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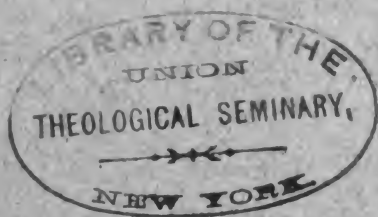
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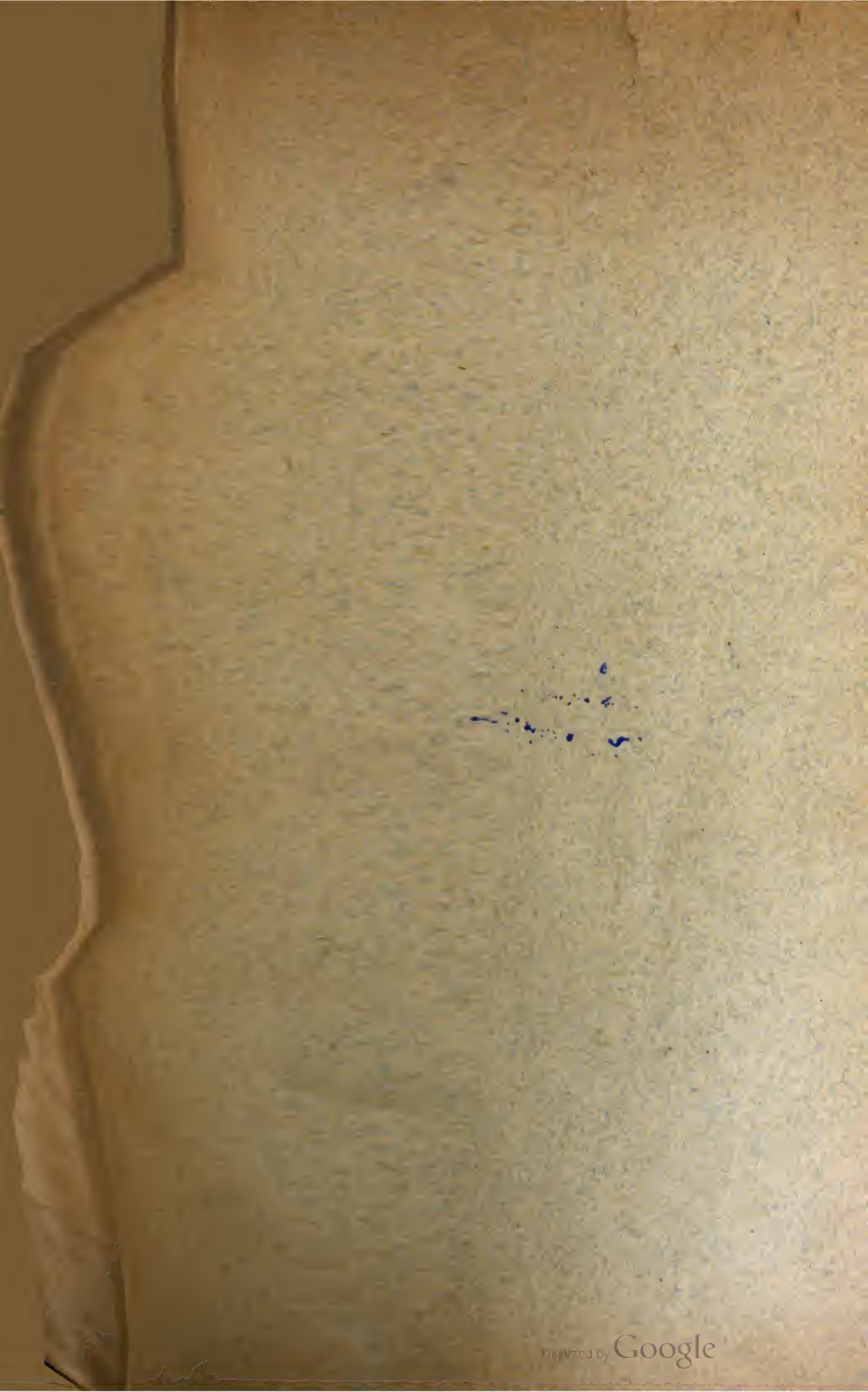
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A

COPIOUS AND CRITICAL
ENGLISH-LATIN
LEXICON;

FOUNDED ON THE GERMAN-LATIN DICTIONARY

OF

DR. CHARLES ERNEST GEORGES.



BY THE LATE REV.

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PREFACE.

THE work, now at length completed, has cost us many years of labour, —labour that has often seemed almost hopeless.

A very slight inspection of it will show that it aims at a far higher standard of accuracy and completeness than any of its English predecessors. Indeed, it can hardly be said to have had any predecessor in its own kind; for no English-Latin Dictionary hitherto published has even professed to give any account of the use of the words set down, their synonymical distinctions, the niceties connected with their employment by classical writers, with such remarks and cautions as a cursory glance at any important word in the following work will prove that it has at least attempted to supply.

The title-page states that it is founded upon the German-Latin Dictionary of **DR. CHARLES ERNEST GEORGES**, of which the first edition was published at Leipsic in 1833; the third, in 1845. That work consists of two octavo volumes, usually bound together in one very thick volume of 1820 pages. Dr. Georges had a predecessor of great merit in **DR. FREDERICK CHARLES KRAFT**. As, however, the only edition of *Kraft's Dictionary* that we have consulted is the fourth edition ('re-modelled and enlarged'), which appeared at Stuttgart in 1843, we cannot state exactly how far Dr. Georges is indebted to the earlier

editions of Kraft's work, which, in its present form, is the most copious of all the German-Latin Dictionaries, consisting of two very thick octavo volumes, which contain respectively 1426 and 1509 pages. Though we have occasionally consulted Kraft with benefit, we are decidedly of opinion that Georges is considerably superior to him in clearness of arrangement, and in the combination of sufficient fulness with a sound principle of selection; nor do we hesitate to give the preference to Georges even on the ground of scrupulous accuracy, though the occasional instances of inaccuracy that we have detected in Kraft are very rare exceptions to the general character of his work. Dr. Mühlmann, who published a German-Latin Dictionary in 1845, is almost entirely dependent upon Georges.

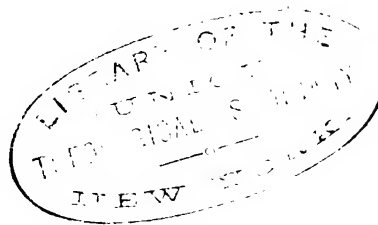
With respect to other helps, the 'Anti-barbarus' of Krebs, Döderlein's 'Synonymical Hand-book,' and Freund's 'Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache,' have been our constant companions. We have also derived considerable assistance from Bonnell's 'Lexicon Quintilianæum;' and have often consulted with advantage Haase's notes to Reisig's 'Vorlesungen,' Hand's 'Tursellinus,' and Krüger's 'Grammatik der Lateinischen Sprache.' Amongst other works, of which we have occasionally made use, we may mention Billerbeck's 'Flora Classica,' Kraus's 'Medicinisches Lexicon,' Ernesti's 'Lexicon Technologiæ Latinorum Rhetoricæ,' with Crusius's 'Vollständiges Wörterbuch' to Cæsar, and Billerbeck's to Cornelius Nepos.

About 150 pages of the work were printed off before either of us became aware that the other was engaged in the same task, and was drawing his materials from the same sources. For that portion of the work Mr. Arnold alone is answerable. When a joint publication was resolved upon, the portion (A—C), which Mr. Riddle had but recently sent to press, was withdrawn, and we exchanged the materials that each had prepared for the half which was to be executed by the other; but, to speak generally, Mr. Arnold is responsible for the first half, from A to K (inclusive), and for the letter U; Mr. Riddle, for the remainder. Mr. Arnold has to thank W. Frädersdorff, Esq., of the University of Berlin, for very useful assistance rendered to him during the progress of the work. Mr. Riddle has also some acknowledgements to make to the same gentleman; and is still more indebted to his own brother, the Rev. John B. Riddle, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford.

We are very conscious that the work is still far from perfect ; but we feel a just confidence, founded upon the excellence of Georges' Dictionary, and a consciousness of our own diligence, that it possesses the general merit of strict accuracy, and is the only English-Latin Dictionary that a student can consult with the reasonable hope of finding what he wants, and the certainty of being able to trust what he finds.

POSTSCRIPT TO THE THIRD EDITION

It has been judged expedient to annex an Index of Proper Names to the Lexicon, instead of publishing one in a separate form. Such an Index has been appended by Professor Anthon to his American reprint of our work, and we have gladly availed ourselves of his labours in this edition of the Lexicon. It "has been prepared," as the Professor tells us, "from the best sources ; but more particularly from Quicherat's '*Vocabulaire des Noms Géographiques, Mythologiques et Historiques de la Langue Latine*,' Mühlman's '*Verzeichniss der Geographischen, Mythologischen und Geschichtlichen Namen*,' Freund's '*Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache*,' Klotz's '*Handwörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache*' (as far as published), Sharpe's '*Nomenclator Poeticus*,' Leusden's '*Onomasticon*,' &c., and Bischoff and Möller's '*Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der alten, mittleren, und neuen Geographie*.'"



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

qs = aliquis.
 qd = aliquid.
 cs = alicujus.
 ci = alicui.
 qm = aliquem.
 qam = aliquam.
 qo = aliquo.
 qâ = aliquâ.
 qrm = aliquorum.
 cs, ci, &c., alone = the gen. or dat. of a person.
 cs rei, ci rei = the gen. or dat., respectively, of a thing.
 aby = any body.
 atg = any thing.
 cmly = commonly.
 espy = especially.
 fm = from.
 g. t. = general term.
 Jn. = the words are found in this connexion and order.
 mly = mostly.
 sts = sometimes.
 e. pr. = the proper word.
 wch = which.

C. = Cicero.
 H. = Horace.
 L. = Livy.
 Np. = Nepos.
 O. = Ovid.
 Q. = Quintilian.
 S. = Sallust.
 T. = Tacitus.
 V. = Virgil.

The names of other authors are abridged in the usual way.—*Ces., Ter., Plin., &c.* When *Plin.* stands without "*Ep.*" (= *Epistles*), the *Natural History* of the elder *Pliny* is meant.

Auct. Herenn. = the author of the '*Rhetorica ad Herennium*,' amongst *Cicero's Works*.
Cod. Theod. } = Code of Roman laws drawn
Cod. Just. } up by command of *Theodosius*
 and *Justinian*, respectively.
Dig. = *Digests* (the body of Roman laws).
Inscript. = *Inscriptions*. *Inscript. Orell.* = *Orelli's Collection of Latin Inscriptions*.
JUt. = *Juris Consultis* (with reference to technical terms of Roman law).

* prefixed to a word or phrase means that it is not found in a Classical author, but is the best substitute the compilers can give. Very many phrases to which this note is prefixed are from *Muretus, Ruhnken, Wyttienbach, &c.* Kraft has been very industrious in collecting these.

The meaning of a phrase printed thus: *See 'make way for,'* is, *See the phrase 'make way for,' under WAY.*

The initial letter of the word at the head of an article represents that word. The 3rd sing. of a verb, or the plur. of a substantive, is represented thus (supposing the word to be '*DRIVE*') *d.'s*.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL ROMAN AUTHORS*.

B. C. (about)		(Name of reigning Emperor).	
240	Livius Andronicus (<i>exhibits the first Play at Rome</i>).	A. D.	
235	Cn. Nævius.	T. Plavius Vespasianus.	69
212	Q. Fabius Pictor.		Plinius Major.
204	Nævius banished from Rome.		Q. Curtius Rufus (<i>according to Büttmann</i>).
201	Cato the Censor.	T. Flavius Domitianus.	81
	Eunius. Plautus.		Valerius Flaccus.
184	Death of Plautus.		Papinius Statius.
166	Terentius.		Dec. Junius Juvenalis.
149	Pacuvius. Attius.		M. Valerius Martialis.
133	Afranius.		Terentianus Maurus (<i>as generally supposed. See 280</i>).
130	Lucilius.	M. Ulpius Trajanus	98
77	Lucretius.		M. Fabius Quintilianus.
64	Terentius Varro.		Tacitus.
63	M. Tullius Cicero.		Suetonius Tranquillus.
48	C. Valerius Catullus.		L. Florus.
44	Ballustius. Cornelius Nepos †. Hirtius.		Plinius Secundus.
			Javolenus Præcius.
[31	Cæsar Octavianus Augustus]	T. Ælius Hadrianus	138
	B. C.	Antoninus Pius.	
[AUGUSTAN age].	28		S. Pomponius.
	Virgilius.		Gajus.
	Horatius.		Justinus.
	A. D.		A. Gellius.
	1		Appulejus.
	Tibullus. Propertius.	M. Aurelius Antoninus Philo-	161
	Ovidius.	sophus.	
	Livius. Trogus Pompejus.	Septimius Severus.	193
	Q. Curtius Rufus (<i>according to Hirt. and Zumpt. See A. D. 41, 69, 193</i>).		Domitius Ulpianus.
	Vitruvius.		Julius Paulus.
	Rutilius Lupus.		Q. Septimius Florens Tertullianus †.
	12		Q. Curtius Rufus (<i>according to Niebuhr</i>).
	The Fasti Capitolini and Prænestini.	M. Aurelius Severus Alexander.	222
			Petronius Arbiter (<i>according to Niebuhr</i>).
(Name of reigning Emperor).			Coelius Apicius (<i>cookery</i>).
Claudius Tiberius Nero	14		M. Minucius Felix.
	Monumentum Ancyranum.		Thascius Cæcilius Cyprianus.
	15		Terentianus Maurus (<i>according to Niebuhr</i>).
	M. Annæus Seneca.		Commodianus.
	Vellejus Paternulus. Valerius Maximus.		Arnobius.
	T. Phædrus (<i>Phæder, Passow</i>).		L. Cæcilius Laetantius Firmianus.
Gajus Cæsar Caligula.	37		
Tiberius Claudius.	41	C. Flavius Valerius Constantinus Magnus.	306
	Cornelius Celsus.		350
	Pomponius Mela.		358
	L. Junius Moderatus Columella.		361
	Scribonius Largus.	Flavius Claudius Julianus (<i>the Apostate</i>).	
	Asconius Pedianus.		Theodosius.
	Q. Curtius Rufus (<i>according to St. Croix; see A. D. 69, 193</i>).		[Alaric in Rome.]
	Q. Rhemnius Fannius Palearmon.		379
Nero Claudius Cæsar.	54		409
	L. Annæus Seneca.		438
	Petalus. Lucanus. Silius Italicus.	(Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths, 493.)	
	Petronius Arbiter (<i>according to the usual belief; see A. D. 222</i>).		510
		Justinianus.	527
			Priscianus Grammaticus
			Corpus Juris Justinianum (528—534).

* Extracted from F. Passow's *Grundzüge der Griechischen und Römischen Literatur- und Kunstgeschichte*.
† The age of the work that goes under his name is disputed.
‡ Names in Italics are those of Christian writers.

ENGLISH-LATIN LEXICON.

ABA

A. *Letter of the Alphabet, A. The letter A, A litera.*—*Short A, A brevis. Great A, A grandis (opp. minuta).* *To end in the letter A, in A literam exire (Q).*—*To learn one's A, B, C, (1) lit. alpha et beta discere (Juv.), litterarum nomina et contextus discere (their names in order).*—*(2) fig. prima elementa discere. *primis elementis or literis imbui.*

A. *Indefinite article: untranslated; but if it is to be intimated that the word is not to be understood definitely, aliquis is used: e.g. 'in the definition of a thing,' in definitione alicujus rei (in definitione rei would mean: of the thing already mentioned, or going to be mentioned).* **A** *certain one, a particular individual, though it is not necessary, or perhaps possible, to name it, quidam; e.g. 'A peasant did this,' hoc fecit rusticus quidam.* **A** *'is also transl. by quidam, when a particular individual is referred to a class: e.g. 'in the house of a host named Camelus,' in hospitio ejusdam, nomine Camelus, domo. 'Fabius a Pelignian,' Fabius, Pelignus quidam.* **A** *'Pluto,' to express a man like Plato, a man of Pluto's genius, &c. is generally transl. by the plural: e.g. 'We speak of a Paulus, a Cato, a Gallus,' dicimus Paulos, Catones, Gallos.* **A** *Often = such a one, is qui; e.g. who would not be favourably disposed to a king who &c. qui non esset regi faveret, qui &c. (with subj.).* **A** *Each, with numerals. 'A' omitted, and distributive numeral used: 'a day,' 'a month,' &c. my singuli. singulis diebus, mensibus, &c. (but also quot diebus, mensibus, &c.): in singulis horas, in singulis dies (but also in horas, in dies).—There were two hunts a day for the five days; bina Venationes per dies quinque.—'A man,' my omitted, and distributive num. used.—'Two acres a man were allotted to the common people,' bina jugera agri plebi dividebantur.—**A** *to a man, ad unum omnes.* **A** *'before the participial subst. is to be transl. by sup.: 'to go a hunting,' venatum ire.**

ABAPT. *Stern, puppis. 'Towards the stern, puppi versus. Pna in puppi sedere.*

ABANDON, relinquere *(to leave behind in any way, whether deliberately or not).*—*derelinquere (to a. it deliberately, and care no more about it).*—*deserere (to a. what one ought not to give up).*—*dimittere (to give up what one cannot retain; a property, one's freedom, a right, a man's acquaintance).*—*abjicere, deponere (what one does not find it good or profitable to retain; a plan, intention, opinion, friendship, hatred, hope).*—*desistere qd re or de qd re (implies a sudden change of intention).*—*omittere (to give up; let a thing go; a content, wrath, sorrow, fear, a plan, an opportunity).*—*destituere (to desert one in need, just when our assistance is expected).*—*Jn. relinquere et deserere: deserere et relinquere: destituere et relinquere.*—**Pna.** affligere causam susceptam *(a. and so ruin it); causam cs deponere: a causā cs recedere.* **G** *Give oneself up to, ei rei se dedere: studio ca rei se dedere or se tradere.* **Pna.** voluptatibus se dedere or se tradere; servire. astricum esse, deditum esse. **R** *Renounce, (VID.) ei rei renunciare.*

ABANDONED, perditus, &c. See **WICKED.**

ABANDONMENT, either by the verbal substantives **ABANDONING,** } *fm the verbs under ABANDON:* relicto (C.), derelicto (C.), deserto (L.); dimissio, abjectio, depositio, cessatio (C.);—*or, much more cmly, by their past participles: the a. his friends, relicti (deserti, destituti) amici.*

ABASE. *Humble oneself, se demittere, se submittere; descendere (all three also fig.).* **Pna.** se ad cs pedes sub. de-mittere. **D** *Depress: humile, minuere; imminuere cs auctoritatem: elevare qm or cs auctoritatem.* **A** *myself to alth, prohibi ad qd, descendere ad qd, se projicere in qd.* **D** *Disgrace*

(1)

ABH

oneself, minuere suam dignitatem.—*se abjicere, se abjicere et prosternere.* **A** *one's eyes, oculos in terram demittere, dejicere; oculos dejicere; vultum demittere; terram intueri.* *before aby, oculos ei submittere; terram modeste intueri.*

ABASEMENT, lit. demissio, submissio. **PARTCP.** *The a. of Caius, immixta Caii auctoritas, dignitas.*

ABASH, pudorem ei injicere, incutere (†)—*ruborem ei afferre (T.).*—*I am abashed, pudor suffunditur mihi: at alth, pudore affior qd re.* **A** *ABASHED, pudore suffusus, &c. See ASHAME.*

ABATE, **TRNS.** **L** *Lessen. VID.* **B** *Bate. VID.*—**I** *TRA.* *minui, se minuere, and minuire (V. Herzog ad Cæs. B. G. iii. 12).*—*imminui (to be lessened inwardly).*—*remitti: se remittere, and remittere only (to leave off; of rain, cold, a fever, &c.).*—*levari, sublevari (to be lightened).*—*leniri, mitigari (to be softened; mitigated).* **A** *fever a'te, febris levatur, conquiescit, decrescit.*—**Pna.** *ira defervescit: sermo hominum refrigeratur.*

ABATEMENT, remissio; decessio de summā, or decessio only (C).—*To make an a. remittere de pretio indicato, to make an a. of 10 per cent. remissionem centesimarum denarum facere.* **L** *Lessening. VID.*

ABBACY, abbatis munus (his office).—*concessum abbati beneficium (his prebend or benefice).* **ABESS,** abbatisa (*Hieron.*)—*antistita virginum sacrarum—Virgo maxima (the title of the High-priestess of the Vestal Virgins).*—*(If the a. is a princess, regina abbatisa (as Zen. I. regina sacerdos).*

ABBEX, abbata.

ABBOT, abbas (*Echl.*)—*archimandrita (a president of Monks. Sidor.).*

ABBREVIATE, imminuere *(a word in pronouncing, as audisse for audivisse).* **T** *To write compendiously, notare; scripture compendio uti; per notas scribere.* See **ABBREVIATION.** See **SHORTEN;** **ABRIDGE;** **CONTRACT.**

ABBREVIATION in writing, verborum nota; (scriptura) compendium.—*To write with a's, notare (opp. perscribere).* See **SHORT-HAND.**

ABDICATE, deponere.—*an office, magistratum deponere; magistratu se abdicare (very seld. magistratum abdicare); magistratu or honore abire; abscedere munere (L. 9, 3); the dictatorship, dictaturā se abdicare; a government, imperium deponere.*

ABDICATION of an office, abdicatio muneris (e.g. dictaturæ); and *Crel.* with abdicare se munere. *'You have driven Lentulus to an a. of his office,' Lentulum ut se abdicaret magistratu cogistis.*

ABED, *Crel.* *To be still a., nondum surrexisse; nondum cubito or lectulo surrexisse.*

ABERRATION, *D* *Departure from the right way, declinatio. fm reason, aspernatio rationis.*

ABET, *A* *assist, qm juvare or adjuvare (assist him, in qd re: seld. with infn.).*—*qm operā adjuvare in qd re faciendā; ei operam suam commodare ad qd (to assist him by one's services).*—**E** *Excite to, &c. incitare, excitare, concitare (rouse up, set into action).*—*instigare, stimulare, extimulare (prick or spur on).*—*inflammare, incendere, accendere (in flame).*—*impellere, commovere.* *All qm or cs animum ad qd.* See **EXCITE.** **E** *Exhort, hortari, adhortari (qm ad qd, or with ut).*

ABETTOR, concitator (belli, seditious, &c.).—*impulsor (one who urges to an action), sol adjuvat.*

ABEYANCE, spes succedendi.—*in a. (of lands, &c.), vacuus.*

ABHOR, detestari qd or qm.—*abominari qm or qd (shrink fm as ill-omened).*—*aversari qm or qd (turn fm with dislike, antipathy, &c.).*—*abhorrere qm, qd, or a qu re (to shudder at).*—*animo esse aversissimo a qo.*

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ABHORREŔE, aversatio (cs rei).—detestatio (cs rei; *Gell. n. l. C.*)—animus aversissimus a qo.

ABHORRENT, alienus a qâ re (*foreign to, irreconcilable with*).—ci rei contrarius (*opposed to*). || *To be utterly inconsistent with, abhorre a qâ re* [a personâ hominis gravissimè abhorre. C.].

ABIDE, **INTA**. || *Dwell at, habitare* (qo loco); domicilium or sedem ac domicilium habere (qo loco).—degere, or deorâ vitam, vivere qo loco (*to live at*)—with *aby*, in cs domo or apud qm habitare—apud qm or in cs domo diversiari (*for a time, as a guest*).—cum qo habitare (*to live together*).—commorari (*to be stopping at or abiding for a time*). || *Remain, manere, permanere. To a. by an agreement, stare pacto or conventu: by a promise, promissis stare. by an opinion, in sententiâ suâ manere. permanere, perseverare. by aby, ci non deesse, qm non desere, destituere, &c.* || *Last, endure, permanere, durare.*

ABIDE, **TRANS**. || *Wait for a man's coming, cs adventum expectare or præstolari* (but cs adventum manere. *Liv. is poetical*). || *Bear, endure. Vid.*

ABILITY, || *Power, potentia* (absolute power).—potestas (power derived fm legal authority)—copia (possibility of doing uthg with convenience).—facultas (capacity: possibility subjectively). || *Mental power, Ingenium* (connate m-ntal power, talent, genius)—sollertia (mental dexterity, practical genius).—docilitas (power of learning, of improving)—ingenii facultas (talent for a particular pursuit; not talents collectively, which is ingenium).—facultas with gen. (power to do althg, e. g. to speak, dicendi).—*I don't give him credit for a. to accomplish something, qm qd efficere non posse duco* (after *Nep. Alcib. 7, 2*).—|| *A's, mental powers collectively; Ingenium, facultates* (*Cic. de Invent. 1, 27. extr.*); animi vis, virtus, hominis sollertia. *To cultivate one's a's, animum mentemque excolere. To be a person of considerable a's, ingeniosum esse, ingenio abundare.* || *Riches. Vid.*

ABJECT, abjectus (*fung away as worthless; hence* (1) *worthless, low, (2) despised*); demissus (*beaten down; of one who has lost his spirit*); summissus (*subjected; hence submissus, servile, low-minded*); humilis (*low, opp. to altus*); illiberalis (*unlike a free man; ungentlemanly, sordid*).—Videndum est ne quid *humile, summissum* molle, effeminatum, fractum, abjectumque faciamus (*C. Catil. 2, 1*).—|| *J's contemptus et abjectus*.—perculus et abjectus (*in despair*). *A. poverty, gravissima paupertas; summa egestas; paupertas vel potius egestas ac mendicantia* (*Cic. Parad. 6, 1, extr.*). *A. flattery, summissa adulatio* (*Quint. 11, 1, 30*). See **CONTEMPTIBLE**; **VILE**.

ABJECTION (of mind), humilitas (*lowness*).—illiberalitas (*feelings unworthy of a free man*).—abjectio or demissio animi (*C. despondency, despair*).

ABJECTLY, humiliter; illiberaliter; abjecto; demisse. See **ST.** in **ABJECT**.

ABJUDICATE, abjudicare ci qd (*to deprive aby of althg by a judicial sentence*).

ABJURATION, *Cred. with verb or ptep. meaning to abjure. His a. of his country, ejurata patria.*

ABJURE, abjurare (*to deny upon oath that I owe it*)—ejurare or ejerare (*to renounce a thing with an oath: e. g. patriam, patrem, &c. Postag.*)—renunciare ci rei (e. g. *public life, publicis negotiis; oysters for the rest of my life, ostris in omnem vitam*).

ABLAQUEATION, ablaqueatio (*the digging about the roots of a tree*).

ABLIATIVE CASE, Ablativus casus (Q.); Latinus, sextus (*Farro in Diom. p. 277, P.*).

ABLE (of persons), ingeniosus (*fertile of new ideas*).—sollers (*dexterus in combining and working out ideas*).—docilis (*apt to learn and comprehend*)—capax cs rei (*Postag.*).—*To BE ABLE, posse; cs rei facultatem facultatem habere. He is able to do althg, nihil non efficere potest.*

ABLE BODIED, valens, validus (*strong, actively, opp. imbecillus*).—firmus (*firm, immovable; strong, passively; opp. imbecillus, infirmus*)—robustus (*compact: strong, passively; opp. tener*). *J's. firmus et robustus, valens et firmus; robustus et valens.*

ABLENESS. See **ABILITY**.

ABLEGATE, legare; alegare (*despatch on a mission; qm ad qm or ci, in Africa: eo*).—legatum mittere (*to send as an ambassador*). || *Alegare and amandare are, to send away, on some pretext or other, a person whom one wishes to get rid of.*

ABLEPSY. See **BLINDNESS**.

ABLUTION, ablutio (*Macrob. Plin.*), lavatio (*Pl.*, lotio (*Vir.*), lotura (*Plin.*). *To perform one's ablutions,*

(2)

lavari; perlui (*to bathe, wash oneself in a stream, Cæs.*).—manus, pedes, &c., lavare.

ABNEGATION, infitatio (*the denial, reply of a debt*). *A. of the world, rerum humanarum contemptio et despectio* (*C. Tus. 1, 40, 95*); *of one's self, dolorum et laborum contemptio* (*ulter disregard of pain and toil*); animi moderatio (*complete government of the mind*).

ABOARD. *To go a., condescere or ascendere navem or in navem; in fine weather, bonâ et certâ tempestate condescere.*

ABODE, domicilium (*abode, as far as one is at home there*).—sedes (*the fixed spot where one resides*).—habitatio (*dwelling-house or chamber, as long as one resides therein: hence also, lodging*). See **HOUSE**. || *Time of one's residence, commoratio*,—statio, mansio (*opp. itio, decessio: implying a stay of some length*); habitatio (*the dwelling at a place*). *A. in the country, rusticatio*. || *Make an abode. See ABIDE.*

ABODE, **ABODEMENT**. See **BODE**, **BODEMENT**.
ABOLISH, tollere (v. pr.: e. g. *an office, law, magistracy, tax, &c.*); abolere (v. hist. *quite to remove and make invalid laws, customs, religion, wills*); abrogare (*to abolish by the authority of the people; a law, decree, also a magistracy*); derogare legi or qd de lege (*of a partial abolition; but si wish acc. for abrogare, Ochsm. Cic. Eclog. p. 85*); abrogare legi (*to render it a dead letter, wholly or in part, by a subsequent enactment*); solvere, dissolvere, resolvere (*to abolish a custom, &c.*); inducere (*to strike out, a resolution, a decree, of the Senate, a contract, locationem*); pervertere (*abolish by violence; laws, justice, &c.*). || *Destroy, delere* (*blot out; hence, deprive of its existence*); exstinguere (*to put out, and so cause to cease; hope, spem, &c.*).—tollere (*to take away; destroy, urbem, legem, &c.*).—evertere (*to overthrow, urbem, republicam, reipublicam fundamenta*).—subvertere (*to overthrow, imperium, leges, liberatam*).—perdere (*to destroy completely, fruges, &c.*). *To utterly, a, funditus tollere, evertere, &c.*

ABOLITION, sublatio (*judicial, the reversal of a sentence*)—abolitio (*of a law, law, sentence*).—dissolutio (e. g. *of a law*). || *A. of debts, tabulae novæ.*

ABOMINABLE, foetus (*of althg that excites loathing and aversion*).—abominandus, detestandus, detestabilis (*detestable; of men, aversabilis, Lr.*).—nefarius (*shameful; of men, and their thoughts and actions*).—nefandus (*of shameful actions*).—immanis (*shocking; of actions*). *a so detestatus, pass. (C. Lrgg. 2, 1, detestataque omnia hujusmodi)*.—teter (*hideous, shocking; then abominable, in character and conduct*). || *An a. villain, homo omni parte detestabilis; homo impurus; monstrum hominis.*

ABOMINABLY, foede, foedisime; nefarie; teterime. || *Excessively; grossly. See those words. A. wily, insignis ad d-formitatem.*

ABOMINATE, abhorreere qm or qd or a qâ re (*to recoil fm an object with shuddering*)—abominari qm or qd (*to wish it away, as of evil omen*).—detestari qm or qd (*to appeal to the gods against a person or thing*).—aversari qm or qd (*to turn away from in disgust*)—animus esse aversissimus a qo.

ABOMINATION, || *Aversion, detestation, aversatio* (*in silex age, cs rei*); detestatio (*in Gell. cs rei. su-Cic. in this sense; animus aversissimus a qo*). || *Abominable action, res nefanda or infanda; res atrox or nefaria. ABOMINATIONS = abominable actions, nefaria, pl. adj. Detestable wickedness, foeditas, immanitas. || Pollution, contaminatio, pollutio* (*both in later writers only*).—macula, labe (*the stain itself*).

ABORIGINES, Aborigines, um (m., the original inhabitants of a country; a particular people in Italy, the name being either from ab and origo, or *Aborigenes = descendans of the Abori, Ombri or Umbri. Grotefend*).—Autocithônes (*Appul.*).—The original inhabitants of Britain, qui initio Britanniam incoluerunt.

ABORTION, || *Premature bringing forth, abortio, abortus. || Produce of such a birth, abortus (C.).—To cause an a., abortum facere* (also = abortum pati, *to bring forth prematurely*).

ABORTIVE, || *Brought forth prematurely, abortivus. || Unsuccessful, cassus* (empty, hollow; hence *profitless, of labours*).—inanis (empty, unsubstantial; inanes contentiones).—irritus (*invalidated; as good as undone, irrit. ineptum; labor*).—J's. vanus et irritus; irritus et vanus. *To make a. attempt, operam perdere, or frustra consumere, or conterere; oleum et operam perdere.*

ABORTIVELY, ¶ *To no purpose, frustra, nequidquam, inessum.* See VAIN.

ABOUND, ¶ *Have in great plenty, qā re abundare (qā re redundare is, to have in too great plenty).*—suppeditare qā re (to have an adequate supply, *emply of means for an end.* C. *Cut.* 2, 11, 23).—affluere (to abound: in pleasures, leisure, genius, &c. C.).—circumfluere (copia, gloria, &c.)—scatēre (belongs to poetry and late writers). ¶ *Be in great plenty, abundare, superesse (be in abundance); suppeditare (to be in sufficient quantity); circumfluere (qm circumfluere, Curt.).* Jm. circumfluere atque abundare.

ABOUT, circum (prep. and adv. denotes (1) motion round a centre: circum axem se convertere; (2) motion from one to another of a number of objects: e. g. to send *aby*, circum amicos, circum insulas, &c.; (3) position, entirely or partly, round an enclosed object: capillus circum caput reiectus).—circa (prep. and adv. denotes proximity, considered as a point or points in an enclosing line or space, rather than as an extended portion of such line or space. "Circum urbem commemorat, est in conclusa vicinitate versari; circa urbem, in propinqua regione, hand procul." Hand. Tur. ii. p. 50. *Not used by Plaut. Ter. Lu. Ter. Sallust, and seldom by Cic.*) ¶ *Nearly, in approximate statements, ferre, ferme (two forms of the same word: a., both of time and number, not as a loose statement, but of a statement believed to be as accurate as possible or necessary).*—circeiter, circa, ad (a., of time and number: circeiter as adv. and prep. with acc. Cic. *never uses circa in this way, but Lin. Curt. &c. do).*—sub (with acc.).—quintā fere horā = in the course of the fifth hour. *Hand.*—circeiter eandem horam.—A. noon, circeiter or ad meridiem. A. the fourth part, circeiter pars quarta. A. 500 were taken, ad quingentos capiti sunt. A. Pompey's days, circa Pompeium (Q.), circa Pompeii statum (Plin.). ¶ *Concerning, circa (with respect to: where earlier writers use in, de, ad, erga, &c. after negligens, assiduus, circa bonas artes socordia, Luc. To be employed a., in qā re versari. Later writers, circa quam rem versari. in qā re occupatum esse).*—de (after audire, dicere, judicare, scribere, &c. legatos de qā re mittere).—super (with abl. to write or do alth, super qā re, C. To be sent, super qā re, C. Nep.). ¶ *To go or set about alth, aggrēdi, covari, meliri, &c.* See BEGYN. UNDERTAKE. ¶ *To take *aby* a. the waist, qm medium complecti. What are you a.f. quid agis? To bring about qd efficere: effectum dare or reddere. About, before infra. is to be translated by the partic in rus.*

ABOVE. A) ¶ *PRÆP.* super (a., opp. sub, subter). supra (opp. infra, a., with implied reference to something below, used of position, not of motion). ¶ *Of degree, super (famosissima super ceteros cōna, Suet. super omnia, L.: with numerals, super octingentos et quadraginta ante annos, T.).*—supra (supra modum; vires humanas; fidem; and with numerals, aeternum supra millia viginti, L.).—ante (ante alas pulchritudine insignis, L.).—præter (nobilitas præter ceteros)—plus, amplius (before numerals, quam being omitted, but *is not*, not being placed in the abl., plus ducentos milites desideravit: qui septingentos jam annos amplius. . . nunquam mutatis legibus vivunt). Ex. eis super se collocavit: domos super se ipsos concrenaverunt: supra terram est celum. ¶ *Out of; sese (Deus) extra omnem culpam posuit. PRÆT.* To be a. alth, supra qm esse; superiorem esse qd; qm infra se positum habere. To be a. *aby's* praise, as laudibus majorem esse. A. a year, plus annos, or annum et eo distinct (e. g. to live with a person). A. forty years old, major quadraginta annis or annorum. natus est annos magis quadraginta; annum quadragessimum excessit (a year et quod excurrit belongs to late Lat.). To put one thing a. another, rem alii antepone. To honour *aby* a. all men, qm primo loco habere, ponere; qm præter ceteros omnes colere. To have nobody a. oneself, neminem habere superiorem, priorem. B) ¶ *Adv.* Supra (que supra scripta). ¶ *From above, desuper (vulnera, protegere, Cæs.).*—superne (gladium superne jugulo deligere, L. incessere, Curt.).

ABOVE-MENTIONED, qd supra dictum est; qd supra dixi (not supra dictus or prædictus).

ABOVE-WRITTEN, qd supra scriptum est; qd supra scripti (not supra scriptus).

ABOVE, TO BE. ¶ *To be better, præstare. ¶ To stand out from. exstare (ex aqua, &c.).*—¶ *To be a. doing alth, non cum esse qd qd faciat. You ought to be a. making pleasure your chief good, temperantior esse debes, quam qui summum bonum in voluptate ponas. The water is hardly a. the knees, aqua vix genua superat (L.). Let all be fair and a.-board, ut qua fraus,*

ne quis dolus adhibeatur (C.). nihil sit non apertum atque simplex.

ABREAST, ¶ *To go abreast, pariter ire (Q. una pariterque cum equitibus currere (Hirt. Bell. Afr. 69).—una ire æqualis frontibus (after Virg.). Two Phrygians were the first who drove two horses a., bigas primas junxit Phrygm natio (Plin.). Two horses yoked a. to a chariot, bigas equi (V.).*

ABRADE, abrādere. deradere (also, to make smooth by cutting away).—subradere (to shave off from beneath).—circumradere (to shave off all round).

ABRASION, circumrasio (paring round, Plin.).

ABREPTION, raptus (virginis, forcible abduction, C.).—ereptio (opp. emptio, C.).

ABRIDGE, contrahere (to draw in; orationem, C.).—in angustum cogere (commentarios, S.).—amputare (to prune away superfluities, narrationem).—præcidere (to cut at the end: to cut short: a speech, &c.).—minuere (to lessen: e. g. power, authority, expenses).—imminuere (to lessen, and so weaken, libertatem, C.); detrahere qd de qā re. breve qd facere, ad justam brevitem revocare. To show how the labour of teaching may be abridged, brevia docendi monstrare compendia (Q.). ¶ *To abridge a work, in angustum cogere in epitomen cogere (Ans.). To a. a voluminous author, qm per multa volumina diffusum epitome circumscribere. redigere (= 'reduce,' with ad before the size to which the work is reduced: hocce ipso ad vi. libros redegit Diophanes, Varr.).* See LESSEN.

ABRIDGEMENT, ¶ *Of a book, epitoma.—summa—abridgement of Seneca's time, breviarum, Ep. 39, 11)—electa (selections)—excerpta (extracts). To publish in a. in six volumes of the whole of Dionysius's voluminous work, totum Dionysium, per multa diffusum volumina, sex epitomis circumscribere (Colum.).* ¶ *A lessening, imminutio (e. g. dignitatis, C.).—deminutio (a lessening by subtraction, of liberty, taxes, &c.).*

ABROAD, foris (out of a place; out of doors: foris cenare, to dine a. or out).—peregre (in another country: e. g. habitare, to live a.). To go abroad, (1) appear in public, in publicum prodire or procedere. See 'GET abroad,' 'COME abroad.' (2) visit foreign countries, peregre proficisci. To be abroad, (1) to be in a foreign country, peregrinari. (2) not to understand, qd nescire, ignorare. *ce rei ignarum esse. in qā re non multum intelligere (e. g. in statues, pictures). in qā re rudem esse. ce rei rudem or imperitum, or rudem et imperitum esse. in qā re peregrinum atque hospitem esse. To return from a., peregre redire. ¶ To publish alth a., qd foras proferre; in apertum proferre, divulgare. To be spread a. far and wide, late longeque diffundi. To get a., emanare (to leak out, of secrets). To be generally talked a., omnium sermone celebrari.*

ABROACH. To set a cask a., dolum relinere (opp. to oblinere, to fasten it up with pitch or resin).

ABROGATE, abrogare (to abolish by the authority of the people).—derogare legi or qd de lege (of a partial abolition: but sit acc. for abrogare, Ochser).—obrogare legi (to repeal it wholly or in part by a subsequent enactment).

ABROGATION, abrogatio (legis, C.); derogatio, obrogatio. See SYN. in ABROGATE.

ABRUPT, abruptus (of what sinks suddenly and perpendicularly).—præruptus (abruptly steep; but rough and craggy). ¶ *Flo. Sudden, abitus, repentinus. non ante provius, improvius, &c. See SUDDEEN. An a. style, abruptus sermo. abruptum sermonis genus (obscure from over-conciseness and want of connexion). An a. beginning, abruptum initium (the vehement impetuous beginning of an oration).*

ABRUPTION, abruptio (the breaking off: e. g. corripio).—avulsio (the tearing off).

ABRUPTLY, abrupte, prærupte. SYN. in ABRUPT. ¶ *Suddenly, subito, repente, derepente, repentinus, nec opinato, &c. See SUDDEENLY.*

ABRUPTNESS, No one word, except when celeritas, &c. may do. It may generally be translated by *an alth.* or *ads.*—The a. of his departure, repentina, necopinata, &c. ejus profectio. With a., abrupte, &c.

ABSCISS, ulcus (general term for a suppurating wound).—apostema, ulcus, abscessus (abscess).—I have an a. under my tongue, sub lingua ulquid abscedit.

ABSCISSION, desectio, resectio (general terms).—amputatio (pruning).

ABSCOND, delitescere, abditum latere, in occulto se continere, abditum et inclusum in occulto latere (to lie hid).—se abdere. se abdere in occultum (to hide oneself).—se occultare ci or a conspectu ci (to hide from a person).—claim se subducere. se subtrahere.

ABSENCE, absentia.—*In his a., dum qs abest; absente qo, or absens (in agreement with the person meant: in absentia or per absentiam ca. Curt. Just. should not be imitated). Leave of ABSENCE. See FULGON.* *|| A. abroad, peregrinatio.* *|| A. of mind, *animus vari-tate rerum ductus. *animus alienis rebus distentus (i. e. distracted with other thoughts).*

ABSENT, absens.—*To be a., abesse loco or ex loco. —to be a. abroad, peregrinari.* *|| Fio. To be a., animo excurrere et vagari.—I was a. when I did it, *aliud cogitans fec.*

ABSENT ONESELF. *|| Withdraw oneself, se amovere. a. re qā recedere, or se evocare, se removere. —To a. oneself (for a time) from the forum, senate-house, foro, senatu carere.* *|| Not to appear, non comparere. In conspectum non venire.—domi or domo se tenere (keep myself at home).*

ABSOLUTE, || Complete, absolutus, perfectus. Jn. absolutus et perfectus. perf. atque abs. expletus et perfectus. perfectus cumulatusque. perfectus completusque.—perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus. *|| Unconditional, simplex, absolutus, mly together; simplex et absolutus (opp. cum adjunctione: e. g. necessity, necessitudo, C. 1.—To pay a. obedience, ci sine ullā exceptione parere.* *|| Unlimited, infinitus (not terminated).—summus (the highest). A. power, infinita or summa potestas. A. sovereignty, imperium summum, quum dominatu unius omnia tenentur. quum principia arbitrium, or libido regis, pro legibus est (v. Just. 1, 1, 2, and 2, 7, 3).—dominatio. A. necessity, summa or extrema necessitas. || Not relative, considered in itself, simpliciter et ex sua vi consideratus (v. C. Inven. 2, 33, 102). THE ABSOLUTE, in philosophy, id quod semper est simplex et uniusmodi, et tale, quale est.*

ABSO UTELY, || Completely, perfecte, absolute (without defect).—plane, prorsus, omnino (quite). || Unconditionally, sine adjunctione. sine exceptione (without condition or exception). || In an unlimited manner, arbitratus sum (according to his own judgement).—libidine or ex libidine (by his own arbitrary will). || Separately, per se, simpliciter, et ex sua vi.

ABSO LVE, || Of judges, propr. et imprpr.: absolvere; from althg, cs rei (e. g. injuriarum, capitula, &c.), or, with reference to althg, qā re, de qā re (e. g. de regni suspitione; de praevaricatione).—exsolvere, fm althg, qā re (e. g. suspitione).—liberare, fm althg, qā re (discharge).—To be absolved, liberatum discedere. Innocentem or innoxium absolvi. ex judicio emergere. || Of priests, *peccatorum veniam et impunitatem promittere Dei nomine. *fatentibus peccata remittere. To a. one under Church censures, *qñ resacrare († Nep. Alcib. 6).

ABOLUTION, || Acquittal, absolutio, of a person, cu; of a crime (ca rei).—liberatio (fm althg, cs rei). || Forgiveness of sins, poenae meritis remissio (S.); venie pronuntiatio, *venia peccatorum.—To pronounce a., venie pronuntiationem facere (†). *peccatorum veniam et impunitatem promittere Dei nomine.—To rectify a., *peccatorum veniam impetrare. To receive priestly a. (of a person under Church censures), *per sacerdotem resacrari († comp. Nep. Alcib. 6).

ABSONANT; ABSONOUS, absonus (a re qā or ci rei). See CONTRARY.

ABSORB, absorbere (swallow up althg, whether dry or liquid).—exsorbere (to suck up).—devorare (of solids).—exhaustire (to absorb part of a larger body).—Fio to occupy the whole of, absorbere (e. g. of a speech; a man's attention). To be absorbed in a business, in negotio qo versari. negotio implicatum esse: to be absorbed in business, occupatissimum esse. multis negotiis (occupationibus) implicatum esse. valde negotiosum esse. multis occupationibus distineri.—The interest a.'s the capitul, usura sortem mergunt (L.). || To appropriate to oneself, exsorbere (e. g. the body, praedas). || To a. a colour, colorem bibere, imbibere (to drink it in).

ABSTAIN, abstinerē or se abstinerē (a re).—se continere a re (to hold oneself back fm althg).—temperare sibi quominus &c., temperare (sibi) a qā re (restrain oneself: not temperare ci rei, which is, to restrain althg vixima limita. Temperare qā re is not Lat., for in Liv. 30, 20, risu is the dat.).—To a. fm food, se abstinerē cibo; fm fighting, supersedere pugna or proelio; fm tears, lacrimas tenere, temperare a lacrimis († vrg.: temperare lacrimas, to moderate them, Liv.); fm laughter, risum tenere or continere; fm a person's society, cs auditum sermonemque defugere; fm committing injury and wrong, ab injuriā atque maleficio temperare, or se prohibere.—Not to be able to a. fm, sibi tempe-

rare or se continere non posse (followed by quin): a se impetrare non posse quin.

ABSTEMIOUS, See ABSTINENT. An a. man, homo moderatus, temperans. An a. life, vita moderata, modica, temperata.

ABSTEMIOUSLY (Syn. in ABSTINENCE), moderate, modeste, temperanter, continenter. To live a., continenter esse in omni viciu cultuque.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS, || moderatio (the avoiding upon ABSTINENCE, } principle of the too much, as an action).—temperantia (general and habitual self-government).—continentia (opp. to libido, command over all sensual desires).—modestia (is an habitus i preference of the modus or true mean: the three last words are qualities).—abstinentia (command over the desire for what is another's).—Jn. temperantia et moderatio. moderatio et continentia. continentia et temperantia.—Cic. Off. 3, 26, hos. moderatio continentiae et temperantiae.

ABSTINENT, moderatus (seld), modicus.—modestus.—temperans, temperatus.—continens. Jn. moderatus ac temperans. temperatus moderatusque. continentia ac temperans. Syn. in ABSTINENCE.

ABSTINENTLY. See ABSTEMIOUSLY.

ABSTRACT, v. || Tms. to separate in the mind, cogitatione separare. mente et cogitatione distinguere. animo contempleri qd. avocare se a corpore, et ad rei cogitationem curā omni studioque rapi (all Cic.).—|| To take away fm, abstrahere, &c. See TAKE AWAY. || Reduce to an epitome, in angustum or in epitomen cogere. || Intr. to abstract fm: i. e. take no notice of, put aside, mittere, omittere, missum facere. Abstracting fm all these, remotis his omnibus; ut hæc omnia sileant or taceant.

ABSTRACT, adj. vocatus a sensibus, abductus a consuetudine oculorum, ab aspectu judicio remotus. —An a. notion, *notio rei a materia sejuncte et simplicis. *notio solā mente percipienda. || Abstruse, abstrusus (hard to comprehend). In the abstract, cogitatione (opp. re, in the concrete, C. Tusc. 4, 11, 24). To cultivate habits of a. thought, animum or aciem mentis a consuetudine oculorum subducere. mentem ab oculis, a sensibus evocare. animum ad se ipsum advocare. animum a corpore abstrahere or secernere.

ABSTRACTION, || The power of a., animum a corpore abstrahendi vis († Cf. Somn. Scip. 9).

AUSTRACT, || Epitome, epitome, summarium.—later brevium. || Extract, e. g. from plants, dilutum (e. g. absinthii). || Sum of many things, containing all in one, summa, summa summarum (Plaut. Luer. Sen.).

ABSTRUSE, abstrusus, obscurus, occultus, involutus, occultus et quasi involutus. Profound and a. learning, littere non vulgares, sed quædam interiores et recondite. A somewhat a. discussion, disputatio paulo abstrusior (C.).

ABSTRUSELY, obscure.

ABTRUSENESS, obscuritas.

ABURD, insulzus (= in salzus).—aburdus (foolish, senseless).—ineptus (= in-aptus, without tact and propriety).—inflectus (opp. factus).—All three of men and things).—fatuus (weak, foolish, of persons).—Jn. ineptus et absurdus. Somewhat a., subaburdus. Very a., per-aburdus.—To be a., ineptire. nugari. nugare agere. || Contradictory to reason, rationi repugnans. To be a., rationi repugnare.

ABURDITY, insulzitas, absurditas, fatuitas. Syn. in ABURD. || An absurdity, res insulza, absurda, inepta, inflecta.—ineptie, nugæ.—deliramentum (a piece of mad.).

ABURDLY, inepte, absurde, inflecte, insulze. || Foolishly, fatue, stulte, stoidie. || Childishly, pueriliter. Somewhat a., subaburde. Very a., per-aburde.

ABUNDANCE, abundantia, affluentia (the having somewhat more than one uses).—uberitas (a large supply, without reference to what is required). A. of provisions, copie (Cæs. B. G. 1, 30). A. of goods, supeditatio bonorum. A. of all things, omnium rerum abundantia, affluentia. affluenties omnium rerum copie. Also Jn. saturatis copioque. || To have abundance. See ABOUND.

ABUNDANT, abundans, affluens, copiosus (e. g. patrimonium).—uber (e. g. produce, fructus).—optimus (e. g. harvest, m-ssis). We have a reason to complain, justissime or jure optimo querimur. non sine cau-â querimur. Justissima est causa cur queramus, or querendi. To reap an a. harvest, large condere.

¹ As in 'the abstract of all faults,' Shaks., 'the abstract of them all,' Dryden.

ABUNDANTLY, abunde, satis superque (*more than enough; denote a quality*).—abundanter (*in an abundant manner*).—cumulate (*in heaped up measure*).—prolix, effuse (*in super-abundance*). **JM.** prolix effusque. large effusque.—*A.* furnished with *alith* liberaliter instructus qd re.

ABUSE, v. **I** Use *improperly*, qd re perverse uti or abuti.—immodice, intemperanter, insolenter, insolenter et immodice abuti qd re (*to exceed the limits of modesty or moderation in using alith; e.g. cs indulgentia, patientia*).—*Fm the context*, abuti qd re may do alone, but its real meaning is only to use copiously. To a. to or for alith, ad qd. **I** Abuse the person, qd abuti. **I** To rail at, conviciu m ci facere. qm conviciis consecrari, incesse. ci maledicere. qm maledictis insectari. maledicta in qm dicere, conferre, conficere. probris et maledictis qm vexare. maledictis or probris qm increpare. maledictis qm figere. contumeliosus verbis qm prosequi.—*To a. aby through thick and thin*, omnibus maledictis qm vexare. omnia maledicta in qm conferre. *To a. aby in his absence*, ci absenti maledicere. contumeliose dicere qd de qo absente. qm absentem dente maledico carpere.

ABUSE, s. **I** The improper use of alith, *usus, or abusus, perversus (*a perverse use*).—*usus, or abusus, immodestus, intemperans, insolens (*a use exceeding the bounds of propriety*).—*Fm the context*, abusus alone might do, though it means only the using up of alith. **I** Improper custom; mos pravus (*agst correct and established custom*).—quod contra jus fasque est (*agst human and divine laws*). *An a. prevails*, perebrebreit mos pravus (*2. Ann. 15, 19, init.*). to remove abuses, *mores pravos or ea que contra jus fasque sunt abolere. **I** railing language, maledictum (*any injurious word*).—conviciu m (*any abusive word*).—probrum (*any attack on another's honour*). To heap a. on aby, or load aby with a., omnibus maledictis qm vexare; omnia maledicta in qm conferre.

ABUSER, **I** One who uses improperly, homo perversus (*perverse*), immodice, intemperanter, insolenter, insolenter et immodice qd re abutens.

ABUSIVE, contumeliosus (*injurious to a man's honour*).—probrus (*the same; but implying a violent outbreak in words*).—maledicus (*using injurious words*). *An a. word*, vox contumeliosa; verbum contumeliosum. *An a. lampoon*, carmen probrum.

ABUSIVELY, contumeliose, turpiter.—maledice. **ABUT** on, finitum, vicium, confinem ci esse (*empty of a nation bordering on another*).—adjacere, immicere ci terre; tangere, attingere, contingere terram (*empty of adjoining territories; the latter implying a consequent friendship*).

ABUTTING on, finitum, confinis (*having a common boundary*).—conjunctus ci loco (*locally connected with*).—contiguus ci loco or cum qo loco (*joining it*).

ABYSS, infinita or immensa altitudo.—vorago (*a. : chaos*).—gurgis (*whirlpool*).—barathrum (*is a poet. expression*).—profundum (*with or without maris; a. of the sea*). **I** Fig. Manifest overwhelming danger; vorago. pestis, perniciēs. To plunge into an a. of danger, ad pestem ante oculos positam proficisci. in praeceps ruere.

ACACIA, Acanthus (*the Egyptian Ac. Mimosa Nilotica. Linn.*).

ACADEMIC, academicus (*properly, relating to the Academia, and consequently to the school of Aristotle*).

ACADEMICIAN, *academicus socius.

ACADEMY, **I** Association of learned men, academia. To be chosen member of an a., academici socium adscribi. **I** School, schola (*a place where instruction is given in the sciences*).—ludus discendi or literarum (*a place where young people are taught to read and write*).

ACCEDE, accedere ci rei or ad qd (*e.g. to a plan; opp. abhorreere a re*).—aspirari ci; sentire cum qo (*assent to*).—qd probare (*to approve of*).—annuere (*ab. sol. or with acc.; to nod assent*). To a. to an opinion, sententiam assentiri. sententiam accipere (*to receive it favorably*). To a. to aby's opinion, cs sententiam maxime comprobare (*approve of it*).—cs a. nentiam sequi (*to follow it*).—ad cs sententiam accedere (*a. to*).—ire, pedibus ire, discedere, concedere, transire in cs sententiam (*to a. to an opinion; of a senator passing to the side of him whose opinion he supports; transire implying that a different opinion was at first entertained*). Not k a. to an opinion, sententiam repudiare. abhorreere a re. assensum cohibere a re. se ab assensu sustinere. assensum retinere. To a. to a league, ad societatem accedere or se applicare.

ACCELERATE, accelerare qd (*to endeavour to bring*

alith about quickly).—maturare qd, or with inf. (*not to put off alith which should be done now; but admatulare is only = to bring alith to maturity. Cæs. B. G. 7, 54*).—representare qd (*to execute alith without delay; even before the time*).—præcipitare qd (*to a. it too much*). To a. his departure or journey, maturare or accelerare iter. propere proficisci (*to hasten to set out*).—mature proficisci (*to set out in good time*). To a. one's arrival, maturo venire. To a. one's ruin, maturare sibi exitum. To a. a man's ruin, præcipitatem impellere.

ACCELERATION, acceleratio, maturatio (*both in Auct. ad Herenn.*).

ACCENT, v. **I** In pronunciation, certum vocis admoveere sonum. cum sono quodam vocis pronuntiare. **I** In writing, apponere syllabar notam or apicem (*the last, if it is long*).

ACCENT, s. **I** In pronunciation, vocis sonus (*C.*).—accentus, tenor (*Q.*).—tonus (*Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 25*). *Acute a.*, sonus vocis acutus. **I** In writing, vocis nota (*Gell. 13, 6*).—apex (*the mark of a long syll., but different from the circumflex. Spald. Quint. 1, 5, 23*). To place an a. See ACCENT.

ACCENTUATE. See ACCENT, v.

ACCENTUATION, voculatio (*Nigid. ap. Gell.*).—accentus (*Gell.*).

ACCEPT. **A** **PROPR.** **I** To receive something offered, accipere.—money fm aby, pecuniam a qo (*utro to allow oneself to be bribed*). **I** To undertake, suscipere. recipere (*the former, suply, of free will; the latter, on being asked. Both of accepting an office, &c.*).—not to a. alith (*e.g. an office*), deprecari munus. **B** **IMPROPR.** **I** Approve of; am satisfied with; accipere (*a. it*).—probare (*approve of it*).—admittere (*permit, approve*).—agnoscere (*acknowledge; e.g. praise, honour*). **A** an invitation, *promittere se venturum esse; an invitation to dine with aby, promittere ad cenam, or promittere ad qm (*not condicere ci, which is, to invite myself to dine with aby*).—Not to a. an offered honour, oblatum honorem respuere; an offer of battle, pugnam detractare. To a. aby as bail, qm vadem accipere. To a. a proposal or terms, conditionem accipere. ad conditionem accedere or (*after long consideration*) descendere (*opp. conditionem respuere, repudiare, or aspernari*). To a. it very gladly, *conditionem cupidissime accipere; without hesitation, *non dubito accipere quod defertur; not to a. the proposals of peace, pacis conditiones dimittere. The conditions of peace are accepted, pacis conditiones conveniunt: to a. an excuse, excusationem or causam or satisfactionem (*a justification*) accipere. *I a. your explanation or excuse*, valet apud me excusatio tua. **I** Approve and follow. To a. advice, consilium accipere; to a. consolation, consolationem suscipere. To act towards a person with partial regard, cs rationem habere. Not to a. the persons of men, nullius rationem habere. delectum omnem et discrimen omittere. auctoritates omittere.

ACCEPTABLE, acceptus (*gladly received, welcome*).—gratus (*causing in us a feeling of obligation fm its value to us*).—jucundus (*causing in us the feeling of delight*).—suavis, dulcis, mollis (*s. d. sweet, m. soft; agreeably affecting the mind. All three of persons and things*).—carus (*dear*).—dilectus (*valued, beloved*).—gratiosus ci or apud qm (*high in his favour*). *An a. time*, commodum tempus. opportunum or idoneum tempus. —Very a., pergratus, perjucundus. To be a., jucundum esse, placere (*both of persons and things*).

ACCEPTABLENESS, jucunditas, gratia, dulcedo, suavitas. See SYN. in ACCEPTABLE.

ACCEPTABLY, jucunde, suaviter. **I** At the right time, opportune, peropportune.

ACCEPTANCE, acceptio.—comprobatio (*impropr. approval*).—*A.* of bail or security, satisfactio (*Pompon. Dig. 45, 1, 5*).

ACCEPTATION. See MEANING.

ACCESS, **I** Approach, as place, aditus. To close every a., omnes aditus claudere, intercludere, præcludere. omnes aditus obstruere (*to block up*). **I** Means or liberty of approaching, aditus.—To have a., alith, habere aditum ad qd. aditus ci ad qd patet. To debar aby fm a., aditu qm prohibere. aditum ci intercludere. Easy of a., ad qm facies sunt aditus. He is easy of a., aditus ad eum est facilis. eum adire possunt omnes. He is easy of a. to private individuals, faciles aditus (sunt) ad eum privatorum. He is difficult of a., aditus ad eum sunt difficiliores; convenientibus est difficilis; rari est aditus. To give a. to, patere ci aditum ad qd. To obtain a. to alith, aditus sibi comparare ad qd. **I** Increase, addition. See ACCESSION.

RETURN or fit of a distemper, accessio

(febris, &c.).—novae tentationes (morbi, &c. relapsae, opp. to vetus morbus. *Cic. Att.* 10, 17, 2).

ACCESSIBLE, patens, facilis accessu (of places).—ad qm̄ faciles sunt aditus (of persons). To be a., patēre (of places): for persons. See 'easy of access,' under ACCESS. To render althg a., althg, aditum ci dare ad qd; patefacere ci aditum or viam ad qd. He is a. to f. i. t. t. r. s. aliquid or facilius aditum ad aures c. adulatoris habent.

ACCESSION, accessio (both a. in the abstract; and the added portion, or a. in the concrete).—incrementum (increase). A.'s of fortune and dignity, accessiones et fortune et dignitatis (C.). To receive a.'s, crescere, accrescere, augeri, incrementa augescere. cupulus accedit ci rei. To receive large a.'s, magnus cumulus accedit ci rei. They were constantly receiving fresh a.'s,angebatur illis copia. || A ct of joining a party, &c. *Crel.* with verb. You a. to our party, quod tu in partes nostras transiisti, or te nobis adiunxisti, &c. || Time of arriving at: e. g. accession to the throne, initium regni (beginning of reign); or by *Crel.* with regnare copissime, &c. The day of his a., dies quo regnare primum cepit.

ACCESSORY, adj. See ADDITIONAL.

ACCESSORY, s. c. rei or ci rei ad finis (e. g. facinori, noxae, &c.).—consecus.—correus (a legal term for one put on his trial at the same time on the same charge. *Ulpian*).—particeps c. rei (e. g. conjurationis)—socius (e. g. scelus). *Ulp.* These words do not express an accessory as opposed to a principal. See ACCOMPLICE.

ACCIDENCE, grammaticae elementa (Q.). He is learning his a., prima elementis or literis imbuitur.

ACCIDENT, || *Accidental occurrence*, casus, res fortuita. Generally to be translated by v.: it was an a., casu factum est. By a., forte (by chance; without particular stress on the chance).—casu (by chance; opp. consulto).—fortuito, fortitum (by mere chance; opp. causā). Jm. casu et fortuitu or fortuito; temere (without previous reflection; implying that it would not have been done with it).—forte fortuna (by a lucky chance). To trust to the chapter of a.'s, rem in casum ancipitis eventus committere (to trust althg to chance).—casum potius quam consilium sequi (to trust to chance rather than counsel). It happened by a., &c., forte evenit ut. casu accidit ut. forte ita incidit ut. To mention althg by a., in mentionem c. rei incidere. || *Accidents* = non-essential properties, accidentia, pl. (rerum, &c. Q. τὰ συμβεβηκότα).

ACCIDENTAL, fortuitus.—forte oblatus (accidentally offered, as an opportunity).—in casu positus (depending on chance).—non necessarius (not necessary).—adventitious (not customarily added to it). The a. course of atoms, fortuitus concursus atomorum.

ACCIDENTALLY. See 'By accident' under ACCIDENT.

ACCLAIM, s. See ACCLAMATION.

ACCLAMATION, acclamatio, clamores (accl. esp. of the people shouting out in honour of a popular person, in the historians; for in Cic. it means a shout of disapprobation). Jm. plausus clamoresque. To receive althg with a.'s, plausu et clamore prosequi qd; with loud a.'s, magno clamore approbare qd. To receive althg with a.'s, acclamare ci (is C.). to cry out against. To receive althg with loud a.'s, clamore et vocibus ci astrepere. With loud a.'s, cum plausibus clamoribusque.

ACCLIVITY, acclivitas (collis, Cas.).

ACCLIVOUS, acclivus or acclivis (opp. declivis).

ACCOMMODABLE, *Crel.* with accommodari posse ad qd.

ACCOMMODATE, Tams. accommodate qd ci rei or ad rem. facere or efficere ut qd congruat or conveniat cum re (to make althg agree with another).—To a. the expression to the thoughts, verba ad sensus accommodare. sententias accommodare vocibus. The thoughts are accommodated to the opinions and habits of men, sententiae aptae sunt opinionibus hominum et moribus. To a. a speech to the place, the circumstances, and persons, orationem accommodare locis, temporibus, et personis. || To be conformable to. See SUIT. || Oblige althg in althg, accommodate ci de qd re (Cic.).

ACCOMMODATE, adj. See SUITABLE, FIT.

ACCOMMODATING, obsequens (ready to comply with the wishes of another).—facilis (opp. difficilis, complaisant; easily brought to meet the wishes of others).—officious (ready to perform services). To be a. towards althg, ca voluntati morem gerere, obsequi. Know that you are a great deal too a., te esse avariciā infimā molliorem scito (C.). The liberality and a. spirit of the

magistrates, liberalitas atque accommodatio magistratuum (C.).

ACCOMMODATION, || *Adaptation*, accommodatio ad qd. || *Convenience*, *Crel.* e. g. to be an a., utile esse, usu esse, ex usu esse, utilitatem afferre, &c.

ACCOMPANY, A. PHON. comitari qm or qd. comitem cs esse. comitem se ci dare, praebere, adjungere (to accompany as a companion).—prosequi qm or qd (to attend, for the purpose of testifying respect)—deducere (to attend, as a mark of respect, e. g. a Roman senator from his house to the forum; or from the forum to his house; also a bride to her new home).—sectari, assestari (to attach oneself to a superior, as one of his followers; e. g. of scholars and dependants).—inter comites cs aspii (to be one of his companions). To a. althg to his residence, prosequi, deducere qm domum; to be a.'d by a crowd, stipari (e. g. non visitatā frequentia).—B) IMPROPR. || To do or testify althg to a departing friend, prosequi qm (e. g. with tears and good wishes lacrimis votisque). To a. one's gift with obliivous words, munus suum ornare verbis: a song with music, or music with the voice, vocem fidibus jungere, ad chordarum sonum cantare; a song with the lute, carmen formare citharā (s. Gierl. *Plin.* Ep. 4, 19, 1). To a. a singer with the flute, concinere ci prouocanti: the horns which a. the lyre, cornua ea quae ad nervos resonant in cantibus.

ACCOMPLICE, crimini affinis.—consecus (possessing a guilty knowledge).—correus (a legal term. *Ulpian*, in *Pandect.* The *Cod. Just.* uses it, qui opem ci flagitio dederunt (4, 18, 8); il, qui ministerium ad qd exhibuerunt).—To declare his a.'s, conscios edere; to conceal them, conscios celare.

ACCOMPLISH, conficere (v. pr. e. g. its yearly course, cursus annuus; a task, negotium).—efficere, ad effectum perducere (e. g. cs mandata).—exsequi, persequi (to follow up to the end; e. g. negotia, cs mandata, imperium).—peragere (to go through with, to employ oneself about it from beginning to end; e. g. consulatum).—ad exitum adducere, ad finem perducere (to bring althg to its end).—absolvere (to finish althg and have done with it).—perficere. || To fulfil, ratum esse jubere. || To be accomplished; of prophecies, &c., evenire, evadere, exitum habere. Our dreams are accomplished, somnia, or quae somniavimus, evadunt.

ACCOMPLISHED (as particip. v. ACCOMPLISH). || Possessing some elegant learning, tinctus literis. elegantiorum literarum studiosus or amans.—elegantiarum literarum intelligens. || Its accomplished, actum est.

ACCOMPLISHER, confector, exsecutor, effector. See verbs under ACCOMPLISH.

ACCOMPLISHMENT, || *Completion*, confectio, executio, effectio. (See the verbs under ACCOMPLISH).—|| *State of perfection*, absolutio, perfectio. Jm. absolutio perfectioque. || *Accomplishments*, elegantiores literae, ingenuae et humanae artes (but these phrases have a more extensive meaning than accomplishments)—humanitas (when spoken of collectively, as forming a character; e. g. I value him on account of his a.'s).

ACCORD, v. INTRA, concinere (to be in tune with; to harmonize).—concordare (to have the same mind, but may be used of things).—consentire (to think the same thing, but may be used of things).—convenire, congruere (come together; hence agree, suit, fit). To a. with althg or althg, cum qd or qd re concinere, consentire, congruere. To a. together, inter se concinere, concordare, &c.—TAMS. || To accord (= grant) a request, preces cs audire, preces cs cedere. See GRANT.

ACCORD, s. || *Agreement*, consensus, consensio, conventus, conventia. SYN. under ACCORD, v. With one a., uno ore (of exclamations, &c.), omnium or communis consensu. Of one's own a., sponte (opp. casu or necessitate; voluntarily).—sponte suā (opp. rogatus, provocatus, invitatus; quite of one's own a.).—ultrō (in an over-ready, unusual, or unaccountable manner).—voluntate (opp. metu, invitatus, coactus, willingly).

ACCORDANCE. See ACCORD.

ACCORDING AS, pro eo ut. generally prout (but not prouti, nor, in this meaning, pro eo ac or pro eo quod).—a. as the occasion requires, prout res postulat. Also by phrases with pro, ex, e: a. as each man's circumstances permitted, pro cuiusque facultatibus; a. as circumstances require; a. as occasion may arise, pro re; pro re natā, pro tempore; o re; ex tempore; ex re et ex tempore.

ACCORDING TO, ad or secundum (with acc.; in agreement with).—ex (in consequence of; of an action arising fm, or out of, something).—de (proceeding fm).

—pro (in proportion to; for). To speak a. to truth, ad veritatem loqui; a. to nature, secundum naturam; a. to the laws, secundum leges (opp. contra leges); a. to your opinion, ex sententia tuā, or de sententiā tuā: imperatoris de omnium populorum sententiā delecti.—a. to law, ex lege (as a consequence of, and in conformity with, a particular enactment); a. to circumstances, pro tempore et pro re: ex re et ex tempore: a. to my consular authority, pro auctoritate consulari.—a. to my regard for you, pro eo, quanti te facio: a. to their several weights, pro eo quantum in quoque sit ponderis.—Often by the abl. alone: a. to his custom, instituto suo: a. to the custom of the Romans, consuetudine Romanorum. || Suitably; in agreement with: convenienter or congruenter ei rei; ante ad qd. ACCORDINGLY. || In conformity with something before mentioned; ad, secundum, convenienter, &c., governing the thing meant, which is generally omitted in English, or by ut, uti (as) with a verb. || Consequently, itaque (and so, of a consequence naturally following what has been stated).—igitur and ergo (consequently, therefore: the latter dwelling more emphatically on the necessity of the consequence).—quoniam ita sint; res quoniam ita se habent (this being the case).

ACCOST, alloqui qm (the usual expression for addressing a person: e. g. to salute, warn, comfort, &c.).—affari qm (to accost in a feeling or solemn manner; a more select expression than alloqui, and therefore less common in prose. Used in the pres. indic. except the 1st pers.: in par. 3. inf. and 2nd pers. imperat.).—appellare qm (to address him for the purpose of drawing him into conversation, and saying to him something of importance: or of preferring a request).—compellare (in prose, is to address in a harsh, reproachful manner). To a. by by name, nominatim or nominans qm appellare (nominatim qm compello, implies a personal attack). To a. in a friendly, intimate manner, blande, familiariter alloqui qm; courteously, politely, liberaliter appellare qm.

ACCOUCHMENT, partus—less freq. puerperium.—To be near her a., vicinam esse ad pariendum. At her first a., primo partu.

ACCOUNT, ratio (account, generally; and also = reckoning: often rationes when the account is a complex one).—nomen (the a. of an individual who is in a man's books). A little a., ratiuncula. An a. of receipts and expenditure, ratio accepti et expensi. To have a settlement of a's with aby, putare rationem cum go; calculum ponere cum go; ei rationem reddere (of the debtor); qm vocare ad calculos (of the creditor). To examine an a., rationem cognoscere; rationes inspicere. To go through a man's a., rationes ex ecutere, discurrere. To state and balance an a., rationes conferre et consolidare. To cast up an a., rationes or calculos subducere; rationem inire et subducere. The a. agrees, or is right, ratio constat, convenit, apparet. His a. of receipts and disbursements comes right, ratio accepti et expensi par est. The a. comes right to a farthing, ratio ad nummum convenit. To have an a. with aby (e. g. as a partner, creditor, &c.), ratione cum go conjunctum esse. He has a heavy a. against me, grandem pecuniam ei debeo. I have a heavy a. against him, magna ratio mihi cum eo contracta est. To settle an a., rationem ex ecutere,olvere, exsolvere. To demand the settlement of an a., nomen exigere. To draw up or make out as a., rationem conficere. To bring to a., imputare (dat. of person against whom); ei expensum ferre (to set a sum down in one's a. as paid to aby); rationibus inferre; in rationem inducere; or inferre, inducere only; in codicem accepti et expensi referre: to set it down in one's a. as given to aby, in rationibus ei datum inducere qd. Set it down to my a.; i. e. against me, mi i expensum feras. To adjust or settle one's family a.'s, rationes familiares componere. To return or give in one's a., rationes reddere or ad ararium referre (of a magistrate who has received public money). On my own a., meo nomine (prop. ; then impr. at my own risk). || Reckoning, explanation: to call a man to a., rationem ab eo repro-cere. To give an a., rationem reddere. The day of a., dies rationi reddendæ. || A drangere questum, lucrum; to find his a. in alig, questum facere in qd re; satis lucri facere ex qd re. || Regard, respect to, ratio: to take a. of, i. e. consider, regard, cs rei rationem ducere or habere. To take no a. of, negligere qm or qd, nihil curare qd. To make no a. but

that, non or nihil dubitare quin &c. || Narration, narratio; relatio (e. g. in chronicles, &c. Postaug.). rei gestæ expositio. To give an a., narrare ei qd or de qd re.—exponere, explicare (to give a full a.).—enarrare (to give a full and orderly a.).—Also pluribus verbis exponere; rem ordine enarrare, cuncta, ut sunt acta, exponere; enarrare ei rem, quo pacto se habeat. There are two a.'s of that, de qd re duplex memoria est, or (for reports of recent events) duplex fama est. There are different a.'s (in books, &c.), variatur memoria actæ rei. || Estimation, value. To be of small or of no a., nullius ponderis esse; ponderis nihil habere (of things).—tenui or nullā auctoritate esse; in nullo esse numero (of persons). To be of a., qd loco et numero esse apud qm; multum auctoritate valere or posse apud qm. || On account, in antecessum (i. e. in advance, with dare,olvere, accipere. Sen. Postaug.). ON ACCOUNT OF, ob (for; for the sake of; referring to an object to be rewarded or benefited: e. g. to 'an advantage to be attained', 'the commonwealth to be benefited', meriti to be rewarded, &c.).—propter (denotes a proximate cause or motive; it properly denotes vicinity).—per (denotes dependence on something).—de (with respect to).—causa (fm the cause; for the sake of; denotes a thing or person viewed as the cause of an action).—gratia (with gen., out of favour; for the sake of).—ergo (with gen., in consideration of a fact stated).—pro (for; in proportion to, or agreement with; in return for).—præ (denotes the preventive cause; hence only in negative sentences).—for some advantage, ob qd emolumentum: to take money for judging a cause, ob rem iudicandam: she could not do it on a. of her age, per retatem: on a. of the season of the year, propter anni tempus; propter hanc causam, quod; ob eam causam, quia; certis de causis; omnium salutis causa; ætatis atque honoris gratia. To be heard with difficulty on a. of (= for) the noise, præ strepitu vix audiri. To be praised on a. of something, cs rei nomine laudari; a qd re laudari, commendari. To march negligently on a. of (= in consequence of) his success, negligentius ab re bene gestā ire (L.).

ACCOUNT, v. || Esteem, ponere with in and the abl.: to a. alig a vice, ponere qd in vititi.—ducere (with dat. of what one esteems it; ducere sibi qd laudi).—numerare qd in cs rei loco (e. g. to a. a thing a kindness, in beneficii loco).—To a. alig a gain, deputare qd esse in lucro (Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 16).

ACCOUNT FOR, rationem, causam asserere, or asserere only, followed by cur: cur credam, asserere possum. To a. for this, rationes cur hoc ita sit asserere: to a. satisfactorily for, justas causas asserere cs rei, or cur with subj.—illustrare qd; lucem or lumen ei rei asserere (not affu-dere). dare lumen ei rei (to throw light upon)—explainare qd (to make alig plain).—aperire (to uncover, unveil)—ali these are said of what was before dark or confused). To a. for a mistake, errorem aperire (to show its nature, and how it arose). To a. for one thing from another, causam cs rei repetere ex re. To be difficult to a. for, difficiles habere explicatus (of what it is difficult to make intelligible). || To have to render an account of, rationem reddere cs rei or de qd re.

ACCOUNT-BOOK, rationes (properly, account).—codex accepti et expensi: fm the context, codex or tabulæ alone may do.—adversaria, orum (a day book, from which items were transferred to the ledger, codex or tabulæ). To keep an a., rationes, codicem instituire; tabulas conficere. To set down in an a., b. in rationes, in codicem, in tabulas, in adversaria referre.

ACCOUNTABLE, ei ratio reddenda est. || One who makes himself answerable; to be a., prestare qd. I am a. for that, mihi res præstanda est. To make oneself a., qd in se recipere (to take it on oneself).

ACCOUNTANT, tabularius, calculator, ratiarius (all terms of the Rom. empire)—actor summarum (cashier, steward, book-keeper; who had to collect his master's rents, &c. time of empire).

ACCOUNTRE, armare (to provide with arms or other implements).—instruere (to furnish with).—ornare, adornare. exornare (to fit out or equip with what is ornamental or necessary). In. ornare (exornare) atque instruere.

ACCOUNTREMENT, armatus (the action of equipping; not instructio).—arma (n. pl.), armatura (the thing with which one is accoutred).—ornatus; ornamenta, n. pl. (handsome equipment). || Garments, vestis; vestimenta, n. pl.

ACCREDIT, confirmare; ei rei fidem addere or facere. An accredited ambassador, legatus cum publicā auctoritate et testimonio missus (v. C. I Ferr. 5, 7).

¹ Thus a sentence like, 'to believe rightly and to live accordingly,' must be turned in'o, 'to believe rightly and to live according to his beliefs,' or 'as he believes.'

legatus cum publico testimonio missus (C. Arch. 4, 8); legatus publice missus (C. 2 Ferr. 3, 13).

ACCRETIO, accretio (opp. to diminutio: used by C. of the moon's light).

ACCURRE, provenire (spring up, grow, as crops, &c.).—accidere (to be added to).—ex qd re nasci, oriri (to be born, to arise).

ACCUBATION, accubitus (accubatio, false reading); accubitus, ōs.

ACCUMULATE, cumulare, accumulare (the former to heap up to the full measure; the latter to heap up more and more).—accervare, coaccervare (to make a heap of aith; to heap together).—aggravare, exaggerare (to heap up high: Postaug. in prose).—augere (to increase).—addere qd ci rei. To a. wealth, pecunias coaccervare; accervos numerorum construere (opes exaggerare, Phaedr.).

ACCUMULATION, accervatio (Plin.)—concrevatio (Gof. Dig. 2, 1, 11: by C. as a fig. of rhetoric. Accumulatio is only used in the sense of heaping up earth about the roots of trees).

ACCUMULATOR, accumulator (opum accumulator, T.).

ACCURACY, cura, accuratio (the latter, C. Brut. 67, 238, mira acc. in componendis rebus).—Jn. cura et diligentia.—subtilitas (acuteness, subtilty: e. g. with mathematical a., geometrica subtilitate docere qd).—sometimes diligentia (close application and attention).—With the greatest a., accuratissime, exactissime, or sometimes diligentissime.

ACCURATE, diligens (one who pays close attention to his work, that he may fail in no respect).—accuratus (made with exactitude: only of things).—exactus (perfectly what it ought to be; of things only: of persons, it is only found in the sile. age: perfect).—exquisitus (far sought: hence of extraordinary excellence).—subtilis (acute, espy of an orator who, with tact and acuteness, chooses the best expressions, illustrations, &c.: then of things which give proof of such acuteness: e. g. of a speech).—limatus, politus (of a refined, polished orator and style).—Jn. limatus et politus; accuratus et politus.—An a. style, limatus dicendi genus; oratio accurata et polita, limata et polita; oratio subtilis. An a. knowledge of aith, ca rei interior scientia. An a. judgement, iudicium subtile, or limatum et politum. To subject aith to an a. investigation, diligenter exquirere, subtiliter querere qd. To give an a. description of aith, accurate or diligenter describere qd. To give (= write) aby an a. account of aith, diligenter scribere de re ad qm. ¶ With accuracy. See ACCURATELY.

ACCURATELY, diligenter, accurate. Jn. diligenter et accurate; accurate et exquisitae; exacte; subtiliter. (Syn. under ACCURATE.)

ACCURSE. See CURARE.

ACCURSED, devotus (actually under a curse pronounced).—exacerbabilis, exacerbandus (deserving execration).—nefarius, nefandus (impious, wicked: espy against what is holy. The latter of things only).

ACCUSABLE, accusabilis, accusandus, reprehendendus, vituperabilis, vituperandus, reprehensione or vituperatione dignus. (Syn. of repr. and vitup. under BLAME.)

ACCUSATION, accusatio, incausatio, insinuation, criminatio (all as actions. Syn. under ACCUSE).—crimen (charge)—calumnia (false accusation).—To defend aby against an a., crimen defendere a qd. To defend oneself against an a., crimen amoliri, propulsare; culpam a se amovere.—crimen diluere or criminatorem dissolvere (to show its injustice or groundlessness). ¶ As a law term, querimonia, querela (complaint: the former from a sense of injustice; the latter from a feeling of vexation).—delatio nominis (giving the name of the accused to the judge).—periculum (as causing danger to the accused).—actio (g. t. for the legal proceedings whether in a civil or criminal cause).—accusatio (the charge made, espy in a crim. court).—petitio, postulatio (in civil causes: demand for restitution or redress).—vindictio (civil action to recover a thing).—condictio (civil action on account of a person).—formula (the pleading: the formula according to which the acc. was drawn up).—libellus (the written accusation).—¶ Accusatio, dicitur actio, in civil causes, when the trial spoken of took place in a Greek court.

ACCUSATIVE (case), accusativus (acc. casus, Q.).—quartus, casus accusandi (Parro).

ACCUSATORY, accusatorius.—An a. libel: i. e. written charge, libellus, accusatio (not accusatorius libellus). To prefer or set forth an a. libel against aby, libellum de qd dare (Plin.). In an a. manner, accusatorie, accusatorio modo et iure.

(8)

ACCUSE, accusare (to a. in a criminal court).—Incasare (to a., but not in a court of justice).—Insinulare, in ca rei insinuationem vocare (to cause aby to be suspected of a crime, whether justly or unjustly).—arguere crimine or de crimine (ἀγγίζειν, to charge, and make the charge good by proofs, whether in a court of justice or not).—culpam in qm conferre, in culpā ponere qm, ci culpam attribuire (lay the blame of aith on aby: culpae is poet. and Postaug.).—crimen ci afferre or inferre; in crimen vocare or adducere; crimen in qm conferre; crimine compellere (to tax or charge a man with, whether justly or not).—crimnari (to accuse in a bad sense: e. g. for the purpose of blackening a man's character).—condemnare qm ca rei (properly to condemn; but sometimes the antecedents of condemnation, to accuse justly: e. g. qm iniquitatis. Herzog, B. G. 7, 19).—reum facere or agere (bring before a court as a defendant).—calumniari (to a. calumniously, sophistically, &c.).—qd ci obijcere or objectare (to cast aith in a man's teeth; reproach him with). To a. falsely, falso crimine or falsa criminationibus insinulare; falso conferre qd in qm; crimen or qd criminis ci or in qm confingere.

ACCUSED. An a. person, or the a., reus (if in a court of justice).

ACCUSER, accusator, criminator, calumniator. (See verbs under ACCUSE.)—actor (the manager of a judicial impeachment).

ACCUSTOM. To a. aby, consuefacere qm with inf. or ut, ne. To a. aby to aith, qm assuefacere qd re (C. Cæs.), or (Postaug.) ci rei or ad qm. The trans. use of the originally intrans. consuecere, assuescere was unknown to the great prose-writers. To a. oneself, consuecere or assuescere with infm. or abl. (Postaug. also with dat. or ad qd; ass. even in Cæs. B. G. 6, 28); assuescere in qd.—also se assuefacere qd re.

ACCUSTOMED, assuefactus or assuetus qd re. To have grown a. to living at Alexandria, jam in consuetudinem Alexandrinæ vitæ venisse. ¶ Usual. Vid.

ACE, uno (late: Terenti). Not to bate an a. of aith, *ne pilum quidem unum deminuere or detrachere de qd re.

ACERBITY, austeritas, acerbitas, amaritas. Syn. under SOUV.

ACHE (no Latin word expresses the notion of ache as a particular kind of pain), dolor (pain generally, whether of body or mind).—cruciatu (excruciating pain).—tormentum (toriture; racking pain).

ACHE, v. dolere (in body or mind).—condolescere (mly in perf.). The wind had made my head a., caput mihi de vento condoluit (Plaut.).—my s.d. ached, condoluit mihi latus (so pes; dens; tactum dolor corpus).
ACHE BONE, coxa, coxendix; *sox coxæ.

ACHIEVABLE, quod effici, ad effectum adduci potest.

ACHIEVE, conficere (to bring to an end, so that the labour is over; to finish, without reference to the production of a perfect work: itinera, mandata conficiuntur, non perficiuntur nec absolvuntur. D.).—efficere, ad effectum adducere (to bring to actual existence).—perficere (to carry through to the end: to make aith perfect: opp. inchoare, to begin).—absolvere (to finish off, so that no more remains to be done; to make complete: opp. inchoare, instituire).—Jn. absolvere ac (et) perficere.—peragere (to carry a business through).—exsequi, persequi (to follow up till it is done: espy of things done by rule or direction, officium, mandata).—ad finem adducere (to bring aith to its intended end; to complete).—patrare (of important actions publicly performed: an old and solemn word, that had probably a religious meaning at first: strengthened perpetrate).—sometimes facere alone (opp. cogitare). To be able to a. aith, *parem esse ci rei exaequandæ. ¶ Obtain by exertion, adipisci, assequi (the former dwelling more on the object achieved; the latter on the persevering exertions by which it was achieved). To a. pacer, pacem perpetrare (L.).

ACHIEVEMENT. ¶ Completion; performance, executio. ¶ Heroic action, facinus magnum (any great action). *res præclare gesta. ¶ Achievements, res gestæ (not confined to successes in war). ¶ Excutecheon, iusigne generis (cf. C. Pro Sullâ, 31, 88).

ACHING, s. See ACHE.

ACID, acidus (opp. dulcis: sour to taste or smell).—Jn. acer acidusque.—Somewhat a., acidulus, subacidus. Very a., acidissimus, peracribus, acerbissimus, peracer, acerrimus.—malum acidum = an apple sour, though ripe; m. acerbum, an apple sour, because unripe. To be a., acere, acidum or acerbum or acrem esse quatuor. To be turning a., acescere, coaccescere.—See SOUV.

ACIDIFY, acidum facere.

ACIDITY, aciditas (*late*)—acidus sapor (*acid taste*).
[*Something acid, acidum.* To correct a., amaritudines hebetare (*Plin.*).

ACKNOWLEDGE, agnoscere, cognoscere (*to recognize althg. then to a. it to be what it is*).—appellare qm (*with acc. of a like: to a., e. g. a king, &c.*).—To a. a man for one's son, agnoscere qm filium: *not to a. him as one's son any longer, abdicare filium.* To a. a man as king, regem appellare qm (*to declare him king*), ei parere (*to obey him*): *not to a. a man for one's king, detractare cs imperium.* [*Confess, fateor* (*implying a previous question*), confiteor, profiteor (*conf. reluctantly, from being unable to conceal; prof. freely, openly*), often joined with *præ se ferre.* To a. openly, honestly, freely, aperte, ingenue, aperte et ingenuè, libere confiteri. libere profiteri To a. a debt, confiteri es alienum (*XII. Tab. ap. Gell. &c.*), confiteri nomen: *fateri se debere.* *Not to a. a debt, initiari debitum.* To a. a crime, suscipere crimen, agnoscere, confiteri (*C.*). agnoscere erratum suum (*C.*). To a. a sin, confiteri peccatum (*C.*) or se peccasse. To a. the truth of Christianity. *Christum sequi. *doctrinam Christianam profiteri. To allow that one has received, implying that one owes a return: *to a. kindnesses, beneficia grate interpretari* (*Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 9.*). To a. that they are conquered, unakufui, &c., confiteri se victos, imperitos &c.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT, agnitio (*act of recognizing*)—confessio (*act of confessing*). To bring a man to the a. of althg. qm adducere ad confessionem cs rei (*by kind means*): ei exprimere confessionem cs rei or exprimere ut qs confiteatur qd (*by force*). To force a man to a. a., exprimere or extorquere ut fateatur; cogere ut confiteatur or concedat. The a. of error, *error agnitus.—To bring a man to an a. of his sins, *facere, efficere, ut agnoscat, intelligat se peccavisse.—[*To send a man a small a., munusculum cui concinnare* (*if 'small present' will do*).] **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT** of the payment of a debt, apocha. To give an a., apocham dare.

ACME, the highest point, the height. *CRCL.* by adj., the a. of, folly, transl. 'the greatest folly.' [*Crisis of a disorder, critica morbi accessio* (*August. Confess. 6, 1, end*).

ACONITE, æconitum (*Wolfsbane*).

ACORN, glans, nux.

ACORUS, (*bot.*) acorus, calamus odoratus or aromaticus, calamus (*if the species need not be mentioned*).

ACOUSTICS, *acustica.

ACQUAINT, [*Inform, vid.*] **Acquaint oneself with**, noscere, cognoscere (*esp'y by experience*).—discere (*to learn*).—percipere (*to get a clear notion of, esp'y by one's own observation and experience*).

(a) **ACQUAINTED**, to be or become; with PERSONS. To become a. with each other, se inter se noscere. To become better a. with aby (*i. e. with his character*), propius inspicere qm. To be well a. with a man, qm bene, optime, pulchre, propius nosse (*g. i.*). pulchre cognoscere cs sensum (*his opinions*). qui vir et quantus sit altissime insipexisse (*his intellectual or moral greatness*). qm penitus cognoscere, qm cognoscere et intelligere. To be thoroughly a. with aby, qm penitus inspicere. pernosce qm qualis sit. Intus et in cute nosse (*Pers.*). To make a man a. with another, qm ad qm deducere (*to introduce him*). To be a. with aby by sight, qm de facie nosse. *Not to be a. with aby, non nosse qm.* qm mihi est ignotus. ignorare qm (*rare in the sense of being unacquainted with his person, as Nep. Arist. 1, 4: only not to know his character*). [*Expressing or implying intimate acquaintance: to be intimately a. with, qm familiariter or intime uti.* in familiaritate cs versari. I am intimately a. with, magna est mihi cum qo familiaritas.

(b) **ACQUAINTED**, to be; with THINGS. qd intelligere, calere, cognitum or perceptum habere. multum in qd re versatum esse (*to have had much practice in it*).—cs rei peritum esse (*to be skilled in it*).—cs rei gnarum esse. (*SYN. in UNDERSTAND.*) *Not to be a. with althg., qd ignore or desicire.* in qd re rudem or peregrinum, or hospitem esse. cs rei ignarum or impertum esse.

ACQUAINTANCE, (a) of persons. [*An acquaintance, notus.*—cl amicus (*a friend*).—cl familiaris (*an intimate a.*). He is an a. of mine, usus mihi et consuetudo or familiaritas mihi cum qo intercedit. [*An intimate a., qo or cs amicitia familiariter uti.*] **ACQUAINTANCE**, noti, amici, familiaris. To have an acquaintance a., multos habere amicos. *multis notum esse et familiarum. [*Acquaintance with aby, cognitio cs* (*the becoming acquainted with a man: dignus* (9)

cognitio, worth knowing).—notitia cs (*the being acquainted with*).—usus, usus et consuetudo (*intercourse with, intimacy*).—familiaritas (*habits of great intimacy*). To make a. with, qm cognoscere. B) with things: cognitio cs rei (*the becoming acquainted with it*).—notitia cs rei (*the being acquainted with it*).—scientia cs rei (*thorough knowledge, the result of mental activity*).

ACQUIESCE, acquiescere ci rei, dat.; or qd re (*say nothing against it; weaker than assentiri and approbare*. *C. Acad. 2, 46.* acquiescere in qd re is, to find satisfaction in althg).—qd re contentum esse (*to be contented with*).—qd probare, approbare. accipere (*to approve of, receive favorably*).

ACQUIESCENCE, probatio, approbatio, comprobatio (*approval*).—consensio, consensus, assensus (*assent*).—With your a., te consentiente or probante. Without your a., te adversante, renuente, nudente.

ACQUIRABLE, *quod adipisci queat.—*quod obtineri poterit (*SYN. under OBTAIN*).—impetrabilis (*what can be obtained by entreaties*).

ACQUIRE, parare, comparare (*provide, procure by one's own means*).—querere (*obtain by seeking: e. g. livelihood, vicium; popularity with the common people, gratiam ad populum; glory, sibi gloriam*).—acquirere (*to obtain what one has striven for*).—colligere (*collect: e. g. good will, foveor, &c.*).—nancisci (*obtain with or without trouble; even against one's wish*).—adipisci (*to achieve by exertion*).—consequi (*to arrive at the object of one's wish, with or without assistance*).—assequi (*to arrive by exertion at the object of one's endeavour*).—obtinere (*to obtain and keep possession*). To a. credit, parere sibi laudem; m-ny, pecuniam sibi facere; a man's friendship, cs amicitiam sibi comparare; great influence, magnam auctoritatem sibi constituere; great wealth and reputation, magnas opes sibi magnamque nomen facere; extensive knowledge, *magnas opes eruditiois sibi comparare. To endeavour to a., captare qd (*e. g. popularity, &c.*). To a. strength, se corroborare.

ACQUIREMENT, [*Act of acquiring*, comparatio, adeptio.—A. of popularity, conciliatio gratiæ.] **Knowledge acquired**, doctrina, eruditio, litteræ. A person of extensive a., multarum rerum cognitione imbutus. eruditissimus. optimis artibus eruditus. homo in qo multæ sunt litteræ; of extensive and various a.'s, in quo est copia et varietas studiorum.

ACQUISITION, comparatio (*act of procuring for oneself*).—adeptio (*the obtaining what one has striven for*). A. of popularity, conciliatio gratiæ.

ACQUIT, [*Set free, liberare re or a re.*—exsolvere re (*release fm*).—eximere re or ex re (*to deliver fm*).—levare re (*relieve fm what is disagreeable, e. g. fear, sorrow, pain*).—expedire re (*extricate fm*).—extrahere ex re (*drag out of*).—eripere ex re or a re (*snatch fm*).] *The three last of extricating fm unpleasant circumstances: e. g. dangers.*—[*Pronounce willless, absolvere* (*pr. et impr.*), of althg, qd re or de qd re (*e. g. regni suspitione, de prævaricatione*).—exsolvere qd re (*e. g. suspitione*).—liberare qd re (*set free, g. i.*).—To be acquitted, liberatum discedere. innocentem or innoxium absolvi. ex iudicio emergere. [*Discharge a duty, officium exsequi, officio defungi*. officii partes expiere. To a. oneself admirably, &c, officium cumulate reddere (*C. ad Div. 5, 8, 2*).—See DUTY.] To a. oneself like a man, virum se præstare.

ACQUITTAL, absolutio (*abj. cs.* cs rei, e. g. maiestatis).—liberatio (*cs rei, e. g. culpæ*).

ACQUITTANCE, apocha, acceptio latio (*the former implying payment of the debt; the latter any release fm the necessity of payment*).—A formal a., or an a. under hand and seal, *apocha manu sigilloque firmata. To give aby an a., apocham dare.

ACRE, iugerum (*really about two-thirds of an a. See Adam*).

ACRID, acer (*hot and biting, like mustard, garlic, onions*).—acerbus (*of althg that contracts the tongue: e. g. unwipe fruit, sour, opp. suavis*).—amarus (*opp. dulcis; nauseously bitter*).

ACRIMONIOUS, [*Acrid, vid.*] **Fig. of words, &c., amarus** (*bitter*).—acerbus (*sour*).—asper (*rough*).—mordax (*biting*).—invidiosus (*calculated to raise a prejudice against the person attacked*).—aculeatus (*stinging*). A. words, verborum aculei.

ACRIMONY, acerbitas, amaritas (*SYN. under ACRID*).—acrimonia (*seld. in lit. sense before Plin., and only of sharpness to the taste; an invigorating, strengthening sharpness. Not fig. in the sense of our acrimony*).

ACRITUDE. See ACRIMONY.

ACROSS adv. in transversum. ex or de transverso, per transversum.—Smthg conice a. my mind, qd mihi

de improvviso obijctur. || *Crosswise*, vid. *To shake hands* a. *ca manus decussatim constringere.

ACROSS, pr. trans.—*To march an army a. the Rhone*, trajicere exercitum Rhodanum or trans Rhodanum.

ACROSTIC, ea quæ ἀκροστιχis dicitur (C. Div. 2, 54).

ACT, v. || *Do, agere, facere* (ag., like ὑπαρτεν, refers more to the simple acting than to the results of it; facere, like ποιεῖν, refers to the action and its results: to act well or ill, recte or male agere and recte or male facere; but the latter only so far as the effect of the action is, or is not, what it should be). || *Behave*, se gerere (e. g. shamefully). *To a. like a man*, virum se præstare. || *Exert force*, vim habere (not vim exserere, which is not Lat.).—efficacem esse (to work or be effective).—*The medicine a.'s*, concipitur venis medicamento; does not a., medicamentum imbecillius est quam morbus.—*The medicine a.'s so powerfully*, tanta vis est medicamenti.—*The medicine a.'s well*, commode facit (Cels.).—*To a. upon alth*, vim habere or exercere in qd; on aby, qm or ca animum movere, commovere. *It a.'s upon me in different ways*, varie afficior qd re. *It a.'s differently upon me*, qd aliter fero. || *To be in effective action*; of things, in effectu esse (e. g. machines). || *Act a part on the stage*, or in life, agere qm or ca partes. ca personam tueri (not se pers. agere). tractare personam (see PART).—simulare qm, or with acc. and infn. (to pretend to be aby).—*to a. lude* qm is uncl.; exhibere qm unlat. *To a. a play*, fabulam agere (not fab. docere, which is said of the author only). *To forbid the players to a.*, histrionibus scenam interdiciere (Su.). *The players will not a. to night*, *histriones hodie in scenam non prodibunt.

ACT, n. factum (what has been actually done).—facinus (deed, contemplated as the act of a free agent, and as an evidence of strength of character, for good or for evil).—opus (work; the product of a faciens).—|| ACTS, facta (g. t.).—res gestæ; gesta, orum, sta res only (acts performed in the line of one's duty or office: esp. exploits, achievements in war)—acta (actions performed according to particular rules; measures, e. g. of a politician)—actiones (doings; goings on; implying a continued course. Herz. ad B. Civ. 1, 5). *Acts of the Apostles*, *Apostolorum acta or res gestæ. || *A noble a.*, egregie or egregium factum; facinus præclarum. *An immortal a.*, facinus or opus immortale. *Honorable, glorious a.'s*, laudes, decora, pl. *To perform an a.*, facinus facere, conficere; opus edere: a wicked a., facinus, flagitium, scelus committere; scelus facere, perficere, admittre. || *In the very a.*, in manifesto facinore (e. g. to be caught, deprehendi; in re præsentis, on the spot where the occurrence took place). || *Act of amnesty*, oblitio vellentium (C.).—oblitio quam Athenienses ἀμνηστια vocant (V. Max.).—lex ne quis ante acrum rerum accusetur, neve mutetur (a law). See AMNESTY. || *Acts of a court*, tabule (g. t.).—literæ publicæ (archives)—acta publica, or acta only (recorded proceedings of the Senate, people, or individual magistrates). *To record in the a.'s*, in acta referre. *To be c-nained in the a.'s*, in acta esse.

ACTION, || *Thing done*. V. ACT. || *Acting*, actio (doing, and thing done)—actus. *To be in a.*, in actu esse (Sen.). || *Action in law*, actio (the legal proceedings; the trial)—lis (the actual trial or contest).—causa (the grounds of it; each party's case).—res (the subject of it; the whole case).—dīca (Gr. only of a civil cause before a Greek court). *A civil a.*, causa privata. *A criminal a.*, causa publica (for an offence against the state; causa capitalis, if the penalty is death). *To bring an a. against aby*, (1) generally: lege agere cum qo (not in qm); actionem ci intendere; formulam ci intendere (to prefer a written accusation against him); iudicio experiri cum qo: iudicio persequi qm; on account of alth, (lege) agere ca rei or de re: iudicio or legibus experiri de re; against alth, lege agere in or adversus qd. (2) in civil causes: qm in jus vocare (to call him before a court).—dicam ci scribere, subscribere, or impingere (to prefer a written acc. with name of accuser, defendant, &c.—before a Greek court). (3) in criminal causes: delationem nominis postulare in qm (prop. to ask permission of the judge to deliver in the name of the accused person; then to accuse generally).—nomen ca ad iudicem or iudicem deferre—iudicium postulare in qm.—qm in iudicium adducere. qm in jus educere. qm ducere or educere (to bring him before a court).—periculum ci creare or facere (to put him in peril).—qm reum agere or facere (to make him an accused person).—qm (reum) citare (to cite him before a court).—qm accusare (to accuse him formally).—for alth, nomen ca deferre

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de re; deferre qm ca rei (also with ad iudices); qm reum ca rei citare: or agere; qm iudicio ca rei, or only qm ca rei accrescere; qm reum ca rei postulare; and postulare qm ca rei or de re. *To bring an a. against aby for damages*, qm iudicio recuperatorio persequi. (See RECUPERATOR.) *I have an a.*, i. e. ground of a., habeo actionem. est actio in qm. *An a. lies against aby*, actio competit in qm. *To show a man how he must bring his a.*, actionem ci demonstrare. || *Of an orator*, including both voice and gesture, actio. || BATTLE. Vid. || *Of a play*, actio (an incident in it; or its incidents).—argumentum fabulæ (its general subject). *To a. playing in a.*, fabula actiosa: deficient in a., *parum actiosa.

ACTIONABLE, (res) accusabilis (Ocksm. Ctc. Ecl. p. 105). *Athy is a. or not a.*, est ca rei (ulla) or nulla actio. *A person's conduct is a.*, est actio in qm. || *Sic*, poenâ or supplicio dignus (the latter of the severest punishment).—animadvertendus (to be noticed, and visited with punishment).

ACTIVE, industrius, navus, operosus, laboriosus, assiduus, diligens, sedulus (Syn. under ACTIVITY), actuosus (opp. nihil agens, inclined to action, full of activity: e. g. of virtue, the mind, &c.; or opp. quietus, of an active life). *It cannot be used safely in any other relations: still rarer is activus, which occurs in Sen. in philosophia activa, opp. contemplativa*—acer (full of fire and energy)—impiger (actio to work vigorously; unwearied by exertions).—strenuus (vigorously and earnestly active: e. g. mercator)—agens, ciens (active in philus, opp. patibilis, passive).—Jx. navus et industrius. Industrius et acer. acer et industrius. operosus et semper agens aliquid et molens. *A. in business*, in rebus gerendis acer et industrius. *To be always a.*, semper agere qd (et moliri). *To be a. (of things)*, vigere. *To be a. in aby's cause*, niti pro quo: *he used to say that he was never more a. than when he was doing nothing*, dicebat nunquam se plus agere quam nihil quum ageret. || ACTIVE VERB, verbum agens (opp. verbum patendi, Gell. 18, 12, end).

ACTIVELY, naviter, strenue, impigre, enixe (with all one's might).—|| *With agility*, perniciter, agiler (both Postaug.).

ACTIVITY, opera (a., unemphatically; opp. momentary inactivity, or merely thinking, talking, or advising).—labor (labour, toil)—industria (habitual a. of an elevated kind: e. g. in heroes, statesmen).—navitas (the useful a. of ordinary men).—sedulitas (bustling a. in small matters).—assiduitas (persevering industry).—diligentia (careful, close application).—impigritas (unweariedness)—actio (acting). || *Agility*, pernicitas (a. and dexterity in all bodily movements)—agilitas (opp. tarditas)

ACTOR, artifex scenicus (g. t.).—actor scenicus or actor only (actor, the most respectful term).—histrion (the middle term: player).—ludio, ludius (the lowest term: pantomimic performer; a player and dancer). *Tragica actor*, Tragedius. *Comic actor*, Comedus. || *Company of a.'s*, familia histrionum; grex histrionum.

ACTRESS, artifex scenica, also scenica only (late. In earlier times even female characters were acted by men).

ACTUAL, verus (true, real).—germanus (one's own, complete, genuine: germanus frater; germanus Stoicus, a genuine Stoic).—solidus (substantial, real).—certus (certain).—ipse (the thing itself).

ACTUALLY, re. re verâ. reapere. re et veritate (really, not in words only).—naue. profecto (assuredly, words of asseveration). *Sic quid est aliud nisi?*

ACTUARY, scriba, —actuarius (in situ. age was a kind of short-hand writer who took notes of the speeches delivered in a court. Suet. Cæs. 55).

ACTUATE, movere, commovere (to move)—ciere (set in motion, stir up).—incitare, concitare (set in violent motion).—impellere (drive or urge to).—adducere, inducere (to draw to).—Also agere qm (Heind. Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 13).

ACULEATE, aculeatus (armed with a thorn).

ACUTEN, See ACUTENESS.

ACUTE, || *Sharp*, propr. Vid. *An a. angle*, angulus acutus. || *Of the senses*, acutus—sagax (having a fine sense of hearing or smelling; sagacious). *Ovis oculi acuti*; oculi acres et acuti; visus acer. necer videntur sensus: nares acutæ, nasus sagax, aures acutæ. || *Of the mental faculties*, acutus (sharp)—acer (vigorous, of powerful comprehension, penetrating)—subtilis (fine, discriminating accurately)—agutus (over-acute; making too fine distinctions).—perspicax (clear-sighted).—*An a. understanding*, ingenium acre or acutum. mens acris. *Very a.*, peracutus, peracer. *To be very*

a., acutissimo, acerrimo esse ingenio. ingeni acumine valere. To be an a. thinker, acumen esse in cogitando.

ACUTELY, ¶ *Of the senses, acute* (cernere, audire) — scriber (intueri qd.). ¶ *Of the mental powers, acute, acriter, subtiliter* (Sv. under ACUTE).

ACUTENESS, ingeni acumen or acies (the former implying more of depth; of original and inventive ability) and acumen only. — perspicacitas. prudentia perspicax (insight, taking in all at once glance). — subtilitas (fine discrimination). — sagacitas (the power of accurate investigation). A. in disputation, acumen discedendi. To possess natural a., naturā acutum esse. ¶ *Of sight, acies oculorum.*

ADAGE, proverbium (v. pr.). — verbum (a saying. — adagio and adagium are very rare, and never met with in the best prose-writers). There is an old a. that, — an old a. says, — est vetus proverbium or verbum; vetus verbum hoc quidem est. According to the old a., veteri proverbio. An old a. says, ut est in proverbio: quod proverbii loco dici solet: quod aiant; ut aiant: ut dicitur. See PROVERBS.

ADAMANT, adamans.

ADAMANTINE, adamantinus.

ADAPT, accommodare qd. ci rei or ad rem. — facere or efficere ut qd congruat or conveniat cum re (to make sth suit another thing). To a the words to the thoughts, verba ad sensus accommodare; sententias accommodare vocibus: a speech to the place, circumstances, and persons, orationem accommodare locis, temporibus, et personis.

ADAPTATION, accommodatio.

ADAPTED, accommodatus ci rei or ad rem (adapted to). — aptus ci rei or ad qd. (fit for). — conveniens, congruus (intel. congruus, consentaneus ci rei or cum re (agreeing with, suitable to)). — idoneus (perfectly suited for some particular purpose, ad qd.). To be a., aptum esse, apte convenire ad qd. Not to be a. to, alienum esse: parum convenire.

ADAYS. See NOWADAYS.

ADD, adjungere qd. to athg, ci rei or ad qd. — addere qd. (ci rei or ad qd.). To add; used also of writing something additional). — adjicere qd. to athg, ci rei or ad qd. subjicere, to athg, ci rei (adj. used also of additions made by word of mouth or writing: subj. also of additions in writing: subj. is always, to add below: e.g. an example, exemplum). — attribuire (to assign or allot: e.g. a district to a country, see Cæs. B. C. I, 35, end. C. Qu. Fr. I, I, 11, § 33). — aspergere qd. to athg, ci rei (to add incidentally: to add a sprinkling of, e.g. of written remarks: hoc aspersi ut scires, &c. C. Not therefore annotations or scholia aspergere, but addere, if they are a regular series). — apponere (to place by: to add also of written additions), to athg, ci rei or ad qd. —

Subjungere and subnectere in class. writers = to add co ordinately. I have added a copy of the letter, exemplar litterarum subscript, or subscriptum est; litterarum exemplar ad te misi. ¶ To add up, summam ca rei facere (to find the total). — computare (to reckon up). — numerare (to count). — ratiocinari (to calculate).

ADDER, viperā. [coluber berus, Linn.] ¶ An a.'s tooth, blood, &c., denr, sanguis, &c. viperinus

ADDERSTONGUE, (plant). *ophioglossum (Linn.).

ADDEDIT, deditus ci rei. — studiosus ca rei (fondly pursuing it). — addictus ci rei (devoted to it) — Jn. additus et devotus. Also Postag. devotus ci rei. Jn. deditus devotusque. ¶ To be addicted to, se dare, cedere, tradere ci rei (to give oneself up to). — indulgere ci rei (to indulge in it). — studere ci rei (to pursue it with pleasure). To be wholly a. to, multum esse in re (e.g. venationibus): totum esse in re. To be a. to pleasure, voluptatibus deditum esse, servire, astrictum esse: statim in voluptatibus collocare: libidinibus se servum prestare.

ADDITION, studiolum ca rei (eager pursuit of sth).

ADDITION, adjunctio. — appositio (the placing to, or adding: e.g. of examples, exemplorum). — adjectio. — accensio (something added: in rhetoric, an addition that completes a definition). — additamentum (thing added). Pm. To improve a work by a.'s and corrections, librum crebris locis inculcare et reficere (C.). To set forth with a.'s, mendacianculis aspergere qd. To make many important a.'s to his edict, multas res novas in edictum addere (L. I, 30). ¶ *Arithmetical addition*, calculorum subductio. — computatio (calculation generally). By a. and subtraction, addendo deducendo.

ADDITIONAL, e. g. a. observations, *observationes quæ prioribus addendæ sunt.

ADILE. ¶ A. egg, ovum inane, irritum; ovum

sephyrinum; ovum urinum; ovum hypenemium; ovum cynosurum. ¶ *Addle-headed, addle-pated, levis* (slightly, thoughtless) — vanus (empty, idly chattering, &c.). — inconsultus. inconsideratus (acting without previous consultation or consideration).

ADDRESS, ¶ *Accost*. Vid. ¶ *Address oneself*, se parare or se comparare; to athg, ad qd. (to prepare oneself for it). — aggradi ad qd. (e.g. ad dicendum, to approach it; set about it). ¶ *Address a letter to aby*, ci inscribere epistolam. — dare literas ad qm; literas mittere ci or ad qm (to write to, send a letter to: not scribere ad qm).

ADDRESS, ¶ *Dexterity*, habilitas (dexterity of body). — habitus (the d. gained by the practice of an art or virtue). — ars (d. in an art). — usus ca rei (experience and consequent skill) — facultas (the power of doing athg, capacity). — ingenium ad qd aptum or habilis (mental aptitude). — ingenii dexteritas, or dexteritas only: to athg, ad qd. (readiness and cleverness in conduct towards others: worldly system. L. 28, 18, and 37, 7, end. In the sense of "dexterity" generally, it is not Lat.). — ¶ *Of a letter: direction, præscriptio.*

Designation by name and place of abode. What is your a.? ubi habitas? ¶ *To pay one's addresses to*, qm petere. — cs amore teneri, captum esse; qm in amore habere (to be in love with: cause for effect). ¶ *Speech*, a loquium (n. of a persuasive, consolatory, or warning kind. A soft a., blandum or lene alloquium. L.). — allocutio (speaking to). — appellatio (addressing a man quietly: e.g. to request athg). — compellatio (direct a. in a speech: rhet. term). — oratio (formal studied speech). — concio (a. to a popular or military assembly, harangue). — sermo (speech of an unpremeditated, conversational kind).

ADDUCE, producere (lead forwards a person). — afferre, proferre (bring forwards). — memorare, commemorare (make mention of). — laudare (eulogy, to praise). — citare (to call forth: e.g. qm auctorem, as one's authority: but rare in this sense). To a. witnesses, testes proferre, laudare, proferre, citare, excitare: testimony, afferre testimonium: a passage, locum afferre, laudare: a reason, rationem, causam afferre; afferre cur with subj. (e.g. cur credam, afferre possum. C.). — ¶ *Since* producere testem is correct, we may say producere or afferre scriptor. m; but not locum, rationem. citare locum, indicare, efferre, are wrong: also allegare exemplum.

ADDUCEBIL, qui produci, afferri, &c. potest. See ADDUCE.

ADDUCTION. ¶ *Of examples, passages, &c. prolatio*. — commemoratio (the mentioning of them).

ADEPT, ¶ *Skilful, expert*. Vid. ¶ *Initiated*, mysteriis initiatus; also mysta or mystes.

ADEQUACY, prps bonitas (goodness). — justus numerus (proper number) — convenientia (suitableness).

ADEQUATE, quod satis esse videtur or visum est. — par. — satis idoneus (sufficient: used absolutely in this sense belongs to a late age). An a. knowledge of athg, *satis idonea ca rei scientia. ¶ *An a. supply*, satis with gen.

ADEQUATELY, satis (sufficienter late Lat.). — convenienter, congruenter ci rei: apte ad qd.

ADHERE, adherere ci rei. — Hæc to clinging to; of properties, customs, &c. hære ci rei. — manere (to remain). — Sin a.'s to him, hæret ci peccatum. ¶ *Cling to*; am devoted to, adharesco ci rei. — amplexor or amplexus teneo qd. To a. to justice and virtue, justitiam honestatque adharescere: justitiam honestatque amplexi. ¶ *Hence = to be an adherent of aby*, deditum, additum esse, favere, studere ci; favere cs paribus; studiosum esse cs; esse a paribus cs; sequi, sectari qm; sequi ca auctoritatem; assectari qm; assectam or sectatorem esse cs (the three last apply of the followers of some more powerful person). To a. to a philosophical sect, sequi philosophiam; esse a qd disciplina.

ADHERENCE, coherentia (mutual adherence). — alligatio (the tying together, knitting together). ¶ *Attachment*, studiolum, amor cs. — voluntas in qm (with or without propens). — caritas cs or in qm (affection arising from high estimation). — observantia (respectful attention).

ADHERENT, assecia (my term of contempt: also scholar, follower of a philos. sect). — secta or and assecutor in this sense being to sit. age). — socius, amicus (friend). — fautor, studiosus cs (Javover). — cultor, admirator (admirer). A man's a.'s (in a polit. sense), qui sentium cum qo, qui stant cum a qo; qui faciunt cum qo; qui ca paribus favent; qui ci student. An a. of the nobility, nobilium amicus, optimatum fautor.

nobilitatis fautor or studiosus. || *Female adherent, faulx, cultrix, —ca studiosa.* || *To be an adherent.* See under ADHÆRE.

ADHESION. || *Adhesiveness, lentitia.* —tenacitas. || *Attachment to a person or party; prps studium* es: *better by Crcl.*

ADHESIVE, tenax (*sticky, tenacious, e. g. wax*). —resinaceus (*like resin*). —glutinosus (*like glue*).

ADHESIVENESS, lentitia (*glutinosity*). —tenacitas.

ADHIBIT. See EMPLOY.

ADHORTATION. See EXHORTATION.

ADIAPHANOUS, non pellucidus. non translucidus. *To be a, non per- or trans-lucere; ucem non transmittere.*

ADIEU, vale! valeas! *To bid a. to aby, qm salvēre jubeo; ci valedicere (silo. age and poet.): to bid a final a., supremum valedicere (†).* Fia. *to bid a. to (e. g. life, vicē), renuntiare (vitue, vitia).*

ADJACENT, finitimus (*lying on the borders of*). —confinis (*having a common boundary*). —vicinus, propinquus (*near: all four with dat.*). —conjunctus ci loco, continens ci loco, or cum qo loco. —*affinis in this sense hardly belongs to class, prope (though found L. 28, 17, 5): contiguus, contemnis poet. and late: limitanea very late.* || *To be a. to, adjacēre ci terræ, or qm terram; imminēre ci terræ. tangere, attingere, contingere terram.*

ADJECTIVE, appositum, adjectivum. *As a., epitheton (Q.).*

ADJOIN, TR. || *addere, adjungere.* ad-, sub-jicere (qd ci rei or ad qd: subj. only ci rei). SYN. in ADD.—INTX. || *To be adjacent to, of countries.* See ADJACENT. || *Of buildings, continuari ci loco (to join it).*

ADJOINING, || *Nearest, proximus.* || *Adjacent.* Vrb.

ADJOURN, differre, proferre, conferre (*diff. may be used of an indefn. adjournment: but not pro- or conferre* —prolatre (e. g. comitia, diem, &c.: *to put off*). —rejicere, reservare (*to put off what should be done now*). —prodicere (diem; *to fix a more distant day*). *To a. to another time, in aliud tempus differre, proferre, rejicere: to the next day, qd differre in crastinum; in posterum diem conferre: for some days, aliquot dies proferre or promovēre.* See PUT OFF.

ADJOURNMENT, dilatio, prolatio. *A. of causes, vadimonia dilata (C. Fem. 2, 8). To pray for an a., petere dilationem.* By a., differendo, proferendo.

ADJUDGE, addicere (g. i.). —adjudicare (*pronounce it his, judicially or authoritatively*). —the property to aby, bona ci addicere: the kingdom to Ptolemy, adjudicare regnum Ptolemæo: a triumph, honours, a sum of money to aby, decernere ci triumphum, honores, pecuniam. || *Fix a punishment, constituere, dicere.* —irrogate had not this meaning till the time of the empire: before this it meant to propose the punishment to be inflicted on aby by the people. *To a. aby to suffer such a punishment, constituere ci pœnam: to pay such a fine, dicere ci multam.*

ADJUDICATE, facere judicium. sententiam dicere (*by word of mouth*) or ferre (by tabula): about atq, ca rei or de qā re: about aby, de qo.

ADJUDICATION, || *Act of adjudging property to aby, addictio, e. g. bonorum (C.).* —adjudicatio (Dig.).

ADJUNCT, a. i. e. an accessory thing or person: accessio (e. g. Syphax was an accessio Punicelli belli, a mere adjunct, not the principal enemy. A lean-to or building added to a house was an accessio: and Pliny speaks of cups so ornamented with jewels that the gold was a mere accessio). || *An associate or assistant in office, adjutor.*

ADJUNCT, adj. joined to, junctus, conjunctus. ‘If death were a. to my act’ (Shaksp.), si pœnam sequi oporteret, ut supplicio afficeretur.

ADJUNCTION, adjunctio, appositio (*act of placing by or after*). —adjectio. || *Thing joined, accessio.* —additamentum.

ADJUNCTIVE, || *That which is joined, adjunctivus (e. g. modus, the subjunctive, Diom.).* || *a. one who joins, adjunctor (C. but only in a bitter, taunting passage).*

ADJURATION, || *Act of proposing an oath: Crcl. by verbs under ADJURE.* || *Form of an oath proposed to aby, juris jurandi verba or formula.* jusjurandum. See OATH. || *a earnest entreaty, obtestatio, obsecratio (SYN. in ADJURE).*

ADJURE, || *Impose a prescribed form of oath, jurejurando or jusjurandum or ad jusjurandum qm addicere: qm sacramento adigere or rogare (of soldiers).* —jurejurando qm astringere, obstringere, obligare

(bind by an oath). —jusjurandum a qo exigere. jusjurandum ci deferre. || *Nearly = implore.* obtestari (*to call God to witness and implore aby in a suppliant manner, Dig.*). —obsecrare (*to implore urgently by all that is holy; by all a man holds sacred*). JM. implorare et obtestari. *By aby, per qm. To a. by all that is sacred, all you hold dear, &c., multis, omnibus, infimis precibus petere, orare; omnibus precibus orare et obtestari qm.*

ADJUST, ordinare (g. i. to bring into order, regulate: disciplinam, L. item, C. res publicas, H.). —in ordinem adducere, redigere. —disponere (*to dispose, according to a plan, in various places*). —digerere, in ordinem digere (*to distribute so that what belong together may be placed together, and each group be separated fm the rest, jus civile in genera. C.*). —dispensare (*to distribute proportionately*) —componere (*to arrange, so that the whole may present a pleasing appearance*). —collocare, constituere (*to fix*). —describere (*to sketch, arrange by a written order, describere classes centuriarum ex censu, L.*). —explicare (*unfold; to arrange a confused, entangled mass*). *To a. hair, capillum componere; crines or capillos digere (†): capillos disponere (O.); capillos comere; comam in gradus formare, frangere: the folds of a mantle, &c., collocare chlamydem ut apte penderet (O. Met. 2, 733): componere pallium or pallam (for chl., pal., see MANTLE). To a. one's affairs, rem familiarem constituere; res suas ordinare; res familiares componere: a plan of military operations, totius belli rationem describere: a merchant's or tradesman's affairs, ea negotia explicare: limits, boundaries, fines constituere, terminare. To a. disputes, controversias componere (Cæc.). || *Adapt one thing to another, accommodare qd ci rei or ad qd. —facere or efficere ut qd congruat or conveniat cum re.* See ADAPT.*

ADJUSTER, ordinator, dispositor (*both in sivo. age*). —qui qd ordinat, disponit, digerit, &c.

ADJUSTMENT, ordinatio, constitutio (e. g. religionum, C.). institutio (e. g. rerum, C.). —accommodatio (rei ad qd). —Or by Crcl. with verbs under ADJUST.

ADJUTANT, adjutor tribuni militum (afl. Orell. Insc. 3517, where ad. cornicularii). —*adjutor castrensis. (optio = prps. serjeant.)

ADMEASUREMENT, dimensio, assignatio (*allotment, e. g. agrorum, C.*).

ADMEASURATION, dimensio (*measurement*). —assignatio (*allotting, allotment Obs. not attributio, which is the act of referring aby to some other person for payment*).

ADMINISTER, administrare (*to manage or a. atq, negotium, rem, bellum, rempublicam, magistratum*). —fungi qā re (*to perform atq, thoroughly, and to one's own satisfaction: munere, officia, honoribus*). —gerere (*to bear, to carry on; with reference to one's conduct in power: magistratum, imperium, honores, rempublicam, rem, rem bene, male*). —præesse ci rei (*to preside over it*). —procurare (*to manage atq, for another in his absence*). || *Afford.* Vid. || *Contribute to* Vid. PHX. *To a. an oath to aby, ci jusjurandum deferre (to put him on his oath; to tender an oath to him)*. —jursjurando qm astringere, obstringere, obligare (*to bind aby by oath*). *To a. physic to aby, dare ci medicamentum (d. or contra qd)*. —medicamentum potui dare ci (if it is a draught). —adhibere medicinam ci (to employ it in aby's case). *To a. poison to aby, venenum ci infundere.* *To a. the sacrament of the Lord's supper, *celebrare eucharistiam.* *To a. justice, iudicium facere (of coming to a decision in a particular case)*. —jus dicere, dare, reddere (g. i. for pronouncing sentence, esp. of the prator, and governors of provinces). —iudicium exercere (*to preside over a judicial investigation, as Judge*).

ADMINISTRATION, administratio (g. i.; e. g. reipublicæ, prædii rustici, &c.). —functio (*performance of the obligations laid upon one by atq, hui orum, &c.*). —procuratio (*management for another in his absence: e. g. alienorum bonorum*). || *Body entrusted with the management of a nation's affairs.* *qui toti reipublicæ administrandæ præpositi sunt. *qui præfecti sunt rebus publicis. *rerum publicarum curatores. procuratores regni, or qui in procuratore regni sunt (i. e. who rule in the name of a king who is a minor, imbecile, &c.). || *Task or office of managing a nation's affairs, administratio reipublicæ; negotia publica; summa imperii, rerum.*

ADMINISTRATOR, administrator. —procurator (*manager for another*). —qui qd administrat, ci rei præest, &c.

ADMIRABLE, || *Worthy of admiration, admiratione dignus; mirandus; admirandus; mirabilis; admirabilis.* || *Excellent, egregius, eximius, excellens, præcellens, prestans, præstabilis.* [SYN. in EXCELLENT.]

ADMIRABILITY. } admirableness.
ADMIRABLENESS, }

ADMIRABLY. ¶ *In a manner that calls for admiration* a. admirabiliter. admirandum in modum. ¶ *Wonderfully*, mirum in modum. mirum quantum (in an extraordinary manner, or degree). ¶ *Excellently*, admirabiliter. egregie; eximie; excellenter.

ADMIRAL, praefectus classis; dux praefectusque classis; qui classis praest. To make *aby* an a., praeposere *qm* navibus; praeficere *qm* class. To be an a., classis praese, praepositum esse; toti officio maritimo praepositum esse. The a.'s ship, navis praetoria. The a.'s flag, insigne navis praetoriae.

ADMIRALSHIP, summa imperii maritimi.

ADMIRALTY, toti officio maritimo praepositus (Cas. B. C. 3. 5).

ADMIRATION, miratio. admiratio. To excite a., admirationem facere, efficere. admirationem habere (adm. movere, to excite astonishment, of things). To be *wild* with a., admiratio me caput or incessit. Full of a (astonishment), mirabundus.

ADMIRE, mirari (wonder at something new, strange, &c.).—admirari (opp. contemnere, to regard something with admiration as being great or good).—aspicere (to look up to with a sense of inferiority). To a. exceedingly, vehementer admirari. To be admired, admirationem affici: to be much admired, in magna admiratione esse. A man who speaks with eloquence and wisdom is greatly admired, magna est admiratio copiose et sapienter dicentis. ¶ Colloquially = to be in love with, amore ca teneri or captum esse; *qm* in amore habere; amare.

ADMIRER, admirator. To be a great a. of *aby*, admiratione celebrare *qm*. ¶ Lover, amans (one who really loves).—amator (one who acts as if he loved, whether he does or not: a professed lover): of a thing, amans, amicus, amator *cs* rei (the amator showing his feeling by his actions).—cultor *cs* rei (one who shows a high estimation of it).—studiosus *cs* rei (taking a lively interest in it).—consecrator *cs* rei (pursuing it eagerly).

ADMIRINGLY, in admirantis modum.

ADMISSIBLE, accipiendus, dignus qui (quae, quod) accipitur (acceptabilis only Eccl.).—probabilis, probandus (meriting approbation of).—aequus, commodus (fair: of proposals, conditions, &c.).—licitus (allowed). ¶ What ought to be conceded, concedendus.

ADMISSIBILITY, ¶ Worthiness of being received, sit ¶ commodata ratio, commoditas (agreeableness, suitability).—aequitas (fairness).—probabilitas (degree of approbation). But *wily* by Crcl.: to deny the a. of *athg*, rem accipiendam esse negare. A. of *aby*'s credence, fides (so far as it deserves credit); gravitas (so far as it has weight).

ADMISSION, ¶ The being admitted, or privilege of being admitted, admisso (Postulae. the privilege of an audience with the Emperor, &c.); aditus. To pray for a., ¶ peto ut intromittar or recipiar. There is no a., nemini aditus patet. To procure *aby* a. to *aby* or *athg*, ci aditum patefacere ad *qm* or *qd*. The a. of light, admissus solis. To refuse *aby* a., ci aditum negare: ci aditum conveniendi non dare (to refuse him an audience): janui prohibere. *qm* aditu januae arcere. *qm* excludere. ¶ Concession, concessio. This a. being made, quo concessio. quibus concessis. See what an a. I make you, i. e. without compulsion, videte quid vobis largiar.

ADMIT, intromittere, admittere—recipere, excipere (to receive).—*sts* infundere (to allow to flow in: e. g. homines humiles in alienum genus, C. agmina in Graeciam, Curt.). To a. the enemy into the town, hosti patefacere urbem; hostem in urbem accipere. Not to a. *aby*, *qm* introitu prohibere, ci introitum praeccludere (y. t. to prevent *fm* entering). See ¶ Refuse a admission under ADMISSION. To a. *aby*, ci aditum dare, *qm* admittere (y. t.).—ci aditum conveniendi dare: ci copiam *sts* dare (to grant an audience). Persons of the lowest rank are admitted to him, nemo tam humilis est, cui non aditus ad eum patet. To a. concedere, largiri (to concede graciously, without compulsion).—fateri (opp. celare, disceat *athg*).—confiteri (confess in consequence of questions, menaces, compulsion).—dare (to present an opponent with it as a preliminary conclusion). Do you a. that &c.? dañne? with acc. and inf. Who can hesitate to a. this? quia hoc non dederit? If you a. this, you must also a. the former, dato hoc, danum erit illud. A. also to be so, or to be the case, stane: fac or demus ita esse. ¶ Admit, admit of = to be capable of receiving, suffering, &c. (See SUFFER.) To a. of some excuse, habere *qd* excusationis. To a. of delay, dilationem non pati; dilationem or cunctationem non recipere (both of things).—This a.'s of no doubt, de hoc dubitari non potest.

ADMITTANCE, see ADMISSION.

ADMIX, admiscere *qd* ci rei: or *qd* *qñ* re; or cum *qñ* re (Columell.).

ADMIXION, ¶ admixtio (as action).—admixtum ADMIXTURE, } or res admixta (as thing).

ADMONISH, monere, admonere, to *athg*, *qd* or with ut (to warn by appealing to a man's reason and judgment; the latter, *mtg*, by putting him in mind of something past).—hortari, adhortari (to appeal to his will and resolution, *mtg* *fm* a friendly motive, and by pointing out the advantages of the proposed line of conduct: to exhort) to *athg*, *qm* ad *qd* (in *qd* not good) or with ut.

ADMONISHER, monitor, admonitor—hortator, exhortator (exhorter, encourager).

ADMONISHMENT, ¶ monitio, admonitio. —moni-

ADMONITION, } tus, admonitus (only in abl.). —as thing, monitum, admonitum.—hortatio, exhortatio.

SYN. IN ADMONISH.—Not to listen to *aby*'s a.'s, *qm* monentem non audire. To listen to *aby*'s wise a.'s, audire or facere ea, quae *qñ* sapienter monuit. By my a., me monente: for your a., tui monendi causâ (or with particip. e. g. te moniturus haec dico).

ADMONITIONER, *prps*, admonitor non nimis verendus (C. Fam. 9. 8).—censor, or censor castigatorem.—patruus (uncle; so used proverbially, H. Sat. 2, 2, 97).

ADMONITORY, monitorius (Sen.).

ADO, ¶ Trouble, difficulty, negotium. With much a., vix, *mgre*, *mgerrime*, magno labore, multo negotio, multa operâ, multo labore or sudore. To have much a., to suffer, *mgre* or *mgerrime* *qd* pati; to compel them, plurimum negotii habere, ut e.gam, &c.: to get them across the river, *mgerrime* conficere ut flumen transcant. There was much a. to get it done, difficulter atque *mgre* sebat. ¶ Bustle, tumult, turba or turbæ (scil.), tumultus. To make much a., tumultum facere, tumultuari: about nothing, excitare fluctus in simpulo, ut dicitur (Prov. C. de Legg. 3, 16, 36); magno conatu magnas nugas dicere (if in words, Ter.) ¶ With no more a., sine morâ or dilatione; statim.

ADOLESCENCE, adolescentia (fm 17 to 30 or even 40). See YOUTH.

ADOPT, adoptare (a minor).—arrogare (an older person; who may even be the father of a family). ¶ IMPROPR. To a. a resolution, consilium capere or inire (faciendi *qd*; or with ut, or inf.; or de *qñ* rei)—constituere (to resolve, to *stz*). To a. a reading, lectionem, scripturam recipere.

ADOPTER, adoptator (Gell. Ulp. Dig.); arrogator (Gaj. Ulp.).—pater adoptivus (Ulp.).

ADOPTION, adoptio. arrogatio (SYN. IN ADOPT).

ADOPTIVE, adoptivus (C., e. g. filius, pater).

ADORABLE, venerandus, venerabilis: sancte venerandus, sanctus.

ADORATION, veneratio; adoratio (early and in Livy, &c.).—cultus. See ADORER.

ADORE, venerari, adorare (the latter the stronger, not used by C.: both with the addition of ut deum, when spoken of a man to whom divine honour is paid).—¶ In a wider sense = to love and honour, colere (e. g. a female).

ADORER, venerator (poet. O.).—cultor. A zealous or constant a., assiduus cultor. ¶ Of a female, *sc*. cultor (Or.). To have many a.'s, in magna admiratione esse.

ADORN, ornare (g. t.).—decorare (opp. to what is ordinary or unemphatic: ornare, opp. to what is palling and incomplete. D.).—exornare (to dress or deck out: also of adorning a speech).—distinguishere (to relieve, by ornaments placed here and there: also of a speech)—cômere (to dress, i. e. arrange ornamentally, e. g. the head, hair: also *fig*. a speech). With *athg*, ornare, exornare, distinguishere, or distinguishere et ornare (see before), *qñ* re; excolere *qñ* re, or ornari *cs* rei (to embellish with): e. g. the walls with marbles, parietes marmoreis; a room with pictures, cubiculum tabularum picturarum ornatum. To a oneself, se exornare (to dress *mys*. if out). The heaven adorned with stars, cœlum astris distinctum et ornatum. ¶ Be an ornament to, decori, ornamento esse. decus afferre (all ci or ci rei).

ADRIFT, Crcl. according to the meaning, fluctus or tempestate jactatus: in salo fluctuans (C.); deteris remis: nullo gubernante; gubernaculo non habilis or inhabilis (Vellet. 'neque habilem gubernaculo'). afflictus. ¶ Flo. To run a., = to wander without guidance (of the mind, &c.), vagari errore; vagari et errare.

ADROIT, dexter (*prps. Postaug. in prose*).—ingeniosus (*fertile in expedients, in new ideas*).—sollers (*possessing practical genius and inventive power*).—scitus (*having tact, mother-wit, and the faculty of combination*).—callidus (*clever fm acquired knowledge of men and the world*).—catus (*discovering and knowing secret ways and means*).—prudens (*naturally judicious*).—peritus (*ca rel, skilled in it*).

ADROITLY, dextre (*L.*), sollerter, ingeniose, commode, scienter, pteite, docte. *More a.*, dexterius (*H.*). *He managed the affairs so a., that*—rem—ita dexter egit, ut—(*L.*).

ADROITNESS, ingenii dexteritas, or dexteritas only (*ad qd, L. of tact in conduct towards others; in the sense of 'adroitness' generally, it is not Lat.*).—sollertia, calliditas, prudentia, peritia: ingenium ad qd aptum or habile (*natural a., in a particular respect*).—**SYN.** in **ADROIT**.

ADRY, stitens. *To be a.*, stitire.

AD-CITITIOUS, adcitus or acitus (*partecp.; opp. nativus*).

ADSTRICITION, adstrictio (*adstringent power. Plin.*).

ADULATION, adulatio, assentatio (*See FLATTERY*). *Servile a., blanditiae verniles (such as flares brought up in their master's house used. T. Hist. 2, 59, 4).*

ADULATORY, adulatorius (*T.*), aulabilis (*late, Ammian.*),—blandiens, blandus.

ADULT, adultus; adultæ ætatis; adultæ ætate. *An a., pubes.*

ADULTERATE, v. corrumpere (*corrupt by an internal change of quality*).—vitare (*g. l. to make faulty, spoil: e. g. pecuniam, merces*).—adulterare (*to introduce what is bad or spurious into what is good and genuine: e. g. nummos, gemmas*).—Interpolate (*to give alth a good appearance by adding it up; with additions, e. g. nectere: to falsify a document by additions and erasures*).—transcribere (*to falsify in copying*). *Commis adulterij, adulterium facere, iniure, committere, &c. See ADULTERY.*

ADULTERATE, } corruptus, vitiat, adulteratus, adulterated, } &c.—*See ADULTERATE, v. A. money, nummus adulterius (a coin of a metal).*

ADULTERATION, adulteratio. [*vitatio (Postaug. and very rare: corruptio, C. twice, but very rare)*].—depravatio (*C. otherwise rare*).

ADULTERER, adulter (*μοιχός*).—alienarum corruptor familiarum (*seducer of other men's wives*). *¶ A. of coin, adulterator (monetæ. Claud. Saturn. Dig.)*

ADULTERESS, adultera (*μοιχά*).

ADULTERINE, adulterinus; adulterino sanguine natus (*Plin.*).

ADULTEROUS, adulter, a, um. *To have had a. intercourse with ab'y's wife, adulterio cognovisse ca uxorem.*

ADULTEROUSLY, *more adulterorum.

ADULTERY, adulterium. *To commit a., adulterare. adulterium inire, committere, facere,—conjugii filitem violare (to break one's marriage-vow: all of single acts).—adulteria exercere (of the habit);—with ab'y's wife, ca uxorem adulterare, or adulterio cognoscere. Taken in a., in adulterio deprehensus in stupro compertus (of a fema-e).*

ADUMBRATE, adumbrare (*more than to draw an outline, the outline being shaded. Freund: also to give an imperfect representation in words*).—delineare (*to draw an outline*).—**PRÆ.** formam ac speciem ca rel adumbrare. tantummodo summas attingere (*opp. res explicare*).

ADUMBRATION, imago adumbrata (*opp. effigies solida et expressa*).—adumbratio (*act, and thing; fo med: also impropr. imperfect representation in words, an attempt, opp perfectio*).

ADUNATION, adunatio (*very late, Cyprian*).—conjunctio (*C. joining together*).

ADUNCITY, aduncitas (*e. g. rostrorum, C.*).

ADUST, exustus (*burnt or dried up: e. g. ager*).—adustus (*burnt or scorched by the sun; hence embrowned, brown; adustus color*).—concipiendo igni aptus (*inflammable*).—facilis ad exardescendum (*easily ignited*).—*sic fragilis (easily broken fm being dry)*.

ADVANCE, **TR.** *¶ Move forwards, propr. promovère (a camp, troops, chessmen, &c).* *¶ Promote to honour, qm augère, tollere, attollere (to raise a man to posts of honour in a state)*.—fovere (*to show favour to by one's acts*).—ornare, exornare (*to distinguish*).—gratiâ et auctoritate suâ sustentare (*support by one's influence*).—**M.** augere atque ornare. augère et adjuvare; fovere ca tollere; sustinere ca fovere. *—to athg, producere ad dignitatem (to raise to a post of honour)*.—promovère ad or in munus or ad locum (*to*

a. to an office: time of empire. Not promovère alone).—muneri præfere (*act over athg*).—munere ornare. *To a. ab'y to a higher rank or office, qm promovère ad (in) ampliore gradum, ad ampliora officia.* *¶ Forward: to a. ab'y's interests, servire ca commodis; rebus or rationibus ca consulere or prospicere: the interests or welfare of a state, salutem reipublicæ consulere; reipublicam juvare, tueri; reipublicæ salutem suscipere: a study, studium favère, studia concellerare (by pursuing it eagerly: of several persons. Cic. Invenit. 1, 3, 4).* *¶ Enlarge, promovère (e. g. imperium, moenia, &c.). To a. ab'y's fortune, ca fortunam amplificare.* *¶ Adorn, Vid. Accelerate, accelerare qd (to hasten althg).*—natura qd or with inf. (*to endeavour to bring that to pass which should be performed now*).—repræsentare qd (*to do without delay, even before the time*).—precipitare qd (*to hurry it on too much*). *¶ Propose, bring forward, &c. To a. an opinion, sentimentum dicere (to give or dare an opinion); tueri (to maintain it); aperire (to open or disclose it), &c. ¶ Pay in advance. See ADVANCE.*

ADVANCE, **INTRARE**. *¶ To come forward, proceede (g. t.: also of a player)*.—progreßi (*also of a general*).—prodiere (*to come forth: hence also to project*). *¶ Of an army, see MARCH. ¶ Make progress, proceede, progreßi, prociere et progreßi, proficere: in althg, in re; processus (never in gold, age profectum) facere in re. To a. in virtute, prociere et progreßi in virtute; progressionem facere ad virtutem.*

ADVANCE, s. progressus, progressio (*propr. et impr.*).—processus (*impr.*). *¶ Money paid or received in a.*—pecunia in antecessum data or accepta, respectively. *To pay ab'y in a., pecuniam ei in antecessum dare.* *¶ A step forward, as it were, to meet a lover and fix his attention: prps the nearest notion is blandimentum, blanditiæ. To make a's, to petere, prps, per blandimenta adgreßi (used by Tac. of a mother towards her son)*.—pellicere (*ad æse*) qm, or ca animum.

ADVANCE-GUARD, primum agmen,—antecursores or antecessores agminis (*small detachments, sent forward to observe the enemy, fix upon the ground for encamping, &c.*).

ADVANCEE, adjutor ca rel (*helper, promoter*).—auctor ca rel (*the adviser and principal promoter*).—minister ca rel (*assistant in a bad action: accomplice, abettor*).—fautor ca or ca rel (*favourer, supporter*).

ADVANCEMENT, *¶ Promotion, preferentia, dignitatis successio, officium amplius. To hinder ab'y's a., aditum ad honores ci intercludere. To receive a., honore augeri; muneri præfiri (of a, to a particular office): further a., promoveri ad (in) ampliore gradum, ad ampliora officia; ascendere (ad) altiore gradum: fm ab'y, by ab'y's interest or support, per qm: ca beneficio: aucum adjuturque a quo. ¶ See ADVANCE.*

ADVANTAGE, commodum (*a.: also of the a's belonging to an office*).—utilitas (*serviceableness, a. to be derived from althg*).—fructus (*the produce of althg, the profit we derive fm a harvest, possession, business, &c.*).—lucrum (*opp. damnum: gain, generally*).—questus (*gain sought for and earned by trade or any continued labour*).—compendium (*a saving: according to D. 'a single gain of considerable amount': opp. dispendium*).—emolumentum (*according to D. 'opp. detrimentum: gain falling to one's share without any exertion of one's own': all the other authorities make it the opp.: 'gain designedly aimed at, and obtained by our own exertions'*—nulla emolumenta laborum. J.). *A. of ground, loci opportunitas. To derive a fm, utilitatem or fructum ex qd re capere or percipere. lucrum or questum ex qd re facere. It is of a. to me, est re meâ; est in rem meam; est mihi utilitas. To be of a. to, utilem esse. usul esse, ex usu esse (to be serviceable).—utilitatem re usum præbere, utilitatem afferre: prodicere, conducere: to ab'y, esse ex usu ca. esse ex re or in rem ca (of a thing): ci prodicere, &c. (of persons and things). To offer great a's, mirabiles utilitates præbere (of a person's services). To do althg with a. to himself, qd ad suam utilitatem facere. To have an eye to his own a., qd ad fructum suum referre. privato suo comodo servire (of the habit). To have a keen, or sharp, eye to his own a., ad suum fructum callere or callidum esse. ¶ Superiority, principatus, prior locus,—excellencia, præstantia (excellence). To have the a. of ab'y, qd potius, priorem esse; qm antecedere in althg, qd re præstare ci or superare, vincere qm. ¶ Circumstances of a advantage (as properties), virtus (any mental excellence).—bonum (any good thing, valuable property).—laus (any property that deserves praise in the eyes of another). External a's, externa bona; bona in specie posita. A's of mind and body, bona animi et corpora*

the *a. was with the Romans, i. e. the victory, res Romana erat superior. In the skirmishes the Gabini mostly had the a., parvis proeliis Gabina res plerumque superior erat. || Opportunitas of gain unfairly taken: To take a. of alth, ex qd re suam occasione ptere (e. g. ex incommodo ca.)—qd questui habere: qd in suum turpissimum questum conferre (of several things. C.) || To advantage. To appear to a., placere: solito magis placere, &c. Not to appear to a., parum placere: solito minus placere: displicere. To be drawn to a., vestiri honeste (opp. quod satis est: vestiri, mal.). || *Adversus* *a. grows* d. locus opportunus. loci opportunitas: *vis*. locus exilis et illustris (C.).*

ADVANTAGE, *v.* prodesse (to be or make for aby: opp. obesse, to make agst him: ad qd)—conducere (to contribute to his advantage: ad or in qd: only in 3 s. and p.)—expedire (to extricate: hence to be of a in difficult circumstances: ad qd.)—esse ex usu ca. esse ex re or in rem ca. (to be for his interest). To a. aby little, longe ci abesse (of a thing). || Intr. utillum esse uti case. ex usu esse.—utilitatem or usum præbere; utilitatem afferre.—prodesse, conducere.

ADVANTAGEOUS, questuosus (bringing rich profit: e. g. mercatura).—lucrosus (gainful: of gain accruing from the thing itself: e. g. fructus).—utilis (serviceable for the purpose of gaining an advantage): all three also; to aby. ci.—commodus (convenient, serviceable).—opportunitus (conveniently situated or circumstanced for assisting in the attainment of an object; of time and place).—fructuosus (bringing profit to be enjoyed).—saluber, salutaris (healthy; salutary). || To be a. See **ADVANTAGE**, *v.*

ADVANTAGEOUSLY, utiliter, bene, salubriter.
ADVANTAGEOUSNESS. See **ADVANTAGE**.
ADVENT, adventus (arrival, coming). *The first Sunday in Advent*, dominiica prima Adventus (Eccl.—Catech. Concil. Trident.).

ADVENTITIOUS, adventicius or -tius (i. e. "extrinsecus ad nos perveniens: non nostrum aut nostro labore paratum." *Ern.*: opp. proprius, innatus, indigenus). Jx. externus et atque adventicius.

ADVENTURE. See **ACCIDENT**, **CHANCE**. || *Enterprize*, periculum (danger).—alea (game of hazard: hazard)—facinus, facinus audax (bold deed).—dimicatio fortunæ or fortunarum, vitæ or capitis (danger where one's property or life is at stake). || At all a's. temere. || *Strange* or remarkable occurrence, causa, casus mirificus. res miræ, mirificæ, inusitata. I met with an a., res miræ, &c. evenirent mihi.

ADVENTURE, *v.* trare, &c. in aleam dare. Ire in aleam ca. rei (to peril or risk alth).—qd audere (to dare alth).—periculum ca. rei or in qd re facere; qd tentare, experiri, periclitari (to try one's luck in a dangerous business). Jx. experiri et periclitari.—one's life, committere se periculo mortis.—*trare*. || Aleam subire, alire, se in casum dare (to run the risk).—audere (to dare).

ADVENTURER, qui tentat ac periclitatur fortunam: "qui incerta fata querit (one who seeks adventures)—homo vagus a wanderer from land to land).

ADVENTURESOME. See **ADVENTUROUS**.

ADVENTURESOMENESS. See **ADVENTUROUSNESS**.

ADVENTUROUS, audens (bold, in a good sense, reply of a single act).—audax (bold in good or bad sense: of the habit).—confidens (full of self-confidence, in a bad sense).—temerarius (rash). Jx. temerarius aique audax. To be a., audacem or audaciam confidentem esse. || Hazardous, dangerous, of things, periculosus (full of danger).—anceps (threatening equal danger from two sides).—dubius (dubious, as to how it may turn out). Jx. periculosus et anceps.

ADVENTUROUSLY, audacter, confidenter, temere.

ADVENTUROUSNESS, audentia (boldness as a laudable spirit of enterprise).—audacia (boldness, in good or bad sense).—confidentia (presumptuous self-confidence).—temeritas (rashness).

ADVERB, adverbium. A.'s of place, loci adverbialia (Q.).

ADVERBIAL, adverbii vicem obtinens.

ADVERBIALLY, adverbialiter (Diom. Charis. Præc.). To be used a., adverbiorum obtinere vicem (Q.): in adverbium transire (Q.).

ADVERSARIA. || *Note-book*, common-place book, libellus, commentariolum, commentarii (see Schütz Lex. Cic. sub vv. *Adversaria* is also a day-book, in which accounts were set down at the moment, to be afterwards transferred to the ledger).

ADVERSARY, adversarius (any opponent, in the field, politics, a court of judicature, &c.).—qui contra &c. qui contra disputat (opponent in a learned argu-

ment).—qui ei adversatur (of any opponent.—In the speeches of an advocate, the opponent is only designated by iste, without any contemptuous meaning). To be aby's a., ci realitere, obelitere, repugnare (to resist by action): ci adversari (to be opposed to aby's opinion, wishes, views). || If = enemy. V. ID

ADVERSATIVE, adversativus (Prisc.).

ADVERSE, || *Opposite*, adversus, contrarius. A wind, ventus adversus, contrarius. To hate a. winds adversa ventis uti; ventus mihi adversum tenet || *Agst aby's purpose and wish*, adversus. A. fortune, adversa fortuna, casus tristicus, adversus: a. circumstances, res adversæ, incommode. || *Person ally opposed*, adversus (opposite).—Intensus (enraged agst). Jx. infensus et adversus.

ADVERSITY, adversa (neut. pl., opp. secunda or prospera; unfavorable events, whether happening to individuals or states).—res adversæ, fortunæ afflictæ, or fm the context fortunæ only (unfortunate circumstances; imply with reference to property, and civil relations).—fortuna adversa (an unhappy fate, the result of blind chance).—casus adversus, or fm the context casus only (a misfortune happening to an individual).—calamitas (an accident attended with great loss or injury: also in war).—miseria (wretchedness caused by a long continued pressure of evil). Fortuna mala (evil Fortune considered as a Deity).—acerbitates, 'sour adversities,' Shakesp. To be in a., to suffer a., in mala esse, jacere; in mala versari; in miserâ esse, versari. To suffer much a., multum malarum rerum sustinere.

ADVERT, animum attendere, advertere ad qd. advertere qm. animum intendere, or deligere et intendere, in (seid. ad) qd; tendere animum attentum, referre animum ad qd; cogitationem intendere ad rem (turn one's thoughts towards alth).

ADVERTENCE or **ENCY**, animi attentio (C.).—ostendere intentio (both, the turning the attention towards alth).—diligentia (the care with which one treats a subject).—audientia (attention to a speaker, for which intention may be used). A. to alth, observatio ca. rei (noting it, observing it).

ADVERTENT, attentus, intentus (with a mind attentive, or on the stretch).—erectus (with the mind excited).

ADVERTISE, || *Inform*, nunciare ci qd (announce, by letter or by a messenger).—per nunciū declarare ci qd (by a messenger).—certiorare facere qm ca. rei or de qd re (give him certain information: by letter, per litteras).—locere qm qd or de re (to give him information).—deferre, perire qd ad qm (to convey information to aby).—significare ci qd (to give aby to understand; imply under a promise of secrecy: to give a hint of alth: by letter, litteris or per litteras. posthac quicquid scripsero, tibi præconium deferam. C. At. 13. 12). || To give public notice of, declarare (to announce publicly that something is going to happen; e. g. gladiatorial shows, munera: also ostendere);—prædicare (to proclaim by a herald: κηρύττειν, ἀνακηρύττειν).—pronunciare (παράγγλιν, publish, cause to be proclaimed by a herald, e. g. orders, names of the conquerors in games, &c.).—aperire, patefacere (to spread the knowledge of).

ADVERTISEM, indicium, significatio (both as the act of giving information and information given)—nunciū (information given, imply by a messenger, but also generally).—|| Declaration, public notice, prædicatio, pronuntiatio (SYN. IN **ADVERTISE**). || *Admonition*, monitio, admonitio (action and thing).—monitum, admonitum præceptum (as thing).

ADVERTISER, index, delator (one who gives information to a magistrate: both often = proditor).—nunciū (one who brings intelligence). || As a name of a newspaper, the nearest expression is acta diurna, orum.

ADVICE, consilium (g. f.).—præceptum (direction given by one qualified to teach).—auctoritas (declared opinion of a person of weight and influence). To give a. to aby, ci consilium dare: consilii auctorem esse ci. To give aby good sound, or sensible a., ci rectum consilium dare; honest a., fidele consilium ci dare; excellent a., maxime utilis ci audere. To ask aby's a., qm consulere; by letter, per litteras (also of consulting physicians), petere consilium a qo. To follow aby's a., sequi cs consilium; cs consilio uti; cs consilio obtemperare. To act by aby's a., facere de or ex cs consilio. By my a., me auctore, suasore, consuasore; me auctore et suasore; or me suasore et auctore: me suasore et impulsore.—me hortante (by my exhortation). To despise aby's a., cs consilium spernere (Ov.); qm momentum spernere (if it is warning advice, Ov.). To assist aby with a., ci adesse, præsto adesse, non deesse. || *Delit*

deration. VID. *With a, consilio, consulte (not consulto), considerate, remotā temeritate. Without a, sine consilio; inconsiderate: temere. || Intelligence.* VID. *|| Prudent consideration, consilium.*

ADVISABLE, utilis.—fructuosus (*bringing gain, profit*).—saluber, salutaris (*wholesome, salutary*). To be a. *utile esse.*

ADVISABLENESS, utilitas.

ADVISE, consilium dare. To a. *to atthg, to do atthg, auctorim esse* *ci rei* *or with inf.* (of an adviser whose advice is that principally considered).—*suasorem esse* *ci rei.* *suadere* *ci qd* *or, mihi, with ut (to advise by aiming at influencing the understanding).*—*hortatorem esse* *ci rei.* *hortari* *qd.* *hortari* (qm) *with ut (to exhort; to aim at influencing the will).* *Jn.* *suadere* *et hortari:* *auctorem et suasorem esse.*—*monere (to give warning advice, appealing to the consciousness and judgement: followed by ut, ne).*—*censere (to give it as one's opinion: with ut, or subj. without ut).* To a. *to concord, hortari ad concordiam: to peace, pacis auctorem esse; pacem suadere. I a. you to leave off, censere desistas. || Inform.* VID. *|| Consult.* VID.

ADVISED, acting with deliberation, &c. *consideratus.*—*circumspectus (circumspect).*—*cautus (cautious).*—*providens, prudens (acting with foresight).*—*Jn.* *prudens et providus; prudens et cautus. || Done or chosen with consideration, consideratus. circumspectus. || Ill a., inconsideratus (of person and thing: acting or done without deliberation).*—*temerarius (rash).*—*incautus (incautious).*

ADVISEDLY, considerate (opp. inconsiderate).—*caute (opp. incaute).*—*consulto, consilio (considerately, with deliberation).*—*de or ex industria, datā or deditā opē (with pains; purposely).* To do atthg a., *consulto et cogitatum facio qd;* *qd prudens sciensque facio.*

ADVISEDNESS, consideratio, considerantia (deliberation).—*consilium (mature deliberation).*—*attentio, diligentia (heedful care).*—*cautio (caution).*

ADVISEMENT, || Information. VID. *|| Advisedness.* VID.

ADVISER, suator, hortator (SYN. in ADVISE).—*impulsor (one who urges on).*—*monitor (a warning a.).*—*auctor consilii or consiliorum, or fm context auctor only (the first proposer or principal adviser of the plan).*—*Jn.* *auctor et consuasor; suator et auctor; auctor et impulsor.*—*consiliarius (g. t., a counsellor: one who stands by aby to assist him with his advice).*—*consilium minister, or minister only (a subordinate adviser).* To be *aby's* a., *qm consilio regere.* To give *aby* to *aby* as an a., *qm ci in consilium dare.* The people has had a's, *populus malis utitur ministris.*

ADVOCACY, advocatio, patrocinium, procuratio (SYN. in ADVOCATE). *|| Defence, patrocinium. defensio, propugnatio.*

ADVOCATE, causarum actor, causidicus (g. t., a lawyer who manages causes: the latter a depreciating term). The a. in a cause, *defensor (one who defends another in a court of justice).*—*advocatus (the lawyer who assists and advises aby in the management of his cause).*—*actor (one who conducts a judicial accusation for aby).*—*patronus cause, patronus (the a. who spoke in court for his client).* In private causes, *cognitor (the agent who managed the case of a party who has himself appeared in court).*—*procurator (who conducts the case of an absent person in his own name).* See **LAWYER.** A noisy or blustering a., *rabula de foro; rabula latratrice.* To be an a., *causas agere, actitare; causas dicere in foro; versari in foro.* To be *aby's* a., *causam dicere pro qd;* in atthg, *de qā re. defendere qm de qā re; ci causam actorem intercedere.* To employ an a., *adoptare sibi patronum, defensorem; deferre causam ad patronum. || Champion of a cause, defensor. propugnator (e.g. libertatis, C.).*—*patronus (e.g. fœderum).*

ADVOCATE, v. pugnare, propugnare pro qā re; defendere qd.

ADVOWEE, *patronus. f. patrōna.

ADVOWSON, jus patronatus (Pandect.). To have the a., *jus patronatus exercere.*

AERIAL, aerius (existing in, or consisting of some denser atmosphere).—*aethrius (existing in, or consisting of the upper and purer air).*—*sita, spirabilis, fiabilis (fit for r-spiration).*—*cœlestis (existing in, coming from, &c. heaven).*—*|| lofty, aerius (poet. of mountains, towers, &c.).*

AERIE, nidus. See **NZST.**

AEROLITH, lapis qui cœlo decēdit.—*aerolithus (l. t.).*

AEROMANCY, aeromantia (Isid. Orig. 8, 9).

AEROMETER, aerometron (l. t.).

AERONAUT, *aeronauta (l. t.).

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AERONAUTICS, *ars aeronautica.

AFAR, procul (opp. juxta, at a considerable distance, but mihi within sight).—*longe (opp. prope, at a great distance: mihi out of sight).*—*Both procul and longe = to a great distance and fm a great distance.*—*eminus (opp. comminus: at such a distance as to be in reach only of missiles).*—*longinquo (opp. e propinquo, fm a really great distance).*—*perere (fm a foreign land).* To be a. off, *procul or longe abesse: to come fm a., e longinquo venire.* To follow a. off, *magno or longo intervallo sequi.*

AFFAID, terribus, exterribus, perterribus, trepidus. See **AFRAID.**

AFFABLY, affabilis; affabilitas; affabilitas sermonis. sita, civilitas (in a prince). comitas. SYN. in AFFABLE.

AFFABLE, affabilis (pleasantly conversing with inferiors).—*cōmis (kind and condescending towards inferiors: obliging towards equals).*—*civilis (of princes, behaving towards their subjects as their fellow-citizen: Postaug.).* *||* *humanitas is a higher virtue, of wch affabilitas, comitas, &c. are partial manifestations.*

AFFABLY, affabiter (Macrob.).—*maniter. Very a., affabilissime (Gell.).* To behave a. to every body, *erga omnes se affabilem præstare.*

AFFAIR, res (g. t.).—*negotium (business).* *|| Affaires, res property, &c., res familiaris. res domesticæ, or domesticæ ac familiares. The confusion of his a's, implicatio rei familiaris. To manage aby's a's, cæ negotia, or rationes negotique procurare. || Sit = engagement.* See **BATTLE.**

AFFECT, v. || Work or have influence upon, vim habere or exercere in qd (vim exercere is not Lat.).—*|| Work upon (move, touch) the mind, movēre, commovēre, permovēre (g. t.).*—*tangere (to touch, make an impression on; qm, cæ animum).*—*frangere (to raise gentle feelings in aby, qm or cæ animum).*—*percutere (to affect violently).*—*afficere (e. g. lætitia, voluptate, &c. ||* *afficere cannot properly be used absolutely for affect in this sense, but only in such combinations as, 'Your letter affected me so,' litera tuæ sic me affecerunt, ut &c.: 'they were so affected,' eorum animi ita affecti sunt, ut &c.: it affects me a little, modice me tangit qd: not at all, non laboro de re. I care nothing about it: e. g. de cæ morte).* To be violently affected, *vehementius moveri.* *|| Work upon injuriously, afficere (e. g. hunger, cold, &c. a. the body).*—*debilitare (weaken).*—*frangere (to oppress the mind).*—*violently, grievously, &c. onficere (almost to destroy: eply of pain of body or mind).* To a. the eyes, *oculorum aciem obtundere: the cold a's aby, *frigus horrore cæ corpus afficit: to a. his body and mind, nervos mentis et corporis frangere: the whole liver is affected, pulmo totus afficitur (Cels.).* *|| Put on the appearance of atthg, simulare (pretend).*—*ostendere. Jactare. præ se ferre (to assume ostentatiously).*—*affectare (to strive after atthg too much: not till sita age).*—*to a. the philosopher in his exterior, philosophiæ studium habitu corporis præ se ferre: constancy, friendship, tears, knowledge of atthg, constanciam, amicitiam, lacrimas, scientiam rei simulare: another person's gait, Incessum cæ inepte exprimere: a serious look, a solemn pace, &c., qs sibi vultum, incessum fingit, quo gravior videatur.* *|| Aim at, endeavour after, affectare qd (to pursue an object with eagerness, e. g. imperium in Latinis, regnum, L. magnificenciam verborum, Q.).*—*petere, appetere (aim at, long for: e. g. honores, præturam, principatum eloquentiæ, regnum).*—*expetere (pursue one object selected from others, and therefore the more eagerly, peruniam, divitias).*—*aspirare ad qd (rare: ad cæ pecuniam, ad laudem).*—*captare qd (try to catch or obtain: plausum, voluptatem).*—*sequi (to pursue: otium et tranquillitatem vitæ, virtutem).*—*Atque persequi, sectari, consecrari qd; studere ci rei; concupiscere qd; servire, inservire ci rei: niti, adniti ad qd. [See SERVIRE.]* *|| To be fond of.* See **LOVE.**

AFFECTATION, affectatio (the endeavour to say or write something surprising. V. Bremi ad Suet. T. b. 7.).—*inepta imitatio (insipid, unnatural imitation).*—*inceptus (affected grace in one's carriage, manners, &c.).*—*puida elegantia (in writing).*—*simulatio (hypocritical imitation of atthg).* *||* *anima, nimia diligencia, nimia religio (of over-anxiety about accuracy, the result of wch is something unnatural and constrained).*—*affectatio ad morositas nimia (over-anxiety in the choice of words, &c. Suet.).*

AFFECTED. A) of men, putidus (one who overdoes the thing: eply in speaking).—*ineptus (forced).*—*mollestus (carelessly silly).*—*arte quadam in ostentationem virtutum compositus.*—*vultuosus (grimacing).*—*gesti-*

calationibus molestus (*vexing one by his gestures, attitudes, &c.*). To be *a. in gait*, mollis incedere (of a mincing, tripping, effeminate gait); magnifice incedere (of a stately one).—*in manner*, in gestu mollem esse, pectinationibus molestum esse: *in speech*, putide (in an exaggerated manner) or inepte (in a forced manner) dicere or loqui. ¶ B) Of things, putidus (oerdone, exaggerated).—molestus (troublesome).—*questus* (sought with pains).—*ascitus* (borrowed from others, not natu:al; opp. nativus). A. words, apparata verba. One *a. d. in his gait*, in incesu mollior (Ov. A. 3. 306).

AFFECTEDLY, putide, inepte.—(of gait), mollis (mincingly, trippingly), magnifice (in a stately way). To behave *a.* *putide se gerere. SYN. IN AFFECTED.

AFFECTEDNESS. See AFFECTATION.

AFFECTION. ¶ Love, &c., amor (s. l., but esp. a passionate love).—caritas (any tender, unsexual a.; esp. that of parents towards their children: not used of things, except countr'y, patrie or erga patriam, republicam).—pietas (dutiful a., natural a.: e. g. a towards the gods, one's relations, countr'y, &c.).—benevolentia (good-will).—studium, voluntas (inclination, liking for).—indulgentia (indulgent a., overlooking of faults, faults, &c.).—In Postag, prose, affectio (Plin. Tac. &c.); affectus (Tac. Suet. Q.). A. towards or for ably, amor in, erga, adversus qm; also amor cs; pietas, benevolentia, voluntas, in or erga qm: studium in qm, also cs. Maternal a., materni amoris cura: fraternal a., fraternus amor in qm. To love ably with extraordinary a., singulari amore qm amare: qm in deliciis habere; summum me tenet cs studium. To go *a. ably's a.*, cs amorem, benevolentiam, voluntatem sibi conciliare. To cherish ably's a., cs amorem fovere: cs caritatem retinere. From *a.*, propter amorem, or benevolentiam; amore impulsus, incitatus, ex amore: *in pure a.*, ipsa qd re capitis: *for a.*, pro amore. ¶ Affectio for a thing, amor, studium cs rei. To have *a. for ably*, cs rei esse amantem, studiosum, appetentem, cupidum; cs rei studio teneri, captum esse: sit qd petere, concupiscere (See INCLINATION). ¶ A state produced in a body or mind, affectio (generally of a temporary state, but also of a permanent one: e. g. affectio animi constans, C. διαθεσις ψυχῆς).—(animi) affectus (in the best prose-writers, only, state or disposition of mind. but in Quintilian's time = *passio*; and in pl. 'the affections' generally: also, a. of body, Cels). ¶ Passion of any kind, affectio, affectus (are just before).—animi concitatio, animi impetus. (See *passio*) animi perturbatio, motus animi turbatus or perturbatus (violent emotion).—animi affectio, the state or disposition: animi motus, commotio, or permutio, emotion of the mind generally. A temporary a., temporarius animi motus (s. Quint. 5. 10, 28) Vehement or violent a., acerrimus animi motus; vehementis animi impetus. (See PASSION.)

AFFECTIONATE, tener (tender; sensitive).—mollis (soft, gentle).—blandus (showing visible signs of affection).—amoris plenus (full of love).—amans (mly with gen. of a person tenderly beloved: e. g. uxoris).—pius (full of dutiful affection to parents, children, &c.).—indulgens (overlooking faults). Jx. smans indulgensque. [See] affectuosus in very late writers: Macrobi. Cassiod. Tertull.) A. upbraiding, molles querelae:—to write *a. a letter to ably*, literas amoris plenas dare qm: very a. words, verba blandissima, amantissima.

AFFECTIONATELY, blande, amanter, pie. To look *a. at ably*: *prope* molli vultu qm aspicere (O. Met. 10. 609): to behave *a. towards*, ci multa blandimenta dare.

AFFECTIONATENESS, pietas (a. as exhibited towards parents, &c.).—indulgentia (as shown in overlooking faults, &c.).—or by Cels with adj.

AFPIANCE, fiducia (v. pr.).—fides (belief in a man's honesty).—*spes firma* or certa (confident expectation). To have *a. in ably* or ably, fidere, considerare ci rei or ci: fretum esse qd re or qo (to build on ably): fiduciam habere cs rei (to rely confidently on ably). ¶ Marriage contract, sponsalia.

AFPIANCE, s. spondere, respondere (ci qm: deponans, late).—destinare ci (jam destinata erat egregio juveni, Plin.) In Postag, in the sense of respondere ci. To *a. oneself to ably*, respondere sibi qm (of the man); deponendi (of the woman). ¶ A. *in a. ced*, sponsus; to ably, sponsa, sponsa ci (of the woman).

AFFIDAVIT, no exactly corresponding term: *prope* testimonium (as opp. to testis or praesens testis) or testimonium recitatum ('testimonia quae recitari solent', Caes. Dig.).—[testimonium] affirmare (=cum iurando) scriptum (?) or *consignatum literis testimonium (?)].—*Sto* iusjurandum only, or *fides iurandum

data. To make *a.*, *affirmare scribere (?) with acc. and inf.—iurare: iurjurando firmare.

AFFILIATION. See ADOPTION.

AFFINITY, affinitas. To make *a. with* (Bible Tr.), affinitatem cum qo conjungere; cum qo affinitate esse conjungere, esse devincire. Relations by *a.*, affines. Affinitate conjuncti. To be connected by *a.*, affinitate inter se jungi devinciri. ¶ Close connexion, similarity, cognatio, conjunctio. To have *a. with ably*, cognationem habere cum qd re; propinquum, finitimum, propinquum et finitimum esse ci rei: there is some *a. between our souls and the gods*, animus tenetur quadam conjunctioe deorum: not to bear the least *a. to ably*, remotissimum esse a re. ¶ Power of attracting, *attrahendi, quae dicitur, vis (prop.).—*vis ad se illiendi or attrahendi (improp.).

AFFIRM, ajo (opp. nego: absol. or with acc. and inf.).—affirmare (asserti that something is so).—confirmare (a. and support the assertion by reasons). ¶ Confirm a contract, law, judgment, &c., sancire (pactum, legem, &c.); cs rei auctorem fieri (e. g. legis; of the reception by the senate): ratum facere, efficere; ratum esse jubere (See CONFIRM).

AFFIRMATION, affirmatio. ¶ Confirmation (Vid.) of a law, &c., confirmatio, auctoritas, fides.

AFFIRMATIVE, ajens (opp. negans, 'negantia contraria ajentibus', C.).—affirmans (asserting that something is so: in late grammarians affirmativus). An *a. answer*, affirmatio.

AFFIRMATIVELY, no exactly corresponding word: affirmanter in Gell. is 'with confidence'; affirmare, C. &c. is 'positively'; with an oath.

AFFIX, v. figere, affigere qd ci rei (join one thing to another: also, with nails)—alligare qd ad rem, annexere qd ad rem or ci rei (to bind one thing to another).—assuere ci rei (to stitch together).—agglutinare ci rei (to glue together).—appondere qd ci rei or ad qd (v. pr. of placing one thing by another).—adjicere qd ci rei (to add a supplementary remark, &c., to something before said). To *a. a fine*, ci multam dicere (of the judge); irrogare, of the accuser). To *a. a name to ably*, ci rei nomen or vocabulum imponere. a. meaning to a word, verbo vim, sententiam, notionem subicere.

AFFLIXION, afflixio (very late)—aliquot (Cels.).

AFFLICT, angere (to fill with fear, anguish:—of future things).—torquere, cruciare, excruciare (to torture, &c.).—ci *ex*re facere. ci Injuriarum inferre (of persons).—qm mordere, pungere (to sting, vex, &c., of things).—fodicare, fodicare animum (prop. to dig into; hence vex, sting).—vexare (to vex, harass) dolorem ci facere, efficere, afferre, commovere, incutere; dolore, sollicitudine, ægritudine, qm afficere. To *a. oneself*, affliccare se (C.), afflicari (C.), angere; cruciari; laborare; sollicitum esse. To *a. with disease*, morbo afficere. See AFFLICTED.

AFFLICTED, to *vex*, dolere; in dolore esse; dolore angere; in merore jacere: sollicitudinem habere; in sollicitudine esse; ægritudinem su-cipere; ægritudine affici; about ably, laborare, sollicitum esse de re; afflicari de re (C.): anxium et sollicitum me habet qd; about ably, ægritudine suscipere propter qm. ¶ With disease, morbo laborare, affectum esse, vexari. See DISEASE.

AFFLICTED (as adj.), sollicitus; ægritudine affectus, æger animo or animi.

AFFLICTEDNESS. See AFFLICTION.

AFFLICER, vexator, afflictor (found but once: a person who injures or destroys: a. dignitatis, &c.).

AFFLICTION, ¶ Subjectively as a state of mind, miseria (wretchedness).—ægritudo, ægritudo (opp. alacritas; sickness of soul fm a sense of present evil: the latter implying that it is an abiding sense).—dolor (opp. gaudio, a present sense of hardship, pain, or grief).—tristitia, moestitia (the natural, involuntary manifestation of grief).—angor (passionate, tormenting apprehension of a coming evil: sollicitudo being the anxious unsetting app. of a coming evil:—maior (is stronger than dolor, being the feeling and its manifestation).—afflictio (= 'ægritudo cum vexatione corporis, C.).—luctus (is mourning; i. e. by conventional signs). ¶ Objectively: an affliction, malum pl. mala.—ærumna (an old and half-poetical word; but used by C. a hardship that almost exceeds human strength).—caus adversus, or fm context, casus only. res adversus, fortuna afflicta.—fortuna adversa.—calamitas, miseria, acerbitas (SYN. IN ADVERSITY). Time of *a.*, res misere, afflictus, angustiae temporum, tempora luctuosa. ¶ Infortunium is used by the Comic writers only, of a corporal punishment. To be in *a.*, in miseria esse or versari, miserum esse: in summa infelicitate versari: in male

esse, jacere: malis urgeri; in malis versari; pessimo loco esse; iniquissima fortuna uti. angri; angore conficci; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angri intus sensibus: angore cruciari: *about athg, dolere or mœre re* or *re*; dolorem ex re capere, accipere, suscipere, haurire; molestiam trahere ex re (*to feel oppressed and despirited by it*): *in great a. about athg, magnum dolorem ex re accipere*; ex re magnam animo molestiam capere: *to come into a.* in miseriam incidere; in mala præcipitare: *to relieve aby fm a.* miseris qm levare: *to deliver him, a miseriam vindicare*; ex miseris eripere: *to endure a.* miseriam ferre, ærumnas perpeti (*i. e. patiently to the end*).

AFFLICTIVE, tristis.—miser.—acerbus.—luctuosus.—gravis.

AFFLUENCE, } divitiæ (*riches, g. i.*), copia rei
AFFLUENCY, } familiaris.—opulentia (*stronger: the possession of money, estates, &c., as a means of aggrandizing oneself*).—vita bonis abundans. *To live in a.* divitem esse; satis divitem, &c. See AFFLUENT.

AFFLUENT, fortunaus (C.).—abundans. dives. locuples. satis dives. satis locuples (*dives, rich = ὑπόσιος, opp. pauper: locuples, wealthy = ὑπερίος, opp. egeus, egenus*).—bene numatus, pecuniosus (*having much money*).—opulentus, copiosus (*opulent; opp. inops; rich in means and resources to obtain influence, power, &c.*).—copiis rei familiaris locuples et pecuniosus.—*Very a.* beatus. perdives, prædives. locupletissimus, opulentissimus. *To become an a. man fm a poor one*, ex paupere divitem fieri: *to become a.* fortunati augeri; fortunam amplificare, ad opes procedere; locupletari.

AFFLUX. } affluentia (*act of flowing to*). *There*
AFFLUXION, } *was a great a. of men there*, magna erat hominum eo loco frequentia, celebritas: *of men to Athens*, multi Athenas confluerant. ¶ *An afflux*: quod ad qm or qd affluit.—allapsus (*occurs twice: serpentium, H. fontis, Appul.*). *Sis accessio (if it means something additional): of men, concursus*.

AFFORD. ¶ *Yield, of the earth, trees, &c.*: ferre, efferre, proferre, fundere, effundere (*of nature, the earth, a field*: fund. and effund. = *yield abundantly*).—*a. fruit or produce*, ferre fruges, or ferre oli; fructum afferre; efferre (*espily of a field*). *The tree a. its fruit*, arbor fert. ¶ *Produce, cause, &c.*: afferre (*to bring*).—facere, efficere (*to cause*).—esse (*with dat.*).—præstare. *To a. profit or pleasure*, utilitatem or voluptatem afferre; usuali or voluptati esse: *to a. any body continual pleasure*, voluptatem perpetuum præstare ei: *comfort, consolation*, solatium dare, præbere, afferre, solatio or solatium esse. *To a. no consolation (of things)*, nihil habere consolationis: *a. hope*, qm in spem vocare or adducere (*ad. also of things*): *of athg*, cū rei spem ei præbere, ostendere or ostentare; spem cū rei ei offerre (*of things*): spem ei rei præbere: *an expectation*, expectationem movēre, commovēre, facere, concitare: *assistance*, auxilium or opem ferre ei (*agat athg, contra qd*).—qm operā adjuvare in qā re, ei opulari in qā re faciendā, ei operam suam commodare ad qd, ei operam præbere in qā re (*to serve or assist in the execution of athg: the last espily of assistance with one's own hands*). ¶ *To be able to buy with prudence*, *tanti, tam care, tantā pecuniā emere posse: tantam impensam facere posse (*of a large outlay*).—suum facere posse (*to be able to make athg one's own*). *I cannot a. athg*, *multo plus est qd, quam ut ego emere, or meum facere, possim. ¶ *To be able to sell without loss, or with sufficient profit*. *I cannot a. for less*, non possum minorā vendere.

AFFRANCHISE. See FREE, v.

AFFRAY, v. See FRIGHTEN.

AFFRAY, s. pugna (*the general term for a fight, whether of two persons or more*).—pugna in artio: See Walch, Tac. Agr. 36, p. 365.—tumultus (*a tumultuous encounter, uproar, &c.*).

AFFRICTION, affricatus (Plin.).—[affricatio (Cael Aurel.).]

AFFRIGHT, v. See FRIGHTEN.

AFFRIGHT, s.

AFFRIGHTMENT, } See FEAR.

AFFRONT. ¶ *Meet, or go to meet*, occurrere (obviam).—offendere qm; incidere ei or in qm (*by accident*).—obviam rei ei (*to go to meet*). See MEET. ¶ *Meet in a hostile manner, &c.*, occurrere, obviam ire (*g. i.*).—se offerre ei rei (*r. g. periculis*).—resistere; confidenter resistere. ¶ *Offer an insult to*, contumeliā ei imponere. qm contumeliā insequi.—contumeliis insectari. maledictis vexare (*to insult with insolent words*).—sugillare (*affront scornfully, contemptuously*).—offendere qm (*to affront, displease; whether intentionally or not*).—qm ignominiā afficere, igno-

miniam ei imponere, injungere (*of gross insults, causing public disgrace*). *To be affronted*, ignominiā or contumeliā affici: offendi (*to feel affronted*). *To a. with words, verbis or voce vulnerare, violare*. contumeliā ei dicere. *To feel affronted*, injuriā sibi factam putare; *at athg, qd in or ad contumeliā accipere*: *qā re se læsum or violatum putare.

AFFRONT, contumelia (*a wrong done to one's honour*). offensio (*a state of mortified feeling; but also the act that causes it*).—injuria (*an a. felt to be a wrong*).—opprobrium (*a. conveyed by reproachful words*). *To look upon athg as an a.*, qd in or ad contumeliā accipere. ignominiā loco ferre qd. ignominiē or probro habere qd. *To put an a. on aby*, contumeliā ei imponere. See AFFRONT, v. ¶ *Attack*. Vid.

AFFRONTER, qui ei ignominiam or injuriam injungit.

AFFRONTING, } contumeliosus.—injuriōsus (*injuri-*
AFFRONTIVE, } *ous* (*causing a loss of reputation, outward respect, rank, &c.*).—probrōsus (*attacking one's moral character*). *A. words*, verborum contumeliæ. voces mordaces or aculeatæ; verborum aculei (*stinging words*). *To be of an a. nature*, habere qd offensivis (*of a thing*).

AFFUSE, affundere ei (*poet. and Postaug. prose, T. Pl.*).—admiscere qd qā re or ei rei; qd in qum rem (*Pl. cum qā re, Col. to mix it with*)—superfundere qd ei rei (*to pour it upon: chiefly poet. and Postaug. prose*).

AFFUSION. Crel. by partic. *To melt athg by an a. of wine*, liquefacere qd affuso vino (Plin.).—*Sis suffusio* (*a suffusion; a pouring in fm below: Postaug.*).

AFFY. ¶ *Beitroth*, spondere, despondere (desponsare, Postaug. Suel.) ci qm. See BETROTH.

AFIELD, *in or ad agrum or agros. *To go a.*, *in agros domū exire.

AFLOAT. *To make a ship a.*, navem deducere — *to get a ship a. (that has struck a rock)*, navem scopulo detrudere (Virg.).

AFOOT, pedibus. *To go, come, travel, &c. a.*, pedibus ire, venire, iter facere. See 'On Foot.'

AFORE. See BEFORE.

AFOREGOING, antecedens, præcedens.—prior, superior (præteritus not to be used in the sense of just past, of time).

AFOREHAND. See BEFOREHAND.

AFOREMENTIONED, } de quo supra commemo-
AFORENAMED, } ramus; quem supra
AFORESAID, } commemoravimus, diximus; quod supra scripsi; de quo a nobis antea dictum est:—*also by ile only*.—[supra dictus, commemoratus; prædictus, prænominaus, uncl.] *In the afore-mentioned, &c. manner*, ut supra dictum est; ut supra scripsi.

AFFRAID, anxius, trepidus (*full of anxiety, confusion*).—sollicitus (*anxious fm fear of a future evil*).—formidinis plenus. territus (*frightened*): exterritus, perterritus (*dreadfully frightened*). *Affraid of athg*, timens. extimescens, reformidans, &c. qd (*if a partic. will suit the meaning*).—qā re or metu cū rei perterritus.—sollicitus de re qd. *Not a.* *of death*, non timidus ad mortem.—non timidus mori (*poet.*). ¶ *To be afraid*, anxium, trepidum, &c. esse: *of athg*, timēre (qm or qd), metuere (qm or qd), extimescere, pertimescere, vereri (qm or qd), pavēre (qd or ad qd), horrēre, formidare, reformidare (SYM. in FEAR). In metu ponere or habere qd. JN. metuere ac timēre; metuere atque horrēre. *Not to be a.*, sine metu (timore) esse; metu vacare; bonum habere animum. bono esse animo (*to be of good courage*).—securum esse (*to apprehend no danger*). *Don't be a.*, bono sis animo; bonum habe animum; noli timēre or laborare; omite timorem. *Not to be afraid of aby or athg*, contemnere qm or qd (*to despise*). *To be a. for or about aby or athg*, metui, timeo ei (rei), or de qo, qā re; extimesco, pertimesco de re, vereor ei rei. *To begin to be a.*, ad timorem se convertere. *To be a little a.*, subtimēre (*of athg*) qd; *that &c., ne*; subvereri (*ne &c.*). *To make aby a. of one*, sui timorem ei injicere. ¶ *That, 'not', 'lest', are translated by ne after verbs of fearing; 'that-not', 'lest-not', by ut or ne non (stronger); and that the Eng. subj. becomes in Lat. the pres. subj.*—See FEAR.

AFRESH, denuo (νέοθεν ἐκ καινῆς, when what had ceased begins again).—de or ab integro (ἐξ ἡραρχῆς, when what had disappeared, been lost, &c. is reproduced by the same causes: *Silo. age, integro*).—iterum (*a second time*).—rursus (again). *It is often translated by re (red) prefixed to a verb: e. g. a seditio breaks out a., recrudescit. To begin a., repetere (v. pr.).—iterare (for*

the second time).—redintegrare (*quit- fm the be-twing*).—retractare (*to go over a lesson, &c. again; think over again*).—iterum levare (*to read a-hg again for the second time*).—~~iterum~~ not iteratâ or repetitâ vice.

AFT, a. puppis. To sit a, sedere in puppi (C. but *q. of an influential statesman*).

AFTER. [Of succession in time, post.—se-cundum (immediately after).—still stronger sub with statim, of things connected in order of time.—a. ab (from: after, of what has been done, or not done, fm a point of commencement to be strongly marked).—e, ex (nearly = a, ab, but intimating a closer dependence of one thing on another; a passing into one state fm another, &c.). After this, I ask, &c., secundum ea, quæro, &c. A. three days, post ejus diel diem tertium: a. three years, post tres annos: a. some years, aliquot post annos: a. many years, post multos annos (multis post annis = many years after). A. ab's consulship or proconsulship, post qm consullem, proconsulem. A. (immediately after) the consul's donation, secundum donationem consulis. Immediately a. those (letters), yours were read, sub eas statim recitatæ sunt tuis (so statim sub mentionem eas). The Germans bathe as soon as they get up, Germani statim e somno lavantur: after the day when &c., ex eo die, quo &c.: one evil a. another, aliud ex alio malum (Ter.). to go into Gaul a. his consulship, ex consulatu in Galliam proficisci: day a. day, diem ex die. diem de die (not de die in diem): to look (i. e. in expectation) dny a. day, diem de die prospectare (ecquod auxilium—apparere. L.).—Immediately a. the battle, confestim a prelio (redire): Homer lived not very long a. thrm, Hom. recens ab illorum astate fuit: the hundredth day a. the death of Clodius, centesima lux ab interitu Clodii: (immediately) a. thei meeting ambassadors were sent, ab illâ concione legati missi sunt.—as soon as I came to Rome a. your departure, at primum a tuo digressu Romam veni.—one a. another, ordine, deinceps (in a row).—continenter, continue (Præ- and Post-claus. unless in two passages of Quint. where the best MSS. have continuo, Freund.: continuo = statim, nullâ morâ interpositâ).—alter post alterum, alius super alium. So many days one a. another, tot dies continui. Sit, espy in Cass, the abl. only is used: e. g. cs adventu, discessu, fugâ; solis occusu (a. ab's arrival, departure, flight; a. sunset).—After post the action is often expressed by a participle: e. g. a. the taking of Veii, post Velos captas: so post urbem conditam; post hanc urbem constitutam (a. the building of the city).—Sic ablatt. abs. are used (when the action or state described by the abl. abs. is the cause or condition of what follows): anno interfecto (a. a year): Hannibal in Italiam p-venit Alpihus superatis (after crossing the Alps).—Succession in order, r-ant, &c. secundum (post is only 'after' of succession in time: in space it is 'behind,' opp. ante).—Generally by secundus, proximus a qo, or proximus ci (next a. in place, lit. or fig.). A. you, I like nothing so well as solitude, secundum te nihil est mihi amicus solitudine.—proxime: next a. these, those are dear to us, &c., proxime hos, carè eos. (C.) [Tac. juxta: e. g. juxta deos.] [Of a rule followed, proportion to, conform- lity with, &c., secundum.—e, ex, s- de (when the thing is also a cause).—pro (in proportion to).—ad (of a rule, copy, &c. that is followed. ~~q. of~~ Juxta in the sense of secundum belongs to sinking Latinity).—to live a. nature, secundum naturam vivere (or naturæ convenienter).—to take a-hg a. its intrinsic value (Bacon). ex veritate qd estimare: a. the example of, at exemplum; a. the model, pattern, &c., ad exemplum, ad exemplum: a. the manner, de more. a. my own manner, meo modo (Pl. Ter.). a. my own original way of speaking, meo pristino modo dicendi. [After a sort, quodam modo.

AFTER, conjunct. postquam, posteaquam.—ut, ubi (as)—quam (when). ~~q. of~~ a) ut, ubi intimate the immediate succession of the second event, whereas postquam only states it to be after the first. Hence they prefer the perf. to the pluperf., and often take statim, repente, primum, &c.—b) postquam in direct narrative my takes the perf. or present: seld. the plup. except in the form 'so many days, years, &c. a. another event happened.'—c) For ubi, ut, quum, see Wæxén.—d) quum can only be used when things are stated as facts in a book: where postquam or ubi must be used. Passages like C. Tusc. I. 48, 103. Acad. II. 32, 104, &c. only appear to be at variance with this rule.—Three years a. he had returned, post tres annos or tertium annum quam redierat; tertio anno quam redierat: tertio anno quo re-

dierat. The day a. I left you, postridie quam a vobis discessi. The year a., postero anno quam &c.—Very often PARTCP. are used instead of these particles (abl. abs. if the 'subject' of both clauses is not the same): e. g. most speeches are written a. they have been delivered, pleræque scripturum orationes habitæ jam: a. the murder of Dion, Dionysius again became master of Syracuse, Dione interfecto Dionysius rursum Syracusarum potius est. [After is often untranslated, the notion of it being already contained in the verb: e. g. to follow a., sequi, sectari; to thirst a., sitire qd; to ask or enquire a., quærere rem or de re; inquire in qd. to long a., cupere qd, &c.—to make a-hg a. the pattern of something else, imitari qd; qd imitando exprime, effingere, &c.: to run a. abg, qm sectari: to send a. abg, qm accersere, &c. = after wards. VID.

AFTER-, in composition, may s- be translated by posterior (opp. superior); secundus; serus (too late).

AFTER-AGES, posteritas, posterl.

AFTER ALL, may s- be translated by ipse, s- by ne multa; ne longum faciam: 'a principle for weh, after all, they have no ground, but,' sententia, cui et ipsi nihil subest, nisi &c., or 'cujus ipsius, ne longum faciam, rationem afferunt nullam, nisi &c.—s- by ad summam (in short, at last, after other things are mentioned): often in questions, by tandem: 'but after all what is your own opinion?' 'at quid tandem ipse sentis? s- by quid enim? (implying that the person addressed cannot deny the assertion.)

AFTER-BIRTH, secundæ (partus).

AFTER-COST, reliqua (pl., the unpaid portion of the expense, v. pr.).—[FIG. 'incommoda quæ qd sequuntur. You will have to pay the a., postmodo senties.

AFTER-GAME. [To play an a. (= repair an evil), cs rei or ci rei medicinam adhibere: c. incommodo seram medicinam reperire, damnum sarcire, restituere: detrimentum sarcire, reconcinare.

AFTER-GATHERING, spicilegium (a gleaning).—racematio (in a vintage). To make an a., spicilegium facere; racemari. impr. 'omissa colligere.

AFTER-MATH, fœnum auctumnale or chordum: to cut it, secare.

AFTER-NOON, s. dies pomeridianus (Sen. Ep. 65, 1).—tempus pomeridianum. horæ pomeridianæ. In the a., post meridiem; tempore pomeridiano; horis pomeridianis.

AFTER-NOON, adj. postmeridianus, pomeridianus (both forms used. C. prefers the latter, Orat. 47, 157: but see Orrell, on Tusc. III. 3, 7). To make an a. call on abg, qm post meridiem convenire (on business), invisere (to see how he is).—*qm officio pomeridiano prosequi (of a call of ceremony fm an inferior for the purpose of showing respect: off. pom. was the afternoon attendance of a client on his patron). The a. service, *sacra pomeridianæ: a. preacher, sacerdos qui sacris pomeridianis interesse debet.—~~q. of~~ concionator pomeridianus would be an a. haranguer. The a. sermon, *oratio in sacris pomeridianis habenda (if not yet delivered), habitâ (if delivered).

AFTER-PAYMENT, *pensio postea facta.—numi additi (additional sum paid).

AFTER-PIECE, *fabella argumenti brevioris, quæ post comœdiam agitur. The a. will be —, *hanc fabulam sequetur—.

AGAIN, rursus or rursum (again).—iterum (a second time).—denuo (= de novo, anew; relates to time, denoting repetition after an interval).—ex integro (in Silv. age also integro; quite afresh; relates to the thing itself, which is to be brought back to a former state).—vicissim (in turn; in the same manner that another has done it in before).—With verbs it is often translated by the re (red) of a compound verb: to rise again, resurgere. [Here after, post, posthac, postea. That this may never happen a., id ne unquam posthac accidere possit: whom I was not likely ever to see a., quem non eram postea visurus. [In turn, contra, vicissim. [A used in a discourse to introduce an additional reason, preterea, ad hoc, ad hæc (besides this; never in good prose, super hæc, super ista, adhuc).—jam, autem (when the discourse is carried on in parts).—accedit, accedit quod. huc accedit quod. addendum, eodem est, quod. addece quod. ~~q. of~~ non porro. [Again and again, etiam atque etiam.—iterum et æterius.—semel et æterius, semel atque iterum, semel iterumve (the two last less strong = several times, more than once). [A s big again, altero tanto major (so longer, &c.), duplo major. As much a., alterum tantum, duplum.

AGAINST, [Direction towards, adversus.—In with abl. (after expressions of hate, displeasure, anger, a. abg). The hatred of the people a. this man was so

great, in hoc tantum fuit odium multitudinis. *So* amittam exercere in quo; vim adhibere in quo (*to use violence a. him*). *Direction with the notion of opposition to:* a) of departure from, excess above a limit: præter, e.g., a. expectation (not contra) præter opinioem. *So* præter spem, secus ne speraveram (a. i. e. *worse than my hope and expectation*): præter ius fasque; præter ca voluntatem (*but also contra legem, contra ca voluntatem, of direct intentional opposition to them*). To act a. a. law, legem violare or transgredi, a. one's will, invitum (adj.): a. the will of Cæsar, Cæsar invito. b) of hostile opposition. contra, adversus, in with acc.: a. the stream, adverso fluminis; contra aquam (see STREAM). a. the wind, vento adverso (navigare): the wind is a. aby. (navigant) ei ventus adversum tenet. c. a remedy a. athg, remedium adversus qd (that works against it: e. g. adv. venenum); remedium ex rei or ad quod (that is good for any disease: e. g. morbi, timoria, ad oculorum morbos). To write a. aby, contra qm scribere: in, adversus qm scribere: librum edere contra qm (of publishing a. aby). To speak (i. e. as an orator) a. aby, contra qm dicere.—qd in qm dicere (to say athg a. aby): to strive a. aby, adversus qm contendere: to argue a. athg, contra qd disserere. To help a. aby, see HELP. —AGAINST after a substantive must be transi. by a participle or rel. sentence: e. g. the speech a. Socrates, oratio contra Socratem habita; oratio quæ habita est contra Socratem: the war a. the Persians, bellum contra Persas gestum; bellum quod contra Persas gestum est. To sin a. aby, peccare in qm. To excite the people a. aby, populum inflammare in qm: to be a. aby, facere contra qm (of the opp. party); dissidere cum qo (to be of a different opinion): to fight a. aby, pugnare contra qm (exadversus qm is, opposite him in the enemy's ranks): to fight for life and death a. aby, dimicare adversus qm. *Sis 'against' is transi. by cum to mark the mutual relation of two parties* (e. g. pugnare, queri, querelæ cum qo). *The poor can make good no rights a. the rich, nihil cum potentiore iuris humani relinquitur inopi.* After verbs of defence, &c. (tegere, munire, tutum esse, &c.) *against is generally transi. by a, ab (as in English by 'from', i. e. with respect to danger proceeding from such a quarter): e. g. vasa a frigoris munire; forum defendere a Clodio; but they also use adversus or contra if the 'against' is to be strongly marked: e. g. munire adversus or contra qd (S. Jug. 39, 4. C. ad Div. 4, 14, 3); se defendere contra qd: qm defendere contra inimicos. To match a combatant a. another, comparare qm ei (Su. Calig. 35), committere qm cum qo (T.). *Opposite to. Vidi. After an object against which athg is done: After a verb of motion; ad, in. To run a. aby, incurrere in qm; to strike, dash, knock oneself a. athg, qd ad qd offendere (e. g. caput ad fornitem, Q.); offendere qd (e. g. scutum, L.); offendere in qd (e. g. in stipitem, Colum.). the waves beat a. the shore, fluctus illiduntur in litore or in litus (Q. doubtful reading). *Against = close by or to, juxta.* See Br. To put a ladder up a. a wall, scalas ad murum applicare: lean a. See LEAN.—*Of time, by which athg is to be done, in (with acc.). ad, sub (a little before): focum lignis extruere sub adventum lassæ viri. H. For and against, in utramque partem: with respect to my journey, many reasons occur to me for and against it, permulta mihi de itinere nostro in utramque partem occurrunt (C.).—Like other prep. it may often be untranslated, the notion of it being already contained in the verb, a. g. by a compound with ob. To rail a. aby, ei conviciari (with dat. in Q. only): qm increpitare: to lean a. athg, inclinare ei rei: to run a. aby or athg, offendere qm or qd: to struggle a. the stream, oblucri flumini (Curt.): to fight a. aby, oppugnare qm: to be a. aby, adversari ei.***

AGAMIST, qui ab uxore ducenda abhorret; cæ animus abhorret a nuptiis.

AGAPE, blans (particp. e. g. in, to stand a.). To set aby a. qm in stuporem dare, obstupescere, stupidium tenere.

AGATE, Achates, m.

AGARIC, agaricon (Plin. 25, 9, 57).

AGE, 1) The natural duration of athg, eeply of a man: ætas (poet. mvm).—2) Time of life or certain portion of it, ætas. The flower of me's a. ætas florens; flos ætatis; ætas viridis or integra: military a. ætas militaris; of or about the military a. militie maturus: the maturity, weakness of a. ætatis maturitas, imbecillitas: the strength of full a. ætatis robur, nervi: to be of the same a. as aby, æqualem esse ei: nearly of the same a. ætate proximum esse ei: to

be in the flower of his a., integræ ætate esse; in pæ ætatis flore or robore esse: to be of a great a., longius ætate protractum esse: of a great a., grandis natu, ætate decrepita (the latter if accompanied with weakness): to be of such an a., id ætatis esse. *To be of or under age. Of a., sui juris. sum potestatis (no longer under the father's power).—sum tutelæ (not requiring a guardian).—sui potens (i. e. for one who can act as he pleases, but sui iudicii is a different thing; one who acts boldly up to his own principles).—to be of a., sui juris esse: to be nearly of a., prope puberem ætatem esse: to be coming of a., sui juris fieri: in suam tutelam venire, pervenire: to declare a son of a., emancipare filium.—under a., infans (of a very young child), nondum adultæ ætate (s. t.), peradolescentulus, peradolescens (still very young): sons under a., filii familiarum (Salt. Cat. 43, 2).—with ref. to ascending the throne, nondum maturus imperio: to appoint agi regent till his own children shall come of a., regnum ei commendare, quoad liberi in suam tutelam pervenirent (N. Eam. 2, 2). See MIXON. *Old age, senectus, senilis ætas (age, whether with ref. to the weakness or to the experience of age: poet. senecta). ætas extrema or exacta; summa senectus (extreme old a.).—senium (the time of feebleness). ætas decrepita (decrepitude).—vetustas (great age and consequent goodness of a thing long kept: e. g. of wine, fruits, &c.).—A green old a., cruda ac viridis senectus (Virg.). To live to or attain old a., senectutem adipisci, ad senectutem venire: to die at an advanced a., senectute diem obire supremum; exactæ ætate mori: to die of old a., qm senectus dissolvit: to be worn out with old a., ætate or senio coniectum esse: to make provision agt old a., senectuti subdolum parare. Age does not change the man, Lupus vilis mutatur, non mentem. Age gives experience, seris venit usus ab annis (Ov.). Wisdom and experience belong to old a., mens et ratio et consilium in senibus est. *To be so many years of age, natum esse with acc. of the years; or ease with the gen. of the years: to be above so many years of a., vixisse, confecisse, complivisse, so many years.—Thus: he is nineteen years of a., decem et novem annos natum est; decem et novem annorum est: he is above ninety years of a., nonaginta annos vixit, confecit, complivit: also, nonagesimum annum excessisse, egressum esse: above or under thirty-three years of a., major (or minor) annos tres et triginta natus; or major (minor) annorum trium et triginta: also major (minor) quam annos tres et triginta natus: major (minor) quam annorum trium et triginta. He died at the a. of thirty-three, decessit annos tres et triginta natus: in the thirtieth year of his a., tricesimum annum ægens. *An age = certain period of time, ætas (s. t.); also of those who lived at the same time).—sæculum (large indefinite period: an age or generation: according to some, 30...33 years: according to Etruscan and Roman usage 100 years. In the times of the empire, a reign, each emperor bringing in a new order of things).—tempus, tempora (the times or days of). The golden a., ætas aurea: a learned a., sæculum eruditum: the a. of Homer is uncertain, Homeri incerta sunt tempora: Socrates was not understood by the men of his a., Socratem ætas sua parum intellexit; Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intellegebatur: there are hardly two good orators in an a., vix singula ætatis bini oratores laudabiles constiterunt: for that a., ut in eâ ætate (i. e. of athg good, &c. for that a.). The spirit of the age, sæculi, hujus ætatis ingenium (so Aug. Wolf for the bad form sæculi genius, or indoles temporis. Tac. has aule ingenium).—mores sæculi or temporis (its moral character, customary proceedings, &c. Flor. Plin.): fm context, mores only (such is the spirit of the a., ita se mores habent. Sall. Fell.).—temporum natia atque ratio (circumstances of the times; aff. Cic. ad Divin. 6, 8, 8).—sæculum (corrumpere et corrumpi non ille sæculum vocatur, T. the spirit of the age; the fashion of the times).—tempora (the times).—the licentious spirit of the a., licentia temporum: the irreligious spirit of the a., quæ nunc tenet sæculum ne ligentia dei (deum L.). *The waste of our or the present age, quod hæc tempora requirit: quod nostra tempebus desideratur. *The history of our a., nostra ætatis historia; æqualis nostre ætatis memoria (C. de Legg. 1, 3, 8).******

AGEL, ætate provector or grandior, ætate jam senior (in advanced age); ætate affectus (feeling the effects of old age, aged: all of men).—vetus or vetulus (pretty old, of men and things).—grandis, grandior (with or without natu).—ætate gravis, pergrandis natu, exactæ jam ætatis (very a.).—senex (an old man: never

Am.—*decepitur, etate et senio confectus (old and weak). As a man, senex, homo etate grandior. See OLD.*
AGENT, | *Operation, effectus (both the power of working possessed by a thing and the effect).—vis (power). Jv. vis et effectus.—efficientia (working).—Sis impulsus (impulsion), appulsus (approximation) of an effectual means or cause; eply of the sun; then, generally, the working of one thing on another).—| Office of a agent, procurator (g. i.).—cognitura (office of a procurator or agent, eply in fiscal matters).*

AGENT, actor (ca rei) *door of a thing, often auctor et actor. Cae. illo auctore atque agente. B. C. 1, 26.*
confecto (one who completes a work). | To be a free a. sui juris, or sum potestatis, or in sua potestate esse. Integra ac solidum potestatis esse (to be one's own master).—nulla necessitate strictum esse (bound by no necessity).—not to be a free a., ex alterius avaritio pendere (but not aliunde or extrinsecus pendere, sit given, without reference to the contest, see C. ad Div. 5, 13, 2). | Natural agents, inanimata (pl., opp. animalia).—res naturales.—ratione carentia. rationis expertia. | To be a by's agent (=manager of his affairs), a rationis esse (see in inscription)—ca res ac rationes curare.

AGGELATION, congelatio (*Postalg.*).
AGGLOMERATE, agglomerare (*poet.*).—glomerare, conglomerare.—complicare (*fold together*).—conglobare (*roll up in a ball*).—**INTRAMS.** conglomari (*Lucr.*).—conglomerari.—concrecere (*grow together*).

AGGLUTINANTS, quæ qd sanant, ut coeat.
AGGLUTINATE, agglutinare (qd ci rel. C.).
AGGLUTINATION, conglutinatio (*glueing together; agglutination not found*).

AGGRANDIZE, amplificare (*to make of larger extent, e. g. urbem, rem familiarem; then vto. to make more important, either by actions or words, op. minuire, infirmare: cs gratiam dignitatemque, to aggrandize a person: cs gloriam: cs auctoritatem apud qm).*
diatare (to extend the superficies of a thing, e. g. castra, cs imperium: then vto. to increase a thing by spreading it, e. g. cs gloriam).—propagare or proferre qd or fines cs rei (to increase by extending its boundaries: e. g. imperium, fines imperii).—augere (to increase by addition).—multiplicare (to multiply).—majus reddere (to make larger).—efferre (raise).

AGGRANDIZEMENT, | *Of a person with respect to his rank: dignitatis accessio.—| Enlargement, amplificatio (enlargement of the contents of a thing, as an action: e. g. gloriæ, rei familiaris).—auctus (increase).—incrementum (increase, as thing added: e. g. rei familiaris, dignitatis).—propagatio, prolatio finium (the enlargement of a territory or kingdom).—Also by cæcl. with the verb under AGGRANDIRE.*

AGGRANDIZER, amplificator (*of a by, cs dignitatis.*
AGGRAVATE, aggravare (*Postalg. but often in Liv.: summam, pondus, dolorem, &c.).—gravius, majus reddere.—augere (g. i. increase: e. g. molestiam, dolorem).—amplificare (dolorem C.). | To aggravate (rhetorically), auctere. e. g. cs facti atrocitatem; culpam C.).*
AGGRAVATION, cæcl. by verb under AGGRAVATE.
AGGREGATE, a. summa.

AGGREGATE, v. aggregare (*Q. less common than adjungere, and only in prose. Qm or qd, ad qm or qd: qm ci.—congregare (homines in locum. C.)*

AGGREGATION, cæcl. by verb.—congregatio (*gathering or heaping together*).

AGGRESSE, aggressi qm or qd (*e. g. inermes, bene commutatum—januam, regionem).*—petere qm.—invadere in qm.—bellum ultro inferre.

AGGRESSION, | *Aggressive war, obellum quod ultro infertur: obellum ultro inferendum, or (if already begun) illatum.—Sis impetus. Incurtus. incurtus (et-act. g. i. the two last of violent attacks). | Unprovoked injury, generally injuria only.*

AGGRESSOR, | *In war, qui bellum suscepit: to be the a., bellum ultro inferre. | Generally; qui injuriam ci fecit, intulit, imposuit: qui injuriâ qm laesivit.*

AGGRIEVANCE. See GRIEVANCE.

AGGRIEVE, | *Causæ græfio; fodicare. fodicare minum (to vex; of things).—ci agere facere, ci injuriam facere (of persons): qm or es animum offendere (of persons or things).—qm mœdiore or pungere (of things).—quam acerbissimum dolorem ci inurere (of persons). | To wrong, lædere (g. i. to hurt).—injuriâ laedere qm; injuriarum ci facere, inferre, imponere: injuriarum jacere or immittere in qm (to wrong): to think oneself aggrieved, so læsum putare. agere or moleste ferre: pro molestissimo habere (ut, &c.).*
AGHAST, territus, exterritus, perterritus, perturbatus, (animo) consternatus (*beside oneself with agitation*)

tion).—(animo) confusus (*confounded*).—commotus, permotus (*stirred moved*).—Sis, afflictus, percussus, attonitus, fulminatus, exanimatus. Jv. ob-tupefactus ac perterritus: confusus et attonitus. You look a., vultus tuus nescio quod ingens malum præfert. To make a by stand a., cs mentem animumque perturbare: in perturbationem conjicere: consternare; percutere (not percillere). To stand a., stupere; cs animum stupor tenet.

AGILE, pernix (*opp. lentus: dexterus and active in all bodily movements*).—agilis (*poetical, and in Liv. &c.: supple, pliable: hence also dexterous in acting*).—velox.

AGILITY, pernicitas (*nimbleness, as bodily strength and agility*).—agilitas (*suppleness; quickness and dexterity in moving and acting*).

AGIO, collybus. To make a deduction for the a., deductionem facere pro collybo (*C. Verr. 3, 78, 181*).

AGITABLE, | *That can be put in motion, mobilia, quod moveri potest. | That can be disputed, quod in controversiam vocari, deduci, adduci potest: quod in disceptationem vocari potest.*

AGITATE, PROP. | *To put in motion, movere, commovere.—agitare (to move to and fro, up and down, &c.).—quater, quassare, concutere, conquassare (to shake).—incitare (to put in rapid motion: opp. tardare).—labefacere, labefactare (to make to totter).—IMPROBA | To disturb, commovere (to move).—turbare, conturbare (to disturb).—percutere, percillere (fg. to strike violently: makes a violent impression, the former of a sudden, the latter of an abiding impression and its consequences)—the mind, animum impellere, gravius afficere, commovere, permovere: a by, qm percutere: cs animum graviter commovere: the state (seditionis), rempublicam quassare, concutere, convellere, labefactare, dilacerare (the last, to tear to pieces): violently, temp. atrociter agitare (S. Jug. 37, 1): the empire, regnum concutere, labefactare: imperium percutere: the people, civium animos sollicitare; cives, plebem, &c., sollicitare, concitare.—seditionem, tumultum facere, concitare; seditionem commovere, concire (of exciting them to an uproar). | A question: agere rem or de re (g. i. to treat it, discuss it).—disputare, disserere de qd re (of the discussions of learned men; the latter, eply, of a continued discourse).—sermo est de re (of a conversational discussion, whether of two persons or more).—qd in controversiam vocare, deducere, adducere (to call it into dispute). | Agitare questionem, is: to think it over, weigh it in the mind). To be agitated: in controversiâ esse or versari: in controversiam deducum esse; in contentione esse or versari: in disceptatione versari: to begin to be agitated, in contentione venire: in controversiam vocari, adduci, deduci.*

AGITATION, | *Motus (in nearly all the acceptations of the Engl. word "motion").—motio (act of setting in motion).—agitatio (the moving to and fro, &c.). Jactatus, jactatio (boasting and swelling motion: e. g. of the sea). To be in a, moveri, agitari. semper esse in motu (to be in constant motion). | Violent motion of the mind: animi motus, commotio, concitatio.—violent a., animi perturbatio. See AFFECTIO. To be in a state of violent a., perturbatum esse. Often by partic. in great a., valde, vehementer perturbatus: magno animi motu perturbatus: magnâ animi perturbatione commotus. | Controversial discussion: questio (g. i. for an enquiry into).—disputatio (discussion of a controverted point, mly between two persons of different opinions).—tractatio (the handling of, e. g. questionum, Q.). To be in a, (of plans, &c.), agi. It is in a, to destroy the bridge, &c., id agitur, ut pontis dissolvatur. | Disturbed state of populace: motus, motus concursusque, tumultus, turba. | Act of agitating the people: prps, sollicitatio plebis.*

AGITATOR, i. e. one who seditionously agitates the people, turbæ ac tumultus concitator, stimulator et concitator seditionis, novorum consiliorum auctor. seditionis fax et tuba (of those who raise an uproar of the people).—concitator multitudinis, turbator plebis or vulgi (one who agitates them, unsettles their mind).—concionator (an haranguer: opp. animus vere popularis, C. Cat. 4, 5, 9).

AGNAL, paronychium or paronychia (*παρωνυχίον*).—pure Lat. reduvia. To remove a's, reduvius or paronychias tollere. | Pterygium (*πτερυγιον*) is a different disease: when the skin grows over a nail of the finger or foot.

AGNATE, agnatus (*related by the father's side*).
AGNATION, agnatio (*relationship by the father's side*).
AGNITION, agnitio (*once in C.—Plin. Macro. &c.*).
AGNIZE, agnoscere.

AGNOMINATION, agnominatio (= *Paronomasia*. *Auct. ad Herenn.*).

AGO, abhinc (with acc. or abl.).—*Sis ante with hic. Three years a.*, abhinc annos tres (or tribus annis).—*Sis months a.*, ante hos sex menses.—*Sis the abl. only* *will do*: paucis his diebus (a few days ago); and ante te found for abhinc without hic: e.g. qui centum millibus annorum ante occiderunt. *Long a.*, pridem (opp. nuper; marking a distant point of time).—*duum* (opp. *marking a space, but only of some minutes or hours*). *All often used with jam*. He died long a., jam pridem mortuus est. *You ought to have been executed long ago*, ad mortem te ducl jam pridem oportebat.—*not diu, weck goes with the perf. definite*: jam diu mortuus est, 'he has been long dead.' *No long time ago*, haud ita pridem. *How long ago?* quam pridem? *quam dudum?*—*An immense time ago!* (in answer to a question: how long?) longissime! (*Plaut.*).

AGOG, appetens, cupidus, avidus ca. rel. To be or be set a., concupiscere qd. trahi or trahi deinde ad ca. rel. cupiditate. tenet me cupiditas ca. rel. or de (in respect of) re. avide affectum esse de re. cupiditate ca. rel. ardere; incensum, inflammatum esse. ardet animus ad qd. faciendum. ardet, flagrantissime cupere, sitire. sitienter expetere, &c.—*To set aby a.*, qm. cupiditate (ca. rel.) incendere, inflammare. ci (ca. rel.) cupiditatem dare or injicere. qm. in cupiditate (ca. rel.) impellere.

AGOING. *To set agoing*, movēre (to set in motion).—*initium facere*. auspicari (qd. to make a beginning; as a trial, as it were, of one's luck).—(cl) auctorem, or suasorem et auctorem, or hortatorem et auctorem esse ca. rel. (to be the principal adviser of it).

AGONIZE. *To suffer agony*: cruciari, excrucuari, discrucuari.—*torqueri*.—*TRANS.* *To inflict agony*: cruciare, discruciare, excruciare, excarnificare.—qm. omnibus modis cruciare.

AGONY, cruciatus (any pangs natural or artificial: applicable to pangs of the conscience).—*tormentum* (eply pangs caused by an instrument of torture). Both often in plural.—also cruciamentum (a torturing, cruciamenta morborum, C.). *To be in a.*, cruciari; excrucuari; discrucuari; torqueri.

AGRARIAN, agrarius.

AGREE, concordare (to live or be in harmony: fratres concordant. *Just.* iudicia opinionisque concordant: also qd. cum qā re: caput cum gestu. Q.: sermo cum viā, S.).—*concinnare* (to sing the same tune together; to agree harmoniously; together, inter se, or concinnare absolutely. mundi partes inter se concinnant: videant, ut hæc concinnant)—*with aby in alth.*, cum qd. qā re. used also of agreement in words; opp. discrepare).—*congruere* (opp. repugnare: with aby, ci or cum qd. with alth., ci rei or cum qā re: together, inter se or absol.: used also of agreement or coincidence in time).—*convenire* (seldom except as under next head. convenire ad qd.—*fit, suit*).—*consentire* (prop. and esp. y of agreement in opinion: but, also, by a sort of personification, of things: dat. or with cum: together, inter se: e.g. vultus cum oratione; oratio secum; omnes corporis partes inter se).—*convenientem*, aptum consentaneumque esse ci rei. *To a.* in opinion, is also, idem sentire cum qd. (not adicere ci. Gōrenz).—*Not to a.*, discrepare, dissentire, dissidere.—*alienum* esse re or a re. *To a.* with (=be consistent with) himself, sibi (ipse) consentire. sibi or secum constare. The letters seemed to a. with the speech, literæ consentire cum oratione visæ sunt. C. So: sententia non constat cum—sententia, C. *Enter into, or accede to, an agreement*: convenit ci cum qd.; inter qos (not convenio cum qd.). *We agreed*, inter nos convenit. *I agreed with Deiotarus*, mihi cum Deiotaro convēit, ut &c.—*constituere* qd. (to agree about alth. to be done). *Pass. to be agreed*. It was agreed, convēit or (if by treaty) pacto venit (L.). *Even the consuls were not thoroughly agreed*, ne inter consules quidem ipsos satis conveniebat. *All are agreed*, inter omnes convenit. *Of a thing, also personally*, res convenit ci cum qd., or inter qos: the peace had been agreed upon, pax convenerat. *What had been agreed upon*, quæ convenerat. *If alth. could be agreed upon between them*, si posset inter eos qd. convenire (C.). *The terms of peace had been agreed upon*, conditiones pacis convenerat. *I Assent* to, as-entiri or (less emly) assentire ci, that, ut, &c. (C. ad Att. 9, 9, inf.).—*annuere* (absolute).—*In disputes*: concedere qd. confiteri qd.—*largiri* or dare qd. (of a voluntary concession). *To agree to alth.*, consentire ci rei or ad qd. (to an offer or proposal: e.g. ad inductionem).—*concedere* ci rei (to yield to it: e.g. ca. postulatiōi (to aby's demand).—*to a.* to the terms, condi-

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ones accipere; ad conditiones accedere or descendere (eplly of coming in to them after long hesitation). *To agree—to live in harmony*, concorditer (concordissime) cum qd. vivere.—*mirā concordia vivere* (T.). *To agree* (of food, climate, &c.), salubrem esse:—*not to agree*, gravem, parum salubrem esse: (of food only), stomacho idoneum or aptum esse, convenire (L.).—*sedere* ci (H.; not to rise).—*Agree* (in Grammar), = be adapted, accommodari ad qd. (gestus ad sensus magis, quam ad verba accommodatus, Q.). *Agreed!* (as a form of accepting a bet) in dextram! (here's my hand upon it).—*cedo dextram* (give me your hand upon it).

AGREE. TRANS. *Reconcile. VID.*

AGREEABLE, gratus (valued as precious, interesting, worthy of thanks).—*acceptus* (welcomed).—*Jucundus* (deightful, bringing joy to us).—*suavis, dulcis, mollis* (sweet, pleasing to the senses, and secondarily to the affections. All these both of persons and things).—*carus* (dear: of persons).—*urbanus* (courtly, and so pleasing: of conversation, &c., or persons).—*lepidus, facetus, festivus* (agreeable: of witly, spirited conversation, and of persons remarkable for it).—*Places, amenus* (agreeable to the senses).—*lætus*. *Very a.*, pergratus, perjucundus. *Consistent with*: accommodatus ci rei or ad qd.—*aptus* ci rei or ad qd.—*conveniens, congruens* (uncl. congruus), consentaneus ci rei or cum re. *Jm. aptus et accommodatus*; *aptus consentaneusque*; *congruens et aptus*; *aptus et congruens*. *To be a.*, consentire, congruere, &c., with dat. or cum. [*See to AGREE.*] *If it is a.* to you, quod commodum tuo fiat: nisi tibi molestum est.

AGREEABLENESS, jucunditas (agreeableness; g. t. also of a pleasant style)—*gratia* (gracefulness, beauty: also, of style, Q. 10, 1, 65 and 96).—*venustus* (beauty).—*suavitas* (sweetness, attractiveness: of voice, speech, &c.).—*dulcedo* (sweetness, amiability). *Jm. dulcedo atque suavitas* (e.g. morum).—*aménitas* (beauty: eplly of places).—*festivitas* (pleasant, lively humour).—*lepos* (gracefulness and tenderness in words, style, a speech, one's ordinary conversation, &c.). *A.* and *suavitas* of style, suavitas dicendi et copia. *Consistency with*, convenientia. *To alth.*, cum qd. re (C.).—(congruentia, Postag. and very rare.)

AGREEABLY, jucunde, suaviter, amene, venuste, festive. [*SYN. in AGREEABLENESS.*] *To speak a.*, suavem esse in dicendo, quasi decore loqui (of an orator): suaviter loqui. *To tell a tale a.*, jucunde narrare. *To write very a.*, dulcissime scribere. *Consistently with*, convenienter, congruenter ci rei. apte ad qd. *To live a.* to nature, naturæ convenienter or congruenter vivere; secundum naturam vivere; accommodate (stronger, accommodatissime) ad naturam vivere.

AGREEMENT, conventus, conventum; constitutum (an agreement or understanding, not formally binding).—*sponsio* (an a. by which one party binds himself to another: in war, an alliance or peace concluded by the commanders-in-chief, but not ratified by the authorities at home: non fœdere pax Caudina, sed per sponsionem facta est. L.).—*pactum*, pactio (a formal public compact, legally binding on both parties: pactio, as act, pactum, as the thing agreed upon). *To enter into or conclude an a.* with aby, paciari, depaciari, cum qd.; pactationem cum qd. facere or conficere; about alth., de qd. re paciari. *To keep an a.*, pactum præstare; in pacto manere; pactis or conventis stare. *If an a.* is not brought about, si res ad pactationem non venit (C.). *According to or by a.*, ex pacto; ex convento (as C. ad Att. 6, 3, 1); ex conventu (as *Auct. ad Herenn.* 2, 16). *Jm. ex pacto et convento*. *Consistency with*, convenientia cum qd. re. *Resemblance*, quædam or nonnulla similitudo.

AGRICULTURAL, rusticus, agrestis. *A. operations*, res rustice. *A. population*, rustici: the a. population of Sicily, qui in Siciliā arant. *To be devoted to a.*, pursuits, agriculturæ studere. *Devoted to a.*, pursuits, rusticis rebus deditus.

AGRICULTURE, agriculturæ, agricultura, or agri (agrorum) cultura; or agri (agrorum) cultio (g. it.).—*aratio* (tillage).—*arandi ratio* (the method of tillage). *To follow a.*, as a pursuit, agrum colere, agriculturæ studere; arare (also to live by a.).

AGRICULTURIST, rusticus rebus deditus (if it is a faroile pursuit).—*homo rusticus*, agricola, agri cultor.

AGRIMONY, agrilmonia (Cels. Pism.).—*Eupatorium cannabinum* (Linn.).

AGRIOPHYLLUM, agriophyllum (*Appul.*).

AGROSTIS, agrostis (*Appul.*).

AGROUND. *To run a.*, vado, in vadum, or littoribus illidi (to run on a sandbank or the shore).—*in litus*

*agri (to be stranded and wrecked).—In terram deforſi (to run ashore).—The ſleet ran a., and was wrecked near the Baleares iſlands, clauſis ad Baleares eſſictur.—To be a., ſidere (to touch the bottom, and ſo ſtick faſt). ¶ *Fig.* To be a.: i. e. in difficulty, unable to proceed, in luto eſſe (*Plaut.*), hærere, hæſitare (*Ter.*), difficultatibus affectum eſſe.—to be in debt, vere alieno obritum or demerſum eſſe.*

AGUE, febris frigida. febris intermittens. To have the a., febrim (frigidam) habere, patl. frigore et febril jactari (after *C.*), ſtuſus et febris, *Caſ.* 1, 13, 31). To catch the a., febrim (frigidam) nanciſci, in febrim incidere: febril corripil.

AGUE-FIT, februm frigus. frigus et febris (after *C.*), ſtuſus et febris).

AGUIſH, febriculoſus.

AH! Ah! (expressing pain, vexation, astonishment). ¶ *As expressing exultation*, hal hal hæ! (in the comic writers).

AHA! Aha! (in the comic writers: of censure, or refusal: also of pleasure and exultation).—Eu, Euge (of somewhat ironical praise).

AHEAD, ante qm, &c. To get a. of, præterire; victam (navem) præterire (*Virg.* 5, 156). ¶ *Fig.* To run a., evagari (to wander away at will).—modum excedere (*L.* in transgress the bounds of moderation).

AID, juvare, adjuvare, operâ adjuvare (opp. impedire: to assist a person striving to do something, which our help may enable him to do sooner or better: in athg, in qâ re).—auxilium ferre ci; auxiliari ci; esse ci auxilio. opem ferre ci. optulari ci (opp. destituere, decerere: to help a person in distress. In auxilium ferre, &c., the helper is conceived rather as an ally, bound to assist: in opem ferre, &c., as a generous benefactor. *Agat athg* or *aby*, contra qd or qm).—succurrere ci (to run to *aby's* assistance in danger or distress).—ci subsidio venire. ci subvenire (to come to *aby's* assistance in danger or distress: also, of soldiers).—sublevare qm (to help a person up; assist in supporting him: e. g. qm facultatus suis, *C.*) [See *HELP.*] To a. *aby* in doing athg, ci optulari in qâ re faciendâ. ci operam suam commodare ad qd. ci operam præbere in qâ re (the last, copy of manual labour). Their bodily strength did not a. them, nihil iis corporis vires auxiliatæ sunt (*C.*).

AID, a. auxilium (help considered with respect to the person assisted, whose strength is thereby increased: pl. auxilia, auxiliary troops).—Ops (any means of assisting another; help, with reference to the giver).—subsidium (assistance provided agst the time of need: of troops, the reserve).—adjumentum (assistance, as what helps us to compass an object: e. g. adj. rei gerendæ).—præsidium (protecting assistance: securing the obtaining of an object).—opera (active help rendered; service).—medicina ci rei (remedial a., serving for the prevention or removal of an evil). By *aby's* a., cs auxilio; cs ope; cs ope adjutus; qd adjuvante; qd adjutore; cs operâ.—Without foreign (i. e. another person's) a., suâ sponte, per se. By the a. of God, juvante Deo, divinâ ope, or (if spoken of conditionally) si Deus juvet or adjuvabit. By the a. of athg: mihi the abl. only: e. g. ingenio et cogitatione. To offer one's a. to *aby*, offerre se, si quo usque opere sit: towards or for *aby*, ad qd operam suam profferi: for any purpose whatever, in omnia ultro suam offerre operam. To bring a. to *aby*, ci auxilium, or opem auxiliumque, ci præsidium, or subsidium, or subsidium ferre. ci auxilium afferre: ci præsidium offerre (of aid offered; see *Life*, 3, 4): ci auxilio or adjumento or præsidio esse: ci adesse or præsto esse. [See *AID*, v. and *ASSISTANCE.*] To seek the a. of a physician, medicum utl. medicum morbo adhîbere: for a sick person, medicum ad ægrotum adducere. In every circumstance of life we require the a. of our fellow-men, omnis ratio atque institutio vitæ adjuvamenta hominum desiderat. ¶ *A s e b i d g*, collatio (contribution of money to the Roman emperors).—stips, collecta, m (a contribution).

AID DE-CAMP, *adjutor castrensis.—adjutor duels, or imperatoris (after *Orell. Inscript.* 3517, where adjutor cornicularii is found).

AIDANCE, see *AID*, a.

AIDER, adjutor, qui opem fert ci. &c.

AIL, v. ¶ *P a i n*, dolorem mihi affert qd (mental).—doli mihi qd (bodily or mental).—ægre facere ci (mentally). ¶ *Indefinitely*, to affect. What ails you, that you &c. l. quid est causæ, cur &c. l. quidnam esse causæ putem, cur &c. l. (both with subj.) ¶ To be ailing, tenai or minus commodâ or non firmâ valetudine utl. To be always ailing, semper infirmâ atque etiam agrâ valetudine esse.

AIL, s.

AILMENT. } See DISEASE.

AIM, v. A) PROP. —scopus (silver age. *Suet. Dom.* 19, the mark at which one's a.). To miss one's a., *scopum non ferre.—latus es deerrat (*Pl.* 28, 5, 16).—B) FIE. propositum.—in, qui mihi est or fuit propositus, exitus.—finis (the thing principally aimed at: it is only used objectively; e. g. domus finis est usus, *C.* Hence it must be used carefully, and not be supposed synonymously with consilium, propositum, mens). With what a. l. quid spectamus? with this a., hæc mente, id spectamus.—*Cic.* uses the Greek, *enoxor*: so *Macrob.* ipsum propositum, quem Græci *enoxor* vocant. To propose to oneself an a., finem sibi proponere; to miss one's a., a proposito aberrare; propositum non consequi. To have a single a., *ad eadem semper contendere. To propose to oneself high or ambitious a.'s, magna spectare. To arrive at, attain to, &c. an a., propositum consequi; eo, quo volo, perveniri; quæ volumus, perficere. What is the a. of all this? quorsum hæc spectant?

AIM, v. A) PROP. —telum (sagittam, &c.) collinere qd.—telum dirigere or intendere in qm or qd.—petere qm or qd (more generally, to try to hit).—collinere is also, to aim truly (*C. de Div.* 2, 59, inst.).—They did not wound the heads only of their enemies, but whatever part of the face they aimed at, non capita solum hostium vulnerant, sed quem locum destinassent oris (*L.*): to a. at a particular mark, destinatum petere (*L.*).—B) FIE. To have for one's object, spectare qd or ad qd, moliri qd (of great things).—petere qm (of aiming a blow at a person).—velle qd (to wish to obtain it).—rationem referre ad qd (to act with reference to an object).—in animo habere qd.—sequi qd; (animo) qd intendere.—consilium aliquod sibi proponere. Of aiming at a person in a speech, by an insinuation, &c., designare, denotare qm. ¶ To guess, Vid.

AIR, s. aer (air as an element: as distinguished from ether it is the denser air from the earth to the region of the moon).—æther (the purer air of the upper regions of the sky: say from the moon to the stars: the heavens).—anima (the air as an element; vital air: my poetical, but used four times by *C.*, a. g. inter ignem et terram aquam Deus animamque posuit. *Univ.* 2).—aera (gently waving and fanning air).—spiritus (the power that sets masses of air in motion: breath-like current of air: the cause of aura and ventus. Semper aer spiritum aliquo movetur).—cælum (the whole atmosphere, comprehending both aer and æther; but also used for the one, its for the other, *Voss.* ad *Virg.* *Ecl.* 4, 52). A salubrious a., cælum salubre. cœli salubritas, aer salubris: cool a., aer refrigeratus: cold a., aer frigidus. The density of the a., aeris crassitudo. The a. ascends in consequence of its lightness, aer fertur levitate sublime. To mount into the a., sublime (seldom in subl.) ferri, efferri; or (of living things) sublimem abire. To fly through the a., per sublime volare. To expose athg to the a., qd aer exponere: to let in the a., aerem immittere, or (if by cutting away) cælum aperire ci rei: to protect athg from every breath of a., ab afflatu omni protegere qd: curare ne aer qd tangere possit: to deprive it of every breath of a., ci rei omnem spiritum adimere. To breathe a., animam or spiritum ducere, spirare. To live on a., vento vivere (= live on nothing; late). To sleep in the open a., sub divo cubare. Change of air, loci mutatio (e. g. profit ci. *C.*). PROV. To build castles in the a., somnia sibi fingere (see *Lucr.* 1, 104). To speak to the a., verba dare in ventos (*Öv.* Am 6, 1, 6, 42); verba ventis loqui (*Amian.*); verba ventis profundere (*Lucr.*): in pertusum dolum dicta ingerere (*Plaut.*).—auro or surdis auribus canere (*V.*); frustra surdas aures fatigare (*Curi.*). ¶ To take the air = to take, Vid. To take the a. in a carriage, on horseback, carpento or equo gestari, vectari: to take a. (= to get abroad; of secrets, &c.), emanare (to leak out), &c. See *ABROAD.* ¶ *Mien*, manner, look: vultus (v. pr. the countenance; the character as indicated by the motion of the eye, the serene or clouded brow, &c.).—os (the habitual expression of the eye and mouth).—aspectus, vius (look); species. forma. facies (these five, of living or lifeless things: forma also, beautiful appearance). A dignified a., ad dignitatem appposita forma et species. To have a noble a., esse dignitate honesta: an imposing, commanding, majestic a., formâ esse imperatoris or augustâ: an a. of health, bonâ corporis habitudine esse; *corporis sanitatem præ se ferre: an a. of kindness, esse humano vius: an effeminate a., mollem esse in gestu: an a. of probability, verisimile videri; simile vero videri. He has an a. of being &c., videtur, with nom. and infin. To give athg an a. of, ci rei speciem addere or præbere. ¶ *Airs*, pl., jactatio

foolish boastfulness).—gloriatio (*insolent boastfulness*). To give oneself a's, se jactare (*to boast foolishly: intolerant*); arrogantiam sibi sumere.—se ostentare (*to do it for the purpose of concealing real insignificance*). Jn. se magnifice jactare alique ostentare. (*If the gall is alluded to*), magnifice incedere. ¶ *An air, as a musical term*, *canticum, quod Italici Air vocatur.—modi, moduli: alio cantus.

AIR, v. aeri exponere (*to expose to the air*).—aerem in qd immittere (*to let the air into alth: hence to air an enclosed space*). To a. a. room, cubiculi fenestras patefacere, sic ut perfatus aliquis accedat (*after Cels. 3, 19*).—perfatum in cubiculum totis admittit fenestris (*after Ov. A. A. 3, 8; et Plin. 17, 19, 31*). ¶ To dry: siccare, exsiccare. ¶ To air oneself. See 'to take the Air.'

AIR-BALLOON, *machina aerobatica.

AIR-BATH. To take an a.-b., *corpus nudum aeri exponere.

AIR-BLADDER, vesica (*g. t. for bladder*).—*vesica super quam nant (*for swimming with: aft. Curt. 8, 8, 6*).—bulla (*bubble in the water*).

AIR-GUN, *telum pneumaticum (*t. t.*).

AIR-HOLE, spiramentum. spiraculum.—lumen (*any opening through which light and air can penetrate*). AISING. To take an airing, equo, carpento vectari, gestari.

AIRLESS, aere vacuum.

AIR-PUMP, *antlia pneumatica (*t. t.*).

AIR-SHAFT, aestuarium (*Plin. 31, 3, 28. aest. quæ gravem illum halitum recipiant*).

AIR-SHIP, *navium per aerem vehena.

AIRY, PROPRA. 1) ¶ Consisting of air, aerius (*of our denser air*).—aetherius (*of the purer air of the upper sky*).—sprillabilis. stabilis (*breakable*).—hence IMPRA. ¶ *As thin as air*, tenuissimus (*very thin*), levissimus (*very light: both of clothes, &c.*). To be clad in 'thin and a. habit' (*Dryd.*), levissime vestitum esse. *A most a. habit*, ventus textilis (*Publ. Syr. in Petron. Sat. 55*).—nebula linea (*ibid.: if of linen*). ¶ *As light as air*, levis, levissimus (*of men and things*). *A. notions*, opinionum commenta.—2) ¶ Existing in the air, aerius (*in our denser air*).—aetherius (*in the upper, purer air*). 3) ¶ Exposed or pervious to the air, aeri expositus (*placed in the air*).—perillabilis, aeri pervius (*through which the air can blow: the latter aft. T. Ann. 15, 43, 3*).—quo spiritus pervenit. quod perfatum venti recipit (*to which the air has access*).—frigidus (*in a wide sense, cool*). ¶ Gay, sprightly: hilaris, hilarus (*either at the moment or habitually*).—alacer gaudio (*at the moment*).

AISLE, ala (*of a side aisle*).—spatium medium (*the nave*). No term for our middle aisle: the barbarism of leaving only a path-way between pews being a modern invention.

AIT (or EYREY), *insula in flumine sita: or insula only.

AKIN, PROPRA. propinquus (*g. t.*).—agnatus (*by the father's side*).—cognatus (*by the mother's side*).—consanguineus. consanguinitate propinquus (*by blood: apply of full brothers and sisters*). ¶ These may be used subst., as propinquus meus, &c. To be a. to aby, ci propinquum esse. ci or cum qd propinquitate conjunctum esse.—consanguinitate ci propinquum esse. sanguinis vinculo ci or cum qd conjunctum esse (*by blood*). To be near a., arctè propinquitate ci or cum qd conjunctum esse. propinquè cognatione ci or cum qd conjunctum esse (*if by the mother's side*).—IMPROPR. ¶ Propinquus (*ci or ci rel.*).—finitimus, vicinus (*ci or ci rel.*). Jn. propinquus est finitimus; vicinus est finitimus. The poet is near a. to the orator, oratori finitimus est poeta. All the arts and sciences are a. to one another, omnes artes quasi cognatione aliqua inter se continentur.

ALABASTER, gypsum. alabastrites. An a. box, alabaster. alabastra, pl.

ALACK, eheu! pro dolor! vœ mihi! proh dil immortales! deos immortales! pro deum fidem!

ALAMODE. To be a., in more esse. moris esse (*of customs*). An article quite a., merx delicata (*Sen. Benef. 6, 38, 3*). See FASHIONABLE.

ALARM, a. ad arma! (*call to arms*). To give or sound an a., conclamare ad arma.—IMPR. Disturbance: turba (*noise, confusion, wild disorder*).—tumultus, tumultuatio (*noisy uproar, whether of an excited multitude or of an individual: then, like trepidatio, the fear, &c. caused by it*).—strepitus (*roaring, bawling noise*). Jn. strepitus et tumultus. A false a., tumultus vanus. To raise an a. about nothing, excitare fluctus in simpulo (*prov. C. de Legg. 3, 16, 36*). To make an

a., tumultuari. tumultum facere. strepere. To give an a. of alth, clamare, proclamare, clamitare (*qd. of fire, ignem or incendium conclamare* (*Sen. de Ir. 3, 43, 3*). To be in a., trepidare. There is terror and a. everywhere, omnia terrore ac tumultu strepunt (*L.*). The whole house is in a. and confusion, miscetur domus tumultu (*P. Sen. 2, 486*).—¶ Fear, VIO.

A. ARM, v. PROPRA. To call to arms, conclamare, ad arma! ¶ Disturb, turbare, conturbare, perturbare.—miscere, commiscere, confundere.—concitare. ¶ Disturb with apprehension, commovere; sollicitare; sollicitum facere.—turbare, conturbare, perturbare. This a.'s me, hoc male me habet; hoc me commovet, pungit: a.'s me exceedingly, est qd mihi maximo terrori.

ALARM-BELL, *campana incendii index (*for fire*).—*campana incursionis hostium index (*for invasion*).

ALARM-POST, *locus quo milites ad arma conclamati conveniunt.

ALARMING. To send a very a. report, pertumultuose nunciare.

ALARUM, *suscitabulum. ¶ Alarm, VIO. ALAS! oh! (*expressing emotion*).—pro! or prohi! (*expressing complaint; also astonishment*).—eheu! heu! (*expresses pain or complaint*). vœ! (*expressing sorrow, displeasure, &c.*).—vœ mihi! vœ mihi misero! proh dolor! me miserum! Alas! for heaven's sake, proh dil immortales! deos immortales! pro deum fidem! Alas! so are we degenerated! tantum, proh! degeneravimus. Alas! shall I ever...? en unquam...? (*in questions implying a vehement desire*).

ALAS-A-DAY, } See ALAS!

ALAS-THE-DAY, } ALB, *alba (*ci. vestis. ut diaconus... albâ induratur. Conc. Carth. iv. 41*).

ALBEIT, see ALTHOUGH.

ALBUGO, albugo. oculi albugo (*Plin.*).

ALCAID, ¶ Judge of a city, Juxta urbanus. ¶ Governor of a town or castle, prefectus urbis, oppidi, castelli.

ALCHYMIST, *alchymista.

ALCHYMY, *alchymia.

ALCOHOL, *spiritus vini.

ALCORAN, *Coranus.

ALCOVE, zotheca (*cabinet: for sleeping in by day. Plin.*).—dimin. zothecula.

ALCYON, alcædo (*poet. alcyon*).—(*alcædo lapida, Linn.).

ALDER, alnus.

ALLERLIEVEST (*Shaksp. the German, allerliebste*), dilectissimus, unice dilectus.

ALDERMAN, decurio (*according to Rom. usage*).—prps *magistratus municipalis.

ALDEKN, aleus.

ALE, cerevisia (*a drink of the ancients brewed from corn. To describe the Germ. beer. T. uses Crel.: humor ex hordeo aut frumento in quandam similitudinem vini corruptus. Germ. 23, 1*).—zythum (*ætor. Pl. Pand.*). To brew a., *cerevisiam coquere. A bottle of a., *lagena cerevisiæ. A barrel of a., *dolum cerevisiæ. A glass of a., *vitrum cerevisiæ. A jug of a., *canthara cerevisiæ.

ALE-BREWER, *cerevisiæ coactor.

ALE-CELLAR, *cella cerevisiarum.

ALE-HOUSE, caupona (*g. t. public-house*). To keep an a., cauponam exercere.—*cerevisiam vindicare.

ALE-HOUSE-KEEPER, caupo.

ALE KNIGHT, potator. acer potor.

ALEMBIC, *alembicum.

ALENT, alcer (*energetically active and in high spirits*).—vægetus (*arake: alive both in body and mind*).—vividus, vigenus (*full of life and energy*).—promptus (*ready, always prepared*). Jn. alacer et promptus: acer et vigenus. To be on the a., vigilare, cavere, ne &c. ¶ Peri, smart: procax (*boisterously forward from assurance and impudence*).—protervus (*impetuously, recklessly, insolently forward*).—lascivus (*full of fun and high spirits*).

ALERTLY, alceri animo (*alacriter late. Ammian.*).—acriter (*with fire and energy*).—hilarè (*cheerfully, gladly*).

ALERTNESS, alacritas (*energetic vivacity, erencing spirit and activity*).—vigor (*vigorous activity*).—hilaritas (*mirthful, joyous activity*).

ALEXANDRINE, *versus Alexandrinus.

ALEXIPHARMIC, alexipharmacum (*only Plin. 21, 20, 84*).

ALGEBRA, *algèbra.

ALGEBRAIC, }

ALGEBRAICAL, } *algebraicus

ALGID, algidus.

ALGIDITY, algor.

ALGIFIC, algificus (Gell.).

ALGOR, algor.

ALIAS, sive, esse.—vel.

ALIEN. | Foreign, PROPRI. See ALIEN, s. | Foreign to, alienus (not relating or belonging to me: opp. to meus or amicus): fm alibi, ci rei, qā re, ab qā re: fm abq, ci, ab qo. To be a fm, alienum esse, abhorre a, &c.

ALIEN, a. alienigena (born in a foreign country: opp. patrius, indigena).—advena (one who has come into the country fm the country of his birth: opp. to indigena: but the proper opp. to advena is aborigine, ἀρχαῖος, the original inhabitants).—peregrinus (one traveling or a journeying in a country, and therefore not possessing the rights of citizenship: the political name of a foreigner: opp. civis).—hospes (opp. to popularis: foreigner, but, as such, claiming from us the rights of hospitality).—exterus and externus denote a foreigner, whether now in his own land or not: externus being a geographical, exterius mihi a political, term.—extraneus means what is without us: opp. to relatives, family, native country: extrarius, opp. to one's self. All these, except hospes, are used adjectively. Jx. externus et advena (s. g. rex); alienigena et externus; peregrinus et externus; peregrinus atque advena: peregrinus atque hospes.

ALIEN, v. See ALIENATE.

ALIENABLE, quae alienari possunt.

ALIENATE. | Part with to another possessor, alienare, abalienare.—vendere. Jx. vendere et alienare; vendere et abalienare: a part of alibi, diminutive of qā re. To be alienated, a ienari: venire atque a vobis alienari; or veni. atque in perpetuum a vobis alienari. | Estrange, alienare qm (a se: sibi Fell. 2, 112); or voluntatem, animum alienare (a se, or absolutely, Cæs. B. G. 7, 10).—abducere, abstrahere, subducere qm ab qo (of things). To be alienated, alienari, voluntate alienari.—desclacere ab qo.—deserere qm.

ALIENATE, adj. ab qā re avernus, alienatus, alienus.—ci or in qm malevolus (wishing him ill).—ci inimicus. To be a fm abq, ab qo animo esse alieno or averso.

ALIENATION. | Act of parting with property: alienatio, abalienatio (v. p.).—venditio (sale).—a of part of a property, diminutive of qā re. | Estrangement, alienatio: fm abq, ab qo (also, ab qo ad qm).—Jx. alienatio disjunctioque.—disjunctio anorum (with reference to both parties).—defectio (description: of a fm a public character: fm a man's party).—disidium (disension, and consequent keeping aloof).—ALIGHT, descendere: fm one's horse, ex equo: to a hastily, deilire ex equo (See DISMOUNT).—fm one's carriage, ex or de rheda descendere. | Of a bird, devolare (to fly down: in qm locum; fm, de): to a, there, devolare illuc. in terram decidere (Ov.). | To a, a vobis ahouse (as a guest), devolere ad qm.—devolere ad qm in hospitium. | Fall upon, decidere (in qd: e. g. imber in terram).—ferire (strike).

ALIKE, pariter (in an equal degree, toa).—aeque (in an equal manner). We do not all want alibi alike, qā re non omnes pariter or aeque egemus (C.).—eodem modo (in the same manner).—Juxta (without any distinction: not in C. Cæs. or Nep.: common in L. and S.).—good and bad a., juxta boni et mali; juxta boni maliq. S. (So: juxta obediētes obessioque, L.: huiusmodi et statum juxta pati, S.: plebi patribusq. juxta caris, S. &c.).—tamquam (as well as). This is the only cause in which all think a., hanc sola est causa, in qua omnes sentiant unum atque idem. C. (Suet. idemque et unum sentire). | Used adjectively, similis, constimilis, assimilis.—geminus (exactly alike).—Jx. similis et geminus: exactly a., geminus et similis (in alibi, qā re): similissimus et maxime geminus: to be a., similes esse (in face, facie): to make things a., hanc rem ad similitudinem illius fingere. fingere, assimilare hanc rem in speciem illius. T. (See LIKE).

ALIMENT, alimentum. cibus.—nutritumtum. pabulum. pastus. victus. Sx. in Food.

ALIMENTAL, in quo multum alimenti est, magni cibi (e. g. casei), magni cibi (opp. minimi cibi)—valens, firmus, valens or firmus materis (opp. imbecillus, infirmus, imbecillus or infirmus materis, Cels.).—hills only Farr. nutritibilia very late.

ALIMENTARY, alimentarius (Cael. in C. Fam. 8, 6). | Nutritious. See ALIMENTAL.

ALIMONY, alimonium (but not as term. techn. for the allowance for a wife's support).—p.p.a. *In alimonia quod satis sit (suff. in Xenus Pompeii quod satis sit, C. Att. 8, 1. alimonium, post-class. Suet. Catig. 42. *collations in alimonia atque dotem puellae recepit').

ALIVE, vivus, vivens (opp. mortuus: vivus denoting existence only: vivens, the manner of existence).—spirans (still breathing).—salvus (safe). To burn aby a., qm vivum comburere: to make a. again, a morte ad vitam revocare; ab inferis exilare; ab Orco reducere in lucem facere: to escape a., vivum effugere; salvum, incolumem evadere: whilst I am a., dum vivo, me vivo. In mea vitā: to be a., vivere, in vitā esse. vitam habere. vitā or hac lucē frui: to find aby a., qm vivum reperire: still alive, qm adhuc spirantem reperire. | Frg. vividus. vegetus. acer. alacer. &c. | To keep alibi alive (fig.), e. g. affection, nutrire, alere. alere atque augere (e. g. desiderium, opp. extinguere). | As used with superlatives: a. g. 'the wisest man alive', longe, multo; omnium—multo. The handsomest man a., omnium hujus ætatis multo formosissimus. | As used with negatives: e. g. 'no man alive.' by ætatis sum (of a past time); ætatis hujus, eorum, qui nunc or hodie sunt (of a present time).

ALKALINE, 'calcinus (t. t.): e. g. *sal alcalinus. ALL, omnis (every, all: pl. omnes, all, without exception: opp. nulli, pauci, aliquot, &c.).—cuncti (all collectively, considered as really united: opp. dispersi, reijuncti. Hence in the sing. it is used only with collective nouns: e. g. senatus cunctus)—universi, universi (all, as united in our conception: opp. singuli, unusquisque. It excludes exceptions like omnes, but with more reference to the whole, than to the separate units that compose it).—omnis Italia, geographically: Italia cuncta, fig. = all the inhabitants of Italy.—ALL is also expressed strongly by two negatives, nemo non, nullus non, nemo with quin.—e. g. all see it, nemo non videt: all did it, nemo est, quin fecerit. | All = each, quisque, quisque (each one, the predicate being asserted of each and all alike).—quidvis (any one, without selection, but one only).—unusquisque (each single one). Thus; in all places, quoque loco. I had rather suffer all manner of evils, quidvis malo pati. | When ALL stands with an adj. to denote a whole class, the Romans generally made each individual prominent by the use of the superlative with quisque. All the best men, optimus quisque. | ALL = whoever, whatever, quicumque: que: a. who are engaged, will know, quicumque prelio interfuit, sciet.—Sic quod (with est or habeo) with the gen. A. the time I can spare fm my forensic labours, quod mihi de forensi labore tempora datur: I sent to the Prætors to bring you all the soldiers they had, ad Prætores misi, ut militum quod haberent, ad vos ducerent. | ALL = any, after without (e. g. 'without all doubt'), ullus (for which the Comic writers and Or. sts use omnis). If a negative precedes, aliquis or omnia. | All in all, or ALL used substantively, may be translated. In various ways: e. g. his son is a. in a. to him, filius ei unus omnia est; filium fert or gerat in oculis: he has lost all, evensus est fortunæ omnibus. | AT ALL: omnino. prorsus: after negatives, nihil (the negative being untransl.). Never at a., omnino nunquam: nothing at a., omnino nihil: nowhere at a., omnino nusquam: hardly, if at a., vix, aut omnino non: not much, if at a., non multum, aut nihil omnino. | At all times, omni tempore. semper. | With CAN, COULD. A. I can, quantum possum or (if relating to the future) potero. I would strive a. that ever I could, quantum maxime possem conenderem. A. that I can lie, or is in my power, quantum in me erit (relating to the future). He did a. he could to overthrow the state, temp., quantum in ipso fuisset, evitit: to labour a. I can, quantumcumque possum, laborare. | TO BE ALL ONE. It is a. one to me, nihil mea interest or referit (if it is a. one to Caius, nihil Caii interest or referit).—qd negligo, non or nihil curo: qd mihi non curat est: it is a. one to him what people think of him, negligit, non or nihil curat, quid de se quisque sentiat. | FOR ALL (1) = although, VID. (2) in spite of, adversus: he is a fool for a. his age and grey hairs, stultus est adversus ætatem et capitis canities. Sis by in with abi. (e. g. nescitabantur tamen in tantā deformitate, for a. their pitiable appearance): for a. that, tamen; nihilo secius; nihilo minus. | Whilst—all the while (as used to point out the co-existence of two states, &c., that should not co-exist): quum Interea or quum quō: e. g. belum subito exarsit,—quum Ligarius, domum spectans, nullo se negotio implicari passus est ('whilst L. all the while', &c.). | ALL ALONG, semper (always): continenter (uninterruptedly; incessantly). | ALL AND EACH, omnes ac singuli; singuli universique. | ALL, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, omnes ad unum, or (less commonly) ad unum omnes (here unum is neuter, but now and then agrees with the subj.; as, naves onerariæ omnes ad unam sunt exceptæ, C. Lentul. in C. Ep

12, 14, 3). ¶ **NOT AT ALL** (*in answers*), non.—minime vero. minime . . . quidem: also *imo*. *imo* vero. *imo enim* vero. *imo potius* (*with an assertion of the opposite of that which the question implies*). *Instead of non only, non with the verb of the question is only used: non irata est? not at all! non sum irata!—don't you believe this?* an tu hæc non credis? *not at all! minime vero!*—num igitur percamus? *not at all! minime vos quidem!*—sicine huic decipis? *not at all: it is he who is deceiving me, imo enim vero hic me decipit.—No; not so at a. non ita est. It is not so—not at a. non est ita!*—non est profecto. ¶ **ALL THE BETTER**, tanto melior! (*a conversational form of approbation or encouragement*). *Plaut.*—omnes eymphantias lustruxi et comparavi, quo pacto ab lenone auferam hoc argentum.—Tanto melior!—*See Freund's Lex. Tanto.* ¶ **ADDITIONAL PHRASES**. *A. or nothing*, nihil nisi totum: *a. and each*, omnes singuli: *a. without reception* who, omnes quicumque: *before a. things*, omnium primum, ante omnia; also, *imprimis: against a. expectation*, præter opinionem. *ex inopinato: a. on a sudden*, improvise, repente (*SYN. is UNEXPECTEDLY: against a. chances*, ad omnes casus: *a. mankind*, universum genus hominum: *universitas generis humani: now you know it a., rem omnem habes: habes consilia mea* (*of a person's views*): *is that a.?* tantumne est? *It is a. over*, actum est (*de . . .*): *to be a. in a. to aby*, omnia esse ci: *with a. one's might*, omnibus viribus *o nerva*, &c. (*SEE MIGHT*): *in a. possible ways* (*omni ratione*): *e. g. to plunder aby*, exuianire). *He is a. deceit*, totus ex fraude constat. *It a. depends on* (*any thing being*, &c.), totum in eo est, ut (*if on althg not being done*, nō. *See C. Q. Præf. 3, 1*): *it is agreed on a. hands*, constat inter omnes *o omni-bus* (*Cæs. B. G. 4, 29, end*): *to be a. for himself*, suo privato compendio, privatæ (domesticæ) utilitati servire; ad suum fructum, ad suam utilitatem referre omnia; *id potius intueri*, quod sibi, quam quod universi utile sit; *nihil alterius causâ*, et metiri suis commodis omnia. *Men are a. for themselves*, omnes sibi esse melius, quam alteri malunt.

ALL-KNOWING, cæ notitiam nulla res effugit.—*qui eventura novit omnia, ac velut præsentia contemplatur.

ALL-POWERFUL. *See ALMIGHTY.*

ALL-SEEING, *qui omnia videt, contuetur.

ALL-WISE, *cæ absoluta est et perfectissima sapientia. *perfecte planeque sapiens.

ALLAY, *v. lenire* (*v. pr.: e. g. a disorder, pain, hate, wrath, sorrow, &c.*).—mitigare, mitiores facere (*e. g. pain, a fever, melancholy, &c.*).—levare (*to lighten: also elevare* *segritudinem, sollicitudinem, &c.*). *To a. thirst, sitim* reprimere, sedare;—*sitim* re, ex-stinguere, depellere (*of entirely quenching it*).

ALLAY, *s. PR.* no *Lat. word to denote it as thing. See ADULTERATION*. *IMPR.* mitigatio, levatio, allevatio (*alleviation*).—mixtio, permixtio (*mixing: as action and thing*).—mixtura (*mixture, as manner and thing*).—adulteratio (*adulteration*).—depravatio (*deterioration produced by the admixture of something*).

ALLAYMENT, levamen, levamentum, allevamentum (*cs rei*).—*medicina* (*cs rei*)

ALLEGATION, sententia (*opinion*).—indictum, significatio (*declaration of a witness*).—testimonium (*allegations of a witness: of witnesses, authorities, &c.*).—prolatio, commemoratio.—affirmatio (*assertion of a fact*). ¶ *Plea, excusatio, excusatio*.—causa (*reason alleged*).

ALLEG, ¶ *Affirm*, affirmare (*to maintain as certain, affirm*).—asseverare (*to affirm strongly*). *ASSE* asserere *is uncl.* ¶ *To bring forward evidence, &c.*, afferre testimonium: *a. passage, locum afferre: a. reason, rationem, causam afferre: to a. althg as an excuse, excusare qd.*

ALLEGEMENT. *See ALLEGATION.*

ALLEGOR, *CRCL.* *by verbs* (*commemorator, Tert.*). **ALLEGIANCE**, obedientia—fidelitas, fides. *To retain aby in his a.*, qm in officio retinere: qm in ditone atque servitute tenere (*if the subject of a despotic monarch or government*): *to swear a. to*, in verba *cs* *o* in nomen *ex jurare* (*to take an oath of fidelity: of citizens, magistrates, soldiers, &c.*).—in obsequium *cs jurare* (*to swear obedience: of persons holding places of high trust: e. g. commanders-in-chief, Just. 13, 2, 14*).—qm venerationem regem consalutare (*to salute or acknowledge as king: of Eastern nations. T.*).

ALLEGORICAL, allegoricus (*late. Armob. Tert.*).

ALLEGORICALLY, per translationem.—allegorice (*late*).—aperte atque symbolice (*Geil.*).

ALLEGORIZE, *continua translatione uti.—(allegorizare *very late. Tert. Hieron.*)—aliud verbis, aliud sensu ostendere (*Q.'s definition of allegory*).

ALLEGORY, allegoria (*Q. Latin and Greek in 3, 6, 44, he explains it by inverso: genus hoc Græci appellant ἀλληγορία, C.*).—continuum (*C.*), continuatæ (*Q.*) translationes (*quom fluxerunt continuum plures translationes. C.*)—continuum translationis usus (*ast. Q. 8, 14*).

ALLEGRO, *cantus, *o* modus incitator.

ALLEVIATE, lenire (*to soften: to make less painful or disagreeable: e. g. dolores, miseriam, ægritudinem*).—mitigare (*to make milder: iram, tristitiam, severitatem, dolorem, labores, febrem, &c.*).—mollire (*to soften: iram, impetum*).—levare, allevare (*to lighten: partially remove: lev. luctum, metum, mol-tias, curam: also levare qm luctu, L. allev. sollicitudines, onus*).—sublevare (*pericula, offensionem, res adversas*).—laxare (*to lessen the tightness of althg that compresses: laborem, L.*).—expedire, explicare (*to render the performance of althg easier*).—temperare (*to temper by an admixture of an opposite feeling: e. g. hilaritatis *o* tristitiae modum, C.*).—*To a. aby's labour*, partem laboris ci minuere: *to a. in some degree*, qd ex parte allevare.

ALLEVIATION, levatio, allevatio, mitigatio (*as act *o* thing: a. administrated*).—levamen, levamentum, allevamentum (*as thing: a. recte-d.*).—laxamentum (*some remission that falls to one's lot*).—dolenimentum (*not C. *o* Cæs.*)—*medicina cs rei* (*remedy for it*).—somentum (*a soothing application: somenta dolorum, C.*).—*To cause *o* bring with it some a.*, habere levationem *cs rei* (*e. g. ægritudinem*); levatio *o* levamento esse: *to find *o* seek for some a.*, levationem invenire ci rei (*e. g. doloribus*).

ALLEY, ambulatio (*for the purpose of walking up and down*).—gestatio (*a place planted with trees for driving round for exercise*).—xystrus (*explained by Vitruv. to be hypethra ambulatio: a walk with trees *o* clipped hedges on each side, and generally adorned with statues*). ¶ *Lane in a town: angiportus, ds (also angiportum).*

ALLIANCE, fœdus (*treaty, alliance*).—societas (*state of being allied*). *JN.* societas et fœdus; amicitia societasque. *To make *o* form an a. with aby*, fœdus cum qd facere, leere, ferire, percutere; fœdus jungere *o* inire cum qd: fœdere jungi ci; societatem cum qd facere; qm sibi societate et fœdere adungere. *To be in a. with aby*, mihi cum qd ictum est fœdus. *To observe the terms of an a.*; *to be true to an a.*, fœdus servare, fœdere atare; in fide manere (*opp. to breaking its terms: fœdus negligere, violare, rumpere, frangere*). (*IMPR.*) ¶ *Closa connexion in private life, conjunctio*. societas. *JN.* conjunctio et societas.—necessitudo (*the mutual relation in work friends, colleagues, patron, and client, stand together*).—copulatio (*rare, C. de Fin. 1, 20, 69*).—conjunctio affinitatis, affinitatis vinculum (*by marriage*).—communio sanguinis, consanguinitas, consanguinitas *o* sanguinis vinculum (*of relationship*). *The a. of friendship, conjunctio et familiaritas. To form an a. with aby*, societatem cum qd inire, coire, facere: *to break it off*, dirimere. *A very close, the closest possible a.*, colligatio arctissima societas (*ast. C. Off. 1, 17, 53*). *To form a closer a. with aby*, arctiora necessitudinis vincula cum qd contrahere. ¶ = *Marriage: to form an a. with aby*, affinitatem cum qd jungere; cum qd affinitate esse conjungere *o* devincire: *to form an a. with such a family*, filiam *o* virginem ex dome qd in matrimonium petere (*of the man: ast. L. 4, 4, mid.*). nubere *o* inubere in qm familiam *o* domum (*of the female*). *To form a matrimonial a. (i. e. with the person married)*, matrimonio jungi *o* conjungi; nuptiis inter se jungi. *See MARRIAGE.*

ALLIENCY, *attrahendi, quæ dicitur, vis (*magnetic attraction*).—*vis ad se illicendi *o* attrahendi (*impr.*).

ALLIED, ptep. fœderatus. fœdere junctus.—socius (*as ally*). ¶ *Related by blood *o* marriage*, propinquus, cum qd propinquitate conjunctus (*q. l.*)—necessarius (*joined by ties of family *o* office, ita = prop. of a distant degree of relationship*).—agnatus (*by the father's side*)—cognatus, cognatione conjunctus (*by the mother's side*).—affinis, affinitate *o* affinitatis vinculis conjunctus (*connected by marriage*).—consanguineus, consanguinitate propinquus (*by blood: esp. of full brothers and sisters*). *Closely a.*, arctè propinquitate *o* propinquitate cognatione conjunctus, cum qd conjunctus. ¶ *Fig. closely connected*, propinquus, vicinus, finitimus (*ci *o* ci rei*). *JN.* propinquus et finitimus: finitimus et vicinus. *ASSE* Affinis, in this sense, is without any sufficiently old authority.

ALLIGATE, alligare (*qm, *o* qm rem, ad qd: qd rei*).

ALLIGATION, alligatio (*Colum. Vitr.*).

ALLIGATOR, crocodilus.

ALLIGATURE, alligatura (Colum.).
ALLISION, offensio.—pulsus. impulsio. allisio (Trebell. digitorum allisione).—collisus (sive. age).
ALLITERATION, *vocalulorum similiter incipitum continuatio.

ALLOCATION, adjunctio, adjectio.
ALLOCATION, allocutio (Post-ag.). See ADDRESS.
ALLODIAL, proprius. *allodialis. A. lands, agri immunes liberique.
ALLODIUM, ager immunis liberque.
ALLOO. See HALLOO.
ALLOQUY, alloquium (L.—a hortatory, consolatory, or animating address).

ALLOT, dispartire, distribuere (the former, with reference to the act of division; the latter, to its just and proper performance).—impertire qd ei (to give in a friendly manner: e. g. laudem ei).—tribuere (to give in a just or judicious manner: e. g. ci priores partes).—assignare (to point out to each his portion: e. g. militibus agros: used also of duties, tasks, &c., munus humanum a deo assignatum deferre, &c.).

ALLOTMENT, assignatio (act of allotting; copy of land to a colonist).—pars (portion in class. Lat. occurs only in the form pro portionem).—Sis ager, possessio (a property, possession).—quod sorte ci evenit: quod sortitus est (what he has received by lot).—Assignatio may be used for 'an allotment': e. g. adimere assignationem, Ulp. Dig. 38, 4.

ALLOTTERY. See ALLOTMENT.
ALLOW, ¶ *Ad mit.* in argument, concedere (g. t.).—conferri (without being convinced).—assentiri (assent to his conviction).—dare qd (to allow previously).—See on all these C. Tusc. 1, 8, 16, and 11, 25. ¶ *Per mit.* concedere (may be being entreated: opp. repugnare).—permittere (opp. vetare: permit).—largiri (in kindness or complaisance).—facilitatem dare, or potestatem facere (ei rei permittere licentiam, ut &c. (to put it in ab's power to do it)).—ei rei veniam dare, or dare hanc veniam, ut &c. (to show indulgence in abth).—It is allowed, concessum est (g. t.): licet (is permitted by human law, positive, customary, or traditional). ¶ *Allowing that.* See 'GRANTING that.' Jn. licitum concessumque est.—fas est (by divine law, including the law of conscience). Jn. juxta fasque est.—As far as the laws a., quoad per leges licet (or licitum est, for present time).—In great danger fear does not a. of any compassion, in magno periculo timor misericordiam non recipit. ¶ *Suffer, aliter, pati, ferre, &c.* See SURFER. ¶ *Allow one self abth or in abth* (indulge): sibi sumere (of what might seem presumptuous)—nisi indulget. ¶ *Allowed*, licitus, permissus, concessus. ¶ *Allowed* = acknowledged, cognitus, probatus, spectatus (proved).—confessus (acknowledged). A man of a. integrity, vir spectatus integritatis. ¶ *Allow* (the ideas of an account), probare (singula sera, C.). ¶ *To allow* (of wages), dare ei mercedem operis: mercedem ei constituere (to fix it at so much: the sum being in apposition). To a. so much for abth, pecunias ad qd decernere (e. g. ad ludos, for public games): to a. the expenses of a journey, viaticum ci reddere. ¶ *To allow an excuse* = acknowledge its validity, excusationem, satisfactionem accipere: non a. ii, non accipere, non probare: to a. a. debi, confiteri se alienum, or nomen (acknowledge it). ¶ *To allow* = make allowance for abth in a calculation or action (e. g. for waste in selling goods; for the wind in aiming at a mark), prope ei rei rationem habere. Not to a. for abth, qd negligere. To a. something in selling, &c., qd ut summā deducere, or detrachere. qd deducere (not detrachere).

ALLOWABLE, licitus, concessus.
ALLOWABLENESS, by CACI. to deny the a. of abth, rem licitam esse negare.

ALLOWANCE, concessio, permissio (in abl. concessus, permissus). ¶ *Abatement of rigour on any account*, indulgentia, venia: to make a. a., concedere, condonare qd (e. g. etati ei, to pardon abth on account of a person's age). ¶ *Acceptance*, acceptio, comprehensio. ¶ *An allowance*, alimenta (pl., all that is allowed for ab's support).—cibarium (allowance for food).—vestiarium (allowance for dress).—quod quis ci præstat: to make abt em a. for food and clothing, ei præstare cibarium, vestiarium. To keep on short a., qui arte contentique habere (Plaut.). exigui ei sumptum præbere. ¶ *Abatement*, deductio.

ALLOY. See ALLAY. Without a., purus, sincerus: (in metals also) solidus.

ALLOY, v. vitare, depravare.—adulterare (to corrupt by mixing what is spurious or bad with what is genuine: e. g. nummos).

ALLSPICE, *piper Jamaicum.

ALLUDE, significare qd or de qd re.—designare qm (oratione sua, Cass.).—cavillari qd (to a. in a bantering manner).—jocari in qd (to a. playfully to: see Liv. 32, 34).—spectare, respicere qd: covertly, tecte.—He alluded often and plainly to his intention not to &c., multas nec dubias significationes semper fecit, ne &c. (Su. Ner. 37.). ¶ *Alludere ei rei* is uncl. (found only in Val. Max.). Innuere not Lat. in this sense.

ALLURE, v. allicere, allectare. Jn. invitare et allectare; allectare et invitare; all qm ad qd.—illicere or pellicere qm in or ad qd.—inescare (attract by a bait).—illicerebris trahere. To a. by promises, promissis inducere.

ALLURE, s. esca, illecebra (prop. et impropr.).—cibus ad fraudem es positus (L.). also fm context cibus only. To take by an a. cibo inescare. A bird used as an a. is illex.

ALLUREMENT, ¶ *As action*: allectatio (Q. Inst. 1, 10, 32). ¶ *As thing*: invitamentum, incitamentum.—A's, illecebre.—sua blandimenta. A's to sensual pleasures, also lenocinia.

ALLURER, allector (Col.).—illex (a bird used as a lure by fowlers: fig. a misleader, &c., Plaut. Appul.).

ALLURING, blandus,—dulcis.

ALLURINGLY, blande.

ALLURINGNESS, illecebre; blandimenta (pl.).

ALLUSION, significatio (also in plur. in Suet. Ner. 37, Bremi).

ALLUVIAL, ¶ *suminibus aggestus* (Plin.).—**ALLUVIOUS**, ¶ *vius* (Var.). per alluvionem adjectus (Gaj. Dig.).—qui fluminum alluvie conrexit (Col.), accrevit (Gaj.).

ALLUVION, alluvies. fluminum alluvies (Col.).—alluvio.

ALLY, ¶ *Join one thing to another*, conjungere qd cum qd re. adungere qd ei rei, or ad qd (both prop. et impropr.). copulare qd cum qd re (join fast, unite as if by a band, thing, &c.).—connectere qd cum qd re (connect as if by a tie or knot: fig. e. g. orientem et occidentem; amicitiam cum voluptate). ¶ *Unite or league oneself with*, se jungere, conjungere cum quo (join: generally).—societatem inire, coire, facere cum quo (enter into a company, league, &c.); fœdus facere (of an actual alliance): by marriage, matrimonio qm secum jungere. ¶ *To be allied*, fœdere conjungi cum quo. ¶ *To be akin to*, &c. See ALLIED, fig.

ALLY, socius, federatus. To be ab's a., fœdere or societate et fœdere jungi ei: socium ci esse. To procure a. a., socios sibi addeciscere.

ALMANACK, fasti; ephemeris.—calendarium (late. Inscript. Grut. 133. In Jurists a debt-book. Post-aug. Sen.).

ALMIGHTINESS, omnipotentia (Macrobi.). *potentia omnibus in rebus maxima. The a. of God, præpotens Dei natura.

ALMIGHTY, cs numini parent omnia: rerum omnium præpotens (C.): omnipotens (poet. V.). God is a., *nihil est, quod Deus efficere non possit.

ALMOND, A) ΠΡΟΡΑ, as fruit: amygdālia, amygdalum (with the shell): nucleus amygdalæ (the kernel). As adj., amygdalinus. B) ΤΡΥΦΟΡΑ = tonsil, tonsilla.

ALMOND-MILK, *lac amygdalinum.

ALMOND-OIL, oleum amygdalinum: or oleum ex amygdalis expressum.

ALMOND-TART, *panifeculum amygdalinum.

ALMOND-TREE, amygdalus; amygdala.

ALMONEB, *qui est principi or regi (as the case may be) a largitionibus.

ALMOST, prope, pæne (almost, nearly, but not quite). fere, ferme (with omnes, &c. prope, pæne, make a positive assertion; fere, ferme decline doing this: it being either enough for the speaker's purpose, or all that his knowledge allows him to do, to state that the assertion is at least approximately or generally true).—tantum non (μόνον οὐ, ὅλιγον δέ: an elliptical form used by Livy and later writers, = 'only this is wanting, that not', &c.).—propemodum (what is not far removed from the right measure: 'almost what it should be').—When, almost = 'within a little, it may be translated by haud multum or non longe atuit, quin &c. (not ut); prope erat or factum est, ut &c.: proplus nihil factum est, quam ut &c. I almost believe, non longe abest (not absum) quin credam: the left wing was a. defeated, prope erat ut sinistrum cornu pelliceretur.

ALMS, stipa (as a gift).—beneficium (as a good deed). To give a. a., stipem spargere, largiri: to collect a. a., stipem cogere, colligere: to beg for a. a., stipem emendicare a quo: to live on a. a., alienā misericordiā vivere mendicantem vivere (Plaut. by begging for a. a.): stipa precariā viciitare (Ammian. 26, 10): to live by ab's a. a.

*ope ea sustentatum vivere: to hold out one's hand for as a., manum ad stipem porrigere (Sen.).

ALMS-DEED. Cact. by stipem spargere, largiri.

ALMS-GIVER. *qui stipem confert in egenas.

ALMS-HOUSE. ptochotrophium, ptochium (Cod. Just. 1, 2, 15, and 19; 1, 3, 85).

ALMS-MAN. *qui alienâ misericordiâ vivit: qui mendicans vivit.—mendicus (beggar).—planus (vagrant).

ALMUG-TREE. Santalum album or Pterocarpus Santalinus (Santal-tree).

ALOES, aloë, es. || Agallocha exœcaria; agallochum (a tree of which the bark and wood are used as perfumes in the East).

ALOFT, sublime (in sublime, Post-aug.). To be borne or carried a., sublime ferri (of living creatures and things).—sublimem abire (of living things).—pennis sublimis ferri, pennis or alis se levare (of birds).

ALONE, adj. solus.—unus (opposed to several or all = my single self: by myself: for each alone solus, unus solus).—sine arbitrio, remotis arbitris (without witnesses, spectators, &c.).—To be a., solum esse, secum esse (without any companion or attendant).—sine arbitrio esse. To like to be a., solitarius. To let ab a., sinere qm. To let alth a., omittere qd: qd non facere. Let me a., sine me; noli me turbare. omittit me.

ALONE, adv. solum, tantum. Not—alone, but, non tantum (or solum)—sed etiam. See ONLY.

ALONG, prep. secundum (with acc.). A. the coast, præter oram: to sail a. the coast, oram prætervehi: to sail close a. the shore, oram, terram legere. || Along with; una cum, or cum only. || To go along with, see ACCOMPANY.

ALONG, adv. porro, protinus (forwards, on). To drive a herd a., armentum porro agere. Get a. with you, abili apage tel!—move to hinc. || All along, semper, &c. See ALWAYS.

ALOOF, procul (opp. juxta, at some distance, but nigh within sight: longe is of a greater distance, nigh out of sight) || To stand aloof from alth, qd non attingere (e.g. negotia, rempublicam, &c.). ab qâ re se removere or sevocare; ab qâ to recedere (all three of withdrawing fr what one has hitherto been engaged in).—To stand a. fm each of two parties, neutri parti favere; from parties generally, ab omni partium studio alienum esse.

ALoud, clare, clarâ voce (e.g. legere, vivâ voce is unci.).—magnâ or summâ voce (with a very loud voice).

ALPHABET, alpha et beta (e.g. discernere, to learn his A, B, C; Juv.).—alphabetum, Eccl.—literarum nomina et contextus (the names and order of the letters: l. n. et contextum discernere, Q.).—unius et viginti formæ literarum (the shapes of the 21 letters of the Rom Alp.; l. c.). literarum ordo (Plin.).—prima (literarum) elementa (as the rudiments of learning, Hor.).

ALPHABETICAL, in literas digestus. *literarum ordine dispositus.—Am a. list of rivers, annuum in literas digesta nomina (Vib. Seq.). To explain alth in a. order, qd literarum ordine explicare.

ALPHABETICALLY, literarum ordine. To arrange alth a., qd in literas digerere.

ALPINE, Alpinus. Alpine tribes, Alpici (Nep. Hann.). Alpines or Inalpinæ gentes: Inalpin (populi).

ALPS, Alpes, lum. Lying or situated at the foot of the Alps, suba pinus: on this side the A's, cisalpinus: on the other side the A's, transalpinus.

ALREADY, jam.—jam jam (stronger than jam).

ALSO, etiam, quoque (quoq., which always follows its word, is merely a copulative particle, and can only render a single notion prominent: etiam is augmentative, it enhances what has been said: it can also relate to a whole sentence).—The pron. idem is used where different properties are attributed to the same subject or object. Musci quondam lidem poetæ (were also poets).—et ipse (when what is asserted of the person or thing in question is at the same time asserted, by implication, of other persons or things. Darius cum vincti suos videret, mori voluit et ipse, i.e. as well as they; or with them).—Item (in like manner; likewise; just as: augur cum fraire item augure: literæ—a patre vehementes, ab amici item).—præterea, Insuper (besides; moreover).—Nec non in the prose of the golden age connects sentences only, not nouns. On the occasional use of et for etiam (in Cic.), see HAND'S TURNELLINUS. || And also, et etiam, et quoque (generally with a word between; else atque etiam should be used).

ALTAR, ara (g. t. whether made of stone or of earth, turf, &c.).—altaria, lum (a high altar: an ara with an ap. aratus for burnt-offerings. altare, altarium, in sing.

belong to a later age). A little a., arula: to build an a., aram statuere (g. t.). deo facere aram (to a deity). To dedicate an a., aram dicare, consecrare (C.). To swear before an a., aram tenentem jurare (the person who swore, touched the altar). To make any swear before an a., altariibus admotum iurajurando adigere qm. To fly to the a's, ad (in) aras confugere: to drag fm the a's, ab ipsis aris detrahere: and slay, ab altariibus ad necem transferre.—The sacrament of the altar, *cœna Domini; *cœna or mensa sacra; eucharistia (Eccl.). See SACRAMENT.

ALTAR-CLOTH, *tegmen altarium.

ALTER, TRANS, mutare.—commutare (qd in qâ re, of a thing that exists independently, as a house, &c.: de qâ re, of what does not exist independently, as manners, customs, &c.).—immutare (mly of an entire change).—submutare (of a partial change).—novare (to give alth a new shape).—emendare, corrigere (improve by an alteration); emendi, may be said of removing one or more errors, corrig. of making what was altogether bad good).

—variare (to vary by changing: e.g. fortunam, animos, &c.).—invertere (to turn round: give a wrong turn to: e.g. corrupt the character).—interpolare (to falsify alth by altering its appearance).—To alter alth written, a speech, &c., orationem, &c. rescribere: a will, testamentum mutare (g. t.); test. rescindere (to cancel it; of the testator: test. resignare is, to open a will). To a. a line of march, iter or viam flectere; iter convertere: a plan, consilium mutare or commutare: one's life, manner of life, morum institutorumque mutationem facere (opp. instituta sua tenere): one's custom, consuetudinem mutare: one's disposition, novum sibi induere ingenium (L. 3, 33): one's character, morum mutationem or commutationem facere (g. t.).—mores emendare (for the better): mores invertere (for the worse).—what can still be altered, quod interum est: what is done, cannot be altered, factum infectum fieri non potest (T.). || To be altered. See ALTER, INTRA.

ALTER, INTRA. mutari, commutari, immutari (SYN. in preced. word).—variare (to change backwards and forwards: eply of the weather).—converti (to change round, whether for better or for worse: of fortune, place, &c.). To change of men, their characters, &c., se invertere (for the worse): in mellius mutari, ad bonam frugem se recipere (for the better). See also to a. the character, in ALTER, TRANS.—Not to a. sibi constare, a se non decedere. He has not altered, non alius est eo fuit; est idem qui fuit semper. Antiquum obinet. He is quite altered, commutatus est totus. You must begin to-day to be an altered man, he dies aliam vitam defert, alios mores postulat (Ter.). Men are altered, homines alii facti sunt. Times and opinions are altered, magna facta est rerum et animorum commutatio. Every thing is altered, vera sunt omnia. Which cannot now be altered, quod non integrum est.

ALTERABLE, mutabilis, commutabilis (variable, changeable).—qui mutari, commutari, &c. potest.

ALTERATION, mutatio, commutatio, immutatio, conversio (SYN. see verbs under ALTER, TRANS.).—varietas, vicissitudo (the first more accidental, the last regular). A. of the weather, cœli varietas: a's of fortune, fortunæ vicissitudines. A. of opinion, mutatio sententiæ: receptus sententiæ (retraction).—to wake an a., mutationem or commutationem ea rei facere (See ALTER, TRANS): to cause an a., commutationem ei rei afferre: to undergo or be subject to an a., mutationem habere: to plan or endeavour to effect an a., mutationem moliri. An a. of circumstances is taking place, commutatio rerum accidit. A. of colour, mutatio coloris: of plan, consilii: of the state of things, rerum conversio.

ALTERCATION, altercatio (a contest of words with more or less of heat).—Jurgium (an angry quarrel concluded with abusive words, when neither party will listen to reason). To have an a. with aby, altercari cum quo; verbis cum quo concertare: jurgio certare cum quo: to begin an a., alterci incipere (cum quo); causam jurgii inferre. I get into an a. with aby, oritur mihi (de qâ re) altercatio cum quo. A great part of the day was taken up by an a. between Lentulus and Caninius, dies magnâ ex parte consumptus altercatione Lentuli et Caninii. A's took place in the senate, altercationes in senatu factæ (C.). No a. ever took place with greater clamours, nulla altercatio clamoribus habita majoriibus (C.).

ALTERNATE, v. alternare (cum quo): alternare vices (O.).—qd qâ re variare (e.g. otium labore; laborem otio).

ALTERNATE, adj. alternus. A. acts of kindness, mutua officia. Beneficia ultro citroque data et accepta.

[On a *days*, alternis diebus. *A. angles*, *anguli sibi oppositi.

ALTERNATELY, alternis (abl. of adj.: *Verr. not C. see after the other*).—in vicem, per vicem (when several follow immediately after others)—simul etiam in vicem, in vicem each other alternately (C.).—*vicissim* (in turn; on the other hand) does not belong here: and *vicibus* belongs to poetry and late prose. *mutuo* is 'reciprocally', 'mutually'.

ALTERNATION, alternatio (Post-class.).—*vicēs* (pl.), *vicissitudo*—permutatio (change), *varietas*. *A.'s* *offortune*, *fortune* *vicissitudines*, *varietas*: of the seasons, *temporum vicissitudo*, *varietas*: of day and night, *vicissitudines dierum*, *nocturnique*; *vicissitudines dierum nocturnaque* (C.).

ALTERNATIVE. There is no word for it; but the notion may be expressed in various ways. 'Peace or war is our only alternative,' *inter bellum et pacem nihil medium est* (C.). 'Either he must be punished by the state, or we enslaved: there is no other alternative,' *res in id discrimen adducta est, utrum ille poenas reipublice luit, an nos servitium* (C.). To offer any as a 'geminam conditionem' *ci* proponere.

ALTHOUGH, *etsi* (= 'even if,' the concession made is here simply a supposition: if considered as really existing, the indic. is used; if merely as possible, the subjunctive).—*etiamsi* (a fuller and stronger *etsi* = 'yes even if,' 'even if'). *Etiamsi* and *etsi* differ nearly as 'though' and 'although'.—*tamen* *etsi* or *tamen* *etsi* (gives prominence to the improbability of the co-existence of the supposition and the asserted consequence: it is often followed by *tamen*, which has then the force of 'yet nevertheless').—*quamquam* (= 'however much' the supposition really exists: the real existence of the supposition being granted, it takes the indicative in the best writers)—*quamvis* ('however much' you, the person addressed, may possibly imagine the concession to exist really: hence in Cic. only with the subj.).—*quoniam* and *quoniam* can only be used with adjectives, adverbs, and verbs, whose notion can be supposed to exist in a heightened degree of intensity.—*licet* (= 'granted the thing be so: let it be so, if you like' allowing a supposition, the correctness of which the speaker does not in any degree maintain in himself, but allows the person addressed to maintain if he pleases: it is an impersonal verb, and takes the subj. governed by it omitted. It may occur in other tenses; thus, *detraxit auctori multum fortuna licet*: and *C. has quamvis licet*. *N. D. 3, 36; Tusc. 4, 21*).—*ut* 'Though' correcting or limiting a previous statement, or adding to it some circumstance to be kept in view in the application of it, is *quamquam*, less frequently *etsi*; the conjunction standing at the head of a sentence, which is then more than a mere subordinate clause. Thus confer *te ad Manium*: *infer patris bellum*. *Quamquam* *quid ego te invitem*, &c. (C.). *De*, *do*, *ponas* *temeritatis* *mem*: *etsi* *quis fuit illa temeritas* (C.). *Quum* (with subj.), properly denotes the co-existence of two apparently inconsistent states, &c.—*Ut* has also the meaning of *although* (ut desint vires, *tamen* *est* *laudanda* *voluntas*. O.), and *no* of 'although—not' (e.g. *ne sit summum malum dolor*, *maius* *certum* *est*. C.). *A.*—*yet*: *sic* *ut*—*ita* (ut quies certaminum erat, *ita* *ab* *apparatu* *operum* *ac* *munitionum* *nihil* *cessatum*. L.).

ALTITUDE, *altitudo*.—*excoelitas*.—*sublimitas* (all three proper, and fig.).—*proceritas* (proper, 'tallness,' bright in reference to growth. See SYN. in HIGN).—*elatio* (fig. elevation: e.g. animi). | *A.* of a mountain, *altitudo* or *excoelitas* *montis*; or, if the highest point is moist, *fastigium*.

ALTOGETHER, | *completely*, &c. *prorsus* (opp. 'in some degree,' or 'almost'; quite, without exception).—*omnino* (opp. *magnum* *ex* *parte*, &c.: completely, quite; also 'altogether'—in one lot (e.g. *venedere*), *opp. separatim*. *Pila*).—*plane* (quite: opp. *penes*: e.g. *plane* *par*: *vix*—*vel* *plane* *nullo* *modo*. C.).—*in* or *per* *omnes* *partes*, *per* *omnia* (in every respect).—*peritus* (through and through; thoroughly; quite: e.g. *amittere*, *perspicere*, *cognoscere*, &c., *opp.* *to* *magna* *ex* *parte*, and *to* 'superficially').—*funditus* (from the foundations; utterly: *expi* with verbs of perishing, destroying, overthrowing, defeating, rejecting, depriving). *A.*—*in* *great* *measure*, *omnino* *aut* *magna* *ex* *parte*.—*With* *ref.* *to* *a* *person*, *altogether* may be translated by the adj. *totus*. 'He is altogether made up of falsehood and deceit,' *totus* *ex* *fraude* *et* *mendacio* *factus* *est*. | *All* *together*, *cuncti* (all collected together: *opp.* *dispersi*).—*universi* (all taken together, wherever they may chance to be: *opp.* *singuli*). | *in*

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all, *omnino* (e.g. *omnino* *ad* *ducentos*. C.).—*sic* *in* *summa* (Drusus erat—absolutus; in summa quatuor sententia, C.).

ALUM, *Alumen*. Containing or impregnated with *a.*, *aluminatus*, *aluminosus*. One engaged in procuring or preparing *a.*, *aluminarius* (Inscr.). *A.*—*water*, *aqua aluminata*.

ALUMINOUS, *aluminatus*, *aluminosus*.

ALWAYS, *semper* (opp. *numquam*).—*usque* (always, within a definite limit: *semper* represents time as a space; *usque* as a continuing line. *semper*—*omni* *tempore*: *usque*—*nullo* *tempore* *intermissio*; *continenter*).—*perpetuo* (of unintermitted continuance to the end of a space of time). | *With* *superlatives* *always* is translated by *quique*: 'the best things are *a.*, the rarest,' *optimum* *quidque* *rarissimum* *est*. | *Sic* *always* is used hyperbolically for 'nearly always,' 'mostly': it may then be translated by *plerumque*, or by a periphrasis with *solo*. *He* *a.* *arrives* *too* *late*, *plerumque* *solo* *venit*. *I* *a.* *take* *a* *walk* *at* *this* *time*, *hoc* *tempore* *ambulare* *solo*. But *semper* *this* *may* *etc.* be expressed by the simple present or imperfect: e.g. *post cibum meridiano*—*paullisper* *conquiescebat*: *to* *be* *a* *place*, *frequentem* *esse* *quo* *loco*; *assiduum* *esse* *quo* *loco* or *circa* *locum*.

AM. See BE.

AMAIN, vehementer; valde; graviter; acriter; acerbe; contente.

AMALGAMATE. The nearest verbs are, *temperare*, *miscere*, *commiscere* (qd).

AMALGAMATION. The nearest nouns are, *mixtio* (*Vitr.*), *commixtio* (*Cat.*).

AMANUENSIS, *amanuensis* (siv. age).—*a* *manu* (sc. *servus*).—*librarius* (a copier of books; but also one employed in other kinds of writing: a secretary, &c.).—*scriba* (one who holds the office of scribe, whether as a public officer, or in the service of a prince).—*ab* *epistolis* (sc. *servus*: the slave to whom the master dictated his letters). To be *ab* *a*, *clamanu* *esse*; *clab* *epistolis* *esse*.

AMARANTH, *amarantus*.

AMARITUDE, *amaritudo*.

AMASS, *v.* *accervare*, *concoervare* (to make a heap of *aliquid*: to heap together).—*aggrare*, *exaggerare* (to heap up high. *Post* *aug.* in *prose*).—*cumulare*, *accumulare* (the first, to heap up to the full measure; to heap up much: the latter, to keep adding to a heap; cum. *also* *trop.* to go on increasing *aliquid*:—*augere* (to increase).—*addere* *quod* *ei* *rei* (to add something to *aliquid*). To *a.* *treasures*, *opes* *exaggerare*.

AMASS, *a.* *accumulatio*, *concoervatio*.

AMATORY, *amatorius*.

AMAUROSIS, *amaurosos* (βρολαύς διαίρεσις).

AMAZE, *v.* in stuporem dare; obstupescere; *ca* *mentem* *animique* *perturbare*; in *perturbationem* *conjicere*; *consternare*; *percutere* (not *percellere*). | To *me* *amazere*, *obstupescere*, and the *pass.* of the verbs above: *stupere*; *ca* *animum* *stupor* *teneri*. To *be* *so* *amazed* *at* *aliquid*, *quod* *re* *examinatum* *esse*. | *To* *be* *astonished* *at*. See ASTONISH.

AMAZE, *s.* See AMAZEMENT.

AMAZEDLY, 'stupentis in modum: or by periphrasis of *perturbare*, &c.

AMAZED, *stupens*, *obstupescens*.—*admirans*. *admiratus* (*astonished* at).

AMAZENESS. See AMAZEMENT.

AMAZEMENT, *stupor*.—*amiratio* (*astonishment*, *wonder*). To *fit* with *a.* See AMAZE, v.

AMAZING, *stupendus*.—*admirabilis* (*astonishing*: e.g. *audacia*).—*mirus*, *permirus* (*wonderful*).—*lignus*, *immanis* (*immense*). *immanes* *pecuniae* (*an* *a.* *sum* *of* *money*).

AMAZINGLY, *stupendum* in *modum*.—*valde*. *vehementer*.

AMAZON, *Amazon*, pl. *Amazones*.—*ἡμῶν* *mulier* or *virgo* *bellicosa*, *animosa*, *fortis*, &c.

AMAZONIAN, *Amazonicus*: poet. *Amazonius*.

AMBIGES, *ambages* (only in *abl.* *sing.*; pl. *complete*, G. *um*).

AMBAGIOUS, *ambagiosus* (Gell.).

AMBASSADOR, *legatus*. *A.* to treat for a peace, orator *pacis* or *pacis* *petendū* (v. C. de Rep. 2, 8; L. 36, 27).

—*legatus* *pacificatum* or *ad* *pacificandum* *missus* (eff. L. 5, 23; 7, 40). To *be* *an* *a.* *legatus* *esse*; *legationem* *gerere*, *administrare*: *legatione* *fungi*: *to* *send* *a.* *legatus* *mittere*; *a* *mi* *mittere* *only*, *with* *qui* (*and* *subj.*): *to* *send* *a.* *to* *abey*, *legatus* *ad* *qm* *mitti* (*and* *subj.*): *to* *abey*, *qm* *legatum* *mittere*, or *qm* *legare* *ad* *qm* (*de* *quā* *ref.* *if* *the* *purpose* *is* *expressed*).

AMBASSADRESS, *que* *missa* *est*; *oratrix*.—*uxor* *legati* (*if* *ambassador's* *wife* *is* *meant*).

AMBASSAGE, } legatio. See **EMBASSY**.

AMBASSY.

AMBER, succinum. electrum (the former the Latin name; the latter borrowed from the Gk: gleisum was its name among the Germans. *Dillthey*, *T. Germ.* 45, 6). As adj. succineus.

AMBERGRIS, Ambarum, Ambra (*Kraft and Forbiger*).

AMBER-SEED. } *amomum granum Paradisi
AMBER-TREE, } (*Linn.*).

AMBIDEXTER, æquimānus (*Auson. Beda Orth.* 2329, P.). The Greek ἀμπίδετος, περιδέτοι, might be used in familiar style. Thus (Sg.): 'ut plane Homericā appellationem περιδέτοι, id est æquimānum te pronuntiem.' *Symmach.* Ep. 9, 101 (110).—dexter, vaser, &c.—¶ Given to double-dealing, homo bilinguis (double-tongued).—temporum multorum homo (*Curt.* 5, 3, 4: a temporizer; time-server).—prævaricator (as a lawyer).

AMBIDEXTERITY, περιδέσις, ut Græcè verbo utar.—varities, &c. ¶ *Shuffling conduct*, prævaricatio (of a lawyer).

AMBIEXTRIOUS. See **AMBIDEXTER**.

AMBIENT, qui cingit, circumfunditur, &c. *The a. air*, circumfusio nubes aer.

AMBIGU, farrago.

AMBIGUITY, ambiguitas (g. t. verborum, &c.).—amphibolia (ἀμφιβολία, in rhetoric). A playful or ironical a., suspicio ridiculi abscondita (*C. de Or.* 2, 59, 278).

AMBIGUOUS, ambiguus (e. g. answer, responsum, that admits of two or more interpretations:—words, verba; and vto. = Not to be trusted, ingenium, fides, &c.).—anceps (prop. having two heads: hence wavering between two directions; what has a double or doubtful sense: oraculum, responsum).—dubius (doubtful, indeterminate). Jm. dubius et quasi duplex (e. g. words, verba).—flexilōquus (speaking what admits of two meanings). Jm. flexilōquus et obscurus (e. g. oracle, oraculum, *C. de Div.* 2, 56, 115). An a. declaration, ex ambiguo dictum: a man of a character, homo ambigui ingenii, ambigua fide. To return an a. answer, ambigue respondere: nihil certi respondere.

AMBIGUOUSLY, ambigue. ¶ = With ambiguous faith, ambigua fide.

AMBIT, ambitus (da).

AMBITION, ambitio.—studium laudis. studium cupiditasque honorum. cupido honoris or famæ.—aviditas or avaritia gloriæ. æstus quidam gloriæ.—sitis famæ (†).—Sis fm the contest, gloria only may do; cs gloriæ favere (C). To be impelled by a. gloriā duci: to be possessed, enthralled, &c. by a., ambitione teneri: to burn with a., ambitione accensum esse or flagrare. He allowed himself to be hurried away by his a., eum absorbuit æstus quidam gloriæ; or quasi quidam æstus gloriæ abripuit, atque in altum abstraxit.

AMBITIOUS, ambitiosus.—avidus gloriæ or laudis.—cupidus honorum. laudis et honoris cupidus. appetens gloriæ.—sitiens famæ (†). To be a., laudis studio trahi: gloriā duci. To be a. of nith, cs rei desiderio incensum esse or flagrare: qd ardentem cupere.

AMBITIOUSLY, ambitiose (e. g. petere qd).

AMBITIOUSNESS. See **AMBITIO**.

AMBLE, v. tolitum incedere (*Varr. ap. Non.* 4, 13: tolitum incedere carpere, *Plin.* 8, 42, 67. is a mere conjecture). An ambling horse or nag, equus tolitarius (*Sen. Ep.* 87, 9).—equus gradarius (*Lucil.* ap. *Non.*).—equus, cui non vulgaris in cursu gradus, sed mollis aliterno eorum explicatu glomeratio (*Plin.* 8, 42, 67, end).

AMBLE. s. ambulatura (= 'gradus minutus et creber et qui sedentem delectet et erigat.' *Veget.* 6, 6, 6, &c.).—gradus tolitilis (*Varr. ap. Non.* 17, 26).—mollis aliterno eorum explicatu glomeratio (*Plin.* 8, 42, 67, end).—incedus gradarius (*K. and F.*).

AMBLER. See 'Ambling horse' in **AMBLE**, v.

AMBLINGLY, tolitim.

AMBROSIA, ambrosia. ¶ Name of a plant, ambrosia. Chenopodium Botrys (*Linn.*). According to others the ἀμβροσία of Dioscorides is Artemisia arborescens.

AMBROSIAL, ambrosius (†); ambrosiacus (*Plin.*).

AMBRY, armarium (cupboard or closet): armarium promptuarium (*Calo*).

AMBS-ACE, prps venus. To throw ambs-ace, venere jacere.

AMBULATION, ambulatio.

AMBULATORY, ambulatorius (moveable: of machines, &c.: e. g. turres: also that serve for walking on: portuos ambulatorius, *Ulp. Dig.*).

AMBURY, vomica.

AMBUSCADE. See **AMBUSUS**.

AMBUSH, insidia (both the place and the men).—locus insidiarius (the place).—latebræ (lurking place: e. g. of a murderer). To lay an a., insidias locare, collocare, ponere; insidias disponere (in different places: e. g. silvestribus locis): to place or post men in a., in insidiis locare, collocare; in insidiis disponere (if in different places): to lie in a., in insidiis esse or subsistere: to rise, &c. from one's a., ex insidiis consergere; ex insidiis or latebris exsilire: to draw into an a., qm in insidiis trahere or perducere; qm in insidiis inducere: to fall into an a., in insidiis incidere; insidias intrare: insidias circumveniri.

AMBUSHED, in insidiis collocatus, &c.

AMBUSHMENT. See **AMBUSUS**.

AMBUS, ambustus.

AMBUSTION, ambustio (*Plin.*).

AMEL. See **ENAMEL**.

AMELIORATE, melius facere qd.

AMELIORATION, Crecl. by melius facere.

AMEN! ita fiat! ratum esto!—'dixi (at the end of a speech).—āmen (as t. t. 'Et respondens ferit aera vocibus amen.' *Auson. Eph. in Orat. end. Prudent.*).

AMENABLE, cui ratio reddenda est; qui qd præstare debet: to a law, lege qd teneri; legem qm conservare debere; legi ci parere, &c. debere: To the authority, rule, &c. of aby, sub cs jus et jurisdictionem subiunctus (*C. Rull.* 2, 36, 98).

AMEND, TRANS melius facere or efficere (to make better).—corrige (to correct or improve a whole that is defective, not right, &c.).—emendare (to free ahy fm faults).—Jm. corrige et emendare; emendare et corrige. To a one's ways, mores corrige or emendare. INTRANS. ¶ To grow better in health, meliorem fieri; ex morbo convalescere; ex incommoda valetudine emergere. I am beginning to a., meliuscui est mihi. ¶ To improve; of fortune, &c. 'My fortune amends' (*Sid.*), mea res sunt meliore loco. ¶ With respect to morals, mores suos mutare; in viam redire; ad virtutem redire or revocari; ad bonam frugem se recipere.

AMENDE (French), multa or mulcta. See **AMENDS**.

AMENDMENT, ¶ Correctio, correctio. emendatio. Jm. correctio et emendatio (SYN. in **AMEND**, trans.). ¶ Improvement in a sick person's health, convalescentia (*Symm.*). A considerable a. has taken place, inclinata jam in melius acri valetudo est; ægrotus convalescit. ¶ Of circumstances, melior rerum conditio. ¶ Of morals, mores emendatiores.—vita emendatio (*Ulp. Dig.*).

AMENDER, corrector. emendator. Jm. corrector et emendator (SYN. in **AMEND**, trans.).

AMENDS, compensatio.—satisfactio (what satisfies an injured person)—expiatio (atonement for a crime: sceleris, rupti fœderis, &c.). To make a. for ahy, qd compensare: satisfacere ci (to give aby satisfaction).—expiare qd (of making amends for a crime: by ahy, qd re). Also expiare qm qd re: to ahy by ahy, qd ci compensare qd re: for an injury suffered or loss sustained, ci damnum restituere. damnum præstare: to make oneself a. for a loss sustained, damnum or detrimentum sarcire or resarcire; damnum compensare (qd re). To accept a. for ahy, satisfactionem accipere pro qd re. To seek a., res repetere (not only of the *Pelinius*, or Roman officer who demanded restitution fm a state, but also of a purchaser of damaged goods, &c. claiming his money back). ¶ Recompence. See **REWARD**.

AMENITY, amœnitas (hortorum, fluminis, orarum et litorum, &c.).

AMERCE, multare (in ahy, qd re).—multam imponere (in qm). To be amerced, pecuniā multari. ¶ Deprive, rob. private, spoliare, &c.

AMERCER, qui multam imponit

AMERCMENT, multa.—lis restimata (the damages fixed according to an estimation of the injury).

AMES-ACE. See **AMBS-ACE**.

AMETHYST, amethystus, f.

AMETHYSTINE, amethystinus.

AMIABILITY, amabilitas (*Plaut.* and late writers).—suavitas (sweetness).—venustus (loveliness, attractiveness). A. of disposition, morum suavitas.

AMIALE, amabilis. amandus. amore dignus. dignus qui ametur.—suavis, dulcis (sweet).—venustus (lovely). A. a character, mores amabiles. Nothing can be more a. than this man, nihil est hoc homine dignius, quod ametur.

AMIABLENESS. See **AMIABILITY**.

AMIABLY, suaviter, blande.—amabiliter (= affectionately, has an active sense; e. g. amabiliter cogitare in qm. C.).

AMICABLE, amicus. benevols. benignus, &c. See *FAVORABLE*.

AMICABLY, amice. benevole. amanter. familiariter. To live a. with aby, amice cum qd vivere; familiariter utiq; to converse a. with aby, amice, familiariter loqui cum qo.

AMICE, amictus (Eccl. See *Du Cange* in *Johnson's Diet*).

AMID, } inter. A. the tumult, inter tumultum.
AMIDST, } Also by in with the adj. medius: in
mediâ qâ re.

AMISS, adv. perverse. perperam (opp. recte). prave. *Su secus* (i. e. otherwise than the thing should be, than was expected, &c.). To judge or determine a., perperam judicare or statuere; prave judicare. To do a., peccare, delinquere; delictum admittere or committere.—labi, errare [See *Six*, v.]. It would not be a. if you were to speak with Balbus on this subject, de quo nihil necuerit, si cum Balbo locutus eris. I thought it would not be a. to relate, haud ab re duci, referre, &c.: or by one's only, followed by subj. (with or without ut) or by acc. with infin. *Ath* turns out a., res secus cadit; res minus prosperè or non ut sententiâ cadit. To take a. a., qd perperam interpretari (to put a bad construction on it): qd in malam partem accipere (to take a. ill, in bad part). I take it a., that &c., negre fero, with acc. and inf. To be somewhat a., leviter egrotare. levi motuâq; tentari (Suet.).

AMITY, See *FAVORABLE*.

AMMONIAC, sal ammoniacum.

AMMUNITION, instrumentum et apparatus belli.—arma, tela, cetera, quae ad bellum gerendum pertinent (after *C. Phil* 11, 12, 30).

AMMUNITION BREAD, panis militaria.

AMNESTY, venia praeiudicium.—impunitas.—fides publica (these three only of a. granted to individuals or a small number).—oblivio, with or without remem. ante actum or praeiudicium.—oblivio, quam Athenienses *amnesia* vocant (*Paed. Max.*)—lex, ne quis ante actum rerum accusetur, ne vultetur (*Nep.*; act of a. penam). pactum abolitionis (Q.). *Jur.* venia et oblivio; venia et impunitas; venia et incolumitas. To proclaim a general a., omnium factorum dictorumque veniam et oblivionem in perpetuum sancire. In the hopes of an a., spe abolitionis (Q.). *Pra.* veniam et impunitatem cedere; impunitatem largiri. To bind all parties to an a., omnes iurejurando stringere discordiarum oblivionem fore. To pray for an a., veniam praeiudicium precari.

AMNICOLIST, amnicola (Ov.).

AMNIGNEOUS, amnigenus (V. *Flacc.*).

AMOMUM, amomum.

AMONG, } inter.—*Sis* in apud. To be reckoned
AMONGST, } a. good men, in bonis viris haberi. To
rebus a. good things, in bonis numerare. A. all na-
tions, in omnibus gentibus. Apud is used of actions,
&c. done a. certain persons: e. g. tantopere apud nos
justitia culta est, ut &c. C. hæc apud majores
nostros facilitata. C.] From amongst, e. ex (e. g.
ex cunctis deligere).

AMORIST, amator, amator mullerum. That
amator is often = amator mulierum (one who must
always be in love with somebody) is proved by *Tusc.* 4,
12, 22. *Hor.* Ep. 1, 1, 33.

AMOROSO. See next word.

AMOROUS, amans (really in love with). amore capi-
tus or incensus.—venerere libidinosus (in bad sense).
—amatorius (relating to love: of things: e. g. voluptas,
peccata, &c.). To have an a. look, *vultu or oculis amo-
rem proderè or fateri.

AMOROUSLY, amatorie (e. g. amatorie scribere).

AMOROUSNESS, amor (in good sense).—amor
venerens libido; venus (in bad sense: of lustful pas-
sion).

AMORT, tristis, maestus, &c. See *SAD, DEJECTED*.

AMORTIZATION, } Nothing nearer than alienatio.

AMORTIZEMENT, } abalienatio.

AMORTIZE, in perpetuum alienare (C.).

AMOVE, See *REMOVE*.

AMOUNT, v. efficere, also esse.—explere. What
does the whole a. to? quæ summa est? quantum est?
To a. to a great sum, longam summam efficere, or con-
secrere. The whole number amounted to more than 80,000
men, omnis numerus explebat amplius octoginta millia
(*Phil.*). To what does this a. to? id autem quantum
est? (the a. being small). To a. to a. a. to have it
for its result, eo or huc redire (*Ter.* &c.): hunc adeo
eritum habere (have no other result than this: of ac-
tion, &c.). The evil at worst can only a. to a divorce,
incommoditas huc omnis redit, si eveniat discessio
(31)

(*Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 33). *Ath* amounts but to this, tho't
&c., prope qd non ferre longius progreditur, quam ut
&c. If a.'s to the same thing, idem est. per est (C. pro
Muren. 19, 41). If a.'s to the same thing, whether—or,
nihil interest, utrum—an. The whole argument of his
letter a.'s to this, summa epistolæ hæc est. What he
said amounted to this, exitus vultu orationis (Ces. B. G.
4, 6, *Herzog*).

AMOUNT, s. summa. The whole a., solidum; an
insignificant a., minuta summa or summula.] Ab-
tract of a whole, summa, caput. See *SUM*.

AMOUR, res amatoria. A.'s amores. To have an
a., amori operam dare (*Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 58): to pursue
a.'s, amores sectari.

AMPHIBIOUS, cui aquam terramque incolendi
gemina natura est (*Flor.*). An a. animal, bestia quasi
anceps, in utraq; sede vivens (C. N. D. 1, 37, 103):
animal, cui aquam terramque incolendi gemina natura
est (*Pl.* 1, 3, 6): animal, culus et in terrâ et in humore
vita (*Plin.* 8, 31, 48).] = *Mongrel*. *Vid.*

AMPHIROLOGICAL, amphibolus (Capell.).

AMPHIBIOLOGY, amphibologia, C. (amphibologia,
Charis. Isid.)

AMPHIBOLOUS, amphibolus (Capell.).

AMPHIBRACH, amphibrachys (G. yos).

AMPHIMACER, amphimacerus (or = *ker*).

AMPHIBENA, amphibœna (*Lucan. Plin.*).

AMPHITHEATRE, amphitheatrum (Suet. *Plin.*
Tac. *prop.* et *fig.*). To present somewhat of the appear-
ance of an a., velut amphitheatri or theatri effigere
speciem (see *Hirt. B. Afr.* 37).

AMPHITHEATRICAL, amphitheatralis.

AMPLE, amplius.—laxus (not narrow; roomy).—
spacious (roomy, spacious).—capax (able to hold much).
—Often by satis: e. g. ample reason, satis causæ: also
gravis causâ. An a. parrison, abunde magnam præ-
sidium.] *Liberal*, &c., benignus.] *Full* (as in
'an ample narrative'), copiosus, verbusus, longus.
See *GREAT*.

AMPLENESS, amplitudo. laxitas. capacitas.

AMPLIATE, ampliare.

AMPLIATION, amplificatio (ampliation is 'adjoin-
ment': but in *Ter.* = amplificatio).

AMPLIFICATE, amplificare.

AMPLIFICATION, amplificatio (= 'enlargement',
and also as i. i. of *Rhetoric*, exaggerating representa-
tion).

AMPLIFIER, amplificator, C. (sem. —atrix).

AMPLIFY, amplificare (= 'enlarge', and also 'set
off by rhetorical exaggeration'). Also dilatate (as im-
perium, gloriam)—propagare or proferre (qd. fines ca-
rei, &c.).—augère.—multiplicare. See *ENLARGE, IN-
CREASE*.] *Exaggerate rhetorically*, amplificare.
verbis exaggerare.—multiplicare verbis (represent as
more numerous than they really are: e. g. copias).—
verbis augère. in majus (verbis) extollere.—in falsum
augère (*Tac.*).

AMPLITUDE. See *AMPLENESS*.

AMPLY, ample.—copiose. large.—satis. abunde.

AMPUTATE, amputare (membra, C.). See *CUT OFF*.

AMPUTATION, amputatio (not found, I believe, of
limbs: but as amputare is, it may probably be used.
desectio, resectio are general terms).

AMULET, amuletum. phylacterium (siv. age and
late).

AMUSE, oblectare (to supply a pleasant occupation;
to amuse, whether by things or words).—delectare (to
delight). To a. oneself with a. a., ne delectare qâ re.
delectari qâ re (e. g. libris): se oblectare qâ re (e. g.
ludis). The play a.'s the people (fabula oblectat popu-
lum). To be a. d., oblectari qâ re. oblectari et duci qâ
re. delectatione causâ rei duci: voluptatem ex qâ re ca-
pere, percipere, habère.] *Draw a man on* (with
hopes, promises, &c.), extrahere qm (v. L. 23, and 31).
—qm variis frustrationibus differre, or variis dilatio-
nibus frustrare; qm per frustrationem differre.—qm
eludere atque extrahere.—lactare qm et spe falsâ pro-
ducere (*Ter.*).

AMUSEMENT, oblectatio (a. = a relative pleasure).
—delectatio (delight: a positive pleasure). For the sake
or purpose of a., delectationis causâ, animi causâ, vo-
luptatis causâ; animi voluptatisque causâ. To indulge
in some relaxation and a., se jucunditati dare et ani-
mum relaxare. To lighten toil, labour, &c., by inter-
vals of a., studia voluptativis condire. To find a. in
a. a., delectari, oblectari qâ re; qâ re oblectari et duci;

1 In such a sentence as is given in Johnson: 'the
errors of aged men amount but to this, that more
might have been done or sooner.'

delectatione es rei duci. || *Amusement as thing, oblectamentum. delectamentum (Ter. C.).*

AN. See A.

ANABAPTISM, *anabaptismus (ἀναβαπτισμός).

ANABAPTIST, *anabaptista (ἀναβαπτιστής).

ANACHRONISM, *peccatum in temporis ratione. *To be guilty of an a., *a verā temporis ratione aberrare. *non servare ordinem temporum.*

ANAGRAM, *anagramma, τίς (ἀνάγραμμα, ανος).

ANALECTA, *analecta (pl.).

ANALOGICAL, analogicus (Gell.).

ANALOGOUS, analogus (Farr.). — similis (like, generally).

ANALOGY, analogia, — proportio (Farr. C.). — similitudo (likeness, generally).

ANALYSIS, explicatio; explicatio et enodatio; expositio. *A chemical a., *analysis chemica. To make such an a., *ad principia reducere; *in elementa reducere.*

ANALYZE, explicare; explicare et enodare; quasi in membra discerpere. (*In grammar*) to a. words, *notare singula verba; *syllabas resolvere.

ANAPÆST, anapestus.

ANAPHORA, anaphōra (Donat. Charis. Diom.).

ANARCHICAL, *An a. state, *civitas in quā libido multitudinis pro legibus est; respublica quæ multitudinis arbitrio agitur (aff. S. Jug. 41, 3).*

ANARCHY, *effrenata multitudinis licentia; *leges solute.

ANATHEMA, anathēma, atis (Eccl. August.). — excommunicatio (Eccl.). — sacrificiorum interdictio. *To pronounce an a. agi aby, qm anathematizare, excommunicare (Eccl.). — qm sacrificia interdicere (see Cæs. B. G. 6, 13) — also devovere qm (to pronounce a formal curse on aby: opp. rescare. Aquæ et ignis interdictio can only be applied to that kind of Roman banishment).*

ANATHEMATIZE. See 'to pronounce an ANATHEMA.'

ANATOCISM, anatocismus (C. ἀνατοκισμός).

ANATOMICAL, anatomicus (late). *The a. school, thesaurum anatomicum (as building).*

ANATOMIST, anatomicus (late); *corporum sector.

ANATOMIZE, incidere corpus mortui, ejusque viscera et intestina scrutari (Cels. pref.): rescindere artus cadaveris (Sen.); insecare aperireque humana corpora (of an anatomist. Gell.).

ANATOMY, sectio corporum (as action) — anatomia, or anatomica, anatomice (Cæc. Macrobr.).

ANCESTOR, generis or gentis auctor (the founder of a race or family). — unus majorum (one of one's ancestors). — avus (grandfather: poet. forefather). || *Ancestors, majores, priores, patres.* — generis or gentis auctores (of the founders of the race or family).

ANCESTRAL, avitus; proavitus. *A. pride, naturalis nobilitas superba. patriæ spiritus.*

ANCESTRY, ortus, genus, stirps. *Of noble a., nobilis genere natus; nobilis, haud obscuro loco natus (poet. splendidis natalibus ortus). The pride of a. See ANCESTRAL.*

ANCHOR, ancōra (poet. also νῆα. of a main-stay, &c.). — ora (the cable by which a ship was fastened to the shore). *To cast a., ancoram jacere. The a. holds, takes hold, ancōra substatit or sidit. To lie or ride at a., consistere in ancoris or ad ancoras. stare in ancoris (L.): navem in ancoris tenere, or in statione habere (of a pilot or crew: of whom was also said, in ancoris commorari or expectare; the last with dum). To weigh a., ancoram or ancoras tollere (αἰσπερ τὰς ἀγκύρας): oram solvere (but ancoras solvere, Cic. I. H. 1, 13. is unusual: ancoras vellere occurs in a doubtful passage, Liv. 22); solvere a terrā, or solvere only (navem understand: like λῆναι). || Fig. To anchor on aliquid, captare, appetere, concupiscere qd.*

ANCHOR, v. INTRANS. constituere navem. consistere in ancoris or ad ancoras (to lie or ride at anchor). See the preceding word. — TRANS. navem deligare ad an-oras: a. fect. classim supprimere (Nep.).

ANCHOR-HOLD, fig. = security, ancōra (poet. Fabius ancōra ultima erat fessis. Sil. Ital.). — spes (hope).

ANCHORAGE, *fundus ubi ancōra sidere potest. *A good a., *egregius ad tenendas ancoras fundus or locus. — locus consistendi: statio (place where ships are anchored). || Money paid for anchoring, *vegetigal ancōrale.*

ANCHORET, } homo solitarius. — eremita. anachorite, } choreta. *To lead the life of an a., vitam solitariam agere.*

ANCHOVY, *clupea encrasicolus (Linn.). — Sarda (32)

was a kind of tunny. || *Anchorv-salad, acetarium encrasicollum.*

ANCIENT, vetus (opp. novus: what has existed for a long time, whether we are speaking in praise or blame). — vetustus (old, as an epithet of praise). *The comp. vetustior is also regularly used as comp. to vetus).* — antiquus. *Very a., perantiquus (existing in old times: παλαιός, opp. recens). JN. vetus et antiquus. — priscus (old, primitive: as a solemn word conveying the accessory notion of the sacred respect due to antiquity: ὑρχαίος. Cæsar had the same meaning, but was obsolete in the time of the best prose-writers). JN. priscus et vetustus; vetus et priscus; priscus et antiquus. — prietinus (existing at a former time: whereas ant., prisc. denote a time long past). — vetulus (of a person considerably advanced in years). — veteratus, more commonly inveteratus (having obtained a firm hold by reason of its age: e. g. Invet. ulcus; malum. amicitia). — antiquo artificio factus, antiqui operis (made long ago: of works of art). — obsoletus (gone by, out of fashion). JN. antiquus et obsoletus. || The a. writers, antiqui scriptores (inasmuch as they flourished at a distant age): veteres (inasmuch as they have influenced mankind for 2000 years). An a. family, genus antiquum: a. customs, prietini mores: a. severity, prisca severitas: an a. and hereditary custom, mos a patribus acceptus: a. rites or usages, caerimonie a vetustate acceptæ: a. institutions, vetera et prisca instituta: the a. constitution, prisca reipublice forma: a pattern of a. integrity, priscae probitatis et fidel exemplar; homo antiqua virtute et fide: an a. history, historia vetus et antiqua. A. days, i. e. the good old time, vetus or prior ætas. To put aliquid on its a. footing, qd in pristinum restituere. || The a. ancients, veteres; antiqui; prisca, also priores, superiores: if = our forefathers, majores. See OLD.*

ANCIENT, subst. || Flag of a ship, insigne navis (vid. Cæs. B. C. 2, 6). — vexillum (as the sign for attacking). See FLAG. || Flag-bearer, signifer. vexillarius (not vexillifer).

ANCIENTLY, olim. — quondam (once, formerly: opp. nunc). antea, antehac (antea before that time: antehac before this time). — antiquitus (in ancient days). — patrum or majorum memoriā (in our fathers' times).

ANCIENTNESS. See ANTIQUITY.

ANCIENTRY, generis antiquitas.

ANGLE, talus. Reaching to the a.'s, talaris (e. g. tunica).

AND, et (= kai: joins words and notions, each of which is considered independently, and as of equal importance). — atque, ac (add what is of somewhat more importance: ac not before vowels or h: very seldom before g. C. Fam. 12, 7) — que (= et: joins a word closely to another as an appendage to it). 'And' at the beginning of indignant questions is et (et quinquam dubitabit, &c. ?) || AND is often untranslated: 1) when it unites single notions of the following kind: a) in certain combinations of frequent occurrence: e. g. 'horse and man,' equi viri: 'men and women,' viri mulieres. So ventis remis, &c. b) Before the last term of an enumeration, when the preceding terms are not connected by 'and.' 'Our country was preserved by my labours, counsels, and dangers,' patria laboribus, consiliis, periculis meis servata est. 'There were present Greeks, Romans, and others,' aderant Græci, Romani, alii. 2) The particle 'and' is, however, inserted before the last term of an enumeration, it being omitted before the others, when that expresses the whole class, to which the preceding terms belong. c) Between the names of consuls it is sometimes omitted. 2) When 'and' connects whole sentences. In English we often connect by 'and' sentences that relate to different times, or the latter of which is a consequence of the former, or describes a subsequent action of a person mentioned in the former. Such sentences are in Latin either, a) connected by the rel. qui: e. g. 'a messenger came and announced,' venit nuntius, qui nuntiabat: or, b) the subordinate sentence is turned into a participial clause: 'he came forward and spoke thus,' in medium prodians hæc locutus est: 'he left the city and retired to his country house,' urbe relicta in villam se recepit: or, c) causal particles are used, when statements stand to each other in the relation of cause and effect, occasion and consequent action, &c.: e. g. 'Xanthippus was sent to aid the Carthaginians, and defended himself bravely,' Xanthippus, quum Carthaginiensibus auxilio misus esset, fortiter se defendit. 'I saw him, and immediately recognized him,' postquam eum aspexi, illico cognovi. || AND SO; AND ACCORDINGLY: itaque, ite que only (to intimate the rapid succession of the second

conf. || **AND AS IT WERE**, et quasi, or less emly tanquam inerer atque (ac) quasi or tanquam, Stüren-berg. || **AND ALSO**, et—quoque (e. g. et sarmenta quoque in merce sunt)—nec non (to connect sentences: they should stand separately. They are not used in the best prose to connect two nouns like a simple *et*). If two adjectives or other attributions are spoken of *et* nouns, 'and also' is translated by idemque, et idem (e. g. musicus idemque philosophus). || **AND YET**, et tamen; atque (at the beginning of a sentence). || **AND THAT**, et, isae: if 'and that' relates to a verb or to a whole sentence, idque should be used (negotium magnum est navigare, idque mense Quintili). || **AND NOT**, nec or neque; et nō; ac non (nec or neque when the negative refers to the whole of the second sentence: et non or ac non, when it belongs more particularly to a single word or notion in it or when the 'and' is very emphatic. ac non only when the notion in the second clause corrects, or is opposed to, a notion in the first: e. g. 'we must use reason, and not follow the distorted rule of custom,' adhibenda est ratio, nec utendum pravissima consuetudinis regula: 'it would be tedious and is not necessary to relate,' longum est et non necessarium commemorare. 'I would write to you at greater length, if the thing needed words, and did not speak for itself,' pluribus verbis ad te scriberem, si res verba desideraret, ac non pro se ipsa loqueretur). — **IN A** in a sentence as, 'it is A and not B,' it would be quite wrong to express the 'and' in Latin: e. g. tuā culpā factum est, non meā (not tuā culpā factum est, et non meā). || **AND NOT RATHER**, ac non or ac non potius. || **AND NOTHING**, and nothing; AND NEVER, ne, nec quicquam, nec quidquam, nec umquam, if the negative belongs to the whole sentence; et nemo, et nihil, et numquam, when the negative belongs to the single word. || In sentences of parallel construction, e. g. 'A does this, and B does that,' &c., the 'and' should be translated by autem, which is a weak adverbial particle: e. g. voluptates impellere, quo velit; unde autem velit, deducere.—versutus eos appello, quorum mens ceteris versatur, callidos autem, quorum mens—usu comestuit.

ANDROGYNOUS, androgynus, f. (C. subst.): fem. androgynus. See HERMAPHRODITE.

ANECDOTE, fabula, fabella—narrationem (a pleasant historical narrative).—facete, helle nictum, or dictum only (ιστορημα, bon mori)—salse dictum, dictum of a comic kind).

ANEMOMETER, "aerometrum.—"anemometrum. **ANEMONE**, anemone.

ANEW, denuo (rare except in Plauti Ter.—when *res* had ceased begins again: νεωθεν ἐκ καριν).—de or ab integro (Post-aug. also ex integro: when what had quite ended or disappeared begins again to exist fm the same causes as before: ἐξ ἰσχυρῶν).—ANEW is often expressed by re in composition: seditio recrudescit (breaks out again).

ANFRACTUOUS, anfractus habens.—currents in ambiguum.—sinuatus.

ANFRACTURE, anfractus, ūs.

ANGEL, angelus, minister ac nuncius Dei (Eccl.).—You come like an a. fm heaven, venis de celo missus.—My A. I mean delight! mea voluptas! mea festivitas (anacrisis); mea anima (vita)—all in the Comic writers.

ANGEL, as adj. } angelicus.—celestis, divinus.

ANGELIC, } —eximius, incomparabilis.

ANGELICAL, }

ANGEL SHOT, "globus catenatus.

ANGER, ira.—iracundia (of the habit of anger, propensity to a: also of a violent outbreak of this passionate temper).—bills (prop. the gilt: hence melon. venging and irritating displeasure; the feeling rather than the outward manifestation).—stomachum (prop. the stomach as the seat of anger fm the overflow of the gut into it: hence melon. for anger, passion).—Indignatio (anger arising fm indignation, and therefore exalted respect).—exacerbentia (= ira nascens: the warring anger). Aty's violent a., ira et rabies ca. The a. of the gods, ira celestias. For a., prae ira or iracundia: in a., per iram; iratus:—cum ira irato animo; ira victus. To be a., iratum fieri; irritari:—ira incendi, exardescere; ira or iracundia ardere (to be inflamed with a.). To excite aty's a., qm iratum reddere; iram, bilem, or stomachum ci movere; bilem ci commovere (C.); qm or ca iram irritare. To be under the influence of a., ira teneri: to give the reins to a., to surrender oneself to a., iracundiam parere: not to be able to restrain one's a., iram non potenter eacae: to give vent to one's a. in tears, iram or bilem per lacrimas effundere: to vomit forth, or discharge one's a. agat

aby, iram evomere in qm; stomachum in qm erumpere. to lay aside one's a., iram misam facere; iram di- or o-mittere: his a. cools, ira defervescit, deflagrat. Prone to a., iracundus; ad iram proclivis; praepens in iram.

ANGER, v. facere qm iratum; irritare qm or ca iram. stomachum ci facere or movere; indignationem ci movere; bilem ci movere or commovere.—pungere qm (to sting a man).—offendere qm (to annoy: of persons or things).—exacerbare qm (to make him bitter agat aby).—egre facere ci (Plaut. Ter.). || To be angered, &c. See ANGRY.

ANGLE, f. Mathematical angle, angulus.—A right a., angulus rectus; angulus ad normam respondens. An obtuse a., angulus obtusus or hebes. An acute a., angulus acutus. The a. of the eyes, angulus oculorum. Full of a.'s, angulosus (t. t. Plin.). A little a., angellus (Lucr.). || Instrument for fishing. The nearest term is hamus; hamus piscarius (the hook; opp. to meta, &c.), or arundo (rod).

ANGLE, v. hamo piscari.—hamo pisces capere.—arundine pisces captare (with a rod. O. Met. 8, 217).—IMPR. || To fish for aly, captare, accipere qm.

ANGLER, piscator (g. t.).—Qui hamo piscatur; qui arundine captat pisces, &c. See TO ANGLE.

ANGLE-MOD, arundo.

ANGELICISM, "prophetas Britannici sermonia.

ANGOUR, angor.

ANGRILY, irate.—irato animo.—iracunde. To look

a. at aby, iratis oculis or truci vultu qm intueri.

ANGRY, iratus (angry: also of things that betray a person's a.: e. g. oculi): with aby, ci.—ira plenus (full of wrath: of persons).—ira incensus or accensus or incitatus or flagrans. iracundiā inflammatus (inflamed with a.: of high degrees of passion).—minax. trux (threatening, wild, fierce: of looks, &c.).—|| To be angry, iratum esse; with or agat aby, iratum or offensum esse ci. He is a with me, illum iratum habeo. They are a. with each other, ira inter eos interest. To grow a., irasci, iratum fieri; indignari; stomachari; ira incendi or exacerbari or exardescere. iracundiā exardescere, inflammi, efferi.—To make aby a., facere qm iratum; irritare qm or ca iram. exacerbare qm. To make aby a. agat aby, qm facere ci iratum. I am a. at aly, qd mihi stomacho est; qd egre tero (in Com. qd mihi or meo animo egre est); qd mihi molestum est; qd me pungit; qd me inale habet. I felt more a. about it than Quintus himself; hæc mihi majori stomacho, quam ipsi Quinto fuerunt. || To be angry (of wounds), inflammi.

ANGUISH, angor.—anxietas.—stimuli doloris. To suffer a., angli: about aly, animo ang de qd re: about aby, angorem capere pro qo. To suffer great a., angore confici, æstuarè; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angli intimis sensibus. To be tortured with a., angore cruciari.

ANGULAR, angularis (having angles).—angulatus (formed with angles).—angulosus (having many angles).

ANGULARITY, angul. e. g. from its a., ex eo, quod angulatum or angulosum est.

ANGULARNESS, See ANGULARITY.

ANGULATED, angulatus.

ANGULOSITY, See ANGULARITY.

ANGULOUS, angulosus.

ANGUST, See NARROW.

ANGUSTATION, angul. with angustare (Plin.).

ANELATION, anhelatio (Plin.).

ANIGHTS, nocte. noctu. nocturno tempore.

ANILENESS, } anilitas (Catull.).

ANILITY, }

ANIMADVERSION, f. Reproof, censure, animadversio. To escape a., animadversionem effugere (C.). See REPROOF. f. Punishment, animadversio (in qm). Jm. animadversio et castigatio. The censor's or dictator's a.'s animadversiones censorie, dictatorie. See PUNISHMENT. f. Perception, animadversio. See PERCEPTION.

ANIMADVERT, f. Censure or punish a fault, animadvertere qd: upon a person, animadvertere in qm. **ANIMADVERTER**, animadversor (e. g. vitiorum).

ANIMAL, animal, animans (any living creature; animal, as belonging by nature to the class of living creatures; animans, as being now alive. The gen. of animans is determined by the subject of which it is supposed to be irrational; hence pl. animantia or animantes).

—bestia (irrational animal; opp. homo).—belua (a great unwieldy animal; as elephant, lion, tiger; white, and other sea-monsters. In C. 2 N. D. 12, 9, for bestia).—pecus, ūdis, f. (domestic animals)—bullock, sheep, &c.; opp. belua, fera). A wild a., bestia fera or fera only (opp. cileur or pecus).—belua fera (of one of the

class described under belua, living in a wild state; opp. pecus.—*belua silvestris* (opp. *belua agrestis, dwelling in forests*). To paint a's very well, prosperire bestias exprimere (aft. *Plin.* 35, 11, 40, § 133). The a. creation, genus animalium or bestiarum; genus animantium; animalia. || *A stupid animal, pecus* (lids).

ANIMAL, as adj. animalis (endowed with life). || *Belonging to living creatures: by gen. animantium. A. Are. ignis, qui est in corporibus animantium. A. life, vita, quæ spiritu et corpore continetur. || Peculiar to the brute creation: by gen. beluarum or pecudum (beluinus, bestialis not found in classical prose: e. g. a. instinct, beluarum or pecudum ritus).—IMPR. gross, sensual, &c.: by gen. corpora. A. pleasures, iusta, &c., corporis voluptates, libidines.*

ANIMALCULE, bestiola (animalculum is without any old authority).—very small a's, immensæ subtilitatis animalia.

ANIMATE, || *Make alive, &c., animare. || Incite, &c., excitare, incitare (excite, incite).—incendere (to set a man on fire).—injicere ci qd (e. g. hope, eagerness to fight, &c.).—implere qm qâ re (to fill aby with atqg).—erigere qm in or ad spem (of filling him with hope).—cs studium incitare: cs animum erigere, &c.—To be animated, acriorem fieri, &c.*

ANIMATE, adj. animatus, animans, animalis. See ANIMAL, adj.

ANIMATED, || *Endowed with life, animatus; animans; animalis. || Lively, vigorous, vividus, vegetus. alacer ad qd. || As particip. incensus qâ re (amore, officio, &c.).—implutus qâ re (e. g. spe animoque).*

ANIMATION, *crcl. e. g. by gen. animandi, &c. (animatio, Tertull. &c. in C. melon). || Liveliness, vis, gravitas, vehementia (all three of a in speaking).—alacritas, &c.*

ANIMATIVE, vitalis (promoting or containing life: e. g. vitalis vis).—in vivum calorem revocans (poet. O. Met. 4, 247).

ANIMATOR, *crcl. (animator, Tertull. &c.).*

ANIMOSITY, odium, invidia, simultas, ira. [SYN. HATRED.] To feel, cherish, entertain a. agst aby, odissæ qm. odium in qm habere or gerere. ci invidere, in similitate esse cum qo. He entertains a feeling of bitter a. agst aby, acerbissimum est cs odium in qm. To conceive a. agst aby, odium in qm concipere, or erga qm suscipere.—Look for other phrases in HATRED.

ANISE, anisum (Pimpinella anisum. Linn.).

ANKER, *amphora dimidiata.

ANKLE, talus. Reaching to the a's, talaris (e. g. tunica).

ANNALIST, annalium scriptor.

ANNALS, annales. The a's of history, historiarum monumenta.

ANNATS, primitiæ (first-fruits of atqg).

ANNEAL, vitrum coloribus pingere; vitro picturam inuere. The art of annealing, ars vitrum coloribus pingendi ac picturam inuendi (aft. *Plin.* 35, 11, 41).

ANNEC, annexere, adungere qd ad qd or ci rei.—addere, adjicere, agglutinare—subjicere qd ci rei.—copulare qd cum qâ re.—See ADD.

ANNEC, s. accessus, accessio.—See ADDITION.

ANNEXATION, adjunctio, appositio, accessio, adjectio [SYN. in ADDITION].—annexio (late *Pallad. Mart.*; annexus, ds (*Tac.*).

ANNEXMENT, || See ANNEXATION. || See ADDITION.

ANNIHILABLE, qui deleri potest.

ANNIHILATE, delere (urbem, hostes, &c.).—extinguere (extinguish: spem, &c.).—tollere (remove out of the way).—Sic evertere, subvertere.—Sic DESTROY.—To a. an army, ad interuentionem delere, redigere, adducere or cedere; occidione cedere or occidere. To be annihilated, funditus litirere. totum perire (to perish utterly);—ad interuentionem venire or pervenire (by a pestilence, &c.).

ANNIHILATION, deletio; extinctio.—interitus (death).—excidium (tragic end).

ANNIVERSARY, s. festi dies anniversarii. sacra anniversaria.

ANNIVERSARY, adj. anniversarius (returning every year: annuus is, lasting a year).

ANNOISANCE, See NUISANCE.

ANNOTATE, annotare (e. g. pauca de qâ re). See ANNOTATION.

ANNOTATION, annotatio (i. t. of *Post-Aug. Gram.*).—*scholion (an explanatory note: σχολιον, Græc. in C. Att. 16, 7, 3).—explicatio, interpretatio.—(Nota, properly, the censor's mark, i. c. censura, is defended by

Hand and Weber as having been long used as term. techn.). To write a few a's, pauca annotare (de qâ re): on a book, commentari librum (*Suet. Gram. 2*); commentaria in librum componere (*Gell. 2, 6, 8rg.*).

ANNOTATOR, interpres, explanator (writer of explanatory remarks).—enarrator (a commentator who explains the meaning of a writer). *Ann* Annotator in *Plin.* is one who notes a thing.

ANNOUNCE, nunciare, renunciare (re. pr.—ren. esp. when the announcement is the consequence of a commission, or the repetition of information received).—qm certiore facere de re (give him information about it).—promulgare (to make publicly known).—pronunciare (to proclaim publicly).—obnunciare (to a unpleasant occurrence).—denunciare (to make a threatening announcement).—indicare, significare (by letter, per literas).—docere, edocere qm qd or (less emly) de qâ re (to give a person accurate information about a particular circumstance).—perscribere qd ci or ad qm.—mittere qo or ad qm (to send an announcement by letter or a messenger: with acc. and inf. of mere intelligence; ut, if it is a command). || To announce with a authority, what is to be followed or attended to: imperare (to command).—edicere (to make publicly known by a written or oral proclamation).—proponere (to make known by a public notice).—'Brutus has announced that I may expect Spintner to-day' hodie Spintnerum expecto; misit enim Brutus ad me.—To a. a person, nunciare (qm venturum esse or venire (of a future or approaching arrival respectively); nunciare qm venisse or adesse. nunciare cs adventum (of an actual arrival). To a. a book, librum proponere (if it is in preparation); librum indicare (if it is out: both of the bookseller).

ANNOUNCEMENT, nunciatio, renunciatio, significatio, denunciatio, indicium, promulgatio, pronuntiatio (all as action. See the verbs under ANNOUNCE).

ANNOY, negotium facessere, negotium or molestiam exhibere ci; aby with atqg, obundare qm qâ re (e. g. literis, rogitando): obstrepere ci (e. g. literis).—with entreaties, precibus fatigare qm. molestiam ci afferre; molestiâ qm afficere; ci qâ re molestum or gravem esse.—Sic agitare, exagitare, vexare, commovere, sollicitare, &c. (See VEX.) I fear that I a. you, veror ne tibi gravis sim. This a's me, hoc male me habet: hoc me commovet, pungit. || Injure, damno or detrimento esse, obesse, officere.

ANNOYANCE, molestia.—onus (burden).—cura (anxiety). To cause a. to aby, molestiam ci afferre, exhibere; molestiâ qm afficere: some a., qd aspergere molestiæ (i. e. as a drawback; the other circumstances being of a favorable or happy kind). || A n. annoyance, onus, incommodum. To be an a. to aby, ci esse molestiæ (*Plaut.*), oneri (*L.*), onerare qm (*C.*).

ANNOYER, *crcl. by verbs under ANNOY*, qui ci negotium facessit, &c.

ANNUAL, annuus (lasting a year; taking place throughout the whole year: also annalis. *Varr.*)—anniversarius (returning at the expiration of a year: in this sense annuus is poetical). A. festivals, sacra anniversaria. festi dies anniversarii.

ANNUALLY, quotannis. singulis annis.—in singulos annos (for every year).

ANNUITY, reditus status (statum redditum præstare: *Plin.* Ep. 8, 19, 5).—annua, orum or annua pecunia (q. t. *Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 4. Tac. Ann. 13, 34, 1*).—merces annua (if in payment of services). To settle an a. on aby, annua or annum pecuniam ci statuere, constituere. To pay aby an a., annua ci præbere or præstare. To allow aby an a. of 500,000 sesterces, offerre ci in singulos annos quingenta sestertia; qm quingenis sestertis annuis sustentare. To receive fm the prince an a. of 250,000 sesterces, ducenta quingenta HS annuâ mercede sunt mihi apud principem (of a salary rather than an annuity).

ANNUITANT, *qui annuis or annuâ pecuniâ sustentatur.

ANNUL, tollere (e. pr. of annulling a law, office, law, judgement, &c.).—abolere (v. *hist.*, to a. laws, customs, religion, wils: not found in *Cic.*).—abrogare (by the authority of the people—a law, decree, a magistracy).—inducere (to strike out, cancel: a resolution, decree, contract, &c.).—solvere, dissolvere, resolvere (a custom, friendship, military discipline).—pervertere (overthrow: e. g. rights, justice).—funditus tollere (remove quite away).—delere (blot out; destroy utterly).

ANNULAR, || no exact word. Sic in orbem circ. ANNULARY, || cumactus.—in orbem situatus. [annularis, annularius, mean, relating to a ring: orbicularis, circularis, late.]

ANNULET, annulus (ring).—anellus (dimin.).—

[Round ornament on the capital of a (Doric) pillar, annulus (Vitr.).]—astragulus.

ANNUMERATE, annumerare (C.).

ANNUMERATION, *Crci.* by annumerare (annumeratio, Dig.).

ANNUNCIATE, annunciare (Plin.). See ANNOUNCER.

ANNUNCIATION. See ANNOUNCEMENT. [annuntio, *Lactant.*]

ANODYNE, dolorem sedans, finiens.—anodynos or *as* (Cels. anod. medicamentum). [*ἄν ἰσχύος*, anodynos (Marc. Emp. 25).]

ANOINT, ungere.—ungere.—perungere (all qd qd rei) unguita oblinere.

ANOINTING, unctio. inunctio (*as act.*)—unctura (*with reference to the kind or manner of anointing*).

ANOMALOUS, enormis (irregularly arranged or built: e. g. vicus. T. Post-Aug.).—anomulus (irregular as to declension or conjugation).—*Sis* incompotus, inaequalitas.

ANOMALY, ἀνόμαλῳ (ἀνὸμαλῳ, Varr.).—inæqualitas (Varr.).—inæqualitas (Gell.; all three of declension, conjugation, &c.).—enormitas (irregular arrangement. Q.).—minus apta compositio (*want of symmetry: e. g. in the body*).

ANON, [*Quickly, soon*, confestim, illico, extemplo, statim, continuo. See SOON. *At* sometimes, now and then, interduum. See SOMETIMES.

ANONYMOUS *An a. letter*, literæ sine nomine scriptæ. *A. poemæ*, carmina incertis auctoribus vulgata. *A. verses*, sine auctore versus. *An a. writing or book*, libellus sine auctore.—*sine* auctoris nomine emissus.

ANONYMOUSLY, sine nomine; sine auctore; incerto auctore.

ANOREXY, ἀνορεξία, ut Græco verbo utar.—fastidium cibi expressus more: i. e. positive loathing.

ANOTHER, alius.—alter (another of two: alter must also be used when another is indefinite, but the action is done to or with but one other person: e. g. si cum altero contrahas, exitium alteri parare).—diversus (= different). *A. person's*, another's, alienus (e. g. alienum puerum pro suo tollere). In such expressions as 'another Cato', &c., alter or novus (e. g. alter Hannibal: novus Camillus. alius not till silv. æge). *A. world*, orbis alienus (Plin. i. e. another, strange, and virtually different, world). To adopt another plan, consilium mutare. [*At a time*, alias; alio tempore. *At a place*, alibi (in this sense alias once in C. Att. 16, 11, 7). To a place, alio. In a manner, aliter. But more of this a. time, sed hæc alias pluribus. ONE ANOTHER, alius alii, or alium, or (if there are two only) alter alteri, or alterum (i. e. one to the other; or one—the other).—inter se (or, if the nom. is 'we', 'you', inter nos, inter vos; when the predicate is spoken of a person or persons expressed in the nom. or acc. in that sentence: seldom in any other case).—*Ubi* Osa. 'We know one another' is, novimus nos or novimus nos inter nos: but 'they know one another' is never novimus se (which is, 'to know themselves') or novimus se inter se. To fear one another, timere inter se.—Inter ipsos, inter se, are even its joined attributively to substantives: e. g. ad hesitations atomorum inter se.—Inter ipsos (when there is an opposition, expressed or implied, between the subjects spoken of and others) Fidelity to one a., fides inter ipsos (Suet.). So societas hominum inter ipsos (C.).—mutuo (mutually, reciprocally: invicem is uncl. in this sense, and vicissim has no such meaning).—ultra et citro, ultra citroque. ultra citro (= ab utraque parte. *Ubi* ultra citro is Post-Aug.). To love one a., amare inter se. inter se diligere (invicem or mutuo diligere are post-cl.: vicissim diligere, founded on a misapprehension of C. Lat. 9, 30, is wrong). To look at one a., inter se aspicere. [*One a. after another*, deinceps. See EACH other.

ANSWER, respondere, to althg, ad qd or ci rei (prop. by word of mouth: opp. rescribere; then by word of mouth, or by letter).—respondum dare, edere, reddere (to give an a.).—rescribere, to althg, ad qd or ci rei (to give a written a. to a written question).—excipere qm or ca sermonem (to take up the discourse: it can only imply that an a. is given to the preceding one). To a, an objection, referre, reponere. respondere contra qd. id quod opponitur refutare. respondere de jure. respondere (to a. legal questions whenever applied to: of jurists). respondere, se defendere, se purgare (to a. an accusation: criminibus respondere). To a. a question or questions, respondere ad interrogata (rogata) or ad ea, quæ quesita sunt: not to a., non respondere. tacere. obmutescere: to a. nothing, nullum responsum dare, nullum verbum respondere, omnino nihil

respondere: to answer boldly, fiercely, &c., fortiter, audacter, ferociter respondere: to a. courteously (by letter), rescribere humanissime. It is easy to a. this, hujus rei faciliè et promptè est responsio. [*To answer aby again*, respondere ei. obliquit ci.—par pari respondere dicto (to give him as good as he brings. Plant.). [*To answer (= be accountable) for althg*, rationem reddere ca rei or de qd re. [*To answer for (= be surety for) aby or althg*, intercedere pro qd (also intercedere pecuniam pro qd: to be his surety by consenting to forfeit a sum of money if he does not perform the thing in question):—præstare qm, qd or de re (to be surety, to a. for, in a wider sense).—spondere, fidem interponere pro qd. vadem fieri ejus sistedi (to a. for aby's appearance).—prædum fieri pro qd and ca rei; obaldem ca rei fieri.—also vadem se dare ci pro qd. (SYN. IN SURTRY.) I will a. for it, that, præstabo with acc. and inf. [*To answer to one's name*, ad nomen respondere; vocatum (particip.) respondere. [*Correspond to, suit with*, respondere ei rei, or absol.—ex altera parte ci rei respondere (to be its counterpart).—concipere, congruere, convenire. (SYN. IN AGREE.) To a. men's expectations, opinioni hominum respondere. The event does not a. his expectations, eventus ci non respondet ad spem; res longe aliter, ac quis ratus erat (or speraverat), evenit. There is no Latin word which a's more nearly to the Greek ὁμολογέω than voluptas, nullum verbum inveniri potest, quod magis idem declarat Latine, quod Græce ὁμολογέω, quam declarat voluptas. To a. the demands or claims of one's creditors, creditoribus satisfacere: creditores absolvere or dimittere (Gierig. Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 2). To a. aby's expectation, expectationem ca explere; respondere ca expectationi (opp. decipere ca expectationem, not to a., &c.). [*To answer for (= serve for) althg*, pro qd re esse or esse posse.—ci rei or ad qm rem utile esse (of being useful for a purpose). *Sis* utile esse ad qd.—Idoneum esse ad qd, or bonum esse ci rei or ad qd. [*To succeed*, respondere (e. g. qd... quod non ubique fortasse, sed sæpius tamen etiam respondet, Cels. Pref.). See SUCCEED. [*To succeed well*, prospere cedere, prospere or bene or pulchre procedere; prospere succedere, or succedere only. [*An answer like an echo*, resonare (gloria virtuti resonat tamquam imago. C.). [*A ship does not a. to the helm*, non habilis est gubernaculo (Vell.); impatiens est gubernaculi (Curt.).

ANSWER, s. responsio, responsum (g. t.: the former in Q. a refutation; the latter, also the a. of an oracle).—defensio. excusatio. purgatio (reply to a charge).—oraculum. sors oraculi (oracular response).—rescriptum (written reply of a prince: silv. æge). An a. given to oneself to a question put by oneself (of an orator), sibi ipsi responsio, subjectio (ἀποκρίσις). A. to an objection that might be made, antecaputatio. præsumptio (ἀπολογία). Sharp, witty a's, acute responsa. [*To give an a. See To ANSWER. To receive an a.*, responsum ferre, auferre. I receive an a. to my letter, meis literis respondetur or rescribitur. I got for a., responsum mihi est; responsum datum est. To bring back an a., responsum referre, renuciare.

ANSWERABLE, consentaneus, convenienti or congruens (all three ci rei).—accommodatus ad qd.—aptus ci rei.—*Un*. aptus consentaneusque ci rei. To be a. to althg, congruere, convenire, convenientem, aptum consentaneumque esse ci rei. Not to be a. to althg, alienum esse re or a. re. Althg a. to another, res ci rei simillima (very like), compar (quite like); ex altera parte respondens (correspondent; its counterpart). [*Accountable*, &c., ci ratio reddenda est (he must account for it). To be a. for althg, qd præstare. I am a. for it, mihi res præstata est. To make oneself a. for althg, qd in se recipere (take it on oneself). [*Admitting of a satisfactory answer*, quod excusari potest (which can be justified).—cujus rei ratio reddi potest) of which an excusatory account can be given).

ANSWERABLY, convenienter, congruenter ci rei, apte ad qd.

ANSWERER, qui ci respondet, &c. [*One who replies to another in a controversy*, qui contra dicit; qui contra disputat.

ANT, formica. A little a., formica parvula (+); formicula. Over run with a's, formicosus. An a's egg, ovum formice.

ANT BEAR, Myrmecophaga.

ANT-HILL, formicarum cuculus (Plin. 11, 31, 36).—formicetum is without old authority (K. and F. quote Appul.).

ANTAGONIST, adversarius (g. t.). See ADVER-

SART. | *An a. muscle*, *musculus ci musculo adversus ei contrarius.

ANTALGIC, *dolorem sedans, finiens.*
 ANTANACLASIS, in RHEAT. ἀντανάκλασις, ut Græco verbo utar (—cul [ἄντανόμασις] confinis est ἀντανάκλασις, ejusdem verbi contraria significatio. Q. 9, 3, 68).

ANTAPORETIC. *An a. remedy or medicine, remedium adversus morbum, quem apoplexin vocant.*
 ANTARCTIC, ἀνταρκτικός (Farr.): antarcticus (Ilggin. Arrut.).

ANTECEDERE, antecēdri. antecedere.—præire, prægredi.

ANTECEDENCE, antecessio (C.).

ANTECEDENT, antecedens, præcedens.—prior, superior (former: not præteritus).

ANTECEDENTLY, antea. *A. to althg, ante qd.*

ANTECHAMBER, amphithalamus (ἀμφιθάλαμος, Vitr. 6, 7 [10], 2, ed. Schneid.: others read antithalamus)—proccitor (an ante-room to a bed-chamber where slaves used to wait: προκοκτὶν in Farr. R. R.).—vestibulum (open space before a Roman house, where those who had business there, waited: in vestibulo ædium opperiri salutationem Cæsar). To be on guard in the Emperor's a. excubias circa cubiculum Principis agere (Suet.).

ANTECHAPEL, pronæus (πρόναος).

ANTECURSOR, antecursor.

ANTEDATE, v. i. e. take before the proper time, qd præciperet or præsumere.

ANTEDILUVIAN, *qui ante inundationem illam terrarum vixit, fuit, &c. | *Old, primitive, vetus, antiquus, prisca, &c.* | *Old-fashioned, antiquus et obsoletus, obsoletus, exoletus.*

ANTELOPE, *antelope (Linn.).

ANTEMERIDIAN, antemeridianus.

ANTEMUNDANE, *qui ante mundum conditum or edificatum fuit.

ANTENNA, *antenna, quæ dicitur.

ANTEPAST, præsumptio cs rei (Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 11). [Not præsensio, which is mental anticipation.]

ANTERIOR, antecedens, præcedens.—prior, superior (former: for former in point of time, præteritus is quite wrong).—[anterior is late: Amnian., Symm., Sulpio. Sever.]

ANTE-ROOM. See ANTECHAMBER.

ANTHEM, *canticum Ecclesiasticum.

ANTHOLOGY, anthologia, orum (Plin. 21, 3, 9).

ANTHONY'S-FIRE, erysipēlas, Ktla (ἐρυσιπέλας).

ANTHRAX (in medicine), anthrax (Æm. Macr.).—carbunculus.—anthracis (Plin.): anthracis (Solin.).

ANTHROPOMORPHITES (a sect of schismatics), anthropomorphitæ (August.).

ANTHROPOPHAGI, anthropophāgi (Plin.).

ANTHYPOPHORA (fig. in rhetoric), anthyphōra (Sew.). Quintil. writes it in Greek characters.

ANTI-ACID. See ALKALI.

ANTIC. No corresponding word. Sic vultus distortus, or Crcl. by os distortore (if grimaces are meant). | *As person.* See BUFFOON.

ANTICHAMBER. See ANTECHAMBER.

ANTICHRIST, antichristus (Ecc.).

ANTICIPATE, anticipare (e. g. molestiam, C.: also, to form a notion beforehand).—quasi anticipare (to do before the proper time: e. g. ludos, Suet. Claud. 21).—præcipere (e. g. gaudia. spem. victoriam. consilia hostium. victoriam animo).—præsumere (e. g. officia heredum. Plin.—gaudium, lætiam. Plin.—futura. Sen.—bellum esse. Virg.—qd cogitatione. Plin.).—occupare (præsent; foretell; do first: rates. Ov.—ortum sola. Curt.).

ANTICIPATION, anticipatio (a notion, the truth of which we anticipate, before it is proved:—'antecepta animo rei quædam informatio'. C. πρόληψις)—præsumptio (anticipated enjoyment).—| RHEAT. anticipatio (the answering of an anticipated objection), anticipatio, ante occupatio.—præsumptio.

ANTIDOTE, antidōtum antidōtus or antidōtos, f. (Cels. Phadr. Quint. Antidorov.)—alexipharmacum (only Plin. 21, 20, 84).—remedium cs rei, ad qd.—contra qd (Plin.).

ANTIMONY, stibi (στίβι), or stimmi (στίμμι), or, Latinised, stibium.—*Antimonium (C. 1.).

ANTINOMIAN, an, antinōmus (used by the Lutheran 'Formula Concordie').

ANTIPATHY, discordia rerum. repugnantis rerum (contrariety of nature and qualities. Plin. also uses antipathia, ἀντιπάθεια).—odium.—fuga.—aversans et repugnans natura (natural feeling of dislike: these three imply of persons).—naturale bellum (C. of the conse-

quence of a natural a. between animals: est ci cum qo). To feel an a. agsi althg, abhorrere a re—aversari qd.—qd spernere, aspernari. Juv. aspernari ac respicere qd.—fustidire qm or qd (feel disgust, or loathing). To entertain an a. agsi aby, animorum contentione a qo discrepare: to feel a great a. agsi althg, magnum odium cs rei me capiti. There is a great a. between two things, res quædam pervicaci odio dissident.

ANTIPODE, qui conversi inter se pedibus stant (with relation to each other. Plin. 2, 65, 65). Our a's, qui adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, quos ἀντιπόδας vocant (C. Acad. 2, 39, 123); qui adversa nobis urunt vestigia (C. Soma. Scip. 6, in.).—qui sunt contrarii vestigia nostra (Lact.).—In the silo. age, antipōda, antichthōnes (ἀντιπόδες, ἀντιχθόνες).

ANTIPOPE, *antipapa.

ANTIQUARIAN. A. researches, studies, *antiquitatis investigatio or studium. *antiquarium literarum studia.

ANTIQUARY, rerum antiquarum studiosus (one fond of antiquarian pursuits; a collector, &c.).—rerum antiquarum literate peritus (of antiquarian knowledge). *veterum librorum cemptor (a collector of old books).—antiquitatis investigator (one who investigates antiquarian subjects).

ANTIQUÉ, adj. antiquus. antiquo opere factus. antiqui operis. See ANCIEN. —| *An antique*, opus antiquum. res antiqua. res antiquo opere facta. res antiqui operis. A cabinet or museum of a's, *thesaurus quo vasa, statum, alieque res antiqui operis continentur. *horrum operum antiquorum. A collector of a's, *rerum antiquarum studiosus.

ANTIQUATED, obsoletus (of dress, words): exoletus (of words).—ab usu quotidiani sermonis jam diu intermissus (of words long gone out of common use); ab ultimis et jam oblitteratis temporibus repetitus (of words).

ANTIQUITY, vetustas (the long duration; and the olden time).—antiquitas (in all the meanings of the English word). An a., antiqua res. antiquum opus. A monument of a., monumentum antiquitatis. Roman a's, *antiquitates Romanæ. Althg bears about it evident marks of a., plurima in qâ re antiquitatis effigies.

ANTISPAST, antispastus.

ANTISTROPHE, antistrophē (Victorin.).

ANTITHESIS, contrarium (the opposite of althg). 'The a. of althg.' by Crcl. with contrarius cs rei or ci rei (e. g. hujus virtutis contraria vitiositas, C.).—contentio (the placing together of opposite thoughts).—| *Antithesis* a) oppositum does not intimate that the notion opposed to another is contrary to it. b) antithēsis is a grammatical figure when one letter is put for another (as olli for illi); but antithēton is 'an antithetical notion', so that antithēta may be used for 'antitheses.' (hæc quæ Græci antithēta nominant, quum contrariis opponuntur contraria. C. 'rasis Librat in antithetis.' Pers.).

ANTI-TYPE. The Latin fathers use substantia, veritas, &c. (opposed to umbra, signum).

ANTLER, ramus (but not without cornu mentioned, Cas. B. G. 6, 26). Antlers (when used loosely for horns), cornua.

ANTONOMASIA, antonomasia (Q.).

ANUS, anus.

ANVIL, incus, ſidia.

ANXIETY, angor.—anxieta (anxietudo rare: angor is a temporary affection: anxietas, an abiding state).—soliclitudo (a caused by the apprehension of evil).—pavor (dread).—trepidatio (impatience of rest, as a bodily effect of a.).—afflictio (great a., anguish: not afflictio, which is removed from Cic. Tusc. in critical editions).—æstus (disturbed, perplexed state). Full of a., anxius, trepidans or trepidus. sollicitus. To be in or feel a., angli; animo sollicito esse; animo tremere; pavere: about althg, (animo) angli de re: about aby, angorem capere, sollicitum esse pro qo. To be in great a., angore confici; æstuarè; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angli intus sensibus: to be tormented with a., angore cruciari. To cause aby a., anxius curis implere cs animum; sollicitudinem ci struere; trepidationem ci injicere. To be an a., sollicitudinem esse (C.).

ANXIOUS, anxius.—soliclitus (anx. apply from present causes; sol. from apprehension of future evils).—pavidus.—trepidus or trepidans (Syn. under ANXIETY). To be a. about althg, anxium esse re or de re, seld. with acc. or gen. sollicitum esse de re.—about aby, pro qo laborare. [See more under ANXIETY.] | *Causing anxiety*, anxius (not in C. in this meaning, but in L.). A cares, anxie curæ: as a fear, timor anxius (V.). To make aby a., qm sollicitare, sollicitum habere.—| *An anxious* ac sollicitum habere.—affictare; sollicitudine

o ægritudine afficere; sollicitudinem o ægritudinem cōferre: *very a.*, vehementer angere; vexare; urere; cruciare. discutiare. miseris modis sollicitare.

ANXIOUSLY, anxie; sollicite; pavidè; trepidè.

ANY, [*When all are excluded, quisquam and ullus*] (1) quisquam is used in the sing. only, and as a substantive, never as an adj., except with personal nouns [e. g. scriptor, hostis, civis, homo!], and, in Cic. personal nouns of multitude [e. g. ordo, genus hominum, leatior].—(2) Quisquam or ullus is used in negative sentences; in questions where the answer 'no' or 'none' is expected; and after 'than,' 'scarcely.' After 'without,' 'any' is aliquis in a negative, ullus in a positive sentence.—[*'Any' when all are included* (i. e. = *any you please*), quilibet, quivis (quivis implies a deliberate thought/sal choice; quilibet, a blind, inconsiderate one.—neque enim fuit quod tu plus providere posses, quam quivis nossum, any indiscriminately).—[*'Any' after si, nisi, nō, num, quo, quanto, is generally the indefinite* but aliquis is used when the 'any' is emphatic.—Si quis = 'if any body,' without any emphasis: si aliquis = 'if any body,' be he who or what he may (relating to quality): si quisquam = 'if there be any one, though no more (relating to quantity), generally implying that there is probably some.'—[*'Any' in interrogations is often equis? so after quærere, cunctari, &c.* 'do you ask whether there is any hope?' quærere equa spes sit? [equis or equi, equa or equæ, equid or equod?—as adj.] [*Any (body) in impleverog, an quisquam? (Ter. Q.)* quisquam? (Q.) [*'Any' = 'some one or other,' 'some,' aliqui, quispiam, aliquispiam.*] (1) aliqui, aliqua, aliquid, amb. t.; aliquis or aliqui, aliqua, aliqui, amb. t. (2) aliquispiam, quispiam [subst. and adj.] relate to a multitude, intimating that it is immaterial which individual of that number is thought of. [*'Any single person; any one singly; unus quilibet, quilibet unus, unus quisvis.*] After a neg. 'anybody,' 'anything' are often omitted before a rel. clause: 'I have not any to send, or whom I can send, non habeo quem mittam. I do not think any can smile in these times, non puto esse, qui his temporibus ridere possit (C.).

ANY, with adverbs. [*Any where, alicubi, uspiam, usquam (with the same distinction as between aliquis, quispiam, ullus).*] [*At any time, aliquando, quando (the latter when there is no emphasis; especially after si, nō, quo, num, &c.); umquam (after negatives; in questions expecting the answer 'no': after 'than,' 'scarcely').*] [*Any where you please, ubivis: if—any where, sicubi (of rest); siquo (of motion).*] [*Any where = any whither, aliquo quopiam, quoquam, usquam (with the same distinction as between aliquis, quispiam, qui-quam, ullus).*] [*Any where, alicunde. If from any where, sicunde.*] [*Any more than (after negative), non plus quam, &c.*

ANY, before comparatives: nihil, without non: the comparative only, non being expressed [his concessis, nihil magis efficiatur, quod velit;—non feram diutius].

APACE, celeriter. cito. festinanter. velociter. To run a., celeriter ire; celeri or citato gradu ire (of persons); incitatus fluere or ferri (of streams).

APART, seorsum (opp. u. a.)—separatim (opp. con junctim). Often expressed by se in compos.: to place or set a., seponere: to go a., secedere.—Joking a., remoto loco.

APARTMENT, conclave (room that can be locked up, chamber—dining-room).—cubiculum (a. fr reclining in; my sleeping a.).—dieta (any living room; e. g. a summer house with chambers attached)—membrum (chamber, as portion of a house; apartment).—cubiculum hospitale (dining-room).—cubiculum dormitorium. membrum dormitorium (sleeping a.).

APATHETIC, lentus (om wch nothing makes any impression). nihil sentiens. sensus expert. a sensu alienatus.

APATHY, torpor (properly numbness: hence deadness of feeling).—indolentia or crcl. with nihil dolere (inability to pain, with wch dulness of mind is connected: ἀπάθεια).—stupiditas (stupid a. as a quality).—accordia (a. as far as it shows itself in thinking and resolving).—animus durus. ingenium inhumanum (hard, unfriendly nature).—lentitudo (insusceptibility of any impression).

¹ Cicero's practice is thus given by Stürenberg, using scriptor for the noun. Non quisquam (not ullus) scriptor. Gen. culi-quam (not ulli) scriptoris. Dat. culi-quam (not ulli) scriptori. Acc. quoniam or ullum scriptorem. m. Abl. ullo scriptore: once only, quoquam locum.

APE, simia.—simius, poet. A little a., simiolus.—pithieum (πίθιον, Plaut. contemptuously of a dandy). [*Footish imitator*, simia. *Imitator ineptus. cacozelus (κακοζελός, reply an imitator of bad things or properties, e. g. in an orator. Suet.).

APF, v. perverse imitari: or fm context imitari only.—To a. aby's gait, ca incoessum inepte exprimere.

APER. See APE.

APERIENT, catharticus. To take a. medicine, purgatione alvum sollicitare. One must take an a., defectio a medicamento petenda est.

APERTION, apertio (Varr. Appul.).

APE*TTY, apertie.

APERTURE, [*Opening, foramen (g. i. for any opening made by boring).—cavum (burrow, pit, &c.).—hiatus (any yawning fissure).—rima (fissura; a cut mad-lengthwise).—fissura (a rent).—lacuna (a space not filled up: e. g. in a ceiling).—lumen (the opening of a window or door; any opening through wch light can penetrate).—fenestra (a. of a window; os (mouth-like aperture: e. g. of a cave).—apertura (Vitr.).*] [*If it is—Atr-holz, vid.*] A. of a reed, rivus fistule. [*To make um a. in aith, qd aperrire (g. t.): perforare (to bore through it).*] To have a., aperturas habere (Vitr.). [*Act of opening, apertio (Varr. patefactio only impr. as act of divulging).*

APEX, apex.

APHÆRESIS, aphæresis (ἀφαίρεσις).

APHELION, 'aphelium (ἀφελιον. t. t.).

APHORISM, sententia.—dictum.

APIARY, apiarium (Col.). alvear or alvearium. mellarium (Varr.).

APIECE, to be translated by using a distributive numeral; with wch, however, quisque or unusquisque with gen. (subst.), or singuli (adj.), may be used: 'the common people receive an allotment of two acres a.' bina jugera agri plebi dividebantur. 'You are to receive an allotment of two acres apiece,' culque vestrum bina jugera assignantur. The praetors receive eight thousand and infantry a., praetoribus octona milia peditum data.

APISH, cacozelus (foolishly imitating, Suet.).—inepte imitans qd, inepte exprimens qd. Si ineptus imitator; inepte imitatrix (e. g. 'our apish nation,' nos, inepti imitatores, or imitatores only; gens inepta imitatrix [cs rei])—vultuosus (grimacing).—gesticulatioibus molestus (teasing one by airs and attitudes).—See AFFECTED, SILLY, PLAYFUL.

APISHNESS, cacozelia (Sen.).—See AFFECTATION,

SILLINESS, PLAYFULNESS.

A-PIT-PAT. My heart goes a., cor saltit.—pectus trepidat (Or.).

APLUSTRE, aplustre (pl. aplustra or aplustria. dat. abl. aplustris or aplustribus).

APOCALYPSE, Apocalypsis (Tertull.).

APOCOPE, apocōpē.

APOCRYPHA, apocryphi libri (Eccl. ἀποκρυφός).

APOCRYPHAL, suspectus.—suspicious (exciting great suspicion). St. incertus. dubius. To be a., suspicione non carere.

APODICTICAL, apodicticus (Gell. argumento.—non probò, neque apodictico).—certissimus. quod in dubium vocari nequit.

APOGEE, *apogœum (in Plin. venti apogœi, blowing fm the land).

APOLOGETICAL, by crcl. with defensio. defendere. se purgare, excusare (in Tertull. apologeticus [e. g. liber: defensorius).

APOLOGIST, defensor.—laudator (panegyrist).

APOLOGIZE. To a. (=plead) for aby, causam ca defendentem suscepisse; dicere pro qo—scribere pro qo (of composing a written apology).—qm purgare de qâ re. culpam ca rei demovere a qo. qm defendere de qâ re: for aith, purgare qd (to prove one's innocence, the thing being either not done, or not being wrong); excusare qd (to bring grounds of extenuation for a fault confessedly committed: e. g. it having been done unintentionally, in ignorance).

APOLOGUE, apologus (=narrationes apologorum, of fables. C.).

APOLOGY, defensio (a defence).—purgatio. excusatio (Syn. under APOLOGIZE).

APHOTHEGM, sententia. dictum.—A pithy a., elogium (e. g. Solonis. C.).

APOPLETIC, morbo, quam apoplexin vocant, correptus; apoplexi arreptus.—apoplecticus; apoplecticus (ἀποπληκτικός or ἀρόπληκτος: Firm. Malher.—Cael. Aur. Acut.); paralyticus (παράλυτικός).

APOPLEXY, apoplexia. apoplexia (loss of all one's limbs, accompanied with loss of consciousness. ἀποπληξία, in Cels.).—paralysis (παράλυσις) or nervo-

rum remisso (properly the loss of one's side or limb; but in *Celsus* time = every kind of apoplexy). To suffer, &c., a stroke of a., mo. bo, qm apoplexin vocant, corripit: apoplexi attripi.

APOSIOPESIS, aposiopsis (Q.). — reticentia (C.).
APOSTASY, defectio a sacris. defectio (apostasya, *Salv. de Gubern. Dei*).

APOSTATE, defector (Tac.). — apostata (Tertull. *Sedul.* — ἀποστάτης). — desertor patriae religionis; *qui patria sacra abjurat (*Krebs*).

APOSTATIZE, deficere, desciscere a qo. — *patria sacra deserere. — *Christianorum sacra deserere.

APOSTEMATE, suppurare.
APOSTEME, ulcus. apostēma. abscessus. See APOSTUME, } Abscess.

APOSTLE, apóstōlos (Eccl.). Acts of the A's, apostolorum acta (pl.) or res gestae.
APOSTLESHIP, } apostolatus (Tert.). *munus A-
POSTOLATE, } postolii.

APOSTOLIC, } apostolicus (Tert.). — ab apostōlo
APOSTOLICAL, } or apostōlis traditus. The a. age,
apostolica aetas (Tert.).

APOSTOLICALLY, *apostolorum more.
APOSTROPHE, } A rhetorical fig. apostrophē.
(2) Grammatical mark, apostrophos or -us (*Donut. Dism.*).

APOSTROPHIZE, qm alloqui, affāri, appellare, compellere (SYN. under Accost). omnem orationem in qm or qm rem transducere, convertere; transducere et convertere.

APOSTUME. See APOSTEMATE.

APOTHECARY, medicamentarius (a preparer of drugs, potions, &c., *Plin.*). pharmacopola (drug-seller, mly of an itinerant vender; quack). — medicus (g. l.). An a.'s shop, medicina taberna, or medicina only. — taberna instructa et ornata medicum exercendae causā (of a well-stored shop). To be an a., medicamentariam or medicam exercere, facitare.

APOTHEOSIS, apotheōsis (Tert. — ἀποθεωσις). — conseratio (Tac. Ann. 13, 2, end).

APOZEM, apozēma, atis (*Zenit. Macer. Herb.* — ἀποζέμα, a decoction).

APPAL, qm terrere, exterrere. terrorem ci afferre, inferre, offerre, injicere. incutere. — qm in terrorem conjicere. terrore qm complere. pavorem effundere ci. — perterrere, perterrere qm: pavore percellere cs pe. tuis.

APPALEMENT. See DISCOURAGEMENT.

APPANAGE (of a prince), ci praebita annua (*Surt.*).

APPARATUS, apparatus (as act); apparatus (as thing). Sis quae ad qd pertinent.

APPAREL, vestis. — vestitus, cultus, vestis ornatus. Jn. vestitus atque ornatus. See DRESS.

APPAREL, v. vestire. convestire. veste tegere. veste induere qm. veste qm amicire. To be apparelled, vestiri, amicitri qā re. See DRESS.

APPARENT, } Seeming, opinatus (imaginary, e.g. good, evil; opp. verus). — simulatus, fictus. Jn. fictus et simulatus (pretended; opp. verus). — imaginarius (what is present, happens, &c. only in form, without having full validity; imaginary: first in Lit. neque se imaginariis fascibus eorum cecusos esse, 3, 41). — adumbratus (sketched in appearance only; feigned; opp. verus). — fucatus, fucosus (deceiving by a fair appearance; hence not genuine: opp. verus). *Spectus* is never 'seeming', but 'striking the senses by its fair exterior'. — Sis apparent may be translated a) by the adv. fide. 'An a. reconciliation', gratia fidei reconciliata. b) by id quod videtur, neque est; e.g. 'apparent expediency'. ea quae videtur utilitas, neque est; id quod videtur utile esse, neque est. c) by species with the gen.: 'an apparent advantage', species utilitatis. } Indubitable, plain, manifestus, apertus. Jn. promptus et apertus, apertus et manifestus. — perspicuus. Jn. apertus et perspicuus. non dubius. certus. — evidens. — testatus (proved by evidence). — praesens (already at hand). — ante oculos positus. notus, cognitus (known). — luce clarius. It is a., patet. apparet, manifestum est, in oculis incurrit. It is quite a., omni luce or solis luce clarius est [not meridiana luce clarius est]. To make alth a., aperire, patefacere. palam facere. To become or be made a., patet. — tenebris erumpere (of things suddenly becoming visible; e.g. a conspiracy).

APPARENTLY, simulate, fide. Jn. fide et simulate. (SYN. in APPARENT.) } Plainly, &c., a-perte (subjectively: e.g. mentiri, adulari; favere ci). — manifeste (objectively). — evidenter, — scilicet, videlicet (mly ironically). — Also by manifestum est: 'apparently he is a fool', manifestum est, eum esse stultum.

APPARITION, species (any appearance, e.g. mortui, *Apul.*). — simulacrum vanum (Or., deceitful appearance). — umbra (shadow, e. g. mortui, *Suet.*). — larva (disembodied soul, as an evil spirit of the night). — visum (something seen, a vision: also visum somni or somniantis [See VISION]). — ostentum. prodigium. portentum (astounding appearance, foretelling what is about to happen). A frightful a., objecta res terribilis. Sis species nova atque insolita. An a. of the night, visum nocturnum. species nocturna: — in the haecenas, phenomenon. Spectrum is not Lat. in this sense: — εἶδωλον only in the sense of the Stoics: mostellum found only in the second (spurious) argument of *Plaut. Mostellaria*. *Apul.* has also occuracula nocturna. — bustorum formidamina. sepulcrorum terribilium (terrific spectres haunting graves). To fear a., simulacra vana timere: to be disturbed by a., umbris inquietari. I see a., obvia mihi sunt species mortuorum. } Appearance, adventus (approach). — praesentia (presence). — species. A sudden a., repentinus objectus (*Nep. Hann.* 5, 2).

APPARITOR, apparitor. — accensus. viator (See Dict of Rom. Antiqu).

APPEAL, v. appellare qm (to the tribunes of the people, the senate, the emperor, &c.). — provocare ad qm (esp. to the whole people: tribunos plebis appello et provocho ad populum, L. 8, 33. Both verba also stand absolutely). — against aby or alth, appellare, provocare adversus qm or qd (also prov. qd); from aby to aby, a qo ad qm: to the people fm a sentence, ad populum provocare sententiam. } Call to witness, &c. testari, testem facere qm, &c.: to appeal to heaven, deum testari; deum invocare testem. } Call loudy upon, inelamare qm. invocare qm.

APPEAL, s. appellatio. provocatio (See APPEAL, v.). To aby, ad qm. also cs: to aby from aby, a qo ad qm; to aby agst aby or alth, ad qm adversus qm or qo. To make an a., appellatorem, provocatorem interponere (*Scaevol. Dig.*): to receive or allow an a., appellatorem admittere, recipere (*Ulp. Dig.*): to grant aby an a., dare ci provocatorem or jus provocacionis (adversus qm). A magistrate or punishment fm wch there lies no appeal, magistratus, poena sine provocacione. } An appeal (as writing), libellus appellatorius (*Ulp. Dig.*). } A court of appeal, 'judicium ad qd provocari potest. *senatus provocacionum.

APPEALANT, } appellator (C.). — qui appellat, pro-
APPEALER, } vocat.

APPEAR, } Become visible, apparere. — In conspectum venire. conspici. — se offerre, offerri (to come in one's way suddenly). — erumpere (to come forth suddenly). — existerre (of celebrated persons making their appearance in the world; in history). — Sis particular modes of approach to a country should be used, as appellere navem ad: e.g. 'Two hundred years later Peopls appeared in Argos'; appellere, exscutere, or egredi may be used. To appear to a person in a vision, ostendere se ei in somnio; videri in somnis, pro somnum, per quietem in quiete. Day appears, dies venit; illucit. To a. in public, in publicum prodire, procedere, exire: not to a. in public, domi se tenere; pedem domo non offerre (not to stir out); publico carere or abstinere (not to appear in public). — odisse celebritatem; hominum celebritatem fugere (to shrink fm appearing in public: to hate a crowd); seldom appearing in public, rarus egressus (Tac.). To a. in person, coram or praesentem adesse: to a. at a public meeting, an assembly of the people, in concione adesse. } Te appear (be published) of a book, in lucem edi; *lucem videre. *prodire. } To appear before a court, in judicium venire: at an appointed time, se sistere (of the accused person and his sureties); vadimonium desistere, to forfeit his recognizances: to a. in a court with aby, ci adesse in iudicio (to assist him with advice, countenance, &c.). } Seem, videri. The impersonal form 'it appears' is mly translated personally: 'it appears as if our friends would not come', amici nostri non venturi videntur — 'it appears as if we had lost the cause', causa cecidisse videtur. To a. in aby's eyes, iudicio cs esse; a qo existimari; videri ci; esse apud qm. } It appears = is evident, patet; apparet; liquet; Intelligitur: it appears from many proofs or signs, multis emanabat indicia. } To make it appear, that &c., docere, esp. by argumentis. demonstrare, firmare, confirmare, esp. by argumentis, efficere, vincere, evincere. See PROVE.

APPEARANCE, adventus (approach). — praesentia (presence). — vadimonium (a. of a surety in court). 'On the a. of the enemy all fled', *hoste appropinquante

omnes terga verterunt. || *That wch appears*, res
 objecta (*what is presented to the eyes*: C. Acad. 2, 12,
 85) — *visum* (*what is seen, a sight, a vision*) — species
 (a form one beherits oneself to have seen, whether when
 awake or in a dream) — *simulacrum* (*an image of the
 face, which, bearing a resemblance to some particular
 object, is supposed to be seen by a waking person*. B.
 spectrum = *εἰδωλον* in the sense of the Stoics), — ostentum
 — prodigium. portentum (*prodigy, portent*). A
 naden a. repentinus obiectus. An alarming a., ob-
 jects res terribilis. An unusual a., species nova atque
 insolita: also facies insolita (S. Jug. 49, 4). An a. in
 the house, phenomenon. Sis quae visu may do (e.g.
 quae mai carloze fiunt). To make one's a. on the stage,
 in scenam prodire. || *Pers-nal a.*, habitus corporis.
 || *Appearance, opp. reality*, species. To put on
 the a. of athg, speciem rei præbère; simulare qd (to
 put on an a. Apocryphically: — also simulare with quasi
 and subj. or acc. and inf.), speciem cs rei inducere.
 To have the a. of athg, speciem cs rei habère (of
 things); speciem cs rei præ se ferre, similitudinem
 quandam gerere speciemque cs (of persons). In ap-
 pearance, specie, in speciem (opp. reapse): verbo.
 verbo et simulatione (opp. revera, re ipsâ). Sis simu-
 latione, fecte et simulate. He only put on the a. of mad-
 ness, simulavit se furere: simulavit furentem. His
 pretended to defend him, to save a's, speciem defensionis
 præbuit. First a's are deceitful, prima fronte
 deceptit (Phædr. 4, 1, 4). To judge by first a's, iudicare
 qd ex primâ fronte. || Under the a. (= præ-
 tence, pretence), specie, per speciem, nomine (under
 cover of): sub prætenu or obtentu not class cal). Jn.
 simulatione et nomine. fronte or in frontem (opp. pectore
 by Crcl. with verisimilis or videri). In all a. (or, to all
 a's) he will not come, verisimillimum est, eum non
 venturum: or, non venturus videtur; or, vereor ut
 venturus sit. || To all a's a war is at hand, bellum im-
 minere or exarsurum esse videtur. || To observe the
 a's of the sky, de caelo servare (of augurs).

APPEASABLE, placabilis. *To show himself a.,* placabilem inimicis se præbēre, se præstare.
APPEASABLENESS, placabilitas. *ingenium placabile.* animus placabilis. *animus ad deponendam offensam molis.*

APPEASE, placare (*g. t., to pacify*; *e. g. numen divinum scelere violatum precibus*; *iram deorum*; *hostes repúblicae*). —*explore* (*to a. by expiatory rites*; *numen*; *mane*). —*mitigate*, lenire (*to soothe, to soften down*; *ut tibi belli ordinem aut reconcilles aut mitiges. C.*). *To a. who is angry with another*, aliumcum cs in qm offendere reconcillare: *to a. aby towards another*, placare qm ci or in qm; qm cum qm or qm or cs aliumci reconciliare; qm cum qm reconciliare. ¶ *To a. one's hunger or thirst*, famem or sitim explere or depellere (*depulsare more poet.*). —*situm* reprimere.

APPEASEMENT, placatio (*as acti*).—reconciliatio
concordiæ or gratiæ. gratia reconciliata. reditus in
gratiam.

APPEASER, reconciliator gratiae (afr. L. 35, 45, 3: comp. *Appul. Apol.* p. 286, Agrippa, populi reconciliator).

APPELLANT, appellator (*C. Ferr.* 4, 65, 146): qui appellat, provocat. || *To a battle*: qui provocat; qui qm ad pugnam, ad certamen provocat; qui qm ad pugnam evocat, laceffit, ad certamen elicit.

APPELLATE. | *Person appealed against*, qui appellatur (de qâ re). | *Entertaining appeals*, &c. *An a. jurisdiction*, *judicium ad qd provocari potest; *œnatus provocationum.

APPELLATION. See NAME.

APPELLATIVE. *An* *a.*, vocabulum (= 'nomen appellativum').

APPELLATORY. 'The a. libel' (*Ayliffe*), libellus appellatorius (*Ulp.*).

APPELLEE. See APPELLATE.
APPEND, addere, adjungere, adjicere, agglutinare

[See ADD]. ~~Not~~ Not appendere, wch is to 'weigh out' aka to *abu*: to 'weigh.'

APPENDAGE, accessio (accessione) adjungere
adibis, C.; minima accessio semper Epirus regno
Macedoniæ fuit, L.).—**adittamentum**. appendix (vidit
appendicem animi esse corpus, C.; ex quam appen-
dicem Eruasi belli conficere, L.). *A small a*, appen-
dicula; quasi quædam appendicula ea rei (C.).

APPENDANT, qui (quæ. quod) ei rei hæret, adhærescit, &c. *Offen by suus* (ejus or illorum); proprius suus, or ejus. &c.

APPENDANT A. See APPENDAGE.

APPENDICATE. See APPEND.
APPENDICATION, adjunctio, appositio. | *Ap-
 pendix.* See APPENDAGE.

APPENDIX. See APPENDAGE.

APPERTAIN, *Belong; of strict possession;*

esse *es* (not *ei*).—*qs* possidet *qd*. *This a's to me*, hic meus est. [*So always the possessive pron., not the dat. of the personal one.*] ¶ *Belong, relate to, &c.*, *at-tinēre* ad *qd*. *spectare* ad *qd*. *referrī* or *referendum* *esse* ad *qd*. *It a's to a happy life*, ad beatam vitam pertinet. *Often by esse with the gen.* ¶ *To be due to*, *deberi*.

APPETENCE, appetitus. appetitio. appetentia. See **APPETITE**.

APPETITE, appetitus, appetitio, appetitus (*striving after althg; insatiable longing for it*).—**cupiditas**, cupido (the latter more poet.)=aviditas (*greedy desire*).—libido (a natural, not sexual, desire; lust: libidines, unbridled desires, lusts)=desiderium (*longing desire accompanied by a sense of want*). See **DESIRE**. || **Desire of eating**, cibi cupiditas, aviditas, or appetentia. —**cibi appetendi aviditas** (*in Gell. appetitus*), fames (*hunger*). Want of a, fastidium; cibi satietas (*when one is full*). To have an a, cibum appetere: to have a good a, to eat with a, libenter cibum sumere (*of one's own accord*); libenter conare (*g. i. but of a particular instance, not of the habit*): to have no a, *cibum fastidire. To have no more a, satiatum esse, cibi satietate teneri. To create or produce an a, appetentiam cibi creare, prestare, invitare. Wine creates an a, cibi appetentia invitatur vino. To give any a (= make his mouth water), salivam ci movere (*Sen.*). To get an a by walking, famem ambulando opsonare. To recover one's a, get a fresh a, aviditatem cibi appetendi revocare. To fall to with a good a, integrum famem ad cibum afferre.

APPETITION, appetitio. appetitus. appetentia.

APPLAUD, plaudere, applaudere ci or ci rei; applaudire et approbare qd. *To a. aby loudly*, maximos plausus ci impertire. *See PRAISE.*

APPLAUDER, laudator (*praiser, g. t.*).—**prædicator** (*vaunter, one who praises publicly*).—**præco** (*the herald of any's praise*).—**buccinator** (*trumpeter; with con tempt, e. g. cs existimatis*).—**approbator** (*approver C.*). *Pliny uses applausor.*

APPLAUSE, plausus (applause manifested by clapping hands); -acclamatio, clamores (applause manifested by cheers, &c.; accl. eulpy of the people greeting a favorite, in the historians; for in Cic. it is a cry of disapprobation). Jn. plausus clamoresque; -laus, laudes (praise). To receive aby or althg with a. probare qm or qd. approbare. comprobare qd (approve of). -laudare qm or qd (praise). -Jn. laudare et comprobare qd. cl applaudere. plausum cl dare or imperitare. applaudere et approbare qm or qd. plausu, plausum et clamore prosequi qd. To receive or greet aby with clamorosa a., clamore et vocibus cl austrepere; althg, magno clamore approbare qd. With or amidst loud a. cum plausibus clamoribusque. To court a., laudem venari; assensionem captare. Amidst the a. of the whole province, pludente totâ provinciâ. A murmur of a., admurmuratio.

APPLE, *malum* (properly *a.* and all similar fruits; e. g. *a.* *l.*, pomegranates, peaches, lemons, but not pears). —*pomum* (q. *t.* for any edible fruit). *A.*'s that have been gathered, *mala strictiva* (opp. *cadiva*, fallings): *a.*'s for preserving, *mala conditiva*. The core of an *a.*, *volva mali*, *pomi* (*Scrub. Larg.* 104, end). || *Pupit* of the eye, *pupula*, *pupilla*: (*as term of endearment*) *oculus*, *ocellus*. To love *aby* as the *a.* of one's eye, *qm in ocula ferre* or *vestare*: *qm oculis amare* (*Com.*).

APPLE SAUCE. *pulmentum ex malis coctum.

APPLE-TREE, ma.us.—poinus.

APPLE-WOMAN, pomaria.

APPLICABLE. See APPLICABLE.

APPLIANCE. See APPLICATION.

APPLICABILITY, unus.—utilitas (*serviceableness*)

for a purpose).

APPLICABLE, ad usum accommodatus. utilis. To

be a., usui esse: usum habere: this is a. to him (i. e.

can be applied to him), hoc ad eum pertinet; hoc in eo

valet, or in eum cadit. *Not to be a. to athg, alienum*

esse, abhorrere a re.

APPLICANT, *Crcl. with verb 'to apply:'* qui rogat

(qm qd); qui petit, poscit, contendit (qd a qo).

APPLICATION, || *Use*, usus.—usurpatio (*act of*)

using in a particular instance). *A bad a.,* *abusus.* *To*

admit of a wider α , *latius patere* || *Application*

of mind, animi attentio (C.), oftener intentio (act of

directing the thoughts to althg.—diligentia (care with

which one attends to althg: opp. indiligentia.—In Cic. applicatio animi is the attending of the mind to an object with affection. To make a practical a. of althg. qd ita tractare, ut id ad usum transferas. All the a.'s of an art, omnia, quæ qâ arte effici possunt. || Application (= particular use) of a word, must be trans. by Crel. with verbo uti (not verbum usurpare, adhibere): subijcere sententiam vocabulo; vocabulo qd significare, de. larare. To use a word in a rare a., vrbum doctissime ponere. * Cicero, too, makes a similar a. of the word, item consimilit Cicero vrbis isto utitur. * Cicero uses the word in a contrary a., contra valet quomodo Cicero—it a dicit. E.g.: posito dictionis is not Latin. || Petition, Vid. || Act of applying, Crel. by part. admotus. * By the a. of herbs, admotus herbis (animam admotis fugientem sustinet herbis. O.). || To make the u. (e.g. of a tale). Interpretari qd.

APPLY, || To make a particular use of althg. uti qd re. Althg to ahy, adhibere qd ei rei, or in re, or ad qd (to use it for althg.)—collocare in re, im. endere in or ad qd. conferre ad qd (spread upon). To a. remedies to a disease, adhibere remedia morbo. || To make use of as relative or suitable to something, transferre in rem. traducere ad rem.—recommodare ad rem. To a. what was said to oneself, qd de se dictum putare; qd de se interpretari. To a. a tale, &c., interpretari qd; de qo or qâ re dictum putare. || Apply one thing to another, admove qd ei rei or ad qd (y. t., to move one thing to another; e.g. ad ignem). apponere ad qd (e.g. manum ad os). || To apply oneself to a task, &c., diligentiam adhibere, industriam locare, studium collocare in re: to a. oneself very diligently to a task, magnum studium et multam operam conferre ad qd.

APPLY, INTR. || To be applicable. To a. to aby, ad qm pertinere: in qm cadere; in qo valere. || To apply to (= make application to), confugere, perfugere, refugere, ad qm (fly to for help): se convertere or conferre ad qm; adire or convenire qm (to turn to, go to aby); se applicare ad qm (attach oneself to aby for protection; also for information).—rogare qm qd; petere, poscere, contendere qd a qo; supplicare ei pro re.

APPOINT, || Fix, statuere, constituere.—designare (fix, determine)—designare (mark out). Jn. constituere et designare.—dicere (say, fix, by word of mouth).—eligere (choose; fix u. ou by choice).—finire, definire (fix by assigning the limits; hence: declare, fix). So circumscr. bere) convenit inter nos (seldom conveniunt inter nos; we agree together, &c.). To a. a day, diem statuere, constituere, dicere, eligere: beforehand, diem præstituere, præfinire: to a. a time, tempus dicere, destinare: to a. a time for the assault, adveniendi (scil. castra) tempus definire: to a. time and place, tempus et locum condicere: to a. a pretty distant day, diem satis laxam statuere: to a. a day for the marriage, eligere nuptiarum diem; nuptias in diem constituere: a day for the execution, diem necis destinare ei. To a. a law, legem sancire. To a. aby wages, mercedem ei constituere: a residence, circumscribere locum habitationi ei: the bounds of his kingdom, terminare fines imperii. To a. aby one's heir, qm heredem instituere: qm heredem testamento scribere, facere;—qm heredem nuncupare (i. e. to name him as such before witnesses). To a. aby (king, &c.), constituere qm (regem, &c.). To a. aby the keeper of another, apponere qm custodem ei: to a. aby the guardian of another, tutorem qm ei constituere (of a prince); testamento qm ei tutorem instituere (of a father appointing by will). St. negotium ei dare, ut &c. || To appoint aby to an office, constituere qm ei munere: præficere or præponere qm muneri: mandare or deferre ei munus: to a. aby to succeed to another, qm in ea locum substituere (g. t.); qm in ea locum subrogare, sufficere (to choose aby to succeed another, who had died before the expiration of his office, &c.: subr. of the proposer, suff. of the people). To appoint aby or althg to or for aby or althg. destinare ei qd or qm (e.g. qm viro uxorem) || To appoint (= intend) aby or althg to or for any office, fate, purpose, &c., destinare ad qd or ei rei; designare ad qd (mark out for); separare ei rei or in qd (to set apart for). To be appointed (= destined to althg by fate), ei rei or ad rem natum esse: fato fieri qd. * It is appointed to all men once to die, &c., eâ lege or hoc fato nati sumus, ut &c.; ita a naturâ generati sumus, ut &c. || Fix that a person should be present at such a time or place, qm adesse or venire jubere. To a. aby to appear at Rome early in the following spring, into proximo v're Romæ qm adesse jubere: to a. that a person should come back to one, qm ad se

reverti jubere: to a. a place or time, condicere tempus et locum (coendi, Just.). || Well appointed, instructus, omnibus rebus ornatus atque instructus. See EQUIP.

APPOINTER, constitutor (Q. Lactant).

APPOINTMENT, constitutum. To have an a. with aby, habere constitutum cum qo (e.g. cum podgrâ, with the gout, C., playfully). || Stipulation. See AGREEMENT. To make an a. with aby, cum qo nihil conveni, ut. We made an a., inter nos conveni, ut &c. According to a., ut erat constitutum, ex pacto, ex convento, ex conventu. || Order, jussum, jussum, mandatum, præceptum. See COMMAND. According to aby's a., jussu or auctoritate ei; jubente qo; also by jussu a qo: als by a qo only (as in Atheniensis, a quibus erat protectus, Np. Milit. 2, 3, Döhne). || Equipment, Vid. || Allowance, Vid. || Act of appointing, constitutio. || To keep an a. (= appear at an appointed day), ad diem adesse or sistere se, or sibi.

APPORTION, assignare, dispartire, distribuere, impertire, tribuere. (SYN. in ALLOT.) describere (if set down in writing; e.g. suum cuique munus describere) dimetiri. S's origire qd ad qd: qâ re dirigere qd: modulari qd qâ re (i. e. to bring one thing into due proportion to another).

APPORTIONER, *divisor (reply of lands to colonists, C. Phil. 5, 7, 20)—assignator (Ulp.)—distributor (Trim. ad. Eccl. p. 92, 26)

APPORTIONMENT, assignatio (e.g. agrorum: as act or thing).—attributio, perceptio (of money: the latter by writing)—pars (a portion)—divisio (act of dividing).—distributio. See ALLOWMENT.

APPOSE, SEE QUESTION. || Apply one thing to another. See APPLY.

APPOSER, SEE EXAMINER.

APPOSITE, appositus (ad qd: ad judicacionem, C. ad agendum, C.).—idoneus (ad qd).—accommodatus (ei rei or ad qd). consentaneus ei rei. conveniens ei rei or ad qd (suitable to).—aptus ei rei or ad qd.

APPOSITELY, apte (e.g. dicere, qd disponere): to althg. ad qd apte, accommodate or apposite.

APPOSITENESS, by Crel. with accommodatum, aptum, idoneum, consentaneum esse; convenire or congruere (ei rei or cum qâ re), &c.

APPOSITION, adjunctio.—appositio (e.g. exemplorum)—adjectio, or by part. admotus, appositus, adjectus. || In Grammar, *appositio, quam Grammatici vocant.

APPRAISE, æstimare (g. t., to value).—Censere was the act of the censor, &c., valuing property with a view to taxation.

APPRAISER, æstimator.—Valuer of property with a view to taxation, censor.

APPRECIABLE, Crel. by æstimari posse.

APPRECIATE, æstimare. æstimare ex æquo.

APPREHEND, || Lay hold on, prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere qm or qd: with althg. qâ re.—prehendere or comprehendere qd manibus: manu prehendere or reprehendere qm (the latter, for the purpose of dragging him back: e.g. a soldier flying from the battle).—|| To arrest, &c., comprehendere (g. t.).—in custodiam dare, in vincula conjicere (put in prison).—e fugâ retrahere qm (if he was flying). || Seize with the mind: comprehend: capere (to take a thing).—intelligere (to understand it).—(mente) percipere (to take it in; see it clearly).—assequi (to follow it; hence to master it). || Fear, vereri, timere, metere. See FEAR.

APPREHENSIBLE, quod intelligi or mente percipi potest.

APPREHENSION, comprehensio (act of seizing; of arresting: e.g. sentium, C.).—prehensio (in a judicial sense: e.g. jus prehensionis habere, of arrest).—|| Mental conception, captus (manner of apprehending: in class. prose, only in the phrase, ut est captus es or qm).—vis percipiendi (faculty of comprehending).—intelligentia (power of understanding; understanding; Post-Aug. intellectus).—intelligenti prudentia, or prudentia (the und-erstanding as a faculty, and a clear view into the nature of things obtained by its means. C. de Or. 1, 20, 90, and Partit. Or. 8, 29)—ingenium (mental powers generally; quickness, talent).—Quickness of a., celeritas percipiendi; celeritas ingenii. Quick of a. docilis. in qo est ingenii docilitas (easily learning).—perspicax (seeing clearly through a thing). Slow of a., indocilis, tardus, stupidus. To descend to the a. of one's audience, ad intelligentiam auditum or auditorium descendere. Suited, adapted, &c., to the a. of ordinary men, ad sensum popularem

vulgareque or ad commune iudicium populareque intelligentiam accommodare or accommodate: intelligentiā a vulgari non remotus: *to descend to the a. of one's pupils, of beginners, ad intelligentiam discipulorum descendere: se submittere ad mensuram discipulorum* (C.): *to be beyond our a.* fugere intelligentiā nostrā: *vim: to sharpen a's, ingenium or intelligendi prudentiam acuerē.* || *Notion, ovinion.* Vid. || *Fear, anxiety.* Vid.

APPREHENSIVE. || *Quick of apprehension, dēvius perspicax.* || *Fearful.* See **FEARFUL**, **FEAR**, v. || *Sensitive, *sensu præditus.* Also patibilis (e.g. natura. C.). *Sis mollis, mollior, *qui facile movetur.*

APPREHENSIVELY. See **FEARFULLY**.

APPREHENSIVENESS, intelligentia. Intelligendi prudentia.

APPRENTICE, a. discipulus artificis or magistri (v. C. de Or. 3, 9, 35). puer discens (both for pupil generally: the latter, if he is a lad under 17).—(tiro (one still a beginner in his art).—tabernæ alumnus (pupil, lad, &c., of a handicraftsman or shopkeeper: e.g. tabernæ sarturæ al., a shoemaker's apprentice). || None of these words fully express our notion of an apprentice: pp. *ab qo in disciplinam receptus, or ab qo in disciplinam sollemnī ritu receptus. To receive a lad as one's a., *puerum sollemnī ritu in disciplinam recipere.

APPRENTICE, v. *puerum tradere opifici in disciplinam (of the father, &c.).—*dare puerum in tabernam opificis.

APPRENTICEHOOD, } annus or anni discipline.

APPRENTICESHIP, } To serve one's a., *tirocinium ponere, deponere.

APPRIZE, docere (g t., to inform, teach).—*edocere* (to impart sufficient information about a particular circumstance).—*monere* (to give information by way of warning: all these qm qd or de re).—certiorem facere qm de re or es rel. To be apprized of althg, certiorem fieri de re: edoceri qd; cognoscere rem.

APPROACH, } Of persons: accedere ad qd. appropinquare ad qd or ci rei, adventare (abs. to a. rapidly: oply of an enemy in the historians).—succedere qd. ad or sub qd (draw near to gradually). To a. (of a general), copias adducere, (propiu) admovēre (e.g. ad urbem). || *Of time:* appropinquare, appetere.—adventare (i.e. with rapid steps).—imminere, instare (to be at hand: of a threatening a.): propere adesse; subesse (to be near). The time a's when, propere adest, quum &c.: the seventh day was approaching, appetebat dies septimus: to have approached one's eightieth year, propere ad octogesimum annum pervenisse. || To come near to, resemble, propere accedere (ad): accedere ad similitudinem es rei; non multum abesse (a); simile esse es. To a. the truth, propere accedere ad veritatem; non multum abesse a veritate; simile esse veritati.

APPROACH, Tr. admovēre qd ci rei.

APPROACH, a. appropinquatio accessus, adventus.—successus (gradual a.: e.g. of enemies).—appulsus (rapid a.: e.g. of ships). Sudden a., adventus repentinus, improvisus, unexpected a., interventus, superventus (T. Hist. 2, 54, 1).—similitudo (a. in the way of resemblance). The a. of the sun, appulsus solis: the a. of death, mortis appropinquatio: at the a. of death, morte appropinquante: at the a. of night, nocte appete- tante; sub noctem (not nocte). || *Access.* (1) a. place, aditus: to close all the a's, omnes aditus claudere, intercludere, præcludere, obstruere. (2) *Liberty of approaching, aditus:* to be easy of a. (of persons), aditus ad eum est facilis. See **ACCESS**. || *Approaches* (of a besieging army) must be translated by opera (works). To make a's, opera urbi ad- movēre: urbem operibus aggredi.

APPROACHABLE, patens; facilis accessu (of places): ad quem facilis sunt aditus (of persons). See **ACCESSIBLE, ACCESS**.

APPROACHMENT. See **APPROACH, s.**

APPROBATION, probatio. approbatio, comprobatio (approval).—assensio or assensus (assent).—plausus (applause).—assentatio (hypocritical a.: in good sense, Post-Aug.).—acclamatio. clamores (cries of u.: but in C. accl is a cry of disapprobation). Jn. plausus clamo- reque. To receive althg or aby with a., probare qm or qd; approbare, comprobare qd (approve:—ci applau- dere, plausum ci dare or impertire; applaudere et approbare qm or qd; plausu, plausu et clamore prosequi qd (to applaud it): assentire or assentiri ci or ci rei; ci assentari, suffragari, astipulari, album calculum adficere ci rei (note for it: the last Plin.). To express unani- mous a. of althg, consensu et unā voce approbare qd. Not to give, to withhold, one's a., assensum (also with a re: resistere, cohibere: sustinere se ab assensu: to

express clamorous a. of aby, clamore et vocibus di- strepere: to express a. loudly, iragno clamore appro- bare qd. To receive, or be honoured with a., approbati: aby's a., probati ci or a qo; ci placere: general a., omnibus probati or placere; ab omnibus laudari; omnium assensu comprobati. With clamorous expres- sions of a., cum plausibus clamoribusque. To meet with no a., improbari, displicere: a speech is received without any a., oratio friget. To court a., assensionem captare; laudem venari. || *Liking for, amor, studium* es rei, proclivitas ad qd (of a bud inclination for).—inclinatio animi or voluntatis ad qd. || *Attestation, affirmatio, confirmatio.* (To do althg in a. of (= to confirm) althg, ut rem testimonio confirmet, &c., or by other Crel. with fidem ci rei addere; qd testimonio confirmare &c.

APPROOF. See **APPROBATION**.

APPROPRIATE, appropriare.

APPROPRIQUATE, } See APPROPRIATE.

APPROPINQUE, }

APPROPRIATE, v. addicere ci qd (recognize it as his property).—dicare, dedicare ci qd (a expressly to aby, whether to a god or to a man).—qd es facere (qd meum, tuum, &c., facere for second and third persons): qd ci proprium tradere (C., to deliver it to him for his own): qd ci proprium facere (Hor.).—sacrare, consecrare (to dedicate to a god).—|| To appropriate to oneself, qd suum facere, qd sibi or ad se vindicare; also vindicare qd (to claim as one's property, whether justly or not).—in se transfere qd (to a. it unjustly).—arrogare sibi qd (to claim presumptuously what does not belong to one), sumere or assumere sibi qd (to take to oneself what does not rightfully belong to one).—sibi inscribere qd (of giving to oneself a title or character: e.g. nomen philosophi).—occupare qd (of seizing althg before another who might wish to do the same).—sibi uni qd tribuere. To a. to oneself a part of althg, partem es rei ad se vindicare. qd ex qā re sibi arrogare (e.g. of another mun's merit, ex alienā laude): qd ex qā re sibi decerpere (e.g. ex es laude). The nobles appropriated to them- selves three magistracies, tres magistratus nobilitas sibi sumpsit.

APPROPRIATE, adj. See **FIT**.

APPROPRIATION, assignatio (allotting, allotment), with agnorum expressed or understood).—addictio (e.g. bonorum).—consecratio (religious dedication; prob. Post-Aug. for in C. Baib. 14, 33, it seems to be a gloss. sacratio, late: Macrobi.).—dedicatio (dedication: e.g. templi, mediā: also the beginning to appropriate althg to a particular use: e.g. patium, Suet.).

APPROVABLE, probabilis.—laudabilis, laude dignus (deserving praise).—prædicabilis (deserving to be extolled).

APPROVAL,

APPROVANCE, } See APPROBATION.

APPROVE, probare qm or qd; approbare, compro- bare qd.—laudare (to praise).—prædicare (to extol).—assentire or assentiri ci rei (assent lo): album calculum adficere ci rei (Plin., note for it).—ratum habere (to recognize as valid: e.g. the acts of a governor, &c.: of a law, sibi jubere). To a. of what has been done, probare ea quæ facta sunt.—See more under **APPROBATION**. || To a. oneself to aby, se ci probare. To a. oneself faithful, &c., se fidum præstare, præbere. || To prove, probare qd ci, &c. Vid. || *Approved, to be, probati ci or a qo: placere ci; laudari (to be praised, &c.): satisfacere (to satisfy). More under APPROBATION.* || *Approved (= tried and allowed to be so): probatus; spectatus; spectatus et probatus; spectatus et cognitus; spectatus jam et diu cognitus; confessus (al- lowed). A man of approved virtue, integrity, &c., homo probatus or spectatus; homo virtute cognitus; vir spec- tatus integritatis.*

APPROVEMENT. See **APPROBATION**.

APPROVER, approbator (e.g. profectiois meæ. C.: opp. suavor et impulsor).—probator (e.g. facti, C.).—comprobator (e.g. auctoritatis ejus et inventionis, C.).—laudator (praiser). || *Approved in law must be translated by the gen. term index (informant).*

APPROXIMATE, v. INTR. See **APPROACH, INTR.**

|| Tr. See **APPROACH, Tr.**

APPROXIMATE, propinquus, proximus.—Sis by Crel. with propere accedere ad qd; non multum abesse a qā re.

APPROXIMATION, appropinquatio, accessus. See **APPROACH.** To be an a. to althg, (propere) accedere ad qd; non multum abesse a qā re.

APPULSE, appulsus (C.).

APR (OT, prunum Armeniacum: also Armeniacum or Armenium only. An a. tree, Armeniaca.

APRIL, Aprilis, *with or without mensis. The first of A., Kalendæ Aprilis. The fifth of A., Nonæ Aprilis. To make aby an A. fool, ludibrio habere qm. A. weather, varietas et inconstantia tempestatum; crebra tempestatum commutatio; cœlum varians.*

APRON, subligaculum, subligar (covering round the loins).—campestre (worn by young persons engaging naked in the exercises of the Campus Martius: wearing such an a., campestratus).—præcinctorium (a longer a.: lute). A leather a., præcinctorium coriarium (not ventrale or semicinctum). || In gunnery, operculum. || An a.-hold, *scudum muliebree.

APRON-MAN, opifex. Collectively ste, qui in tabernis sunt.

APROPOS, audi! dic quæso! A. of athg, quoniam mentio hujus rei injecta est (since this subject has been mentioned): sed quod mihi in mentem venit (but it just occurs to me). To come very a. opportune venire.

APSIS, abeis or apsis, G. apsidis (ἀψις).

APT, || Fit, idoneus ad qd; aptus ci rei or ad qd; conveniens, congruus (uncl. congruus), consentaneus ci rei or ad qd (Syn. in ADAPTE). || Inclined to, propensus ad qd (easily moved to athg).—proclivis ad qd. pronus in or ad qd (easily falling into athg: e. g. diseases, rage, passions, &c. Before Tac. pronus only of instinctive, passionate, and therefore pernicious, inclination).—studiosus ca rei (fund. of). || Apt to do athg, may often be translated by solere (of things and persons), assuevisse, consuevisse (of persons), with inf. || An apt wit, ingenium acutum; docile; excellens: præstans; eximium.

APT, v. See ADAPT.

APTITUDE, See APTNESS.

APPLY, apte (e. g. dicere; qd disponere).—ad qd apte, accommodate, or apposite. Sits convenienter, congruenter. Jn. apte congruenterque; congruenter convenienterque. Idonee. apposite. commode. || Readily, quickly, prompte (Tac.).—celeriter, cito (quickly), bene, optime (well).

APTNESS, || Disposition, proclivitas or animus proclivis (ad qd). || Aptness for learning, ingenium ad qd aptum or habile; ingenii dexteritas; ingenium docile; docilitas. ingenii acumen. To have an a. for athg, habilem or aptum esse ad qd: a natural a., natum esse ad qd. || Fitness, convenientia (apt agreement: e. g. partium, rerum).—congruentia (Suet.—morum, Augustin).—habilitas (aptitude for any purpose. corporis habilitates, C.).

APTOTES (indeclinables), ἀπτῶτα (ἀπτῶτα.—Diom. Prisc.).

AQUA FORTIS, *aqua fortis: *chrysulca (l. t.).

AQUA MARINA, beryllus (according to O. Müller).

AQUARIUS, Aquarius.

AQUATIC, aquatilis (aquatiles bestie, C.; also arbores, frutices, Plin.).—aquaticus (aquaticæ aves, Plin.).

AQUATILE. See AQUATIC.

AQUEDUCT, aquæ or aquarum ductus. Often aqua only: e. g. 'the a. of Claudius', aqua Claudia. To make an a. to the town, aquam in urbem ducere.

AQUEOUS, aquatilis (having a watery taste, ὕδατος: e. g. sapor, succus).—aquaticus is watery, wet: aquosus, watery, abounding in water.

AQUILINE. An a. nos, nasus aduncus. [Aquiline is, belonging to an eagle: eagle-like.

ARABESQUES, picturæ monstra (ast. Fitr. 7, 5, 3).—rerum que nec sunt nec fieri possunt nec fuerunt imagines (ast. Fitr. 7, 5, 4).

ARABLE, arabilis (Plin. not as a general epithet of such land: campus nullus, cum sileus est, arabilis tauris). A. land, ager novalis (Varr.), or novalis (sc. terra), or novale (sc. solus: all, a field or land that must be ploughed). Sits by arva, pl.

ARANEUS, araneus.

ARATION, aratio.

ARBALIST, arcuballista (Veget.).

ARBALISTER, arcuballister (Veget.).

ARBITER, arbitror (one who decides a cause on grounds of equity, whereas a iudex is bound to decide by law: also in all the senses of the English word).—disceptator (one who examines and decides upon the validity of the grounds alleged: e. g. in disagreements and verbal disputes). A private a. was arbitror honorarius or disceptator domesticus (at Rome.—Ruperti, li. p. 690). To choose aby as a., qm arbitrum or disceptatorem sumere: to appoint an a. between two parties, arbitrum inter partes dare: to act as a., esse arbitrum or disceptatorem; litter qos: qm controversiam disceptare or dirimere: to be a. in a cause, arbitrium esse in qd: cs rei arbitrium est penes qm; dirimere or disceptare qd (to

adjust or settle a dispute): qd componere (to settle it in an amicable way). The decision of an a., arbitrium. || Judge. Vid.

ARBITRAMENT. See ARBITREMENT.

ARBITRARILY, ad arbitrium; ad libidinem; ad voluntatem; ex libidine; ex voluntate; insolenter. To form words a., verba fingere insolenter (Gell.) or licentius. || Arbitrarily often implies cruelly, despotic conduct, &c., superbe, crudeliter. To act a., crudeliter ac regie facere; crudelissime se gerere: to rule or govern a., crudelem superbanque dominationem exercere (aft. C. Phil. 3, 14, 34).

ARBITRARIOUS, arbitrarius (opp. certus, Plaut.; to naturalis, Gell.).

ARBITRARIOUSLY. See ARBITRARILY.

ARBITRARY, || Despotic, unlimited, absolute, infinitus (unbounded).—summus (highest).—imperialis (in a lordly tyrannical way).—Jn. imperiosus et superbus.—impiens, agst aby, ci (in a passionate, unbridled way: of both persons and things).—importunus (hard, showing no mercy or consideration for others in one's conduct: opp. clemens).—Sis crudelis in qm: sævus in qm. A. power, infinita or summa potestas; imperium summum; quum dominatu unius omnia tenentur; or dominatio only: to possess a. power, summo imperio præditi esse. An a. spirit, superbia. || Depending on no rule, capricious: arbitrarius (late: dependent on one's own will: e. g. motus, opp. naturalis, Gell.).—*libidine or ex libidine factus (formed by one's own will alone, and so capriciously).—insidens (unusual).—insolenter lictus (of words arbitrarily invented. Gell.).

ARBITRARINESS, mostly by superbia. insolentia. impotentia.

ARBITRATE, || Decide judicially, disceptare qd, decernere qd, or de re, or abs. adjudicare qd (these three are also used of arbitration by the sword, ferro).—judicare qd or de re. decidere qd or de re. statuere, constituere qd. To a. in any matter, affirmare de re: in a dispute, controversiam disceptare, decernere; adjudicare: de controversia decidere, statuere, constituere. || Act as arbiter, arbitri partes suscipere esse arbitrum or disceptatorem (inter qos). See 'to be an ARBITER.'

ARBITRATION, arbitrium. To refuse aby's a., arbitrum or disceptatorem qm recusare. To commit athg to aby's a., rem ca arbitrio permittere: in the a. of the sword, controversiam ferro judicare, decernere, disceptare. || Decision, adjudicatio, disceptatio (as action).—judicium, sententia (judicial sentence).

ARBITRATOR. See ARBITER.

ARBITREMENT, arbitrium.—sententia. Judicium (judicial sentence).—disceptatio, adjudicatio (act of deciding).

ARBORET, arbuscula (Varr.).

ARBOREOUS, arboreus.

ARBOROUS, arboreus.

ARBOUR, umbraculum.—casa frondea (poetical. Ov.).

ARBOUR-VINE, *convolvulus.

ARBUSCLE, arbuscula.

ARBUTE, arbūtus.—arbūtum (fruit of it: and meton. the tree).

ARC, arcus (in Mathematics: segment of a circle, &c.). || Arch. Vid.

ARCADE, porticus.—ambulatio arcuata (K. and F.).

ARCH, arcus (g. t.).—fornix (arch, archway: both used of triumphal arches). An arched roof, camera (camera lapideâ fornicibus vincta). || Cic. censures Ennius's fornices cœli ('the arch of heaven') as a badly chosen image.

ARCH, v. arcuare (L.).—camerare, concamerare (to a. over; cover with a vaulted roof: camerare, Plin. only; nidos camerare ab imbril)—conformicare (Vitruv. a. over). To be arched, arcuari (g. t., to be arched or curved).—fornicatum curvari (Plin.).—concamerari (to be arched over; covered with an arched roof). || A rched, arcuatus. In formam archis incurvus (Mela).—in apside curvatus (Plin.).—cameratus, concameratus (arched or vaulted over). Sits convexus, gibbus (swelling out).

ARCH, adj. petulans. lascivus.

ARCH. (as prefix) = chief. (a) In dignities and titles archi- prefixed, as in Archbishop, Archiepiscopus: in other words (b) often by summus or maximus (with or without omnium): by (c) caput or princeps with gen.; or (d) by qui totus ex quâ re factus est, or versatus in omni genere ca rei; or, lastly (in a few words in Plaut. and afterwards in Juv.), by the Greek prefix tri- . . Thus, trifur, triscurria.

ARCAIOLOGY, *antiquarum literarum scientia. *antiquarum rerum scientia (according as acquaintance with ancient literature or with other monuments of antiquity is meant).

ARCHAISM, verorum or vocabulorum obsoletum, exoletum, ab usu quotidiani sermonis jam diu intermissum.—dicendi loquendi ratio obsoleta.

ARCHANGEL, Archangelus (Ecclesi.).—|| *Dead-nettle*, galeopsis, lamium.

ARCHBISHOP, Archiepiscopus (Cod. Just.).

ARCHBISHOPRIC, archiepiscopatus.

ARCHDEACON, archidiaconus.

ARCHDUKE, *archidux.

ARCH-PHILOSOPHER, summus philosophus.

ARCH-PREBYTER, archipresbyter.

ARCH-PRIEST, summus sacerdos. archisacerdos. archipresbyter (Ecclesi.).

ARCHED. See ARCH, v.

ARCHER, sagittarius. A mounted a., hippotoxōta.

ARCHERY, *sagittarum emissio. *crcl.* by sagittas mittere. As a game, *lusuus id genus, quo in orbem tela conijciunt.

ARCHETYPAL, archetypus (Jur.).

ARCHETYPE, archetypum (Varr. *Macr.* ἀρχέτυπον in C.).—*exemplum primum.—exemplum.—species (used by C. for the Platonic idea.)

ARCHITECT, architectus (architecton, *Plaut. Sm.*).

[*Constrivere*, auctor. parens. inventor. conditor. effector. Jx. parens effectorque. princeps. architectus Jx. princeps et architectus. inventor et quasi architectus. molitor. instimulator. concitator. Jx. instimulator et concitator. The a. of the world, creator or pro-rector mundi; effector mundi molitorque.

ARCHITECTONIC, architectonicus (Vitr.).

ARCHITECTURE, architectura (C.).—architectonice (Q.).

ARCHITRAVE, epistylum.

ARCHIVARY, ab actis (Inscr.).

ARCHIVE, tabularium (archium, archivum, grammatotheca, *Post-class.*). *Archives*, tabule publicae, (acta publica or acta are the records of the proceedings of the senate, people, &c.—tabulinum or tablinum a place in a Roman house, where documentary papers were kept).

ARCH-LIKE, in formam arcūs incurvus, &c. See ARCHED.

ARCHWISE, in formam arcūs, arcuatum (Plin.).

ARCTIC, septentrionalis (regio, populus, &c.).—aquilonaris regio (C.: prop. relating to the north-east).

[*Arctus* circulus. *Hygin. Astron.* 1, 6.] *Arctus* Borealis circulus. and poet. See NORTH, NORTHERN.

ARCUATE. See ARCHED.

ARCUATION, arcuatio (only in Frontin.).

ARCUBALISTER, arcubalistrius (Veget.).

ARDENCY, ardor (sc. amoris, Tib.). æstus (offensive, passions, &c.). vis.

ARDENT, ardens, fervens or fervidus.—æstuosus (of raging heat). IMPROPR. calidus; ardens; fervens or fervidus.—acer (vehement, fierce). An a. temper, ingenium ardens or fervidum. || *Ardent* (of spirits, &c.). fervidus (oft. vina fervida, H.).

ARDENTLY, ardent; ferventer; scriber.—cupide, aride (eagerly). To desire a., ardentius cupere qd; vehementer cupere.

ARDOUR, PROPR. See HEAT.—IMPROPR. ardor, fervor, æstus (the first the weakest, the last the strongest: all three also with animi, when mental a. is meant).—impetus (impetuosity). Youthful a., ardor juvenilis; ardor or fervor ætatis.

ARDOUS, || *High*, VID. || *Difficult*, gravis (heavy).—difficilis. non facilis (difficult).—magnus (great).—durus (hard).—impeditus (encumbered with difficulties). An a. task, magnus opus atque arduum.

ARDOUSNESS, || *Height*, VID. || *Difficulty*, difficultas, negotium (the labour one must undergo to attain one's object).

AREA, arca.—superficies (extension in length and breadth). A small a., arētia.

AREAD, ||

AREED, || See ADVISE.

AREFACTION, *Crcl.* by arefacto, areferi.

AREFY, arefaceere (Varr.).—siccare.

ARENACEOUS, arenaceus (Plin.).

ARENATION, arenatio (Vitr., for a stucco of sand).

ARENOSÉ, arenosus.

ARETOLOGY, See MORAL philosophy.

ARGENT, adj. argenteus.

ARGILLACEOUS, argillaceus (consisting of clay. *Plin.*)—argillous (abounding with clay. Varr.).

ARGOSY. See SMIP.

ARGUE, To discuss a question, agere rem or de re

(g. t.).—disputare, disserere de qâ re (of learned discussions: disser. *my* of a continuous discourse).—sermonem habere de re (discuss it in conversation).—disceptare qd or de qâ re (with a view to the settlement of a dispute). To a. at great length, multis verbis disputare; to a. on the other side, contra disputare: to a. on both sides of a question, in utramque partem: on opposite sides, in contrarias partes. || *Produce arguments*, argumentari (with *neut. prom.* or *dependent clause*). docere argumentis. firmare, confirmare argumentis.—efficere or evincere velle (to wish to establish an opinion).—|| *A cuse*, argue (with *gen. abi. de. acc.* with *inf.* or *ut*). See ACCUSE. || *Prove*, infer (trans.), probare. evincere, ostendere, declarare.

ARGUER, disputator (*seid.*—once in C.).—qui disputat, &c.

ARGUMENT, || *Proof*, reason, argumentum.—ratio. To bring or allege a.'s, argumenta or rationes asserere: to derive a.'s *fm*, argumenta ex re ducere, sumere, eruire: to reject an a., argumentum r-jicere: to press an a., argumentum premere: to be in an a., argumento esse. *Arg* An a. for alth. not argumentum pro qâ re, but argumentum quo qd esse demonstratur, &c. To bring many a.'s for the existence of a God, multis argumentis Deum esse docere. That is no a., nullum verum id argumentum est. To produce or allege many probable a.'s for that opinion, multa in eam partem probabiliter argumentari (L.).—Argumentum is often left out when an adj. is used: e.g. 'the strongest a. for this is,' &c., firmissimum hoc afferri videtur, quod &c. (C.). || *Subject of a discourse or writing*, sententia, sententia (the principal thought or thoughts).—argumentum (subject matter of a speech, essay, &c., for which materia is never used in the classic).—summa (the main subject: e.g. of a letter, conversation, &c.). || *Contents summed up by way of abstract*, summarium. epitōme (See ABRIDGEMENT).—index (Q.). || *Subject under discussion*, questio, controversia, res controversa, disceptatio. Often by *Crcl.* with quod cadit in controversiam or disceptationem. || *Dispute*, discussion, concertatio, disputatio, pugna, controversia. To make alth. the subject of an a., rem in controversiam vocare, adducere, deducere. An a. arises, oritur certamen or controversia (de qâ re cum qo). To hold an a. about alth. with aby, disputare de qâ re cum qo.

ARGUMENTATION, argumentatio.—also ratio (e. n. C. de Or. 2, 53, 214).

ARGUMENTATIVE, *prps* by gravis (weighty).—firmus ad probandum, &c.

ARGUTE, argutus.

ARIA, *aria.

ARID, aridus (dry, *fm* an internal want of moisture, caused by a heat acting within).—torridus (dry, *fm* being burnt up by an external heat).—siccus (dry as to the surface). Jx. exsiccatus atque aridus. See DRY.

ARIDITY, ariditas. ariditudo.—siccitas (Syn. in ARID). See DRYNESS.

ARIES, aries.

ARIETATION, arietatio (butting like a ram. Sen.).

ARIGHT, recte. Juste. vere. bene.—Sis sincere, sine fraude. To judge a., vere or recte judicare de re. To see or hear a., recte videre, audire. If I remember a., si bene or recte memini.

ARIOLATION, hariolatio.

ARISE, a) PROPR. surgere, exsurgere.—con-surgere (reply of several).—se erigere (to rube oneself up: of little children trying to raise themselves from the ground): from a seat, surgere e sedâ: from bed, surgere, with or without (e) lectulo or (e) lecto. surgere cubitu (PROPR.—ex morbo assurgere of leaving one's bed after a disease): from table, surgere a cœna; also poscere calcæos (asking for one's shoes as a sign of intending to rise from table). || *Mo* u n t up on high, se levare (of bees, se sublimius levare. Plin.).—levari.—sublime ferri, sublimem abire. Clouds a., nebulae levantur in nubes: smoke arises from the cottages, fumus evoluitur e tuguriis. A storm arises, tempestas coortur, nubilar caput; nubilatur || *Arise*, of the heavenly bodies, oriri, exoriri.—emerge (of the stars: not of the sun). || *Arise* (of thoughts in the mind), subire mentem or animum.—succurrere. A thought arises in my mind, subit cogitatio animum: a suspicion arose in my mind, incidit mihi suspicio; venit mihi in suspicionem (both with acc. and inf.).—|| *Arise* (from the dead), reviviscere, in vitam redire.—ab inferis existeret. ab orco reducem in lucem ferri (according to heathen notions).—ab inferis excitari or revocari. || *Arise* (=appear gradually) of the day, apperere: dies appetit;—lucescit; dilucescit; dilucescit. As soon as

any arose, ubi primum illuxit. **ARISE.** *Com- forth, appear, proflre (to come forth),—existere, se effe re (of distinguish-d men).—exor ri (agreeing with our 'arise' in this sense: of remarkable persons or things, whether good or bad: libido; ferrea proles. Sulla, Epicurus, &c. C. ultor nostris ex os-ibus. V.).—Rise up in a rebellious manner, or agst aby, exsurgere contra or adversus qm (T.).—coorri in qm; imperium cs detrectare,—consgure ad bellum, ad bellum coorri.—rebellare (o. pr. of those who had been subdued).*

ARISTOCRACY. *As an administration, paucorum et principum administratio. As a form of government, ejus republci s status, quum est penes delectos omnium summa potestas; optimaum status; ea imperii forma, quâ vis omnis penes primores civitatis est (Aft. L. 1, 43). An aristocratical state, respublica, quæ a principibus teneatur; optimaum civita; civitas, in quâ cives per principes reguntur; civitas, quæ ab optimaibus (or optimaum arbitrio, C.) regitur; respublica optima; respublica, quæ est penes principes. Sway or power of una, optimaum dominatus or potentia; potestas atque opes optimaum. The aristocracy, see the Aristocrats.*

ARISTOCRAT. *Defender of aristocracy, qui optimaum causam agit,—optimaum fautor. nobilium amicus, nobilitatis fautor or studiosus. The aristocrats, optimates; proceres; principes civitatis; potentiores cives.*

ARISTOCRATIC. } qui optimaum causam
ARISTOCRATICAL. } agit (of u. opinions of the
a. party).—quod ad optimaum imperium pertinet
(relating to aristocracy).—quod ab optimaibus proficiat
(proceeding from the a.).

ARITHMETIC. *arithmetica, orum (C.).—arithmetice, es, or arithmetica, æ,—notitia numerorum (the knowledge of numbers, gen.—Q. 1, 10, 35). To teach a,—arithmetica profiteri. A teacher of a. Arithmeticorum magister. An arithmetic-book, liber arithmeticus.*

ARITHMETICAL. *arithmeticus.*
ARITHMETICALLY. *To explain athg a., numeris qd explicare.*

ARITHMETICIAN. *arithmeticus. A good or expert a., bonus or diligens ratiocinator (quod calculator).—in arithmetica satis exercitatus (C.).*

ARK. *Noah's ark, navis. Ark of the covenant, arca fœderis divini.*

ARM. *s. l) a limb. Of men: brachium (fm the hand to the elbow; often for the whole arm, when distinction is not necessary).—lacertus (from the elbow to the shoulder: also for arm generally, reply when its strength or muscularity is meant).—tuli (the muscular arm of the Athlete). Relating to the a., brachialis; having strong a.s, laetuosus. With his a.s a-kimbo, ansatus (Plant. Pers. 2, 5, 7): to carry athg under one's a., qd sub albâ portare: what is carried under the a. (i. e. habitually), subalaris (telum subalaris, Np.): to carry a child in one's a., puerum in manibus gere: to take a child in one's a., puerum in manibus accipere: to embrace athg with one's a., qm medium complexi: to clasp in one's a.s, atrefus amplecti qm: to suk in athg's a.s, manibus cs excipit. *Arms* = 'enfolding arms': 'embrace' is mly to be trans. by complexus: to lie or be enfolded in athg's a.s, hære in cs complexu: to receive athg in one's a.s, manibus qm excipere: to receive athg with open a.s, libens ac supinus manibus excipio qm: to die in athg's a.s, in complexu ca enori or extremum vitæ spiritum edere; inter cs manus expirare; inter sublevantis manus extingui: to tear children fm the a.s of their parents, liberos e parentum complexu abripere; liberos de parentum complexu avellere atque abstrahere: to support with one's a.s, qm sustinere (in walking, getting into a carriage, &c.): qm collapsum excipere (to raise one who has fallen):—to fly to athg's a.s (for protection), ad qm confugere; cs fidei se committere; se committere in fidem et clientelam cs (as a client to a patron): in cs sinum confugere (silo. age).—IMPROPR. Power, strength, manus, preestas. Kings have long a.s, longæ regibus sunt manus (O.). The secular a., imperium or potestas magistratuum. Of a river: pars,—cornu (winding arm. O.).—caput (mouth: also and more frequently the head, source). Of a mountain chain, brachium (Taurus brachia emittit. Plin.).—ramus Of a tree, brachium, ramus (see BRANCH). Of a chair, ancôn (Cæc. Aur. Turd. 2, 1, 46). In fortification: works to connect two points, brachium: more frequently lingua (æken). Of arm of a catapult, brachium. Arms of a pair of scales, caput*

(Vitr. 8, 5, 3, Schneid.). Arms of an anchor, anchoræ brachium or cornu.

ARM. *v. tr.) armare (to furnish with arms: then to provide with what is necessary: agst aby, adversus qm).—armis instruere (to furnish with arms).—instruere, munire (to furnish with armis considered as a weapon). Armed, armatus.—in armis (in belois, in or under arms). To arm oneself agst aby, recavere qd. tutum or munum esse a qâ re,—se preparare ad qd (to make preparati-ns agst).—animum preparare ad qd. se or animum componere ad qd (to prepare one's mind agst).—Sis meditari qd: to be armed agst althg, animo sum ad qd parato: tutum or munum esse qâ re:—qâ re se loricare (Plin.). [See ARM, v. intr.] To clothe aby with armour, lorica, thorace, cataphractâ induere qm (according to the kind of armour meant).*

ARM. *v. intr.) arma sibi induere (to put on one's armour).—arma capere (to take to one's weapons: prepare for war: for which ad arma or ad saga ire is also found): arma sumere (to take one's weapons in one's hand to use them). To be arming (of nations), bellum parare, apparare, comparare, adornare, instruere: belli apparatus instruere; omnia, quæ ad bellum pertinent, providere.*

ARMADA. *naves bellicæ.—classis.*
ARMAMENT. *copiæ,—mly of a naval armament: copiæ navales; naves bellicæ classis.*

ARMATURE. *arma, orum, n. armatura (the latter with reference to the naturæ, &c., of the weapons).*

ARMED. *Having arms. Au a chair, sella obliquis anconibus fabricata (Cæc. Aur. Turd. 2, 1, 46).—cathedra (a chair of Roman ladies).*

ARM-GAUNT. *macer,—strigosus, strigosa corporis.*

ARM-HOLE. *ala (poet. alarum vallis, Catull.).*

ARMILLARY. *armillæ similis.*

ARMIPOTENCE. *armipotentia is used by Ammian.*

ARMIPOTENT. *armipotens (Lucr. Virg.).*

ARMISONOUS. *armisodius (Virg.).*

ARMISTICE. *indutie. To conclude an a., facere or inire indutias. To agree to an a., consentire ad indutias. See TRUCE.*

ARMLET. *Little arm, brachiolum (Catull.). Bracelet for the arm, brachiale (g. t.).—armilla (bracelet, armlet).—spithier (opryrip)—armlet for the upper arm,—cubiti were armlets given to soldiers as a reward (Pest.).—spathallum or spatallum, dardanium, viriola, viria, were also ornaments of the arm, of unknown form. To put on golden a.s, brachia et lacertos auro colere (Curt.).*

ARMORER. *faber armorum. Squire: one who puts on another's armour, prps armiger.*

ARMORIAL. *A bearings, clypeus insignis, insigne generis. One who has a right to a bearings, 'ei licet insigni frui (according to Roman custom, qui imagines familiæ suæ consecutus est).*

ARMORY. *armamentarium. Armour. Vid. Armorial bearings. See ARMORIAL.*

ARMOUR. *armatus, us (=manner of being armed: only in the abl.—dispari armatu; Cretico armatu).—arma, orum, n. (g. t. for arms).—cataphracta (iron or brass scale-armour, for men or horses, &c.).—lorica (leathern jerkin).—thorax (iron breast-plate, cuirass). Jn. lorice thoracique. To put on one's a., lorica, thoracæ, cataphractâ (according to meaning) se tegere or induere. To strip the bodies of their a., armora corporibus detrahe (L.).*

ARMOUR-BEAKER. *armiger.*

ARMPIT. *ala (vallis alarum, poet. Catull.).*

ARMS. *arma (g. t., but of offensive armour, not applied to missiles, tela: also fig., as arma prudentiæ, senectutis, legum).—tela (missiles).—Furnished with a.s, armatus. Arms instructus: without a.s, inermis: to take a.s., ad arma ire, arma capere (to arm oneself agst aby, contra qm): arma sumere (exply when other means might have been tried, contra qm); descendere ad vim atque ad arma: to seize one's a.s, arma arripere: they ran to a.s., concursus est ad arma: to a.s! ad arma! to sound to a.s! ad arma conclamare (L.)! to lay down a.s., arma deponere; armis discedere: to sling away their a.s., arma abjicere: to take away one's a.s., arma cl assuerre: to be under a.s., in arma esse: to have 20,000 men under a.s., milia viginti in armis habere: to grow old in a.s., in armis consenescere: to bear a.s. agst aby, arma contra qm ferre: to turn one's a.s. agst aby, arma in qm vertere: to defend one's country by a.s., putrium arma ac virtute defendere: to give up one's a.s., arma trahere (Np.): to defend oneself by the a.s. of prudence, armis prudentiæ se tueri ac defendere.*

ARMY, exercitus.—acies (*army in battle-array*)—*agmen* (*a. in marching order*)—*milites* (*soldiers, esp. when the individuals are meant: also the sing. miles, when 'the soldier' = 'the soldiers,' or 'the army' generally*)—*vires* (*the military forces*)—*copiae* (*forces*): *opes* with *armatorum*, or *pedum equitumque*, or *pedestres, equestres, pedestres equestresque, pedestres navalesque*. To *command* or *lead* an *a.*, *exercitum ducere*, *exercitui praeesse*: to *lead* an *a.*, *exercitum scribere* or *conscribere*; *milites scribere* or *legere*; *delectum habere* (*of the Roman consuls: scr. or conscr. to enrol the names of those who ought to serve*): *exercitum colligere* or *conficere* (*not cogere*) or *parare*, *comparare*: to *hire* an *a. of mercenaries*, *exercitum* or *copias mercede conducere*: to *recruit* an *a.*, *exercitui supplementum scribere* (*of setting down the names*); *exercitum supplere* or *reficere*: to *draw up* an *a.* (*in order of battle*), *aciem instruere* or *instituire*: to *disband* an *a.*, *milites mittere*, *dimittere* or *missos facere*; *multibus missionem dare* [*STR. in DISBAN.*]. † *Great number*, *exercitus* (*e. g. corvorum, Virg.*). multitudo. *copia incredibilis*; *vis magna*.

AROMATIC, aromaticus (*labe*). † *Aromatic, aromata*.

AROMATIZE, condire.

AROUND, prep. *circum*. circa. See **ABOUT**.—*Ado.* circum. totus circum.—in circuitu. *Often by circum in composition: to ride a.*, *circumquiere* or *equo circumvehi* (*locum*): to *roll a.*, *circumvolvere* (*trans.*), *circumvivi* (*intr.*).—*Sis by per*: to *look a.*, *circumspicere* *circumspicere*. *oculos circumferre*. *perlustrare* (*omnia, &c.*): to *wander a.*, *pervagari* (*locum*): to *look a.* in a *threatening way*, *oculos minaciter circumferre*: to *dig a trench a.* *a city*, *oppidum fossa* (*vallo fossaque*) *circumdare*.

AROUSE, exasuscitare; *expergeficare* (*e somno*); *excitare* (*e somno*); *suscitare somno* or *e quiete* (†):—*all land* (*without somno*) *also imprpr. for 'exciting,' 'animating.'* † *Excite, excitare*. *concitare* (*e. g. a man to sth*): *also to excite laughter, hatred, envy, compassion, &c.*—*excire*, *concire* or *concire* (*in class. prose only = to excite violently to some activity: seld. to produce any passion or evil, &c. e. g. iram, seditioem, terrorem, &c.*): *movere*, *commovere* *qm* (*to stir, move, excite: them also to excite misericordiam, actionem, bellum, &c.*)—*confare* (*to kindle: e. g. ci viridum, bellum, &c.*).

AROYNT (*thee*), *abi! apage te! abi in malam rem* (*Comic*).

ARPERT, huba (*in mid. ages*).—*ager triginta iugerum*.

ARRACK or ARACK, **humor ex oryzâ in quadam similitudinem vini corruptus*.

ARRAIGN, See ACCUSE.

ARRAIGNMENT. See ACCUSATION.

ARRANGE, ordinare.—in ordinem adducere or redigere. *disponere*. *digerere*. in ordinem digere.—*componere* (*to a. so that the whole may present a pleasing appearance*)—*collocare*, *constituere* (*place together; bring into a proper constitution*). *Sis describere* (*to sketch a plan*): *explicare* (*to unravel*)—*dispensare* (*to weigh out in all its parts; arranging, that no part may come off short*). To *a. troops*, *copias ordinare* or *disponere*: *in order of battle*, *copias* or *aciem instruere*: *the order of march*, **agmen ordinare: books or a library, libros* or *bibliothecam ordinare* or *disponere*; *bibliothecam digere*: *hair*, *capillum componere*; *crines* or *capillos digere* (†): *the folds of a chlamys*, *collocare chlamydem*, *ut apte pendeat* (O.); *componere legem* (H.): *a plan of the campaign*, *describere totius belli rationem: one's family affairs*, *rem familiarem constituere*; *res suas ordinare*; *res familiares componere: a person's affairs*, *ce negotia explicare*. To *a. (words) alphabetically*, (*vocabulary*) in literas digere: *words in a sentence* (*with reference to style*), *verba componere*, *verba apte collocare*. *A well arranged establishment*, **domus omnibus rebus instructa*, *quæ ad victum cultumque pertinent*. † *Make a plan, or arrangement*, *precipere*, *decernere*, *constituere*. *We arranged* (*to do so and so*), *inter nos convenit*, *ut &c.* † *We arranged with aby* (*to do so and so*), *mihi cum qo convenit*, *ut &c.*

ARRANGEMENT, ordinatio, dispositio, descriptio, constitutio, institutio. [See **TO ARRANGE**] *The a. of a library*, *designatio librorum: of words* (*in a Lexicon*), *vocabulary digerendorum ratio*: (*in a sentence*), *verborum apta compositio, collocatio*: *ratio collocandi*. † *Order resulting from arrangement*: *ordo, ratio*.—*Sis præceptum, institutum lex*. *These a. are excellent*, *hæc optime instituta* or *instructa sunt*. *It is a benef-*

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cent a. of nature's *that &c.*, *salubriter a naturâ institutum est*, *ut or quod*.

ARRANT, To be trans. *by summus, maximus, with or without omnium*.—*by caput* or *principes with gen.*—*by totus ex qâ re factus est* or *constat*; *versutus est in omni genere* *ca. rel.*—*In Plaut.* *by compounds with the Greek tri* (*tritur*; *triscurlia*). *An a. rogue, trifurcifer* (*Com.*)—*caput acclerum* (*Plaut.*)—*principes flagitiorum* (C.).—*veterator*.—*An a. thief*, *principes omnium furtorum* (C.); *versutus in omni genere furandi atque prædandi*.—*Sis by a superlative adj.*: *an a. fool*, *stolidissimus, stultissimus*.

ARRANTLY, turpiter. *foede*. *flagitiose*. *nefarie*.

ARRAS, tapes, étis, m. (tâvne) or *Latinized, tapetum*. The *tapes of the ancients were of carpet-like texture* (*mly shaggy, and with colours or figures interwoven for covering walls, floors, &c.*

ARRAY, s. ordo. † *Battle-array, acies*. To *draw up an army in battle-array*: to *set in array*, *copias* or *aciem instruere*, *instituire*. † *The array* (= *soldiers drawn up*): *ordines militum*. † *Dress, vestis*. *vestimenta* (pl.).—*vestitus* (*kind of apparel*). † *Jurors impannelled*, *prps judices selecti*: *turba selectorum* (*chosen, at Rome, fm the senators, knights and tribuni æaril*).—*juratores* (*sworn valuers of alth. Plaut.*).

ARRAY, v. † *Arrange*. **VID.** † *Dress, vestire*. *convestire*.—*inducere sibi vestem* or *se veste*. *veste indui*: *veste se auilire* (*to wrap oneself up in a garment: applied therefore to upper garments; not to garments drawn on, which is induere: vestire is general*).—*vestiri*, *amiciri qâ re* (*velari qâ re, poet.*). To *be arrayed in gold and purple*, *insalnem auro et purpurâ conspici*. *The earth is arrayed with flowers, &c.*, *terra floribus, herbis, &c. vestitur*. † *To array a pannoi*, **judices selligere*.

ARREAR, See BEHIND.

ARREAR, s. *pecunie residuum* (*old outstanding account*).

ARREARS, s. counts.—*reliquum*. *quod reliquum est*. *quod reliquum restat*, *quæ restant*, or *quod restat*. *pecunie reliquæ* (*the still remaining portion of a debt*). To *be in a.*, *reliquari qd* (*e. g. amplam summam, debitum: ex administratione rei publicæ reliquari: and quibus [summis] reliquatus est. All Jct.*)—*reliqua habere* or *debere: with aby*, *nondum persolvissæ ei*, *quod reliquum restat: to exact the a.*, *pecunias reliquas* or *residuas exigere*. *He is so much in a.*, *residû apud qm* (*i. e. such a sum residet apud qm*. *Marcan. Dig.*).

ARREARAGE. See ARREAR.

ARRECT, arrectus. *erectus* (*aures arrigere*. *Ter. Virg.*—*erigere*. C.).

ARREST, s. comprehensio.—*To put under a.*, *comprehendere* (*of the person arresting*): in *custodiam dare* (*of the person ordering the a.*). To *be kept under a.*, in *custodiâ haberi* or *servari*; *custodiâ teneri* or *retineri*.

ARREST, v. comprehendere. In *custodiam dare* [See **ARREST, s.**]. *ei manus injicere* (*to lay hands upon, e. g. virgini* . . . *minister decemviri manus injecti, L. 3, 44, 6*). in *vincula conjicere*. To *a. one who was flying*, *e fugâ retrahere* *qm*. † *Stop, delay*: *morari*, *remorari*. *moram facere ei rei*. *moram afferre ei* or *ei rei*. *moram et tarditatem afferre ei rei* (*causæ a delay in sth*).—*tardare*. *retardare* (*to retard the prosecution of sth*: *e. g. of a journey, of the pursuit of an enemy*).—*tenere*. *retinere*. *sustinere* (*to stop the progress of something: a thief, a carriage, a horse*).—*reprimere* (*to check forcibly*): *fugam hostium*; *refundantem lacum*).—*arceere*. *cohibere* (*to hold aby off, so that it may not approach*). To *a. aby*, *morari*, *demorari*, *remorari* *qm* (*i. for delaying him*): *detinere*, *demorari* *et detinere* *qm* (*to draw him back, with reference to some object pursued by him*). To *a. aby on a journey*, *retardare* *qm* in *viâ*; *remorari* *ca iter*: to *a. aby's pursuit of an enemy*, *tardare* *qm* *ad insequendum hostem* (*of a marsh or other obstacle*): *the progress of a war*, *moram et tarditatem afferre bello*; *morari celeritatem belli: the onset of the enemy*, *tardare* or *retardare* *hostium impetum*.

ARRIDE, arridere.

ARRIERE, See REAR.

ARRIERE BAN, *peribannus (*Schirritz. Mater p. 153, 4. 1*).—*ad republicam defendendam populi universi convocatio* (C.).

ARRIVAL, adventus, accessus.—*appulsus* (*arrival of a ship: with or without litoris*). *Sudden, unexpected a.*, *adventus repentinus, improvisus, or intervenus*, *superventus* (*without any adj. Tac. Hist. 2, 54, 1*). To *expect aby's a.* *with eagerness*, *ca adventum non mediocriter captare*.

ARRIVE, venire, advenire, adventare.—accedere ad locum.—pervenire, devenire, attingere, nancisci locum (to succeed in reaching).—afferri (to be brought to: of things). To a. on horseback, equo advehi: in a carriage, curru advehi: in a ship, pervehi in locum, appellere [See to LAND]: the ship is arrived, navis appulsa est (not appulsi). To have arrived: often adesse. IMPROPR. || Reach, assequi, consequi, adipisci (to arrive at an end aimed at; then to reach locum or qm).—pervenire ad qd (arrive at atq).—complēri fieri cs rei, potiri qā re (obtain atq desired: e. g. a wish).

ARROGANCE, { arrogantia (the exacting homage to ARROGANCY, } one's endowments and privileges).—fastus (a presumption, contemptuous disposition).—superbia (self-sufficiency, pride, fm thinking others beneath oneself).—insolentia (insolence).

ARROGANT, arrogans.—insolens.—superbus.—fastosus (Post-Aug. and very rare.—The superbus would outshine others: the arrogans would encroach upon them: the fastosus despises them: the insolens insults them. Diderlein).—An a. speech, sermo arrogantis. To become a., arrogantiam sibi sumere; magnos sibi sumere spiritus.

ARROGANTLY, arroganter; insolenter.

ARROGATE, qd vindicare sibi or ad se: qd usurpare (appropriate to oneself unjustly: asserere is unclear).—sibi sumere, assumere, asciscere, arrogare, tribuere (ascribe to oneself unjustly or unreasonably). I don't a. so much to myself, non tantum mihi sumo necesse arrogo: to a. to oneself great authority, magnam auctoritatem sibi sumere.

ARROW, sagitta.—telum (any missile: but properly one thrown by the hand). To shoot a's to any mark, &c., sagittas (or tela) coijicere qo. Like an a. (= very swiftly), incredibili celeritate. A cloud of a's, velut nubes (conjecta) sagittarum; or ingens vis sagittarum. Such a cloud of a's, tanta vis sagittarum creberrimæ grandinis modo (Cf. L. 28, 37, 7).

ARROW HEAD (a plant), sagittaria.

ARROWY: 'sharp steel of a shower' (Milton), ingens vis sagittarum creberrimæ grandinis modo.

ARSENAL, armamentarium.—officina armorum (when weapons are also manufactured there).—navale, or pl. navalia (for ships).

ARSENIC, arsenicum.—auripigmentum (orpiment). **ARSIS**, (in music or metre) sublatio (æpis, opp. positio, bæcis: in late grammarians also arsis).

ART, 1) human dexterity: a) as opposed to nature: ars.—manus (the human hand).—by a., arte, p r artem (g. l.); manu, opere (by human labour). Fortified by a. (of a fortress, &c.), manu or opere munitus. b) opposed to what is merely mechanical: ars (g. l. as the theory or set of rules by wch the artist works: the skill with wch he works, or with wch alth is made).—artificium (the skill with wch alth is made). The healing a., ars medendi.—With a., arte, ex arte (e. g. scribere, canere); scilenter (scientifically: e. g. tibis cantare): to bear upon it the stamp of a., artis signatum esse. 2) readiness or dexterity of one particular kind, obtained by practice: a) generally, ars.—scientia cs rei (experimental knowledge: e. g. philosophandi; fundendi æris).—studium cs rei (pursuit of atq: an a. so far as it is actually practised). The a. of painting, ars pingendi: the a. of securing every body's good will, ars ad promerendam omnium voluntatem: the a. of conversation, of social intercourse, sermocinatrix (sc. ars: as transl. of the Greek προσομιλητική). || Trick, artifice, ars (τέχνη).—artificium (only in Com.—also technæ). || b) a particular trade, profession, art, ars, artificium. To study an a., arti cs studēre: to follow or practise an a., artem colere, facitare; in arte versari, se exercēre (exercēre artem, doct[us]ul. Krebs): to leave off an a., artem desinere: to doubt atq to an a., qd ad artem redigere; qd in artem vertere. War became an a., disciplina militaris in artis modum venit. The mechanical a's, artes sordidæ. questus sordidi. The liberal a's, artes ingenuæ, or liberales, or honestæ, or elegantes. Jx, artes elegantes et ingenuæ; studia liberalia: the a's and sciences, artes et disciplinæ; studia et artes: a lover of the fine a's, liberalium artium studiosus. homo elegans. *artium amator: the liberal a's, omnes bonarum rerum disciplinæ: the a's of war and peace, artes belli et pacis. || MASTER OF ARTS, *magister liberalium artium: to take the degree of Master of Arts, *ad amplissimum magistri gradum promoveri. See MASTER.

ARTERY, arteria.

ARTFUL, callidus, versutus, va'er. astutus, subdolus. Jw, callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; versutus et callidus. [Sxw. in CUMHWA.] || Wrought (46)

by art; not natural; artificiosus [artificialis, Q artifex, poet.].—factitious, factus.

ARTFULLY, astute; callide; vafre; subdole.

ARTFULNESS, astutia, vafrities, verutia, calliditas, dolus. || Skill, ars, artificium.

ARTHRITIC, arthriticus.

ARTHRITIS, arthritis.—morbis articularis or articularis.

ARTICHOKE, carduus, cinara (Cynara Scolymus, Linn.).—cactus (cardoon; Spanish a., Cynara Carduiculus, Linn.).

ARTICLE, 1) part: pars.—caput (head, chapter).—A. in a contract, conditio; caput. A. of a peace, lex; conditio; caput: of faith, caput doctrinæ ætæ: in a Dictionary, vocabulum, verbum. 2) species: e. g. of wares, genus. The general term res may often be used: e. g. an a. of luxury, res ad luxuriam pertinens: this a. is much sought after, *hujus generis merces cupide expetuntur. || In Grammar, articulus. || Article by article, per partes, per capita. || Articles of war, lex militaris (with ref. to what is allowed or permitted in war).

ARTICULAR, articularis (Suet. Plin.).—articularius (Cat. Plin.).—morbis articularis or articularis (the gout).

ARTICULATE, adj. clarus, planus, explanatus. An a. voice, vox clara (clear: opp. obtusa); vox explanabilis (opp. perturbata. Sen. de Irâ, 1, 3, 5). An a. utterance, os planum or explanatum (opp. os confusum). To be an a. speaker, explanatæ esse linguæ (after Plin.).

ARTICULATE, v. enunciare, efferre (See Pronounce).—In Lucr. Appul. Arnob. articulare verba. (has voices) mobilis articulatus verborum dædala lingua. Lucr. 4, 551. To learn to a., primum fari capissæ (Suet. of children): loqui discere (of beasts, &c.): to teach aby to a., qm verba edocēre; qm sermoni assuefacere. || To make terms, to treat, de conditionibus tractare or agere (cum qo). || To draw up in articles, in capita conferre.

ARTICULATELY, plane (so as to be understood).—clare, clarâ voce (with loud, clear voice). To speak a., plane et articulate eloqui (so that each syllable is heard. Gell.).—clare or clarâ voce dicere.—verba exprimere explanareque (Plin.).—explanatæ esse linguæ (to be habitually an articulate speaker).

ARTICULATENESS, explanatio verborum (Q.).—diluclia pronuntiatio, explanata vox (Aft. Plin.).—splendor vocis (clearness of voice).

ARTICULATION, || Of words, prolatio (utterance, L.). [pronuntiatio is the whole delivery = actio.] || Junction of bones, commissura (g. l. for mode of joining together: also of the limbs of the human body).—artus, articulus (joint: artus in sing. not till parts of sile, age). Jx, commissura et artus.

ARTIFICE, ars.—artificium (only in Com.: also technæ).—dolus.

ARTIFICER, artifex (g. l. esply of one needing mind and invention in his work).—faber (one who works upon hard materials, as stone, ivory, &c.).—opifex (a workman needing mechanical skill and industry: the author and producer of any work).—A distinguished a., artifex operibus suis præcipuus. || Maker, contriver, auctor, inventor, conditor, effector, molitor, princeps, parens, architectus. [Sxw. in ARCHITECT.] Jx, parens effectorque; princeps et architectus. The a. of the world, creator or procreator mundi; effector mundi molitorque.

ARTIFICIAL, artificiosus (made or produced by art: opp. naturalis).—artifex, poet. Prop. Pers.: artificialis only in Q.).—quod habet artem, artis particeps (what testifies to art as concerned in its production: opp. arte carent).—factitious, factus (made; not produced by nature: opp. naturalis). An a. address, oratio artis plena: whether this was natural or a., sive hoc est naturæ, sive artis: a natural or an a. memory, memoria naturalis aut artificiosa.

ARTIFICIALLY, artificiose; arte; manu et arte; affatre (as in affabre factus, C.).

ARTILLERY, || Large machines for shooting instruments of destruction, tormenta, pl. orum (comprehended in ancient warfare ballistæ and catapultæ: for shooting stones, &c.).—Heavy a., *tormenta majora modis: horse a., *tormenta que ab equitibus administrantur. A captain in the a., *cohors tormentaria præfectus. An a. waggon, *currus tormentarius: a park of a. tormenta, orum; *apparatus tormentarius. The fire of a., *ictus tormentarii. || The artillery (as a service, &c.), *res tormentaria. || (As a body), *cohors tormentaria; or tormenta only.

ARTILLERY-MAN, *tormentarius.

ARTISAN, opifex. faber. artifex [SYN. in ARTIFICER]. cellularius (on a. whose occupation is of a sedentary kind). || **ARTISANS**, fabri; qui in tabernis sunt; opificum vulgus. A base a., opifex villasime mercis.

ARTIST, artifex. [See ARTIFICER.] || **Skilled in art**, intelligens; sciens artium.

ARTLESS, || *As praise rather than not, simplex.* sine affectatione (of persons).—apertus (open-hearted: homo, animus, &c.).—nullo cultu (without ornament or polish: of things). || *As blame rather than not, non artificiosus.* inconditus. || *Wanting art, unskilful*, artis non peritus. artis ignarus.

ARTLESSLY, sine arte. nullo cultu.—ingenue. candidè. aperte.

ARUNDINACEOUS, arundineus (arundinaceus, once in Plin.).

AS, I) || *As a particle of comparison*: ac, atque (after words denoting equality, similarity, &c.: æque, idem, par, &c.): quam (if exact equality is not meant, but excess or defect). Thus if a negatives precedes æque, &c., quam must be used. not ac, atque, for the negation destroys the exact equality. Horog. Cæs. B. G. 2, 6).—et, ut, and (after idem) ac, atque, et, qui, seld. cum (as in Sall. and Tac.). We cannot maintain friendship unless we love our friends as ourselves, amicitiam tueri non possumus, nisi æque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus: in what a situation our affairs are, you know as well as I do, quo in loco res nostras sint, juxta morum omnes intelligitis: they go away the same men as they came, iidem abeunt, qui venerunt. || *After such, so great, so many* (talis, tantus, tot), not quam but qualis, quantus, quot. He is such as he ever was, talis est, qualis semper fuit. || *In forms of protestation and swearing*: 'as true as'; ita or sic with the subj. followed by ut, with the subj. if a wish is to be expressed, the indic. if an assertion is to be made: 'as true as I live, I shudder', &c., ita vivam (or ita deos mihi velim propitios), ut—perhorresco; or (with its vivam thrown in parenthetically) perhorresco, ita vivam, &c. 'As true as I am alive, I should like', &c., ita vivam (or ita mihi omnia, quæ opto, contingant) ut velim, &c. || *As* (so) WELL—AS: et—et; tam—tam; quum—tum (with quum—tum, the clause with quum is the more general, that with tum the more special statement). Sit ut—sic; non minus—quam. [§ 10.] tam—quam in this sense does not belong to the plain age. || *Not so—AS*, non tam—quam. The Romans waged some wars not so successfully as bravely, Romani bella quædam non tam feliciter quam fortiter gesserunt (or Romani bella quædam fortius quam feliciter, or magis fortiter quam feliciter gesserunt).—Cæsar is not so prudent as he is brave, Cæsar fortior est quam prudenter (which allows him some prudence: magis fortis est quam prudens or fortis est quam prudens. The form fortior est quam prudenter is that which belongs to the best age). || *As—so*: ut—ita or sic; quemadmodum—eodem modo: quemadmodum—sic; velut—sic or ita. || *As MUCH AGAIN*, alterum tantum: this is as big again as its. || *As much* altero tanto majus est. || *As MANY AS* (= all who), quotcumque: AS MUCH AS, quantumcumque. || *As SOON AS*: simul et ac (æque), simul ut. also simul alone.—ut. ut primum. quum primum.—ubi (when).—postquam (after). [§ 11.] All these take the perfect indic. in narrative where we should use the pluperf.; but when repeated actions or continued states are described, the principal verb being in the imperfect, the verb with postquam, &c. may be in the pluperf.—[simulacrum temeritat—reperiebatur. Np.] AS (= as if), AS IF: tamquam. I depart from life as from an inn, ex villa discedo, tamquam ex hospitio.

II) *As a particle of explanation*. || *As if; just as if*: tamquam: tamquam si: veluti; haud secus ac si: non aliter quam si (all with subj.): the men flocked together as if something of great importance were to hand, tamquam summi momenti res ageretur, ita concurrerunt homines. Sit an abl. abs. is used: the enemy pursued as if the victory were already won, hostes insecuti, quasi partâ jam victoriâ. || *As if FORSOOTH*: AS IF (ironically): as if forsooth I thought this, quasi vero id putem. || *To denote a property*: tamquam (expressing equality in point of manner and degree: 'as much as'; 'as if'): ut (the relation, 'as far as'): hoc (in the place of): instar (as good as, of equal value or weight with): nomine (under the name of). I love you as a friend, amo te ut amicum (so far as you are my friend): tamquam amicum (as much as a friend; as much as if you were my friend): to be as a son to aby,

fili loco esse ci: to be to aby as a father, ci parentis numero esse. Its other forms must be used: e. g. we must do as physicians do, medicorum ratio or consuetudo imitanda est. To carry atq off as so much gain, lucri nomine tollere qd. Plato is, in my judgement, as good as all of them together. Plato est mihi instar omnium.—AS with a substantives is here often translated by an adv. or by in modum. To behave as a woman, muliebriter se gerere: to act as a slave, serviliter agere: to obey as slaves, in modum servorum parere: to torture a free citizen as a slave, civem servilem in modum cruciare. || *As*; AS BEING. Here the property contains also the ground of the preceding statement, and quippe, quippe qui, utpote qui, are used. Quippe is often used with something of irony, and before participles or other attributives only [Democrito, quippe viro erudito, &c.]: quippe or utpote qui mihi take subj. [Pract. Intr. II. 814.] They did not trust their own valour, as being men who had been often routed, non suâ virtute confisi sunt, quippe toties fusi fugatique. || *As is often untranslated*: e. g. with such verbs as to consider or look upon: ac, this must be looked upon as the greatest evil, hoc maximum malum existimandum est: he is looked upon as a very just man, justissimus vir habetur. || *As is also untranslated when—in the character of, or when I was*. He dedicated, as dictator, the temple of Solus, which he had vowed when consul, ædem Salutis, quam consul voverat, dictator dedicavit. || *AS FOR INSTANCE*: ut; velut; veluti. Animals which are born on land, as for instance crocodiles, bestium quæ gignuntur in terrâ, veluti crocodili: even the gods waged wars, as for instance with the giants, dii quoque bella gesserunt, ut cum gigantibus.—Sit vel is used in this sense: raras tuas quidem sed suaves accipio literas: vel (as for instance) quas proxime accepi, quam prudentes, &c. [Pract. Intr. II. 542.]

III) *As a particle of time*. || *As=when*: quum. ut. ubi. [Ubi marks a point in time in which something began: ut, an event which was succeeded by another: quum, the coincidence of two facts, so that either both happen at the same point of time, or a momentaneous action introduced by 'as' either happens whilst another is still going on, or is immediately consequent to it. See EXCURS. II. to Grotend's Materials.]—Ut and ubi take the indic. (when no other reason requires the subj.) mihi the perf.—quum also takes indic. of pres. and perf. (and also with the imperf. and pluperf. of repeated actions—as often as); but in simple narrative has the subj. of imperf. and pluperf.—Very often the verb with 'as' is transit. by a participle, which will be in abl. absol. when the two propositions have not the same subject. || *AS OFTEN AS*: quoties. quum with indic. even of imperf. and pluperf. [Quum quæpiam cohortes ex orbe excesserat, hostes velocissime refugiebant. Cæs.] || *AS LONG AS*: tam diu—quam or quum diu; usque adeo—quoad,—as relati. quamdiu (e. g. tenuit se uno loco quamdiu fuit hiems)—quoad (all the time until; as long as). || *As=whilst, dum, or by participation of pres.* || *AS SOON AS*. See AS, I.

IV) *As a causal particle—since*: inasmuch as: quoniam (indic.)—quum (subj.): quando; quandoquidem (indic.).—See SINCE.

V) *AS TO*; AS CONCERNING; AS TOUCHING, &c.: quod attinet ad. quod; stis de ad. As to the book, which your son gave you, quod ad librum attinet, quem tibi filius dabit. As to retaining our liberty, I agree with you, de libertate retinenda tibi assentior. As to (or, as for) Pompeia, I would have you write, if you think good, quod ad Pompeianum, si tibi videtur, scribas velim. As to my Tullia, I agree with you, de Tullia meâ tibi assentior. As to your praying that &c., (nam) quod precatus es, ut &c. || *As to, before infin. after 'so', 'such', ut; after a neg. or interrog. sentence, ut, or more emly qui (with subj.)*. No man is so senseless as to believe this, nemo tam delirus est, ut (or qui) hæc credat. [quis potest tam aversus a vero esse,—qui neget, &c.]—As not to, quin. No food is so hard as not to be digested, &c., nullus cibis tam gravis est, quin is—concoquat.

VI) *MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES with AS*. Be it as it may, utcumque res est or erit.—As was LIKELY; AS WAS SURE TO HAPPEN: id, quod necesse erat accidere.—As PEOPLE SAY, ut dicunt, ferunt, or alunt: ut dicitur, traditur, or fertur. As you observed, &c., id quod dixisti, &c.: as all allow, id quod omnes consentunt, &c.—As QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE, quam celerrime: AS SHORTLY AS POSSIBLE, quam brevissime: AS FAR AS I CAN, quoad ejus facere possum: AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, AS FAR AS CAN BE DONE, quoad ejus

feri potest. As it were (*softening a strong word, &c.*), quasi. As far as appearance goes, ad speciem [*e.g. forum adornatum ad speciem magnifico ornatu. C.*]. As far as I know, quod sciam. As far as I can with a good conscience, quod salvâ fide et salvo officio possim. But with quantum such limitations are in the indic. [quantum—intelligo.]

ASBESTOS, asbestos. amiantus (*not our asbestos, but amianth.*)

ASCEND, ascendere. — sublime ferri. sublimem abire (*of mounting on high, into the clouds, &c.: the latter only of living things*). To a. gradually, gradatim ascendere. TRANS. To a. a wall, murum ascendere: a tree, in arborem inscendere: a rostrum, in rostra (*in concionem*) ascendere: ascendere in rostra: to a. the pulpit, *in sacrum suggestum ascendere: the throne, *in regiam sedem escendere (*prop.*): regnum adipisci. regnum occupare (*of obtaining royal power: the latter especially unlawfully*). || FIG. To ascend to honours, &c., ascendere ad honores, ad altiore gradum; also without ad. promoveri ad or in ampliorem gradum. || The ascending lines (*in genealogical tables*), gradus ascendentium (*Paul. Dig.*).

ASCENDANT, fastigium, or by adj. summus. To be in the a., in (tam) sublime fastigium venisse. in honore esse. florere. vigere. — summam fortunam, summam gloriam consecutus esse: gloriâ florere. esse in laude. in claritudinem pervenisse. gloriâ circumfluere. omnium sermone celebrari. in magno nomine et gloriâ esse. magnâ celebritate famâ esse (*of persons only*). 2) || Superiority, influence, præstantia. To have the a. in alth, qd re prætare ei. potitorem esse qo: qm antecedere, antecellere, anteire, antistare, excellere, præcedere, præcurrere, superare, præpollere, prævalere (*præy. L. præf.*). || ASCENDANTS (*in degrees of kindred*), ascendentes (*opp. descendentes. Paul. Dig.*).

ASCENDENCY, præstantia vis. [See ASCENDANT 2.] To have a. over, vim exercere in qto: multum valere ad qd: momentum habere ad qd.

ASCENSIO, ascensus, ūs (in qd. also of a. of the stars), ascensio (*less common*). conscensio (in qd. act of climbing or mounting for the purpose of entering into: ascensus is without certain authority in the old writers, for in L. 34, 28, and T. Ann. 13, 39, 2, ascensus is now read). || A. to heaven, *abitus or ascensus in cœlum. || Ascension-day, *dies per Christi in cœlum abitum sacra: or *dies memorie Christi in cœlum profecti sacra. In Rom. Cath. Church, festum [*dies festus*] ascensionis Domini.

ASCENT, 1) || Act of ascending, ascensus, ūs (in qd. ascensio (*less only*)). 2) || Way by which one ascends, ascensus. A steep a., ascensus arduus (C.). 3) || A eminence, locus editus; locus superior.

ASCERTAIN, || Make certain, ostendere. declarare. probare. planum facere atque probare. Alth a.'s the meaning of a word, qd satis declarat, quænam sub voce—subiicienda sit sententia. || To ascertain a person of alth, probare ei qd. demonstrare. efficere (*establish*). vincere. evincere (*proves agst all opposition*). || To learn for certain, qd compertire: to have ascertained, (*pro*) certo scire. exploratum habere qd or qd mihi exploratum est. perspectum planeque cognitum habere.

ASCERTAINMENT: the nearest prps regula or norma ad quam qd dirigatur.—Better by Crel. with verbs under ASCERTAIN. 'For want of a. how far' &c., *quom nondum satis sit exploratum, quatenus &c.

ASCETIC, s. ascēta, æ (*sem. ascetia*). ἀσκητική, quem vocant. || IMPROPR. vir vitæ durus. || ADJ. An a. life, vita paratissima ac durissima. To lead an a. life, PROP. *ascetiarum more vivere: IMPR. parce ac duriter vivere.

ASCETICISM, immanitas in voluptatibus aspernandis (C. Part. 23, 81).

ASCI, *qui loca asciâ incolunt (loca asciâ, Plin.). ASCITES, ascitia, æ, m. (Cæl. Aur. Tard. 3, 8. Plin. Valer. 3, 12. In Cels. doctur.).

ASCITIOUS, ascitus or ascitis (*particip. of opp. nativus*).

ASCRIBABLE, ascribendus, &c., or quod ascribi debet, potest, &c.

ASCRIBE, ascribere ei qd (*to attribute alth, whether good or bad, to aby, as its author, inventor, or cause*).—assignare ei qd (*to attribute alth to aby, as proceeding from him: to impute it to him as a fault, or a. it to him as a merit*).—addicere ei qd (*to pronounce aby the author of a writing, book, &c. Gell. 3, 3*)—tribuere or attribueri ei qd (*to represent aby as the cause of alth: to lay the blame of it upon him*). To a. the invention of alth to

aby, qd ei inventori ascribere: to a. alth to fear, qd timori assignare: to a. an evil, a mischance, &c., to aby, ei casum adversum tribuere; ei incommodum ascribere. You a. all this to me, hæc tibi a me eveniunt.

ASH, fraxinus. || Of ash, fraxineus. || MOUNTAIN-ASH, sorbus (sorbus aucuparia L.).—ÆS—*not ornus.

ASHAMED, pudore suffusus. To be a., pudet me (ce rei: also with inf. Ter.).—pudor suffunditur mihi. pudore affici (qâ re).

ASHEN, fraxineus.

ASHES, cinis (*remains of a burnt body, whether still glowing or burnt out*).—Also both s. and pl. as a. of a burnt corpse).—savilla (a. as light, floating particles: especially when still glowing).—lix, G. lici (a. from the hearth; cinis foci, Vorr.—lye-a.). To burn or reduce alth to a., qd in cinerem redigere (*for any purpose*).—in cinerem or cineres vertere (= annihilare, destroy): to be burnt or reduced to a., in cinerem redigi (*for any purpose: e.g. horn*).—in cinerem or cineres verti (*to be destroyed, annihilated*).—conflagrare, deflagrare. consumi (*to be burnt up or down*). Reduced or burnt to a., in cinerem redactus.—ad cinerem ambustus (*crumbled to a. by burning*). The fire is burning under the a., cinere latet obrutus ignis (*truss. Lucr. 4, 924*): ignis suppositus est cineri (*doloso. Hor. trop.*). To lie in sackcloth and a., sordidatum or atratum esse (*according to Rom. custom*). To adjure aby by the a. of aby, obsecrare qm per cinerem mortui cs. Peace to thy a., tua ossa bene quiescant (*Peiron.*); tua ossa mollior cubent (O.); bene plac. de que quiescas (terraque tibi sit super ossa live. Tib.).

ASHORE, in litore (*on the shore*): in arido (*on dry land*): ad litus; in terram (*to the shore*). To go a., exire in terram; e navi exire or exire only: egredi, escendere, escensionem facere (*in terram*). To put soldiers, &c., a., milites in terram (*or in terrâ*) exponere. To run or be driven a. (*of a ship*), in terram deferri (*to be carried to the land: stronger*), in litus ejici; vado or in vadum or litorebus elidi. To run a vessel a. (*intentionally*), ad litus appellere. To be a. (*of soldiers, &c.*), expositi or in terram (*or in terrâ*) expositos esse.

ASH-WEDNESDAY, *dies cinerum sacrorum. ASHY, cinereus, cineraceus.—cineraceo or cinericeo colore.—leucophaeus (*between white and black*).

ASIDE, seorsum (*apart from others*).—in latius.—oblique.—in obliquo. But my with verbs compounded with se:—to call aby a., qm evocare: to take or lead aby a., qm seducere: to lay or put alth a., qd seponere (*prop.*): qd intermittere or omittere (*fig. to give up alth; interm. for a time; om. entirely*). To say alth a. to aby, qd ei in aurem dicere.

ASININE, asininus (*belonging to or proceeding from an ass: not in the sense of 'stupid'*).—|| Stupid: stolidus. fatuus. stupidus. hebes. tardus. JM. stupidus et tardus.

ASK, interrogare, rogare qm or (*less frequently*) de qo: aby about alth, qm qd (*or less commonly de re: both g. t. to a. for the purpose of getting an answer from aby, or learning his opinion*).—asciscitari ex qo (*to a. urgently: often from curiosity, with inquisitiveness, rageness, or in an artful manner*).—querere, exquirere, requirere ex or a qo (*to a. connectedly and accurately: to question for the purpose of arriving at certainty*). Qumr. is the proper word of a judge questioning an accused person.—percutiari de ex qo (*to desire to know every thing exactly: hence v. pr. for asking the price of goods. v. Gell. 9, 4, p. init. whether, utrum; if or whether alth, æquid or quid, not si quid*). To a. in a captious manner, captiose interrogare: to a. aby for advice, consulere qm: to a. one's way, rogare viam (!); exquirere iter. I had no occasion to a. that, hoc mihi non fuit querendum. || Requies: rogare. petere (g. t. for asking, whether as a request or a demand: in the middle therefore between poscere and orare, but somewhat nearer to a request: petere mihi refers to the object, rogare to the person: hence petere qd a qo; rogare qm qd). To a. almost with tears, omnibus precibus, pæne lacrimis etiam oliscrare qm: to a. aby's life, petere vitam (*innocenti*): to a. alth as a matter of right, qd jure quodam suo postulare. To be able to a. alth as (*a matter of*) right, qd jure quodam suo postulare posse: iustam postulandi causam habere. || Invite: invitare. vocare: to dinner, qm ad cenam vocare or invitare: to one's house, qm domum suam invitare. || Demand and such a price: indicare (*opp. promittere, to offer so much*). To a. 100 sesterces, indicare centum numis (or nummis). || Require: poscere. postulare. flagitare. Mly by gen. or adj. with esse: this a.'s prudence, est prudentia [*causa, res, tempus poscit; quum res postulabit: quæ tempus et*]

necessitas flagitat.] ¶ *To ask pardon.* See PARDON.
[*To ask leave.* veniam petere.]

ASKANCE, or ASKAUNCE, oblique.—in obliquum. *To look a. at aby,* qm limis oculis adspicere (Plant.), qm limis spectare (Ter.).

ASKAUNT. See ASKAUNCE.

ASPER, rogator (e. g. hanc epistola non suscoris es, sed rogatoris C.).—interrogator (Ulp. Dig.).—Perpet. rogans. interrogans. *To reply to an a.,* interroganti ei respondere.

ASLAKE (obs.), reprimere (e. g. ignem, siltim).—opprimere (e. g. flammam).—composcere (e. g. incendium).—seclare (e. g. siltim).

ASLANT, oblique. In obliquum. ex obliquo.—transverso transverse. in transversum (across).

ASLEEP, in somno. somno.—*To be a., dormire* (s. l.).—*dormitare (to be in a deep sleep).*—quies ere (to be at rest after exertion).—communi capere (to fall a.). *A person a., dormiens.* I have not been a. all night, somnum ego hac nocte oculis non vidi meis (Ter.). totam noctem pervigilavi. *To prevent aby fm falling a.,* qm communi prohibere. *Easily fall a.,* facilia mihi est somnus (opp. difficilis mihi est somnus). *To put or fall a. sopire.* comsopire. ei somnum asferre, parere, conciliare (prop.).—securum, lentum or negligentem reddere or facere (fig. of making a person careless, lazy, &c.).

ASLOPE, oblique. In obliquum.

ASP, aspis (v. pr. *coluber in Linn.). The bite of as a., aspidia morsus.

ASPALATHUS, aspalathus.

ASPARAGUS, asparagus (aspharagus. Appul. Herb. 84).

ASPECT, ¶ *Look,* aspectus [asp. latus, horridus, deformis turpisque]. visus (not visum).—species. forma, facies [outward appearance, form: forma also of beautiful appearance: all five both of living and lifeless things].—os (with reference to the whole form of the face): vultus (with reference to the countenance).—[*Look* (act); act of beholding, aspectus. ¶ *Direction* (of local position): Crcl. by spectro (mily with ad, in), less frequently aspectu with acc. *To have an aspect a.,* ad orientem solem spectare. The situation and of a village are of great importance, permagni est, uni sit posita villa, quo spectet (porticibus, ostiis ac fenestris. Farr.). ¶ *Situation or prospect of affairs:* status, conditio, locus.—temporum ratio, or tempora or res only, or a. n. ut. adj. the a. of things is brighter, omnia jam hilariora sunt. the a. of my affairs is brighter, res mea meliore loco sunt: is darker, res mea sunt minus secundae: deteriore sunt statu: the a. of things is much changed, magna facta est rerum commutatio: v. res sunt omnia: the unfavorable or threatening a. of the times, iniquitas rerum or temporum. ¶ *Aspect of the stars,* aspectus (videtur. Plin.).—positus ac spatia siderum (T.).—positura stellarum (Ge. l.).

ASPECT, v. spectare. spectare.

ASPEN, *populus tremula. [Abz. populena.

ASPERATE, asperare (Farr. Col. T.).

ASPERITY, asperitas.—acerbitas (bitterness, roughness of things; of mind, voice, &c.: sharpness, e. g. of vinegar). *To speak with a.,* aspere concitateque dicere.

Jx. tristitia atque asperitas. asperitas et immanitas naturae.

ASPERNATION, aspernatio (C.).

ASPERSE, aspergere qm qd re (not qm alone), or qd ei. [e. g. labem or labeculam (nonnullam) ei aspergere (C.): qm macula qd aspergere (C.): qm infamia or lingua aspergere (C.): ei qd mali faucibus afflere (rhetorical, C.).]—de fama or gloria ei detrachere: ex-insultatione ei oppugnare: incurere in eis famam.—calumniari (to accuse falsely with bad intention).—criminatori (to blacken): to excite suspicion agi aby by accusation: qm apud qm.—male dicere ei (to speak ill of).—Also qm variis rumoribus differre.

ASPERSION, ¶ *Act of sprinkling,* aspersio (aque. C.). aspersu (only in abl. aspersu: prps only in Plin.). ¶ *Calumny:* calumnia. criminatio. labes, or labecula ei aspersa. nota ei aspersa (Ulp.).

ASPHALTIC, bituminatus (e. g. aqua): bituminosus (e. g. terra. fontes. Fibr.): bitumineus (O.).

ASPHALTOE, bitumen (asphaltos).

ASPHODEL, asphodelus (asphodelus ramosus, Linn.).—pure Lat. albutium (according to Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 84).

ASPIC, aspis, Idie.

ASPIRATE, aspirare. *To a. a consonant,* consonanti aspirare or a-pirationem adicere (Q.). *Not to a. a consonant,* consonanti aspirationem detrachere.

ASPIRATE, adj. An a., littera cui aspiratur or cui aspiratio adicitur (Q.).

ASPIRATION, ¶ *Earnest desire (of something great):* desiderium cs rei: magnum, summum or incredibile cs rei desiderium. *To have lofty a.,* prps alta mente praeditum esse: excelsum quandam et altum, et humana despicientem genitum esse: altiore animo esse. ¶ *Magno rerum bonarum desiderio teneri,* incensum esse: elate atque ample sentire. ¶ *Pronunciation of a letter with a rough breathing:* aspiratio. *To pronounce no consonant with an a.,* nusquam nisi in vocali aspiratione uti.

ASPIRE, to, aspirare ad or in qd. or with local ad. in o (sis with dat. or absol.).—sectari or consecrari qd (to pursue it earnestly). *Also petere or appetere qd:* captare qd: studere ei rei: concupiscere qd. *To a. to the gratie we long for,* ad eam laudem, quam volumus, aspirare (C.): to a. to immortality, immortalitatem sectari: to a. to aby's good will, benevolentiam cs consecrari: to wealth or power, opes or potentiam consecrari: to which you aspire, quia tu aspiras.

ASQUINT, to look a., limis spectare (of a single case).—limis or perversis oculis esse, strabonem esse (to squint habitually).

ASS, asinus. Little a., asellus. Young a., colt of an a., puius asinus. The a. brags, asinus rudis. A wild a., onager. ¶ *As a word of contempt (=fool, dolt), the Romans used asinus only of a simple, silly person.* [In me quidvis harum rerum convent Quae sunt dicere in stultum, caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbus. Ter.] stipes: truncus: aequae lebes ac preus (C.).—Ass's skin, *pellis asina: milk, lac asinum.

ASSAIL, adoriri, aggredi qm: impetum facere or invadere in qm (all of enemies: inv. also of dogs).—incurrere, incurare in with acc. (of running wildly agst: a. g. of dogs; also v. pr. of cavalry).—tenture qm (of diseases).—oppugnare qm (also eply of attacking a city; urbem oppugnare or impugnare).—insectari qm vehementius. invehi in qm acerbis (of assailing with hard words). To a. with the sword, ferro petere qm, or (of provoking him; of acting on the offensive) ferro lacerare qm. To a. aby fm behind, a tergo adoriri qm: to a. aby with stones, qm saxis lacerare. with prayers, entreaties, &c., precibus agere cum qo: precibus flagitare qm (to weary him with prayers): orare qm supplicibus verbis: to a. aby with prayers and alms at with tears, omnibus precibus, plene lacrimis etiam obsecrare qm.

ASSAILABLE, Crcl. by impugnari, oppugnari, &c. posse.

ASSAILANT, oppugnator (e. g. patris. L. salutis meae, C.).—or by Crcl. with veris under ASSAIL (qui, &c. adoritur qm, lacerat, impugnatur qm), or by their participles (invadens, &c.).

ASSAILER, oppugnator. See ASSAILANT.

ASSASSIN, sicarius (one who makes murder a trade, of wch the sica is his tool).—percussor cs. auctor necis (one who actually struck the death-blow).—interfecto (g. i. occisor only in Plant. peremptor, interemptor, late).—To hire an a., conducere qm ad eadem faciendam: to hire an a. to kill aby, percussorem emere in qm. percussorem ei subornare.—Sts insidiator (one who kills by treachery).

ASSASSINATE, eadem (*ex insidia) facere, committere: aby. qm ex insidiis interficere.—qm percutere (to strike): trucidare (cut down like an ox: butcher). *To employ aby to a. another,* ei negotium dare, ut qm interficiat.

ASSASSINATION, caedes. *caedes ex insidiis facta: to accuse aby of a., accusare linter sicarios (C. Rosc. Am. 32, 90).

ASSAULT, v. adoriri, aggredi qm. impetum facere or invadere in qm. incurere, incurare in qm. oppugnare or impugnare (urbem, &c. also qm). With the sword, ferro petere or lacerare qm: in the rear, a tergo adoriri qm. [Syn. in ASSAIL.] ¶ *To commit an assault on aby,* ei manus afferre, admovere, injicere. ei vim asferre (also=to lay violent hands on, to kill). ei vim et manus injicere (to commit violence).—plagam or plagas ei impouere, infligere, injicere (to strike aby).

ASSAULT, s. impetus. incurus (both of enemies and of a disease).—oppugnatio, impetus in locum factus (a. on a town). A personal a., vis or verbera. To commit an a. upon aby, ei vim asferre (C.): vim facere in qm (Ter.). [See ASSAULT, v.] To accuse aby of an a., or bring an action of a. agst aby, qm reum facere de vi. To take a town. &c. by a., vi or impetu capere: vi or per vim expugnare: impetu facto scalis capere. To determine on an a., exercitum ad urbem oppugnare.

nandam admovere: *to order an a., urbem vi adori*
or oppugnare: scalis muros aggredi. To commit a
criminal a., vim or stuprum afferre ei; stuprum in-
ferre ei; per vim stuprum qm; decus muliebri ex-
pugnare (L.). [See ATTACK, end.]

ASSAULTER, oppugnator. *See ASSAILANT.*

ASSAY, v. tentare, experiri, periclitari qm or qd.
 periculum facere ei or ea rei. [See diff. in ASSAY, s.]
 explorare qd.—probare *is in this meaning without class.*
authority. To a. my strength, tentare quid possim:
let us a. our strength, experiamur, quid uterque possit:
to a. if acc. experiri, si &c.: whether—or, utrum—
an &c. [Try, &c. tentare. conari. To a. gold, &c.]
qd ad obrusam exigere (obrusa, a. by fire); igni
spectare qd and (O.) qm (C.).—to a. ab's fidelity, ca-
stem inspicere (O.).

ASSAY, s. tentatio. tentamen (g. i. for trial: the
 former as act: the latter only in O., but doubtless
 current in prose).—experimentum (trial for the purpose
 of obtaining experience).—periculum (trial attended
 with risk). A. of gold, obrussa (trial by fire): spectatio
 (e. g. pecuniae). To make a. *See* to ASSAY, v.

ASSAYER, spectator (e. g. pecuniae).

ASSECUATION, comparatio, adepio.

ASSEMBLAGE, ¶ *Assembly.* V. ¶ *Collection*
of things: acervus, cumulus, congeries, strues (heap,
pile. SYN. in HEAP).—multitudo,—thesaurus (a. of
valuable). [Assessio collectio is only the act of assem-
bling: e. g. collectio membrorum Absyrti (C.): collect-
us occurs in Frontin. de Limit. (collectus aquae
pluvialis).

ASSEMBLE, tr. cogere (prop. to drive together:
 to bring together to one point).—congregare (to drive
 together like a herd)—convocare (to call together).
 —conducere. contrahere (to draw together: e. g. troops).
 —to a. the people, concionem vocare or convocare: the
 senate, senatum cogere or convocare: the troops (for
 the purpose of addressing them), milites in concionem
 convocare: to a. troops at a given place, milites, copias
 in unum locum cogere, conducere, or contrahere.—
 intr. a. cogi, se congregare. convenire. coire (to come
 together).—confuere. frequentes convenire (of flowing
 together in a large body)—convolare (to fly together in
 haste).—To a. in the senate-house (after being summoned),
 in senatum or in curiam cogi.

ASSEMBLING (participial subst.), congregatio;
 convocatio.

ASSEMBLY, ¶ *Of persons: conventus (a. as meet-*
ing at a certain or appointed place).—cœtus (a. as meet-
ing to assist in a common purpose).—concio (a. as sum-
moned to listen to an address: e. g. of the people, of
soldiers)—circulus (a. as circle conversing together, or
standing round a speaker).—corona (crowd encircling a
speaker).—concessus (a. sitting a. e. g. of judges, specta-
tors, &c.).—concilium (a. summoned a. in which one
declares what is to be done).—consilium (an a. in which
each person is to declare what he thinks should be
done).—comitia, pl., an historical term for the meeting
of the Roman people.—acrosia (ἀκρόσια, a. conversa-
satione: an a. where one or more entertain the rest by
singing, reading aloud, &c.).—A numerous a. celebr
conventus. celebritas (so far as a place is visited by
numbers: is of much resort).—frequentia (so far as an
a. is itself numerous: so far as sufficient numbers
are present). To summon an a., concionem vocare,
advocare, or convocare: ab'y to an a., qm ad concilium
vocare: to hold an a., concilium or concionem habere:
to dismiss an a., concilium or concionem dimittere
(all these, of course, to be used according to the meaning
of concilio, concilium, &c.).

ASSENT, v. assentiri or (more emly) assent'ri ei (ut
 &c.).—annuere (absol.).—consentire ei rei or ad qd (to
 an offer or proposal).—concedere ei rei (to yield to it).

ASSENT, s. assensio, assensus.—assipulatio. stipu-
 latus. With my a., me assentiente; me annuente.

ASSENTATION, assentatio (C.).

ASSET, sjo (to affirm a proposition by simply ex-
 pressing it: opp. nego).—affirmare, confirmare (to
 affirm it as certain: opp. to doubts and rumours, dubi-
 tare: difficile est hoc de omnibus confirmare, C. Arch.
 Poet. 15).—asseverare (to a. strongly and in earnest:
 opp. to a light or feebly affirmation).—defendere (to
 maintain a proposition that is attacked).—contendere
 (to perseveringly maintain an opinion agst contra-
 dicti-on).—dicere (to say, without any accessory notion).
 To assert that alth is not so, negare.—Democritus
 asserts that nobody can be a great poet without some-
 thing of madness, Democritus negat sine furore quel-
 quam poetam magnam esse posse. [Defend. defendere.
 defensare.—fm or agst ab'y, a

qo, contra qm, a qd re.—tucri. tutari (a qo, a qd re,
 contra qm or qd).—propugnare pro qd re. Jm. de-
 fendere et protegere; defendere et propugnare [see
 DEFEND]. ¶ *Claim: vindicare a title to: rem*
sibi or ad se vindicare (by law or not).—tenere, ob-
tinere (to make good one's right to a disputed pos-
session).—retinere (to withhold alth, not to give it up).
—In the poets and later prose-writers, asserere qd ei
(sibi), or asserere only. (se cœlo asserere. O. So 'as-
sert the native skies, Dryd.; i. e. claim to be heaven
born.—nec laudes asserere nostras. O. nec sapientia
uomen sibi asseruit. Q.—To a. a right successfully,
vis tenere, obtinere, retinere: to a. a right (=to endea-
vor to make it good). vis perit qui: to a. one's liberty
(i. e. to escape fm an actual servitude), se in libertatem
asserere: se asserere (O.).

ASSERTION, affirmatio o.—asseveratio (both as ac-
 tion).—sententia (opinion).—opinio. decretum dogma
 (opinion of a school in philosophy). To retract an a.,
 sententiam mutare. revocare. [Assertio is the
 maintaining, in a court of justice, that a person is a
 free man or a slave.]

ASSERTIVE, ajena (opp. negans) —[affirmativus
 in Gram.—Dion.].—'In a confident and a. form,' affir-
 mative (C.). affirmativissime (Gell.).

ASSERTOR, assertor es rei (vindicator: e. g. gladius
 assertor libertatis, Sen).—propugnator es rei (e. g.
 libertatis. C. a champion of a cause).—defensor (a de-
 fender; also one who wards off alth).—qui qd affirmat,
 &c. (affirmar: affirmator, late; Ulp. Tertull. Min. Fel.).

ASSESS, censere (to value ab'y's property with a view
 to taxation: to fix, therefore, not how much he is to pay,
 but what his whole rateable property is to be considered).
 To a. a town, &c., censere (to value all the property).
 —tributa in singula capita imponere (to put so much
 on each individual). Also by Crcl. with tributum, vec-
 tigal, &c. imponere ei rei or ei rei: my estate is assessed
 very high, agris (melis) pergrande vectigal impositum
 est (C.). To be assessed, censeri; vectigal or tributum
 mihi impositum est.—qd ex censu (quoannis) con-
 ferre or pendere (cf. omnes Siculi ex censu quotannis
 tributa conferunt. C.) I am assessed at two million
 sestertia, *sesterti vicies ex censu (quotannis) confere.

ASSESSMENT. The nearest words are: tributum
 (poll-tax: income-tax).—vectigal (land-tax).—census
 (ab'y's estimated property).—estimatio (act of rating).
 As act: *tributorum in singula capita distributio
 (dividing, amongst the rate payers, the whole sum to be
 levied).

ASSESSOR, ¶ *One who sits by another, in*
court or council-room to advise him: as-
essor; also syndrus (among the Greeks, of a member
*of a collegium, &c. L.). ¶ *One who is next in*
dignity: qui assidet ei (poet. after Hor. assidet in-
ano): better qui ad qm or ei prope or proximus ac-
cedit: or by qui cum qd dignitate exequatur (of actual
equality): qui secundum locum dignitatis obtinet;
qui ei dignitate proximus est (of occupying the second
place). The a. of a throne, proximus or secundus a
*rege: secundum gradum imperii tenere. ¶ *Assessor*
*of taxes: *qui tributa in singula capita dividit.—*
*censor [see ASSESS].—estimator: *qui quantum a quo-*
que viro ex censu conferendum sit, estimat (?). exactor
*vectigalium (tax-gatherer).***

ASSETS. The nearest, prps, fortuna tota (alone or
 with quam qs reliquit, if the person is dead. Phadr.
 4, 5, 8).—bona (all his goods).

ASSEVER, ¶ *asseverare. See ASSERT, AV-*
ASSEVERATE, ¶ *firm.*

ASSEVERATION, asseveratio. *See AFFIRMATION.*

ASS HEAD, stipes, caudex, asinus.

ASSIDUITY, assiduitas (continued, uninterrupted
 exertion).—sedulitas (indefatigable bustling activity in
 small matters).—diligentia (careful and close applica-
 tion).—industria (industry of a high and elevated kind).
See INDUSTRY.

ASSIDUOUS, assiduus (constantly active).—sedulus
 (busily active, bustling: opp. piger).—industrius (rest-
 lessly active in high matters: opp. segnis).—diligens
 (carefully and closely applying one's thoughts and ex-
 ertions to the attainment of an object). To be a. in any
 business, in re agendâ acrem et industrium esse.

ASSIDUOUSLY, assidue. industrie. diligenter.
 sedulo. SYN. in ASSIDUOUS.

ASSIEGE. *See ASSIEGE.*
ASSIGN, assignare (to a. alth to any, esply of lands
 to colonists: also munus ei, a task. C.).—attribuere ei
 qd (g. i. for granting to a person: also of public lands,
 money, &c.).—delegare qm (to refer ab'y to another who
 is to do alth; to appoint a third person to pay another

or to be paid by him: delegare est vice suū alium reum dare creditorī vel cui iusserit. *Ulp. Dig. l. e. g. delegare debitorem, to refer abq. to one who is in my debt and will pay him: I will a. you to Epicurus, he will pay you; delegabo tibi Epicurum: ab illo fiet numeratio, Sen. Also delegare ci qm, cui numeret, to order him to pay a debt due to me to a third person). To a. lands to aby, assignare ci agros: to a. public lands to the people, plebem in agris constituere; multitudinem in agris collocare: to a. the troops winter-quarters, hiberna constituere: to a. every man his task, suum cuique munus describere: money to aby, attribuerē ci pecuniam.—ci pecuniam curare (sc. solvendam a qo, to order it to be paid by a third person). || To a. a reason, rationem, causam asserere: athq. as an excuse, excusare qd. || In law: to prove or establish (as in, to a. error; false judgement; a waste, &c.), planum facere: planum facere atque probare.—testibus planum facere: or productis te-ribus pro-are (if by evidence).*

ASSIGNABLE, qui, &c. assignari potest: qui ceteri, nominari, dici potest. There is no a. cause, nulla ratio or causa asseri potest. nihil asseritur, or asseritur potest (cur &c.).

ASSIGNATS, *literæ quæ de veniū publicā cavent.

ASSIGNATION, constitutum (a., and place of a.). To have an a. with aby, constitutum habere cum qo: to make an a. with aby, constituere ci (Jur. 3, 12, Repert.).—to keep an a., venire ad constitutum. *Sen. These are general terms, not confined to the appointments of lovers. || The making over athq. to aby: assignatio, attributio, perscriptio, delegatio. [Syn. of verbs in ASSIGN.]*

ASSIGNEE, no exact expression. Crcl. by qui a qo delegatur.—qui mandata habet a qo.

ASSIGNER, qui assignat, describit, &c. See ASSIGNOW.

ASSIMILATE, simulare qd ci. assimilare qd ci. similem facere.—quare. adquare qd cum qā re: later, mly in the historians, ci rei. || To assimilate food: digerere cibos (to convey food in a proper manner to the different parts of the body. Cels.).—concoquere cibos (to digest food).

ASSIMILATION, simulatio. assimulatio. || Of food: digestio, concoctio (dig. is, according to Celsus, the passing of food, whether digested or not, to the proper parts of the body: conc. is 'digestion').

ASSIST, juvare, adjuvare, operā adjuvare qm: in athq. in qā re.—auxilium ferre ci: auxiliari ci: esse in auxilio ci. opem ferre ci. opulari ci.—succurrere ci. subvenire ci. subsidio venire ci. sublevare qm. [Syn. in Aid.] To a aby in doing athq. ci opulari in qā re faciendā, ci operam suam commodare ad qd: ci operam præstare in qā re. Their bodily strength did not a. them. nihil is corporis vires auxiliatæ sunt (C.). To a. digestion, concoctiones adjuvare.

ASSISTANCE, auxilium. ops. subsidium. adiumentum. opes. [Syn. in Aid. 1.] By aby's a., cs auxilio, ope, adiumento: cs ope adjuvis: qo adjuvante: qo adjuvare: cs operā. Without foreign (i. e. another's) a., suā sponte; per se: by the a. of God, juvante Deo, divinā ope or (if spoken conditionally) si Deus juvet or adjuvabit. To offer one's a. to aby, offerre e., si quo usus operæ sit: towards or for athq., ad qd operam suam proficere: to bring or bear a. to aby, ci auxilium, opem auxiliūque, præsidium, suppetias or subsidium ferre. ci auxilium offerre (et) opem et salutem, or opem salutemque ferre ci (C.). ci adesso or præsto esse (in time of need). To seek or call in the a. of a physician, medico uti. medicum morbo adhibere: for a sick person, medicum ad ægrum adducere. In every circumstance of life we require the a. of our fellow-men, omnis ratio atque institutio vitæ adiumenta hominum desiderat: to send aby to another's a., qm auxilio or subsidio mittere: qm auxilii causā mittere: to send the infantry to the a. of aby, pedes ci subsidio or suppetias mittere: to go to aby's a., ci auxilio venire: ci suppetias ire or proficisci: ci subvenire or succurrere: to beg, &c. aby's a., auxilium, or opem, or opem a'que auxilium, or præsidium petere a qo.

ASSISTANT, adjutor (g. l., also assistant-teacher).—socius (partner in athq: e. g. furturni).—minister, administrator (one who is present and assists in a subordinate capacity: empty in a bad sense).—collēga (colleague).—hypodidascalus (under master).—Jm. minister et adjutor; socius et participes cs rei: servus et minister cs rei. To be aby's a. in athq., cs socium esse in re: in a crime, sceleris affinem esse: to take aby for one's a., qm socium sibi adjuvare: in athq., qm socium

adhibere in re: to give aby for an a. in athq., ci dare qm ad rem adiutorem.

ASSISTANT, adj. adiuvans. —To be a. to aby, juvare or adjuvare qm. See TO ASSIST.

ASSISTER, adjutor. qui opem, auxilium, &c. frui ci. qui ci adfuit, præsto fuit ci (in need), &c. See ASSISTANT.

ASSIZE, conventus (the coming together of persons, at a given time and place, for the trial of their causes). To hold an a. or the assizes, conventum agere: a judge of a., qui iure dicundo conventum circumit. See CIRCUIT. To have finished or returned from the a. (i. e. a whole circuit), conventus peregrisse. || Assize of bread, *pretium panis constitutum.

ASSIZER of bread, *qui pretium panis constituit.

ASSOCIATE, v. tr. sociare. conjungere qd cum qā re. adungere qd ci rei.—aby with aby, qm socium or comitem addere ci. To a. aby with myself, ourselves, &c., qm in societatem assumere or ascribere (g. l.); qm in collegium optare (of election into a corporate body by the members).—INTR. || Keep company with: qo familiariter or intime uti; in familiaritate cs versari: also vivere cum qo; se comitem or socium adungere ci. || Join myself to, se jungere or conjungere cum qo (g. l.).—societatem inire, coire, facere cum qo (enter into a company, league, &c. with).—fœdus facere cum qo (of a league or compact).

ASSOCIATE, adj. fœderatus. fœdere junctus.—socius (ally).

ASSOCIATE, s. socius (partner, companion: bound to another by common interests: in athq. cs rei: e. g. periculi; criminis).—sodalis (comrade, companion: bound to another by liking, for enjoyment, &c.).—particeps cs rei. consors cs rei (one who shares in an enjoyment or possession: the particeps [opp. experts], voluntarily taking a part: the consors [opp. exors], because without co-operating he is entitled to a share: socius Imperii, a co-regent so far as he actually shares the business of a government; consors, us fur us the office is merely honorary.—particeps ejusdem laudis; conjurationis, voluptatis.—consors laboris, mendacitatis, vitiorum.—in lucris atque furtis).—convictor (one who always lives with another).—comes (companion: one who keeps company with another, empty on a journey, in walking, &c.).—aliquis cs rei or ci rei (implicated in athq., mly in something bad, aff. criminis: noxæ, culpæ).—To declare his a.s, consocios edere: to refuse to declare them, consocios celare.

ASSOCIATION, || Union, societas.—to have formed a friendly a., societatem caritatis coisse inter se. || A union of persons for a particular purpose: societas (for some common business: intellectual, commercial, &c.).—sodalitas (a brotherhood; a union of companions: e. g. of certain priests at Rome: then of any similar a.: e. g. of the free masons).—sectio (a political party: mly in a bad sense).—collegium (a corporation: e. g. of merchants, priests, artisans, &c.). || 'Association of ideas': Iland thinks that *associatio idearum must be allowed as term. techn.

ASSORT, in genera digerere (aff. C. de Or. l. 42, 190).—digerere in ordinem digerere. See ARRANGE.

ASSORTMENT, || Act of arranging, &c. ordinatio.—Crcl. with in genera digerere, &c. || A collection of goods, &c. properly arranged: *merces in genera digeræ, but mly by merces only, with a suitable adjective: e. g. 'an a. of foreign goods', merces peregrinæ.

ASSUAGE, lenire. mitigare. mollire levare: allevare; sublevare. temperare. [Syn. in ALLEVATE.] To a. hunger or thirst, famem or sitim sedare. sitim reprimere. famem or sitim explere, depellere. INTR. minui; se minuere, and minuire only: imminui. remitti; se remittere. levare; sublevare. leniri. mitigari. [Syn. in ABATE.]

ASSUAGEMENT. See ALLEVATION.

ASSUAGER, Crcl. by verbs under ASSUAGE. [sedator. Arnob.]

ASSUASIVE, dolorem leniens or mitigans.

ASSUBJUGATE. See SUBJUGATE.

ASSUEFACTION, Crcl. by assuefacere (ci rei, or with infin.).

ASSUETUDE, assuetudo (to athq., cs rei).

ASSUME, || Take, sumere. capere.—To a. as a pretence, simulare. || Take or arrogate to oneself, sumere. sibi sumere, assumere, accipere, atrogare or tribuere.—qd vindicare sibi or ad se. qd usurpare. To a. the name of king, regium nomen sumere: regium nomen sibi accipere: to a. the royal authority, regium sibi vindicare: the praises of another, *nomen laudis vindicare ad se: great authority, magnam auctoritatem

abbi sumere. || *Take for granted:* sumere or habere or putare pro certo: pro certo or comprobato ponere, or ponere only. *You have assumed that the gods are happy, deos beatos esse suppositi: this being assumed and granted, hoc posito et concesso (posito alone is bad). All philosophers a., inter omnes philosophos constat.*

ASSUMER, arrogans. insolens. superbus.

ASSUMING, arrogans. insolens. superbus.

ASSUMPTION, vindicta (act of claiming to oneself).—usurpatio (illegit. a.). || *Arrogance:* arrogantia.—insolentia.—superbia. [See ARROGANCE.] || *Postulate:* sumptio (by which C. translates the Gk ἀίμα).—conjectura (conjectural a.).—*præmissa syllogismi (in logic:—assumptio is 'the minor' proposition).—On this a., hoc posito atque concesso. || *Assumption into heaven* (e. g. of the Virgin Mary, *assumptio in caelum; or by Crcl. with *in caelum assumi (aft. assumptus est in caelum in the Creed).

ASSURANCE, fiducia (v. pr. the laudable trust in things we actually can trust, which is allied to the courage of trusting in ourselves)—confidentia (a blameable, presumptuous trust, particularly in one's own strength: opp. foresight and discretion).—audacia (confidence arising fm contempt of danger: it may imply either praise or dispraise).—audientia (laudable confidence; spirit of enterprise).—fidentia ('Fidentia est per quam magnis et honestis in rebus multum ipse animus in se fiducia certam cum spe collocavit.' C.).—fides (faith in a man's honour).—spes firma. spes certa (confident expectation).—firma animi confisio.—animus certus et confirmatus. *The full a. of safety, certa fiducia* (e. g. salutis: opp. spes). *To cause a., fiduciam facere:* ci fiduciam afferre. *To feel a full a., certam spem habere; magnam fiduciam habere.* With a. (= firmness, boldness), fidenter. fidenti animo, (= in a spirit of rash confidence) confiderenter. || *Want of modesty, confidentia* (e. g. videte quod vultu, quâ confidentia dicant. C.).—Impudentia—os impudens or durum or ferrum: a man of consummate a., homo perfrecte frontis. || *A pledge of security for payment:* fiducia (also a sile, on condition of being permitted to buy back the thing sold). *To receive such an a., fiduciam accipere:* to hold it, fiduciam commissam tenere. || *Positive and confident statement:* Crcl. by confirming qd ci: confirmare de qâ re; or with acc. and inf. He gave them a solemn a., which he confirmed by an oath, that he would let them pass unmolested through his territory, pollicitus est et iurjurando confirmavit, tutum iter per fines suos daturum. || *Insurance.* Vin.

ASSURE. || *Maintain the certainty of a thing:* affirmare. confirmare (to assert the certainty of a thing emphatically).—asserere (to maintain a thing earnestly: asserere is bad in this sense) in the golden age with de, or acc. and inf.—pro certo affirmare: sancte affirmare: with an oath, iurjurando affirmare or confirmare. *He assured them with an oath that he would give &c., iurjurando confirmavit—daturum &c.* Be assured, persuadeas tibi: persuasum tibi sit: crede mihi. or, more commonly, mihi crede (parenthetically): persuadeas tibi velim: velim tibi ita persuadeas: sic volo tibi persuadere. *You may be assured that I shall do every thing, illud cave dubites, quin ego omnia faciam.* &c., or scito inserted. Nothing, I a. you, could &c., nihil scito, potuit &c. A yourself that nobody &c., (nam) cave putes—quemquam &c. *To feel assured of a thing's reality, ejus fides mihi cognita est.* || *Produce in a thing the feeling of certainty about a thing:* fiduciam facere ci; fiduciam afferre ci. *To feel assured of or about a thing, magnam fiduciam habere ca. rel.* || *Betwixt:* cespondere qm ci; desponsare (liter. Buel.)

ASSURED. || *Certain (objectively: of things):* certus. exploratus. non dubius. *It is an a. experience, inter omnes constat, or constat only: a man of a. integrity, vir spestatæ fidel.* || *Certain (subjectively: of persons):* certus. || *Having unbecoming assurance:* impudens.

ASSUREDLY, || *Surely; without doubt:* certe, certo (the former relating more to the persuasion of the speaker: the latter to the real state of the case: both certo scio and certo scio occur: the latter more commonly: certe is used objectively in certe evenire. [Pract. Intr. II. 561, &c.])—liquido (with clearness; with full certainty: without hesitation: e. g. dicere: confirmare. C. jurare. Ter.).—haud dubie. sine ulâ dubitatione (like certe: to intimate that the speaker entertains no doubt of the truth of his assertion).—præfecto (q. e. for a fact: a strong assertion, that the statement

made is objectively true: also the 'doubtless' of assumption: as in 'a. you are now at Rome,' nunc quidem profecto Romæ es).—sane (certainly: of which a sane mind cannot entertain a doubt: used also in replies).—nam (nearly = profecto, but stands only at the head of a sentence, only before a personal pronoun).—recte (assuredly: you are right: a courteous assent in replies).—utique (a restrictive particle of assertion: in C. chiefly in his letters, with imperat. subj. and other expressions of wishing, advising, or commanding).—nimirum (of what is so certain, that it would be surprising if it were otherwise: e. g. nimirum recte). || *Assuredly, in a sentence containing a positive ass. rition, may often be trans. by non dubito, quin &c.* A. this can happen, non dubito, quin hoc erit possit. || *IF NOT—YET ASSUREDLY* (= at all events, si non—at saltem; si non—certe. || *Assuredly, as an answer:* certe, sane or vero (often with the verb used in the question).—sane quidem. *Sic recte.* optime (of courteous assent).—*Do you grant us this?* 'Assuredly I do,' dante hoc nobis? do sane. [Pract. Intr. II. 148, 149.] || *Ironically:* certe; quidem certe; nempe; scilicet; videlicet; nimirum (of these, certe is the only one that can stand alone). || *I believe a thing a., persuasum est mihi; persuasi mihi: to know a., certo (pro certo) scire: pro explorato habere qd; certum, exploratum or compertum habere qd.*

ASSURER, qui cavet de or pro qâ re (he who gives the security): *qui cautionem adhibet ei rei (he who takes the security).

ASTERISK, asteriscus (ἀστέριον).

ASTERISM See CONSTELLATION.

ASTERIN, by Crcl. with puppis. 'Those astern,' qui in puppi sunt or sedent.

ASTHMA, dyspnœa (ἀσθμα): anhelatio: spiritus angustior; angustia: dyspnœa. Also meatus animæ gravior et sonantior (aft. Plin. 6, 16, 13). *To have the a., dyspnœa laborare:* gravem tardumque expiratum expedire.

ASTHMATIC, } angustii pectoris. spiritûs an-

ASTHMATIC, } gustioris. dyspnœicus. asthmaticus. *To be a., ei spiritus difficilis redditur.*

ASTONISH, in stuporem dare; obstupescere (to astonish)—Crcl. by mihi mirum videtur, &c. *You a., me by &c., mirum mihi videtur, te &c.: to be a. d. obstupescere:* obstupescere; stupescere (to be astonished: also stupor me invadit: qd stupidum me tenet): mirari, admirari, demirari qd: acc. with inf. or qd. *I am astonished at your not writing to me, miror te ad me nihil scribere. I am astonished at your not laughing, miror quod non rideas, or te non ridere. See ASTONISHMENT.*

ASTONISHING, stupendus.—admirabilis. mirus. mirificus. mirabilis. *Sic ingens, immanis (huge, immense). An a. amount of money, immanes pecunie. To perform a. cures, mirabiliter mederi ægrotis (Plin.).*

ASTONISHINGLY, stupendum in modum—mirum in modum.—mirandum in modum.—mirabiliter.—valde.

ASTONISHMENT, miratio. admiratio. *To create a., admirationem efficere, movere, habere:* to feel a., admiratione affici, admiratio me incendit: to fill a. by with a., qm in admirationem conjicere.

ASTOUND. See ASTONISH.

ASTRAIDLE. *To ride a., *eo, quo homines solent modo, equitare.*

ASTRAGAL, astragalus.

ASTRAL. See STARRY.

ASTRAY. *To go a., errare (also fig.): errore vagari. vagari et errare:* to lead a., a rectâ viâ deducere (prop.).—inducere qm in errorem (fig.):—intentionally, purposely, scientem.—transversum agere qm (to lead him a. in the path of virtue). *To be far a. (fig.), in errore versari, errore captum esse.*

ASTRICT, astringere (opp. solvere).

ASTRICTION, astrictio (Plin.—astrigent power).—a. astrictio (act of binding to, either, then, of the intestines by medicines: late)—contractio (q. i. opp. remissio; porrectio). *A. of the bowels, alvus astricta or restricta.*

ASTRICTIVE. See ASTRINGENT.

ASTRIDE. See ASTRAIDLE.—*varicare is to stand with the legs wide apart: alvaricatis cruribus or pedibus is 'with legs or feet wide apart.'

ASTRIFEROUS, astrifer (Poet. and Post-Aug.).

ASTRINGE, astringere (e. g. alvum: opp. solvere: n. s. of intense cold, &c.).—constringere (to tie tightly together).

ASTRINGENCY, astrictio. astrictoria vis (astringens

ing; *abominable in character and conduct*. *Am a. villain*, homo omni parte detestabilis. homo impurus. monstrum hominis.

ATROCIOUSLY, atrociter. immaniter. fœde. tetro.

ATROCIOUSNESS, { atrocitas, — fœditas, — immanitas. } *Am atrocity*, atrox
ATROCITY, { facinus, &c.

ATROPHY, *tabes* (g. t.). — *atrophia* (*in Cels. in Gk characters; afterwards in Lat.*).

ATTACH, { *Bind to oneself*, qm sibi adjungere; qm sibi devincire: *by atq*, qd re: *by presents*, donis sibi obstringere qm; *pœmiis* sibi devincire qm. — *Sis capere* (*to captivate; of female beauty*); *tenere*. *detinere*. — qm ad se trahere, attrahere or perducere; qm in suas partes docere or trahere; qm suum facere (*to bring over to one's party or side*). — qm sibi facere or reddere amicum; cs amicitiam sibi parare. comparare, conciliare; animum cs sibi conciliare et ad usus suos adjungere (*to gain aby's friendship*). } *Arrest*, comprehendere (g. t.). — in custodiam dare. in vincula conficere (*throw into prison*). — *To a. great importance to the circumstance, that &c.*, plurimi faciendum existimare, quod &c. } *To attach a meaning to a word*. See MEANING. } *Sicce. VID.*

ATTACHMENT, amor. voluntas. caritas. studium. benevolentia. { *Syn. in AFFECTION*. } — *towards aby*, amor in erga, adversus qm: benevolentia, voluntas in or erga qm. *From a.*, propter amorem or benevolentiam. { *More under AFFECTION*. } *Arrest*, comprehensio (e. g. sentium). — prehensio.

ATTACK, v. adoriſi, aggredi qm. impetum facere or invadere in qm. incurere or incurare in qm. oppugnare or impugnare (urbem, &c.; also qm): also signa inferre in hostem; signa infesta inferri in hostem: *with the sword*, ferro petere or lacerare qm: *in the rear*, a tergo hostes adoriſi; hostium terga impugnare: *in front*, in adversos hostes impetum facere: *in flank*, in latus hostium incurre: *in two bodies*, signa bipartito inferre: *to be attacked before and behind*, ancipiti acie opprimi (*Curt.*). } *To attack with words*: dicto or convicio incescere, lacerare, insectari, consecrari, adoriſi qm (g. t.). — (acerbus) invehi in qm (*inveigh agst*). — petere qm. — pugnare contra qd. impugnare qd. in controversiam vocare qd (*combat a proposition*). } *To a. a man's opinion*, impugnare cs sententiam: *a man's reputation, glory, &c.*, de famâ or gloriâ cs detrachere; dignitatem cs impugnare; cs existimationem oppugnare; incurere in cs famam: *to a. openly*, aperte petere qd: *secretly, covertly*, occulte cuniculis oppugnare qd (*C. Agr. l. 1, init.*). } *To be attacked by a disease*: tentari morbo (*of a tight a.*). — corpiſi morbo (*of a severe a.*). — *to a. the eyes*, aciem oculorum obtundere.

ATTACK, s. petio (act of aiming at). — impetus. incurſus (*g. t.*; *the two last mly of violent a's*). — excurſus (*of light troops*). — concursus. congressus (*the mutual a. of two parties*). — impugnatio. oppugnatio (*esp. assault of a town*). — *An unprovoked a.*, bellum ultro illatum. *Frequent a. of cavalry*, procella equeſtris (*L.*). *At, or on, the first a.*, primo impetu: primo congressu: *to order an a. of cavalry*, immittere equites in hostem: *to give or sound the signal for a.*, bellicum canere: *to defeat an a.*, impetum frangere, reprimere, propulsare: *to stand agst an a.*, impetum excipere, ferre, or sustinere: *In a wider sense*, *to make an a. on aby's property*, involare in possessiones cs: *on a female's virtue*, puellæ pudicitiam aggredi or attentare: puellam tentare; puellam de stupro appellare. — *feminam in stuprum illicere*.

ATTAIN to, parare. comparare. acquirere. colligere. nanciſci. adipisci. consequi. assequi. obtinere. { *More under ACQUIRE*. } *Reach, equal*: consequi. assequi (*to equal aby in a property*: *ass. mly of attaining to the property itself*). — *adæquare*, exæquare (*to a. to a property in an equal degree*). *IN*, exæquare et assequi. — *æquare* (*to equal aby in a property: less commonly to a. to a property in an equal degree*). *To be far from having attained to an equality with aby*, multum abesse a qo: *to a. to atq*, or *to an equality with aby*, *by imitation*, qm or qd imitari: qm imitando consequi. } *Arrive at*. *To a. to extreme old age*, ad summam senectutem pervenire: *the same degrees of honour as another*, eos honorum gradus, quos alius, assequi. — *an object*, ad id, quod volumus (cupimus), venire or pervenire; eo, quo qs vult, pervenire: eo, quo qs intendit, ferri ac deduci. *To a. a wish; the object of my desires, &c.*, optatum impetrare (*by entreaty*): voti compitem or participem fieri; voti damnari; voto potiri (t)

ATTAINABLE, quod adipisci queas. — quod obtineri potest. — *impetrabilis* (a. *by entreaties*).

ATTAINER, damnatio. condemnatio (*Post-aug.*). *To reverse aby's a.*, resacrare qm (*Np.* — *i. e. to retract the formal execration publicly pronounced agst a state criminal*). } *Stain*: labes. macula.

ATTAINMENT, comparatio. adeptio { *Syn. in ACQUISITION*: *of popularity or favour*, conciliatio gratiæ. } *Attainments*: doctrina. eruditio. literæ. *A person of great a's*, multarum rerum cognitione imbutus; eruditissimus; optimis artibus eruditus; homo in quo multæ sunt literæ: *of great and various a's*, in quo est copia et varietas studiorum.

ATAINT, damnare. condemnare. See CONDEMN.

} *Corrupt*. See TAINT.

ATEMPER, temperare. — moderari. — modum or moderationem adhibere ei rei or in qd re. — *continere*. *coercere* (*to restrain it properly*). — lenire. mitigare. molire (*soften; make less harsh*). { *Syn. in TEMPER*. } *Fit to atq*: accommodare qd ei rei or ad rem: *facere* or *efficere*, ut qd congruat or conveniat cum re.

ATEMPERATE. See ATEMPER.

ATEMPT, v. tentare. experiri. conari. periclitari (qm or qd: e. g. periclitari Romanos. *Np.*) — periculum facere cs or cs rei. — moliri (*to endeavour to effect a great and difficult work*). — audire (*to a. a great and dangerous work*). See TRY. } *Attempt aby's mind*: sollicitare qm or cs animum: e. g. pretio. pecuniâ. — pellicere qm.

ATEMPT, s. conatus. ſs. m. in plur. also conata (a. as the beginning of an undertaking). — periculum (trial by which, with danger to oneself, one arrives at experience: periclitatio, as action). — experimentum (trial, contrived for the purpose of learning the nature of atq). *An unlucky or unsuccessful a.*, res infelices opere: res infelicitate tentata: *a vain a.*, conatus frustra captus: *to make an a.*, periculum facere; conatum incipere or facere (incip. of beginning to make it); *fac. of actually carrying it through*. (*C. Cal. 2, 12, 27*). — *agst aby or atq*, contra qm or qd. *To make an a. upon atq*, tentare qd (e. g. on a camp, castra).

ATEMPTER, tentator (*νεπαρτής*. *Hor.* one who attempts to seduce a female).

ATTEND, { *Pay attention to*: attendere qm or qd (not ad qm, ad qd: *but attendere animum or animos ad qd is correct*. *Krebs*). — animum attendere, animum advertere ad qd. — curare qd (*care about it; look after it*). — servare. observare (*observe*). — cs rei rationem habere, ducere (*regard it; take it into account*). — *to a. to the household affairs*, negotia domestica curare: domus officia exsequi (*of the mistress of a family*): res domesticas dispensare (*of the steward, &c.*): *to a. to one's studies*, colere studia. deservire studiis. *Not to a. to*, negligere qm or qd. *INTRANS*. } *Pay attention*, animum attendere, intendere, advertere, animo adesse (g. t.). — aures erigere animumque attendere, or erigi only, or se erigere (*of auditors*). — *A. l. adeo* tenet animis, erigite mentes auresque vestras, et me dicentem attendite! (*C.*) { *See ATTENTION*. } *A company* (as attendants), or be consequent to (as a following train), comitari qm or qd. comitem cs esse. comitem se ci dare, adungere. — prosequi qm or qd. — deducere qm (i. e. a. Rom. Senator). { *Syn. in ACCOMPANY*. } — sequi (*to follow*). — famulari (*to a. as servant*). — apparere (*to be in attendance on a royal personage, or one in high office, as scribe, licitor, &c.*). — *To be attended by a crowd*, stipari (e. g. non usitatâ frequentiâ). } *To attend a sick person*: ægroviu curare: assiduously, &c., ægroto assidere. } *Wait for*: operiri (qm or qd). — præstolari ci or (*but not in C.*) qm. — manere qm. — expectare qm or qd. { *Syn. in WAIT FOR*. } *A wait*: manere ci or qm. — immihiere (*hang over him*). } *Attend to a business*: dare operam ci rei (*one's business, duty, &c.*). — munere suo fungi: munera sui officia satisfacere: exsequi munus officii. colere, obire munus. } *Be present at*: *to a. public worship*, sacris adesse. } *Visit aby*, convenire qm.

ATTENDANCE, ministerium (as domestic, scribe, &c.: ministratio in *Vitr. only*). — salutato. officium (a. on a superior to pay him respect). *Daily a.*, assiduitas quotidiana (*carrying with it the notion of zeal, &c.*). *To dance a. on aby*, assiduitatem ci præbere: *in aby's antechamber*, in vestibulo ædium operiri salutationem (*Gell. 4, 1, init.*). } *Body of attendants*, ministerium, or pl. ministeria (*adv. a.*) — famuli. ministri (*servants*). — comitatus. associatio (*attending body or train: the latter, train of clients, &c., following to show respect*). — stipatio (*dense crowd accompanying aby* = *suite, 'train'*). } *Attention*. *VID.* } *At-*

attendance on a sick person: curatio, cura, *are the nearest words*: *vis by Crcl.*

ATTENDANT, comes (companion; *g. t.*)—*associatus* (a servant, client, friend, &c., accompanying a person to do honour to him)—*deductor* (one who attends another to his house to do him honour)—*famulus* (domestic servant)—*minister* (servant or assistant for the performance of any office: *e. g.* the servants who wait at table)—*See* 'body of attendants' under **ATTENDANCE**. ¶ *To be an a. at alth.* *adesse ei rei* (of mere presence): *interesse ei rei* (if present to take a share in managing it): *to be an a. at church*, *sacris adesse*.

ATTENT. *See* **ATTENTIVE**.

ATTENTION, *attentio animi* (*C. de Or. 2, 35, 150*).—*more emly intentio* (both, the steady direction of the thoughts towards an object).—*audientia* (*a. to a speaker*: for which also *intentio* is used).—*diligentia* (careful *a. to a task*, &c.).—*opp. indiligentia*.—*studium*. *officium officium et cultus* (obliging *a. to a person*).—*A to alth.* *observatio* *ca rei* (act of observing it): *to oneself*, *animadversio* (*C. de Off. 1, 29, 103*).—*To procure a. to oneself* (of a speaker), *sibi or orationi suae* *ad eandem facere*: the *a. of an audience*, *auditores sibi facere attentos*: *to keep or rise up* *ab* *a.*, *aures* *ca tenere*. *To direct one's a. to alth.*: *to pay a. to alth.*, *animum attendere*, *advertere* *ad qd.*: *animum intendere*, *animum defigere* *et intendere* (*in secl. ad*) *qd.*: *tenere animum attentum*, *referre animum* *ad qd.*: *cogitationem intendere* *ad rem*. *To call ab* *a.* *to something* (that he might otherwise forget or omit), *monere qm with ut*. *To call or draw ab* *a.* *to one self*, *convertere qm or ca animum in or ad se*: *to attract a.*, *conspici* (*aboi.*), *conspicuum esse*: *by alth.*, *qd re* (of things and persons that strike one by their unusual appearance). *To draw people's a. to ab*, *qm conspicuum facere*. *Alth occupies the a. of men*, *qd occupat cogitationes hominum*. *To pay a.*, *adesse animo* (*or, of several, animis*).—*erigere mentem* (*of several, mentes*) *auresque* (*to prick up one's ears*, &c.). *To pay a. to a speaker*: *also* *Jw.* *aures erigere* *animumque attendere*.—*operam dare ei rei* (*e. g.* *to a play, fabulae*). *To be paying great a. to alth.*, *acriter animum intendere* *ad qd.*. *To pay a. to a person*, *observare qm*, *colere* *et observare qm* (*C.*). *officium et cultum ei tribuere*: *marked a.*, *qm prater ceteros* *or perofficose observare*. *diligenter observare* *et colere qm* *significare studium erga qm non mediocre*: *marked and affectionate a.*, *perofficose* *et peramanter observare qm* (*C.*). ¶ *'With attention'*. *See* **ATTENTIVELY**.

ATTENTIVE, *attentus*. *Intentus* (*with the mind on the stretch*).—*erectus* (*mentally excited*). *Very a.*, *perattentus*. *To be very a.*: *see* 'to pay, &c., **ATTENTION**'.—*to make ab* *a.*, *qm attentum facere*. *excitare animos*, *ut attendant*.—*More under ATTENTION*.

ATTENTIVELY, *attentus*. *Intente*: *very a.*, *perattentus*. *To look at a.*, *ac* *ca* *contueri*, *or only contueri*, *conspicere* (*Bremi ad Np. Chabr. 1, 2*): *acri animo* *et intente intrui*: *very a.*, *acerrime contemplari*. *To listen a.*, *diligenter attendere*, *attente* *or attento animo* *or sedulo audire qm*: *præbere se ei attentum auditorem*; *adesse animo* (*animis*); *erigere mentem* (*mentes*) *auresque*, *et qm dicentem attendere* (*of listening to an orator*): *alth.* *attente audire qd.* *He is not listening a.*, *aures ejus peregrinantur*: *to follow alth a.*, *animo acqui qd.*

ATTENTIVENESS. *See* **ATTENTION**.

ATTENUATE, *attenuare*. *extenuare* (*to make thinner literally*: then *fig.* *to lessen*, *with respect to time or strength*).—*diluere* (*to dilute*: *e. g.* *vinum*, *potionem*).

ATTENUATE, *attenuatus*. *extenuatus* (*e. g.* *ac* *extenuatus*).

ATTENUATION, *extenuatio*.

ATTEST, ¶ *Bear evidence to*: *testari* (*g. t.*)—*attestari*, *testificari*. *testimonio confirmare* (*confirm by one's evidence*).—*testimonio esse*. *testem esse* (*to be a witness*: the former of things, the latter of persons).—*affirmare* (*to affirm positively*)—*clamare* (*to cry out*).—*¶ Call to witness*: *testari qm*, *testem facere qm*: *G. d.* *Deum testari* *or Deum invocare testem*: *gods and men*, *deos hominesque testari*, *or contestari*.—*n-testari qm* (*in legal matters*, before the introduction of a cause into court). *The question put was*, *licet attestari? If the party consented, the person appealing to him touched the tip of his ear*. *In non judicial matters it occurs only in C. pro Milone, 25, 68*).

ATTEST, *a*.

ATTESTATION, ¶ *monium dare* (*both of persons and things*).—*to bring forward a.*, *testimonium perhibere* (*of persons*): *testimonium* *ca rei proferre*. *testi-*

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monium *ca rei asserere*. *To be or serve for an a.*, *ca re esse testimonium*. *See* **WITNESS**.

AT FIRE, *v. vestire*. *convestire*. *veste tegere*. *vesti induere qm*. *veste amicare qm*. *To be attired*, *vestiri*, *amiciri qd re*. *See* **ARRAY**, **DRESS**.

ATTIRE, *a. vestis*. *vestitus cultus*. *vestis ornatus*. *Jw.* *vestitus atque ornatus*. *See* **DRESS**.

ATTITUDE, *status* (*manner in which alth stands*: hence also *position of a combatant*).—*habitus*. *corporis habitus* (*attitude*).—*To throw himself into an a. of surprise*, *fear*, *fattery*, &c. (*of an orator*).—*In habitum admirationis*, *metu*, *adulationis* *se fingere* (*Q.*).—*An unseemly a.*, *status indecorus*. *An erect a.*, *status erectus* *or celsus*. *To have a statue made in that a.*, *illo statu statuum fieri voluit*.

ATTORNEY, *causidicus* (*in a depreciating sense*).—*advocatus* (*legit assistant or adviser, who made himself useful to a party in an action by his presence and advice in court*).—*cognitor* (*in civil causes, the agent of a party present*).—*procurator* (*agent of one not present*).—*leguleius*. *formularius* (*a narrow-minded lawyer, who attended only to the letter of the law, not to its spirit*: he may however be cautious and acute *C.*).—*A noisy a.*, *rabula* *de foro*. *To strike a man's name off the roll of a.*, *see* **PRACTICE**.

ATTORNEYSHIP, *opera forensis*. *causidatio* (*g. t.* the latter *ap. Fron. Ep. ad Mara. Anton.*)—*advocatio*. *procuratio*. [*SYN. in* **ATTORNEY**.]

ATTRACT, *prop.* *attrahere*. *ad or in se trahere*. *ad se allicere* *et trahere*. *The magnet a.* *iron*, *magnes lapis attrahit* *or ad se allicit* *et trahit ferrum*: *to a.* *moisture*, *humorem trahere* *or recipere*—*¶ IMPROV.*—*ad se trahere* *or attrahere*.—*allicere*. *ad se allicere* *or lillcere* (*allure*). *To a.* *hearers by novelty*, *audientium animos novitate tenere*: *to a.* *by arts of allurements*, *lillebris* *ad se trahere*: *to a.* *new or fresh pupils*, *discipulos novos attrahere* (*O.*).

ATTRACTION, ¶ *Power of attracting*: *attrahendi*, *quæ dicitur*, *vis* (*prop.*).—**vis* *ad se lillcendi* *or attrahendi* (*fig.*). *Novelty is the only a. of that book*, *libro isto sola novitas lenocinatur*. *Alth.* *has lost the a. of novelty*, *res novitatis gratiam exiit*. ¶ *An attraction*: *qd ad se attrahit* *or lillcit*: *qd nos capit*, *delectat*, *delectatione allicit*.

ATTRACTIVE. *An a.* *person*, *homo blandus*: **cui magna ad se lillcendi et attrahendi vis inest*: *an a.* *writer*, *lectorem tenens scriptor*: *an a.* *style*, *spectum dicens* *genus*: *fabulae* *are very a.*, *fabulae* *habent multum delectationis*.

ATTRIBUTABLE, *Crcl.*—*als by referendus* (*that may be referred*).

ATTRIBUTE, *v.* *ascribere* *ei qd* (*ascribere alth.*, *whether good or bad, to ab as its author, inventor, or cause*).—*assignare* *ei qd* (*refer alth to ab as the person fm whom it proceeds*: *to impute it in blame, or give the merit of it*).—*adducere* *ei qd* (*to declare ab the author of a composition*. *Gell. 3, 8*).—*tribuere* *or attribui* *ei qd* (*to a.* *alth to ab as its cause, whether guilty cause or not*). *To a.* *the invention of alth to ab*, *qd ei inventori ascribere*: *the blame to ab*, *ei culpam tribuere* *or attribui*; *culpam in qm conferre* (*throw it on him*): *culpam in qm vertere* *or transferre fm oneself*:—*to a.* *alth to ferir*, *qd timor assignare*: *ill success* *to ab*, *ei casum adversum tribuere*; *ei incommodum* *ascribere*: *alth to oneself alone*, *qd sibi soli ascribere*: *you have attributed this to me*, *hæc tibi me eveniunt*.

ATTRIBUTE, *proprietates*. *proprium* (*the peculiar nature of alth*).—*natura* (*nature*).—*ratio*. *vis* (*the efficacy it possesses*: *its constitution*).—*qualitas* (*peculiar constitution*: coined by *C.* as a *trans.* of *quodvis*). *The divine a.* *dei* (*or deorum*) *natura*.

ATTRIBUTIVE. *An a.*, *attributio* (*C.*).

ATTRITE, *attritus*.

ATTRITION, *attritus*, *aps* (*Post-nay. Plin Sen.*).—*attritio* (*Lampr. Marc. Capell. pp. in two passages*. *Freund*).—*fricatio* (*act of rubbing off*: also *of polishing by a.*).—*fricatura* (*manner of rubbing off alth*).—*detrimentum in this* (*its proper*) *meaning only in Appul. Met. 6*. *In the Rom. Cath. sense* (as *less than contribution*).—**cordis attritio*, *quæ dicitur*: *or* **attritio*, *quam Pontifici vocant*.

ATTUNE, ¶ *Make harmonious*: *concentum efficere qm rerum*.—*¶ Tune one thing to another*: **efficere* *ut qd cum qd re concinat*: **efficere* *ut res concentum servant*: *to a.* *one harp to another* *or others*, *fidem ita contendere nervis* (*Orell.* *hæc numeris*) *ut concentum servare possit*: *to a.* *his voice to his lyre* **concentum vocis lyraeque* (*O.*) *efficere*.

ATWEEN, ¶ *See* **BETWEEN**.

ATWIXT, }

AUBURN, flavus. flavens (of hair, &c., composed of green, red, and white. *Georges*).—aureus (gold-en).—[*SYN.* under **YELLOW**.]—*colore nuceo (nut-brown).

AUCTION, auctio (g. f.).—auctio haem. hasta publica. hasta censoria (a. by public authority, a spear being fixed in the ground: the two first of confiscated property, the last of taxes and other sources of revenue).—auctio (division by a. of booty, confiscated property, &c.: hence sectores, persons who bought goods at such sales to get a profit by re-selling them).—To hold an a., auctionari. auctionem facere or constituere: an a. of public property, hasta posita auctionari: to proclaim or advertise an a., auctionem praedicare (by the herald): auctionem proscribere or proponere (by a notice).—They are announcing an a., conclamatur, auctionem fore: to sell by a., auctione constituta vendere qd; auctionem facere et vendere qd: hasta posita vendere qd (of sale of public property): to be sold by a., hasta posita vendi or venire (of public property).—to buy at an a., in auctione emere: to put off an a., auctionem proferre: never to attend a.'s of public property, numquam ad hastam publicam accedere: a constant at tendant at a.'s (who goes about to markets to sell his purchases), circulator auctionum (C. Ep. 10, 32, 3).

AUCTION-MART, atrium auctionarium (C. Agr. 1, 8, 7. *Inscr. Orell.* 3883).

AUCTIONARY, auctionarius.

AUCTIONEER, *curator auctionum (the manager of an auction).—præco (the herald who cries out what is bid, &c.).

AUDACIOUS, audax (always in bad sense).—summe audacie. singulari audacia.—confidens.

AUDA'CIUSLY, audacter. *Jm.* audacter libereque. impudenter. confidenter.

AUDACIOUSNESS, audacia. confidentia. — *te-* **AUDACITY**, } auditas (rashness). To have the a. to do althg. audere with inf.—sumere hoc sibi, ut &c. (of presumptuous a.).

AUDIBLE, quod audiri or auribus percipi potest. To be a., audiri posse. With an a. voice clare. clara voce.

AUDIBLY, clare. clara voce.

AUDIENCE, 1. admission to a sovereign, &c.: admission (with reference to him who grants it. *Post-aug. but class.*).—aditus (with reference to him who obtains it)—colloquium (the conversation during the a.).—To grant any an a., admissionem or aditum ei dare; ad colloquium qm admittere: qm admittere or audire: ei senatum dare (of the senate): to give any a private a., qm in secretum recipere: to obtain an a., admitti; audiri; datur ei audis conveniendi: to be refused an a., ad colloquium non admitti. *aditu prohiberi: to beg, demand, &c., an a., petere aditum conveniendi; aditum ad qm postulare: to beg a private an. secretum petere a qo (in the time of the empire). *¶* Hall of a., saluatorium cubiculum (*Asi. Plin.* 15, 10, 11).—atrium (the atr. in a Roman house, where great men received their visitors). *¶* Auditor: audientes. qui audiunt (g. f.).—coram quibus dicimus (those in whose presence an orator speaks).—corona (the crown about a speaker, reply in a court of justice).—A numerous a., frequentia eorum, qui nos audiunt. Before a numerous a., frequentibus auditoribus: in magna (or maxima) audientium celebratio or frequentia.

AUDIT, v. To a. any's accounts, ea rationes cognoscere, in-picere (to examine them), excutere, dispungere (to examine them with searching accuracy).

AUDIT, s. inspectio rationum (as act).—*dies rationum inspicendarum (audit day).—*dies rationis reddendæ (with reference to him who has to give account).

AUDITOR, qui ea rationes inspicit.

AUDITORY, audiores. audientes. qui audiunt.—coram quibus dicimus.—corona. Before a numerous a., (in) magna or summa audientium celebratio or frequentia: multis audientibus. [*SYN.* in **AUDIENCES**.]

AUGMENT, augere. adaugere. *Jm.* amplificare et augere: althg with althg. augere or adaugere qd qd re: addere qd ei rei or ad qd (add or append althg to althg).—amplificare (to make longer in compass).—multiplicare (to make numerically greater).—*¶* **INTRANS.** augeri (of persons and things).—crescere (of things).

AUGMENTATION, amplificatio (increase of extent. as action: e. g. glorie, rei familiaris).—propagatio or prolatio finium (a. of territory).—accessio (the addition made: e. g. ædium; dignitatis).—incrementum (increase, as thing: urbis; rei familiaris; dignitatis).—*Also by Crcl.* with augere, adaugere, &c. By the a. of usury, multiplicandis usuria.

AUGUR, s. augur. See **PROPHET**. Augur's-slag, lituus.

AUGUR, v. TRANS. praedicere prænunciare (g. f.).

—vaticinari (to prophesy althg).—canere (to prophesy in verse or rhythm).—augurari (to foretell by the flight of birds, &c.; then generally).—To a. (= anticipate) althg, qd augurari; qd opinione or conjectura (C.) or mente (*Cur.*) augurari. To a. any's fate, prædicere qd ei eventurum sit: his death, ei mortem augurari.—*Jm.* TRANS. futura prædicere. prænunciare.—vaticinari (to prophesy: be a vates).

AUGURY, auguratio (by flight of birds).—praedictio (foretelling, generally).—vaticinatio divinaio (prophecy). [*SYN.* in **PROPHESY**.] *¶* As things: praedictum. vaticinium. augurium (thing foretold by a.: also the science of an a., *sed non augurio potuit depellere pestem').

AUGUST, adj. augustus (sublime and sacred: esply of divine things).—altus. elatus. celsus. excelsus (high: *prop. et fig.* *SYN.* in **HIGH**).

AUGUST, s. Augustus. mensis Augustus: (in the time of the republic) Sextilis. mensis Sextilis. With Nonæ, Kalendæ, &c., it is used as adj. Kalendæ Augustæ.

AUNT, amita (father's sister).—matertera (mother's sister). *¶* Great-aunt, &c., amita magna (grandfather's sister).—amita major. proamita (sister of grandfather's sister).—amita maxima (great-grandfather's sister). *¶* All these on father's side.—matertera magna (grandmother's sister).—maiertera major. promatertera (great-grandmother's sister).—matertera maxima (great-grandmother's sister). [*Also* All these *fm* *Græ.* Dig. 38, 10, 1, and *Paul* Dig. 38, 10, 10).

AURICLE, auricula. *¶* A. of the heart, *auricula cordis (med. t. t.).

AURICULA, *primula auricula.

AURICULAR, in aurem dictus.—in aurem or aures inauratus. A. confession, *peccata sacerdoti in aurem dicta.

AURIST, medicus auricularius (*Ulp.* Dig.).

AUSPICE, auspicium. Under your a.'s, tuis auspiciis: under any's a.'s, cs auspicio or auspiciis (esply of successes gained by a General in subordinate command, who was said to have gained them under the a.'s of the Emperor).—In other sense, a qo adjutus. qo adjuvante or adjutore: cs praesidio fretus.

AUSPICIOUS, prosper. secundus. faustus. dexter. [*SYN.* in **HAPPY**.] auspiciatus, partic. (e. g. in auspiciis reipublice omnibus. *Yell.*)

AUSPICIOUSLY, prospero. fauste (auspicio, *Plaut.* Ter.).

AUSTERE, austerus (ἀστέριος: making the tongue dry and rough: harsh). Somewhat a., subausterus. [*Of character*: austerus (opp. jucundus or mitis: one who is an enemy to jocularity and frivolity, always seeking what is serious and real, at the risk of passing for dull).—severus (opp. comis: rigid, exacting *fm* himself and others strictness of conduct, at the risk of being thought harsh).—tetricus (rigidly stiff and constrained, *fm* pedantry and want of temper: of persons or habits, discipline, &c.).—difficilis (not understanding the art of easy and agreeable conversation and intercourse, *fm* hypochondria and temperament).—morosus (wishing everything to be done according to rule, *fm* intolerant scrupulosity).—tristis (opp. hilaris: gloomy; moody: scornful the agreeable).

AUSTERELY, austere. acerbe.

AUSTERENESS, austeritas (both of things and **AUSTERITY**, } character)—acerbitas. amaritas (both *prop. and fig.*)—severitas (a. of character).—difficultas. morositas. tristitia. [*SYN.* in **AUSTERE**.] A gloomy a., tristis austeritas (Q.; opp. dissoluta comitas).

AUTHENTIC, s. fide dignus.—certus.—verus. **AUTHENTICALLY**, Ss genuinus. sincerus. *As* a. edition, *editio sincera (opp. *ed. adulterina: genuinus, *fm* gen root of gigno, intimates that the thing really proceeds from the source pretended: e. g. genuina *Plauti* fabula: sinc. = unadulterated).

AUTHENTICALLY, certo auctoritate: cum auctoritate. C. uses *adverbius* in his Letters: e. g. *adverbius* narrare, nunciare.

AUTHENTICALLY, s. fides. fides veritatis.—**AUTHENTICITY**, } auctoritas. Many persons entertain doubts of the a. of the book, *multi dubitant hunc librum ab eo, ad quem refertur, conscriptum esse: some persons attack the a. of the law, *sunt qui censent, legem esse adulterinam.

AUTHOR, beginner or mover of althg: auctor (the person to whom the plan or origin of althg is due, whether he carried it through or not).—inventor (the inventor).—parens (the a. who has produced althg).—conditor (the a. who has constructed althg, laid the

foundation of and arranged it).—effector (he who has carried it into effect).—princeps (he who stands at the head of *alq*: e. g. of a conspiracy).—mollit: r (he who sets a difficult thing a-going by a strong exertion).—architectus (planner, contriver, &c.: then in a deprecating sense, the author of something bad).—instimulavor, conciator (he who excites to *alq*). Jn parens effectorque princeps et architectus, instimulatur et conciator. The a. of a law, legis inventor (he who first proposed such an enactment): legis auctor (he who first advocated it, recommended it, and caused it to be carried): legis lator (he who brought it before the people for their approbation). The a. of a crime, auctoris auctor, architectus or mollitor: the a. of all evil, omnium malorum seminator: to consider *aby* the a. of *alq*, putare ortum esse qd a qo. | Author of a book: scriptor: qui librum scripsit or conscripsit (the actual writer of it).—auctor (only so far as he is an authority for using a particular style, for a particular statement, &c.: hence not without a gen. unless (he can easily be supplied by the context).—Romani a., Romani scriptores (who have written in Latin).—rerum Romanarum auctores (Lat. historians, who are our authorities for Roman history).—latinitatis auctores (writers of classical latinity). | Authors (as a class) without gen., qui libros scribunt or conscribunt.

AUTHORITATIVE. | Having due authority: auctoritatem, multum (plus, &c.) auctoritatis habens (aft. C. legum verba—quo plus auctoritatis habebant, &c.).—qd magna auctoritate affirmatum (with all the weight that character, consent, &c. can give it: both of things). | Having the air of authority: imperiosus, superbus, insolens.

AUTHORITATIVELY, magna, &c. auctoritate.—imperiose, pro imperio (e. g. qm discedere jubere).—superbe, insolenter, arroganter.

UT ORITATIVENESS, only by insolentia, superbia, &c.

AUTHORITY, auctoritas (influence; weight as an s for *alq*: also 'an authority', e. g. for a statement).—arbitrium (freedom to act according to one's will).—potestas (power).—licentia (permission).—imperium (command).—testimonium, auctoritas testimonii (evidence).—*aby* has, a. to do *alq*, mihi data est potentia or copia qd faciendi, aucto auctoritatem habeo ca rei faciendae. Public a., publica auctoritas: by the a. of the Senate, (ex) auctoritate Senatûs: to give a man a. to manage *alq*, ca arbitrio rem gerendam tradere or committere: to give *aby* unlimited a., infinitum licentiam ci dare. He does it by his own a., suo jure agit: by what a.? quo jure? let us reign with equal a., paribus auspiciis regamus. Absolute or despotic a., potestas infinita, dominatio: to have great a. in the state, in republica plurimum polle: the a. of reason, dominatio rationis. The a. for a report, (rumoris) auctoritas (Plaut.). *Abys* a. prevails, ca auctoritas valet: to disregard reason and a., et rationem et auctoritatem relinquere (C.): they have received a. to give laws from the Senate, habent auctoritatem legum dandam ab Senatu: *alq* seems to give a. to commit sin, qd videtur auctoritatem afferre peccandi: to lessen *aby*'s a., ca auctoritatem deminuere, imminuere: to have a. (weight, influence), auctoritatem habere: to reject a., auctoritatem repudiare: to overthrow, destroy, or ruin a., labefactare or frangere auctoritatem: to despise a.'s (i. e. the great names produced as a.'s), auctoritates contemnere.—Great a. (= influence), auctoritas summa or amplissima: a person of great a., homo in quo summa est auctoritas atque amplitudo: to be of or have great a., magna esse auctoritate; auctoritate florere or vigere: to be of small a., tenui esse auctoritate: to obtain great a. by *alq*, magnam auctoritatem sibi qd re constituere: to increase a., auctoritatem amplificare, augere: to do *alq* by *aby*'s a., qo auctore, or ca nomine (as his substitute) facere qd. | A n authority, auctor. Thucydides, a weighty a., locuples auctor Thucydides. | 'With authority', pro imperio (jubere qd: of one holding an imperium).— | Authorities (= magistrates). VID.

AUTHORIZE, ci copiam dare or potestatem facere: to do *alq*, qd faciendi: ca rei faciendae licentiam dare or permittere.—mandare ci, ut (to commission him to do it) To be authorized to do *alq*, potestatem qd faciendi habere, *alq* mandata habere a qo. | Make *alq* legal or right: sancire, ratum facere or edicere: ratum esse jubere. Often by Crcl. with nulla

est excusatio ca rei, al. &c. Friendship cannot a. the commission of s n, nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causa peccaveris, or turpis excusatio est et minime accipienda, si quis so amici causa peccasse fateatur.—Sto probare, comprobare (to approve of: as in, 'desires with reason does not a.'). Some people consider that a great reason a.'s sin, quidam excusari se arbitrantur, quia non sine magna causa peccaverunt: their speeches a. me to hope, eorum sermonibus adducor ut sperem, &c. To think himself authorized to do *alq*, sibi jus datum or potestatem datam putare: not to think himself authorized, non fas esse ducere, haud licitum sibi qd putare.

AUTOGRAPH, manu mea (tua, &c.) scriptus. An a. letter, epistola, quam mea manu scripsi; literarum autographa: (Suet. Oct. 87): *aby*'s a., literarum ipsius manu scriptae: an a., chirographum (hand-writing). It was an a., ipsius manu scriptum erat. I will write the letter with my own a., meo chirographo utar (C. Att. 2, 20, 5).

AUTO-DA-FE, *supplicium haereticorum.

AUTOGRAPHICAL, mea (ipsius, &c.) manu scriptus.

AUTOMATON, automaton (in Suet. Claud. 34, ἀὐτόματον: in late writers in Roman characters).—A's, automataria, pl. (Ulp. Dig.)

AUTOPSY, spectatio (g. t.).

AUTUMN, autumnus.—tempus autumnale.—To be passing into a. (of summer), autumnescere (Marc. Cap.).—to cause or produce a., autumnare (Plin.). | As ADJ., see next word. | The a. of life, aetas gravior or grandior.

AUTUMNAL, autumnalis, or gen. autumni. The a. equinox, equinoctium autumnale or autumni. A. or autumn weather, tempestas autumnalis or autumni; celum autumnale. The weather is growing a., aetas autumnescit (Marc. Cap.); aer autumnat (Plin.).

AUXILIAR, } auxiliaria, auxiliarius. A. forces, AUXILIARY, } auxiliares or auxiliarii milites, copiae, &c., or auxiliares only: auxilia, pl.—A. forces suddenly raised, auxilia repentina; milites subitarii (Liv. 3, 4, extr.).—A. verb, verbum auxiliare. To be a. to *alq*, adjuvare qd, adjuvamento esse ad qd.

AUXILIARY, } s. adjutor. See HELPER, ASSIST-AUXILIARY, } ANT.

AVAIL, v. valere (to have weight, validity, efficacy: with *aby*, apud qm).—utile esse, usui esse, ex usu esse.—utilitatem or usum præbere.—prodesse, conducere. To a. much, magnae utilitati esse, magnam utilitatem afferre, plurimum or valde prodesse: to a. little, non multum prodesse, parum prodesse (too little). To a. *aby*, prodesse ci: esse ex usu ci: esse ex re or in rem ci.—Sto proficere may be used: patience avails nothing, nihil proficies or nihil proficetur patientia. Conjecture does not a., nihil valet conjectura.

AVAIL, s. utilitas; usus, commodum; emolumentum, lucrum; fructus.—Mty by verbs under AVAIL, v. To be of much a. towards doing *alq*, multum valere ad qd faciendum. *Ath* is of little a. agat *alq*, qd parum valet contra qd.

AVAILABLE, utilis (useful). Mty by Crcl.

AVANT-GUARD. See ADVANCE-GUARD.

AVARICE, avaritia.—habendi cupiditas or cupidus. Jn cupiditas et avaritia.—pecunie studium or cupiditas or aviditas. Greedy a., avaritia hians et imminens. Mean a., sordes.

AVARICIOUS, avarus. habendi cupidus. aliquantum avidior ad rem. pecunie cupidus or avidus.—From the context, *is* cupidus or avidus may stand alone in this sense: e. g. homo castus ac non cupidus (C.).

AVAUNT, ab! apage! amove te hinc! abi in malam rem (Com.).

AVENGE, v. ulcisci qm or qd.—vindicare qm or qd. persequi ca pœnas, or Post-avg. exsequi qm. pœnas capere pro qo or ca rei. punire qd. Jn. ulcisci et punire. [For SYN. see REVENGE, s.] To a. *aby*'s death, ca mortem (or necem) ulcisci or vindicare cr persequi: to a. *aby* by the blood of his murderer, ci or ca manibus sanguine ca parente (Herzog. Cæ. B. G. 7, 17, extr.). To a. oneself on *aby*, ulcisci or persequi ca injurias; ulcisci qm pro acceptis injuriis (never ulcisci qm alone in this meaning): vindicare in qm; pœnas petere or repetere a qo: oneself on *aby* for *alq*, or to a. a person (by punishing him who wronged him), ulcisci qm pro qd re or pro qo (the person punished in the acc.): vindicare qd a qo (to visit *alq* upon *aby*): pœnas ca or ca rei repetere a qo. To go to a. oneself upon *aby*, qm ultum ire: not to a. oneself (for *alq*), qd inultum et impunitum dimittere: not to a. oneself

¹ *Ætopus* auctor quorum materiam reperit, Hanc ex polivi versibus senariis. Phœd. Apud quosdam auctores non invenio Lucretium Consul-m. Liv.

injurias acceptas non persequi; injuriam inultam et impunitam dimittere. *I will be sure to a. myself of him. inultum id nunquam a me auferet. I am already sufficiently avenged, satis est mihi supplicii.*

AVENGEANCE, } See REVENGE, a.
AVENGEMENT, }

AVENGER, ultor or vindex cs or cs rei: punitor cs rei. ultor injuriarum. SYN. in REVENGE, s.

AVENUE, aditus (approach)—xystrus (explained by *Vitr.* to be hypæthra ambulatio, a walk with trees or clipped hedges on either side, and generally adorned with statues).

AVER. See ASSERT.

AVERAGE, *my by plus minus: plus minusve (more or less); circiter (about). They received on an a. 10,000 sceleris a year for honey, numquam minus, ut iæque duceret, dena millia sestertia ex melle recipiebant.*

AVERSION. See AVERSION.

AVERSE, a qo or a qâ re aversus, alienatus, alienus. *Not to be a. to do althg. non displicet with inf.: not to be a. to their opinion, haud pœnitent eorum sententia esse (l.).*

AVERSENESS. See AVERSION.

AVERT-ION, odium (hatred, dislike, cs or cs rei)—animus alienus or aversus (a qo. *aversion*);—declinatio (cs rei: opp. appetitus: the shunning it by stepping aside out of its way);—fuga (the flying fm it);—tædium (sensation of weariness and disgust; cs rei);—odium in qm conceptum or erga qm susceptum. [aversatio, Q. S.] *To have an a. to althg. alienum esse or abhorrere a qâ re: tædium nihil qd offert or adducit. I have a great a. to althg. magnum cs rei odium me cepit. Any is my a., or, to have an a. to aby. a qo animo esse alieno, or averso (or aversissimo); odium gerere adversus qm; odium susceptus adversus qm; odium concepsisse in qm; qm odisse or odio habere. To excite a., odium concitare, creare, or conciliare; stomachum movere: agit althg. odium cs rei facere.*

AVERT, PROPRI. avertere. amovere: *one's eyes fm aby. oculos declinare a qo (not avertere oculos, but oculos a qo in alium avertere is correct): a blow, see PARAY.—one's thoughts fm a subject, cogitationes avertere a qâ re, and a qo.—IMPR. to a. an evil, amovere, declinare (to remove it);—depellere (to drive off an approaching evil), repellere (to drive back one that has approached);—propulsare. defendere (to ward it off);—deprecari (to a. it by prayers);—averruncare (of the gods). To a. a calamity by prayers, deprecari a se calamitatem: a war, amovere bellum; defendere bellum.*

AVIARY, aviarium.

AVIDITY, aviditas.—cupiditas. cupidus. Great a. (cupiditatis) ardor; impetus; sitis. *To read books with a., vorare literas.*

AVOCATION, [That which calls aside: quod (animum, cogitationem, &c.) avocat, abducit. Business; munia, pl. officium negotia. The a.'s of business, negotia or occupationes, quibus qd implicatus est, or nevotia only.]

AVOID, fugere, defugere (*fly fm, and so keep out of the way*).—vitare. devitare (to go out of the way of).—declinare (to lean aside fm). *To a. a battle, prelium defugere: a danger, periculum fugere, defugere (not to expose one's self to it), vitare (being exposed to it, to get out of its way at the right time). Reason teaches us what to do, and what to a., ratio docet, quid faciendum fugiendumve sit: to a. hurtful things, ea, quæ nocitura videantur, declinare.*

AVOIDABLE, quod evitari potest.—[vitabilis. evitabilis, are poetical.]

AVOIDANCE, vitatio. devitatio. evitatio (Q.). fuga (cs rei).—[declinatio (cs rei).]

AVOUCH. See ASSERT, ALLEG.

AVOW, profiteri (to a. freely and fully, whether questioned or not)—confiteri (to confess in consequence of questions, threats, &c.).

AVOWAL, professio (e.g. stultitiae, bonæ voluntatis).

AVOWEDLY, the nearest are, aperte (openly, subjeetively)—ex professo (S. Q.). libere. ingenuae. Crcl. with libere profiteri, ingenuae confiteri.

AWAIT, manere ci or qm (are in store for)—immînere ci (hang over).—[Wait for: opperiri qm or qd. præstolari ci or (but not C.) qm. manere qm. expectare qm. (SYN. in WAIT FOR.)]

AWAKE, } TRANS. exsuscitare; expergefacerere
AWAKEN, } (e somno); excitare (e) somno: suscitare somno or e quiete (†) (all stand, also, without e somno, in the fig. sense of arousing). To a. fm the dead, qm excitare ab inferis; qm a morte ad vitam revocare; qm ab oreo reducere in lucem facere. His

consciousness is awakened, conscientia mordetur. [Pre See EXCITE, KINDLE, CAUSE.]

AWAKE, INTR. expergefieri. expergefieri (prop. and fig.).—somo solvi. somno excitari (prop.—exc. without somno also fig.).—suddenly, somno excitî (†). *Awaking at the dawn of day, ad primam auroram excitus.*

AWAKE, adj vigilans.—exsomnis (one whose eyes no sleep visits).—To be a., vigilare (prop.); excubare (fig. to be watchful. C. ad Div. 10, 8, 5): to remain a. the whole night, pervigilare noct-m. noctem perpetua vigilis agere. noctem insomnem agere (the two first of voluntary, the last of involuntary, sleeplessness).

AWAKEN. See AWAKE.

AWAKENER, Crcl. qui exsuscitat, &c.

AWAKENING, exsuscitatio (only improper).

AWARD, v. addicere. adjudicare: properly to aby, bona ci addicere: the sovereignty to Ptolemy, adjudicare regnum Ptolemæo: a triumph (money, &c. to aby), dæcernere ci triumphum, &c.: to a. punishment, poenam ci constituere, dicere (under the emperor's irrogare): a fine, dicere ci multam.

AWARD, s. judicium. arbitrium. decretum. sententia. (SYN. in JUDGEMENT.)—[As act: addictio (e.g. bonorum).—adjudicatio (Dig).]

AWARE, cautus. cautus providusque. prudens. Not a., ignarus (ignorant). To be a., scire. novisse. qd cognitum habere. non nescire. non ignorare. cs rei non ignarum esse. me non fugit or præterit qd. *Not being a. that the dictator was come, ignari venisse dictatorem.*

AWAY, [A way with: tolle (tolle)—aufer (auferre) qd.—away with you, abi apage te]—move to hinc. abi in malam rem (com. = 'go to the devil'). *Away with you, ye profane, procul este, profani! Away with this nonsense, pellantur istæ ineptiæ. contemnimus istas ineptias. A. with this kind of deliberation, hoc quidem genus deliberationum tollatur e medio! [To BE AWAY, abesse. procul esse. [In compos. 'away' is myl transl. by verbs compounded with a, ab, de, pro, ex. To fly a., volare: to hsten a., aufugere, avolare. se propere: to flee a., aufugere, profugere (the latter espy secretly): to lead a., abducere. deducere: to drive a., abigere (prop.). pellere. propellere. expellere: to carry a. with one, acum asportare. To drag a. by force, vi abducere or abstrahere: to go a., ahire; discedere. [To away with althg (= endure), see BEAR.]*

AWE, s. reverentia (fear of lowering oneself in the eyes of one whom we respect: then respect for a person or thing)—reverentia (the feeling and conviction that a person deserves one's reverential respect)—veneratio (reverence towards the gods and sacred things: the reverence of worship)—admiration (awe accompanied with wonder, felt and expressed).—[To be restrained by a secret a., tacita quadam veneratione inhiberi. To feel a. at althg. vereri or revereri qd: reverentiam habere cs rei: sis pavere or expavescere. timere or extimescere qd (to tremble at the thoughts of it): to feel a. of aby, reverentiam habere cs; qm revereri; reverentiam adversus qm adhibere, suspicere qm (to look up to).—To throw aside all feeling of a., reverentiam exuere; omnem reverentiam fluudere.]

AWE, v. ci injicere admirationem sui (to make him gaze at one with admiration)—timorem or pavorem ci injicere or incutere (to strike fear into them): efforcere ut qd or qm vereatur or reveratur (to cause him to reverence).

AWFUL, by Crcl. with verbs under AWE, v.—[Feeling awe: the nearest are venerabundus (of persons).—pavidus, pavens (trebling: of persons or things).—[Inspiring fear or grief, as, 'an awful catastrophe,' funestus or luctuosus rerum exitus, &c.]

AWHILE, aliquandiu. paullisper (during a short time). ad tempus (only for a time). parumper (only or a short time, and not after that: espy of mental actions: paullis; ex espy of bodily actions. Did.).

AWKWARD, agrestis (rustic, rude).—lævus (left-handed: without dexterity)—rudis (rude, uncultivated).—inacitus (without the requisite knowledge).—incompositus (without apt arrangement; espy of orat-rs and orations).—JN. rudis atque incompositus.—incultus (uncultivated, whether in manner or mind).—impolitus, intonsus (unpolished). JN. intonsus et incultus, inurbanus (uncourteous)—invenustus (without attractive beauty).—inelegans (tasteless).—inconcinuus (without the grace of symmetry or harmonious proportion). To have an a. gait, corporis motu esse agrestem. A. manners, moræ rusticæ, rusticitatis.

AWKWARDLY, rustice. rusticus.—incompositus.

liberaliter. inurbane. ineleganter. inscite. *To behave* a. rusticum se præbere: rusticus facere.

AWKWARDNESS, rusticitas (*sic age*). inelegantia. incoquinata. inscitia. [SYN. IN AWKWARD.] insulatus (*the making a disagreeable impression on people of*).

AWL, subula. Cobbler's a., fistula sutoria (Plin. 17, 14, 23).

AWN, arista.

AWNING, velarium (Juv. 4, 122).—*tegumentum lituum.

AWKY, oblique. prave (*prop. and impropr.*).

AXE, securis (*any axe—the butcher's, executioner's, soldier's, woodman's, &c. &c.*).—bipennis (*double-axe, used by woodmen and soldiers*).—ascia (*a carpenter's a. to lop and square wood with*).—dolabra (*pick-axe*).
AXIOM, pronunciatio (ἀξίωμα, Cic.—later, axioma, lit.).

AXLE, axis (*in all the meanings of the English word*).

AY. See YES.

AYE. See ALWAYS, EVER.

AZURE, adj. cæruleus. cyaneus.—colore cæruleo or cyaneo.

B.

BAA, balare (*to bleat; of sheep*).—blaterare (*of rams. Aut. c. m. de Philom. 56*).

BABBLE, balbutire (*to speak inarticulately, like a child*).—garrare (*to yaffle in a familiar or frivolous manner, from fondness for speaking*).—blaterare (*to talk much about nothing, with ref. to the foolishness of what is said*).—harrarioli (*to talk senseless stuff, like an insane scold*).—alucinari (*to speak without any thought or consideration*).—nugari (*to bring forth stupid, trifling matter. These three mly trans. with acc.*).—fabulari. confabulari. fabulari inter se. sermones cedere (Acyon's note: *of persons chattering together in a good-natured, confidential way*).—effutire (qd, or absol. C.).

BABBLER, garrulus; loquax (*the garrulous is tire some from the quality, the loquax from the quantity, of what he says*).—qui silere tacenda nequit.

BABBLING, garritus (*late*).—garrulitas.—loquacitas—confabulatio (*in good-natured chattering conversation of one or more—late*).

BABE. See BABY.

BABOON, simia pavianus (L.).

BABY, infans.—pupus; pupulus (*of a male infant*).—pupa; pupula (*of a female: these four also as terms of endearment*).—pupus; incunula puellaris, in some recent edd. of Suet. Ner. 56, is a mere conjecture.

BACCHANAL, bacchanus, homo vinolentius ac dissolutus.

BACCHANALIAN, bacchicus (*belonging to Bacchus, poet. bacchus or bacchius*).—baccanilius similis. [Drunken; riotous liber: homo vinolentius ac dissolutus. dissolutus. luxuriosus.—potator (*fond of drinking*).—vini capacissimus.]

BACCHANALS, bacchanalia, pl. (*drunken feasts and revels of Bacchus*).

BACCHANTE, Baccha (*a woman who celebrates the rites of Bacchus*).

BACHELOR, celebs, qui uxorem numquam habuit (*it is also applicable to a widower*). A redoubled b., qui abhorret ab uxore ducenda: a confirmed old b., qui a ducenda uxore sic abhorret, ut libero lectulo neget esse quidquam iurcundus. [In the a cademic sense: *baccalaureus (*one who has taken his first degree, which degree is called baccalaureatus*).

BACK, tergum (*in opp. to frons*).—dorsum (*the b. of a quadruped: in opp. to venter or alvus. According to Döderlein, dorsum, from depas, denotes the b. in a horizontal direction; consequently, the back of an animal, in opp. to the belly, like venter; tergum, the b. in a perpendicular direction; consequently, the part between the shoulders in a man, in opp. to the breast, like πτερύγεον. Hence dorsum montis denotes the uppermost surface; tergum montis, the hinder part of a mountain. With the b. towards one, aversus: with his b. to the light, aversus a lumine. B. to b., inter se aversi.—to bind the hands behind the b., religare or revincire manus post tergum or post terga: to put the hands behind the b., rejicere manus in tergum; to walk up and down with the hands behind the b., manibus in tergum rejectis inambulare: to take on the b., qm or qd in tergum accipere (Cic. de N. D. 2, 63, 159): to lift on one's b., qm or qd humeris attollere:*

to lie on the b., supinum cubare (*in opp. to in facies cubare, Juven. 3, 280*): the wind is at one's b., tergum afflat ventus. To lay upon its b., resupinare: to turn their b's, terga vertere or dare (*take to flight*): as soon as my b. was turned, simul ac discesserim: to turn one's b. upon any one, ei tergum (*of several, terga*) obvertere (*literally*); qm denerere (*to leave in the lurch*): ei decus-e (*to fail him*): behind any one's b., clam qd, or qo inscio, qo bente: to speak ill of a person behind his b., ei ausenti male dicere. [Back part: pars aversa, aversa (pl.). tergum. pars posterior: b. of the paper, charta aversa. Written on the b., scriptus in tergo (J.).] The b. of the head, aversa pars capitis. occiput: b. of the island, aversa (pl.) insule: of the mountain, aversa montis. aversus mons: at the b. of the house, (in) aversa parte domus (i. e. in the b. side of the principal building); in postico. (in) postica parte ædium. (in) postica domo (*in the b. buildings*). He looks at the b. of the house, *habitat in aversa parte domus (i. e. his windows look into the court): *habitat in postica ædium parte (*in some of the b. buildings*). There was a garden at the b. of the house, hortus erat posticis ædium partibus.

BACK, adv. retro, retrorsum.—when used elliptically it is expressed by cede! cedit! recede! recedite!—mly expressed by re in composition: e. g. to call b., revocare: to turn b., reverti (*the past tense perf. reverti: hence reverteram, &c., seld. reversum sum. But partecp. reversum has the active meaning*): (of a driver), equos flectere: to turn b., recurrere: to fly b., revolare: to roll b., revolvare: to drive the enemy b., fm the city, hostes ab urbe repellere or rejicere: to go b. to the origin and head of alth, qd alie at capite repetere

BACK, v. a. [Mount. conscendere (e. g. equum, to b. or mount a horse).—To b. back or take the part of aby, suffragare ei; ei favere: juvare or adjuvare qm; adjuvamento esse ei; qm consilio et re tueri, or operâ et consilio juvare. sustentare. sustinere.—To b. back or retreat, se recipere, retrorsum movere: to b. water, navem retro inhibere: inhibere navem remis, or inhibere remis only.]

BACKBITE, m. calumniari (*to accuse falsely and with malignant intention*): falso criminali qm apud qm.—de famâ or existimatione es detrabere.—male dicere ei.—To speak ill of behind the back, absentem rodere (Hor.). de qo absente detrahendi causâ maledice contumeliosque dicere (Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134); ei absenti male loqui (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 25). I am back-bitten, detrahitur de meâ famâ.

HACKBITER, calumniator; calumniatrix: obtrektor.

BACKBONE, spina, or spina dorsii.

BACKDOOR, postica (sc. Janua): ostium posticum, also merely posticum.—Janua aversa or interior [*with the same distinction as in BACK-GATE*].

BACK-GATE, porta aversa (*opp. to front gate*). porta postica, or postica only (*gate in the b. buildings*): *of a camp, porta decumana*.

BACK-GROUND, recessus.—of a painting, quæ in picturâ abecedunt or recedunt. To be in the b.-g., recedere, abscedere (*opp. promine*).

BACK-HOUSE, domus postica, posticum.

BACKSIDE, pars posterior; pars aversa. [Of an animal: nates (*of a man*)—clunes (*buttock, of men or animals: dim. cluniceus*).

BACKSLIDE, *patria sacra deserere. *Christianorum sacra deserere.

BACKSLIDING, *defectio a sacris.

BACKSLIDER, defector (T.); apostata (Eccl.).

BACKWARDS, adv. retro; retrorsum: to go b., retro ire, or ambulare, or gradi: b. and forwards, ultro citroque. [To go b. = become worse: deteriorem, deterius fieri; in deterius mutari; in pejorem partem verti et mutari. He goes b. in his learning, non discit, sed dediscit. His affairs go b., res ejus deteriore loco sunt. [With the back turned towards the spectator, aversus. Bears creep down from trees b., ursi abiores aversa derepunt.]

BACKWARD, adj. a qo or a qâ re aversus, alienus. tardus (*opp. to celer, velox: also of the mind*)—lentus (*opp. to citus, and, of the mind, to acer*)—signis (*opp. to promptus*).—According to Döderlein, tardus denotes slowness with reference to the great length of time spent; v. eras lentus with reference to quietness of motion. Hand-book, p. 209).—b. in transacting business, tardus in rebus gerendis: b. in writing, cessantem esse in literis: b. in learning, tardus ad discendum, or in discendo; lentus in dicendo; ingenio tardus; piger (stultus). [Lastering, &c., cunctans; cunctabundus; cessans; moram faciens [Late, with reference to

time: serus, serotinus: b. Age, serm. fcti: grapes, serotinus uvæ.

BACKWARDNESS, ignavia (opp. to industry and alacritas). Jm. tarditas et ignavia: socordia atque ignavia: pigritia: merita: segnitia [Syn. in SLOWNESS]: faga laboris: desidia: languor et desidia: or (if b. is seated in the will), animus alienus: animus invitus.

BACON, lardum (confr. of lardum. Plaut.).

BAI, || In a physical sense, malus: b. weather, tempestas mala, adversa, fœda: a b. journey, iter difficile, incommodum: a very b. road, via deterriora: b. money, numi adulterini: a b. throat, angina: b. eyes, oculi lippi: to have b. eyes, lippire: he who has b. eyes, lippus: a b. head, porrigo. || In a moral sense, malus (b. by nature: opp. to bonus): pravus (corrupted by b. habit): b. by nature and corrupted by habit, malus pravusque: homo nequam (a b. or worthless fellow. opp. to irugi): to have a b. heart, esse ingenio nialo pravoque: a b. conscience, conscientia mala: to be in b. repute, male audire: to get on badly, male proficere in q. r. (According to Diderlein, malus homo is a morally bad man; but nequam, a good for nothing man, whose faults show itself in aversion to useful labour, and a propensity to roguish tricks, in opp. to frugi; pravus, a man whose character has taken a vicinus direction, in a physical, or intellectual, or moral, point of view, in opp. to rectus. Hand book, p. 131.) b. times, tempora iniqua, aspera, lucrosa; temporum iniquitas; temporum calamitates (the badness of the times): b. news, nuntius tristis, acerbus: to hear b. news, malum nuntium audire: a b. wife, mulier or uxor sæva, incommoda et importuna: b. company, *socio mali: to set a b. example, esse exempli mali: to try to mend a b. business, rem proclinatam adjuvare. || With ref. to health: æger (b. in health), æger atque invalidus: very b., gravil et periculoso morbo æger: to fall into a b. state of health, in adversam valetudinem incidere: to be b. again, in morbum recidere: de luto in morbum incidere: to be b. or sick, ægrotare (opp. to valere): ægrotum esse: in morbo esse: morbo laborare: or affectum esse: valetudine affectum esse: morbo vexari, or confictari, iniqua valetudine confictari: to be very b., graviter or gravi morbo ægrem esse. [See SICK.]

BADGE, signum; nota; Indicium (in a general sense). Insigne (a badge of honour) Insignia triumphii: ornamenta triumphalia: many have attained badges of merit without deserving them, insignia virtutis multi etiam sine virtute assecuti sunt.

BADGER, ursus meles (L.—The meles or meles of the ancients is, however, more probably the marten. See Schneid. Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 3).—One who speculates in corn or provisions, fenerator or tocullo, ex annonæ caritate lucrans (Suet. Ner. 45).

BADGER, v. a. cruciare; exercuare; torquere; stimulare; angere; vexare: to b. with questions, qm rogitando obtundere: to b. to death with questions, qm rogitando enecare: to b. with entreaties, qm precibus fatigare: to b. with complaints, qm querellis angere. [The *canis vertagus (hound employed in badger hunting. L.) expels with difficulty the badger from his hole (*caverna ursi melis), when the animal is hunted for his skin, *pellis ursi melis; hence to annoy incessantly is 'to badger,' or treat as you would a badger.]

BADINAGE, ludus; focus; nugæ; tricke. To employ b., jocularia fundere; ridícula jactitare; ludere; jocari; eum qo ludere, jocari; qm ludibrio habere: away with your b., quia tu mitte istas tricas; aufer nugas!

BADLY, male; prave; nequiter: to think b. or have a bad opinion of a person, male opinari de qo: to speak b. of a person, ci male dicere: to behave b. to a person, injuriari ci facere or inferre: to turn out b., male or secus eadere: to manage matters b., male rem gerere: he is afraid that he may come off b., metuui, ne malum habeat: aby is coming off b., male se habet q; male agit eum qo.

BADNESS, || B. of character: ingenium malum pravumque: improbitas; nequitia. || Of conduct: flagitium; probum; scelus.

BAFFLE, ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere (Avoid ad nihil redigere in this sense: it is strictly 'to reduce to nothing.' Lucr. Lir.).—disturbare (unsettle what had been settled).—perimere (destroy).—To be baffled, irritum fieri; ad Irritum cadere, or recidere, or venire: to b. expectation, spem fallere, or ludere, or destituere: to see one's hopes baffled, spem perdere; spe excidere: a spe decidere; spe deici: one's hope is baffled, spes ad irritum cadit, or redigit: to b. all a person's plans, conturbare ci (60)

omnes rationes: if some accidents or avocation had not baffled his design, nisi aliqui casus aut occupatio ejus consilium peremisset: death baffles all his hopes and all his plans, omnem spem atque omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit. In this manner was this undertaking baffled, ita frustra lit inceptum fuit.

BAG, sacculus; culeus (a larger b. of leather, for sewing partridges in, and for various purposes).—folli (a leather b. for money, or leather purse).—maraspium (a money-b.).—crumena (a small money b. or purse; according to Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 67, and Truc. 3, 1, 7, worn about the neck).—zonna (a small b. or purse slung around the body). A little b., sacculus, sacculus, folliculus.

BAG, v. a. in saccum, or sacco condere (to put in a b.). *sacco ingerere. Intra. tumescere; intumescere; extumescere; turgescere (to swell like a b. that is full).—*deformem in modum situari (of clothes).

BAGATELLE, res parvi momenti. nugæ. apinæ (Mart. sunt apinæ trivæque et si quid villus istus). I look upon alth as a mere b., qd mihi focus or ludus est. To the Greeks, false testimony is a mere b., Græciis iusjurandum focus est, testimonium ludus.

BAGGAGE, sarcinæ: impedimenta. orum, n. (both also of an army: sarc. that of individuals, imp. that of the whole army, esp. as carried in wagons or by beasts of burden).—impedimenta et carri (the b. and waggon by wch they are transported).—To plunder the b., impedimenta diripere: to take the b., impedimenta capere: impedimentis potiri: to take all their b. from the enemy, omnibus impedimentis hostem exuere: to lose the b., impedimenta amittere: impedimentis exui: soldiers without b., milites expediti: to fight whilst encumbered with their b., sub onere conficere: to attack the enemy whilst they were encumbered with their b., hostes sub sarcinis adoriri. || As a word of contempt, sordes; lutum; scortum.

BAGNIO, || A bathing-house: balneum or balneum; plur. mly heterocl. balneæ or balneæ, seldom (in C. never) balinea or balnea, orum (the plur. is need of public baths, the sing. of private. Varr. L. 9, 41, § 68). [See BATH.]—balnearia, orum (private bathing-places in gardens, villas, &c. Cic. Att. 13, 29, 2. Cic. Qu. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 1).—thermæ (public buildings erected by the emperors for bathing and taking exercise).—lavatio (a place for bathing: by later writers lavacrum).—|| lupanar; lustrum (a brothel).

BAGPIPER, utricularius (Suet. Ner. 54).
BAIL, sponso; fidejussio; vadimonium (a recognition or bail to appear in a court of justice).—cautio (a security).—satisfactio (guaranty, or security for the performance of a stipulation).—To promise b., vadiimonium promittere: he who has made the promise, qui est in vadiimonio: to give b., sponsonem or vadiimonium facere; sponsonem se obstringere; satisfadere: to take b., satis accipere: to forfeit b., vadiimonium desorere: to demand b., vadem poscere: of aby, qm vadari. —|| A bail, or one who gives bail: sponzor; fidejussor; vns, vadis, m.; pres. fidej. According to Diderlein, sponzor is a surety in a general sense, who guarantees any thing whatever; whereas vas and prætor are sureties in a court of justice: vas, one who gives security for the appearance of one or other party in court; prætor, who gives security for a claim of government (Hund-book, p. 203).—To give leg b., clam se subducere. suga se subtrahere.

BAIL, v. || Give bail for aby, sponsonem, prædem esse pro qo.—spondere, fidem interponere pro qo; vadem fieri ci sistendi (for his appearance); prædem fieri pro qo or ca rei; obseidm ca rei fieri.—vadem se dare ci pro qo. || Accept bail for aby, vades (prædes) accipere ca rei. vadiimonio interposito qm liberare (of a person who would otherwise be kept in prison).

BAILIFF, administrator.—procurator (manager of the affairs of an absentee by commission).—illiens (an under-steward of a manor).—To commit the management of an estate to a b., villicum fundo familiæque præponere.—apparior (an officer of a court of justice, whose business it is to execute arrests, &c.; also a clerk: but these words answer in part only to our b. or catch-poll).—The high b., quæstor ac iudex primus.

BAIT, v. || To furnish a hook, &c., with a bait, *escam imponere or obducere (a hook, hamo). || To allure by food a fish, &c.; i. e. to bait for: inescare, c. b. inescare; cibo allicere. || On a journey, subsistere in itinere, iter intermittere (to suspend one's journey).—devertere, deverti. deversari (to turn in for refreshment, &c.): at aby's house, ad or apud qm; any where, ad or in locum. fidej. Divertere cannot be used except where the parties separate, and some go to one inn, some

to another. To *b. horses*, equorum reficiendorum causâ substrere (sfr. *Cas. B. Civ. 2, 42, end*).—*equorum reficiendorum causâ apud qm, or ad qm locum de versari. ¶ To *eat dogs upon*, immittere canes ei or in qm. ¶ To *attack as dogs do*, moru apprehendere: mordicus premere qd: moru appetere qm. *ris = assail pertinaciously*: Invadere in qm. Invenire in qm. vexare, agitare, lacerare qm. ¶ To *isat a bear or a bull*, *ursum or taurum cum canibus committere.

BAIT, a. enca, illecebra (propr. and impropr.).—claus ad fraudem ca pultus: also fm context, clous usque. To *catch with a b.*, cibo inescare. ¶ BULL-bait. See BULL.

BAITING-PLACE, deversorium, taberna deversoria, deverticulum.

BAIZE, *pannus laneus crassioris telæ.

BAKE, coquere (g. i. for making hard by heat; bread, bricks, &c.).—torrefere, torrefacere, asicare (to dry, parch, &c.: e. g. igni fruges; terram solis ardore).—INTRA. coqui. percoqui. excoqui.—Bricks baked in a kiln, lateres cocti or coctiles.—to *b. bread*, panes coquere.

BAKE-HOUSE, pistrina; pistrinum.

BAKER, pistor; furnarius; furnariam exercens (pistor is the slave employed in baking; furnarius, the free man exercising the trade): a. b. of fancy-bread, pistor dalcianus or merely dulciarius.—a *b.'s wife*, furnariam exercens uxor (Suet. Vit. 2)—a female *b.*, pistrix (Ferr. L. L. 5, 31, § 138).—the guild of *b.'s*, *corpus, collegium furnariorum.—a *b.'s apprentice*, furnariam exercens (according to Suet. Vit. 2) or pistrinæ amicus (according to Tac. Ann. 15, 34, 3).—*b.'s bread*, panis a propolis emptus (Cic. Pis. 27, extr.).—the *b.'s market*, forum pistorium.—*b.'s man or boy*, spera pistoria (mis in pl. operæ pistorie).

BALANCE, a. ¶ For weighing: trutinâ (trutinâ: prop. the scale in which the tongue of the balance plays: it is g. i. for balance: trutinæ, quæ statimè dicuntur. Vit. 10, 3, 8, 4).—libra (a pair of scales).—statera (mis stegnyrd; seld. pair of scales).—lanx (the scale of the *b.*). To weigh in a *b.*, pendere: trutinâ examinare (Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159).—*not to weigh in too nice a b.*, non aurificis statera, sed populari trutinâ examinare.—librare. ¶ Equality of weight, momentum par. (not æquilibrium, or æquilibrium. See Dict.) The *b. is destroyed*, portionum æquitas turbatur: to disturb the *b. of the mind*, æquitatem animi turbare (Sen.).—in a *b.*, pari momento or suis ponderibus libratus.—to maintain a *b. of power*, providere, ne æqua civitatum conditio turbetur.—to lose one's *b.*, labi ¶ That which is wanting to make equal, or the difference, quod reliquum restat. ¶ Of a watch, libramentum. ¶ vic. consideratio; reputatio; deliberatio; comparatio.

BALANCE, v. ¶ To keep in equilibrium, qd suis ponderibus librare.—INTRA. suis ponderibus librari (sfr. C. Tusc. 5, 24, 69). librare: pendere; pensare; ponderare: trutinâ examinare: to *b. virtues and vices* and each other, pendere vitia virtutesque: to *b. every word*, unumquodque verbum statim examinare (Ferr. Non. 455, 21. Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159). ¶ To balance an account, rationes consolidare (C.). ¶ To balance or make equal, adæquare qd cum qo.

BALANCE, pensator; to be a most minute *b. of words*, esse verborum pensatorem subtilissimum (Gold. 17, 1).

BALCONY, podium—Mænianum (in the circus, to view the games. See Bremi, Suet. Cal. 18).—solarium denotes a sort of terrace, on the houses of the Romans, for looking in the sun.

BALD, glaber (ψιλός, by nature or by shearing; applies to the parts of the body, but not of the head, where hair is wanting; and to places where plants, trees, &c., should stand).—calvus (without hair or feathers by nature, or through old age; with reference to men it merely applies to the head; with reference to animals, to the whole body).—B. in front, præcalvus: a balded, recalvus (both Post-Aug.).—a *b. head*, calvitiū (not calvitie or capitis levitas): *b. places*, where nothing grows, glabrebra, orum, a.—to be *b.*, calvère; calvus esse; glabrère; glabrum esse.—to grow *b.*, calvus fieri; glabrum fieri: to be growing *b.*, calvescere; glabrescere: to make *b.*, calvus facere; glabrum facere: glabrare. ¶ Accordng to Döderlein, levis, levie (λεῖος) means smooth, in opp. to rough and rugged, and gives a pleasant impression of elegance: whereas glaber (γλαβρός), in opp. to rough, covered with hair, and grown up, and gives an unpleasant impression of deficiency. ¶ Unadorned, inelegant (of style): inornatus. Incomptus. fuculentus. impolitus.

exilis. ¶ Mean, worthless: abjectus. humilis. vilis.

BALDERDASH, farrago (with ref. to the contents), sartago (with ref. to the words. Pers.).

BALD-HEAD, calvitium (not calvitie). ¶ He who has a bald head, calvus (by nature or age: opp. to comatus).—pilis defectus (by age. Phæd. 5, 7, 2).

BALDNESS, calvitie; capitis levitas.

BALDRIC, cingulum, zona (the former as genuis Latin, zona as derived fm the Greek, ζώνη: zona applies to the finely-wrought girdle of females; both apply to the division of the earth, and the girdle in which money is carried). ¶ The *b. of the heavens* (Spens.), the zodiac, orbis or circulus signifer; circulus, qui signifer vocatur; also merely signifer: by later writers the Greek term zodiacus (ζωδιακός) was introduced.

BALE, fascis, *fascis mercium (of goods): to make into *b.'s*, *in fascis colligare: merces in fasciculos colligare. A heavy *b.*, mercium moler. ¶ Calamity, miseria; res misere or afflictæ; calamitas; malum; damnum.

BALEFUL, infelix; miser; calamitosus; luctuosus; perniciosus; exitiosus; exitialis; funestus: to be *b.*, perniciæ esse: nocere.

BALE OUT, v. exhaurire.—not exanclare in good prose.

BALISTER, ¶ military engine, kind of crossbow, ballista or ballista.

BALK, ¶ A beam, tignum; trabs. ¶ Between two fields: confinium (space left uncultivated, to divide two fields. Beir and C. Off. 2, 18, 64).—limes (crossway forming the boundary between two fields. S. Var. R. R. 1, 16, 6, where lim. est conf.). ¶ Disappointment, frustratio: ludificatio.

BALK, v. ¶ Disappoint, frustrate: fraudare (v. pr. to cheat, injure, or rob any by an abuse of his confidence)—decipere (to deceive; outwit by a suddenly executed plot).—circumvenire (outwit by an artfully laid plot).—destituere (to leave in the lurch: also to deceive, beguile of: deos mercede; H. spem, L.).—frustrare. more only frustrari (to let any expect in vain the fulfilment of a promise or hope: qm. spe auxilii, L. expectationem cs, Plin. spes me frustrata est, Ter.).—eludere (to make sport of; also to evade an attack: qm; manus scrutantium, Petr. vim legis, Suet.).—ludificari (ea, quæ hostes agerent, L.).—ad vanum or ad irritum, or vanum et irritum redigere (to render what has been done useless)—disturbare (throw into confusion, and so destroy). To *b. any's hope*, expectationem, &c., spem fallere, ludere or destituere: to be balked, falli (to be deceived); irritum fieri; ad irritum cadere, recidere, or venire: to see one's expectation balked, spem perdere; spe exidere; a spe decidere; spe deijci; spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur: frustrari spe (Sall.); spes qm frustrata est (Ter.). To *b. all a man's plans*, conturbare ei omnes rationes. Death has balked all his hopes and plans, omnem spem atque omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit. ¶ Omit, refuse. Vid. ¶ Attempt to show, eludere (qm; hasias).—declinare (impetum, C.).

BALL, ¶ Any round body, pila.—a *b. to throw or play with*, pila with or without lusura (The Romans had four kinds of balls: pila trigonalis or trigon (a small hard *b. stuffed with hair*, played by three persons who stood in the form of a triangle, each striking it to the other with the hand or with a racket, Mart. 4, 19, 5: to play with this ball was datatim pila ludere. Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 17).—follis, folliculus (a large leathern *b.*, also called follis pugillarius. According to Georges and Dict. of Antiq. it was filled with air, but Martial would seem to make it stuffed with feathers: plumea seu laxi partitis pondora follis, 4, 19, 7. To play with this *b.* was, pila expulsum ludere, Ferr. in Nov. 104, 27).—paganica (a large *b.*, but smaller than the follis: it was stuffed with feathers, and played with in the open air in country districts, &c.—in pagis).—harpastum (ἁρπαστον, ἀρπάζω: a *b. filled with cloth*, feathers, &c. It was played by two parties, each of wch endeavoured to snatch it fm the other and keep it in them: hence Mart.: sive harpasta manu pulverulenta rapis, 4, 19, 6).—to throw a *b.*, pilam iactare or mittere: to return a *b.*, pilam remittere, repercutere or retorquere: the *b. slips*, pila e manibus labitur: to keep the *b.* up, pilam cadentem revocare: to raise it up again after it has fallen, repetere pilam, quæ terram contigit.—to play at *b.*, pila ludere; pila se exercere: pila exerceri: to be fond of playing at *b.*, ludere stultose pila; pila studio teneri: a good player at *b.*, lusor bonus or exercitatus et doctus (pp. to tiro et indoctus): a play-

*fellow at b., collator: we are but b.'s in the hands of the gods, dill nos quasi pilas homines habent (Plaut. Capt. Prolog. 22).—a billiard-b., *globulus eburneus. Foot-b., follis, folliculus.—I Any round mass, globus, pila. The earth-b., pila terre, or better globus terre. The eye-b., pupula, pupilla, acies. The b. of the thigh-bone, caput ossis femoris. Ink-b., used in printing, *folliculus typographicus. The b. of the foot, plantæ pars exstantior.—For musket-b., we may say glans; for cannon-b., globus; for bomb, pila. I A little b., globulus, pilula, folliculus. I An entertainment for dancing, saltatio: to give a b., saltationem insinueret: to go to a b., *saltatum ire: to be at a b., saltationis interesse.*

BALLAD, *prps carmen epicolyricum. A street-b., carmen triviale (Juven. 7, 55, Rupert).—b.-singer, *cantor circumforaneus.*

BALLAST, *saburra. To b., or take in b., navem saburrâ gravare; navem saburrare.*

BALLET, *pantomimus. embolium (C.; interlude, C. Sest. 54, 116). B.-master, *qui pan omnium docet. B.-dancer, pantomimus (scm. pantomima); embollaria (of a female, Plin.).*

BALLOON, *machina aerobatica (*air-b.*).

BALLOT, *globorum suffragia: to b., *globis suffragia ferre: a b.-ball, globus; tessera; calculus: a b.-box, arcula; capsula; cistula, in quâ tessere conduntur.—to b., *globis suffragia ferre. To pass a law that the votes should be by b., for the security of the voter, legem ferre ut non voce suffragium pronuntiarent, sed tabellâ inscriberent, quasi securo et liberio iudicio, or, ut non voce cives sed tabellis uterentur, ut libere suffragia sine inimicitiarum metu ferre possent (C.).

BALL-ROOM, locus quo utrinusque sexûs juvenes saltandi causâ veniunt (*aff. C. Lat. 15, 36*).—*œcus lu quo saltant.

BALM, balsâmum (*tree and gum*). opobalsamum. balsami succus or lacrima (*Plin. 12, 25, 54*).—balsamioleum (*Plin. 23, 4, 47*)—unguentum; fomentum. apistarium (*balm gentile, species of mint*). I *pio. solatium (comfört)*.—fomentum (*soothing application*).

BALMY, I *Of balm; balsaminus (Βαλσάμινος, Plin. 23, 4, 47). I Smelling of balm, balsamoides (Βαλσαμώδης, Plin. 12, 19, 43).*—suaves odores spargens.—to emit b. odours, suaves odores spargere: flowers emit a b. fragrance, suaves odores afflantur e floribus. I *Soft, mollis, levis, dulcis, suavis.*

BALSAM. See **BALM**.

BALSAMIC. See **BALMY**.

BALUSTRADE, pluteus or pluteum.—cancelli, ciathri.

BAMBOO, arundo Indica. calamus Indicus (*Plin. 16, 36, 65; arundo Bambos. Linn.*). B.-spears, haatæ graminæ (C. Ferr. 4, 50, 125).

BAMBOOZLE, circumvenire; illudere et destituere; fraudem or fallaciam ci facere; dolum ci nectere, confingere; fallere; ci imponere, ci fucum facere, qm circumducere (=lead him by the nose. Com.).—ci verba dare (*SYN. in DECEIVE*). He got his associates into a scrape, deceived, abandoned, and completely bamboozled them, socios induxit, decepit, destituit, omni fraude et perfidiâ fefellit (C.).

BAMBOOZLER, fraudator.—homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus.—circumscriptor,—præstigator.—deceptor. A complete b., homo ad fraudem acutus; veterator; homo totus ex fraude factus: to be a complete b., totum ex fraude et fallacis constare.

BAN, I *An interdiction: (1) secular, aquæ et ignis interdictio: to place under a b., aquâ et igni interdico ci.*—(2) Ecclesiastical, sacrificiorum.—to interdictio; anathema, atis, excommunicatio.—to place under a b., sacrificia interdico ci (*Cæs. B. G. 6, 13, where the expression is thus explained; quibus ita interdictum, hi numero impiorum ac sceleratorum habentur; hi omnes decedunt, aditum eorum sermonemque defugunt, ne quid ex contagione incommodi accipiant; neque its petentibus jus redditur, neque honos ullus communicatur; qm anathematizati; excommunicati (Eccl.); also devovere qm. I Curse, execratio; devotio; imprecatio. I Bans of marriage, *præconia sponsalitia. *futurum nuptiarum promulgatio. In the canon law, proclamationes sponsei et sponsæ in ecclesiâ sic solite. I Ban of the empire, præscriptio ab imperatore et ordinibus Germaniæ irrogata, and fm context merely præscriptio.*

BAN, v. execrari; devovere; diras ci imprecari; qm detestari; detestari in caput ci minas et pericula.—detestari in caput ci iram decernere.—According to Döderlein, execrari means 'to curse,' when one would

exclude a guilty person fm human society as devoted to the infernal gods, in opp. to blessing; detestari means 'to curse,' when one wishes to deprecate evil by an appeal to the gods agst a person or thing, in opp. to 'praying in behalf of.' (*Hand book, p. 1.*)

BAND, s. I That which binds, vinculum.—liamen; ligamentum. I That which binds together, copula. I For the hair, redimiculum; lenia; fascia. I For wounds, fascia; vinctura; ligamentum ad vulnus deligandum.—mitella (for a broken arm). I An ornament for the head, vitæ; infula (for the priest); ienniscus (ribbon of a garland). I Of iron about a beam, armilla. I A troop or company, globus; turba; caterva; grex; manipulus; turma (*of cavalry*); manus; multitudo.—b.'s of robbers, latronum globus.—a b. of conspirators, conjuratorum globus.—armed b.'s, armatorum copia.

BAND, v. sociare; consociare; se jungere; se conjungere ci or cum quo; se conjungere cum copis ca; armis consociare cum qo; signa conferre ad qm.

BANDAGE, s. fascia; (*if small*) fasciola; ligamentum ad vulnus deligandum; vi. ctura.

BANDAGE, v. deligare, alligare, obligare.

BAND-BOX, capsa; capsula.

BANDIT, sicarius (*one who lends and hires out his hand to a secret assassination*).—also fm context insidiator; latro.

BANDY, nitro citro agere, modo huc modo illic pulsare. I Agitate, agitare, vexare, exagitare. I To b. looks, sidenter inter se aspicere.—words with one, verba commutare cum qo (*as a friend*); cum qo altercari.

BANDY-LEGGED, varius; valgus; vatius; cruribus variis, or vulgis, or vatiis. conpernis (varus and valgus mean bent outwards, or 'bow-legged'; vatius and conpernis, bent inwards, or 'knock-kneed').

BANE (poison), venenum, virus. I That which destroys, pestis, perniciæ.—(ruin, mischief), perniciæ, exitium.

BANEFUL, venenatus; veneno imbutus, infectus or tinctus. I *pio. acerbus; perniciosus; exitiosus; exitialis; funestus; damnosus: to be b., perniciæ esse; nocere: who does not know that this is of a b. nature?* quis non intelligit hanc rem nocere?

BANEFULNESS, vis nocendi (*Tac. Ann. 15, 34*).—natura pernicio, exitialis, or damnosa.

BANG, s. percussio; percussus; plaga. [*See Blow*] A b. on the head, percussio capitis.—a b. at the door, pulsus ostii. I A noise, ingens fragor, or ingens sonitus.

BANG, v. pulsare qd qâ re. percutere qd qâ re.—To b. one's head agst the wall, caput illidere or impingere parie i. e. with a murderous intention fm despair).—to b. aby with fistis, qm pugnis cedere or colaphis pulsare: with a stick, qm fustis verberare.—to be an adept in banging and beating, ad pulsandos verberandosque homines exercitissimum esse.—to b. or drub soundly, mulcare, with or without male.

BANISH, ci aquâ et igni interdico, exilio afficere, in exilium agere or exigere, ex urbe or ex civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere, exturbare; relegare (to a certain place, without depriving of the rights of a citizen and of one's property)—deportare (to transport to a distant, desert place: this was the severest kind of banishment, and subjected a person to the loss of citizenship and of property, and cut off all hope of return).—for ten years, relegare in decem annos.—any one to an island, qm relegare, deportare, projicere in insulam.—I *pio. To banish doubt, expellere dubitationem.—all suspicion, delere omnem suspicionem ex animo.—love fm the heart, amorem ex animo ejicere, amovère.—the authority of the senate fm the state, exterminare auctoritatē senatûs e civitate.—to b. sorrow, mœstitiâ ex animis pellere. A banished man, exul (who has been driven fm his country, or has fled fm it in order to escape fm punishment): extorris patriâ, extorris (as being homeless, without reference to punishment); re-gatus, deportatus.*

BANISHMENT, interdictio aquæ et ignis, ejectio (voluntary, to a distant, desert place, and attended with the forfeiture of the rights of citizenship), deportatio: (to an appointed place, with no forfeiture), relegatio: exilium (state of banishment, voluntary or involuntary) To go into b., in exilium ire, proficisci, pergere; exsulatum ire, abire; solum vertere exilii causâ, solum mutare. To ite in b., in exilio esse, exulari. To return fm b., exilio redire. Place of b., exilium.—to recall fm b., revocare de or ab exilio; reducere de exilio; in patriam revocari, or restituere.

BANISTERS (corrupted fm BALUSTERS), epimēdion (*Inscript. Orell.*).

BANK, I *Of a river, ripa. A steep b., ripa ardua,*

locus arduus.—*precipitous*, ripa prærupta, præceps; locus præruptus, præceps; præceps, præcipitium.— [*Heep of earth*]. agger; moles; tumulus; clivus; locus editor. [*Bank of a river*, scamum; pure; [*Sand-bank*, syrtis (*oasis*), or in pure Latin, pulvinus (*Serv.* ad *Æn.* 10, 303).] For money, mensa publica; argentaria, with or without mensa; ærarium mercatorum: to put money in the b., pecuniam apud mensam publicam occupare: to pay for the b., a mensa publicâ numerare: the person who does this, mensarius. [*Of a gaming house*, ar-a-a-lea-toria: to break the b., at a single throw, *totam aleatorum arcam uno jactu exhaurire.

BANK, v. molem or aggerem extruere: to b. a river in, fluvium extra ripas diffluentem coercere. [*To bank with*; decessit in a bank, pecuniam apud argentarios deponere.

BANKER, argentarius; mensarius; numularius (vulg. Suet.: contemptuous, = scriener). To be a b., argentariam facere: to be an eminent b., maximam argentariam facere.

BANK-NOTE, *tessera mense publicæ.

BANKRUPT, ære dirictus.—decoctor (*through extravagance*); bonis eversus. A fraudulent b., creditorum fraudator: to become a b., a mensâ surgere; dissolvere argentariam (of a banker); cedere foro (of a tradesman), conturbare (*absol.*);—corrui, cadere (*opp. to stare*).—decoquere, with or without creditoribus (it is used for one who by a private arrangement assigns his property to his creditors); ære diricti: to become a complete b., naufragium omnium fortunarum facere: to become a b. through misfortune, and not by one's own fault, fortune vicio non suo decoquere: to be near being a b., in ære aliquo vacillare.

BANKRUPTCY, ruinæ or naufragium fortunarum; naufragium or eversio rei familiaris; tabulæ novæ (of a state: new debt-books for the advantage of the debtor). To declare one's b., bonam copiam ejurare (upon oath). locus et impendium recusare: a person is on the verge of b., fortunarum ruinæ ei impendit: it amounts to a *velutani* b., res ad tabulas novas pervenit.

BANNER, signum militare, or signum only: vexillum: to raise the b., or standard, signum or vexillum proponere; vexillum tollere: to lower the b., or standard, vexillum submittere: to fight under any's b.'s, signa sequi; castra sequi: to desert any's b.'s, signa militaria relinquere: a signis discedere: to return to the b.'s, ad signa se recipere.

BANNIAN, (a sort of light dress), prps vestis domestica.

BANNOCK, æn oaten cake, placenta avenacea; panis avenaceus.

BANQUET, epule (g. i. for meat, whether frugal or sumptuous, whether en famille or with guests, at home or in public).—convivium (a social, convivial meal).—dapes (a religious meal: a feast on the offerings).—epulum (a solemn meal, military political, in honour of something).—comissatio (a gormandizing meal: a feast). To prepare a b., convivium instruere, apparare, comparare, ornare, exornare: to give a b., cenam or epulum ei dare: to hold a b., convivium habere, agere: to go to a b., convivium inire; se convivio reducere: to invite to a b., qm ad cenam invitare or vocare: to be at a b., convivio interesse.—INTR. (convivari; epulari qm. convivium celebrare: sumptuously, salarem in motum epulari.

BANTER, v. ludibrio sibi habere qm, qm irridere (to laugh at)—qm deridere (to mock)—qm cavillari (to mock in a bantering, ironical way).—To b. any with bitter irony, acerbis facetiis qm irridere: any about any, qd ludibrio habere; qd irridere or deridere; jocari in qd; qd cavillari: per ludibrium exprobrare ei qd.

BANTER, s. irrisio; derisio (very late, Arnob. *Lactant.*) (derisus, *Post-Aug.*)—cavillatio; ludibrium; ludus; jocus: to be the subject of any's b., ei ludibrio esse.

BANTLING, infans; puer, onis, m.

BAPTISM, baptisma, ætie, n. (*βάπτισμα*), or Latinized, baptisium (Eccl.).—(pure Lat.). *sancta lavatio. Register of b. *tabulæ, in quas infantium, qui sacris Christianis initiati sunt, nomina referuntur.—Certificate of b., see BAPTISMAL.

BAPTISMAL, ad baptismum pertinens. B. font, baptisium.—b. name, prænomen.—b. certificate, *litteræ, quæ qm sacris Christianis initium esse testantur.—to give a b. certificate, *ei litteras testari, eum sacris Christianis initium esse; or (if the date is the point) *ei litteras testari, quo die sacris Christianis initium fuerit.

BAPTIST, baptista, æ, m. (*Βαπτιστής*).
BAPTIZE, baptizare (Eccl.).—*sacris Christianis

initiare. To see that a child is baptized, *infantem sacris Christianis initiandum curare.

BAR, [*Between two rafters*, tignum transversum.—] For fastening doors, repagulum; obex; pessulus; sera; claustrum.—to remove the b., repagulum, or pessulum, or seram remove; aeram demere; domum or januam reserare: to burst the b.'s, repagula convellere; claustra refringere. [*Where causes are tried*, judices, subsellia. forum.—On my first appearance at the b., ut primum forum attigi. He has left the b., salutem dixit foro. The b. requires a good, strong voice, subsellia graviores et pleniores vocem desiderant. To plead at the b., causas agere. The b. (advocatus, &c.), patroni causarum, jurisconsulti; corpus jurisconsultorum. [*Of a tavern*, cancelli. [*In music*, linea transversa. [*An obstacle*, impedimentum; mora. [*Of gold, silver, later aureus; later argenteus*, silex in bars, argentum non signatum formâ, sed rudi poudere (*Curt.* 5, 2, 12).

BAR, [*To fasten with a bar*, obserare; ostium or fores obserare; pessulo januam claudere or occultare; pessulum foribus or ostio obdere. [*rig.* To obstruct, impedire qm a qâ re, or merely qâ re (never in qâ re); impedimento esse ei (ei rei); ad qd (never in qâ re) impedimento afferre ei rei faciendæ; obstarè or officere ei ei rei ca. [*To forbid*, vetare with an acc. and inf. following.—interdicere ei qâ re (in the golden age, never ei qd, or with ne following, denotes power to prevent).—ei prædicere with ne or ut ne (denotes warning); interdicerè ei domo suâ (*Suet.* Oct. 66). [*To prevent*, arcere qm re or a qâ re.—propulsare qd a qm or qm qd re or a qâ re. [*Except, exclude*: barring, excepto, à, is; nisi. Barring that, illud si exceperis, exclusus.

BARB, [*A Barbary horse*, equus Punicus or Numidicus. [*Of an arrow*, uncus; hamus.

BARBACAN, [*A watch-tower*, specula. [*A loop-hole*, fenestra ad tormenta mittenda relicta (*Cæs.* B. C. 2, 9, extr).

BARBARIAN, barbarus (foreign, with the accessary notion of the want of civilization)—rudis, hebes et impolitus; humanitatis exers. [*Cruel*, immanis ac barbarus: like a b., barbarus; inhumane; savage; cruellier.—to speak like a b., barbare loqui.—the speech of a b., sermo horridus atque incomptus.

BARBARIC, [*Foreign*, barbaricus.

BARBARISM (uncouth expression), barbarismus. [*Cruelty*, VIO.

BARBARY, barbaria; barbaries (rudeness and ignorance).—immanitas, crudelitas, savitia (cruelly). To cure any of b., qm mansuoscere atque excolere.

BARBAROUS. See CAUZY. B. Lutin, sermo horridus atque incomptus.

BARBED, hamatus; hamis instructus.

BARBEL (a sort of river fish), barbatus.—nullus (sea-b.).—nullus lutarius (fer-b.).

BARBER, tonsor. To officiate as b., radere or abraderè barbam cs (with a razor, novacula).—tondere cs barbam (with a pair of scissors, forfex).—som-times to use scissors, sometimes a razor, modo tondere, modo radere barbam (*Suet.* Oct. 79). The art or business of a b., tonstrium (*Pelron.* 46, 7, and 64, 4).—to teach the business of a b., qm tonstrium docere; qm tondere docere: a b.'s knife or razor, culter tonsorius, or novacula: a b.'s instruments, ferramenta tonsoria (*Mart.* 14, 36).—a b.'s shop, tonstrum; taberna tonsoris: a female b., tonstriv.—of or belonging to a b., tonsorius.

BARB, bardus (t. vates)—the song of the b.'s, bardorum or vatum carmen. *BARB* properly means 'a Druidical poet,' but is also used for 'a poet' in general: but in the latter sense should be translated vates, and not poeta, for poeta is a technical expression, and denotes a poet only as an artist; whereas vates is an old Latin and religious expression, and denoting a poet as a sacred person. (See *Döderlein's Hand-book*, p. 31.)

BARÉ, nudus (like γυμνός, uncovered and unprotected).—apertus (without covering: opp. to tectus: *Post-Aug.* inopertus).—non tectus (vulg. Aug. intectus).—[*Detected*, manifestus. [*Plain*, nudus, inornatus, simplex. [*Poor*, nudus, egenus, inops. [*Theodore*, tritus, attritus, obsoletus. [*Of style*, jejunus, exilius. [*Mere*, meras, sincerus. [*B.-headed*, capite detecto or aperto.—to sleep on the b. ground, humi cubare: to make b., nudare, aperire: b.-faced, impudens; prociac. A b.-faced fellow, homo perficius frontis.—b.-facedness, impudentia, os impudens, os durum, or ferreum.—to make a b.-faced request, impudenter qd postulare: b.-foot, nudis pedibus.

BARÉ-FACED, } See BARÉ.
BARÉ-FOOT, }

BARELY, *vix ac ne vix quidem* (ἀκριβῆς καὶ μόλις): *vix æqueque* (χάλεπτε καὶ μόλις).

BARENESS, *Cret.* by *adj.* under **BARRE**, for *nuditas* is found but *once* (Q. 10, 2, 23), and is *there a doubtful reading*. || *A leanness, macies (as a condition)*. — *Macritas (as a quality)*. || *Poverly, paupertas, egestas*.

BARGAIN, pactum; pactio. *To make a b. with aby.* paciari cum qo; pactiorem facere, or conficere, cum qo. — *to make a good b. (= purchase), bene or recte emere: to make a bad b., male emere: to give into the b., gratis addere: not to stick to one's b., ad emptiorem abire or recedere* (Ulp. Dig. 2, 14, 7, § 6): *to be a good hand at a b., ad suum questum callere*.

BARGAIN, *v.* paciari cum qo; pactiorem facere or conficere cum qo.

BARGE, actuariolum; lenunculus; scapha; navicula; navigium.

BARGE, *navicularius*; portitor.

BARK, || *The rind of a tree, cortex (the exterior); liber (the inner)*. — *to live on the b. of trees, cortice ex arboribus vivere*. || *Peruvian bark, cortex Peruvianus, or febrifugus*. — *the b.-tree, calinchona (Linn.)*. || *A small ship, or vessel, scapha and cymba (of the broader sort); liner (long and narrow, like a canoe. Dod.)*. || *Of a dog, latratu. His b. is worse than his bite, (canis timidus) vehementius latrat quam mordet* (Proc. Curt. 7, 4, 7).

BARK, *v.* || *To strip trees of bark, decorticare, or delibrare arbores*. || *Like a dog, baubari (to utter the natural sound of dogs); latrare (in a hostile manner): latratu edere; gannire applies to the "bow-wow" of a little dog. Hence, figuratively, latrare means to wrangle, and gannire to chatter.* (Döderlein's Hand-book, p. 121.) *To bark at, qm latrare (poet.)*. alatrare (Post Aug.).

BARLEY, hordeum. — *of b., hordeaceus: b.-bread, panis hordeaceus: a field of b., ager hordeo consitus: b.-corn, granum hordei: b.-meal, farina hordeacea; farina hordei: b.-sugar, alphanicum: b.-broth, pti-sana (quæ fit ex hordeo understood. Plin. 22, 25, 66).* — *pitaniarium* (Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 153). — *b. water, hordeum in potum resolutum* (Plin. 18, 7, 12, No. 3, § 68).

BARM, || *Leaven, fermentum facibus zythi expressum*.

BAR-MAID, ministra cauponæ (Rescript of Constantine; Cod. Just. 9, 9, 29).

BARN, horreum. — *B.-door, area*.

BARNACLE, || *A kind of sea-fowl, anser marinus*. — *A farrier's instrument, postilma, idis, f.* || *A sort of spectacles, "perapicillum: b.'s had not yet been invented, "nondum oculi arti adjuti erant*.

BAROMETER, *baromëtrum; *tubus Torricellianus. fistula Torricelliana (*βαρομετρον).

BARON, *baro; *liber baro.

BARONESS, *baronis uxor; *baroniaa.

BARONY, *baronatus, *us, m.* — *To create a baron, *baronis dignitate ac nomine ornare*.

BARONET, *baronetia.

BARONETAGE, *baronetti nomen ac dignitas.

BARRACK, tugurium castræne; contubernium.

BARREL, seria (a long cask). — *dollum (a round cask), orca*. — *cupa, cadus*. — *Wine in the b. or cask, vinum de cupâ*. || *Of a gun, *sclopeti tubus*. || *A cylinder, cylindrus*.

BARREL, *v.* in *dollum infundere*.

BARREN, infecundus (in reference to procreative power; also to the soil: *op. fecundus*). — *sterilis (in reference to productive power, what bears no fruit; also of the soil, of the year: op. fertilis, and (in reference to the soil) opimus. vto. in reference to the female sex).* **BARRENNESS**, sterilitas (*op. fertilitas*).

BARRICADE, or **BARRICADO**, munimentum; septum; claustrum.

BARRICADE, *v.* obstruere (to stop the passage by placing things in a row). — *opillare (by raising piles or some such things)*. — *intersepere (by a fence)*. — *operibus et munitionibus sepere. vto. præcludere*.

BARRIER, cancelli. — **pta, orum*. — *lines, termini*. — *To go beyond the b.'s, extra cancellos egredi; fines transire: to break through the b.'s, in septa irrumpere: not to overstep the b.'s of modesty, fines verecundiæ non transire*.

BARRISTER, causarium actor; causidicus. patronus causæ. — *To become a b., ad causas et privatas et publicas adire; attingere forum; cepti q in foro esse*. — *a nois, blustering b.*, rabula de foro; rabula latratore: *to be a b., causas agere, acitare; causas dicere in foro; versari in foro: to employ a b., adoptare sibi patronum; deferre causam ad patronum: the occupation of a b., opera forensis, causidicatio; advocatio;*

patrocinium: a b.'s fee, *merces advocati; honorarium causidici.

BARROW, || *A vehicle moved by the hand, ferculum; vehiculum trussatile*. || *A mound, tumulus; grumus (tumulus, like ὄψος, means either a natural or artificial elevation); grumus, only an artificial elevation, like ὄψος*. || *A hog, verres castratus; malleus*.

BARTER, *v. intra.* mutare res inter se (g. i.). — *mutare or permutare merces*. — *mutare or permutare qd.* — *with aby.*, res mutare cum qo (g. i.); merces mutare cum qo: *do you wish to b. f. vin commutemus?* — *ra.* commutare qd: *one thing for another, mutare qd qd re or (mily) cum qd re; permutare qd qd re*.

BARTER, *s. mutatio*; permutatio mercium, mutatio ementium (the b. of persons making purchases in this way. T.). *To purchase by b., res inter se mutare; emere (singula) non pecuniâ sed compensatiõe mercium. To introduce traffic by b., res inter se mutare instituire*.

BASALT, basaltis (Plin.).

BASE, illiberalis (unworthy of a gentleman). — *abjectus (despicable)*. — *turpis (shameful)*. — *improbis (unprincipled)*. — *foedus (abominable)*. A b. design. foedum consilium. || *Base-born, nullo patre natus; incerto patre natus; spurius; nothus (νόθος, born out of wedlock: opp. justâ uxore natus; legitimus); adulterino sanguine natus*. || *Of base extraction, humilis or ignobilis, obscuro or tenui loco ortus; humili fortunâ ortus: of the basest extraction, infimæ conditionis et fortune; infimus; sordido loco ortus; infimî ordinis or generis; infimæ sortis*. || *Base coin, nummi or numi adulterini: to make b. coin, pecunias vitare* (Europ. 9, 14); *monetam adulterinam exercere* (Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 6, § 1); *numos adulterinos percutere* (Suet. Ner. 25).

BASE, basis; fundamentum. || *Pedestal, stylobates (στυλοβάτης)*. || *Of a mountain, radices montis (not pes montis)*.

BASELY, illiberaliter; abjecte et sine dignitate; turpiter; turpiter et nequiter: *foede. To act b. towards aby.* turpiter in qm ease malevolum. — *I'd rather do altho than act b., extimesco, ne quid turpiter faciam*.

BASEMENT (of a building), fundamenta (pl.).

BASENESS, illiberalitas; animus abjectus; improbitas; ignavia; nequitia.

BASENET. See **HELMET**.

BASHAW, satrapes or satrapa; præfectus; purpuratus.

BASHFUL, pudens; pudicus; verecundus; pudibundus. || *pudicus and pudens denote an habitual feeling; pudibundus a temporary state. Dod. [SYM IN BASHFULNESS]*.

BASHFULLY, pudenter, verecunde; modeste. **BASHFULNESS**, pudor (g. i. as a sense of honour, both as a preventive feeling and as shame for having done altho disgraceful) — *pudicitia (natural shame, aversion to be exposed to the gaze of others, and its fruits chaste sentiment; bashfulness)*. — *verecundia (dread of doing altho that will make us feel ashamed before those whom we respect)*. *Jr. pudor et verecundia; pudicitia et pudor; pudor pudicitiaque*. [See **SHAME**.]

BASIL (a plant), ocellum (Plin.).

BASILISK, basiliscus.

BASIN, pelvis. — *aqualis (for washing)*; aquæ manale (for the hands. Varr. in later writers, aquimale, aquimarium. Paus.). — *malluvium (at a sacrifice, for the hands. Paus. Fest.)*. — *labrum; crater (for the reception of spring-water); navyle (for ships)*. || *Small pond, piscina, piscinula*. || *Reservoir, castellum, didivulum (whence it was carried by pipes, &c.)*. || *Cove, sinus (maris or maritimus)*.

BASIN. See **BASE**.

BASK, apricari.

BASKET, corbis (g. i. imply a larger sort of b. in husbandry for collecting fruits: corbis messoria). — *fiscus (a wicker b. for holding money)*. — *qualus or qualum (a closely-compacted wicker-b. of a conical shape, through which oil and must were strained: it also served other purposes in husbandry)*. — *quassilus (a lady's work b.)*. — *canistrum (καλίστρον or κανίς, a b. for bread, fruits, &c.)*. — *calathus (καλάβος, a b. for wool or flowers in the form of an open illy)*. — *sporta (a hand-b. made of brown, rushes, or willow; served, according to Ascon. ad Cic. 1 Ferr. 8, p. 280, ed. Schütz, also to hold money)*. — *panarium (bread-b.)*. — *scirpea (made of rushes)*. — *little b., corbicula. corbula*. — *scella. fucellus*. — *quassilus*. — *sportula*. — *sportella (in these sportulae the clients at the sumptuous banquets of rich patrons received their portions)*.

BASKET-MAKER, *corbium textor; *qui corbes ex vimine facit; *qui corbes virgis contextit.

BASKET-WOMAN, gerula (*Post-Aug.*).

BASS, *In music.* *A. b. voice*, vox gravis or ima (+); sonus gravis.—*deep b.*, sonus gravissimus: *to sing a b.*, voce imā canere (+): *a b. viol.*, fides gravioris: *a player on a b. viol.*, *gravioris soni fidicen: *a notes*, *notae vocis imae. *|| A mat of straw or rushes*, storea or storea; *matta*.

BASS RELIEF (*sculpture*), *the figures of which do not stand out in their full proportion*, protypion (*opp. ectypion, full relief*, *Plin.* 35, 12, 43).—*tureuma*, ἔτιμα, n. (*rope-mat*) or *pure Lat.* coelatura, or coelatum opus.

BASSOON, *giugrina major.

BASTARD, nullo patre natus. Incerto patre natus. spurius (*the offspring of an unknown father and a prostitute*; *opp. certus*).—*pellice ortus*, nothus (πόθος, of a known father and a concubine; *opp. iustus uxore natus*; *legitimus*, *Spald. Quint.* 3, 6, 97).—*adulterino sanguine natus* (μυκτηρός *where there is a violation of the marriage contract*, *Plin.* 7, 2, 2).

BASTE, *|| To beat soundly*, verberibus caedere; verberibus castigare; verberibus or flagris implere; male mulcare: verberibus subigere or irrigare (*comic*): verberibus mulcare: *with a stick*, ci tustem impingere: *qm fuste coercere* (*II.*, *for the purpose of keeping him in order*). *|| To baste or besprinkle*, perfundere.—*conspargere*.—*irigare*; irrigare: *instillare qd ci rei*. *|| To sew slightly*, prae-vere (*Plin.* 12, 19 end).

BASTINADO *To inflict the b. on aby*, cs plantas virgia verberare (*Cic. Verr.* 5, 43, 112).—*There is no Lat. substantivum exactly corresponding to 'bastinado'*: *itis fustis* or *fustium* (*T.*) is the nearest.

BASTION, propugnaculum (*bulwark*); castellum (*Cic. B. G.* 1, 8, *Herz.*).

BAT, *|| A winged animal*, vespertilio. *|| A sort of club*, clava; fustis.

BATCH, *Of the same b.*, ejusdem generis (*of the same kind*).—*ejusdem farinae* (*equally bad*: *sft. Pers.* 5, 115).

BATE, *TRA.* *|| Lessen*, minuire, imminuere. deminuere qd, or qd de qd re. extenuare. levare. sub levare. elevare. remittere qd, or de qd re. (*SYN. in LESSURE*). *To b. one's breath*, spiritum retinere. animam comprimere. *|| Lessen the price of athg*, &c., detrudere qd de qd re. (*e. g.* de totā pecuniā quinque-umam partem).—*deducere*, detrudere qd de summa.—*deductionem*, *decessionem* de pecuniā facere: *de 10 per cent.*, *remissionem centesimarum denarium facere: *nol to b. a farthing*, nullum numum cuiquam deducere. *TRA.* *|| Minus*, se minuire: *also minuire ois.*—*imminui* (*to be lessened inwardly*).—*remitter*, se remittere and remittere ioli (*to leave off*: *of rain*, *col.*, *sever*, &c.).—*levare*, sub levare (*to be lightened*).—*leniri*, mitigari (*to be softened*). *Anger abates*, ira deservescit.

BATH, *|| Place for bathing*: balineum or balneum, pl. balineae or balneae, seldom (*with Cic. never*) balnea or balnea: *the pl. is used when the bathing-place consists of several rooms, and therefore more particularly applies to public b's. The divisions of the balnea were*: *cella frigida*, or *frigidarium*, *for cold bathing*; *cella tepidaria*, or *tepidarium* *where the water was lukewarm*; *cella caldaria*, or *caldarium*, *for a warm b.*; *sudatorium*, or *sulatio*, or *assa*, *orum*, n. *a sweating-room heated by steam*.—*balnearia*, *orum*, n. (*private bathing-places in gardens and villas*, *Cic. Att.* 13, 29, 2. *Cf. Qu. Fr.* 3, 1, 1, § 1).—*thermae* (*magnificent public edifices erected by the emperors, in which were the balnea, sitting-rooms, and walks*).—*lavatio* (*a place for bathing*; *in later times, lavacrum*). *To heat the b.*, bullineum calefacere: *to take a b.*, lavatum ire in balnea; in balneo ire, ambulare: *to take a cold b.*, ad frigidum eire; *frigidū lavari*: *to take a vapour b.*, ad fannum sudare (*Suet. Oct.* 82). *|| Bathing*: lavatio; lotio; ligu: *usus aquarum* (*as a means of health*).—*lavatio frigida*, cal da; *lavatio frigida*, calide aque: *to get ready for the b.*, balneo preparari. *|| A bath-keeper*, balneator; *balneatrix* (*Petrus*): *Sero. Virg.* *En.* 12, 159).

BATHE, *V. TRA.* *lavare*—*abluer*—*qm lavare*; *qm demittere in ba neum*: *in lukewarm water*, *qm immittit in tepidam*.—*TRA.* *to b. with tears*, lacrimis lavare qd (*e. g.* *a letter*, *tabellas*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 8.—*the face*, *vitium*. *Orid. Met.* 9, 679). *V. TRA.* *to b. or b. one's self*, lavari. *lavare* (*abluer*, *if reer*, *used by Cic.*).—*in a shower-bath*, aquā perfundi (*see Auct. ad Her.* 4, 9 end 10).—*in a river*, flumine corpus ablueri: *in cold water*, frigidā lavari.—*to be bathed in tears*, *offendi in lacrimis*; *lacrimis perfundi*: *bathed in tears*, lacrimis perfusus.—*a bathing-place*, locus, *quo juvenis lavati et natandi causa venit* (*see Cic. Cat.* 15, 36).—

a bathing-dress, subligaculum; *subligar*.—*season for bathing*, *tempus aquarum usui commodum.—*bathing utensils*, balnearia or balneatoria instrumenta (*Marcian. Dig.* 33, 17, § 2).—*balnearia*, *ium*, n. (*Appul. Met.* 3, p. 134, 36).—*bathing-tub*, labrum or solum. *alveus*.

BATING, *prep. preter*; *excepto*; *exceptis*; *si exceptis*. *B. a few, all were taken alive*, paucis ex hostium numero desideratis cuncti vivi capiebantur.

BATOON, *|| A truncheon or marshal's staff*, *scipio, insigne imperii.

BATTALION, cohors.—*agmen* (*on the march*).—*orbis* (*a circular b.*: *the ancients were ignorant of our square b's*: *with them agmen quadratum meant the whole army under one leader formed into line of battle so as to resemble a parallelogram*. *See Fabri Sall. Jug.* 100, 1. *Herz. Hist. B. G.* 8, 8, *extr. Dissen. Tibulli.* 4, 1, 100).

BATTEN, *TRA.* *|| Patten*, saginare.—*pinguē facere* or *reddere*.—*opinare*.—*with athg*, alere qd re.—*|| Fertilize*, fecundare. *fecundum reddere*. *fecunditatem dare ci rei*. *uberare*. *TRA.* *pinguere*; *saginare*.

BATTER, *V. TRA.* *pulsare*, verberare.—*perluere*; *elidere* (*to b. aby's head with a stone*, *cs caput saxo*).—*diminuere* (*caput*, *cerebrum*).—*contundere* (*qm saxo*).—*b. down*, disjicere (*arcm*, *monia*, *munitiones*).—*diruere* or *demoliri* (*secta*, *muros*, *urbem*, *monumentum*).—*e fundamentis disjicere*; *funditus evertere*.—*battered*, confectus, perfractus; *elusus*; *disiectus*.—*battering-ram*, machina, *quā muros quatit* or *percutit*; *aries*.—*to bring the battering-ram against the walls*, arietem muro or muris admovere: *to shake the wall with the battering-ram*, ariete or arietis pulu inurum quatere: *the battering-ram has made a breach in the wall*, aries percussit murum.

BATTERY, agger (*the earth thrown up*).—*tormenta in aggere disposita* (*the guns belonging to the b.*).—*to bring a b. agt the walls*, tormenta muris admovere: *to place a b. on the hill*, tormenta in colle dispoere. *|| An electric battery*. *phalarum Leidenium complures. *|| Violent striking*. *See ASSAULT*.

BATTLE, pugna (*any conflict, from a single combat to the bloodiest pitched battle*; *like μάχη*).—*acies* (*the conflict of two contending armies drawn up in b. array*).—*prælium* (*the occasional encounter of separate divisions of the arms*, *as an engagement*, *action*, *skirmish*: *like σύμβολή*). *Wearied by the length of the b.*, they withdrew from the engagement, diuturnitate pugnae defessi prælio excesserunt: *a sharp b.* is *συστήλη*, *fit prælium acri certamine*: *a b. more like the encounter of banditti than a military engagement*, pugna latrocinio magis quam prælio similis; *the b. was long and well contested*, pugnatum est diu atque acriter: *to go into b.*, in prælium ire: *in prælium* or *aciem prodire*; *in aciem* or *certamen descendere*: *to lead an army to b.*, exercitum in aciem educere: *to lead to b.* 100,000 foot, in aciem centum milia pedum producere: *to offer b.*, productis copiis pugnandi potestate in facere: *to join b.*, prælium committere; *manum conserere*: *to renew the b.*, pugnam novam integrare; *prælium redintegrare* or *renovare*: *to win the b.*, prælio or pugna superiorem cadere; *victorem prælio excedere*: *to lose the b.*, pugnā or prælio inferiorem cadere; *prælio vinci* or *superari*.

BATTLE-ARRAY, acies. *To put the army in b.-a.*, aciem instruere (*pos.* *aciem struere*).—*copias* or *exercitum instruere*: *to put themselves in b.-a.*, ordinatos or instructos consistere: *to stand in b.-a.*, armatos in acie stare: *aciem instructam habere*; *instructos stare*: *to march in b.-a.*, instructos acie proficisci (*V. En.* 11, 449).

BATTLE-AXE, bipennis (*an axe with two edges*). **BATTLE-CRY**, cantus prælium inchoantium (*L.*).—*baritus* (*not barritus or barditus*) *was the battle-shout of the old Germans* (*T.*). *To raise the b.-c.*, clamorem attollere.

BAT LEDOOR, *pala lusoria; *palmula lusoria. **BATTLE FIELD**, locus pugnae. locus ubi pugnat, or pugnatum est, or pugnatum est: *to choose a b.-f.*, locum ad pugnam deligere.

BATTLEMENT (*of a wall*), pinna.

BATTLE-PIECE, tabula in qd est prælium; tabula picta prælii; prælium pictum. *A beautiful b.-p.*, pugna in tabulā præliare picta. *|| FIELD OF BATTLE*. *See BATTLE-FIELD*.

BAVIN, fascis; fasciculus (*as being bound together*, *fascis lignorum*, *stramentorum*).—*manipulus*; *fasciculus manualis* (*as forming a handful*). *|| In war*, crates. *fasciculus* ex virgīs alligatus.

BAWBLES, crepundia (*children's rattles*).—*nuke* (*trifles*; *trifling things or persons*, *C.*).—*kerre* (*Comic and common word for nuke*)—*trice* (*trumpet, trifle*, *F*).

non sene.—res parvæ. res minutæ. res nihili. res parvi momenti. To be delighted with mere, or such mere. *b. s.* mris or tantis nugis delectari.

BAWD, *Procure*: leno. libidinis minister.

BAWDY, verborum obscenitas (C.).

BAWDY, immundus (*unclean, impure*).—spurus (*filly, nasty; disgusting to the eyes or nose: fig. of moral impurity*).—obscenus (*exciting disgust, horror, loathing, when seen or heard: e. g. pictures, speeches, &c., versus ob-centissimi, C.*). *B. sung*, versus obsceni; canticum obscenum. To sing a *b. song*, obscena canere or cantare. To use *b. language*, verbis obscenis uti; obscena dicere; obsceno jocandi genere uti.

BAWL, vociferari; clamorem edere or tollere: to *b. off* abey, clamare or inclamare qm; clamore qm insequi; clamoribus qm consecrari: to *b. with might and main*, maximâ voce clamare; altum clamorem tollere, or simply clamitare: to *b. in ab's ears*, clamando aures ex fatigare (*Liv. 9, 20*), or obtundere (*Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 89*); aures ca personare (*Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7*). To *b. out agst* aby, alitrare qm (*prop. et fig. esp. of envious, cowardly rancors at better men than themselves*).

BAWLER, clamator. proclamator. latrator. buccinator.

BAWLING, vociferatio; vociferatus; clamor; clamatatio.

HAY, *adj.* badius; spadix (*applied to a horse*).

BAY, *s. sinus* (*with or without maritimus or maris understood*).—*b. window*, fenestra arcuata; fenestra convexa (*viewed externally*).—*cava* (*internally*). || Position of a *flag facing the wounds*. To stand at *b.* *prps* *canes mordicus prementes defendere: *canes invadentes or incurantes defendere. *adversus canes sc cornibus defendere. *canibus invadentibus obvertere cornua (*aff. Plant. Pseud. 4, 3, 5*: nunc mi obvertat cornua). To bring to *b.*, ferum consistere coere (*aff. Cæs. B. G. 4, 5*).

BAY, haubari (*derived from the natural sound of a dog*)—latrare.—latratus edere. *tr.* alitrare qm (*in an envious, cowardly way*. Post-Aug.—*of persons only*).

BAYONET, *prps* pugio: to *fix the b.*, *pugionem erigere or sclopeto præfigere.

BAY-TREE, laurus: *bay leaf*, folium lauri; folium laureum or laurinum: *crowned with bay*, laureatus.

BE, esse; exstare (*to be extant*).—versari; commorari (*to be in a place*). To be of that age, *esse ætate*.—to be in one's tenth year, decimum annum agere.—to be at home, domi esse: to be not at home, esse foris: to be with aby, cum qm, apud qm esse: to be constantly with aby, assidue cum qm esse; a latere ca non discedere.—to let *athg* be, qd permittere; qd fieri pati: qd mittere, or missum facere (*to let athg alone*): let them be, mitte hæc.—let me be, mitte or omittite me.—it is so, res ita est; res ita se habet:—what is the matter? quid (quidnam) est? quid accidit? what is the meaning of this? quid hoc sibi vult?—what is it to you? quid tibi est?—how are you? quomodo vales? quomodo te habes?—be it so, esto.—in Lat. the indicative is frequently used where we use the subjunctive; as, longum est, it would be tedious: difficile est, it would be difficult.—had it not been for Horatius Cocles, nisi Horatius Cocles fuisset. || Being = to be, esse. In *abl.* *before a noun it is untranslated*:—Teucer being our leader, Teucro duce: you being our helper, te adjutore or adjuvante. This being the case, quæ quum ita sint. || As *being*, utpote, quippe. Democritus, as being a learned man, thinks the sun of great size, sol Democrito magnus videtur, quippe homini erudito: the people that could easily be numbered, as being small, populus numerabilis, utpote parvus. || As *being* *own* who &c., quippe qui, utpote qui, ut qui, with *subj.* || Being or as being are *als* quite omitted, and a simple apposition used: e. g. 'the Gauls, as being (or being) a military nation', &c., Galli, homines bellicos. || For phrases compounded with 'to be', as 'to be near', 'to be on the side of', &c., see NEAR, SIDE, &c.

BEACH, litus (*the coast, as the line which separates the land from the sea*).—ora, acta (*the space and tract of land that borders on the sea, as the shore*).—acta (C.). is a word of Greek extraction, denoting the sea-side as beautiful and attractive. Tac. (*Hist. 3, 76*) expresses it by the circumlocution *amena litorum*.

BEACON, specula (*watch-tower*).—ignium significatio (*a b. as lighted to convey intelligence*)—pharus (*pharos, lighthouse*. Suet. *Calig. 46*: turris, ex qua, ut ex Pharos, noctibus ad regendos navium cursus ignes emittent). To light a *b.*, ignibus facere significationem

(*to light signal fires*). *B. lights*, ignis e speculâ sub-latus (C.), prænunciatio ignis (Plin.).

BEAD, globulus; spherula; margarita (*pearl*).—|| Rosary: *spherulæ precatorie; *globuli quibus numerantur preces. To tell one's *b's*, preces ad certum globulorum numerum fundere.

BEADLE accensus.—*accensus academicus (*ad Universitatis*). || In a church, ædituus (*door-keeper of a temple; sexton*).

BEAGLE, canis vestigator.

BEAK, rostrum (*also of a ship*): rostellum (*dimin.*): to attack each other with their *b's*, rostrum contere rostro.—beaked, rostratus; aduncus.

BEAKER, poculum; calix (*καλὶς, a b. of clay, glass, or metal, with one or more poutles*. See *Juv. 5, 47*, calix quatuor nasorum). acyphus. cantharus. (SYN. in CUP.)

BEAM, tignum; trabs. [*tr. a longer and narrower b.; tign. a shorter and thicker one*. A raft consists of trabes, not of tigna; whereas the wood-work of a building which, as a pillar, is destined to support something, is composed of tigna, not of trabes, by which the cross-beams only are denoted. Dûd.] PROV. To see *moles* in the eyes of others, and not to see *b's* in one's own, magis in aliis cernere, quam in nobismet ipsis, si quid delinquatur (C. *Off. 1, 41, 146*): videre nostra mala non possumus; alii simul delinquant, censeo res sumus (Phædr. 4, 10, 5); aliorum vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo nostra (Sen. *de Irâ, 2, 28, 6*): papulas observas alienas, ipse obsitus plurimis ulceribus (Sen. *de vit. Beat. 27, 4*); quum tua pervideas oculis mala lippos inunctis, cur in amico rum vitia tui cernis acutum, quam aut aquila aut serpens Epidaurius? (*Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 25, sqq.*) || Ray of light, radius. || Of a balance, scapus (*Vitr. 1*): jugum.

BEAM, *v. radius* fundere.—fulgere (*both of light and of illuminated objects*).—radiare (*to emit beams: in the sense of 'glitter' it does not belong to sober prose*).—with *athg*, radiare qd re: a ray of hope *b's* upon me, spes aliqua mihi adfulget, or ostenditur.—to *b. with silver light*, radiare lumine argenti (Ovid. *Met. 2, 4*).

BEAN, faba (*the common b.*), vicia faba, Lin.: a small b., fabulus, fabula).—a kidney-b., phaseolus or phaseolus ("phaseolus vulgaris", Lin.).—of or belonging to *b's*, fabaceus or fabacius; fabarius: of *b's*, fabalis; fabaginus: *b. stalks*, fabalis, tum, n.

BEAR, ursus; ursæ (*of or belonging to b's, ursinus*).—ursa; arctos (*the constellation*). The great b., ursæ major; Helice: the lesser b., ursæ minor; parvula Cynosura (see *Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 66*): the *b's* conjointly, Septentriones (*hence in Vitr. the great b. is Septentrio major; the less, Septentrio minor*).—|| *B's* foot, acanthus (*a plant*).—*b's* grease, adeps ursinus: *b. -warden*, ursi magister (*Liv. 37, 41*). || FIG. (= rough, unpollished), incultus, agrestis (*unmannedly*).—ferus. Immanis (*wild, not tamed*).—JN. ferus agrestisque.—asper (*rough*).

BEAR, sustinere (*to hold up so as to keep fm sinking or falling*).—ferre (*to b. as a burden*).—bajulare (*to carry a load, as a porter*).—portare (*to transport fm one place to another, whether for one's self or for others*).—gerere, gestare (*in a general sense, as vestem; anululum*).—indutum esse qd re; indui qd re; amictum esse qd re, togâ, pallio, &c., ornatum esse qd re (*o b. as a badge: e. g. a gold chain, auro torque; shield and spear, scuto teloque*); cinctum or succinctum esse qd re (*to be girded with: gladio*). To be borne through the city in a palanquin, lectica ferri, portari, gestari, veli per urbem.—to *b. to the grave*, funere efferre, efferre.—*b. arms agst* one, arma ferre contra qm.—to *b. one upon the shoulders*, bajulare qm.—the *ice b's*, *aqua satia congelata est.—|| Carry away, ferre, auferre, abducere, rapere: of a victory, &c., deportare, reportare, consequi, adipisci.—*b. the bell*, palmam ferre.—|| Bring, afferre, adducere, advehere: referre, deferre.—|| To *b. sway*, dominari, regnare, imperium exercere.—to *b. affection* to one, amare qm.—*b. one good will*, animo esse in qm benevolus: ci facere.—*b. one company*, comitari; deducere.—|| *I b. the name of Alexander*, est mihi nomen Alexandro (or Alexander, rarely Alexandri).—*b. one hatred*, odiosus qm, infensum esse ci.—*b. witness*, testimonium dicere, testimonium perhibere.—*b. in mind*, memoriâ habere, tenere.—|| Bear up, support, sustinere, sustentare.—|| Endure, tolerare, sustinere, pati, perperî, perferre.—*able to b. hunger and cold*, induræ et algoris patiens.—*unable to b.*, impatiens (*with genti*).—to be able to *b. neither cold nor heat*, neque frigora, neque æstus facile tolerare.—|| Suffer, undergo, pati, affectum esse qd re, premi qd re.—|| Suffer, allow, pati, sinere, ferre.—|| I will not *b. if all*, non frām, non

patiar, non suam (in connexion. Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10).—*the thing will not b. delay, res ditionem non patitur, res differri non potest.*—|| *B. with: as, you must b. with your father, more gerendus est patri.*—|| *a friend's vices, peccatis amici indulgere.*—necessity, dare necessitati veniam.—to *b. with one's sorrow, dolari parcere.*—*we must b. with one another's faults, nobis inter nos nostra vita toleranda.*—|| *Produce, yield, ferre; afferre (of trees); efferre (of the soil).*—to *b. fruit, ferre fruges, afferre fructum.*—to *b. v. n., ferre fruges (also merly ferre, afferre fructum (efferre, eaply of the field): the tree b's, arbor fert: not every year, arbor non continuis annis fructum affert: the field b's tenfold, ager effert or efficit cum decimo.*—|| *Give birth to, parere, eniti (with effort and pain).*—to *b. children to one, liberos ex aliquo parere, eniti.*—of *a place, patriam esse ca, ferre qm.*—|| *To b. a part in a thing, partem ca rei sustinere, ci rei interesse.*—|| *Be answerable for.* *To b. the risk, periculum in se recipere, rem aliquam sui periculi facere.*—the *loss, prestare damnum.*—the *charge, sumptus tolerare, suppeditare.*—|| *To b., behave, himself, se gerere; agere, facere.*—as *any one, pro aliquo se gerere; in a thing, in re.*—to *b. one's self as a friend, amice agere: prudently, prudenter se gerere.*—to *b. himself worthy of his ancestors, dignum se praebere majioribus.*—|| *To b. through, carry out, ad finem perducere; absolvere.*—|| *To b. off, avertere, defendere.*—|| *To b. down, prosternere, protrahere; fig. deprimerre, frangere, opprimere, obtrudere.*—*b. back, repellere, propulcare.*—*b. on, promovere, impellere.*—|| *B. up, agere, obniti: resistere.*—|| *To b. out, securum praestare; culpam ca rei demovere ab aliquo, qm defendere de q re.*—|| *To bring to b., ad effectum adducere.*—|| *To b., tend, tendere, cursum dirigere.*—|| *To b. upon, premere, urgere, incumbere, inniti.*—|| *To b. out, stand out, just out, prominare, procurare.*—|| *To bear up against misfortunes, a malis non cedere: constantem esse in malis: do not succumb to misfortunes, but b. up against them manfully, tu ne cede malis, sed contra audacior ito (H.).*—|| *To bear off, vela dirigere ad qm loquimur: navem or cursum dirigere qo: he bore off for the part to which he was bound, cursum direxit, quo tendebat.*—|| *To bear away the prize, palmam referre.*—|| *To bear witness, testem esse: testimonium dicere: pro testimonio dicere: testari: testificari: to b. false witness, falsum testimonium dicere or praebere: the very words b. witness to the fact, ejus rei ipsa verba testimonio sunt.*—|| *To bear company, esse cum qo: qm comitari: ci comitem se addere, or adjungere: those that are like each other, b. each other company; or, birds of a feather flock together, pares cum paribus, veteri proverbio, facillime congregantur (C. Cat. Maj. 3, in.).*

BEARD, a. barba (applied to man, animals, and inanimate things).—lanugo; barba prima; barba incipiens (the first b.: lanugo also applies to the down of females).—aruncus (b. of a goat).—flurm (b. of an oxen). *A little b., barbula: a good or long b., barba longa, promissa, magna: a rugged or grizzly b., barba horrida, hirsuta: a red b., barba aenea: a red-bearded man, aeno-barbus: qui barbam aeneam habet: having a b., barbatus: having an apology for a b., or just enough to smear by, barbatus: having a nice little b., qui barbula delectatur: having a strong b., bene barbatus: to coax a b., barbam alere: to let a b. grow, barbam promittere: to shave off the b., radere or abradere barbam ca (with a razor, novacula): to trim the b., tondere ca barbam (with scissors, forcice): to trim and shave the b., modo tondere, modo radere barbam.*—|| *The b. of corn, or prickles, aristae.*

BEARD, v. to luke by the b., barbam ci vellere.—|| *Pro. confidenter ci resistere. confidenter resistenter respondere. contumacem esse in qm.*

BEARDLESS, imberbis; glaber (one who has a bare chin. Sen. Ep. 47, 3, of a slave).

BEARER, (One who bears, gerulus (in a general sense. Post-Aug.).—bajulus (a porter, or carrier). The b. of a ship, portans or gestans qd; gestator ca rei (Post-Aug. Plus. Ep. 9, 33, 8). Of news, nuncius. Of letters, tabellarius. Of a corpse, lecticarius (b. of a lectica or lectica, which served as a bier for the rich).—vespilio. sandapiliarius (b. of a sand-pila, the bier of the poor. All three late, but prob. only from accident).

BEARING, (In a general sense, portatio (transporting fm one place to another).—gestatio (in the arms or on the shoulders).—vectio (conveyance in one sort of carriage by means of quadrupeds. C. N. D. 2, 66).—vectatio (on horseback).—|| Mien and gesture, gestus; gestus motusque: to have the b. of a learned man, viri docti speciem prae se ferre.

Situation of a place, situs. || Reference to atq, ratio: to have a b. upon atq, pertinere, referri ad qd; qd respicere: that has no bearing on the subject, allenum re or a re.

BEAST, bellua, bestia, pecus (opp. to man; bellua and pecus, with intellectual reference, as devoid of reason; bestia and fera, with moral reference, as wild, and a stile to man; bel, denotes, particularly, a great unwieldy animal, as the elephant, whale, sea-monsters; pec, a domestic animal, particularly the less intelligent, as a bullock, sheep, opp. to the wild; best, a destructive animal, particularly those that are ravenous, as the tiger, wolf, &c.; fera, a wild animal of the wood, as the stag, wolf, &c., opp. to domestic animals. Döb.). A little b., bestiola; animalculum: like a b., belluarum more; pecudum ritu: a b. of burden, jumentum: to live like a b., beluinus voluptatibus se dedere: the life of a b., vita spurcissima: the b.-market, forum pecuarium: a tax on b.'s, tributum in pecus impositum. || A beast (vicio), homo spurcus, immundus. bellua (stupid animal), bestia.—or by, adj. ferus, immanis (savage).—spurious (or spurcissimus), immundus (filthy, foul). || Belluinus or beluinus is late.

BEASTLINESS, Althiness, spurcilities.

BEASTLY, rationis expert; belluinus. || Metaph. immundus; obscenus; spurcus. || B. language, spurciloquium.

BEAT, v. pulsare qd (fores, ostium). To b. the forehead, ferire frontem: to b. the wall, ferire parietem.—the waves b. agst the shore with the greatest noise, fluctus se illidunt maximo cum sono in litus. || To b. on something with something, pulsare qd q re: if with violence, percutere qd q re: if to produce a sound, concutere q re ad qd, e. g. with the sword on a shield, gladio ad scutum: to b. or strike the head violently agst a stone, capite graviter offenso impingi saxo: agst the door, capite illidi or impingi foribus; (if voluntarily), caput illidere or impingere ci rei: to b. to pieces, perfringere qd. || The rain b's agst one's face, imber in os fertur: to b. with a stick, qm or qd petere baculo: the pulse b's, venae micant; the heart b's, cor palpat, (if violently), cor saltit: to b. the cymbals, cymbalissare (Cass. Hem. apud Non. 90, 25); rera concutere (Petron. 22, extr); the drum, tympanizare: tympanum pulsare; the lyre, pulsare chordas lyrae (†). To b. with fists, qm pugnis cadere; qm colaphis pulsare: with a club, qm fusti verberare: fusti in qm animadvertere; qm verberibus cadere, or in qm verberibus animadvertere: to b. soundly, qm cadere virgis acerrime; (if with the fist and on the face), ca os manu pulsare; pugnum ci impingere in os; (if with the flat of the hand on the cheek), ci alapam ducere. To b. aby black and blue, pungere qm pigmentis ulmeis; variare qm virgis et foris; ca corium maculosum facere (ali Plaut.). To b. to death, qm verberibus necare; qm usque ad mortem mulcare: to be beaten, vulgare; (if as a punishment), tergo plecti. || To beat or conquer, vincere; superare: to b. the enemy completely, hostem fundere fugareque: to b. to the ground, qm ad terram dare or affligere; qm affligere solo; qm affligere et ad terram dare. || To beat about the bush (vicio), sciscitari, perscrutari qd ex qo. || To beat down, sternere, prosternere, opprimere. || To beat in, adigere ci rei or in qd (e. g. cuneum arbori, or clavum in tignum). || To beat into, verberibus inculcare. || To beat out, expellere, propellere extra (e. g. extra portam); ejicere, extrudere, or protrudere foras, loco or ex loco; exturbare: to b. out or thrash, a spicis grana excutere, or di-cutere, or exterere; frumentum detere; messem peticis flagellare; spicas baculis excutere; spicas fustibus tundere or cudere; frumentum pulvis tribularum detere; messem tribulis exterere; (if cattle are employed), a spicis grana excutere jumentis junctis et tribulo; spicas exterere pecudibus, or jumentorum ungulis; spicas exterere grege jumentorum inacto; (if horses are employed), messem exterere equorum gresibus. [See THRASH.] To beat up (with a ladle or spoon), rudicula peragitare; rudicula or rudiculis mittere: to b. up for soldiers, mercede conducere milites.

INTRANS. to throb. See THROB

BEATEN, verberatus, &c.: (when applied to a path),

via trita; iter commodum.

BEATER, s. || Instrument for beating, flutica; pavicula; tudes; tudicula; pistillum. || A person who beats, qui verberat, &c.

BEATIFIC, adj. beatus; beatum reddens.

BEATIFICATION, *in piorum numerum ascriptio

or relatio.

BEATIFY, beatum reddere; beare; qm beatum

prædicare; *qm in plorum numerum ascribere or referre: *to be beautiful, plorum sedem et iocum consequi.*

BEATITUDE, summa felicitas. *Beatus* beatitas and *beatitudo* are used by C., but only in the strict philosophic style (N. D. 1, 34, 95). *With reference to a future world, immortalis vitæ sensus iucundissimus.*

BEAU, homo elegans, or elegantior (one who is recherché in dress, &c.)—bellus homunculus (a neat dapper little fellow)—juvenis barbâ et comâ nitidus; de capsula lotus (just as if he came out of a band-box. S-m. Ep. 115. 2).—trosulus (originally meant eques Romanus; toward the end of the republic it was used as a nick-name for a petit maître. See Ruhnk. S-m. Ep. 76, 1).

BEAUTIFUL, formosus; pulcher; venustus (form. means beauty as far as it excites pleasure and delight by fineness of form; pulch. as far as it satisfies the taste by its perfectness; ven. as far as by its charms it excites desire and captivates.—vultu pulchro magis quam venusto, of a cold, heartless sort of beauty, by which no one felt attracted. Dôd.). *B. to behold, facie pulchrâ or formosâ, or egregiâ; specie venustâ; formâ pulchrâ, eximiâ; to write a b. hand, lepida manu literas facere; to write a b. style, elegantior, or venuste, or belle, or præclare, or ornate scribere.*

BEAUTIFULLY, pulchre; venuste; belle; eleganter; egregie; eximie: *to speak b., eleganter, or venuste, or belle, or bene, or ornate dicere.*

BEAUTIFY, excolere (e. g. the city, urbem).—*to b. by words, qd verbis adornare, or oratione exornare.—to b. or bedeck, speciem addere.*

BEAUTY, pulchritudo (in a general sense, whatever, whether material or ideal, excites admiration)—species (whatever pleases the eye).—forma (whatever delights by symmetry).—venustas (whatever attracts, applicable to things or persons, orationis, verborum).—venustas et pulchritudo corporis—amenitas (applied to places, objects, &c.). *B.'s style, dicendi veneres; (if artificial), len. civia, orum (Quint. 8. Proef. 26).—she is a perfect b., mulier est omnibus simulacris emendator (Petron. 126, 13). *pulchritudine, or formâ, or venustate insignis est.—a sense of b., elegantia (sensus pulchri, or pulchritudinis, is not Lat.).—to possess an exquisite sense of b., esse excolatæ cujusdam elegantie.*

BEAVER, *The animal, castor; fiber: of b., castoreus; fibrinus: skin of the b., pellis fibrina.—Beaver-hut, *capitis tegimen (or tegumentum) e fibrinis pellis contextum. I a part of the helmet that covers the face, *os kaleis; buccula.*

BECALM, v. a. *To b. the mind, qm or ca animum placare, mitigare, lenire or delenire, remuere; ca iram lenire, mollire, sedare; multitudinem, plebem reprimere; seditionem lenire, or sedare; dolorem mitigare. The sea, fluctus commovere. Becalmed at sea, ventis destitutus.*

BECAUSE, quia (Gr. 'because', introducing the real and primary cause)—quoniam (Græc. 'since', 'as', denoting the ground and occasion)—quod (often of a supposed ground held by another as opp. to one perceived and held to be the true one by ourselves.—with subj. it often states an apparent ground, in connexion with quia which introduces the real one. Hence quod is found with the subj. more frequently than quia, empty of past time. Quod refers more to the mind of the speaker or person referred to: quia to the thing itself).—quum (subj.), quando, quandoquidem (properly 'when', are often = 'since', 'as': as siquidem also is) —*Græc. The cause is made more emphatic by an idea or iudicio in the other clause: ideo—quod or quia (not quoniam). ideo—quod or quoniam (less commonly quia). The clause with quod, quia, may precede.—Properea quod or quia (c. o. e. (norther)—qui, quippe qui (with subj., e. g. when we went to bed. I felt into a sounder sleep than usual. I had not up late, ut cubitum discessimus, me, tui ad multam noctem vigilassem, artior, quam solebat, somnus amplexus est: the brightness of the sun is greater than that of fire, b. it gives light to the immense world far and wide, solis candor illustrior quam ullus ignis, quippe qui immenso mundo t'm longe lateque colucent). Sts 'because' is rendered by an abl. abs.: the ancient Romans wished for monarchy, b. they had not yet experienced the sweetness of liberty, Romani veteres regnari volabant, libertatis dulcedine nondum experti. Sts 'because' is rendered by a particip. he could take no part in the war, b. he was prevented by illness, morbo impeditus bello interesse non potuit.—Dionysius utitur, burnt his beard, b. he durst not trust his head to a barber, Dionysius cultros tonsorios metuens candenti carbone sibi addebat capillum. I cannot, b. I am*

engaged, per negotia mihi non licet. *Of a preteritive cause, præ—to be scarcely heard, b. of the noise, præ strepitu vix audiri. Because of (as a prep.) is generally rendered by propter or ob.—also ergo (on account of, following a gen. governed by it).*

BECK, s. nutus.—with the eyes, nutus oculorum; with the finger, nutus digiti: *to be at ahy's b., ad nutum ea paratum, or præsto esse: to watch the least b., ea nutum diligenter intueri: to act at a person's b., ad nutum es qd tacere; nutu, quod vult qd, conficere: it costs me but a b., and it is mine, nutu qd a quo consequi possum: it would cost me but the slightest b. si inuissimè modo, hoc facile periculi posset: to give a private b., fortim nutu signum dare.*

BECKON, v. innuere; annuere (to answer 'yes' by beckoning).—annuere, renuere (to answer 'no' by beckoning).—signa dare nutu (to give signs by beckoning. Orid. Fast. 1, 418). *To b. with the finger, innuere digito; with the head, capite nutare; with the eyes, nictare, signa dare nutu oculisque (Or.) to b. silence, manu poscere silentium; nutu jubere silentium fieri (C. de Div. 1, 28, 59).—to b. a person to one, *nutu qm ad se vocare.*

BECCLOUD, See Cloud.

BECOME, v. fieri.—evadere (to turn out). Cicero became consul. Cicero consul factus est: *to b. a perfect orator, perfectum oratorem evadere: to b. surely, sponsorum fieri pro quo: what will b. of you? quid de te fiet? what will b. of him? quid illi fiet? quid to futurum censet? (Græc. in this construction the abl. with, or more, only without, de is used, or the dat. Zumpt.).—to b. a beggar, ad mendicitatem redigi: fu a h ggar to b. a rich man, ex mendicio fieri divitem.—The inf. termination escere indicates in Latin an incipient state: to b. warm, caleescere: to b. rich, ditescere. *To become or befit, deſere with acc. of the person whom any thing becomes.—it b's, æquum est, par est with the inf. after it; conveni, with the acc. and inf. after; it is not becoming, non deſere; it is not at all becoming, minime deſere; both with acc. and inf. e. g. it does not at all b. an orator to be in a rage, oratorem irasci minime deſere. 'Becomes' is frequently transi. by est with a gen. when it denotes a quality, as, it b's a young man, est juvenis; but if the object is a person, prom., the pass. prom. is used: e. g. it b's you, tuum est.—to become' is also rendered by aptum, accommodatum esse ci.—to b. a person well, honestare qm; convenire ci; dignum esse qm: not to b. a person well, deſerere or indere qm; indecorum, dedecori, turpe esse ci; indignum esse qm: to do things that ill b. a soldier, *rei militaris dedecus admittere: he thinks that these things b. not his dignity, hæc dignitate sua levius ducit: this dress b's her well, hæc vestis satis deſert eam (Plaut. Mœt. 1, 3, 10).—modesty b's youth, pudor juvenilem ornat ætatem.**

BECOMING, aptus; accommodatus; conveniens; consentaneus: *to be b., aptum consentaneumque esse; convenire.*

BECOMINGLY, apte; accommodate; convenienter; deſore; honeste; eleganter; ut deſere.—to act b., cum dignitate agere; honeste se gerere; decorum sequi; servare, tenere, custodire: *to dance b., eleganter or commodè saltare: to speak b., belle et festivo dicere.*

BECOMINGNESS, quod deſert qm; decencia, decorum: *to study b., in qd re quid deſecare considerare, or videre: to have a sense of b., quid deſere sentire.*

BED, lectus; lectulus (either to sleep in or rest on).—lectus cubicularis; cubile (a bed to sleep in; torus is seldom used except in poetry)—grubatus (a low couch to rest on, either for invalids or students, cunabula).—lecticula lurubatoria (a couch on which the ancients rested by day, in order to rest to meditate and study).—lectus geſialis (the marriage b.).—sponda (a bedstead).—strata or stragula, also with cubicularia, n. pl. under-stood (all the parts belonging to a couch or b.).—alveus (the b. of a river).—to make the b., lectum sternere: to go to b., ad lectum transgredi (Suet. Oct. 76); cubitum ire or discedere; dormitum se conferre: quieti se tradere: to get out of b., surgere, with or without cubitu, or e lectulo: to put to b., collocare qm in cubili: to keep one's b., in lecto esse; lecto tenari; lecto affixum esse (†). I cannot get out of b. for the life of me, prorsum e lectulo surgere nequeo: to be separated from b. and board, cubilibus discerni (Tac. Hist. 5, 2).—to die in the b. of honour, in acie cadere; egregiâ morte defungi.—Prov. Early to b. and early to rise, &c., mane quod tu ocepseris negotium, id totum procedit diem (Plaut.: its Aurora Musis amica). *To b. brought to bed, parere; partum edere: to be brought to b. of a son, filium parere. Bed-chamber, cubicu-*

hnm dormitorium, or only dormitorium (Plin. 30, 6, 17).
 —cubiculum noctis et somni (Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 22).
 —sotibca: sotibcaula (a little cubicle to sleep in. Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 21, 5, 6, 38). The b. rooms (as a part of the house), dormitorium membrum (Plin.). || Bed-clothes, op notium lecti (the coverlet: opp. stragulum, the mattress. See Sen. Ep. 87, 2). —lodix; idicula. || Bed-fellow, lecti socius. || Bed-post, fulcrum lecti. || Bed-ridden, lecto affixus. || Bed-time, tempus dormiendi. || Bed in a garden, area areola. Hotb., area stercore satiatia. —area vitreie munita (if with frames. Cf. Plin. 19, 5, 23). To lay out in b's, areas distinguere. In areas dividere. A violet-h., violarium. || An oyster-bed, ostrearium (artificial). || Beds of sulphur, sulphurata (sc. loca). || Layer. Vid.

BEDABBLE, aspergere; conspergere; respergere; humectare.

BEDAGGLE, inquinare qd qd re —to b. one's self, se inquinare qd re, e. g. with filth, ceno or sordibus.

BEDAUB, linere; oblinere; perlunere; ungere; perungere; conspurcare.

BEDECK, v. ornare; exornare: with something, ornare or exornare, or distinguere qd re (Str. in Bixix); excolere qd re or ornari cu rei, e. g. the walls with marble, pities marmoribus: a room with pictures, cubiculum tabularum picturarum ornatum: I b. myself to please you, me exornio, tibi ut placeam: the houses bedecked with stars, caelum astris distinctum et ornatum: the shores bedecked with cities, litora uribus distincta.

BEDEW, tr. irrorare, poet. rora rigare; bedew, rosidus (?): to b. the cheeks with tears, humectare genas lacrimis (?): to be bedewed, humescere: the eye is bedewed with tears, oculus humectat.

BED FELLOW, lecti socius.

BEDIM, tr. obscurare (either lit. or fig.). —tenebras offundere or obducere ei rei or cito in overcast, so that day is no longer in clear light, either lit. or fig.). To b. or wrap in darkness, noctem offundere ei rei. —the light of a lamp is bedimmed by that of the sun, obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae: oblivion shall never b. the remembrance of thee, tuam memoriam nulla oblivio obscurabit: to b. the reputation, nomini or decori offere.

BEDIZEN, ornare; exornare; adornare. —excolere (to embellish with decorations of all sorts). —distinguere (with things which, by colour, brilliancy, and other qualities, set off a thing). To b. a speech, a diendi non ornamenta querere sed lenocinia (ait. Q. Proem. to Bk. 8, 26). —orationem variare ac distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque lenociniis. —to b. a narrative, narrationem gratia et venere exornare: to b. a description, nimum depingere qd: to b. one's failings, vitia sua fucare, colorare. 'To bedeck' and 'to bedizen' may be thus distinguished: 'to bedeck' is simply to adorn: 'to bedizen', to set off by excess of ornaments.

BEDLAM, domus, qua continentur homines insanientes —he is fit for Bedlam, huic helleborum opus est (Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 89): send him to Bedlam, naviget Antictram (Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 166).

BEDLAMITE, homo insanens or furiosus.

BEDRENCH, pertundere qd re (to saturate with moisture): bread with water, panem aqua: athg with tears, qd lacrimis.

BEDUNG, stercorare; stercore satiare.

BEE, apis. —little b., apicula: tame b.'s, apes cictres; wild apes ferre or silvestres: the male b., fucus: the b.'s that gather honey, (apes) gerulus: b.-bread, food for b.'s, cibum apium; sandarach. cerithus: young b.'s, apium etus or soboles: pulitites: b.-eater, merops apiaster (Linn.): b.-fancier, apium amore captus; apes cious: b.-hive, apiarium; alvearium. —queen-b., regina apium (the ancients took the queen b. for a male, and thence called her rex or regulus apium) —a single hive, alveus or alveus; vasculum: domicilium: tecum (apium). —a swarm of b.'s, examen (apium): the management of b.'s, apium educatio; apium cura or cultus; alveorum cura. —the hum of a b., bombus: the sting of a b., iectus apis; aculeus; spiculum.

BEECH, fagus (*fagus silvatica. Linn.). —beechen, or made of b., fageus; faginus; fagineus.

BEEP, (caro) bubula. —b.-eater, vigo corporis custos, or stipitor. —satelles, —miles praetorianus (according to Roman custom). —b.-steak, carnes bovis in carbonibus superimpositae (Theod. Prisc. 1, 7).

BEEZ, cerevisia (a beverage made from corn, described by Ter. 2, 1, humor ex hordeo aut frum-into in quondam similitudinem vini corruptus). —to brew b., cerevisiam coquere: to sell b., cerevisiam divere-

dere; also cauponam exercere: a brewer of b., cerevisiae coctor: the art of brewing b., ars cerevisiae coquenda: vinegar made of b., acetum cerevisiae: a barrel of b., dollum cerevisiae: a pot of b., lagena cerevisiae: a glass of b., vitrum cerevisiae: a b.-cellar, cella cerevisiaria.

BEEZ, beta: b.-root or red o. beta rubra (Plin.).

BEEZLE, scarabaeus (an insect). || Pisica (a rammer to drive stakes into the ground). —pavica (an instrument used in paving, or in treading the ground). —tudes, tudicula (the latter used for pounding olives. Col.). —|| B.-headed, bardus: b.-browed, tristis or torvo supercilio.

BEEZLE, v. promittere. —projici. —projectum esse (e. g. of a town running out into the sea, in situm). —procurre, excurre (a qd re—in qd, of penisulæ, &c., running out into the sea).

BEEVES, pecus bubulum or cornutum: boves.

BEFALL, accidere; evenire; contingere; obvenire; obtingere (accid, and even, denote both favorable and unfavorable occurrences; but the accidentia, unexpected, overtaking us by surprise; the eventientia, expected, foreseen: contingere, obvenire, obtingere, are generally confined to fortunate occurrences; the accidentia are fortuitous, the eventientia result from foregoing acts or circumstances; the contingencia are the favours of fortune, the obtingencia and obvenientia are what falls to one's lot. Dd.). To bear whatever may b., quicumque sors tulerit capam subire.

BEPIT, asium, accommodatum esse ei rei or ad qd; idoneum esse ad qd. —convenire ad qd (be suitable to the nature of a thing, and therefore befitting it). —neither respondere ei rei, nor quadrare ad qd, nor congruere ei rei, are here applicable. —decere (with an acc. of the person (become)). —equum est: par est, with an inf.: convenit, with an acc and inf. (it is proper, &c.): it is not befitting, non decet; not at all befitting, minime decet, both with the acc. and inf.: it is not at all befitting for an orator to b. in a passion, orator m trasi minime decet. —'it befits' is sit translated by est, with the gen., as, it b. a young man, est juvenis; but if the object is a personal pron., the poss. pron. takes its place, as, it b.'s thee, tuum est.

BEFOOL, infatuare (to lead one to commit a folly, a silliness). —occicare (to blind). —pellicere (to make a fool of by allurements of a youth or maiden). —qm lactare et falsa spe producere (to feed aby with false hopes). —decipere (to deceive). —in fraudem impellere. To be befooled, in fraudem deduci.

BEFORE, || To express priority in space and time. —ante (before, without reference to nearness or distance, denotes the relation of precedence with reference to a subsequent object, and is opposed to 'behind,' whether in time or space). —ob (before, in space only, with reference to the surface of an object). —pro (before, forwards: of direction or position with reference to an object behind it). —b. my censorship, consiliis, &c., ante me censorem, consulem: b. his death, ante obitum, vivus. The day b., pridie ejus diei. —ahhine (ago: reckoning back from the present time; the numeral and its subst. may be either in the acc. or abl., but it must be a cardinal, not an ordinal, and abh. must stand first, e. g. four years b. the present time, abhinc quatuor annos). —to sail b. the wind, secundo vento cursum tenere. —b. the city, ante urbem: b. the camp, ante castra; pro castris: b. the door, ante januum: a janua (e. g. to look out b. the door, a janua prospicere). I have that always b. my eyes, id mihi semper observatur ante oculos (C.). —b. the feet, ante pedes: b. the eyes, ante oculos (proutum esse); ubi oculos (versari); ante oculos versari: b. the time, ante tempus; ante diem: a long time b., olim: to ride b. aby, qm ego anteire: to go b. aby, qm anteire, antecedere, antegredi. He died b. his father, prior quam pater moriebatur. —to drive a herd b. one, prae se armentum agere: to send aby b. one, qm ante se mittere; premittere: to have the river b. one, flumen prae se habere: he arrived two days b. me, biduo me antecessit (C.). || In the presence of, coram. —b. aby, coram qd; praesente qd; insperante qd: to speak b. the people, coram populo dicere (if the people are accidentally present); apud populum dicere (if the people are officially present). —to praise aby b. his face, qm in eo laudare. || Sit 'before' is rendered in Latin merely by a case: e. g. to rise or stand up b. aby., ei assurgere: to humble one's self b. aby, ei se dimittere: to flee b. aby, qm or cs aspectum fugere. —ante (standing b., eply in comparison with one other). —praeter (beyond, more than, &c.). —praeter praeter implies such pre-eminence as may exist among equals, but a pitting aside of all the rest in comparison with this ("Si dicas, 'hic est p. i. e

ceteris digna.' hoc dicit: hic dignus est, ceteri non item.' *Profrater*.] *Before*, of pre-eminence or comparative superiority: to stand *b. Alexander* (to surpass him), ante Alexandrum esse: to love *aby b. others*, qm præter ceteros amare (but not qm præ ceteris amare, which would mean to love *aby* alone, and not to love others): to be *b. all others* in worth, præter ceteros dignum esse (not præ ceteris dignum esse, i. e., alone worthy, others not being so): to be *b. aby* in *athg*, præstare ci qd re; antecellere ci qd re. *Sometimes* 'b-fore' means 'under the jurisdiction', as, to bring *aby b. the judge*, qm ad iudicem adducere: to summon *b. a court*, qm in ju' vocare.

BEFORE, without cause, is often rendered by ante or præ in composition—ante, antea; antehac (*b. this, hitherto*); prius, citius; in fronte; ante pectus, in pectore; supra (abore). *Go you b. I will follow*, I præ; *secur*.—*I ought to have declared the matter b.*, oportuit rem prænarasse me—you must speak *b. we afterward*, vos p. lores esse oportet, nos posterius dicere.—*to go b.*, præire, pilorem ire.—*The enemy pressing on them b.*, quum hostis instaret a fronte.—*shortly b. paulo ante*.—*long b.*, multo ante, ante multo, longe ante.—*a few days b.*, paucis ante diebus, paucis diebus ante.—*b. you come to the gate*, priusquam ad portam venias: *the year b. he died*, ante antequam mortuus est.—*he who was consul the year b.*, superioris anni consul.—*as I have said b.*, ut supra dixi, ut supra dictum est.—*to taste b.*, prægustare.—*never b.*, antehac nunquam, nunquam ante hunc diem. *Before, before that* (of time), prius quam or priusquam, ante quam or antequam, antea quam or antequam (all with ind. or subj.).—*b. I depart this life*, antequam ex hac vitâ migrô.—*the year b. I was censor*, ante ante me censorem.—*the day b. I wrote these things*, pridie quam hæc scrip. i.—*b. any authority came sm you*, nondum interpositâ auctoritate vestrà. *Before, before time*, in former time, olim, quondam. *Rather*, sooner, potius, citius, prius: *rather than*, potius quam, citius quam, prius quam.—*I will die b. I &c.*, mori malo, quam &c. *Already*, jam, dudum, jam dudum. *Before-mentioned*, quem (quam, quod) supra dixi—qui supra dictus est (not supra dictus, memoratus, nominatus).

BEFOREHAND, adv.—*to be b.*, paratum promptumque esse; *with athg*, providere, instruere qd; in expedito habere qd: *to have money b.*, pecuniam in numerato, or præ manu habere. *Beforehand is often trans.* by præ or ante in compos.: *to take athg b.*, qd præcipere (Jurist.); *to determine athg b.*, qd præfinire, præstituiere: *to be on one's guard b.*, præcavere: *to be b. with aby* in *athg*, prevenire qm qd re: *to be b. with aby's wishes*, desidia ei prævenire: *to pay b.*, in antecessum dare or solvere (Post-avg.); ante tempus or ante dictum diem solvere.—*representare* (pay down at once).

BEFOUL, inquinare qd (qâ re).—*to b. one's self with athg*, se inquinare qâ re, e. g. with dirt, cæno or sordibus; maculare; commaculare; maculis aspergere; spureare; conspurcare.

BEPRIEND, favere ci, cs rebus or partibus (to *b. both in will and action*).—ci studere; cs esse studiosum (to *b. by affection and kindness*).—juvare, adjuvare qm (applicable both to persons and to lucky circumstances).—esse ci adjumento; afferre ci adjumentum (applicable to persons only).—fovère qm, fovère cs tollere qm, sustinere cs fovère qm; gratiâ et auctoritate suâ sustentare qm (to *b. aby* in reference to civil honours).—benevolentia qm prosequi. benevolentiam ci præstare, or in qm conferre (show him kindness, good will, &c.).—suffragari ci (to give him one's vote, interest, &c.).—prosperare qm; obsecundare ci (of favorable circumstances). *To be befriended by aby*, gratiosum ci, or apud qm esse: *by nature*, naturam faulicem habere (in qâ re). *The ships being befriended by darkness*, reached the land, naves noctis interventu ad terram pervenerunt.

BEG, tr. a.) *To request, pray for*, rogare, orare qm qd; flagitare; efflagitare qd a go (with eagerness and impetuosity).—*to b. the gods*, precari a diis; precatione uti; precationem ad deos facere: *to b. humbly athg sm aby*, supplicare ci pro re; petere, postulare suppliciter qd a go: orare qm supplicibus verbis; orare or rogare qm suppliciter: *to b. importunately and almost with tears*, omnibus precibus, pene lacrimis etiam obsecrare qm: *to b. in the most earnest manner*, qm ita rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possint: *to b. the life of a malefactor*, petere vitam nocenti: *let me b. of you*, oratus sis; rogati sitis or estote: *let me b. of you*, beseech you, quæro, oro, obsecro. *Let me b. of you not to . . .*, vide, obsecro, ne . . . *To beg the favour of aby's company*, qm invitare, vocare.—*to b. aby's*

company to dinner, qm ad cenam vocare or invitare: *to b. aby's company at one's house*, qm domum suam invitare. [co-dicere ci, with or without cenam, or ad cenam, is to invite one's self; to fix to dine with aby.] *To send (or write) to b. aby* to do so or so, mittere (scribere) ut . . .

BEG, intr. a.) mendicare.—stipem cogere or colligere (to *b. alms*).—of aby, mendicare or mendicare stipem ab eo (Suet. Oct. 91) qd sustulisse or hausse, *ostiatim stipem cogere: *to live by begging*, mendicando or mendicantem vivere; stipem precariâ vicitare (Ammian. 28, 10).

BEG, ET, gignere (g. i. of men, animals, &c.).—generare (more select expression: of the gods, nature, &c.).—gignere et procreare.—liberos procreare; liberis (sc. procreandis) operam dare; liberos ex (not ab) qâ gignere; liberos ex (not ab) qâ sustulisse or suscepisse. *Only-begotten*, unicus (not unigenitus, æch, however, may be retained as term techn. in theology). *PIO*, to c. u. s. e. create (e. g. periculum, errorem, voluptatem). *procreare* (periculum).—parere (dolorem, tædium, somnum). *To b. suspicion* in aby, suspicionem ci movère, importare, facere, efficere, dare, præbere: also suspicionem parere, Np.: hesitation, doubt, dubitationem ci inferre, injicere, also dare, Cæs.; some doubt, nonnullam in dubitationem qm adducere: fear in aby, timorem ci facere, injicere, incutere.

BEGGAR, mendicus (*b. woman*, *mulier mendicans: as proud as a *b.*, stultâ ac mendicâ arrogantia elatus (Cæs. B. C. 3, 59): a *b.'s wallet*, mendici pera: a *b.'s brat*, *puer (or puella) mendicans: as poor as a *b.*, in summâ egestate or mendicitate esse; in summâ mendicitate vivere; vitam in egestate degere.

BEGGAR, tr. a.) ad rerum omnium inopiam redigere; ad famem rejicere; omnibus bonis evertere: *to b. one's self*, ad mendicitatem se detrudere (Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 21): one who is beggared, cui res ad rastos rediit (a comic expression): *to be beggared*, ad rerum omnium inopiam redigi.

BEGGARLY, mendicus (like a beggar).—miser (wretched)—exilis (mean).—Adv. exilliter: a *b. affair*, res villissima or levissima; luteum opus or negotium (Cic. Ferr. 4, 14, 32).

BEGGARY, mendicitas, πτωχεια.—egestas (want of necessities); egestas ac mendicitas: *to reduce aby sm b.*, precario victu liberare qm (Curt. 4, 14, 23): *to be reduced to b.*, ad mendicitatem redigi; ad pudentiam paupertatem delabi; bonis exauriri.

BEGIN, incipere; inchoare; ordiri or exordiri (Inc. denotes beginning, in opp. to leaving off: opp. cessare, desinere, &c. Inc. in opp. to completing; opp. perficere, peragere, &c. ord. or exord. in opp. to advancement; opp. continuare, pergere, &c. Dôd.).—initium facere cs rei.—aggredi qd, or ad qd faciendum (to *b.* or sei to, to athg). *To b. a status*, signum in-tituere: *eccepiase* (followed by an inf.).—he began the slaughter with me, cædis initium fecit a me.—*to b. again*, cs rei telam retexere. *Before pass. inf.* the perf. of eccepiase is ceptus e-t, or ceptum est: we are beginning to be consulted, consuli cepti sumus: they *b. throwing the vessels*, vasa consilii cepta sunt.—*to b. a speech*, initium dicendi facere; exordiri dicere; aggredi ad dicendum: *to b. a lawsuit*, litem intendere ci; a quarrel or action, causam jurgii inferre.—INTR.—incipere (of persons and things).—initium facere, with aby or athg (i. e. to take him or it first), a go or a qâ re.—let my speech end where it began, unde est orsa, in eo terminetur oratio: the new year *b.'s* with sharp frosts, frigidior novus incipit annus (O. Fast. 1, 149).—the name *b.'s* with a C., cept est principium nomini (Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 70).—one division of the Gauls *b.'s* at the Rhone, Gallorum una pars a Rhodano incipit: the country of the Belgæ begins at the extremity of Gaul, Belgæ ab extremis Galliæ finibus oriuntur. *The ridge b.'s* at the sea, jugum montis a mari surgit. *To be in an incipient state*; mly trans. by inchoative verbs in scere: it *b.'s* to grow light, luescit; dilucescit; illucescit: it *b.'s* to be warm, calescit. *IDIOOMATIC uses*: why don't you *b.*? quid stas? quid stat!—the battle *b.'s*, prælium committitur; hostes acie concurrunt. *Nerer*, &c., since the world began, nunquam, &c., post homines natos, post hominum memoriam (not post initium or ab initio mundi).—*to b. well* and end badly, bonis initiis ordiri, tristes exitus habere (of events). *To b'gen* may st be trans. by primum: *to b. by telling one's name*, nomen primum memorare.

BEGINNER, auctor (the *b.*, or person with whom the plan or idea originated).—instimulator; concitator; instimulator et concitator (the *b.*, or first mover, e. g. of a mutiny, &c.). [See AUTHOR.] He who is learn-

ing the rudiments of athg, elementarius (espely in writing and reading. Sen. Ep. 36, 4)—tiro; rudis; tiro ac rudis in qâ re (unexercised in athg). A b. in any service is novicius (applied by the ancients to a new slave)—to be a b., prima elementa discere; primis elementis vel literis imbui: to be still a b., in tirocinio habere: to be something more than a b., paulum aliquid ultra primas literas progressum esse.

BEGINNING, initium (the point from which athg begins: *as that*), principium (the b., as that part of the whole which stands before the other parts in things, and goes before them in actions: *opp. extremum*)—primordium (the b. as the primal source and origin of athg)—orsus; exorsus; inceptio (have an active meaning)—tirocinium (the first attempt or experiment)—lumen for 'beginning' (e.g. belli) is to be avoided as a poetical expression.—'Beginning' is often rendered by primus, a, um; e.g. prima epistolae verba, the b. of a letter (Sen. Ep. 15, 1).—the b. of a disturbance, primus tumultus (Livy. 1. 6).—the b. of a speech, prima orationis verba; exordium, proemium (the introduction, never initium).—the b. of an art or science, elementa; rudimenta; incunabula.—the b. of a play, commissio.—at the b. of spring, vere novo, or ineunte vere; initio ver (if it has begun): at the b. of night, primâ nocte; primo vespere: at the b. of day, prima luce: to relate from the b., ab initio inito repetere; altius ordiri et repetere: to relate from b. to end, ordine rem omnem narrare: from b. to end, a carceribus usque ad calcem (PROVERB): the b. of the world, principia or primordia rerum: from the b. of the world, post homines natos; post hominum memoriam (after negation): without b. or end, eternus: to have neither b. nor end, nec principium, nec finem habere: the end suits the b., principia consentiunt exitus: from the b., a principio; in the b., principio.

BEGIRD, to bind round with athg, cingere or succingere qm qâ re; accingere qâ qd.—to b. oneself, cingere se, cingi, or accingi qâ re.

BEGONE, amove te hinc, abi in malam rem: b., *ye profane! procul este profani!*—b. from my sight, accede procul e conspectu meo! facesset hinc! apage te! apage isti!—b. and be hanged! abi in malam rem, or in malam crucem (comic); quin tu abis in malam pestem, malumque cruciatum? (Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 48).

BEGREASE, linere; oblinere; perlinere.—ungere; perungere (with any fat substance).—to b. the paper with athg, illinere qd chartis (H. Sat. 1, 4, 36).

BEGRIME, fuligine oblinere; begrimed, fuligine oblitus.

BEGRUDE, invâdere ci.—to b. a little, subinvâdere ci.—invâdere ci qd; invâdere ci honorem; nullus eiquem invideo honori.

BEGUILE, fraudem or fallaciam ci facere; dolum ci secutari, costringere; decipere; fallere.—he completely beguiled his companions, socios induxit, decept, destituit, omni fraude et perfidia fefellit.—circumvenire.—fraude aut dolo capere; eludere.—ci imponere.—ci faciam fraude.—ci verba dare.—to b. or balk, frustrari.—to b. or lead by the nose, circumducere (comic).—to b. aby of athg, defraudare qm qâ re: to b. aby of his money, qm circumducere or circumvertere argento; qm emungere argento; perfabricare qm (the last two comic expressions): to b. his creditors, fraudare creditores: to attempt to b. aby, fraude qm tentare; fallaciam latendere in qm.—hope beguiled me, spes me fefellit, or destituit, or frustrata est.—to b. time, fallere horas: to b. the long night, spatium fallere noctem (Ovid.).

BEGUILER, fraudator.—homo ad fallendum paratus, or instructus.—circumscripser.—quadruplator (one who by tricks and chicanery seeks to get the property of others into his own power).—veterator; homo totus ex fraude factus (opp. homo sine fuce et fallacia).

BEHALF, usus.—commodum.—in my b., meâ causâ; meam ob causam; propter me (in b. or on account of me).—meo nomine (in my b. or person).—meis verbis (in my b. or in my name: e.g. solute him in my name, where meo nomine would not be Latin).—pro me (in my b. or stead; in b. of aly or aby, cs causâ or statâ; in thy b., tuâ causâ).

BEHAVE, se gerere (with adv.).—to b. with propriety, honeste se gerere: to b. aby, gerere or agere qm; agere pro qd (i. e. to b. as or represent aby: se agere or gerere qm. and se agere pro qd are incorrect; but se gerere pro qd is correct, as, se pro cive gerere, to act as a citizen. C. Arch. 5).—to b. towards aby suitably to his rank, dignitatâ cs convenire: to b. liberally towards aby, qm liberaliter habere: to b. harshly towards aby, qm aspre tractare.—~~With~~ With se gerere an adv. should be used, not an adj.—not se modestum, immo-

destum, urbanum, &c., gerere, but modeste, immodeste, urbane, &c., se gerere. To b. in a matter, se gerere in re: to b. foolishly in a matter, præpostere agere rem. It is characteristic of a great man to b. himself in so high an office in such a manner, as &c., permagni hominis est, sic se adhibere in tantâ potestate, ut &c.—|| WELL-BEHAVED, bene moratu (morally).—modestus (showing moderation and good breeding).—ill-behaved, rudis, incivis.

BEHAVIOUR, vivendi ratio, or from context, ratio alone.—mores. Good b., morum probitas: bad b., mali mores; morum perveritas; improbitas: what sort of b. is that? quid istic mos est? The young woman's b. is somewhat or too tight, Ingenium liberius quam virginem decet (L.).—b. towards aby, *ratio quâ quis utitur adversus qm.—good b., boni mores, vita bene morata; urbanitas, humanitas.—unassuming, modest b., modestia.—unbecoming, improper b., impudentia.—obliging b., liberalitas; officium.—attentive b., observantia.—proud, insolent, haughty b., superbia, insolentia.—to be bound to one's good b., ad bene se gerendi modum obligari.—to be on one's b. to any one, observare qm. || Air, bearing, habitus, gestus.—a noble b., ad dignitatem apposita forma et species: in the motion of the body, dignitas motus.—|| Elegance, gracefulness, decor, decorum, decentia; urbanitas, politior humanitas; elegantia.

BEHEAD. To b. aby, caput cs præcidere (with the sword, it would be wrong to say caput cervicibus abscidere, unless the person is first strangled. C. Phil. 11. 2. cervicibus fractis caput abscidi).—accuri ferire, or percutere (with the axe, as the instrument used by the executioner).—decollare (as a general term. Post-Aug. Sen. and Suet., and even then rejected from the more elevated style).

BEHEADING. See DECOLLATION.

BEHEST. See COMMAND.

BEHIND, adv. prep. and adj., pone, post (opp. ante).—post tergum (b. the back: opp. ante pectus)—a tergo (from b. to opp. adversus, or a latere. See Sall. 1. Ep. de Ord. Rep. 3, 2. neque adversus, neque a tergo, aut latribus tutus est).—to look b., oculos retorqueere: to kick out b., recalcitrare (*H. Sat. 2, 1, 20), or calces remittere.—b. the house, (in) aversâ parte domûs; in postico; (in) posticâ parte aedium; (in) posticâ domo (in the building or wing that is b.): the garden was b. the house, h. r. ut erat postica aedium partibus.—to attack aby fm b., qm aversum or a tergo aggredi, invadere.—to reccease a wound b. the ear, secundum aurem vulnus accipere (see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 7, 3, extr.).—to leave a person b., post se relinquere; præcurrere: to leave aby far b., qm procul a se relinquere.—b. aby's back (= in aby's absence, or without aby's knowledge), post tergum; clam qd or inacio qd.—b. the mountain, ad terga montis.—a man died and left three daughters b. him, quidam decedens tres filias reliquit: to leave debts b. one, æs alienum relinquere.—|| Behind, out of sight, behind the curtain, obscurus, obscurior, reconditus, in recondito.—there is some evil b., qd mali subest.—to be b. 1. e. left, remaining, reliquum esse, reliqui, restare, superesse.—|| I desire to hear all that is b., reliqua cupio scire omnia.—what remains now b.? quid nunc porro?—is there any more mischief yet b.? numquid est aliud mali reliquum?—there is one work yet b., unus superest labor.

BEHINDHAND, to be b. with aby, a qd superari: I will not be b., non posteriores (partes) feram (see Ruhnkt. Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 26): to be b. in learning, parum proficere, or procedere in literis: in money-matters, reliquari (to be in arrears. Pandect.).—attritus esse facultatibus; in rei familiaris angustias esse (to be in embarrassed circumstances).—nisi to be b. in a thing, in qâ re progressus facere.

BEHOLD, aspiciere qm or qd.—oculos in qd conijcere or convertere (to cast eyes on).—spectare; aspicere (with attention). See TO SEE, GAZE, LOOK AT.

BEHOLD, interj. ecce (points at something as appearing suddenly and unexpectedly)—en (points at something as not observed, from prejudice aversion, or some such feeling. Both usually with the nom., and only ecce (in comedy) with accus., of a pronoun.—ecce ecce, ecce me, ecce me, ecce the c. n. tranced forms of ecce illum, ecce illum, ecce illos).—b., or there is, your letter, ecce litteræ tue: b. here I am, ecce me: b., there he is, ecce ades: b., there is the very man I was looking for, ecce quem querebam: b., that is the reason, en causa: b., that is it that makes the others believe, en ceteri arbitrentur.

BEHOLDEN. To be b. to aby, ci obnoxium esse; cs beneficiis obligatum esse: to be much b. to aby, ri-

multum, or multa beneficia, debere: *I shall be exceedingly b. to you, gratissimum mihi facies; hoc mihi gratus facere nihil potes.*

BEHOOP, usus: commodum.

BEHOVE, decere qm.—*it b's, decet or convenit (followed by an acc. and an inf.).—oportet (followed also by an acc. and an inf. is used when moral obligation is implied).*

BEING, *Existence. The Latins express this notion by the verb esse: e. g. he denies the b. of the gods, nullos esse deos putat; deos esse negat: he asserts the b. of the gods, deos esse dicit: he utterly rejects the b. of a god, deum ex rerum natura tollit: to fulfil the purpose of one's b., *lezi, quā nati sumus, respondere or satisfacere.—*BEING, *partic. See BE.* [*I b. p. essent, me præsente (not in m.ā præsentiā); coram me.*]

BELABOUR, pulsare (to beat soundly)—*verberibus cædere (to beat thoroughly).—verberibus castigare (to punish either punitively or with a cudgel).—verberibus or flagris implere; male mulcare; verberibus subigere or irigare; verberibus mulcare (all comic expressions).*

BELATED. *See BEMOURED.*

BELAY. *See BESSE.*

BELCH, v. ruciare (to cause to b., ructus gignere, o. novère, or facere, or cière).

BELCH, s. ructus; stomachi redundatio.

BELDAM, anicula; vetula (old woman).—*maga; mælefica (witch).*

BELEAGUER, obsidère; circum sedere; obsidi-onem (urbis) inferre; in obsidione habere or tenere; obsidione claudere, premere. operibus cingere; operibus claudere, omnique commœtu privare (all answering to the Greek περιπολεῖσθαι, to blockade).—*oppugnare; oppugnatione premere; opera (urbis) ad-movère (answering to the Greek πολιορκεῖν, προβαλ-λεῖν, to storm).—to b. on all sides, coronā cingere, circumdare; coronā (mœnia) aggredi; circumvallare (to surround with a line of circumvallation).*

BELFRY, *tribulum compages, in quā campāna pendet.

BELIE, counterfeit, imitari, imitando exprimere or effingere; mentiri (poet.).—*Give the lie to, mendacii coarguere. —* Misrepresent, depravare remi narrando.—*Calumniate, criminali, de famā or existimatione cs detraliare.*

BELIEF, fides (assured b.): opinio (opinion, view): persuasio (firm conviction).—*Creed, formula Christiana. lex Christiana (the latter Amnian., of a Christian's 'rule of faith'). An article of the b., *caput doctrine sacre (caput or articulus fidei barb.). locus doctrine sacre. The universal b. about a thing, omnium opinio de re. A b. that poison had been administered by some one, persuasio veneni ab eo accepti. According to my b., ut ego existimo; meā quidā opinione; ut mihi quidē videtur. The common b. that &c., vulgata opinio, quā creditur, &c. Easy of b., credulus. Hard of b., incredulus. Past b., incredibilis; incredibile quantum, supra quam credibile est. Worthy of b., fide dignus, fidus, certus, bonus, locuples, luculentus; credibilis; probablis: unworthy of b., levius nec satis fidus (e. g. auctor).—*In an ecclesiastical sense, fides (b., faith): doctrina, formula, lex (objectively, doctrine, profession, law), lex Christiana (Amnian.): religio (religion, g-n.: as, religio Christiana. Eutrop. Arnob.).—*BEIE, *after Muræus, advises the retention of fides Christiana as t. i.—To fight for his b., pro religionibus suis pugnare (defend it with the sword); pro religionibus suis bellum (or -a) suscipere. B. in (the existence of) a God, opinio Dei: nobody shall drive me from my b. in the immortality of the soul, nemo me de immortalitate depellet (C.): the common b., that &c., vulgata opinio quā creditur, &c. (L. 40, 29): to have or hold a wrong b. on any subject, non recte credere de re (C.): not to deserve any b. (of a thing), fidem or nullam fidem habere.**

BELIEVE, credere (denotes belief as grounded on testimony).—*putare (to b., as one who casts up the reasons for and aqst.—often of one who does not see the errors of his calculations: 'imagine').—arbitrari (prop. to pronounce an opinion as an arbiter: often of forming the most prob. opinion one can from uncertain data).—videri (of what seems to be true at first sight, or as far as one's means of examining and judging extend.—the contr. is, mihi videtur qd or qd, or videor with inf.: I b. you speak the truth, videris vera loqui: I b. that I see you, to vidēre videor).—opinari (to be of opinion, to imagine: of conjectural belief founded on what seem probable grounds).—animus or in animum inducere (to arrive at the notion: to persuade oneself: with inf., he b's that he may, inducit animum sibi licere C.).—*

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rerit (to hold althg as one's private opinion, formed on reasonable grounds, &c.—according to C. de Or. 3, 38, 153, a rather poetical word, wch however may, if used judiciously, give spirit and a somewhat antique colouring to a discourse: hence he uses it himself not uncommonly, esply in his philosophical works. The principal forms that occur are the pres. and imp. indic.).—*existimare. ducere (to estimate; to hold an opinion after passing judgement on the worth of its grounds, &c.—estimare is not used in this sense).—censere (to pronounce judgement with the authority of a censor, or of a senator giving his vote: thence to hold althg to be good and profitable; and also to hold an opinion deliberately).—autumare (in the sense of 'believing', 'holding an opinion: n' is not without authority (e. g. Pacov. in Non. 237, 2. H. Sat. 2, 3, 45, where it is censet), but does not belong to the prose of gold. age)—to b. easily, facile adduci (not induci) ad credendum; facie ad credendum impelli.—to b. althg (habitually and foolishly), ci rei servire: e. g. to b. uncertain rumours, incertis rumoribus servire (Cæs.). I firmly b., (mihi) persuasum or persuasissimum est. hoc or illud mihi certe persuadeo, or persuasi. persuasum habere (all = I am convinced, with acc. and inf.).—*per persuasum habeo is much less common than mihi persuasum est, or mihi persuasi.—With mihi persuasum only a pron. can stand as the obj.: hoc mihi persuasi. With persuasum habere the dat. of the pron. is extremely rare, the only passage being, sibi persuasum habebant (Cæs. B. G. 3, 2, end). Hence aroid mihi persuasum habeo).—*To make aby b. althg, ci qd or de qre probare (C. ci qd credibile facere is N. L., though credible qd facere is right. Krebs).—*To make aby b. that &c., persuadere ci or hoc persuadeere ci, with acc. and inf.—I shall not be made, led, induced, or persuaded to b. this, hoc quidem non adducor, ut credam; non facile adducor (not inducar) ad credendum: I am not persuaded to b. that &c., non adducor or adducar (with acc. and inf. without any verb of believing: e. g. C. Div. 1, 13, 35, nec adducor aut in exitis totam Etruriam delirare, &c.; Orell. but many MSS. read adducar ut rear, &c.).—to make the people b., opinionem populo afferre (C.).—I can hardly be induced to b., illic induci vix possum, ut &c. They tried to make the people b. that Pompey wished, &c., in eam opinionem rem adducebant, ut Pompejus cupere videretur.—I cannot but b. that, non possum in animū inducere. quin &c. (L.). I am more inclined to b., magis ut arbitrer (with acc. and inf.) inclinat animus (s. L. 7, 9).—Not to b. aby or althg, ci or ci rei fidem abrogare or derogare.—To believe in althg, qd esse arbitrari or credere (i. e. in its existence: for diff. between arb. and cred. see above: to b. in a God, or in the existence of a God, Deum esse credere; vim et naturam esse divinam arbitrari: also Deum or Deos credere (Sen. Ep. 95), Deum or Deos putare (C. Div. 1, 46, 104). Hence, 'I believe in one God,' not credo in unum Deum, but credo unum Deum)—credere de re (e. g. men are but too ready to b. in the existence of hatred, facilis de odio creditur. Tac. Hist. 1, 34).—comprobare qd (to give one's assent to an article of belief: e. g. to b. in the influence of the gods, numen deorum comprobare).—to b. in ghosts, &c. umbris (not spectris) credere: *homines umbris inquietari credere.**

—*To believe (= put faith in) a thing or person, ci rei or ci credere: ci or ci rei fidem habere, tribuere. ci rei (never ci) fidem adjungere (not fidem dare or adhibere): e. g. to b. in dreams (i. e. in their coming true), somniis credere or fidem adjungere.—*BEIEVE ME (inserted parenthetically), quod mihi credas velim, mihi crede or crede mihi (ἐμοὶ πισθὺν καὶ πισθὺν μοι. mihi crede more common. but crede mihi not uncommon in C. when the emphasis is rather on believe than on me).—*I BELIEVE (inserted parenthetically), credo. opinor (credo, like εἰς ἑκεν, implies irony, in absurd or self-evident propositions: puto inserted without a dependent word or clause is Class. but rare. Krebs).—*As I b., meā quidē opinione. ut ego existimo.—*ut mihi visus sum.—quomodo mihi persuadeo (as I persuade or flatter myself: parenthetically, C. Rosc. Am. 2, 6, end).—*I believe it (as form of assent), credo (Ter. And. 5, 4, 43).—*b. assuredly that &c., hoc velim tibi penitus persuadeas, or persuadeas hoc tibi vere (with acc. and inf.).—*To be a believer (i. e. in Christ), Christum or veram Christi doctrinam sequi; Christianæ legis audiosum esse (Amnian. 23, 10).—*More than any one will b., supra quam culpam credibile est. It is not to be b., credibile non est, incredibile est, fidem excedit, a fide abhorret. Who can b. it? quis credat? incredibile est.—*To make believe, cause the belief, opinionem cs rei præbere:

assume, put on, simulare, assimilare; that he is learned, simulate se doctum esse, simulare doctrinam; that he is sick, simulare ægrum, assimilare se ægrum: I will make b. that I go out, simulabo, assimilabo, quasi exeam.—|| To **BE BELIEVED**: a) *absol. credi (impers. with dat. of person. Any is believed, ci creditur).*—ci fides habetur (both of persons).—q*a* res fidem habet: ci rei fides habetur, tribuitur, adjungitur. *The dreams of madmen must not be believed (fidei), insanorum visio non est fides habenda (C.).* *Altho is believed by nobody, ci rei abrogatur fides. To cause altho to be believed, ci rei fidem facere, asserere, or addere: to prevent altho from being believed, ci rei fidem abrogare. b) with following inf.: credi. I am believed, credor (qd fecisse, &c.).* *also with inf. omitted: e. g. origo animi cœlestis creditur (Q.1. 622).* For 'it is believed', the personal construction should be used, the impersonal being very rare: hence, 'it is believed that aby committed suicide,' not *creditur qm voluntariâ morte interiisse, but creditur qd, &c.*

BELIEVER, qui ci rei credit or fidem habet (g. t.).—qui c*o* doctrinam sequitur (in matters of religion).—qui veram Christi doctrinam sequitur (Christian). *The b.'s (Christians), veram Christi doctrinam sequentes, Christianæ legis studiosi.*

BELIKE, haud scio an, nescio an (subj.), quantum opinione auguror, ut opinor, ut mea fert opinio, credo, fortasse.

BELL, campana (a large b. suspended, e. g. church-b.: the word and the thing were both invented by the Christians).—tintinnabulum (ædian, suspended at the door to summon the servants, &c. See picture in Dict. of Antiqu. p. 972. *There were also such b.'s in the baths to give notice when they were open, &c. Nola is a very b.-filled word. See Dict.).*—Often *may serve: e. g. the b. rings for the bath, sonat æs thermarum (Mart. 13. 163): the b. is ringing for church, æsonat æs sacrum.* *The door-b. rang (= there is somebody at the door), pulsantur fores (i. e. some one knocks).*—tintinnabulum sonat (according to our custom). *To ring the b. (at the door), pulsare fores (according to the ancient custom): agitare tintinnabulum forum (according to our custom).* *B. founder, campanarum fusor. B.-metal, æs campanarum. B. ringer, agitator campanæ (campanulæ): quies agit. B.-fashioned, in formam campanæ deductus. B.-flower, campanula. B.-wether, vertex d*u* gregis.*—To bear the b., palmam ferre.

BELLE, puella or mulier pulchra, formosa.

BELLES LETTRES, liberales doctrine atque ingenium (not literæ humaniores).

BELLIGERENT, bellans, bellum gerens.

BELLOW, mugire, mugitus edere. *A bellowing, mugitus.*

BELLOWS, follis. *A smith's b., follis fabrilis.*

BELLY, venter (the cavity that contains the stomach and intestines: also used of the stomach. It refers principally to the stomach as viewed externally: hence, the b. of a cask is doli venter externally, doli uterus internally).—ventriculus (stomach: ventriculus qui receptaculum cibi est. Cels.).—abdomen (the prominent part covering the b., 'paunch'). Hence the best word when b. is used to imply gluttony: e. g. to be the slave of one's b., or to make one's b. one's god, abdomini natum esse; but also venter deditum esse or operam dare)—alvus (the lower cavity of the b., where the nutritive particles of the food are separated from the excrements, and the chief channel through which the latter are conveyed away).—atomachus (the opening of the stomach, and the stomach itself as the cause of digestion by its warmth).—uterus (womb).—panices, pl. (præ-cæus. Plaut. 'paunch' of a 'poi-bell', in a deprecating sense).—alveus (huld of a ship).—A pit-b., venter promissus or projectus. *A big b., venter obesus, ventris obesus. Big-bellied, ventriosus, or ventruosus, or ventrosus. B.-pains, b.-ache, tormina; strophus: roetus dolor: colon (c.-lic pains, colic): to be suffering from the b.-ache, torminibus or ex intestinis laborare: torminibus affectum esse: that has such, colicus. Apt to have the b.-ache, torminosus. A b.-band, cingulum: ringula, pl. (for horses, &c.). B.-limber, cibaria. A b.-god, abdomini suo natum, ventri deditus, ganeo, heus, homo profundæ gulæ, Epicuri de grege porcus. A b.-full, satietas. B.-bound, alvo durâ or astrictâ. B.-picked, fame enectus, confectus. B.-warm, lumbrices. I The b. of a wall, muri venter. Big-bellied, laevo utero (of a cask, ship, &c.).—ampliaceus (like a bottle).*

BELLY, v. prominere, turgere, tumere; tumescere, extumescere; impleri vento.

BELMAN, præco.

BELONG to (be the property of). esse c*o*, q*a* possidet q*d*. *This book b.'s to me, hic liber est meus. To whom b. these sheep? eujum pecus?—to Melibœus, est Melibœi.*—|| To be the part or business of, esse c*o*. *It b.'s to me to do this, meum est hoc facere. That b.'s not to my office, non est mei munus.* *To b. to another judge, ad alium iudicem pertinere.*—|| To be due, ci deberi; ci tribuendum esse.—|| To appertain to, relate to, pertinere ad q*d*: spectare ad q*d*: referri, referendum esse ad q*d*: be under the dominion of, c*a* juris esse, in c*a* ditione esse, sub imperio c*a* esse: be one of, esse ex: to a happy life, ad beate vivendum pertinere: to any one's race, ortum esse ex c*a* stirpe.—*He b.'s among my friends, est ex meis domesticis. To what party do y u b.? cujus partis estis?—To belong (have its place).—These vessels b. in the kitchen, hæc vasa locum suum habent in culinâ. This b.'s elsewhere (to say, &c.), hoc non hujus loci est: hoc alienum, hoc se junctum est a te proposita.*

BELOVED, dilectus, amatus, carus, gratus.

BELOW, prep. sub, subter, infra.—*B. the moon all is mortal, infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale. He reclined b. Eutrapelus, infra Eutrapelum acquiebat. I rank o*u* merit, infra. To be b. one, infra q*u* esse, inferiori esse q*u*, ci cedere: in a thing, q*a* re ab q*u* vinci. It is b. one's dignity, est infra c*a* dignitatem: the majesty of a prince, inferiori majestate principis est.—|| Less in quantity and value, intra; minor (with abl.).*

BELOW, adv. infra; subter.—Respecting this, see b.

(in a book), de hac re videatur infra. Further b. (lower down), inferius; inferior. To be situated on the river further b., ad inferiori fluminis partem situm esse. They cross over b., infra or inferiore parte trajiciunt. From b., ab inferiore parte; ab imo; ex inferiori loco (e. g. dicere).—|| In the lower world, apud inferos.—the world b., inferi, loca inferna.—|| Here below, his in terra; hac in vitâ.

BELT, cingulum. zona (girdle: the latter a Gk term, used of the zona virginalls, removed on the day of marriage, and z. mulieris, epy of Grecian ladies: of men only as used to hold money instead of a purse. cingulum is also used as the substitute for a purse; and both as 'zone' in the astronome and geograph. sense).—ceustus (any tie, accord. to Varro, epy the girdle of Venus).—|| For a sword, balteus.

BEMIRE, inquinare cæno or luto.

BEMOAN, deplorare, desilire.

BENCH, scamnum, scabellum (little b.): sedes, sedile (sent, generally): subsellium (at the theatre or the courts): transtrum (of rowers: cingit in pl.).—|| Table or stand of an artisan, mensa.—A butcher's b., laniena.—|| The b. of judges, consessus.

BEND, v. flectere. inflectere; curvare, incurvare.—To b. downwards, deflectere: upwards, sursum flectere: inwards, inflectere: backwards, reflectere or retroflectere, recurvare: sideways, obliquare.—Bent, bending, inflexus, incurvus; backwards, recurvatus, rcurvus. To b. a bow, arcum intendere, contendere: to b. the knee, see KNEE.—Easy to b., flexibilis.—INTA, to b., flecti, se flectere, inflecti; curvari, incurvari, incurvescere.—|| Move, affect, flectere, movere; animos hominum oratione flectere or movere.—|| Depress, break, frangere, deprime, debilitare; affligere. J*x*, affligere et debilitare. Pain does not b. the mind of a brave man, viri non est debilitari dolore, frangere, occumbere: to b. aby's pride, c*a* superbiâ retundere (Phædr.).—|| Direct any whither, dirigere (ad q*d*), convertere (in q*d*). All eyes are bent on you, omium oculi in te sunt coniecti.—|| Apply: the mind, the thoughts, &c., to altho, animum ad q*d* attendere, applicare, applicare; cogitationes in q*d* intendere, omni cogitatione ferri ad q*d*. Bent, intent, attentus, intentus; resolutely, obstinatus.—INTA, to b. to aby, submittere se ei, supplicem esse ei. Old age bending to the grave, ætas grandior et declinata. Their hope bending neither way, neutro inclinata spes.

BENDING, curvamen (prob. first used by O. 'bend' as an abiding state).—curvitas (Macrob.).—aduncitas (curvature: the latter epy of what is bent inwards: e. g. of a beak, rostri).—curvatura (Petr. Plin.).—flexura (Lucr. Suet.).—bending with r*f*. to other motions in space).—flexus (winding, turning: pons—in quo est flexus ad iter Arpinas, C.).—anfractus (a break in the continuity of any thing's direction: e. g. of a horn, the course of the sun, &c., but epy of a road: hence fm context anfr. only for a 'turn in the road').

BENDING (the act), flexio, inflexio, curvatio, incurvatio.

BENEATH. See BELOW. 'To think altho b.

one, qd infra se positum arbitrari; qd infra se esse iudicare. Jm. qd despicere atque infra se positum arbitrari (to despise it as *b. one's* notice). To think *ath b. abg*, qd infra se officium existimare (Q.; to think it too low to be his duty). Thinking it *b. them* to *gc.* inferius maiestate sua rati si (e. g. lamentaretur). To do nothing that is *b. one*, nihil, quod ipso sit indignum, committere. *Athg seems b. me*, qd infra dignitatem meam positum videtur.

BENEDICTION, bona omnia; sollemnes preces.

BENEFACATION, beneficium.

BENEFACITOR, homo beneficus: of any one, qui beneficia in qm confert or contulit, qui beneficiis (or -o) qm affecit, auxilii, ornati.

BENEFICE, *beneficium (not prae-benda). — *A benefited man*, *beneficiarius.

BENEFICENCE, beneficentia, liberalitas, benignitas. **SYN.** in **BENEFICENT**.

BENEFICENT, beneficus (b.; fond of doing good to others: qui alterius causâ benigne facit. C.). — *liberalis* (giving largely *fm* a generous disposition). — *benignus* (kind *fm* goodness of heart; liberal).

BENEFICIAL, utilis, efficax, saluarius, saluber. — To be *b.*, utilem esse, usui esse, esse ex usu cs. esse ex re or in rem cs (of a thing): ci prodesse (of persons and things). — *conducere* ci.

BENEFICIALLY, utiliter, salubriter, commode, bene.

BENEFIT, beneficium. — *To confer a b. on one*, beneficium ei dare, tribuere, in qm confere or deferre: beneficio qm afficere; benefacere ci. *Your b's to me*, tua in me officia; tua erga me merita. *As a b.*, pro beneficio; in beneficii loco. — *Use, advantage*, utilitas, usus; commodum, emolumentum.

BENEFIT, v. **T.A.** conducere, iuvare, adjuvare; utilem esse, ex usu esse, usui esse, prodesse, saluti esse. — **INTR.** to *b* by a thing, in rem suam convertere qd, fructum capere ex re.

BENEVOLENCE, caritas generis humani, humanitas, benignitas, beneficentia.

BENEVOLENT, benevolus (ci), humanus, benignus, liberalis, beneficus. In *a b. manner*, benevole (not benevolentius, benevolentissime). — *benigne*.

BENIGHT, *Darken*, obscurare; tenebras offundere, obducere; noctem offundere. — *Benighted* (overtaken by night), nocte oppressus.

BENIGN, benignus, humanus, liberalis, amicus, beneficus.

BENIGNITY, benignitas, liberalitas, humanitas, beneficentia **SYN.** in **BENEFICENT**.

BENIGNLY, benigne, humane, humaniter, liberaliter.

BENT, s. See **BEND**, s. — *Side of a hill*, declivitas (downward slope), acclivitas (upward slope). — *Strain (of the powers)*, contentio. — *Inclination, will, inclinatio* animi or voluntatis, voluntas, animus, studium, impetus animi; consilium, certum consilium, animus certus. — *Turn, make, way*, conformatio, forma; natura, ingenium; modus, ratio, consuetudo.

BENUMB, torpore afferre ci rei, torpore hebetare qd; obstupefacere. *Benumbed*, rigidus, rigens; torpidus, obstupefactus. To be *benumbed*, rigidum esse, rigere, torpere, torpidum esse; stupere: to become so, rigescere, obrigescere, torpescere, obtorpescere, stupescere, obstupescere. *The hand is benumbed*, manus ob torpuit. *My eyes were benumbed*, torpuerant genae dolore. To become *benumbed with fear*, prae metu obtorpescere.

BEQUEATH, legare: a legacy to one, ci legatum scribere: the greatest part of his property to one, qm heredem ex ase instituit: his whole property, qm heredem omnibus bonis instituit. — *He who bequeaths*, legator. To whom something is bequeathed, legatarius.

BEQUEST, legatum.

BEREAVE, privare qm qd re; spoliare (and more strongly despoliare, expoliare) qm or qd, or qm re; eripere ci qd; detrudere ci qd or (more rarely) qd de qd: orlare qm qd re (of something dear; of children, so also of hope, &c.): multare qm re (as a punishment). — *Bereft*, orbis, orbatus, &c.: of his children, liberis orbatus: of understanding, mente captus: of hope, spe orbatus: wholly, spe dejectus.

BEREAVEMENT, } privatio, spoliatio, orbatio.

BEREAVING, }

BERGAMOT (pear), pirum Palernum.

BERRY, bacca, baccula (little b.): acinus (of those which grow in clusters). — *Bay b.*, bacca lauri. *Blackb.*, morum rubi, rubum. *Bilberry plant*, vaccinium myrtillus (Linn.): the *b.*, bacca myrtilli. *Bearing b's*, baccaus, baccalis.

BERYL, beryllus: chrysoberyllus (goldem b.).

BESEECH, implorare, obsecrare, obtestari, exposcere, supplicare, orare.

BESËT, decere qm, convenire ci. See **BECOME**.

BESËT, obsidere, circum sedere, obsidionem (urbis) inferre, operibus cingere, oppugnare, oppugnatione premere, circumvenire. — *Harass, vex, vexare, agitare, exagitare*. To *b. with entreaties*, precibus fatigare; *with letters, inquiries*, obtundere literis, rogando. — *Embarrass*, in angustias pellere or compellere; urgere, premere; includere (esp. in a debate). — *To be hard b.*, in angustias adductum esse, in angustia esse or versari. *Very hard b.*, ad extremum redactus. In ultimum discrimen adductus (ad incitatus redactus, an old expr. of common life in *Plaut.*, brought again into use by late writers).

BESHREW, execrari qm or in qm, male precari ci. *B. me*, dii me perdat.

BESIDE, } prep. (nigh to, by the side of), juxta.

BESIDES, } prop. propter, secundum, praeter; ad latus cs. To sit *b.*, in, ad ca latus sedere. To walk *b. one*, a latere ca incedere. To recline *b. one*, ci accubare. Two sons lying *b. their father*, duo filii propter patrem cubantes. The princes stood *b. the king*, principes adstantem regi. To build *b. the river*, secundum flumen edificare. — *Except*, praeter (in neg. sent.: in affirm. = besides this). — *extra*. — *nisi*, praeterquam. (See **EXCEPT**.) Nobody thinks so *b. myself*, hoc nemini praeter me videtur. — *Not according to, from, ab*. *B. the purpose*, ab re. This is *b. the subject*, hoc nihil ad rem. — *To be b. himself*, sui or mentis non competentem esse, non competentem esse animo (e. g. praegaudia, for joy); non apud se esse, mente captum esse.

BESIDE, } adv. praeterea, ad hoc, ad hæc, secundum.

BESIDES, } dum ea, accedit, accedit quod, hac accedit quod, insuper, ultra, porro. — *B. that*, praeterquam quod, super quam quod. There were many things *b. which* &c., multa erant praeter hæc, quæ &c. *Except the captain and a few b.*, extra ducent paucosque praeterea. And then *b.*, the dovery is lost, tum praeterea, dos perit. And *b.*, my wife would hear of it, atque id porro uxor mea resciret. *B. being old*, he was also blind, ad senectutem accedebat etiam, ut caecus esset. *B.*, I love my father, a credit quod patrem amo.

BESIEGE, obsidere (lay siege to), obsidionem (urbis) inferre, operibus cingere: hold in blockade, obsidere, in obsidione habere or tenere. The besieged, obsessi, circumessi, obsidione pressi.

BESIEGER, obsessor, obsidens (one who blockades); oppugnator (who attacks, storms a city).

BESMEAR, linere, oblinere, perlungere, ungere, perungere. — *Greasy* linere, to cover with a sticky, adhesive substance: ungere, to cover, &c. with a greasy, oily substance.

BESOM, scopæ.

BESOT, infatuare, occaecare. — *Besotted*, fatuus, vecors, socors; amens, demens.

BESPATTER, aspergere qd re, or aspergere qd ci. — *Bespattered with mud*, luto aspersus (H.).

BESPEAK, curari or accurari jubere; mandare. — *Forebode*, portendere. — *Indicate*, indicare, indicio or indicium esse, significare.

BESPEW, conspovere.

BESPIE, conspovere, conspaturare.

BESPREAD, spargere, conspergere; sternere, consternere.

BESPRINKLE, spargere, conspergere.

BEST, optimus (gen.); pulcherrimus (Aest): iucundissimus, suavissimus (most agreeable); laetissimus (most joyful); excellentissimus, praestantissimus (most distinguished, most perfect); saluberrimus (most wholesome); commodissimus (most suitable, convenient); utilissimus (most profitable). — *The b. (oi) meal*, flos farine. *The b. of the youth*, flos (ac robur) juventutis. *The b. years (of life)*, flos ætatis, ætas florens. Things are not in the *b. state*, haud laeta est rerum facies. To the *b. of my remembrance*, ut nunc inmaxime memini, ut mea memoria est. To the *b. of my power*, pro viribus; quantum in me altum est, ut potui. What think you is *b. to be done*? quid faciendum censes? They knew not what was *b. to do*, nesciebant, quid praestarent. To do his *b.*, summâ opè anniti; omni opè atque operâ eniti, ut &c.: nihil inexpertum omittente. It is *b. for you to be silent*, optime taceris. To put the *b. construction upon*, in meliorem (mitiorem) partem accipere or interpretari. To make the *b. of every thing*, lucrum undecumque captare, utilitatem in omnibus rebus sectari. My *b. friend*? optime! carissime! At *b.*, summum, ad summum, quum plurimum. — *Best*, adv. optime, &c. *B. of all (chiefly)*, potissime, potis-

num. B. beyond comparison, tam bene, ut nihil supra.

BESTIAL. See **BEASTLY**, **BRUTAL**.

BESTIR *one's self, movere se (of the body); expugnare; omnes nervos intendere. —Not to b. one's self (sit idle), desidem sedere. Not to b. one's self much in a thing, levi brachio agere qd.*

BESTOW (*confer, give*), dare, tribuere, conferre, impetire, donare, dono dare, largiri: *a benefit upon one, beneficium collocare apud qm, ci dare or tribuere, conferre in qm: rich presents on one, munusculum magnis cumulare qm. — Lay out, apply, insumere, impendere, consumere, locare, collocare, conferre: time on something, tempus contere, consumere in re: care, diligere on something, in qd re diligentiam adhibere, industriam locare, studium collocare: time well, tempus bene locare or collocare: money better, pecuniam melius insumere. — Give (a woman) in marriage, collocare in matrimonium, collocare; nuptum dare, locare or collocare. To b. oneself (of a woman), ci nubere l (of a man), qm ducere in matrimonium or ducere. — Place, lay, put away, ponere, reponere, condere: inferre.*

BESTRIDE, cruribus divaricatis super qd stare. — *Step over, transgredi: the threshold, intrare limen. BET. s. sponso (the wages); pignus (the stake). To make a b., sponsonem facere (with one, cum qo). To win a b., sponsonem or sponsonem vincere. To lay any b., quavis pignore certare.*

BET. v. sponsonem facere (cum qo), pignore certare or contendere (cum qo). To b. something, qd in pignus dare. *Say what you will b. me, tu dic, quo pignore mecum certas.*

BETAKE *himself to any place, se conferre qo, petere locum, capessere locum; concedere qo (refire to a place): ire, proficisci qo (go, travel any whither). — to a person, se conferre, accedere ad qm; adire, convenire qm: to the country, rus ire, concedere rus. He betook himself to Argos to dwell there, Argos habitatum concessit. — Fly to, have recourse to, fugere, confugere, perferre, refugere, ad or in locum; se recipere qo (to retreat) to: a person or thing, perferre, confugere, refugere ad qm or qd; es rei perfergi uti. — Apply to, se conferre ad qd, animum ad qd attendere, adicere, applicare; cogitationes ad qd dirigere, ad or in qd intendere.*

BETHINK *himself, reminisci es rei or qd; memoriam rei repetere, revocare; res mihi redit in memoriam: venit mihi in mentem res, rei de re: respiciere, ad se redire, se colligere. To b. himself better, sententiam mutare; a sua sententiâ decedere; poenitet; consilium mutare.*

BETIDE. See **BEFALL**.

BETIMES, mature, tempestive. — *Soon, brevi (tempore), mox, jam jamque. — B. in the morning, bene mane.*

BEFOKEN, indicare, indicium or indicio esse, significare. — *Foretold, portendere, prænuntiare, es rei esse prænuntium.*

BETRAY (*to enemies*), prodere, tradere. — *Leave in the lurch, destituere. — Reveal, discloere, prodere (as, crimen, vultu, consilio, furem); enuntiare (as commissum: to one, ci); deferre qd or de qd re (as an informer: to one, ad qm); proferre (as, secreta animi, consilia). To b. one's self, se prodere. Your voice b's you, te voce noscite, te ex voce cognosco. — To be the mark of, esse (with gen.). It b's a dull brat, id est, est tardi ingenti (with inf.). — To lead away, qm in or ad aliquam rem inducere, illicere, pellicere.*

BETRAYAL, } proditio (act of treachery); delatio
BETRAYING, } (act of an informer).

BETRAYER, proditor.

BETROTH, spondere ci aliquam, despondere ci aliquam (despondere is used also of the father of the man). *Terrel. And. l. 1, 75) To b. one's self, sponsalia facere: to a woman, despondere sibi aliquam. To be betrothed to a man, ci desponderi. She was already betrothed to the youth, jam destinata erat juveni. A man betrothed, desponsus (desponsatus is Post-class. in Sect. and rare), sponsus. (A woman) betrothed to a man, sponsa, desponsa ci. The parties betrothed, sponsi. To whom Lavinia was betrothed, cui Lavinia pacta fuerat. To b. a person to aby, despondere ci qd.*

BETTER (*as to the outward sense*), melior; pulchrior (more beautiful); jucundior, suavior (more agreeable); lætior (more joyful). *B. times, tempora lætiora, lætiora: weather, tempestas lætior, cœlum mitius. In respect of the nature, destination, object, and in the use, of a thing, melior: potior, superior; (75)*

præstantior, præstabiliior; opportunior, commodior, magis idoneus (more suitable, convenient); salubrior (more wholesome); utilior (more useful, profitable). — a b. season, commodius anni tempus: to be b. as a soldier, than as a politician, meliorem esse bello, quam pace: to choose a b. place for his camp, magis idoneum locum castris deligere. To be b. in something than another, vincere, superare, præstare qm qd re. To make b., corrigere (of correcting what is altogether wrong and faulty); emendare (of removing whatever faults altho may have). See TO BETTER. We are b. of, meliore sumus conditione, meliore loco sunt res nostræ. It is b., melius or satius est, præstat. To have a b. opinion of one, æquius, benignius, judicare de qo. — In a moral view, melior, potior, præstabiliior. — To be b., meliorem, præferendum esse; præstare, antecellere. To become b., meliorem fieri, ad bonam frugem se recipere, se colligere, in viam redire. — As to health, &c., melior. — I am b., melius mihi sit; melius me habeo; meliuscule (somewhat) b. mihi est. I am getting b., convalesco (ex morbo); melior fio; sanitatem recipio; ex incommoda valetudine emergo. — The better (the advantage, superiority). The Romans had the b. in the less important battles, parvis præliis Romana res superior erat. To get, have the b., qm vincere, superare; superiorem fieri; superiorem or victorem decedere; superiorem fieri bello (in the war). The patricians had the b. of it, victoria penes patres erat. Anger had the b. of pity, plus ira quam misericordia valebat.

BETTER. *v. melius facere or efficere, corrigere (to correct what is all wrong), emendare (to remove the faults of what is partially wrong). To b. one's ways, mores suos mutare, in viam redire, ad bonam frugem se recipere: his circumstances, amplificare fortunam, augere opes. His circumstances are bettered, ejus res sunt meliore loco. That may be bettered, emendabilis, sanabilis. Past bettering, insanabilis. — Advance, augere, ampliorum facere, ampliare rem (H.).*

BETTER. *adv. melius, &c. Somewhat b., meliuscule. — At a better pace, citius. The thing begins to go on b., res melius ire incipit. To attend b., diligentius attendere. To think b. of one, æquius, benignius judicare de qo. To know b., rectius scire, nosse, intelligere. To get on b., citius progredi (of a person's progress). — res melius ire incipit (of an undertaking).*

BETTERS, superiores loco or dignitate, or superiores.

BETTOR, qui pignore contendit or certat.

BETWEEN, inter. *B. the city and the Tiber, inter urbem ac Tiberim. B. hope and fear, inter spem metumque. — Also by other turns of expression: b. the armies lay a bridge, pons in medio erat. To see all above, beneath, b., omnia supra, infra, media videre. A plain lies b. the city and the river, planities urbem et fluvium dirimit. A space b., intervallum, spatium interjectum; tempus interjectum. The nose set b. the eyes, nausus oculis interjectus. There is a friendship b. you and him, tibi cum illo amicitia est; intercedit illi tecum amicitia: there is a likeness b. us, inter nos similes sumus. Many words passed b. us, multa verba ultro citroque habita sunt. To make a distinction b. two things, duas res discernere. B. ourselves, quod inter nos liceat dicere: this is b. ourselves, hæc te tecum habeto; hoc tibi soli dictum puta.*

BEVERAGE, potus, potio.

BEVIL, slope, obliquitas.

BEVY, grex. — *Compansy, caterva, circulus, grex, globus.*

BEWAIL, *tr.* deplorare, deflere (the former expressing more of passionate sorrow); lamentari (of a long continued wailing: qd also like our 'lament' e. g. as excruciate) — ægere or acerbe ferre, dolere, luctare (grieve for, &c.) — complorare (of several). To b. *aby's* death, deflere, complorare es mortem; de morte ra flere; es morti illacrimari; es mortem cum fletu deplorare: to b. the living as well as the dead, complorare omnes pariter vivos mortuosque: one's own and one's country's calamities, deplorare se patriamque (cf. L. 2, 40): one's misfortune, deplorare de suis incommodis. — *ISTR.* flere, plorare.

BEWARE, cavere (sibi), præcavere. *If you are wise, you will b. of him, si sapias, illum cavebis. To b. that one does not hurt you; to b. of aby, cavere qm. You must b. of him, tibi ab isto cavendum. B. how you believe, cave credas. They b. of something, cavetur qd. B. what you do, vide quid agas. B. of an inquisitive person, percutatorem fugito.*

BEWILDER. See **PERPLEX**.

BEWITCH, fascinare, effascinare (prop. by 'an evil eye', fascinus: then also by words and other means

weh should be expressed, visu, linguâ, voce atque linguâ); incantare (by spells: *first in Appul.*, for incantatio lapilli in *Hor.* has not this meaning). *An eye bewitches my limbs, oculus mihi fascinat agnos.* || *Vio.* capere, rapere, delinire, permulcere: of bewitching beauty (puella, &c.), ejus forma rapit (*oft. Prop.* 2, 26, 44), or "pulschritudine, formâ, venustate insignis.

BEWRAÏ. See BETRAY, SHROW.

BEYOND (with motion in a certain direction), trans; super. To go *b.*, transire, transgredi. || *On the other side*, trans; ultra (*prep. and adv.*). *One that is b.*, qui trans qd est, ulterior. *I was b. sea*, trans mare fui. *B. the rilla is another, ultra hanc villam est alla.* *B. the sea, trans mare, transmarinus.* — || *More than, above, supra*; plus, amplius. *B. ten thousand*, supra decem milia, amplius decem milia. *There is nothing b. wisdom*, sapientiâ nihil præstantius. *To honour any one b. all others*, qm primo loco habere, ponere; qm præter ceteros omnes colere. *B. due measure*, supra modum. *B. what is sufficient*, ultra quam satis est: *is credible*, supra quam credibile est. *To go b. (surpass, excel)*, superare, præstare, anicellere. *Nothing can go b.*, nihil ultra potest, nihil potest supra or supra potest. *Do not aim at what is b. your reach*, ne sutor ultra crepidam. *B. his strength*, supra vires. *To go b. his strength*, vires excedere. *B. all doubt*, sine ullâ dubitatione. *Splendid b. description*, supra quam ut describi possit eximius.

BIAS, momentum. || *Inclination*, inclinatio animi or voluntatis. *A b. towards althg*, inclinatio ingenii, animi, &c., in qd (*oft. Sen.* inclinatio ingeniorum in quædam vitia).

BIAS, v. inclinare se. *To be biased in favour of the Stoics (to incline to their side)*, inclinare se ad Stoicos. *Biased in favour of the Carthaginians*, ad Pœnos inclinatio. *The judge is biased in our favour*, judex inclinatione voluntatis propendit in nos. *To be biased (prejudiced)*, opinione præjudicatâ duci.

BIB. *a.* (for a child's breast), cinetus or fascia pectoralis infântum.

BIB, v. || *To drink*, potare, bibere; sorbillare (*rip*). *Always bibbing, bibax.*

BIBBER, potor, potator.

BIBLE, literæ sanctæ, divinæ; libri divini; arcanae sanctæ religionis literæ (*Lact.*)—biblia, pl. (*modern lat.*).

BIBULOUS, bibulus.

BICKER, minutis præliis inter se pugnare. velitari (*Præ-class.*: nescio quid vos velitati estis inter vos duos *Plant.*). || *Quarrel*, inter se altercarî, rixari, jurgis certare. convicio decertare. || *Quiver*, coruscare, tremere.

BICKERING, proelium leve, levius, parvulum; pugna consursatoria, procuratio.—*brasil*, jurgium, rixa.

BID, || *Invite*, invitare or vocare: *to supper*, invitare or vocare qm (ad cœnam): *to my house*, qm invito domum meam. || *Command, order*, jubere, imperare, præcipere, dicere, mandare. *If you would have done as I bide you*, si meum imperium exsequi voluisses. *You had best do as I b. you*, tu fac ut dixi, si sapias. *Do as he shall b. you*, quod imperabit, facito. *Run and b. the woman come hither*, curre, mulierem arcesce. || *To bid at a sale*, licere, licitari, licitationem facere. *To b. agst one*, qd licente contra liceri. *To b. an as, liceri asse.* *To b. upon, qd liceri.*—*vio.* *To b. fair*, promittere qm or qd; apem facere, dare cs rei; qd sperare jubere, bene de se sperare jubere. || *Proclaim*, pronuntiare. || *Denounce*, denuntiare. *B. defiance to a person*, provocare qm (*challenge*); contumacem esse in qm; ci resistere: *a thing*, contumacem esse adversus qd (*v. g.* imperia parisi); contumaciter spernere (*v. g.* imperia validiorum); contemnere qd (*v. g.* omnia jura humana); obvium ire ci rei, se offerre ci rei (*v. g.* periculis). || *I b. one welcome*, qm salvère jubeo, ci salutem do, benigne qm excipio. *To b. good morning*, saluto, salvère jubeo.

BIDDER, vocator; licitator, licens.

BIDDING, invitatio; jussus, jussum, imperium, imperatum; licitatio; pronuntiatio, &c.

BIER, feretrum; lectica (*for the rich*), sandapila (*for the poor*).

BIESTINGS (*first milk after calving*), colostrum, colostrâ.

BIG, magnus (*without any accessory notion*: opp. parvus)—grandis (*with the accessory notion of strength and grandeur*: opp. exilis, minutus, exiguus, &c.).—amplus (*with the notion of comeliness, making an impressive impression*).—ingens (*unnaturally large, huge*).—immanis (*fearfully large*).—vastus (*so large as to be*

deficient in regularity of form).—*Im.* vastus et immanis. amplus et grandis.—spatiosus (*roomy*).—procerus (*tall, but only of things that grow*). *As b. as, instar (with genit.)*. *The epistle was as b. as a book*, instar voluminis erat epistola. *To be as b. as something else*, complere magnitudinem cs rei. *This gown is too b. for me*, hæc toga major est quam pro corpore meo. *Somewhat b.*, subgrandis. *Very b.*, permagnus, pergrandis: *hugely so*, ingens: *immoderately so*, procerus: *monstrously so*, vastus, immanis. *A b. man*, homo magni corporis, homo grandis, homo procerus. *That has a b. head, nose, caputo, naso*. *Grown b.*, adultus, grandis. *To grow b.*, pubescere.—*Somewhat bigger*, grandiusculus. *Bigger cups*, scyphi capaciore. || *Pregnant*, gravida, prægnans. *Clouds b. with rain*, gravidæ nubes, graves imbre nubes: *the south wind is b. with showers*, notus parturit imbres. *A dry b. with fite*, dies fatalis. || *Full*, plenus, gravis. || *Swollen (as with rage, &c.)*, tumens, tumidus.—|| *Puffed up*, tumidus, tumens, tumidus, turgidus, inflatus. *B. talk*, verborum tumor, oratio inflata, ampullæ; jactatio, reudatio. *B. look*, supercilium grande.

BIGAMY, "bigamia.

BIGHT, of a rope, or a bay, sinus.

BIGNESS, magnitudo, amplitudo, crassitudo.

BIGOT, homo superstitiosus.

BIGOTED, superstitiosus.

BIGOTRY, nimia et superstitiosa religio.

BILBERRY, bacca myrtilli: plant, vaccinum myrtillus.

BILE, bilis. *Full of b.*, biliosus. *A bilious fever*, febris ex bile redundante nata, febris biliosa. || *Sore*, ulcus, furunculus.

BILGE-WATER, sentina.

BILL (of a bird), rostrum. *Little b.*, rostellum.

BILL, v. rostrum consere tuo. || *To bill a and coo (of persons)*, columbatim labra consere labris. *See to Coo*.

BILL, || *A hook*, falx, falx rostrata. || *Battle-axe*, bipennis.

BILL, || *Roll*, index (*gen.*): numeri (*of soldiers*): of account, index mercurii emptarium, libellus rationarius, tabella rationaria: *present a b.*, inferre rationem. *A b. of fare*, index ciborum: *of divorce*, literæ quibus repudium remittitur: *to send one*, ci nuntium or repudium remittere: *of exchange*, syngrapha *A b. payable at sight*, syngrapha, quæ præsens or præsentit die debetur, or pecunia, quæ ex syngraphâ præsens or præsentit die debetur: *a b. payable at twenty-one days*, syngrapha, cui dies vicesima prima apposita est, or quæ in diem vicesimam primam debetur (*all aft. Mart. Dig.* 20, 1, 13: si dies apposita legato non est, præsens debetur. *Ulp.* 45, 1, 4: quoties in obligationibus dies non ponitur, præsentit die pecunia debetur. *Paul.* 7, 1, 4: quod vel præsens vel ex die dari potest). *B. of indictment*, libellus. *B.'s of mortality*, indices mortuorum. || *Proposed law*, rogatio, l. x. *To bring in a b.*, legem or rogationem ferre: *to pass it*, rogationem or legem accipere; legem sciare (*of the people*): *to carry it through*, rogationem or legem perferre: *to reject it*, legem or rogationem an quare.

BILLET, epistolum, codicilli; libellus (*reply of the emperor*). *B. doux*, tabellæ amatorie scripæ, tabellæ blandæ, epistola blanda. || *Ticket for quarters*, "tessera hospitii militaris. || *Log of wood*, lignum, lignum fæum.

BILLET, v. "tessera hospitii militem donare; militem per hospitia disponere. *To b. his soldiers upon the town*, milites per oppida dispertire, in oppidis collocare.

BILL-HOOK, falx.

BILLOW, fluctus.

BILLOWY, fluctuosus.

BIND, || *Chain, fetter*, colligare, vincire, constringere. *Keep ligare*, copulare, *to b. for the purpose of keeping together*—vincire = coercere, *to b. for the purpose of hindering free movement*: *so never in the old times of the Republic*; afterwards, with the stronger fetters, *to entwine*, &c., *v. g.* flores, coronam.—*one with flexure*, chains, qm vinculis colligare, catenis vincire, vinculis or catenis constringere. *To b. one hand and foot*, quadrupedem qm constringere—*vio* *to bind up (tie the hands of)*, qm circumstridere: qm coercere. || *Fasten, tie*, ligare, alligare, deligare, alligare; astringere; revincere: *a handkerchief about the neck*, ligare sudarium circum collum. *To b. one to the stake*, qm alligare ad palum. *To b. one's hands behind his back*, manus religare, manus alligare or religare post tergum. || *Fasten together into a whole*, colligare, vincire: *the hair into a knot*, crines in nodum cogere: *hay*, fœnum vincire: *sheaves*, manipulos col ligare, vin-

cin. To *b.* a book, librum compingere. **Cement,** ligare, vincire. **Fix,** colligare. To *b.* a sandy soil, solum arenosum arboribus, herbis, &c., colligare. — To *b.* up, alligare, deligare; obligare: a wound, obligare, or ligare vulnus: the eye, oculum alligare. To *b.* up the book in one volume, librum eodem volumine compiecti. *Myself* are *b.* bound up in yours, tuā salute coniecturamus. To *b.* up *flax* into bundles, lnum in fasciculos manuales colligare. **To inwrap, envelop,** involvere; induere: equi. **To connect, unite,** res inter se jungere, colligare; conjungere, connectere qd cum qre. *All the virtues are bound together*, omnes virtutes inter se nexae sunt. **To restrict, confine,** astringere, obstringere: *by an oath*, obstringere iurejurando. To *b.* bound (*sic*, *confined*) by *some* *my*, constrictum, obstructum esse, teneri qā re (as *u* *vow*, *promise*, &c.). **To constrain, oblige,** alligare, obligare, obstringere, devincire. *The law* *b.* *any* *one*, lex tenet qm. To *b.* bound to a *fixed* poetic measure, aliquid esse ad certam pedum necessitatem. To *b.* bound to the observance of a league, fœdere aliquid or illigatum esse. To *b.* a man by an oath, qm sacramento adigere. To *b.* one's self to a thing, se obligare ci rei (or with *ut*); se obstringere in qd (by oath, sacramento; to a crime, in scelus). *I am bound to do this*, hoc meum est. To *b.* bound (*obliged*) to one, ca beneficiis obligatum esse. To *b.* bound to serve one, ci obnoxium esse. **To make coexist, astringere.** To *b.* the body, alvum astringere. — **To bind over, vadari.**

BINDER, qui ligat, colligat, illigat, &c.; alligator. *See* BOOK-BINDER.

BINDWEED, convolvulus (*Linna.*).

BIOGRAPHY, vitam scriptio or descriptio; vitæ: of a man, v. *ta* *ca*, vitæ *ca* descriptio et imago.

BIOGRAPHER, qui vitam *ca* narrat, enarrat. — *I am my own b.*, meam vitam ipse narro.

BIPED, bipes.

BIRCH, betula. *Birchen*, e betulæ factus. *A b.-rod*, virga betulæ.

BIRD, avis, volucris (vol. *any winged animal*: *e. g.* *some insects*): ales (*sicly a large b.*); præpes (*from the flight of which omens were derived*): osceen (*from whose song and note omens, &c.*). *A little b.*, aucula. The cooing of *b.'s*, aucupium. To catch *b.*, au upari. *A b.-catcher*, aucupus. *A b.-cage*, cæva. *B.-lime*, viscus. *B.-call*, fatula aucupatoria. To kill two *b.'s* with one stone. *See* STONE. — *Fellow*, homo, homunculo.

BIRTH, *A coming into life*, ortus. *A father by b.*, pater naturalis. *The hour of one's b.*, hora, quæ q's natus (genitus) est. *From one's b.*, inde ab incunabulis. *Before one's b.*, ante qm natum. ante quam q's natus est. *B.-day*, dies quo q's natus (genitus) est; dies natalis, *a. o* natalis. *B.-day present*, munus natalicium. *B.-place*, locus quo (urus in quæ) q's genitus est; urbs patria. *Athena is his b.-place*, natus est Athenæ. — *Origin, rise, beginning*, origo, ortus, initium. — *Extraction, descent*, ortus; genus; stirps. *Of high b.*, nobili genere natus, nobili or haud obscuro loco natus. *Of low ignoble b.*, ignobili, humili, obscuro loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus. *By b.* *Tusculan*, by citizenship *a Roman*, ortu Tusculanus, civitate Romanus. *A Macedonian by b.*, natione Macedo. — *Creation* *bora*, partus; infans cultus. *An untimely b.*, abortus. — *A bringing forth*, partus, partus, partura. — *The after-birth*, secundine (*sc. partus*). — *New-birth*, nova generatio: but regeneration may be kept as *b.* in *Theol.*

BIRTH-RIGHT, *vis quod ex genere est.* — *Primogeniture*, vis filii majoris or maximi (right of primogeniture): principatus ætatis (primogenitura barbarorum) — ætatis prærogativa (*Ulp.*).

BISCUIT, buccellatum (*late*), panis castrensis (*for soldiers*); panis nauticus (*sea-b.*) — *Confectioner's biscuit*, panis dulciarius.

BISCT, medium secare. *See* HALVE, HALV.

BISHOP, episcopus. *A b.'s dignity*, episcopatus (*Eckl.*).

A b.'s cross, lituus episcopici. *Bishopric*, episcopatus.

BISMUTH, vismutum.

BISSEXTILE year, annus intercalaris; annus bissextus: *day*, dies intercalaris, dies bissextus, bissextum.

BIT, *Of a bride*, urea. *A bride with a sharp b.*, frenum iupatum.

BIT, v. *To b. a horse*, orcam ori equi inserere.

BIT, *Month's bit*, offa, frustum, bolus (*Plaut. Ter. præ claus.*), buccra (*Suet.*). *Little b.*, offula. *B. by b.*, ofatum, frustatum. — *Of a rose*, little piece, mica, onca; frustum. *A b. of bread*, uncia panis. — *A little*, paululum. *Not a b.*, ne tantulum quidem, ne minimum quidem. *To wait a b.*, paulum or paulisper opperiri.

BITCH. — *B.-dog*, canis femina (or merely canis, if joined with an adj. which determines its gender). *A b.-wolf*, lupa.

BITE, mordere (of the teeth, of cold, of bitter words, of the taste); pungere (of the taste, mind): in o something, dente mordere, morsu arripere qd. *Dogs b.*, canes mordent. To *b.* the dust (of a dying man), mordere humum. To *b.* off, inordicus aultere; demordere; præmordere (*b. of the fore part*).

BITE, a. morsus. To kill by a *b.*, morsu necare, mordicus interficere. *His bark is worse than his b.*, *tonat ante fulmine (*aff. Ov. 2 Ex P. 2, 118*).

BITING, mordens, mordax (*prop. and fig.*); acidus (as to taste); aculeatus (*fig.*, cutting, stinging). *B. words*, verbum aculei. *B. wit*, asperiores facetiæ. *A b. jest*, focus mordens. *B. vinegar*, mordax or acidum acetum. *A b. axe*, securis mordax.

BITTER, *In taste*, amarus, acerbus. *A b. taste*, sapor amarus or acerbus: *taste in the mouth*, os amarus. To become *b.*, amarescere, inamarascere. *Something b.*, subamarus. *B. sweet*, ex dulci amarus. — *Violent, severe*, acerbus; gravis. *B. want*, summa egestas, mendicitas. *B. hate*, acerbum odium. *A b. enemy*, acerbus inimicus. *B. cold*, frigus acerbum. — *Bitting, cutting, reproachful*, acerbus, amarus, mordax, aculeatus.

BITTERLY, amare; acerbè; asperè; graviter. To wound one's feelings *b.*, ci acerbum dolorem inurere. To weep *b.*, effusissime flere. To accuse one *b.*, acerbè or graviter accusare qm. To reproach one *b.*, asperè vituperare qm. *B. angry*, periratus, iracundiā indam matus.

BITTERNESS, amaritudo (*prop. and fig.*), amaritas (*prop.* — *this* *Pitir.* and amarities, *Catull.*: less good than amaritudo): acerbitas (harshness, unkindness; calamitous state); gravitas (violence, vehemence); ira, bilis, odium (anger, hate); aegritudo, mæror (grief). *A b. of time*, amaritudo vocis. To write to one with great *b.*, acerbissime ci scribere.

BITTERN, ardea stellaris (*Linna.*).

BITUMEN, bitumen.

BITUMINOUS, bitumineus, bituminatus, bituminosus.

BIVOUCAC, excubie in armis.

BIVOUCAC, v. in armis excubare, pro castris excubare.

BLAB, v. a. efferre (foras or in vulgus), proferre (foras), enuntiare (foras).

BLAB, a. vulgator, famigerator: garrulus (*prattler*).

BLACK, ater (*opp.* to albus; *fig.* mournful, calamitous); niger (*opp.* to candidus); pullus (*dirty, dingy b.*, by nature or by dirt); fuscus (blackish; *e. g.* of a skin burnt by the sun); atratus, pullatus (*dressed in b.*); atrox (atrocious, horrible); acies us (accursed); tristis, tetricus (gloomy, sullen). To become *b.*, nigrescere. To be *b.*, nigrescere. To be somewhat *b.*, nigricare. *B. and blue*, lividus. *The b. art*, ars magica. *In b. and white*, scriptus: to have a thing under *b. and white*, fidem literarum habere. *A sky b. with clouds*, cælum obcurum. *B.-berry*, morum rubi, rubum; bush, rubus. *B.-bird*, merula. *B.-smith*, faber ferrarius. *B.-thorn*, prunus silvestris; prunus spinosa (*Linna.*).

BLACK, a. color niger; atramentum. — *Black dress*, pulla vestis, pulla (pl): vestis or cultus lugubris, squalor, sordēs. *Dressed in b. (mourning)*, sordidatus; pullatus, atratus, veste lugubri vestitus. — *The b. of a thing*, atrum, nigrum. — *A negro*, Æthiops, Afer.

BLACKEN, v. *Make black*, denigrare, infuscare (make blackish). — *Darken*, obscure, nigrum facere. *The heavens were blackened*, cælum nubibus obductum erat. — *Defame*, de famâ or estimatione *ca* detrudere confutare or conciliare ci invidiam.

BLACKISH, subniger, nigricans; fuscus (dark-coloured, dusky).

BLACKNESS, nigritia; nigror, nigritudo, color niger. — *Moral*, atrocitas, fæditas, immanitas.

BLADDER, vesica. *A little b.*, vesicula.

BLADE, *Of grasses*, herba; graminis herba (*of grass*); culmus (*grass stalk of corn*). To be in the *b.*, in herbæ esse. — *Of an oar*, palma, palmaria. — *Of a knife or sword*, lamina. — *The sword itself*, terum, ensis. — *Brisk fellow*, homolascivus, petulans, levis, &c.: homo. — *The shoulder-blade*, scapula.

BLAIN, pustula; papula (*from heat*).

BLAME, v. a. reprehendere (to *b.* in a friendly way, for the purpose of setting a man right) — vituperare (to rebuke for the purpose of bringing a man to a confession of his fault, to shame, and repentance) — culpāre (to lay the blame on, qm or qd: to be blamed for alth, culpāri

ob qd; in qo: *deservedly*, merito).—Increpare (in a loud, railing way).—improbare (to declare disapprobation of). To *b. one in a friendly manner*, qm amico reprehendere. To *b. one for a thing*, reprehendere qm de qâ re or in qâ re. I am not to be blamed for this, a nie hæc culpa procul est. To be to *b.*, in vitio esse, in culpâ esse. We are so much the more to *b.*, nobis eo minus ignoscendum est.

BLAME, s. reprehensio; vituperatio, culpatio, ob-jurgatio. To fall into *b.*, reprehendi, vituperari; in vituperationem venire, cadere, incidere. To deserve *b.*, in vitio esse. I *confess myself to b. for these things*, hæc meâ culpâ fateor fieri. To lay the *b. upon one*, culpam in qm conferre, transferre (this latter, from one's self on another); culpam ei attribuire, assignare. One passes the *b. over to the other*, causam alter in alterum confert. *Fault*, vitium, culpa; noxia, noxa; crimen.

BLAMEABLE, } reprehendendus, vituperan-
BLAMEWORTHY, } dus, reprehensioe or vitu-
peratione dignus; vitiosus (fauily); malus (bad).

BLAMELESS, non reprehendendus, non vitupe-randus; probus; ab omni vitio vacuus; integer; sanc-tus. A *b. course of life*, summa morum probitas, vitæ sanctitas. To live a *b. life*, sancte vivere.

BLANCH, album, pallidum facere, reddere; inso-lare (to bleach in the sun).

BLAND, lenis, mitis, placidus, blandus.

BLANDISHMENT, blanditiæ, blandimentum.

BLANK, ¶ Not written on, inanis (gen.), vacuus (which can be, or is yet to be written on), purus.—¶ Downcast, crushed, demissus, fractus, qui animo deficit, perculsus, profligatus: tristis, spe alienus.—¶ Pale, pallidus, pallens.—¶ Confused, perturbatus, (animo) confusus.

BLANK, s. charta or tabella inanis, vacua, pura; spatium inane.—¶ In a lottery, sors inania. I draw a *b.*, sors sine lucro exit.—¶ Vain thing, res inanis, res vana.

BLANK, v. qm or cs animum affigere; cs animum frangere, infringere; cs mentem animumque pertur-bare; consternare, percutere.

BLANKET, lodix lanæ. To toss in a *b.*, qm distentæ lodici impositum in sublime jactare (aft. Suet. Oth. 2).

BLASE, *a voluptuario genere vitæ detritus jam et retortidus (aft. Gell. 15, 30, 1).

BLASPHEME, blasphemus (Eccl.); concivium facere Deo.

BLASPHEMER, blasphemus (Eccl.).

BLASPHEMOUS, blasphemus.

BLASPHEMY, blasphemia (Hieron Augustin.).—blasphemium (Prudent.).—blasphematio (Tertull. causa blasphemationis).

BLAST, impetus venti; ventus, flamen (violent blow-ing).—flatus (blowing); also of favorable winds.—flabra, pl. gentle blowing, soft puffs of wind; poet.—¶ Of an instrument, flamen; sonitus; clangor.—¶ Stroke of a planet, &c., tactus, afflatus (e.g. solis, lunæ, &c.).—¶ Of lightning, fulmen (so, the *b.'s* of fortune, fulmina fortune).—In the widest sense, fulmen, ictus calamitatis, ventus, calamitas, casus ad-versus.—¶ Of disease, contagio.—¶ Of corn, sideratio, robigo, urêdo (mildew, smut).

BLAST, v. ¶ In ruin, delêre (destroy, blot out); sub-vertre, evertre (overthrow); perdere (destroy); per-vertre.—to *b. aby's reputation*, ci infamiam movere; qm infamare or diffamare; qm varis rumoribus dif-ferre (to circulate reports against him).—to *b. one's hopes*, apem extinguere.—¶ Blight, torrere, urere, adurere, robigine corrumpere, robigine or uridine afficere.—Blighted health, deserta et sterilia tesqua.—¶ Compare BLIGHT.

BLAZE, flamma; fulgor; ignis (great brightness).

BLAZE, v. n. ardescere, exardescere, flammam emittere, ardere, flagrare.—¶ v. a. vulgare, divulgare, pervulgare.

BLAZON, *insignia gentilitia exprimere or expli-care.—¶ Deck, ornare, exornare.—¶ Display, in con-spectum dare; ante oculos exponere; ostentare.—¶ Spread abroad, divulgare, pervulgare; buccina-torem esse cs rei (to trumpet it); canere, cantare (v. Virg. Æn. 4, 190).—venditare, jactare (to trumpet forth one's own praises in any matter).

BLEACH, insolare (to *b. in the sun*).—¶ INTR. a bea-cere; exalbescere (become whitish).

BLEACHER, *qui insolat linum.

BLEA*HERY, lo-us, in quo fit insolatio (linteorum, &c.), or in quo linæa, &c., purgantur et alba redduntur.

BLEACHING, in the sun, insolatio.—of wax, ceræ.

BLEAK, frigidus, algens, algidus. [Syn. in COLU.]

BLEAKNESS, frigus.

BLEAR.—A *b. eye*, oculus humore fluens: oculus lippicus (as a permanent defect).—To have *b. eyes*, lippire.—B-eyed, lippus, lippicus.

BLEAREDNESS, fluxio oculorum; lippitudo (per-manent).

BLEAT, balare, poet.; balatum exercere, V.; bala-tus dare, O.—¶ Bleating, balatus.

BLEED, ¶ With blood, sanguinem fundere (of men and the wound); sanguinem effundere or profundere: his nose *b.'s*, sanguis e naribus ei fluit. He has bled exceedingly, ingens vis sanguinis manavit. My heart *b.'s* at something, incredibilem dolorem ex qâ re capio.

—ci cordilum est (Præd. and post-class. Plant. Appl.). How my heart bled! quantum animo vulnus accepit!—¶ Let blood, sanguinem mittere (e.g. ex brachio). venam incidere, rescindere, secare, ferire, percutere; ci venam solvere et sanguinem mittere; ci sanguinem mittere. He does not *b. freely*, male sanguis emittitur.

BLEEDING, ¶ Discharge of blood, profusivum (profusio or fluxio) sanguinis; hæmorrhagia (espily through the nose).—¶ Surgical, sanguinis misio, detractio.

BLEMISH, ¶ Bodily, macula, labes (dim. labecula), nævus; vitium (deformity, defect, gen.).—¶ Moral, turpitude, macula, vitium, labes, ignominia, nota atque ignominia, nota turpitudinis, macula sceleris, probum, flagitium.

BLEMISH, v. maculare, commaculare, maculis aspergere; deformare, turpare, corrumpere; infuscare, fœdare, inquinare, labeculam aspergere ci; violare, lœdere. To *b. aby's reputation*, de existimatione cs detrudere.

BLEND, v. See SWARK.

BLENDE, miscere, commiscere, confundere, permis-cere, implicare.

BLESS, ¶ Prosper, fortunare, prosperare, secur-dare (poet.), bene vertere; felicem, beatum reddere, felicitatem dare ci; beare, magnâ lætitiâ afficere. To *b. a thing to one*, prosperare ci qd; fortunare ci qd. My heaven *b. your labours*, deus tibi (not tuos, as Muretus has it) labores fortunet! To be blessed with a son, filio augeri. Fortune blesses our first undertaking, aspirat primo fortuna labori.—¶ Bless me! maxime Jupiter! prohi Jupiter!—¶ Pronounce a blessing upon, ci bene precari; qm bonis omnibus prosequi (accom-pany with blessings) qd februre (to purify by religious rites).—¶ Praise, laudare, beatum prædicare, laudibus celebrare.

BLESSED, beatus (having all physical and moral good), plus (good, holy; the best, pii).—¶ Fortunate, felix, fortunatus.

BLESSEDLY, beate; feliciter, fausto.

BLESSEDNESS, summa felicitas; immortalitas vitæ (immortality); vita beata. To live in eternal *b.*, beatum ævo sempiterno frui.

BLESSING, sollemnes preces; bona omnia. To dismiss the congregation with a *b.*, precibus sollemni-bus cœtum (sacrum) dimittere. With the *b.'s* of all, omnibus læta precantibus.—¶ Gift, benefit, &c., munus, commodum, bonum, &c. The *b.'s* of peace, munera, commoda pacis. The *b.'s* of Providence, Dei munera, beneficia.—¶ Divine favour, Dei favor. May God grant his *b.*, quod Deus bene veriat!

BLIGHT, robigo, urêdo; (g. i.) lues.

BLIGHT, v. robigare corrumpere, uridine afficere; necare. The trees and crops are blighted, arbores satæ-que corrupti lue. Salt showers *b. the corn*, salis imbres necant frumenta. See BLAZE.

BLIND, cæcus, oculis or luminibus captus, lumini-bus orbatus. B. of one eye, coecus, luscus (born so); altero oculo captus (become so); unoculus. B.-born, cæcus genitus (cæcigenus, poet.). To become *b.*, lumina oculorum, or lumina, or aspectum amittere.—¶ As to the mind, cæcus, occæcatus, niente captus, temerarius, stultus. Fortune makes her favorites *b.*, fortuna eos cæcos efficit (stultos facit), quos complexa est. A *b. imitation*, cæca or temeraria imitatio.—prejudice, falsa opinio. To show *aby* a *b. obedience*, totum se ad cs nutum et voluntatem convertere.—¶ Hidden, dark, &c., cæcus; opertus. A *b. ditch*, trossa cæca or operta.—¶ False, cæcus, factus, simulatus. A *b. win-dow*, fenestra ficta or simulata; fenestra imago.

BLIND, v. cæcum reddere, cæcare, excæcare, oculis privare, luminibus orbare; oculos effodere, eruere ci (to tear out the eyes). To be blinded (by long exposure to the sun, for instance), aspectum amittere.—¶ For a time only, to dazzle, &c., occæcare; oculos or oculorum aciem præstringere.—¶ As to the mind, cæcare, occæcare, excæcare qm or cs mentem; animi or mentis aciem, oculos cs præstringere.—¶ By beauty, capere, irretire, in amore in pellicere.

BLINDFOLD oculis operitis or alligatis, conniventibus or clausis oculis. — *To blindfold the eyes*, oculos alligare.

BLINDLY, cæcus; cæco impetu; temere. *They went b. to a thing*, temere assentire ei rei. *They rushed b. into the water*, cæci in aquam ruebant.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF. *To play b.*, myinda (adv. Gr. *μυῖνδα*) ludere.

BLINDNESS, (luminis) cæcitas, (oculorum) caligo (inquit it is dark before the eyes); mentis or animi cæcitas, mentis caligo; tenebræ (b. of spirit, stu, idity); inertia, stultitia.

BLINDSIDE, vitium.

BLINK, nictare, palpebrare; connivere (to see with eyes half shut).

BLISS. See **BLESSEDNESS**.

BLISTER, pustula; papula (raised by heat). *A b. plaster*, vesicatorium. *To draw or raise b.'s*, pustulas facere or excitare. *Full of them*, pustulosus.

BLISTER, (m.) pustulare; vesicatorium imponere. (fem.) postulari.

BLITHE, } lætus; hilarus, hilaris; alacer.
BLITHESOME, } *To wear a b. look*, vultu lætitudinem præferre.

BLITHELY, læte, hilare (liter), animolæto or hilari.
BLITHENESS, lætitia, hilaritas, animus lætus or hilaris; alacritas, animus alacer.

BLOAT, (m.) tumere, accere, implere, tendere, sufflare, inflare; *fig.* inflare. *Bloated*, turgidus, tumidus, tumens, inflatus. — *[fem.]* tumescere, extumescere; turgescere.

BLOCK, truncus (of wood); gleba (of stone, marble); *mass*, (lump); *phalange* (roller); *forma causæ* (hat-b.); *trachea* (pulley); *truncus funestus* (executioner's b.). *To come to the b.*, securi percuti. *Block*, block-head, stipes, truncus, caudex.

BLOCK, (v. a.) claudere (what in); obstruere, obsepire, intercludere. *To b. up the way*, viam præcludere; viam obstruere (barriade); iter obsepire; iter intercludere, interrompere.

BLOCKADE, conclusio, obsidio. *To raise the b. of a town*, urbe abscedere, obsidione urbis desistere. *To deliver fm a b.*, obsidione liberare or solvere.

BLOCKADE, (v. obsidere, circum sedere, obseilionem (urbis) inferre, in obsidione tenere, obsidione claudere, operibus cingere.

BLOCKHOUSE, propugnaculum.

BLOCKISH, stolidus, stupidus, tardus, hebes, trunus.

BLOOD, sanguis (prop.; also, kindred, lineage, vigour; also, of other juices); cruor (b. fm the veins, b. shed); sanies (corrupt b.). *To stanch b.*, sanguinem sistere, suppressere, cohibere. *To imbue or stain with b.*, sanguine cruentare, inquinare, respergere; sanguine contaminare. *To let b.*, sanguinem mittere (e. g. ex brachio). *A shower of b.*, imber sanguinis or sanguinis.

An eruption of b., sanguinis eruptio. *To shed his b. for his country*, sanguinem pro patriâ profundere or effundere. *To shed b. (commit murder)*, cædem or sanguinem facere. *Loss of b.*, sanguinis profusio (fortuita). *The victory cost them much b.*, victoria illis multo sanguine stetit. *He thirsts for b.*, sanguinem sitit. *An avenger of b.*, ultor parricidii, ultor mortis ei.

To be connected with any by the ties of b., sanguine cum quo conjunctum esse, sanguine attingere qm. *Of illustrious b.*, genere clarus, illustrius, insignis. *If you stir up my b.*, si militi stomachum morrunt. *His b. is up*, ira incensens est, iracundiâ ardet, illi animus ardet. *Hot b. boils in your veins*, vos calidus sanguis vexat. *To do a thing in cold b.*, consilio et cogitatum facere qd. *Flesh and b.* (= natural power), vires a naturâ homini insitæ (C.). (= human weakness), humani generis imbecillitas. (= lust), cupiditates, libidines. (= one's children), viscera sua, sanguis eius (e. g. Philippus in suum sanguinem serviet).

BLOOD-COLOURED, coloris sanguinei, sanguineus.

BLOODHOUND, canis ad homines persequendos or vestigandos idoneus; *fig.*, sanguinarius, crudelissimus, canis.

BLOODLESS, sanguine carens, exsanguis, mortuus. — *Without bloodshed*, incurtus.

BLOOD-RELATION, consanguineus, sanguine conjunctus. — *The connexion*, consanguinitas, sanguinis conjunctio.

BLOODSHED, cædes. *Without b.*, sine sanguine, sine vi-nere. (Taking place without ill), incurtus.

BLOODSHOT, sanguine or cruore suffusus, sanguinolentus.

BLOODSUCKER, *Leech*, hirudo (prop. and *fig.*),

sanguisuga. — *Vampire*, bat (Linn.), vesperitille spectrum.

BLOODTHIRSTY, sanguinarius, sanguinem sitiens, ævus; sanguineus (poet.).

BLOOD-VESSEL, arteria, vena; vas.

BLOODY, cruentus (prop. and *fig.*), cruentatus (stained with blood), sanguine respersus (bespattered with blood); sanguineus (consisting of blood, as a shower; other uses are poet.). *To make b.*, cruentare, sanguine respergere. *A b. war*, bellum cruentum, atrox, funestum, ævum. *B. flux*, dysenteria rubra.

— *Bloody*, bloody-minded: see **BLOODTHIRSTY**.
BLOOM, flos. *To be in b.*, florere. — *Fig.*, to be in the b. of life, in flore metatis esse, etate florere; yet, integrâ esse etate.

BLOOM, (v. (be in b.)), florere (prop. and *fig.*), vigere (*fig.*); flosrem mittere, expellere (put forth blossoms). *To begin to b.*, florescere (prop. and *fig.*).

BLOOMING, florens (prop. and *fig.*); floridus (rich with flowers). *B. children*, liberi florentes. — *Beauty*, forma florida et vegeta. — *Health*, valetudo integræ or optima; virium flos. — *Circumstances*, res florentes, florentissime.

BLOOMY, floridus, floribus vestitus.

BLOSSOM, flos.

BLOSSOM, (v. florescere; flosrem mittere or expellere). *BLOT* out, extinguere, delere (en.); inducere (by drawing the wax over it with the style); radere, eradere (to scrape out). — *Fig.*, extinguere, delere, obliterare. *B. out the remembrance of a thing*, memoriam ei rei de ere or obliterare. — *Blot* (to blur, spot), maculare, maculas aspergere; macula (-is) or litura (-is) deformare, turpare. — *[fem.]* the paper b.'s, charta transmittit (diffundit) literas, charta est bibula. — *To disgrace, disgrace*, labem or labeculam aspergere ei or ei rei, ei ignominiam inungere; infuscare, deformare, infamem facere, fœdare, oblinere.

BLOT, a. (atramenti) litura, macula (prop. and *fig.*); labes, nota turpitudinis. *B. at backgammon*, calculus nudus, apertus.

BLOTCH, varus, lonthus (on the face); pustula (blister); variolæ (pocks).

BLOW, a. percussio (a striking with force), ictus, plaga, verber, petio (b. aimed at one). — *Fig.* fulmen, casus, damnum. *A mortal b.*, ictus mortiferus, plaga mortifera. *At one b.*, uno ictu. *To give one a b.*, plagam ei inferre, infligere. *A b. in the face with the open hand*, ei alapam ducere. *A b. with the clenched fist*, ei colaphum ducere; ei pugnum or colaphum impingere. *To give one b.'s*, qm pulsare, verberare, verberibus cedere. *They come to b.'s*, res venit ad manus. *To despise the b.'s of fortune*, fulmina fortunæ contemnere. *I have received a heavy b.*, gravissimam accepit plagam (*fig.*). *One b. follows another*, damna damnis continuantur. *To prepare himself for the decisive b.*, ad discrimen accingi.

BLOW, (v. *Of the wind*, flare (spirare, poet.). — *Of the breath*, flare, confiare: to puff, anhelare; of a horse, fremere (to snort). *To b. an instrument*, canere, cantare, ludere (with obj.), inflare (with acc.); of the instrument blown, canere. *The winds b. contrary*, refiant venti. *A wind which b.'s fm the north*, ventus qui a septentrionibus oritur. *To b. upon*, afflare. *To b. away*, dissipare, diffilare; rapere (snatch off). *To be blown down*, vento affligi ad terram, prosterni, dejici. *To b. out*, extinguere. *To b. (make by blowing)*, flare, confiare, flatu figurare. *To b. up the fire*, ignem confiare, sufflare, buccas excitare. *To b. up the cheeks*, buccas inflare, sufflare. *To b. up the body*, corpus inflare. *To b. a man up*, inflare eis animum: to be blown up, inani superbiâ tumere, superbiâ se efflere. *To b. up (kindle, inflame)*, accendere, confiare. *To b. up with gunpowder*, qd vi pulveris pyrii dispendere. *To be blown into the air*, vi pulveris pyrii sublimari rapi.

BLOW. See **BLOOM**, **BLOSSOM**.

BLOWING, flatus (of the wind): of a flute, inflatus (tibia).

BLUBBER, s. adeps balenarum.

BLUBBER, v. genus lacrimis fœdare, uberius flere, vim lacrimarum profundere. *Blubbered cheeks*, genâ lacrimando turgentibus. — *Blubber-cheeked*, bucculentus. *B. liped*, labrosus.

BLUDGEON, fustis plumbo armatus.

BLUE, cæruleus, subcæruleus (somewhat b.). cyaneus, cumatilis (all mean water b.); dyed or dressed so, cæruleatus; cæsius (b.-gray, sky-b.); glaucus (sea-green, gray b., like cat's eyes); violaceus, purpureus, lanthinus, amethystinus; lividus (black-b., black and b.). *B. eyes*, oculi cærulei, cæsi, glauci. *Having such*,

cæruleus, &c. *Dark b., violaceous, purpureus. Light b., subcæruleus. To become black and b., livescere: to be so, livere.*

BLUE, s. cæruleus, &c., color; cæruleum (as a colouring material).

BLUE-BOTTLE, cyanus.

BLUFF (in manner), inhumanus, inurbanus, agrestis, rusticus; violentus, vehemens. || *Steep, abruptus.*

BLUNDER, s. mendum (offence agst a rule to be observed, a proper form, &c., espily mistakes in writing, calculations, &c.).—error, erratum (mistake made fm ignorance or inadecency: of a workman, erratum fabrilis (C.).)—erratum, opp. recte factum, and, as a quality, vitium. Also, of offences agst propriety of speech, e. g. error; Q. 1, 5, 47).—peccatum, delictum (any sin or error: also of faults in language: e. g. C. paucis verbis tria magna peccata).—vitium (any blemish or imperfection: fig. of barbarisms and solecisms. Q. 1, 5, 5 sqq.). To remove a b., mendum tollere (e. g. librorum menda tollere. C.). emendare. To correct a b., mendum, errorem, peccatum corrigere. In saying idus Martii you have made a great b., idus Martii magnum mendum continent (it should be idus Martiae). To commit the same b., idem peccare: one b. after another, aliquid ex alio peccare. To fall into an opposite b., in contrarium vitium converti.—|| Full of blunders, mendosus. Free fm b.'s, emendatus (free fm faults: of writings).—emendatus descriptus (copied out accurately: printed accurately).

BLUNDER, || Stumble, pedem offendere.—vestigio falli (slip, make a false step)—labi (slip down).—|| Commit a b., qd offendere (b. agst alth; not to act as one ought).—labi (make a false step).—peccare (sin, commit a fault, errare).—See || commit a BLUNDER.—|| To blunder out alth, inconstitutum evectum projicere qd (Lio. 35, 31, mid.).—|| To blunder upon alth, in qd casu incurrere (C.).

BLUNDERHEAD, stipes, truncus, stupidus homo.

BLUNT, hebes, obtusus, retusus (prop. and fig.). To be b., hebere; obtusus esse acie (prop.); hebetem, hebetatum, obtusum esse (also fig.). Become so, hebescere (prop. and fig.). B. in spirit, hebetis or tardi ingenii. || Rough, rude, inurbanus, rusticus, horridus.—|| Abrupt, abruptus.—|| Plain, liber.

BLUNT, v. hebetare. retundere, obtundere (prop. and fig.).—an axe, retundere securim.—a spear, hebetare hastam.—a keen palate, obtundere subtile palatum.—the mind, mentem, ingenium obtundere. To be blunted to a thing, hebetatum atque induratum esse ad qd.—Blunted in body and mind, animo simul et corpore hebetato. To b. hope, spem debilitare, extenuare.

BLUNTLY, rustice, horride; libere, audaciter: inornate, abrupte.

BLUNTNESS, hebes (falci, &c.) acies; rusticitas; mores inculti, horridi; sermo abruptus, inornatus; sermo liberior.

BLUR, macula, labes; litura (fm erasure).

BLUR, v. obscurare; labem or labeculam aspergere.

BLUSH, || Turn red, erubescere, pudore cr rubore suffundi, rubor mihi suffunditur or offunditur.—|| Be red, rubere. To b. at one's own praises, pudore affici ex sua laude. I need not b., if &c., non est res, quæ erubescam, si &c. They b. at their origin, origine sua erubescunt.—|| Fig. rubere, rubescere; fulgere.

BLUSH, rubor. To put to the b., ruborem ci afferre, elicere; ci pudorem incutere.—|| Fig. rubor, fulgor.—|| At first blush, primâ specie or fronte, aspectu primo.

BLUSTER, sævire.—|| Of men, sævire; tumultuari, tumultum facere.—|| Brag, insolenter gloriari. A blustering sea, mare tumultuosum. Blustering weather, celum immitte, turbidum.

BLUSTER, s. tempestas, procella; fremitus, strepitus, tumultus; sævilitas, furor; jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio.

BLUSTERER, homo turbulentus; homo gloriosus. BOAR, verres: a wild b., aper. Of a b., verrinus: wild, aprugnus. B. spear, venabulum. B. hog, verres castratus, majalis.

BOARD, tabula; assis or axis (thick b., plank). To cut a tree into b.'s, arborem in laminas secare. A house made of b.'s, ædificium tabulatum or ex tavulis factus. A floor laid with oak b.'s (planks), solum roboris axibus compactum or constratum.—|| To play on, tabula; focus aleatorius, alveu' or alveolus (dice-b.); abacus (b. with squares).—|| Table, mensa; fig. cæna, convivium, epula. Side-b., abacus. To live at another's b., alienâ mensâ or quadrâ vivere. To be separated fm bed and b., cubilius ac mensâ discerni.—|| Food and

lodging, victus pactâ mercede præbitus. Good b., victus lautus. To give one his b., gratulatum victum dare ci.—|| Assembly, collegium, consensum, consilium.—|| On board, in navi. To go on b., navem conscendere. To have a person on b., sustulisse qm a thing, vehere qd.—See ABOARD. To leap overb., ex navi desilire or se projicere. To throw overb., cs rei jacturam facere.

BOARD, v. contabulare.—|| Live at a certain price, ab qo, pactâ mercede, all; cs victu, pactâ mercede, uti. To b. and lodge with aby, esse in hospitio apud qm; hospitio cs uti. Put at b., qm ci pactâ mercede alendum tradere.—|| Enter a ship, in hospitium navem transcendere; navem conscendere.—|| A dress, attempt, alloqui, compellari; tentare, petere, adoriri; prævertere.

BOARDER, qui ab qo pactâ mercede alitur. Fellow-b., convictor.

BOAST, se efferre, se jactare (insolenter), gloriari, gloriâ et prædicatione sese efferre. To b. of or in a thing, qâ re, de or in qâ re gloriari; jactare, ostentare, venditare qd. He b.'s and brags as high as ever, nec quicquam jam loquitur modestius. He b.'s of his villany, in factiore et acelere gloriatur. He b.'s of his oem deeds, suarum laudum præco est; sua narrat facinora.

BOAST, || jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio (of BOASTING, || something, cs rei); ostentatio sui, jactantia sui. To make a b. of, jactare, ostentare, venditare qd; qâ re gloriari.

BOASTER, ja-tor, ostentator, venditator cs rei; homo vanus, homo vaniloquus, homo gloriosus, homo fortis linguâ.

BOASTFUL, gloriosus, vanus, vaniloquus.

BOASTFULLY, gloriose, jactanter.

BOAT, scapha (espily a ship's b.); cymba (a small b. to navigate a lake, for fishing, &c.); alveus, lembus (flat-bottomed b., skiff); linter (canoe); navicula, navigiolum, actuariolum, lenicululus, sis navis, navigium.—Rowman, nauta; linterarius.

BODE, portendere.

BODICE, mamillare, thorax linteus.

BODILY, corporalis (in nature and quality); corporeus (in material): things, corporalia; res corporeæ; quæ cerni tangique possunt.—|| Proper to the body, possessed by the body, relating to the body, in corpore sita, corporalis; but often by the genit. corpora. A b. defect, vitium corporis or corporale. B. goods, bona corpora. B. charms, corporis venustas.—|| Real, verus. To bring to b. act, ad effectum adducere or perducere.

BODILESS, corpore vacans or vacuus, corpore carens, sine corpore; incorporeus (sitr. age).

BODKIN. See AWE.

BODY, corpus. A small b., corpusculum. To have a healthy b., bonâ corporis valetudine uti. To devote himself b. and soul to one, ci corpus animamque addicere; to a thing, totum et mente et animo in qd insistere. B. guard, corporis custodes; stipatores corporis, stipatores; satellites, cohors prætoris, milites prætoriani. A dead b., corpus mortuum, corpus hominis mortui, also corpus or mortuus; cadaver; funus. To lay out a dead b., corpus mortuum curare. Having two b.'s, bicorpor. Able or strong bodied, robustus, validus, firmus.—|| Belly, venter, alvus. Beans puff up the b., venter inflatur fabis. To bind the b., alvum astringere. || Person, homo. Nobody, nullus, nemo; non ullus, non quisquam. Every b., omnes homines, omnes.—|| Any body, quisquam (after negatives, with vix, sine: in interrog. sentences when the answer 'No' is expected: and in the second member of comparative sentences).—quivis, quilibet (any you please).—quis (after si, nisi, ne, num quo, quanto; but si quisquam, when doubt is to be expressed whether there is any b.).—Somebody, qs. Hardly any b., non fere quisquam. Nor is he seen by any b., neque creditur ulli (for ab ullo).—Not a b., homo nemo, nemo unus. That no ody do hurt to any b., ne cui quis noceat. Least any b., ne quis. If any b., si quis.—|| Collective mass, corpus. They wished to have a king out of their own b., sui corporis crari regem volebant. He set in order the b. of the empire, ordinavit imperii corpus. A complete b. of all the Roman law, corpus omnis Romani juris. The whole b. of citizens, civis cuncti, alia civitas.—The whole b. rose, omnes universi consurrexerunt.—|| Corporation, &c., corpus, collegium; classis. A learned b., societas doctorum hominum.—|| Of soldiers, manus, exercitus; pars exercitus or copiarum; agmen; caterva. A b. of cavalry, pars equitum; ala equitum. A b. (club) of conspirators, globus conjuratorum. A b

of players, grex histrionum.—|| *Main part.*—of a tree, truncus, stirps; of a column, scapus, truncus; of the human b., truncus. *The b. of a country, interior* is terræ regio; interiora es terræ.—|| *Strength.* *Wine of a good b.,* vinum validum, firmum, forte, plenum.

BOG, palus.

BOGGLE, stupēre; dubitare, hērēre, hēsitare, cunctari; tergiversari.

BOGGLER, cunctator, hēsitor.

BOGGLING, dubitatio, hēsitatio, cunctatio.

BOGGY, uliginosus, paluster.

BOIL, *INTR.* fervēre (also *fig. of the passions and of men*): aestuare (to swell and roar with heat; also *fig.*): bullare, bullire (to bubble up). To begin to b., ebullire, effervescere. To b. enough, deservescere. Boiling hot, fervens. *The water b.,* cibaria bullant.

To b. over, exundare (of boiling water, *Plin.* 31, 2, 19). To make to b., fervescere. *The sea b's, aestuat mare.* To b. with envy, invidia aestuare. To b. with anger, irā fervēre; sēvire.—|| *TR.* fervescere, infervescere (make to b.); coquere (cook by boiling). To b. down, decoquere (e.g. acetum ad quartas. *Col.*). To b. a thing in something, qd coquere in or ex qd re (e.g. in lacte, ex oleo); incoquere qd re or cum qd re (e.g. aquā ferventi, cum aquā). To b. quite, percoquere.

To b. meat, cibum or cibaria coquere; cibum parare or comparare (g. k. of preparing meat, &c., for food). Boiled, elixus (opp. assus).—coctus (dressed by fire, opp. crudus).

BOIL, a sore. See BILE, BLAIN.

BOILER, || *One who boils.* coctor.—|| *Caldron, &c.* vas coquinarium.—ahenum (of brass); ahenum cūlum.—caldarium (*Vitr. for heating water in baths*).—cucula (some vessel for boiling or cooking. *Petr.*).—cortina (with three feet).—~~BOG~~ lebes only when Greek casules, persons, &c., are spoken of; espy as a easily present.

BOISTEROUS, turbulentus, turbidus, procellosus, tumultuosus, violentus. A b. sea, mare procellosum (*Ter.*); mare vi ventorum agitatum atque turbatum (in a single case). B. weather followed, secutus sunt tempestates.

BOLD, audens (in any one instance and only in a good sense).—audax (permanently, and in a good or bad sense, *only in the latter*).—impavidus, intrepidus; fidens (confident, assured).—confidens (confident, in a bad sense).—temerarius (rash).—impudens, impudicus (without shame or modesty).—prociac, protervus (forward, in a worse, troublesome, reckless way; *proc. espy in words, proc. in actions*).—petulans (attacking others with raillery, &c., without any consideration).—lascivus (forward, *fm high animal spirits; also wanton*).—B. (in language), procax lingua. B. language, sermo procax or procaciter ortus. Very b., summus audacis, singulari audaciā. A b. poet, poeta audax: thought, sententia audax: metaphor, verbum audacius or altius translatum. To b. b. (to say, &c.), audēre (with infn.). To are a b. beggar, satis audacter petis. A b. brow, os ferreum, impudens: a b. fellow, homo perfricta fronte (with in a bad sense). || *Projecting, prominentior.*

BOLDFACE. } See BOLDNESS, BOLD.

BOLDLY, audacter, libere; fidenter, confidenter; impudenter; impavide, intrepide; temere; procaciter (caucia, accissime).—proterve [*SYN. in BOLD*].—To behave b. (= forwardly), procacius se in qd re gerere. I say it b., audacter dico: libere prodeor.

BOLDNESS, audentia, audacia, animus audax; fidetia, confidentia; impudentia; os durum, ferreum, impudens, procacitas, protervitas, lascivia. [*SYN. in BOLD*].—Rash b., temeritas. B. of speech, libertas. Too great b., licentia. To have the b. to &c., audēre (with infn.). sumere hoc sibi, ut &c.

BOLE, truncus, stirps.

BOLE, calamus. B's of *flax*, lini virgæ.

BOLSTER, pulvinus.

BOLSTER up, v. See PAOR.

BOLT, 1. D art, materis or matura (*s. Cæ. B. G. 1, 26*); sagitta (arrow). Thunder-b., fulmen. B. upright, plane rectus; directus. || B. claustrum, pessulus, obex.

BOLT, v. 1 To k. the door, pessulo janam claudere or ecludere, pessulum janæ obdere. To b. one out, qm ecludere foras. || To sift, cribrare, cribro cernere v succernere, succernere. || Blurt out, projicere.—ista) erumpere, prorumpere.

BOLTER, cribrum farinarium or pollinarium; incernitulum.

BOLTING-CLOTH, *linteum cribrarium.

BOMB, *pyrobolus. To throw b's, *pyrobolos mittere.

BOMBARD, *urbem tormentis verberare.

BOMBARDIER, *pyrobolarius.

BOMBARDMENT, *tormentorium, telorum, pyrobolorum coniectio.

BOMBAST, verborum pompa, verborum tumor, inflata oratio, ampullæ. To deal in b., adhībere quandam in dicendo speciem atque pompam.—ampullari (*H. Ἀμφυλίσ).*

BOMBASTIC, inflatus, elatus (*C.*).—less emily tumidus, turgidus (*H.*). *Ab's style is b.,* es oratio turget atque inflata est.

BOND. (*See BAND.*) B's, chains, vincula; catenæ. || Imprisonment, custodia, vincula. To lie in b's and chains, esse in vinculis et catenis.—To cast into b's, in vincula mittere, conjicere: vinculis astringere. To cast into b's (prison), in custodiam (or in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conjicere. || Tie, vinculum (prop and *fig.*); nodus, copula (*fig.*). There is a closer b. among kinsmen, artior colligatio est societatis propinquorum. The strict b. of friendship, amicitia; conjunctionisque necessitudo || Obligation, chirographum; syngrapha (paper signed by both parties to a contract). To borrow money upon one's b., per chirographum pecuniam mutuum sumere. To lend one money upon his b., chirographo exhibito, pecuniam ei credere. || To give bonds, satidare (pro re): satisfactionem interponere, dare; for the payment of the money adjudged, satidare judicatæ pecuniæ (*gen. sc. nomine*).

BONDAGE, captivitas; servitus, conditio servilis. The yoke of b., jugum servitutis. To hold in b., servitute oppressum tenere.

BONDMAN, servus, mancipium (bought or taken in war)—verna (born in one's house). A b. by reason of debt, ere nexus. The bondmen of aby, familia es.

BONDSMAID, serva, servula.

BONDSMAN. (*See BONDMAN*) || One bound for another, sponsor, vas, pater, satisfactor.

BONE, os; spina (of a fish). A little b., ossiculum. Of b., osseus. Without b's, sine osse, exos. To deprive of b's, exossare (also of fish). B. by b., ossiculatim. He is nothing but skin and b's, ossa atque pellis totus est (*Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 28); vix ossibus hæret (*Virg. Eccl.* 3, 102). I tremble every b. of me, omnibus artibus contremisco. Back-b., spina. Hip-b., coxa, coxendix, os coxæ. Shim-b., tibia. To break a b., os frangere. I make no b's of doing this, religio mihi non est, quominus hoc faciam. I have given him a b. to pick, injei scrupulum homini.

BONE, v. || Take out the bones, exossare (congruus exossabitur. *Ter.*).

BONFIRE, ignes festi (*Stat.*).

BON MOT, facete or belle dictum, breviter ac comode dictum, bonum dictum; saule dictum, dicerium (when sarcastic).

BONNET, || For women: mitra, mitella (a sort of cap with flaps, and tied under the chin: borrowed fm the Asiatics by the Greeks and Romans).—reticulum (a net for the hair). ~~Bo~~ calautica, not calantica, was prob. a sort of veil, covering the head and shoulders. To put on a b., caput mitrâ oprire. || For men: cucullus (pointed and fastened to the dress)—pileus (a cap of felt).

BONNY, bellus, venustus, lepidus; lætus, hilarus, hilaris.

BONUS. See BOOK, GIVE.

BONY, osseus (full of bones); osseus, osal similis (bone-like).

BOOBY, homo rusticus, stolidus; stipes, caudex; asinus.


BOOK, volumen; liber (also part of a work), libellus (little writing); codex with or without accepti et expensi (account-b.); ephemeris, libellus, commentarii (memorandum or note-b.; journal, diary, &c.).—Waste-b., adversaria (plur.). Without b., ex memoria, memoriter. To get without b., ediscere, memoris tradere, mandare, committere. To keep a b. (of account), codicem accepti et expensi habere. A collection of b's, librorum copia; bibliotheca. Knowledge of b's, librorum notitia, usus. To mind his b., studiis incumbere. Trade in b's, mercatura libraria. To get into aby's b's (= become his debtor), v. DEXTOR. Not to be in aby's b's (= not to be in favour with him), v. FAVOUR.

To call aby to b. (i. e. to make an accurate calculation), ad calculos qm vocare (*L.*).

BOOK, v. qd in codicem, commentarios, libellum, &c., referre.

BOOK-BINDER, glutinator (among the ancients); bibliopæus, librorum compactor (among the moderns).

BOOK-CASE, armarium librorum (*Paul. Dig.*).—armarium parieti in bibliothecæ speciem insertum

(*Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 8: let into a wall*).  Not scrinium. Vid. Dict.

BOOKISH. See Bookworm.

BOOK-KEEPER, calculator, qui est a rationibus, rationarius.

BOOKSELLER, bibliopola, librorum venditor; librarius (*when he also transcribes the books*). B's shop. taberna libraria, libraria.

BOOKWORM, blatta, tineæ. || *FIG. to be a b.*, studiis or libris immori; quasi belluari libris; totum se abdidisse in literas.

BOOM, s. longurius. contus. pertica [see POLE].— || Obex (obstacle): *prps* agger portum muniens.

BOOM, v. fluctuare.—undare.—æstuaræ, exæstuaræ (*boil violently*).—æwvire (*rage*). To come booming (*i. e. with swelling sails*), velis passis go pervehi.

BOON, gratia, beneficium, donum, munus. [Syn. in GIFT].

BOON, adj. hilaris, lætus, jocosus, jucundus. B.-companion, comibis; compitor; sodalis.

BOOR, rusticus, agrestis (*the rust. violates the conventional, the agr. earn the natural, laws of good behaviour*).—inurbanus (*unpolished*).—Incultus (*uncultivated*). B's, homines rustici, rustici et agrestes, rustici, agrestes. You are a b., rusticus es.

BOORISH, || Rustic, rusticus, rusticanus, agrestis. [Syn. in BOOR.] || Rude, ræw, rusticus, agrestis, inurbanus, incultus. Somewhat b., subrusticus, subagrestis.

BOORISHNESS, rusticitas (*silo. age*); mores rustici. BOORISHLY, rustice.

BOOT, calcamentum quod pedes suris tenus or crura tegit.—The ancients wore no b.'s like ours: caliga was only a sole (see SHOE), and ocreæ were the military greaves or leggings of bronze, brass, &c., and also the simi or leather leggings of peasants, humlers, &c. B.-jack, *fura excaecandis pedibus. Booted, calcamentis, &c., indutus; calcatus.

BOOT, v. prodesse, conducere, usui esse, ex usu esse. [See PROFIT, v.]

BOOT, s. utilitas, usus, commodum, emolumentum, lucrum, fructus. To b., insuper; ultero: to give a**th**g to b., *gratis addere. This goes to b., hoc insuper additur; hoc ultero adjicitur.

BOOTH, taberna (*still in wch goods are sold; also drinking-b.*).—pergula (b or stall attached to the outer wall of a house: e. g. a broker's. *Plin.*). Little b., tabernula. tabernaculum.

BOOTLESS, inutilis; cassus, inanis, vanus, irritus. See USELESS.

BOOTLESSLY, frustra, nequidquam, incassum. You labour b., operam perdis.

BOOTY, præda; raptum (*got by robbery*). B. in arms, banners, &c., spolia; in arms stripped from the enemy, exuvie. The general's share of the b., manubiae; the state's, sectio. To make b., prædari; prædam or prædas facere; prælam or prædas agere (*of men and cattle; also with hominum pecorumque*); rapere, rapinas facere. To live by b. (robbery), vivere rapto.

BOOZE (to drink to excess), perpotare.

BORAX, *borax.

BORDER, s. margo (sentii, libri, &c.).—ora (broader than margo).—labrum (*of a ditch, for instance*), limbus (of a garment). || Boundary, finis, confinium. B's, fines (*also for the land itself*). To dwell upon the b. of two lands, finem sub utrumque habitare. Soldiers stationed on the b.'s, limitanei milites. See also VÆRGE.

BORDER, v. a. marginare; cingere, circumdare, coercere qd re. A bordered garment, vestis limbata, argentea. || To border upon (*of people*), finitimum, vicinum, confinem esse ci. || Of lands, adiacere, immiscere ci terræ; tangere, attingere, contingere terram. Bordering, finitimus, vicinus, confinis; subjectus or conjunctus ci loco. To b. together, se invicem contingere. Falsehoods b. on truth, falsa veris finitima sunt.

BORDERER, qui sub finem cs terræ habitat; accola, finitimus. The b.'s on the sea, qui oceanum attingunt; maritimi homines: on the Rhine, qui proximi Rheno fluminis sunt; accolæ Rheni.

BORE, v. terebrare (*with a gimlet or instrument that is turned round*).—lorare (*to make a hole through*): perforare (*quite through*).—perterebrare. To b. a hole, foramen terebrare or terebrâ cavare. A boring, terebratio. To get out by boring, exterebrare. To b., i. e. make hollow by boring, efforare: the trunk of a tree, truncum. To b. one's way through a crowd, penetrare per turbam: through the snows, elocare, sicut nives per nives. || To be troublesome, esse BORE, s.

BORE, s. foramen. || Caliber, modus; magnitudo, amplitudo. A b. (= a troublesome person), in-

tolerabilis. Intolerandus (*unbearable*).—Importunus (*troublesome; annoying*).—odiosus (*hateful*). To be a b. (*of a public speaker*), odiosum esse in dicendo.

BORER, terebra.

BORN. To be b., nasci, gigni (ex qâ); in lucem edi, in vitam venire.—with the feet foremost, pedibus gigni, in pedes procedere. A Grecian b., in Græciâ natus, ortu Grævus. Who were Persians b., qui in Perside erant nati. New-b. recens natus. Before you were b., ante te natus. || To be descended, ortum, oriundum esse. || *FIG. to be b. (i. e. destined by nature)* to a thing, ad qd natum or factum esse; ad qd natum aptumque esse.

BOROUGH, municipium.

BORKOW, || What is to be returned by an equivalent, mutuari, mutuum (not mutuo) sumere qd ab qo: money of one, pecuniam mutuum sumere, pecuniam petere ab qo: on interest, fenore argumtum sumere ab qo. I want to b. money, quero pecuniam mutuas: on interest, fenore; of one, rogare qm pecuniam mutuum or argumtum mutuum. To b. (receive by borrowing) money, pecuniam mutuum accipere.— || For use, utendum petere; mutuari: fm a neighbour, ex proximo. To want to b., utendum rogare. Borrowed, mutuus; mutuatus. || *FIG. mutuari, aliunde a-sumere, sumere aliunde ut mutuum, petere, repetere. The moon b's her light of the sun, luna mutuatur lucem a sole.*

BORROWER, qui mutuatur or mutuatus est.

BOSOM, signus (*of the body, of a garment*): pectus, animus (*fig. breast, heart*); pars interior (intima); interiora (intima), viscera; complexus: To weep on the b. of a friend, in amici sinu flere. To press one to his b., qm artius complecti; qm amplexari. To see into one's b., apertum cs pecus videre. To look into one's own b., in sese descendere. The enemy are in the b. of the city, in sinu urbis hostes sunt. They dug into the b. of the earth, itum est in viscera terræ. To buntish fm his inmost b., qd ex intima mente evellere. The secrets of one's b., animi secreta. occulta pectoris. Furies wch haunt the b., domesticæ furæ. To be one's b friend, de complexu et sinu cs esse; in sinu cs gestari. A b. friend, sodalis; amicus conjunctissimus; amicissimus, intimus. The world holds all things in its b., mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet.

BOSS, || Of a shield, umbo. || Stud, knob, bulla. || Of the stick on wch a book is rolled, umbilicus, cornu.

BOTANICAL, herbarius.

BOTANIST, herbarius.

BOTANIZE, v. *herbas querere, colligere.

BOTANY, (ars) herbaria (sc. ars. *Plin.*).

BOTCH, tuber. Little b. tuberculum. Full of b.'s, tuberosus. || Clumsy patch, &c., pannus male assutus; cicatrix; vitium.

BOTCH, v. male sarcire or resarcire; infabre or inscienter facere; corrumpere, deformare, turpare. tuberibus or ulceribus turpare (*mark with b.'s*). To b. up, inscienter facere, contingere; ementiri.

BOTCHER, || Bungling workman, imperitus artifex. || Patcher or mender, sartor.

BOTH, ambo (b. together); uterque (b. severally, one as well as the other); duo (*in such connexions as duobus oculis, duobus manibus*). On b. sides, utrimque; utrobique. From b. sides, utrimque. To b. sides, placere, utroque. Conscience has great force on b. sides, magnæ est vis consentiens in utramque partem. Many being killed on b. sides, multis utroque interfectis. They may be said b. ways, utroqueverum dicantur. He made one camp out of b., una castra fecit ex binis castris. B. (where two parties, or several on each side, are referred to), utrique (pl.).

BOTH, conj. b. —and, et—et, quum—tum, tum—tum. I have lost b. my money and my labour, et pecuniam et operam perdidit. B. in time of peace and war, tum in pace, tum in bello. They kill b. men and women alike, feminas pariter atque viros trucidant. Have you lost b. wit and goods? consilium simul cum re amisiisti? B. covetous and prodigal, sordidus simul et sumptuosus.

BOTHER, v. See TEAZE. To b. aby with questions, obtundere qm rogitando.

BOTTLE, lagena; ampulla (*large, big-bellied*). Little b., laguncula, ampullula. To empty, drain the b., lagenam exsiccare. || Of hay, fasciculus or manipulus feni.

To BOTTLE wine, vinum diffundere, in lagenas infundere.

BOTTOM, fundus (*of a cask, the sea, &c.*), solum. || Valley, plain, vallis, convallis, planities. —

Ground-work, fundamentum, fundamenta. *The b. of the sea, mare inum, fundus or ima (mut. pl.) maris.* *The anchor finds b., ancora subsistit, sidit.* *To drain a wine-jar to the b., cadum facce tenuis potare.* *The b. of the ditch, solum fossae.* *To settle to the b., residere, subsidere.* *To go to the b. (sink), mergi, sidere, pessum ire.* *To send to the b., pessum dare, mergere, demergere.* *The b. of a ship, alveus or carina (navis).* *To search a thing to the b., accuratus, subtilius investigare qd.; qd. investigare et perscrutari; qd. perturbare.* *To come to the b. of a matter, qd. perspicere.* *I see the b. of him, eum penitus perspicio.* *I do not see upon what b. it rests, rationem quam habet, non satis perspicio.* *He is at the b. of this, ortum est hoc ab eo.* *To overturn, destroy fm the b., funditus evertere: a fundamentis disicere; funditus tollere.* *To place at the b., in im. ponere.* *Fm top to b., ab summo ad imum.* *Sharpened at the b., ab imo præcatus.* *He grows fm the b. of his heart, gemitum ab pectore ab imo.* *I am distressed even at the b. of my heart, angor intus insensibilis.* *At the b. of a mountain, sub radicibus montis, in imis radicibus montis.* *Ship, navis, navigium.* *¶ 1910. you are embarked on the same b., in eadem esse navi.* *¶ Clew, glomus.* *To wind sarn into b.'s, lanam glomerare in orbes.*

BOTTOM, v. *To be bottomed upon a thing, niti qd. re or in qd. re; teneri, contineri qd. re; cerni, positum esse in qd. re.*

BOTTOMLESS, fundo carens. *B. depth, immensa or infinita altitudo; vorago.*

BOUGH, ramus, brachium a boris (arm). *A small b., ramulus, ramusculus.* *A leafy b., ramus frondosus.* *A dry b., ramalr: pices of dry b.'s, ramea frumenta, ramula.* *Full of b.'s, ramosus.* *Of b.'s, rameus.* *To spread into b.'s, luxuriari, ramis diffundi.*

BOUGIE, arcus (was light). — cathêter (æderisip, surgical instrument for drawing off the water. Cæl. Auri.).

BOUNCE. *To b. up or back, resilire, resultare.* *The hail b.'s back from the top of the house, resilit gradatim a culmine tecti.* *The water b.'s in the kettles, unda exsultat ahentis.* *To b. into the air, in altum expelli.* *To b. out, prosilire; prorumpere, erumpere: sa. irrumperere or irruere in &c.* *My heart b.'s, cor mihi rite salt.* *¶ Make a noise, crepare.* *B. at the door, pulsare fores vehementer; quaterere fores.* — *¶ Vapour, swagger, se jactare, insolenter gloriari.* — *¶ Bouncing, robustus, validus, fortis.* *A bouncing girl, virgo valens, valida; virago.*

BOUNCE, s. crepitus; ictus, pulsus; jactatio (boastings). — *mine (thralls).*

BOUND, s. Boundary, limit, finis, terminus, limes; modus (duo mensure); cancelli (barrier, prop. and fg.). *To fix the b.'s, fines terminare, fines constituere.* *To fix b.'s to something (prop. and fg.), terminus, modum ponere ei rei.* *To set b.'s to a thing (fg.) modum facere ei rei.* *To go beyond the b.'s, fines transire (prop. and fg.); extra fines or cancellos egredi, modum excedere (fg.).* *To keep one's self within the b.'s of modesty, fines verecundie non transire.* *To keep force one within b.'s, coercere, continere, contrahere qm.* *To keep one's self within b.'s, se cohibere: coercere cupiditates.*

BOUND. See BOUND. — *¶ Set bounds to, terminis circumscribere; terminos statuere ei rei.* — *¶ Confine, restrain, circumscribere, moderari, temperare, modum facere (ei rei), coercere, reprimere.*

BOUND, s. To spring, salire. *B. up, exsilire, exsaltare.* *To b. into the saddle, in equum insilire.* — *¶ Rebound, resilire, resultare, repelli, repercuti, recellere.*

BOUND, s. saltus; ex-sultatio (a bounding up); repercutus (rebound).

BOUND, s. To be b. any whither, quo ire; quo tendere. *Whither are you b.?* *quo tendis? quo te agis? quo cingis or vis (sc. ire)?*

BOUNDARY. See BOUND. — *The god of b.'s, Terminus: his festival, Terminalia.* *To drive in a post to mark the b., palum terminale figere.* *A b. stone, lapis terminalis, terminus, saxum, limes in agro positus.* *Soldiers stationed on the b.'s, milites limitanei.*

BOUNDEN. — A b. duty, officium. — debitum (duty as a moral obligation). — *debitum officium.*

BOUNDLESS, s. terminatus, infinitus, immensus; immoderatus, immodicus (immoderate); insatiabilis.

BOUNDLESSLY, s. infinite, immoderate.

BOUNDLESSNESS, s. infinitas, immensitas; of time, sua circumscriptio temporum: of power, potentia infinita.

BOUNTIFUL. See BOUNTIFUL.

BOUNTIFUL, largus, liberalis, beneficus, benignus,

munificus. *To be b. to one, largum, liberalem, beneficium esse in qm.* *B. of his money, liberalis pecunie.* *See GENEROUS.*

BOUNTIFULLY, large, liberaliter, benigne, munifice.

BOUNTY, largitas, liberalitas, beneficentia, benignitas, munificentia. — *¶ Premium, præmium, pretium.*

— *¶ When a soldier enters, auctoramentum.*

BOUQUET (of wine), anima amphoræ.

BOURN. See BORDER.

BOUT. — At one b., simul (at the same time), — uno impetu (with one effort). C.) *A drinking-b., comissatio (a merry making after a regular cena, with games, dancing, strolling out into the streets, &c.).* — *¶* *compositio in Cic. only at trans. of cyrenæos: not used as a Roman expression by him or any other author.*

BOW, ¶ To bend, flectere, inflectere; curvare, incurvare. Bowed, inflexus, incurvus: backwards, recurvatus, recurvus, repandus. — 1778.) *flecti, curvari, incurvescere.* *To b. b. the head, se demittere, caput demittere: b. b. to aby (as a mode of salutation), acclinis saluto qm (Arnob.); salutare qm: down to the ground, qm adoro, veneror.* *To b. the knee, genua flectere (gen.); genua (flexa) submittere (out of respect; to one, ci).* *They b. down under the weight, incurvantur, ceduntque ponderi.* *To b. to one (fg.), submittere se ei; se ei potestati permittere.* *Man must b. to the will of God, hominum vita jussu divine legis obtemperat.* *To b. to the ground (crush, depress), frangere, depri-mere, opprimere; one's pride, superbiam se retundere.*

BOW, s. corporis inclinatio. — to make a b. to aby, acclinis saluto qm (Arnob.), or only qm salutare.

BOW, s. arcus. Bowstring, nervus. A cross b., arcu-ballista, manuballista. A bowman, sagittarius: cross b. man, arcu-ballistarius, manuballistarius. A maker of b.'s, arcuarius. Within b.-shot, intra teli jactum or con-jectum: out of, extra, &c. *To bend a b., arcum intendere, adducere.* *To get his food by his b., expedire alimenta arcu.* *A rainbow, pluvius arcus; also from contri-act, arcus. A b.-window, fenestra arcuata. B.-legged, varus, valgus. — ¶ Of a stringed instrument, plectrum.*

BOWELS, ¶ Intestines, intestina (g. t.). — viscera, exta (internal parts weh are considered less vile: heart, &c.). *B. of compassion, misericordia.* — *¶ Fio. in ner pars, viscera, interiora, intima: of the earth, of a moun-tain, viscera terre, montis. The evil is seated in the b. of the state, inhæret malum in visceribus republicæ.*

BOWER, umbraculum, scena.

BOWL, poculum, patera, phiala, scyphus. — cratera or crater (for mixing drinks in); pelvis; aqualis, aqua manale. — ¶ Of a fountain, labrum, crater. — ¶ See BASIN.

BOWL, ¶ For rolling, globus.

BOWL, τλ. volvere. — 1778.) *conos globis petere, *globis or conis ludere. Bowling, *conorum lusus.*

BOWS, ¶ Of a ship, prora, pars prior navis.

BOWSPRIT, malus proralis.

BOX, arcu (with a lock, low, and placed on the ground). — cista and (still smaller) cypsa (both portable, for valuables, books, fruit, &c.). — armarium (for things in constant use, books, clothes, &c.; it was higher than an arca, had divisions, and was sometimes placed agst a wall). — scrinium (with divisions, or pigeon holes, for letters, medicines, valuables). — pyxis (for drugs, &c., prop. of b.-wood, also of any wood, and even of metal). *arcula, capsula, capella, cistula, cistellula. An ointment b., narthecium. A lot-b., stula. Ballot-b., cista, cistula. Dice-b., phimus, fritillus, arca. A strong b., arca. B. to keep ornaments in, arcula ornamentorum, pyxis; for rings, dactylotrocha. A clothes-b., armarium. A b. in a shop, nidus. A b. in a chest, loculus. A b. for plants, vas. A medicine-b., narthecium. A b. A Christmas b. (present), strena. — ¶ In a theatre, spectaculum altum. (See Liv. l. 35.)*

BOX, v. concludere, includere, in arca, cistâ; seipre, ob-epire.

BOX, ¶ A blow, alapa (in the face with the open hand); colaphus (with the fist). *To give one a b. on the ear, ei colaphum ducere, impingere, infringere; palma qm percutere.* *To b. one's ears soundly, qm percutere colaphis.*

BOX, v. ¶ Fight with the fists, pugnis certare. *A boxing-match, pugillatio, pugillatus. A boxer, qui pugnis certat, pugil.*

BOX, ¶ A tree, buxus. B.-wood, buxum. Made of b.-wood, buxeus. A suite of b.-wood, tibia buxæ, or simply buxus, buxum. Full of b., buxosus. A place planted with b., buxetum.

BOY, puer. A little b., puerulus, pusio (gen.); pupus, pupulus (in endearment). To become a b. again,

repugnare. To leave *b.*'s play, nuces relinquere. *He is put a b., virilem togam sumptis, ex pueris or ex ephebis excessit. When I was a b., me puero.*—
 ¶ See CHILD.

BOYHOOD, ætas puerilis, pueritia, anni pueriles or puerilitas. *In b., ineunte ætate. From my, our b. a puero, a pueris.*

BOYISH, puerilis.

BOYISHLY, pueriliter.

BOYISHNESS, puerilitas, mores pueriles.

BRACE, v. ¶ Bind, alligare, deligare.—¶ *Strain, tendere, intendere, contendere.*

BRACE, vinculum, copula.—¶ *Bandage, ligamen, ligamentum, fascia; redimiculum.*—¶ *Tension, tensio (Hygin. Vitæ. Post-class. rare).*—tensura (Post-class. Hygin. Veget.). *Mty by Crel. with extendere (e. g. funem); &c. (e. g. chordas, arcum).*—contendere (arcum, &c.).—Intendere qd re (e. g. sellam loræ).—*B's under a bed, institæ, quibus sponda culcitam fert (Petron.).*—¶ *Of a ship, funis quo antenna vertitur; rudens.*—¶ *Braces for breeches, *fasciæ braciis sustinendis.*—¶ *A pair, par; of pigeons, par columbarum. They are found in b's, bin inventuntur.*

BRACELET, armilla, brachiale, spithier: see ARM-LET. Wearing b's, armillatus.

BRACK. See BRACH, BRACKAGE.

BRACKET (in typography), uncus, notuncinus, may be used as *t. i.*: or parenthesis nota or signum (for double b's). To enclose in b's, *uncis (not uncinis) includere.

BRACKISH, subsalsus, amarus. To have a *b. taste*, salsi or subsalsi saporis esse.

BRAG, se jactare, insolenter gloriari, gestire et se efferre insolentius; linguâ esse fortem; subolatus de se dicere; gloriosius de se predicare; gloriâ et prædicatione se efferre.—¶ *athq, gloriari qd re, de or in qd re; se jactare in qd re; qd jactare, ostentare, venditare. He b's of his merits, de virtutibus suis prædicare. In order to b. of his genius, &c., ingenii venditandi memoræque ostentandæ causâ. Fuis bragging, inanis jactantia. A bragging soldier, gloriosus miles. Bragging words, ingentia verba.*

BRAGGART, jactor, ostentator, vendita-

BRAGGADOCIO, ¶ tor *ca rei (one who is always bringing forward boastfully his real or supposed merits: e. g. factorum).*—homo vanus (empty conceited fellow).—immodicus estimator sui (who infinitely over-rates himself).—homo vaniloquus.—homo (miles) gloriosus.—jactor rerum a se gestarum.—fortis linguâ.

BRAGGING, jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio; venditatio quedam et ostentatio (*nil with ca rei, about althq*).—ostentatio sui.—jactantia sui (T.).—vana de se prædicatio.—jactatio circulatoria.—Grandiloquentia, magniloquentia (used by C. seldom, and in other meanings) are poet.

BRAID, texere,nectere, plectere (only in partic. plexus). To *b. a basket, fasciam texere. To b. garlands of flowers, æta et floribus facere. To b. fry into the hair, hederâ religare crines. To b. the hair, comam in gradus formare or frangere, comere caput in gradus.*

BRAID, s. ¶ Of *h. hair, gradus. A b. of flowers, flores texti or plexi.*

BRAIN, cerebrum. A little *b., cerebellum. To beat out the b's, cerebrum extundere, elidere, dispercutere.*—¶ *rio. cerebrum, mens. His b. is turned, mente captus est, de or ex mente exit, mente alienata est. Is not your b. turned? satini sanus es? To ply his b., ingenii or mentis vires intendere.*

BRAIN, v. ci cerebrum discutere, diminuerè, dispercutere: cerebrum excipere, extrahere.

BRAINISH, cerebrosus, phreneticus (φρενιτικός). BRAINLESS, demens, stultus, stolidus, desipiens, vecors. *He is a b. fellow, cerebrum non habet.*

BRAIN-PAN, calva, calvaria.

BRAINSICK, mente captus, delirus, vecors, demens, desipiens.

BRAKE (fern), filix.—¶ Thorn, thicket, dumetum, vetepum, senti-etum, spinetum.—¶ *A brake for hemp, *instrumentum quo cannabis decorticatur.*—¶ *Keading-trough, magis. ¶ A Sharp bit, lupi frenum lûpatum, or lûpatum only.*

BRAMBLE, ¶ Blackberry, raspberry, rubus. *B.-bushes, rubetum.*—¶ *Thorns, dum (bushes crowded together, so as to make a sort of wilderness).*—sentes (prickly bushes, thorn-bushes)—vepres (combines both meanings; thorn-bushes growing thickly together). *B.-brake, dumetum, &c.*

BRAÑ, furfur. Of *b., furfureus. B.-like, furfureus.*

BRANCH, ramus (a bough from the trunk). fons

(leafy b. of a bough), termes (b. broken off with its leaves and fruit). A dry *b., ramale. A vine-b., palmes, sarmentum. A little b. (bough), ramulus, ramusculus.*—¶ *Spig, surculus, sarmentum. To put forth b's (see BRANCH, v.); excessively, silvescere. To have b's, frondere.*—¶ *rio. ramus (b. or collateral line of a stock); familia (division of a gens); pars (part). B. of a river, brachium, pars; caput (one of its mouths). B. of the sea, sinus æstuarium. B. of a mountain, ramus, brachium. The four b's into which morals divide themselves, quatuor partes honestatis.*

BRANCH, v. frondescere; ramis diffundi; luxuriari. A branching beech, patula fagus.—¶ *Branch (divide itself) into two parts, into several parts, in duas, plures partes dividit. To b. out a discourse, orationem in plures partes, in plurima capita distinguere.*—¶ *To speak diffusely, latius, uberius dicere, disputare; pluribus dicere. To b. out far, late se fundere.*

BRANCHLESS, fronde or ramis carens or nudatus.

BRANCHY, frondosus; ramosus, ramulosus; patulus.

BRAND, ¶ Fire-brand, titio (ῥυτίς, on or taken fm the hearth, where it served for warmth, heat, light),—torris (torre); the burning *b. from the hearth, ergo from a pile or altar, where it was consuming a corpse, victim, &c.). A burning b., titio ardens, poet. vivus (opp. extinctus).*—¶ *Mark of disgrace, literarum nota (inusta), stigma.*—*rio. to cast a b. of infamy upon one, maculam or ignominiam or notam turpitudinis ei inurere; qm ignominia notare (of the censor).*—¶ *For cattle, nota, signum.*

BRAND, v. To *b. one, notam ei inurere, stigma ei inscribere, imponere.*—*rio. (see above, to cast a b. upon). Branded (prop.), literarum notâ or stigmatibus notâ inustus, stigmatatus (-æ). Branded with crime, infamatus, infamis, famosus: with cowardice, ignaviam notâ designatus. A branding-iron, cautatorium.*

BRANDISH, librare (hastam, to raise it in a horizontal direction, in order to hurl it with greater force and a surer aim).—vibrare (to *b. it backwards and forwards, or up and down, in order to testify an eager desire for the combat).*—coruscare (to make a weapon gleam).—rotare (to whirl it round and round).—quatere, quatere, crispare (to wave, shake, flourish).—¶ *rio. to b. syllogisms, conclusiunculas vibrare.*

BRANDY, *vinum e frumento factum, *vinum frumento expressum. *Pliny speaks of the spirituous liquors prepared by the Indians from dates, &c., by the general term vinum.*

BRANK, See BUCKWHEAT.

BRASS, æs, æris metallum; orichalcum (prop. a natural copper ore, and a kind of brass prepared fm it). *B.-ore, or b.-stone, lapis æreus. Full of b., æreus. Covered with b., æreatus. To cover with b., ire inducere. Made of b., see BRAZEN. A b. pot, ærenum.*

BRASSY (containing brass), æreus.—¶ *Hard as brass, æneus, æreatus.*—¶ *Impudent. See BRAZEN.* BRAT, infans, infanticulus (-a); puerulus, pusio, puellula; filius (-a), filiolus (-a). *A beggar's b., mendici filius. When you were a b., te, puerulo, puellulâ, infante.* ¶ See CHILD.

BRAVADO, inanes minæ (C.).—(Immanis) terror verborum (C.).—verba minarum plena (H.—of threatening b.).—¶ *Boast, jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio, &c. See BRAGGING.*

BRAVE, ¶ Courageous, æc, animosus (opp. timidus; full of high spirit and animal courage to *b. danger fearlessly).*—fortis (opp. ignavus; *b.: with moral courage to b. danger and endure hardships).*—strenuus (opp. ignavus; going resolutely and actively to work, and firm and persevering in carrying it through).—acer (opp. lentus; spirited, eager, fiery).—magnanimus (of lofty, noble courage, self-sacrificing).—*Ja. fortis et animosus; animosus et fortis; fortis atque strenuus; strenuus et fortis; acer et fortis. To be very b., egregie fortem esse. A b. soldier, miles bonus, egregius. To show himself a b. man, se fortem præbère, præstare. A b. drinker, acer potor.*—¶ *Splendid, fine, grand, magnificus, splendidus, præclarus, laudissimus; formosus, pulcher, speciosus.*—¶ *Excellent, noble, bonus, egregius, præclarus, eximius, excellens, præstans. You are a b. fellow (to a slave), frugi es, frugi es homo. 'Tis a b. thing to die for one's country, dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*

BRAVE (defy), v. qm provocare; contumacem esse in qm or adversus qd, contumaciter spernere qd, contemnere qd. *Since he b's me to it, quando eo me provocat. To b. all human laws, omnia jura humana contemnere. To b. dangers, obviam ire, se offerre periculis.*

BRAVELY, fortiter, animose, strenue, acriter;

bene, egregie, pulchre, præclare, eximie, speciose, splendide, laute.

BRAVERY, [*Boldness*: fortitudo, fortis animus, virtus (virt. shows itself in energetic action, and acts on the offensive: fort. in energetic resistance and unshrinking endurance: like constancy).—arimonia (Ary courage). To be of distinguished personal b., manu fortem or promptum esse.—[*Splendour*, &c., splendor, ornatus cultus, &c.—[*Boastful show*, jactantia, ostentatio, venditatio.—ostentatio sui.—jactantia sui (T.).—vana de se prædicatio.—jactantia circulatoria.

BRAVO, a. sicarius.—[*Interj.* sophôa! euge! factum bene! laudo!

BRAWL, v. altercari, jurgare, rixari. *B. with one*, jurgio contendere cum qo, rixari cum qo, rixa nihil est cum qo. *B. with each other*. Inter se altercari, inter se rixari jurgia certare inter se.

BRAWL, a. altercatio, jurgium, rixa, lites (-ium). **BRAWLER**, homo jurgiosus; homo rixosus or rixæ cupidus, rixator; (a b. advocate), rabula.

BRAWLING, jurgiosus, rixosus, rixæ cupidus; litigiosus.

BRAWN, [*Muscles*, musculi, tori (poet.); partes corporis musculosæ.—[*Strength*, nervi, lacerati, robur. *B. of the arm*, lacerati, tori laceratorum (poet.).—[*Beast's flesh*, aprugna caro, aprugna (wild); verina caro.

BRAWNY, musculosus, torosus, incertus, robustus. **BRAY**, [*Sound*, pînere, contundere.—[*As an ass*, rudere.—[*To cry out*, vociferari, clamorem tollere, edere; (of a speaker) latrare.

BRAYING, tritura, contusio.—[*rudor*; vociferatio, clangor.

BRAZE, v. res inducere ci rei or qd zero Inducere; (older with brass) zero ferruminare.—[*Aardem*, durare: frontem ci perficere. *I am brazed to shame*, obduravit animus ad pudorem.

BRAZEN, aheneus, seneus, æreus; senus or aheneus (poet.).—vto. the b. age, ætas aenea.—[*Proceeding from brass*. *A b. din*, æreus sonitus.—[*Hard, shameless*. *A b. brow or face*, os impudens, durum or ferreum. *A b. faced fellow*, homo perficte frontis.

BRAZEN, v. *B. it out*, impudenter or pertinacius qd cavere or affirmare; impudentiam præ se ferre.

BRAZIER, faber ærarius, ærarius.

BREACH, [*Of a fortification*, munimentorum ruina, lacotis muri ruina. *To make a b. in the wall*, tormentis machinis (with cannon, &c.) perfingere ac subire murum, muri partem (ariete incusso) subruere. *To enter the city by a b.*, per apertum ruinâ iter in urbem invadere or transcendere. *To repair the b's*, muros quassos refovere.—[*Any opening caused by breaking*, ruptum, scissum. *To make a b. in a thing*, qd frangere, rumpere, dirumpere.—[*Violation*, violatio. *B. of a league*, fœderis violatio; violatio or ruptum fœdus. *B. of friendship*, amicitie violatio; amicitia violata. *To commit a b. of peace* (make war), pacis fidem rumpere, pacem turbare. *To consider it as a b. of the league*, if &c., pro rupto fœdus habere, &c. *Without a b. of duty*, salvo officio. *It is a b. of duty*, contra officium est. *To commit a b. of duty*, ab officio discedere or recedere; officio suo deesse; officium prætermittere, negligere, deserere; ab religione officii in qd re declinare.—[*Falling out*, discordia, dissidium. *It comes to a b.*, res ad discordiam deducitur, discordia oritur.

BREAD, panis. *Common, every day b.*, panis ci-barius, plebeius. *Coarse b.*, panis secundus or secundarius. *Pure, white b.*, panis siliquosus. *Light b.*, panis tener. *Light and white b.*, panis molli siliquosus. *Good, bad b.*, panis bonus, malus. *Hard b.*, panis durus. *Old, new b.*, panis vetus, recens. *Yesterday's b.*, panis hesternus. *Leavened b.*, panis fermentatus. *Musty b.*, panis mucidus. *To eat something with b.*, qd cum pane, et pascere edere. *What is eaten with b.*, opsonium. *The making of b.*, panificium. *Want of b.*, inopia frumentaria or rei frumentarie; penuria frumenti or cibi. *B.-basket*, panarium, panariolum. *B.-market*, forum victuarius.—[*Fig. support, sustentance*, victus, victus quotidianus; res ad vitam necessariae. *To seek his b.*, victum querere, queritare. *To earn his b.*, parare ea, quæ ad victum suppediant. *To earn his b. easily*, facile querere victum: by the sweat of his brow. *To endure* ac labore victum querere. *He has his b.*, hæbet unde vivat. *To labour for one's daily b.*, diurnum victum querere; diurno questu famem propul-sare; questum quotidianum facere (quest. quot. C. Cat. 4, 8, 17). *Want of one's daily b.*, inopia questus, inopia questus et penuria alimentorum (T.). *To labour for one's b.*, victum querere. *He worked for*

his daily b., et operâ vita erat (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 16). *To take the b. out of a man's mouth*, deprive him of his b., victu qm privare, rejicere qm ad famem. *He has hardly b. to eat*, vix habet, unde vitam toleret.

BREADTH, latitudo. *In b.*, in latitudine; latus. *A ditch ten feet in b.*, fossa decem pedes lata. *B.-wise*, in latitudine. [*Magnitude*, &c., magnitudo; momentum, gravitas. [*A finger's, nail's breadth*, digitus, ungulis, transversus (e. g. Cic. Att. 13, 20). See **BROAD**.

BREAK, frangere, rumpere (fr. to break to pieces what is hard: rump. to rend to pieces what is flexible: when applied to athg hard, rump. implies exertion and danger — membrum rumpere, os frangere, Cat. ap. Priac., in breaking a limb the rending of the flesh bring the thing seen. Dôd.)—diffingere (to b. asunder).—confringere (to b. into small pieces)—dirumpere (to burst asunder what was originally entire).—divellere (to tear asunder what was at first joined together). *To b. the arm, hip, &c.*, frangere brachium, coxam, &c. *I will b. his neck*, frangam ejus cervicem. *To b. a man's head*, diminuerè caput or cerebrum ci. *To b. at the end*, præfringere. *To b. small*, conterere, comminuerè, contundere. *His misfortune b's my heart*, casu ejus frango. *To b. a lance with one*, cum qo in certamen descendere.—[*Interj.* frangi, confringi; rumpi, dirumpi; scindi (to split). *The waves b. upon the rock*, fluctus a saxo franguntur, fluctus frangit scopulus. *My heart b's*, dirumpor dolore.—[*Bring to yield*, tunc, subdû, frangere, infringere; vincere, domare. *B. the obstinacy of a man*, intrinquare cs ferociam. *B. a horse*, equum domare. *B. a man's power*, cs potentiam infringere, frangere qm. [*The cold b's (lessens)*, frigus minuitur, frangitur, se frangit (not rumpitur or se rumpit). *The clouds b.*, nubes rumpunt, rumpuntur (not frangunt, se frangunt, or franguntur) See *b. up*, below.—[*Weaken, crush*, &c., debilitare, infirmum reddere; minuerè, imminuerè, comminuerè; frangere, conficere, affligere. *Broken in body and mind*, confectus corpore et animo. *My strength is broken*, vires me deficient, debilitor et frango. *I am broken*, non sum, qualis eram. *To b. the power of the enemy*, hostium vim pervertere. *Our broken circumstances*, res fractæ, fractæ opes.—[*To break off*, violatè, put an end to, frangere, rumpere. *B. the silence*, silentium rumpere, silentii finem facere. *To b. his fast*, cibum capere, sumere; solvere jejuniû; (breakfast) jejunare. *To b. sleep*, somnum interrumpere. *To b. off an intimacy gradually*, amicitiam remissione usq eluere, amicitiam disuere, non discindere (C.). *To b. his word*, fidem frangere, violare; fidem prodere. *To b. laws*, leges perfringere, violare, a legibus discedere (rumpere, poet.). *B. his oath*, jusjurandum non servare, non conservare. *B. friendship*, amicitiam violare, dissolvere, dirumpere. *To b. with one*, ab amicitia cs se removère, amicitiam cs dimittere.—[*To make unconnected*, frangere, interrumpere. *Broken words*, voces interruptæ. *A broken voice*, vox fracta. *They b. the ranks*, ordines perturbant. *The clouds b.*, nubes discutiuntur, sol inter nubes effulget.—[*To b. a man*, i. e. make him bankrupt, qm evertere bonis or fortunis omnibus; perdere qm. *To b.*, i. e. become bankrupt, cedere foro, conturbare, corrumpere, cadere, naufragium omnium fortunatum facere.—[*To b.*, i. e. disclose, aperire, patefacere, detegere; (propose) proponere.—[*To b.*, i. e. refract, refringere.—[*To b. open itself* (of a sore), rumpl. —[*Appear gradually*, appetere. *Day b's*, dies appetit; lucet, dilucescit, illorescit.—[*To b. into tears*, lacrimæ prorumpunt, erumpunt: into a laugh, in cachinnos or risu effundi, risum tollere.—[*To b. a man's fall*, qm (radentem) excipere.—[*To b. ground* (plough), aurum proscindere.—[*To b. wind* (upward), ructare; (downward) pedere.—[*To b. asunder*, confringere, perfingere, frangere, dirumpere.—[*To b. down*, destruere, demoliri, diruere; interciderè, interscindere (a bridge, postem); [*Interj.* corruere, collabi. *b. debilitare*, infirmare; imminuerè, comminuerè; frangere, affligere, pesum dare, perdere: [*Interj.* debilitari, &c.; in pejus mutari, pesum ire.—[*To b. from*, se abripere, eripere, abstrahere, avellere; erumpere. *To b. fr prison*, vincula carceris rumpere.—[*To b. in upon*, interrumpere, turbare. *To b. into*, irrumpere, irrure; a house, domum perfingere. *To b. the door in*, januam effringere.—[*To b. off*, defringere; decerpere; avellere; [*Interj.* frangi, præfringi; flowers, decerpere flores: the point of the spear, præfringere hastam.—[*Fig. to b. off friendship*, amicitiam dirumpere, discindere: a conversation, verbum incidere, abrumpere. *To b.*

*off in the midst of a speech, præcidere (hænt.). But I b. off, sed satis de hoc. To b. off fm a thing, qd abijcere, desistere re or de re. Here the road b.'s off, hic via finem capit.—To b. open, effringere, refringere, moliri (e. g. fores); resignare, solvere (litteras, epistolam): *INTA.* rumpi, dehiscere; scindi (of the skin); recrudescere (of wounds, *b. open afresh*): (of flowers) utriculum rumpere, florem aperire.—To b. out, erumpere; vincula (carceris) rumpere: *fig.* erumpere: exardescere. *A war b.'s out,* bellum ingruit, exoritur. *Diseases b. out among the runners,* morbi ingruunt in remiges. To b. out (with the mange, with boils, &c.), scabie, pustulis, &c., inficere.—To b. through the wall of a house, parietem perfodere: the door, effringere fores: the enemy, per medium hostium aciem percurrere.—To b. up (into pieces), diffringere; comminuerè, conterere, contundere. To b. up an army, milites dimittere. To b. up school, house, &c., *scholam, familiam, dimittere. To b. up the cold, frigus solvere, dissolvere, resolvere. To b. up land, agrum occare; agrum proscribere. *I will b. up this habit of yours,* adimam tibi hanc consuetudinem. To b. up (dissolve itself), solvi, dissolvi, resolvì.*

BREAK, s. ruptum, scissum; rima; (space) intervallum, spatium interjectum.—*Of day,* prima luce; *dluculum.* At b. of day, ubi primum illuxit, prima luce, primo diluculo, (cum) diluculo. *Before day b., ante lucem:* (taking place then), antelucanus. *From day-b., a primâ luce.*

BREAKAGE, fractura.
BREAKER, qui frangit, rumpit, &c.: ruptor.—*Breakers,* æstus maritimi in litore ferventes.

BREAKFAST, jentaculum.—To b., jentare, prandere.

BREAKWATER, *moles portui objecta ad fluctus maritimos arcendes; *moles fluctibus opposita.

BREAM, sparus; pagrus or phagrus.

BREAST, pectus; thorax; præcordia (the cavity of the chest, with the heart and lungs); latus, latera (with reference to the state of the lungs). To receive wounds in the b. (i. e. in front), vulnera adversa accipere or adverso corpore excipere. *A b. wound,* vulnus pectoris. *A pain in the b., dolor pectoris, præcordiorum.*—*The breasts, mammae (esp. of human beings);* ubera, -um (esp. of brutes). *Under the left b., infra laevam papillam. Having large b.'s, mammosus.* To put an infant to the b., mammam infanti d. re or præbere. *A little b., mammula.—(As the seat of feeling, &c.),* pectus, animus. *The furries of the b., domesticæ furie.* But see also *Bosom.*

BREAST, v. pectus opponere ei rei, ci rei adverso pectore resistere; obniti, reluctari. To b. the waves, fluctibus (forti pectore) obniti. *B. adversity,* fortia pectora adversis rebus opponere (imper.).

BREASTBONE, os pectoris or pectorale.

BREASTPLATE, thorax.

BREASTWORK, pluteus; lorica.

BREATH, spiritus; anima (b. of life); halitus (fm the mouth); respiratio. *Short b.,* spirandi or spiritus difficultas, meatus animæ gravior; anhelatio or anhelitus (panting). *Stinking b.,* anima foetida, os foetidum, oris factor, oris or animæ gravitas. At one b., uno spiritu, sine respiratione: to drink, non respirare in hauriendo. To hold the b., animam continere or comprimere. To fetch, draw b., spirare, spiritum or animam ducere, spiritum haurire. To stop the b., animam or spiritum or spiritus viam intercludere (see *CHOKER*). To take b. again, respirare (prop. and fig.); se colligere, ad se redire (prop. and fig.). Out of b., exanimatus. To put out of b., exanimare. To be put out of b. with running, cursu exanimari. To the last b., usque ad extremum spiritum. *A b. of air,* aura. The b. of popular favour, aura popularis.

BREATHE, v. spirare, respirare, animam recipere, spiritum trahere et emittere, animam or spiritum ducere. To b. freely, libere respirare. To b. with difficulty, ægre ducere spiritum; anhelare (to pant). *While I live and b.,* dum quidem spirare potero, dum animâ spirabo meâ, dum anima est. *A breathing, spiritus, spiratio, respiratio. A breathing between, interspiratio.* To b. upon, afflare qm or ci, aspirare ad qm. *A breathing upon, afflatus.* To b. into, inspirare. *A breathing-hole, spiraculum.* To b. again (fig.), respirare, se or animum colligere or recipere, recreari.—*TA.* spiritum ducere; haurire. To b. the common air, auram communem haurire. *Air is fit to be breathed,* aer spirabilis est. To b. out, expirare, exhalare: his lost, animam efflare, expirare (See 'Give up the Ghost'). *The flowers b. fragrant scents,* odores e floribus afflantur, flores exhalant odores. To be

breathed upon by serpents, a serpentibus afflari. To b. a lofty spirit into a man, ci magnam mentem inspirare. *Your face b.'s love,* facies tua spirat amores. *His works seem to b. his spirit,* ejus mens videtur spirare in scriptis.—To b. a little (in a speech), paulum interquiescere. *A breathing, respiratio; quies.*—To exercise, exercere.—To b. a vein, venam incidere.

BREATHING (see above).—To a rough b., aspiratio: (the sign of it), spiritus asper. *Smooth b., spiritus lenis.* See *ASPIRATE.*

BREATHLESS, exanimatus, exanimis; mortuus.

BRED, See BREED.

BREECH, hinder part, anus. nates. clunæ.

BREECHES, braccæ or bracæ: eride ones, laxæ braccæ: tight ones, braccæ strictæ: wearing them, braccatus; braccis indutus.

BREED, gignere, generare, creare, procreare; parere: ferre, efferre, proferre (of the earth, nature). *Where were you bred (born)? ubi natus es!*—*FIG.* To b. imitators, imitadores creare. *Crime is bred of vice,* scelera ex vitiis manant. *This will b. a quarrel,* rixam hoc excitabit.—*INTA.* nasci, gigni, creari, generari, procreari; oriri.—*Bring forth, parere, partum edere, fetare, fetus edere.*—*Bring up, nutrire, alere, educere, educare; tollere, suscipere; (children physically and morally) educare, rarely educere.* To b. cattle, pecus nutrire, alere, educare. *Well-bred, bene doctus et educatus, liberalibus disciplinis institutus; (gentle) urbanus.* To be bred up in a thing, ci rei innutriti: to a thing, ad qd educari, ad qd a puero institui.

BREED, s. genus; seminium. *Dogs of noble b.,* nobiles ad venandum canes. In choosing the b., in seminio legendo. *A royal b.,* regio sanguine orli.

BREEDING, partio, generatio, procreatio, genitura, partus, partura; fetura. Good for b., feture habilis. To raise (animals) to b., submittere.—*Educational training, educatio, disciplina; institutio; cultus; mores.*

BREESE, cestrus; asilus; tabanus.

BREEZE, aura.

BREEZY, fluitibus or auris permixtus.

BRETHREN, See BROTHERS.

BREVIARY, epitome, summarium, breviarium (Post-class. breviarium—olim, quum Latine loqueremur, summarium vocabatur. Sen.).—Of the Romish church, *breviarium, *precatum liber.

BREVITY. See BRIEFNESS.

BREW, potum or cerevisiam coquere.—FIG. a storm is brewing, tempestas imminet. Impendit. *Waves are brewing, bella tumescunt.* To plot, concoct, meditari; in animo agitare; commisci, coquere, concoquere.

BREWER, coctor (cerevisiæ).

BREWHOUSE, potaria officina.

BRIAR, See BAZIER.

BRIBE, s. merces, pretium, donum, pecunia, largitio. To offer one a b., pecuniâ sollicitare or oppugnare qm. To take a b., pecuniam accipere, fidem pecuniâ mutare: never, adversum dona invictum animum gerere. To resist a b., largitioni resistere.

BRIBE, v. corrumpere, with or without pecuniâ, mercede, pretio, donis, largitione; pretio mercari, donis ad suam causam perducere. largitione s. voluntatem redimere. largitione s. mentem cæcere. To attempt to b. any, pecuniâ sollicitare or oppugnare qm. s. animum donis tentare. s. corruptelam moliri. To b. the court, iudicium or iudices corrumpere. *He that b.'s, corruptor, largitor. A judge that may be bribed, iudex venalis (pretio); that cannot be bribed, incorruptus, integer.*

BRIBERY, corruptela; largitio: ambitus (for an office). To be perverted by b., adulterari pecuniâ (of things): e. g. jus civile adulterare pecuniâ: to be open to b., largitionibus moveri. pecuniam accipere ac fidem pretio habere adfectum.

BRICK, later, later coctus, testa. A little b., laterculus. A b.-wall, murus coctilis, latericius. To make (form) b.'s, lateres ducere, fingere: to burn them, lateres coquere. An unburnt b., later crudus. *B.-work,* (opus) latericium. To lay b.'s, opus latericium facere. *A b.-layer, cæmentarius. A b.-kiln, fornax lateraria. A b.-maker, laterarius. B.-dust, lateres in pulverem contriti, testa trita.*

BRICK, v. lateribus sternere.

BRIDAL, nuptialis. B. attire, *mundus nuptialis. B. veil, flammeum. B. garments, *vestis nuptialis. In her b. garment, candidæ vestis (Plaut.).—To b. nuptie.

BRIDE, nympha, nova nupta; not sponsa. B.-ma,

paranymphus (*late*). *B.-maid*, paranympha (*late*).

B.-cock, mustaceus or um, piacentia nuptialis.

BRIDEGROOM, novus maritus (*not* sponsus).

BRIDEWELL, p-arinum, ergastulum.

BRIDGE, pons. *A little b.*, ponticulus. *A b. on piles*, pons sublimis: *of boats*, pons navalis, rates (et lites) junctæ. *To throw a b. over a river*, pontem fluminis imponere or injicere, pontem in fluvio or in flumine facere, amnem pontem jungere. *To break down a b.*, pontem rescindere, interscindere, interdicere, interrumpere; *partially*, pontem rescidere: *behind one*, pontem interscindere a tergo.—*Of the nose*, or an instrument, jugum.

BRIDLE, frenum; habenæ (*reins*). *To let him have the b.*, habenas remittere, frenos dare (*prop. and fig.*). *You must bite the b.*, decoquenda est tibi animi agnitudo.

BRIDLE, *v. (prop.)* frenare, infrenare equum; frenos equo injicere. *A bridled horse*, equus frenatus.—*Fis.* frenare, refricare, coercere, continere, comprimere, reprimere. *To b. one's passions*, refricare, coercere or reprimere cupiditates (libidines); moderari cupiditatibus; frangere cupiditates.

BRIEF, brevis; angustus, concisus, strictus, pressus. *Jv.* contractus et strictus. [*SYN. in SHORT.*] *A b. narration*, narratio brevis. *To be b. (of a speaker)*, brevem (*opp. to longum*) esse; brevitate addibere in qm. brevitas servare. *Time itself forces me to be b.*, breviloquentem me tempus ipsum facit. *Be b. with it*, in pauca confer, verbo dicas, præcide; id, ut putes, verbo expedi. *To be b. (make short)*, in b., ut in pauca conferam; ne longum faciam; ne longus sim; ut ad pauca redeam; ut pauca dicam; ne multa; ne plura; quid multa? ad summam, ne longum fiat, ne (multis) te morer, de quo ne multa dis-eram, quid plura? quid queris? demque. *This is the b. of the thing*, hæc summa est.

BRIEF, *s. literæ*: diplomata.

BRIEFLY, brevisiter (*shortly*, *g. t.*)—paucis (*sc. verbis*, brevisiter (*in few words*))—strictim, carptim (*but slightly, not at length: opp. copiose*).—*Jv.* brevisiter strictimque.—*precise (touching the principal heads, with omissions: opp. plene et perfecte)*—*prease* or *preasius* (*in a compressed form, but fully and sufficiently: e. g. definire*)—*arte* (or *arcte*), anguste (*in small compass*)—*quasi præteriens (as if in passing)*. *To speak or write b.*, brevisiter dicere, paucis dicere, brevi præcideri; paucis or brevisiter scribere or per-ribere. *B. but well*, paucis quidem, sed bene. *B. and concisely*, *co.* corte. *To touch b.*, qd. leviter tangere, brevisiter or strictim attingere; brevi præcideri. *To give b.*, paucis verbis reddere, exponere, comprehendere. *To state alth b.*, paucis verbis reducere, exprimere or comprehendere qd. *As b. as possible*, perquam brevisiter perstringere qd. atque attingere.

BRIEFNESS, brevitatis (dicendi); breviloquentia.

BREVITY, *i. (as a quality)*. *The expressive b. of Thucydides*, stricta brevitatis Thucydidis. *With all possible b.*, quam brevissime.

BRIER, vepres, spina, dumus, sentis. [*SYN. in BRAMBLE.*] *A little b.*, veprecula. *A place for b's*, *growing*, vepretum, dumetum, spinetum, locus vepribus plenus. *Dog-b.*, sentis canis, cynosbatos, rubus caninus (*Of b's*, spinosa).

BRIERY, spinosus.

BRIGADE, caterva; ala (*of cavalry*).

BRIGADIER, ductor catervæ: or alæ.

BRIGAND, latro.

BRIGANTINE, celox (*swift-sailer*); navis piratica or predatoria (*pirate*). [*Coat of mail*, lorica.

BRIGHT, clarus (*b. by nature*: then also of what is clear to the understanding)—lucidus (*shining with a b. pure light: opp. obscurus*)—pellucidus (*transparent, pellucid*)—illustrius (*existing in light: of a road, star, &c.* *C. Ferr. 3, 94, 219*)—luminosus (*having abundant light*)—nitidus, nitens (*shining beautifully, with pure brightness*)—splendidus (*shining with dazzling, splendid brightness*)—fulgens (*blazing with fiery brightness: e. g. of a comet: opp. sol nitidus*)—serenus (*calm and cloudless: of b. skies and weather*)—perspicuus (*transparent, of glass, &c.: then evident*)—*B. eyes*, oculi vegeti, micantes, clari, radiantés, ardentes, &c. *A fiery-b. comet*, comètes fulgens, ardens. *A constellation*, clarum sidus. *The sky becomes b.*, disernerascit: at dawn, luceat, illucescit. [*At a b.*, *see* BRIGHTEN.] *To be b.*, clarum, illustre, &c., esse: clarescere, lucere, collucere, nitere, splendere, micare, fulgere. *To become b.*, clarum, &c., fieri; clarescere, nitescere, splendescere. *The brass is b. with use*, æra nitescit usu. *B. days* (*fig.*), dies læti, candidi soles.

|| *Illustrious*, clarus, splendidus, illustris, magnificus, præclarus. *B. deeds*, magnificæ res gestæ, facta splendida. *A b. name*, nomen illustre. *To be b.*, splendere, fulgere, nitere, enitere, elucere. || *Beautiful*, nitidus, nitens. || *Acute, ingenious*, acutus, perspicax, sollers, ingeniosus. *A man of b. parts*, homo ingeniosus (*et sollers*), præstanti ingenio præditus.

BRIGHTLY, clare, lucide, &c.

BRIGHTNESS, claritas (*g. t.*)—splendor, nitro (*splend. denotes pomp. nit. only neatness, simple beauty*)—candor (*of the sky, sun, &c.*)—fulgor (*fiery b.; e. g. of a comet*). *The fiery b. of the comet* had overcomet the milder b. of the sun, stella cometas fulgore suo solis nitorem vicerat. *The b. (clearness) of the sky, weather*, serenitas, ærenum. *Virtue has a b. of her own*, virtus splendet per se. *To lose b. (of a thing)*, obsolescere. *B. of intellect*, acies mentis, ingenii; ingenii acumen. *The b. of glory*, fulgor gloriæ. || *Transparency*, pelluciditas.

BRIGHTEN, splendidi or nitidum facere qd.; in splendorem dare qd.; nitorem inducere ci. rel. || *Enlighten*, illuminare, illustrare. || *Polish*, polire.—*Gladden*, hilarare, exilarare. *To b. a man up*, qm. exilarare: *the countenance*, exilarare vultum, frontem explicare: *the mind*, nubila animi serenare, ab animo caliginem dispellere; acutere mentem (*sharpen*).—*INTRA*, illustrari, illuminari; nitescere, splendescere: (*of men*) diffundi, hilarem se facere. *The sky b's*, cœli serenitas redditur, nubis discutuntur, disarserascit. *His face b's up*, frons or vultus se explicat.

BRILLIANT, splendidus (*prop. et impr.*)—splendens, fulgens, nitens, nitidus. [*SYN. in BRIGHT*]—*micans* (*glitteringly bright*)—*illustris*, magnificus (*improp.*, the latter referring more to the real nature of the thing). *The b. passages in a poem*, eminentia, ium (*Q*): *b. achievements*, magnificæ res gestæ, facta splendida (*Q*). *To gain a b. victory*, magnifice vincere. *A b. reputation*, nomen illustre.

BRILLIANT, *s.* adamantus quadratis areolis.

BRILLIANTLY, splendide, magnifice, nitide.

BRIM, margo, ora (*the former as a line, the latter as a space, edging of a border, an ornament, or at least artificial, edging*)—labrum (*prop. 'lip', the edge, b., &c., of something hollow*). *B. of a cup*, poculi oris or labra. || *Upper surface*, summus, with a substantivæ.

BRIMPUL ad margins (oris, labra) plenus.

BRIMSTONE, sulfur or sulphur. *Of b.*, sulphureus. *Full of b.*, sulphureosus: saturated with it, sulphuratus.

BRINDED, maculosus coloris, maculosus; albus maculis; varii or disparis coloris, discolor.

BRINE, aqua salsa. || *For pickling*, alsurna, salsamentum, muria; *fig. mare* (salsum); lacrimæ (salsæ).

BRING, ferre, afferre, a-portare, adducere, perducere [*SYN. in CARRY*]; advehere (*by a vehicle or ship*); importare (*b. into the country*); educere (*lead out: e. g. a horse*); ducere (*lead*); deducere (*b. on his way, esp. for honour's sake*) in locum, comitari (*accompany*). *To b. (attend) one home*, domum qm. deducere. *To b. one to a person that he may be taught by him*, qm. deducere ad qm. *To b. an offering*, sacra facere. *B. the horse*, equum adducas. *B. me water for my hands*, cedo aquam manibus. *He brought his message, letter, mandata*, literas pertulit. *The south wind b's rain*, auster apportat imbres. *To b. sm. one place to another*, deferre, deportare, deducere. *To b. word*, nuntiare: agere, renuntiare. *To b. a proposition before the people*, rogationem or legem ad populum ferre: *a thing before the senate*, rem ad senatum referre. *To b. to fight*, proferre in lucem, e tenebris erueri. *To b. upon the carpet*, in medium proferre. *To b. very many misfortunes upon a man's house or family*, plurima mala in domum cs inferre. *To b. trouble*, molestias creare. *I have brought the thing to that pass, that &c.*, eo rem deduxi, rem huc deduxi, ut &c. *To b. to extremity*, ad summam desperationem or in summum discrimen adducere qm. *To b. into doubt*, in dubium vocare, devocare, revocare. *To b. one to better thoughts*, ad sanitatem qm. revocare. *To b. to nothing*, pessum dare, ad nihilum or ad irritum redigere. *To b. to ruin*, pessum dare, perdere, ad interitum vocare, præcipitare: *to poverty*, ad inopiam redigere: *to remembrance*, memoriam cs rei peretere, revocare: *to another's remembrance*, ci qd. in memoriam revocare or reuocare: *into subjection*, in ditionem suam (or cs) redigere, ditioni sue subijcere: *to an account*, ad calculos vocare: *to pass*, efficere, perficere, ad effectum ducere: *to an end*, absolvere, pericere, ad finem adducere, ad exitum perducere. || *To b. (move, persuade) one to a thing*, qm. ad qd. addu-

cere o perducere; persuadere ei ut &c.: *elicere (enticere, coar)* qm ad qd. *I cannot be brought to believe this*, adduci non possum, ut credam, hoc esse; adduci non possum, ut ad sit. *I cannot b. myself to &c.*, ab animo meo impetrare non possum, ut &c.; non sustineo (*with infm.*, or *accus.* and *infm.*). *|| Cause*, afferre, parere, movere. *|| Afford*, præbere, dare. *To b. one honour*, honorari esse ei. *To b. a great price*, inagno venire; magni pretii esse.—*|| B. about*, efficere, perficere, ad effectum perducere, patrare. *I will b. it about for you*, hoc tibi effectum reddam. *|| B. back*, referre, reducere, reportare: *word*, renuntiare. *To b. one back to duty*, qm ad bonam frugem revocare. *|| B. down*, deferre, deducere, devocare: *= lessen, humble, break, &c.*, minuire, imminuere, levare, elevare, debilitare, attenuare, atterere, infirmare, frangere, enervare, labefactare: *completely*, pessum dare, evertere. *To b. down a history to the present time*, historiam ad nostra tempora deducere. *|| B. forward*, proferre, producere; in medium proferre; *= propose*, proponere, (legem) ferre; *= advance*, augere, adaugere, fovere, attollere: *witnesses*, testes proferre: *an argument*, argumentum afferre. *|| B. in*, inferre, importare, invehere; ducere, introducere in, &c.; (*cite*) proferre, afferre. *= introduce, exhibit*, qm loquentem or disputantem inducere or facere, personam (*a fictitious personage*) introducere. *= b. into currency or use*, inducere, introducere, instituere: *foreign usages*, peregrinos ritus acriscere. *|| Yield, produce*, ferre, efficere, reddere. *The land b.'s in eight-fold*, ager effert or efficit cum octavo. *The money which the mines b. in*, pecunia quæ reddit (pecuniæ quas facit) ex metallis. *|| B. off* (*save, clear*), servare, conservare, eripere (ei rei or ex qd re), vindicare (re or ab re), retrahere (ab re), salvum præstare, avertere (ab qd re). *|| B. on*, qm in auxilium or consilium vocare; qm socium assumere or sibi adjungere: (*produce*), movere, commovere, citare, concitare, excitare. *|| B. over to his own side*, in partes suas ducere or trahere. *|| B. out*, in lucem proferre, protrahere; aperire, patefacere, detegere, manifestum facere; arguere, coarguere, evincere. *|| B. together*, comportare, conferre, congerere, cogere, colligere, contrahere. *|| B. under*, armis subigere, ditioni suæ subicere; reprimere, coercere, in officium reducere; ad officium redire cogere. *|| B. up*, educare (*see EDUCATE*). *To b. up the army*, exercitum adducere. *The soldiers who brought up the rear*, milites qui agmen claudabant or cœgebant.

BRINK, margo, labrum, ora. [SYN. in BAIM.]
|| Brink of ruin, &c. See VERGE.

BRINY, saluus.
BRISK, vegetus, vigens, vividus, alacer, hilaris, lætus, ardens, acer, impiger, vehemens, fervidus. *B. wine*, vina valida, fervida. *To be b.*, vigere.

BRISKET of beef, *pectus cæsi bovis.
BRISKLY, alacri animo, acriter, hilarè, lætè, vehementer, cum vi. *The work goes on b.*, fervet opus (F.).

BRISKNESS, vigor, ardor or fervor animi, vis, alacritas, hilaritas.

BRISTLE, s. ta. *His b.'s rise*, setæ horrescunt. *A boar's back with the b.'s set up*, terga horrentia rigidula setis.

BRISTLE, v. horrescere, horrere, setas erigere. *The hair b.'s upon his arms*, brachia horrescunt villis. *A phalanx bristling with spears*, phalanx horrens hastis. *Bristling spears*, hæstæ horrentes.

BRISTLY, setosus. *|| Like bristles*, hirsutus, horridus.

BRITAIN, Britannia.
BRITISH, Britanniæ.
BRITON, Britannicus.
BRITTLE, fragilis (*prop.* and *fig.*), caducus (*fig.*).
BRITTLENESS, fragilitas.
BROACH, veru.

BROACH, v. *|| Spit*, veru (veribus) figere. *To b. a cask*, dolium relliere (*after the Roman way*); **(terebra)* dolium aperire; primum de dolio haurire. *To b. the sacred fountains*, sacros fontes aperire, recludere. *To b. (disclose, reveal)*, aperire, in lucem proferre or protrahere, illustrare et excitare; in vulgus dare or edere, divulgare. *To b. an error*, erroris esse auctorem, parentem.

BROAD, *|| Wide*, latus. *|| Spreading*, patulus. *A large, amplus, spatiosus, latus, magnus. A ditch five feet b.*, fossa quinque pedes lata. *The plain is three miles b.*, planities in latitudinem tria millia passuum patet. *To be two inches broader than*, duobus digitis excedere. *To wax b.*, in latitudinem diffundi. *A b. spreading beech*, patula fagus. *The sea*, b.

mare apertum. *To have a b. conscience*, parum religiosum esse. *As b. as long*, quadratus: *fig.*, *it is as b. as long*, eodem redit; *whether &c.*, nihil interest, utrum &c. *B. grounds*, causæ or rationes gravissimæ. *B.-footed*, palmipes: *b. breasted*, pectorosus: *b.-shouldered*, latus ab humeris. *B.-leaved*, latifolius, folio latiore. *Broadsword*, ensis. *|| Of pronunciation*, latus, vastus. *A b. utterance*, latitudo verborum. *To pronounce letters b.*, litteras dilatare. *|| Clear, open, clarus*; apertus, manifestus. *Till b. day*, ad clarum diem, ad multum diem. *B. signs*, manifesta signa. *|| Circumstantial, minute*, latus, fusus. *|| Coarse, rusticus*, vastus. *|| Free, loose*, liber, licens; procaz, impudicus.

BROADEN, dilatare; laxare, amplificare, ampliare.
BROADLY, late, &c. *To speak b.*, voces distrahere. litteras dilatare.

BROCADE, pannus Attalicus (Plin. 8, 48, 74; 33, 3, 19).

BROGUE, pero. *|| Of speech*, oris peregrinitas, os barbarum.

BROIL, contentio, jurgium, rixa, lites; turba, tumultus (SYN. in QUARELL).

BROIL, v. torrere, subassare: *on the gridiron*, in craticulâ torrere or subassare. *Broiled meat*, cibus in craticulâ subassatus. *To b. on the coals*, in prunâ torrere. *The sun broiled the bodies of the Gauls*, sol ingenti ardore torrebat corpora Gallorum. *I am broiling*, torreo æstu, æstus me torret, sol me torret, æstuo, ardeo.

BROKER, pararius (Sen.), proxeneta, intercessor, interpres. *A petty b. (money-changer)*, numularius.
BROKERAGE, proxeneticon, interpretium.

BRONZE, æs. *Of b.*, aeneus, æreus; ex ære factus or expressus. *A b.*, simulacrum ex ære expressum, factum; signum aeneum.

BRONZE, v. aeneum colorem inducere ei rei.

BROOCH, gemma, ornamentum gemmarum.

BROOD, v. incubare (*with or without ovis or ova*). *To be wont to b.*, incubitare (e.g. in cellis). *To b. (i. e. hatch young)*, pullos ex ovib. excludere, pullos excludere, excludere. *A brooding, incubatio, incubitus*; pullatio. *To b. over (i. e. cover with the wings)*, fovere pennis. *|| vis. Night b.'s upon the sea*, nox incubat ponto. *He b.'s over his griefs*, foveat suos dolores. *The miser b.'s upon his locked-up store*, avarus clausis thesauris incubat. *To b. over (devise, concoct, &c.)*, in animo agitare; comminisci, moliri, machinari, coquere, concoquere.

BROOD, s. fetura, fetus, suboles, progenies; pulli, pullities. *Doves have eight b.'s a year*, columbæ octies anno pullos educunt.

BROOK, rivus. *Little b.*, rivulus. *A rushing b.*, torrens. *Of a b.*, rivalis. *B.-water*, aqua rivalis.

BROOK, v. ferre; devorare (*to swallow*: e.g. dolorem, molestiam, lacrimas. *To b. unjustly patiently*, injuriam æquo animo recipere. *He brooked the wrong silently*, tacitus tulit injuriam. *To b. it ill*, ægre ferre.

BROOM, genista, spartum. *A b.-field*, spartiærum. *Butcher's b.*, ruscus. *|| Besom, scapæ. B.-tick*, scoparum manubrium.

BROT, jus coctis carnibus.—sorbilio (*any thing that is sucked up*). *Chicken b.*, jus gallinaceum. *Peal b.*, jus agnium. *Meat steved in b.*, cibus jurentium.

BROTHER, lupanar, lustrum, fornic. stabulum. *To frequent b.'s*, lustrari, lupanaria frequentare: *a visitor of such*, lustrator, scortator.

BROTHER, frater (*also affectionately towards a b.-in-law, a confederate, &c.*)—*full b.*, i. e. of the same father and mother, or at least of the same father, frater germanus: *of the same mother*, frater uterinus, frater unâ matre natus. *B.-in-law (husband's b.)*, levir, mariti frater; (*wife's b.*) uxoris frater: (*sister's husband*) maritus sororis. *B.'s wife*, fratria, uxor fratris. *Poster-b.*, quem eadem nutrix aulit, collactaneus. *Children of b.'s*, fratres (sorores) patruales. *B. and sister*, fratres. *Twin b.'s*, (fratres) gemini. *A little b.*, fraterculus. *A war between b.'s*, bellum fratrum. *A b.-killer*, fratricida (*which is included in parricida*).

BROTHERHOOD, fraternitas, necessitudo fraterna, germanitas (*fraternal connexion*); sodalitas, sodalitiū (*companionship, &c.*); sodalitas, collegium, corpus (*fraternity, association*); genus, natio (*race, set*).

BROTHERLY, fraternus. *In a b. manner*, fraternaliter.

BROW, *|| Eye-brow*, supercillium. *|| Forehead*, frons. *The bending or knitting of the b.'s*, supercilliorum contractio. *To knit or wrinkle the b.*, frontem contrahere, adducere, attrahere: *to clear it*, frontem emittere, exporrigere, explicare. *A lofty b.*, frons

alta. *A low, small b.*, frons brevis. *A severe b.*, frons severa, triste supercilium. *A haughty b.*, grande supercilium, supercilium. [*Countenance, face, vultus*; *os*.] *The b. of a mountain*, supercilium montis, summum jugum montis.

BROWBEAT, (torvo or minaci) vultu qm terrere, perturbare; qm impudenter et insolenter tractare; in qm insolentius se gerere; qm ludibrio habere. *B. -ing*, insolens, superbus; *subst.* supercilium.

BROWN, fuscus (*dark b.*); subniger (*blackish*); pallidus (*dirty b. inclining to black*); badius, spadix (*chestnut-b.*); cervinus (*stag-b.*); fulvus (*b.-yellow*).

BROWN, a. color fuscus, &c.

BROWN, v. fuscare, infuscare. *Browned by the sun*, adustioris coloris, solibus perustus.

BROWNISH, subfuscus; subrufus.

BROWSE, depascere, tondere, attendere.—*INTRA.* pasci tenera virgulta tondere, sepe depascere, frondes capere, &c.

BROWSE, a. tenera virgulta, frondes.

BRUISE, contundere, collidere, elidere, terere, conterere. *To b. in a mortar*, tundere, pinsere, contundere. *To b. to dust*, in pulverem redigere, in pulverem conterere. *To give a man a bruising*, qm pugna (sustibus) contundere, concidere. *Bruised under a cruel yoke*, crudeli dominatione oppressi. *A bruised spirit*, animus fractus, afflictus, dejectus.

BRUISE, s. contusio; contusum; lctus.

BRUIT, v. (qd) in vulgus edere, famam rs rei divulgare, differre qd rumoribus. *It is bruited abroad*, rumor, fama, or sermo est: sermo dicitur (*L.*).

BRUIT, a. rumor, fama, sermo, &c. *See REPORT*, s. [*Noise*. *Vid.*]

BRUNETTE, virgo subfusca; mulier subfuscula.

BRUNT, impetus, ineurso, incurus; concursus, congressio [*STR.* IN ATTACK, s.]; vis. [*Blow*, lctus; *Ag.* fulmen, casus.]

BRUNT of battle, (primus) pugnae impetus. *To bear the b. of the battle*, maximum proelii impetum sustinere.

BRUSH, s. penicillus or peniculus: *for coating a wall*, penicillus tectorius: *for clothes*, peniculus or penicillus. *A b. of bristles*, seta, *scope setis facta.—[*Assault*, &c., impetus, incurus; pugna levis.]

BRUSH, v. verrere, evertere; (penicillo) tergere, detergere, extergere. *He brushed away a tear*, lacrimam detergit. *The south wind brushes the clouds away*, motus deterget nubia caelo. *B. off the dew*, rorem excutere. *To b. up*, pingere; ornare, exornare; reficere. —[*Sweep over, grass*, verrere: stringere, praeterigere, destringere.—[*To b. by*, praetervolare.]

BRUSHWOOD, virgulta; sarmenta, cremum (*Col.*). *A broom of b.*, scope virgae.

BRUTAL, *by the genit.* beluarum or pecudum.—[*Cruel*, &c., atrox, crudelis, ferus, inhumanus, immanis. *A b. fellow*, homo inhumanissimus, monstrum hominis.]

BRUTALITY, inhumanitas, immanitas, feritas, crudelitas.

BRUTALIZE, *TRA.* brutum, inhumanum reddere.—*INTRA.* obtruncare: effari; humanitatem suam abijcere. *To be wholly brutalized*, omnem humanitatem exuere, abijcere; obtruncare.

BRUTE, *adj.* sensus experta, sensu carens, brutus. *A b. animal*, brutum animal.—[*Rough, fierce*, &c., carus, incultus, ferus, atrox, inhumanus, immanis.]

BRUTE, a. brutum animal, bestia, belua. [*STR.* IN ANIMAL.]

BRUTIFY, *See BRUTALIZE.*

BRUTISH, *gen.* beluarum or pecudum. *This is b.*, hoc est beluarum. *In a b. manner*, beluarum more, pecudum ritu. *B. lusts*, beluinae voluptates.—[*Savage*, &c., ferus, immanis, inhumanus, durus, incultus, rusticus.—[*Lampish*, stolidus, fatuus, hebes, stupidus.]

BUBBLE, a. bulla: *a little one*, bullula.—[*FIG.* res vana or inanis, res levissima, commentum, res ficta et commenticia, somnium.]

BUBBLE, v. bullare, bullire.—[*Boil up*, efferverescere.—[*Of brooks*, &c., leniter sonare, susurrare; macare, salire.—[*Of a fountain*, scaturire, emicare. *A bubbling*, bullitus; *metus*: *of a fountain*, scatebra. *A bubbling fountain*, scaturigo.]

BUCCANIER, *See PIRATE.*

BUCK, mas, masculus (*added to the name of the animal*).—[*B. goat*, caper, hircus.—[*Male-deer*, cervus mas, mas dama. *Buckskin*, pellis cervina.—[*robb'd*, cuniculus.]

BUCKET, situlus, situla, hydra, urna; modiolus (*as a wheel for drawing water*); hama (*for drawing and carrying*, *reply a bro-b.*). *A little b.*, sitella, urnula.

BUCKLE, bubula: *c/a shoe*, fibula calcearia or calcel.

BUCKLE, v. fibulâ subnectere.—[*To b. for the fight*, se accingere ad pugnam. *To b. to a thing*, dare se ei rei, se applicare ad qd, incumbere in or ad qd. *To b. with one*, manus conserere cum eo.]

BUCKLER, scutum (*large*), clipeus (*smaller*), parma; pelta (*small*, and *of the shape of a half-moon*). *A little b.*, scutulum; parmula.

BUCKTHORN, rhamnus catharticus (*Lin.*).

BUCKWHEAT, polygōnum sagopyrum (*Lin.*).

BUCOLIC. *See PASTORAL.*

BUD, s. a. gemma germem, oculus (*of trees*); calyx (*of flowers*). *A little b.*, calyculus.—[*FIG.* to nip in the b., qd primo tempore opprimere et extinguiere.]

BUD, v. [*Put forth* b's, gemmas agere, gemmare; germinare; pullulare. *To be ready to b.*, *get b's*, gemmascere. *Budded*, gemmatus. *A budding*, gemmatio or gemmatus; germinatio.—[*B. out*, provenire, existere.—[*Inoculate*, arborem inoculare, arbori oculum inserere.—[*Bloom*, florescere, vigescere.]

BUDGE, v. loco or ex loco se movere; loco cedere, cedere; fugam capere, fugere ab or ex quo loco.

BUDGE, *adj.* morosus, tristis, tetricus, austerus, severus.

BUDGET, sacculus, sacculus, pera, balga; *fig.* copia.

BUFF, corium bubulum, pellis bubula. *A b. coat*,

*lorica bubula.—[*B. (in colour)*, luteus.]

BUFFALO, bos buffelus (*Lin.*); bubalus is doubtful.

BUFFET, [*In the face with the palm*, alapa. —[*With the fist*, colpulus.—[*Sideward*, abscus.]

BUFFET, v. colophos ei impingere, alapas ei ducere, qm pugnis contundere or cedere. *I b. the waves*, alterna brachia ducens fluctibus obniti.

BUFFOON, maccus (*harlequin*); sannio, coprea; verna;—scurra (*jester of a higher sort*, as *at the tables of the great*). *To play the b.*, scurrari, scurrum agere.

BUFFOONERY, scurrilitas (*Dial. de Or.*), dicacitas scurrilis, vernitas, jocorum lascivia.

BUG, cimex.—[*Beetle*, scaberrimus.]

BUGBEAR, formido.—[*FIG.* to be a mere b., species non re terribile esse.]

BUGGY, cinctum plenus.

BUGLE-HORN, cornu venatorum, cornu.

BUILD, edificare (*houses, ships, towns, &c.*); struere, construere, extruere, moliri; condere (*to found*); excitare, educere (*carry up, erect*); architectari (*by rules of art*); facere. *To b. before*, praestruere. *To b. to*, austruere, adjungere qd ei rei: *around*, circum struere. *To b. up a place* (*cover it with buildings*), locum coedificare, edificare, inaedificare. *To b. on the sand*, ca rei fundamenta tamquam in aqua ponere (*C. de Fin* 2, 22, 72): *to b. a row or rows of houses*, domos continuare: *to b. with freestone*, saxo quadrato construere; *on another man's ground*, mœdificum in alieno extruere. *A well-built man*, *prps* homo formâ honestâ et liberali. *Bees b. their cells*, apes fingunt favos. *To b. castles in the air*, somnia sibi fingere (*v. Lucr.* 1, 104): *to b. aby out*, ea luminibus obstruere or olficere (*i. e. place an obstacle before his wind-ros*): *to b. a bridge over a river*, pontem in fluvio (or flumine) facere, in flumine efficere; *ammem ponte jungere*; pontem flumini imponere or iungere: *over a marsh*, paludem pontibus consternere: *to b. ships*, navas edificare.—[*INTRA.*] edificare, domum or -os edificare.—[*GEN.*] *to construct*, construere, fingere, fabricare, facere.—[*To b. upon* (*fig.*), fidere, confidere ei; confidere, niti qd re.]

BUILDER, edificator; conditor; architectus.—[*FIG.* edificator, fabricator, conditor, auctor.]

BUILDING (*the act*), edificatio, exedificatio, constructio: (*the structure*), edificatio, edificium, opus. *Little b.*, edificatuncula (*C.*). *Be materials*, materia (*wood for building*); tigna (*beams*, &c.); saxa (*stones*, &c.). *A passion for b.*, *immodicum edificandi studium.

BULB, bulbosus.

BULBOUS, bulbosus. *B. roots*, *plantæ tuberosæ.

BULGE, [*To b. out*, procurere, prominere.—[*Leak*, rimas agere; aquas haurire, sidere (*stink*).]

BULK, amplitudo, magnitudo; moles (*mass*). *To sell by the b.* (*i. e. without exact calculation or measurement*), per aversionem or aversione vendere (*Jur.*).—[*Compass*, amplitus, spatium. *The b. of a ship*, navis capacitas.—[*Main part*, pars maxima, major numerus; multitudo.—[*Projection*, procurus, crepid.—[*projectura* (*Vitr*)—projectum (*Pand*).]

BULKY, magnus, ingens.—[*Corrupt*, crassus, pinguis.—[*Heavy*, gravis.—[*Solid*, solidus, densus.]

BULL, taurus; dux gregis. *Of a b.*, taureus, taurinus. *A story of a cock and a b.*, nutilularum fabula; *prps* *narratuncula, cui nec caput nec pedes (*ast*. *C. Dio* vii. 31, res, ita contrarias, ut nec caput nec pedes: = ita turbatas, ut nescias ubi inclinas, ubi finias).

— *To make a b.*, *prps* *pugnantia loquendo risum auditibus movere. — *The b. in the zodiac*, Taurus. — *The b. of the pope*, *altera signi pontificis Romani impressio.

BULL-DOG, *canis Molossus (Lin.).

BULLETIN, *Daily notices*, *prps* acta diurna. *Of an army*, acta militaria (*ast. Voyet. de re mil.* 2, 19).

BULL'S-EYE, *To hit the b.'s eye*, medium ferire.

BULLFINCH, *ioxia pyrrhula (Lin.).

BULLOCK, Juvencus. — *bos castratus* (*for fattening*). See Ox.

BULLETT, glans plumbea, glans.

BULLION, aurum or argentum rude, infectum.

BULLY, s. homo pugnax. — *lingua fortis* (*if a cowardly b.*, *mis* Thraso *in the old Com.*). — *homo rixosus or rixae cupidus*. — *homo jurgiosus* (Gell.; *quarrelsome fellow*). — *rixator* (Q.).

BULLY, v. *Overbear with menaces*, &c., minis ac terrore commovere. — *obstupere* ei, obtundere qm or aures ei (*by talking*) Pomponius was bullied *into sneaking*, &c., juravi hoc terrore coactus Pomponius. — *To treat with savage cruelty*, *prps* aspere tractare, injuriosius (Plaut.) tractare, saevire in qm solere.

BULRUSH, Juncus, scirpus.

BULWARK, propugnaculum, pl. munimenta, opera; castellum. — *Fig.* propugnaculum, pædiliū, defensor, &c.

BUMBALIFF, *apparitor or viator magistratuū.

BUMP, tumor (g. t. *for swelling*; oculorum, crurum). — *tuber* (*protuberating excrescence*; *hunch, boil, prop. a tuft*). *A little b.*, tuberculum.

BUMP, v. tr. qd offendere ad qd (accidentally). — *qd illidere or impingere* ei rei (*purposely*). *To b. my head agst the door*, caput ad fores offendere. *To b. his head severely agst the wall*, caput parieti ingenti impetu impingere. — *INTR.* offendere qd, illidi or impingi ei rei.

BUMPER, calix plenus.

BUMPKIN, homo rusticus.

BUNCH, tumor, tuber; struma (*scrofulous bunch, esply on the neck*); *hunch*, gibba, gibber. *A little b.*, tuberculum. — *Cluster*, racemi: *of grapes, uva*; *of ivy-berries, corymbus*. — *A Bundle*, fascis, fasciculum manipulus: *of pens, fascis calamorum*.

BUNCH out, v. emînere, prominere, exsurgere; tumere. extumere.

BUNDLE, fascis, fasciculum (*as bound together, to be the more easily carried*, e. g. *of wood, straw*, lignorum, stramentorum) — *manipulus, fasciculum manualis* (*not too big to be carried by hand*). — *sarcina, sacculula* (*tas burden*). *B. of rods, fascis virgarum*. *B. of letters, fasciculum epistolarum*. *To carry a b. of books under his arm, fasciculum librorum sub ala portare*. *In b.'s, fasciatum or fasciatim*; *manipulatum*. — *As a burden*, sarcina, sacculula.

BUNDLE up, v. colligere, componere, in fasciculos colligare, sarcinulas alligare.

BUNG, obturamentum: *of cork, cortex*. *To like out a b.*, excutere obturamentum. *B.-hole*, os (doli). — *orificium* (*lale*).

BUNG UP, v. os doli obturare.

BUNGLE, v. a., inscienter, imperite, infabre facere or conficere; corrumpere; depravare: *athg*, opus inscienter facere or conficere. *To b. a song*, disperdere carmen. — *Bungling*, insciens, imperitus; malus. *A bungling business*, opus inscienter factum.

BUNGLER, homo imperitus; homo in arte suâ non satis versatus. — *Imperitus artifex* (*of an artist*).

BUNGLINGLY, inscite, imperite, infabre, minus commode, crasse, male.

BUN, panis dulcor, placenta, crustulum.

BUOY, index ea rei ad immar nis positae sitae.

BUOY up, v. sustinere, sustentare, fulcire.

BUOYANCY, levitas; hilaritas, alacritas, vigor.

BUOYANT, quod ab aquâ sustineri potest or sustinetur: *levis* — *Fig.* vegetus, hilaris, alac.

BUR, lappa.

BUREAU, armarium.

BURDEN, s. onus (g. t.), sarcina (*what a man carries or may carry*). *To bear a b.*, onus ferre, sustinere. *To take a b. upon oneself*, onus recipere, suscipere. *To lay it down*, onus deponere. *To be a b. to one*, ei oneri esse, molestum or gravem esse ei. *I will bear the b. of this odium*, molem hujus invidie sustinebo. — *A ship of b.*, navis oneraria. *Beast of b.*, jumentum onerarium, jumentum; *jumentum sarcinarium* (e. g. *pack-horse*). — *A ship of 300 tons b.*, navis trecentarum amphorarum. — *Fig. load, pressure*, &c., onus, molestia, incommodum, cura. — *Tuxes*, onera, munera. (90)

The b. of the song, versus intercalaris (Serr. F. Ecl. 8, 21). — *Fig. this is over the b. of his song*, eandem canit cantilenam (Ter.).

BURDEN, v. onerare, gravare; oneri esse ei, gravem or molestum esse ei; molestiam ei afferre, molestiâ qm afficere. *The body greatly b.'s the mind*, corpus pregravat animum. *Burdened, oneratus*; *gravatus*; *gravis*; *onustus*. *To b. one with asking*, obtundere qm rogando.

BURDENSOME, gravis, molestus; incommodus, iniquus; operosus, laboriosus. *To be b.*, see BURDEN, v. — *To be more and more b.*, ingravescente.

BURGESS, civis, municipis. senator, patronus. BURLAR, perfossor (parietum). *Plaut.* — *perfossor only* (*Appul.*) — *effractorius* (Sen. Ep. 68). — *effractor* (*Powl. Ulp. &c.*).

BURLGLARY, effractoria (Paul. Dig.); or *Crcl.* with domui perfingere: *parietis* — *perforare* (*to commit b.*).

BURIAL, sepultura, humatio; funus, exsequiae. *B.-ground*, sepulcrum, cimetrium. *To refuse aby a b.*, qm sepultura prohibere. See FUMERIAL.

BURLESQUE, Jocus, Jocularis, ridiculus; ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorsus.

BURLESQUE, v. ridiculum reddere, in Jocum et risum vertere; ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorquere (*to parody*).

BURLY, magni corporis, graudis, magnitudine insignis, vastus, ingens; robustus.

BURN, tr. absumere or consumere igni, flammis, incendio; urere; lucendere, inflammare (*to set in flames*); comburere; igni necare (*of a living person*); amburare (*b. round, half-b.*); cremare, concremare (*esply of the dead*); adurere (*to b. here and there, as bread, meat*); inurere (*to b. in, brand*) *To b. aby alive*, qm vivum comburere. — *To hurt by burning* (*the hand, for instance*), urere, adurere. — *To bite, sting*, urere, pungere, mordere. — *Parch*, urere, torrere. — *Use for light*, &c., urere, in unien urere or uti. — *Of lime, bricks, &c.*, coquere. — *INTR.* deflagrare, conflagrare (flammis, incendio); flammis, incendio absumi, consumi; ardere, flagrare; uri, aduri, comburi, exuri; cremari, concremari. *He burnt his father's house*, domum paternam (diaria patrios) incendio absumpsit. *The temple of Iasus was burnt on that night*, ea nocte templum Dianæ deflagravit.

To b. incense, tura adolere. *To b. to ashes*, in cineres redigere; *to coals*, in carbones redigere. *To b. all* (*lay waste with fire*), omnia igni vastare. *Sun-burnt*, sole adustus. *To b. oneself*, urî, amburi. *Half-burnt*, semivivus, semivivulus; ambustus; semicrematus. — *To glow like fire*, ardere, flagrare. — *To be hot to the touch*, ardere, flagrare, candere. — *To be inflammable*, ignem concipere posse. — *To be heated with desire or passion*, ardere, incendium esse (e. g. cupiditate, amore); flagrare, conflagrare, aestuare (e. g. invidia flagrare or aestuare; invidia incendio conflagrare). *I b. to see you*, incensum sum cupiditate te videndi.

BURN, s. ambustum. *Green coriander heals b.'s*, coriandrum viride sanat ambusta.

BURNET, pimpinella (Lin.).

BURNING, s. (ack.) ustio, exustio; crematio; adustio (pass.) conflagratio, deflagratio; incendium, ignis, flamma; arbor.

BURNING, adj. *Hot, glowing, candens*. — *Ardent, passionate*, ardens, flagrans; *love, amoris incendium*. — *Biling, galling*, urens, pungens, mordens.

BURNING-GLASS, *vitrum causticum.

BURNISH, polire, expolire, levigare.

BURROW, cuniculorum cubile.

BURROW, sub terrâ cuniculos facere (cuniculi (*mînes*) dicti ab eo [*i. e.* cuniculus, a rabbit], quod sub terrâ cuniculos ipse faciant, ubi lateant in agris. *Var.* 3 12). — *Poetical expressions* arde, cubilia federe. (*effossis latebris*) sub terrâ larum fovere, sub terris ponere domos (*all V.*). *Animals that b.*, subterranea animalia.

BURSAR. See TREASURER, CASHIER.

BURST, tr. rumpere, dirumpere; displodere (e. g. *vesicam*); effringere (e. g. *claustra, fores*). *To b. through a thing*, rumpere per qd. — *INTR.* rumpi, dirumpi; dissillire (*fly into pieces*); delibescere, diacedere (*b. open, of the earth*); displodi, crepare (*to b. with a noise, explode*). *I b. (with anger or reaction)*, rumpor, dirumpor, findor. *I b. with laughing*, risu dirumpor, risu emorior. *The thunder b.'s*, fit fragor. *A cloud b. by lightning*, nubes fulmine elia. — *To b. out or forth*, erumpere; exallescere. — *erumpere must be used with care*: vox, sermo, risus, furor erumpit, b.'s

out; aptly, in qm: also trans., erumpere gaudium, *to b. forth with expressions of joy (Ter.).* erumpere diu coertam iram, *to let one's long-suppressed anger b. forth (C.); but not erumpere in vocem, in risum, in furem, in stomachum. To b. into a fit of laughing, to b. into risum, cachinnum; cachinnare (not cachinnari); in cachinnos or risus effundi. Tears b. forth, lacrimae coarctantur, prorumpunt, prosiliunt. To b. into tears, in lacrimas effundi. A war suddenly b.'s out, bellum exoritur, exardescit; belli flamma exardescit. (His) ira, hatred b.'s out, ira, odium exardescit. To b. open a door, januam effringere: a prison, vincula carceris rumpere. The sun b.'s forth, sol nubes perumpit ac dividit (C.); sol inter nubes effugiet: to b. out of the camp, ex castris erumpere: to b. through the enemy, erumpere per hostes (L.). To b. from one's arms, e complexu ci se eripere.*

BURST, a. eruptio. — *Of thunder, fragor: also by Crel. with the verb.*

BURTHEN. See **BURDEN**.

BURY, sepelire (g. t.), humare (both, but *sepelire* like *haurire*, of a *ny* mode of disposing of a corpse. — quod nunc communiter in omnibus sepultio ponitur, at humati dicantur, id erat proprium tumuli in quo humus injecta contereget. C. Legg. 2, 22, 56.) — humo tegere, terrâ, humo conteregete (bury). — in sepulcro condere or condere only (*post. and Post-Aug. tumulare, contumulare*). — corpus ca tumulo inferre (T.). — funere efferre with or without foras (*to carry out for burial*). — infodere (*shuffle into the ground*). To b. one alive, virum qm defodere: to be buried alive, virum terrâ obrui. To b. with military honours, militari honesto funere qm humare. — *To put in the ground, infodere (in terram), defodere (in terram), obruere (terrâ).* — *To overwhelm, obruere, opprimere: to b. in oblivion, oblivione obruere: to be buried in oblivion, internâ oblivione obrutum esse: to be buried in the ruins, ruinâ ca rei (domûs, &c.) opprimi: in the waves, undis obrui, hauriri.* — *To b. hide, &c., sepelire, p. necre (d. amorem); obruere. To d. one's self in one's country seat, rus se abdere. [More under FUNERAL.]*

BUSH, frutex. — *Of thorns, dumus, veprea, sentia. (Syn. in BRAMBLE, BRIER.)* — *To go about the b., qd vitabundum circumire (in Tac. ca nomen).* — *ambages agere. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, spem pretio non emo. Good wine needs no b., proba merx facile emptorem reperit (tametsi in abstracto sita est. (Plant. Pers. 1, 2, 128): bonum vinum putacium or titulum nullum desiderat; res ipsa loquitur. Buxes, b.-wood, virgulta, fruteta.*

BUSH, v. spatiosè fruticare.

BUSHEL, modius (Rom.); medimnus (Greek, equal to six modii).

BUSHY, *Thick, fruticosus, frutescent.* — *Of hair, horridus, hirsutus.* — *Covered with bushes, virgultis obsitus, fruticosus, frutescent; dumosus. A b. place, frutetum; vepretum, &c.*

BUSILY, sedulo, naviter, strenue, acriter; sollicite. — *Importune, moleste (in a troublesome manner).*

BUSINESS, occupatio (engagement); opus (the work); negotium; mercatura, mercatio (traffic); res (affair, concern); officium (one's bounden b.); munus (office, post); studium (rager application to something); cura (care for something); ministerium (service). It is the b. (i. e. part) of one, est ca. For business's sake, negotii gratia. Full of b., negotiosus, negotiorum plenus, negotiis implicatus: to be so, occupatissimus esse, multis negotiis (occupationibus) implicatum (distentum) esse. To do b., rem gerere (gen.); negotiari (as a lender of money and buyer-up of corn); mercaturam facere (as a large merchant). To divide the b. between them (of two consuls, legates, &c.), officia inter se parti. To make a b. of something, faciliare, exercere qd. To do a good, bad b., bene, male rem gerere. To do a good deal of b., to have a good b. (of a merchant), mercaturam facere non ignobilem. To be connected in b. with any, ratione cum quo conjunctum esse. I have a b. to settle with you, mihi est res tecum. What b. have you here? quid tibi hic negotii est? How is it with the b. of quo loco res est? ut res habet? Tis my, your b., meum, tuum est. This is not my b., hoc non meum est, hæc non meæ sunt partes. To mind his own b., suum negotium gerere; res suas curare: others' b., aliena negotia curare. To make any one's (principal) b., qd sibi studio habere (Ter.); omne studium conferre ad qd: omni cogitatione et curâ incumbere in qd: omni contentione elaborare, summâ ope niti, or eniti et contendere (these three with ut). To find one b. (fig.), negotium ei facessere; qm exercere. To the b. in

hand! ad rem t (to a speaker who is keeping off from the real point at issue) This is the true b. of our lives, ad hoc præcipue nati sumus. I make it the b. of my life to do good to others, id unum ago, ut quam plurimis bene faciam. This is the b. of a life, hoc vitam omnem desiderat. He is the man to do your b., hunc ipsum requirebas. A man of b., homo ad res gerendas natus; negotiis tractandis idoneus.

BUSKIN, calcemantum, quod pedes suris tenus tegit. — *Tragic b., cothurnus (also hunter's b.).*

BUSKINED, cothurnatus.

BUSS. See **KISS**.

BUST, herma; clipeus (in painting or relief on a shield like surface).

BUSTARD, tardus; otis tarda (Lin.).

BUSTLE, a. *Hurry, festinatio nimia or præpropere festinatio.* — *trepidatio (anxious b.)* In a b., præpropere (L.). nimis festinatur. raptim — (as *adv.*) præpropere, nimis festinans. To be in a b., festinare. To be in too great a b., in festinationibus nimias suscipere celeritates. — *Tumult, confusio.* Vin.

BUSTLE, v. festinare. in festinationibus nimias suscipere celeritates. festinantius agere. A bustling life, vita actiosa (Sen.). See under **BOY**.

BUSY, *Occupied, engaged, occupatus. Not b., vacuus, otiosus. I am not b., mihi valet. To be b. with aliquid, occupatum esse in qâ re, intentum esse ei rei. B. with many things, distentus or obrutus plurimis occupationibus; negotiorum plenus. My thoughts are b. with him, eum cogito. — Active, stirring, sedulus, navus, industrius, laboriosus, strenuus, acer, impiger. A b. life, vita negotiosa, actiosa (artuosus used by C. only as epithet to virtus, and of the part of an oration we ought to be the most animated, &c. Sen. uses vita actiosa; animus actuosus and agilis. C. would have said for the first, operosa, semper agens qd et molens; for the second, qui viget, omnia movet, et motu præditus est semper. — actus is a Post-class. philos., and gramm., i. t. Krebs). — Meddling, importunus, molestus; qui aliena negotia curat. — Anxious, sollicitus, anxius.*

BUSY, v. occupare, occupatum tenere, detinere. To b. one manifestly, distingere, distringere (draw the mind this way and that, so that one cannot bend his thoughts to the thing in hand). To b. one's self with a thing, occupari qâ re, versari in re or circa qd, se ponere in re; tractare, agere qd; dare se ei rei: with all earnestness, urgere qd. To be busied with a thing, (see **BUST**, above). A busying one's self with the poets, pertractatio poetarum. To have the thoughts busied with a person, qm cogitare: with so: thing else, alias res agere.

BUSYBODY, homo importunus, molestus; ardeus homo occupatus in otio, gratis anhelans (see **PLEAS** II. 3).

BUT, at. sed. verum or vero. autem (at has an adversative, sed a corrective or limiting force: verum or vero affirms the truth or importance of an assertion; autem carries on a train of thought already begun: it is the weakest adversative particle). — It is to be observed that autem and vero stand after one or more words, the rest at the beginning of the sentence. — *But* ON THE OTHER HAND, at (*especially before personal names and pronouns*): *BUT AT LEAST, BUT AT ALL EVENTS, at, at certe or tamen.* — *BUT in objections anticipated (— but it may be said, or urged, at, at enim, at vero.* — *'TRUE, BUT' (in concessions), at, at enim (the concession being followed by another consideration that must not be lost sight of).* — *BUT FORSOOTH (in anticipating objections), at vero, at enim.* — *BUT (in the minor premises of a syllogism), atqui, aut m.* — *BUT BEHOLD or LO! ecce autem!* — *NAY, BUT; NAY, BUT ASSUREDLY, enimvero, verum enimvero.* — *BUT (when a subject is to be ended or suspended), sed, sive verum: b. enough for to-day, sed—in hunc diem hactenus.* — *I DON'T SAY — BUT, non modo—sed; non dicam or non dico—sed; ne dicam or nedum. [Pract. Intr. II. 506—508.] NOT ONLY NOT—BUT EVEN NOT, non modo—sed ne—quidem (when a verb, common to both clauses, is expressed in the second); non modo non—sed ne—quidem. Such a man will not dare, not only to do, but even to think aliquid that is not honorable, talis vir non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem quidquam audebit, quod non honestum sit. — *NOT THAT—BUT (rejecting one reason and affirming another), non quod—sed; non eo quod—sed; non quo—sed (the last being not only permissible, but of more frequent occurrence than the other forms).* — *NOT THAT—NOT, —BUT, non quâ—sed; non quo**

non—sed [*Pr. Intr.* II. 811].—|| BUT YET, BUT HOW-
EVER, at, attamen, verum tamen.—PERHAPS—BUT
YET, fortasse—verum tamen. *With a love of glory too
eager perhaps, but yet honorable*, amore glorie, nimis
arri fortasse, verum tamen honesto (C.).—|| BUT IF,
sin, sin autem, si vero: BUT IF NOT, si non, si minus,
si alter.—|| NOT ONLY—BUT ALSO, non modo—sed
etiam or verum etiam; non solum—sed etiam [*see*
Pract. Intr. II. 504, 505], *etc* sed et (*even* in Cicero);
non tantum—sed etiam. In non tantum—sed or vero
etiam, *there is never a daunt in the greater to the less;*
and this form cannot be used when neither the subject
nor the predicate is common to both sentences.—BUT
ON THE CONTRARY, at contra, at enim vero.—BUT
RATHER, imo, imo vero, imo enimvero.—|| To be
praised with a but, cum exceptione laudari. *Without*
an if, or but, sine ulla mora, haud cunctanter, liben-
titissime.—BUT is sometimes not expressed in Latin, e.g.
this is thy office, but not mine, hoc tuum est, non
meum.

BUT, in the sense of EXCEPT, præter; præterquam;
excepto (& -is); nisi. *I saw nobody b. him*, præter
illum vidi neminem. *No one is wise b. the good man*,
nemo sapiens est, nisi bonus. *Nothing b.*, nihil aliud,
nisi (*that and nothing else*); nihil aliud quam (*i. e.*
equivalent to that). *This happens to none b. a wise*
man, soli hoc contingit sapienti. *I saw no one b. you*,
te unum vidi. *Nothing could bring them into one*
united people b. law, coalescere in populi unus corpus,
nulla re præterquam legibus, poterant. *The last b.*
one, proximus a postremo. *There is nobody here b. I*,
solus hic sum. *What b. I* quid aliud nisi or quam?
All b., tantum quod.

BUT, in the sense of ONLY, modo, tantum, solum
(*tantum properly confines what was said to a certain*
magnitude, modo to a certain measure or degree,
solum to the thing itself, to the exclusion of others).
tantummodo, nonnisi, solus, unus. *I saw b. you*, te
unum vidi. *I did b. hear these things, not see them*,
hæc audivi tantum, non vidi. *I will speak, do you b.*
hear, loquar, modo audi. *If b.*, dummodo; dum (*with*
subj.). *Do b. let him*, sine modo. *Do b. stay*, mane
modo. *B. too often*, sæpius justo; nimium sæpe.
There were b. two ways (two in all), erant omnino
finera duo. *You have b. the name of virtue in your*
mouth, nomen tantum virtutis usurpas. *He came b.*
to-day, hodie primum venit. *B. a while ago*, non ita
pridem, nuper admodum. *He is b. twenty years old*,
non amplius viginti annos natus est. *I wanted b.*
little that &c., tantum non, &c.; non multum absuit,
quin &c.

BUT THAT (except that if not), nō, nisi; quod nisi!
B. that I fear my father, nō metum patrem. *And b.*
that he was ashamed to confess, et nisi erubesceret
fateri.—|| After a negative, quin, quō non; in this use
we often drop that.—|| Quin is hardly ever used
where, if the rel. and non were used, cuius non or cui
non would stand; it is a stand for quo non after an
expression of time. The sentence after quin must not
contain another relative.—|| No day almost, b. (that) he
comes to my house, dies fore nullus est, quin domum
meam veniat, or quo domum meam non veniat. *There*
is none b. is afraid of you, nemo est, qui te non
metuat. *There is none b. may complain*, nemo est, quin
conqueri possit. *There is no doubt b. (that) &c.*, non
est dubium, quin (*with subj.*). *I have no fear b.*
I shall write you letters enough, non vereor, ne non
scribendo te expleam. *None b. (i. e. those who did*
not), nemo quin, nemo qui non. *None b. knows*, nemo
est, qui nesciat.—|| Not b. that, non quin, non quia
non, with a subj., followed in the subsequent clause by
sed quod or sed quia with the indic., or by sed ut with
the subj.

BUT, after cannot. *I cannot b. &c.*, facere non
possum quin (*subj.*), or non possum non (*with inf.*).—
non possum quin is *Præca.*—|| Cannot b. be &c.,
fieri non potest, ut non or quin &c.

BUT FOR (i. e. were it not for, had it not been for)
some person or thing, nisi or ut quod or quod esset, fuisset
(abique quod or quod re esset is used by comic writers).—
The bridge would have afforded a way to the enemy b.
for one man, Horatius Cocles, pons iter hostibus dedit,
nī unus vir fuisset, H. C. (*only in comedy should we*
and abique uno viro, Horatio Coclitæ, esset.). *I would*
b. for hurting him, vellem, nī foret ei dānum.

BUTCHER, lanus, seldom lano. macellarius (*meat-*
seller).—|| At a sacrifice, popa (*who struck the*
beast), cultarius (*who cut his throat*).—FIG. homo san-

BUTCHER, v. prop. cædere, jugulare; mactare
(92)

(at a sacrifice).—FIG. trucidare, occidere; obtrun-

care.

BUTCHERLY, sanguinarius, sanguinem sitiens,
ævus, ferus.

BUTCHER'S BROOM, ruscus.

BUTCHERY, rūs. cædes; trucidatio.—|| *Where*
beasts are butchered, laniena.

BUT-END, || Of a gun, manubrium.

BUTLER, cellarius, promus, condus promus; minis-

ter or ministrator (vini).

BUTT, scopus (goal). *To aim at a b.*, destinatum
petere (L.); *to hit a b.*, scopum ferire or ferire only
(H.).—|| Point at which the endeavour is di-

rected, propositum. *is qui mihi est (fuit, &c.)* pro-

positus exitus. *finis.*—|| Not scopus in this mean-

ing.—|| ludibrium (e.g. *he took him ludibrium* versus
quam comitem).—|| To make a b. of one, qm ludibrio
habere; putare sibi qm pro ridiculo et delectamento.

To be one's b., ludibrio esse ei.—|| Blow, ictus.

BUTT, v. cornu ferire, cornu petere.—|| Of a ram,
arietare in qm. *Butting*, qui cornu petit, petulcus.

BUTT, Cask, dolium, labrum.

BUTTER, butyrum. *To make b.*, butyrum facere.
Bread and b., panis butyro illitus.

BUTTER, v. butyro illinare qd.

BUTTERFLY, papilio.—FIG. a mere b. in love, de-
sultor amoris.

BUTTERY, cella promptuaria, promptuarium; cella
penaria (*where provisions are laid up*).

BUTTOCKS, nates, clunes (*of men or animals*).—
lumbi (loins).

BUTTON, orbiculus (hat), globulus (globular). B-
hole, fissura.

BUTTON, v. globulis jungere.

BUTTRESS, antèris, idis, f. erisma, n. (ἀντροπι-
δορ; ἐπισπαρα, ἀροκ).

BUXOM, obsequens, obsequiosus, obediens. || *Gay*,
brisk, hilaris, alacer, lætus.—|| *Wanton*, jolly, las-

civus, protervus, &c. SEE WANTON.

BUY, emere (g. t.).—merci (to b. as a formal trans-

action, only as the mercantile conclusion, of a bargain).

—redimere (things not properly articles of trade, but
which the buyer might claim as his due, or ought to receive
gratuitously; as peace, justice, love, &c. Dôd.).—emer-

carl (prop. and fig.); nundinari (also to b. by a bribe).

To b. at auction, emere in auctione; (of public recen-

ses) redimere. To b. a bargain, bene or recte emere.

To have a mind to b., empturie. Fond of buying,
emax; a love of buying, emacitas. A buying, emptio.

To b. and sell, mercari, mercatram facere, nundinari.

To b. up (b. together), coemere; (that others may not
get it) præmerari. To b. up corn (in order to make
it dear), comprimere frumentum. To b. off (bribe),
corrumpere; (clear by a bribe) pecuniâ a supplicio
liberare. To let himself be bought, pecuniâ accipere.

BUYER, emptor, emens; manceps; propola (who
buys to sell again). A b. up or together, qui qd
comit. A b. up of corn (to make it dearer), qui frumen-

tum comprimit; dardanarius (Pand.). B. and seller,
emens et vendens.

BUZZ, susurrare; bombum facere (of bees); mur-

mure.

BUZZ, s. susurrus; bombus; murmur.

BUZZARD, || Species of hawk, buteo. || Fig.
simpleton, fool, verver (lit. sheep).

BY, of place (near, hard by), ad, apud, iuxta,
prope, propter, sub; sub manum, ad manum, præ
manibus. The islands were near by Sicily, insulæ
quæ sunt propter Siciliam. To scar one's self by a
person or thing, propter qm or qd considere. To have
gardens by the Tiber, ad Tiberim habere hortos. A
care is by, propter est spelunca quedam.—Also by
verbs: e.g. to stand, stit by one, ci stare, assidere: to
go by one's side, lateri ci adessere: latus ci tegere.—

|| Present.—To be by, adesse, coram adesse. When I
am by, not by, me præsentē, coram me; me absente.—

|| Along, secundum; præter. To keep by the land (in
sailing), oram, terram legere.—|| Past, præter. To go
by, præterire (a place, locum).—|| By sea and land,
terrâ marique. They came by sea, navibus adve-

ciunt; by land, pedibus hoc iter fecerunt.—|| By the way,
in viâ, in itinere; per viam; in transitu, transi-

ens; præteriens (also fig.); quasi præteriens (fig.);
obiter (fig.). To touch by the way, in transitu or
leviter qd attingere.—|| By the way of, per (through),
or with the ablat. of the name of a town: e.g. he went
by Laodicea, Laodiceâ iter fecit.

BY, of time, in the sense of at. By night, noctu,
nocte. By day, die, interdiu. So, by moonlight, lu-

cente lunâ, ad lunam.—|| As soon as, not later

thes, intra: ante. By the year's end, intra annum. By this time, jam. By the time Rome had been built were hundred years, trecentis annis post urbem conditam exactis. By that time I should have arrived, jam adeo. He was there by day-break, cum diluculo advenit. By the time he ended his speech, oratione victum finit.

BY, implying succession, is often made by an adverb in -tim; also by quot. Year by year, month by month, day by day, quot annis, quot mensibus, quot diebus; or omnibus annis, &c. Man by man, viritum. Town by town, village by village, oppidatim, vicinatim. Step by step, gradatim. By little and little, paulatim. To fall at their feet, one by one, ad omnium pedes militum accidero. By the pound, ad libram. To pay one by the hour, certam mercedem in singulas horas dare ei. By ones, twos, &c., singuli, bini, &c.

BY one's self (i. e. unassisted), per se; per se ipse; per se solus.—I alone, solus.—I apart, seorsum, separatim. By itself (in and for itself), per se: viewing the thing by itself, si rem ipsam spectas.

BY (denoting a means), by means of, per (esp. of persons); also by the ablat. of the thing or of the ground; as the particip. utens or usus with ablat.; also e. ex. To ask a thing of some one by letter, qd ab eo per litteras petere. To avenge one's wrongs by means of another, injurias suas per alterum ulcisci. To nourish virtue by action, virtutem agendo alere. To know a man by his voice, qm ex voce agnoscere.—Denoting a cause or its effect, per; a, ab (applied with pass. and neut. verbs): propter; (ca) operâ; (ca or ca rei) beneficio. To be killed by any, ab eo occidi. To perish by disease, perire a morbo. The world was created by God, mundus a Deo creatus est. The slave, by whom you live, servi, propter quos vivis. The common people were stirred up by them, eorum operi plebs concitata est.—By reason of, per, propter, ob. By reason that, propterea quod, propterea quia.—also by the ablat. of the thing: e. g. this happened by your fault, vestra culpa hoc accidit.—I to this may be referred by, denoting the thing or part taken hold of, which is expressed by the ablat.—To drag by the feet, pedibus trahere.

BY, i. e. according to, secundum; e, ex, de; ad. By the course of the moon, ad cursum lune. By a model, pattern, ad effigiem, ad exemplum. To judge a thing by the truth, ex veritate qd aestimare. It is built by the authority of the senate, edificatur ex auctoritate senatus.

BY, in adjuration or in supplication, per. BY, denoting excess or defect, is expressed by the ablat.—Shorter by one syllable, una syllaba brevior. Higher by ten feet, decem pedibus altior. By much, multo. By far, longe.

BY, in some phrases. By stealth, furtim. By turns, in vicem, per vices, alternis. By chance, forte, casu. By heart, memoriter. By and by, jam, mox, brevi. By the by, sed quod mihi in mentem venit; audi! die, quæso.

*BY-DESIGN, } consilium alterum. He had this by-
BY-END, } end, that &c., simul id sequebatur,
ut &c.*

BY-LAW, præscriptum minoris momenti.

BY-PLACES, devia (loca).

BY-STANDER, spectator.

BY-WAY, trames, semita, callis; diverticulum (that turns off from a greater; also fig.).

BY-WORD, proverbium; verbum. To become a b.-w., in proverbium venire or cedere: proverbis eludi (be ridiculed in proverb). See PROVERB.

C.

*CABAL, a. } An intriguing body, doli or fallacia-
cium machinatorum (see CABALLER).—or Crcl. qui
consilia clandestina (in qm) conçoquunt. } Political
intrigue, ars, artificium (artifice)—fallacia (deceit,
intrigue)—better in pl. artes (male): fallacie (cabals,
intrigues): consilia clandestina (hidden designs); calum-
niæ (malicious slander, false accusation).*

*CABAL, v. fallacia, facere, fingere. consilia clandes-
tina conçoquere; dare operam consiliis clandestinis.
with ut (to endeavor to effect by c.'s); likewise calumnia-
re facere; multa machinari: in c. opt abq, fallacia
in qm intendere; consilia clandestinis oppugnare qm;
c. dolum nocturno. See CABAL, a.*

*CABALA, *cabbāla; *arcana Hebræorum doctrina*

*CABALIST, *cabbalist.*

*CABALISTIC, *cabbalisticus.—Adv. *cabbalistic.*

CABALLER, doli or fallaciarum machinator (v. Tac.

Ann. 1, 10, 2).

*CABBAGE, brassica (v. pr.).—olus (any kitchen-
herb, of wch herb is a species. s. Cato R. R. 176, in.:
brassica est, quæ omnibus oleribus antistat).—caulis
(prop. the stalk; poet the c. itself).—crambe (accord-
ing to Plin. 20, 9, 33, a sort of c. with thin and compact
leaves, known to the Greeks, in Latin only proverbially:
e. g. crambæ repetita, c. warmed up again, alig stole by
repetition). Head of c., caput brassicæ; c.-leaf, bras-
sicæ folium; c.-plant, planta brassicæ.*

*CABBAGE, v. subducere furto; surripere. See TO
FILCH.*

*CABIN, } In a ship, dimta (Petron. 115, 1).
Cabin-boy, *puer nauticus. } Hus, casula. tugu-
riolium. } Small room, cellula.*

*CABINET, } A private room, conclave.—cubicu-
lum minus (a small room adjoining a large one).—
zotheca (a small room belonging to the principal one,
for resting, studying).—cubiculum secretus (a private
room: e. g. of a prince).—sanctuarium or consistorium
principis (c. of a prince, Plin. 23, 8, 77. Ammian. 25,
10). } METON. for government, see ADMINISTRATION,
and 'c.-minister,' below.—To hold a c.-council,
secreta consilia agitare: to peep into the c., principum
secreta rimari (T. Ann. 6, 33): equally great in the
field and in the c., rei militaris peritus, neque minus
civitatis regundæ; fortis ac strenuus, pace belloque
bonus.—a c.-minister, comes consistorialis (in the
time of the temporaries); or Crcl. princeps amercorum regis,
quocum secreta consilia agitare solet (L. 35, 15); amicus
regis omnium consiliorum particeps; amicus regis,
qui in consilio semper adest et omnium rerum habetur
particeps (after Nep. Eum. 1, 5 and 6).—c. consiliarii,
qui principis est a consiliis interioribus (after Nep.
Hann. 2, 2).—consilia interiora or domestica (the as-
sembly).—c. secretarii, quem princeps ad manum habet
scribæ loco (s. Nep. Eum. 1, 5); also scriba principis.
—c. seal, signum principis (after Suet. Oct. 9, p. met.).*

*A repository for valuables or curiosities,
thesaurus; horreum: for coins, *numotheca: a c. for
china, *collectio Sinenis artificio factorum operum;
copia operum Sinenis artis.

*CABINET-MAKER, intestinarium (*Cod. Theod. 13,
4, 2, in so far as he makes objects of art).—lignarius
(sc. faber): scriniorum or capsularum opifex (any one
who works in wood, joiner or carpenter).*

*CABLE, funis ancorarius; ancorale.—ora (by wch a
ship is fastened to the shore); remulcus (towing-c.);
rudens (any rope easily belonging to the yards and sails).
—to cut the c., ancoralla lucidere; ancoras præcidere.*

CABRIOLET, cislum.

*CACHINATION, loud and screaming laugh-
ter, cachinnus (as condition)—cachinnatio (Cic. Tusc.
4, 31, 66: as action). See LAUGH, a.*

*CACKLE, v. strepere (prop. of geese, &c.; applied
also to men).—gracillare (of chickens. Auct. Carm. de
Philom. 25).—gingrire, strepere (of geese. Fest. and
Virg. Ecl. 9, 36).—clangere (of geese).—tetrinrire (of
ducks. Auct. Carm. de Philom.).*

*CACKLING, strepitus (of geese and men).—voceæ
anserum (loud c. Tac. Germ. 10, 3).—to raise a loud c.,
vociferari (Col. 8, 13, 2).—claugor (of geese and
chickens).—gingritus (of geese: late).*

*CADAVEROUS, } Looking like a corpse, ca-
daverous.*

CADE, CAUDUS. See CASX.

*CADE, elcur (tame by nature, of animals: opp.
ferus, immanis).—mansuetus (used to the hand, do-
mestic, tame; of beasts and men: opp. ferus).—domitus
(tamed, subdued; of wild beasts and savage nations:
opp. ferus).—placidus (of gentle disposition, peaceably
inclined; of men and beasts: opp. ferus).—mitis (meek,
yielding: opp. immanis).*

*CADE, v. mansuifacere. mansuetum facere or red-
dere (to accustom to the hand, to render domestic or
sociable: e. g. the people, plebem). See TAME, v.*

*CADENCE, } In music, intervallum.—numerus
(in speech). } An harmonious conclusion, quædam
ad numerum conclusio. Having (or with) a good c.,
numerosus: numerose cadens; numerose cadens
(all of speech). To close periods with a good c., numeris
sententias claudere.*

*CADET, } A younger brother, frater natu
minor. } In a military sense, *puer ad militiam
publice informandus.—tiro nobilis is inapplicable.*

CADGER, coemptor (one who buys up).—propola

(one who buys to sell again).—caupo (one who retails the necessities of life).

CAESTUS, caestus. To fight with c.'s, pugilare (the boxer with them was pugil, pycta [pugnat]: the act, pugilatus).

CAG, dollolum.—seria (oblong cask). See **CASK**.

CAGE, *Am* inclosure, cavēa (both for birds and wild beasts).—claustrum (for wild beasts). *Am* Any kind of fence for the same purpose, sepes, septimentum.—septum (an inclosed place: e.g. for hunting, venationis).—vivarium. leporarium (different appellations for the same thing, s. *Gell.* 2, 20). *Am* A prison, carcer.—custodia (proper, the guarding of abey; also the place itself).—vincula, pl. (chains or fetters; also the place).

CAGE, v. in caveam includere. *Am* Animals for pleasure, bestias includere delectationis causā. *Am* Imprison, includere in carcerem. qm in custodiam dare; in carcerem condere or conjicere. See **IMPRISON**.

CAIRN, acervus lapidum. lapides in unum locum congesti.

CAITIFF, scelestus, scelus. scelus viri.

CAJOLE, blandiri ei (with words and gestures).—(manu) permulcere qm (to stroke with the hand).—amplexari et osculari qm (to embrace and kiss abey).—assentari ei (to humour abey; yield to him in every thing).—adulari (flatter basely).—blanditibus delectari qm. commodis verbis percuadere ei.

CAJOLER, assentator (who yields to abey in every thing).—adulator (base flatterer).—homo blandus (flattering by sweet words).

CAJOLERY, blanditiae (insinuating words, caresses).—blanditiae et assentationes (C.).—blandimentum (caressing means by which one endeavours to win over abey).—adulatio (base flattery).

CAKE, a. placenta.—libum (the flat c. of honey, meal, &c.; a sacrificial and also birth-day c.).—massa, pondus (a mass of algh in general).

CAKE, v. tr. with atq. qd ei rei concoquere.—*IMTRA.* conerescere (congeal, stick together, &c.). in massam conerescere. indurescere.

CALAMINE, cadmia, the different sorts of rock were: botrytis: placitis; ostracitis (s. the *Lex*).

CALAMITOUS, miser (pitiable, in bad circumstances).—infelix (unfortunate).—calamitosus (beset, oppressed with grief; beset with dangers, &c.).—tristis (afflicting).—luctuosus (doleful).—gravis (heavy, distressing). *Am* CALAMITOUS TIMES, gravis or Iniqua.

CALAMITY, calamitas (misery occasioned by great damage and loss, also by war).—miseria (misery: opp. happiness).—res miseræ or afflictæ (lamentable situation).—casus adversus or tristis, fm context merely casus (unfortunate accident).—res adversæ, fortuna afflictæ, fm context fortuna only (unfortunate circumstances, spely relating to pecuniary and domestic matters).—fortuna mala (misfortune, ill fate). To bring c.'s upon abey, miseralem tempestates ei excitare; ei insignem calamitatem inferre. To suffer c., in malis esse, jacere, versari; malis urgeri: a c., calamitatem accipere. See **AFFLICTION**.

CALCINATE, tr. in calcem vertere.—*IMTRA.* in calcem verti.

CALCULATE, v. a. *To reckon*, computare, supputare (to sum up).—ca rei rationem inire; ad calculos vocare qd.—calculum ponere in re (to reckon over, take an account).—computando efficere (to make out by calculating). To c. expenses, or the cost, ad calculos vocare sumptus: to c. an amount in the current coin of our own country, ad nostræ pecuniæ rationem revocare qd: to c. the course of the heavenly bodies, stellarum or siderum eursus et motus numeris persequi; cursus siderum dimetiri (measure and c.).—the loss cannot be calculated, damnum majus est quam quod estimari possit: to c. every thing according to one's own interest, omnia metiri emolumentis et commodis: to c. with any one, rationem cum eo putare, instituire, conferre; rationem or calculum ponere cum eo (*Plin. Paneg.* 20, 5): to c. every thing by pounds, shillings, and pence, omnia ad lucrum revocare: to learn to c., arithmetica discere: to c. well, in arithmetica satis exercitatum esse: to c. by Olympiads, Olympiadum numero finire; the Gauls c. time by nights, and not by days, Galli spatia omnis temporis non numero dierum, sed noctium finiunt (*Cæs. B. G.* 6, 13).—the Germans do not c. time by days, as we do, but by nights, Germani non dierum numerum, ut nos, sed noctium computant (*Tac. Germ.* 11, 2). *Am* To c. upon a thing, sperare fore ut &c. I c. upon your coming, spero fore ut venias.—*IMPROPR.* a) to weigh atq. calculum ponere in re (*Plin. Ep.* 1, 14, 9).—to c. or weigh all the difficulties

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or circumstances attending any matter, ponere calculos in utraque parte (*Plin. Ep.* 2, 19, 9).—b) to intend a certain effect, accommodare qd ad rem.

CALCULATED, adj. accommodatus; aptus; idoneus; par.—c. for something, accommodatus ad qd, or ei rei: c. for business and nothing else, par negotiis nec supra.

CALCULATION, s. ratio; computatio, supputatio. To make friendship a mere c. of interest, nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos vocare amicitiam. A c. made or to be made, ratio subdacta or subducentia.

CALCULATOR, s. calculator (*Mart. and Ulp. Dig.*).—computator (*Sen. Ep.* 87, 5).

CALDRON, alēnum. corina (roasting on three legs for cooking and dyeing).—lebes (Aἰήνη, only among the Greeks, spely used as a present of honour. s. *Virg. Æn.* 3, 466; 5, 266).

CALEFACTION, s. calefactio (*Arceid. Dig.*). calefactus, ūs (only in the *Abat. Plin. and Lact.*), or Crcl.: for the c. of atq. ad qd calefaciendum.

CALENDAR, s. calendarium (originally a book of debts or interest; in modern Latin, a calendar. *Inscr. Græc.* 133: to be retained as t. l.).—fasti (the book in which the dies fasti et nefasti, the dies senatus et comitiales, &c., were registered).—ephemeris, idis, f. (a day-book of expenses, events, &c.).

CALENDER, s. tormentum (for clothes. *Sen. Tranq.* 1, 3: in later writers, pressorium).

CALENDER, v. (vestes, pannum, &c.) ponderibus premere (*Sen. Tranq.* 1, 3).—pannum polire, expolire (*Plin.* has vestes pol., expol.).

CALENDUS, s. calendæ, or kalendæ in inscriptions (the first day of the month): till the last of August, usque ad pridie kalendas Septembris. Debtors paid interest on the first of the month, hence tristes calendæ. The Greeks had no c. in their calculations of time, hence ad kalendas Græcas solvere, to pay at latter Lammas, i. e. never. *NOTES* The name of the month is to be an ad. Hence calendæ Januariæ, not Januarii.

CALF, *Young of a cow*, vitulus. *Am* See-calf, vitulus marinus (the pure Latin term).—phoca (also a sea c., fm φῶκα). *Am* Of or belonging to a c., vitulinus. *Am* Of the leg, sura.—to have thick calves, crassioribus esse suris.

CALIBRE, s. *The diameter of the barrel of a gun*, *modus tormentorum; also *os tormentorum, *os tormenti bellici: *tormenti bellici capacitas. —*IMTRA.* modus.—magnitudo.—amplitudo.—they are of a different c., non sunt ejusdem farinæ.

CALICE. See **CALICE**.

CALICO, byssus, byssinum (byssus was, according to *Poll.* 7, 75, a fine yellow flax: in *Strab.* and later writers, cotton: as stuff made of cotton, *Appul. Met.* 11, p. 258, 20. byssinum, s. opus, *Tertull.*: vestis *os serico probatilis, byssino *os sanctitatis, purpurâ pudicitie).—sindon (a fine stuff made of cotton. *Mart.* 2, 16; 4, 19; 11, 1. *Auson. Ephem.* in *paroch.* 2). Others give *tela e (lino) xylino tesse xylinum, s. lino, cotton thread. *Plin.*: prope pannus xylinus.

CALIGRAPHY, s. *calligraphia: *scribendi ars. **CALIX** (cup of a flower), dollolum floris (*Plin.*).—calathus (late; poet.).

CALK, v. a. *navem picare. [*Kraft* gives navium rimas pice, adipi, obducere, explere.]

CALKER, Crcl. by navem picare, &c.

CALL, s. *The sound of the voice*, vox. *Am* The calling, summoning, vocatus; vocatio; evocatio (in military service: e.g. a person takes up arms at the first c., qd arma capit, ubi primum bellicum cani audit). *Am* To come upon abey's calling, cæ vocatu or a quo vocatum or invitatum venire. Hence *epely*, *Am* The offer of an office, munus oblatum, fm context also conditio.—to receive a c., *vocari ad munus: to receive a c. to go to any place, *quo vocari: he had a c. to go to Göttingen, *Göttingensis conditio ei offerbatur: to accept a c., *munus oblatum accipere; conditionem accipere: he accepted the c. without hesitation, *non dubitavit accipere, quod deferbatur: to refuse a c., conditionem recusare. *Am* Impulse, impulsio. *Am* Visit, salutatio, salutationis officium (at Rome, the c. of friends or clients in the morning as a mark of respect towards persons of rank).—daily and frequent c.'s of friends, quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia: to make a c. [to CALL]: to put off a c., visendi curam differre (*Tac. Ann.* 14, 6, 1). *Am* You c. will be agreeable to all, carus omnibus expectatusque venies. *Am* The calling a person or thing by name, nomenclatio.

CALL, v. *Name*, nominare (also to give atq. a proper name).—appellare (to c. or address abey by his

hic).—vocare. dicere (the former, to c. *aby* by his name, or, like dicere, to c. *aby* or *algh* according to what it is, i. e. to affect any epithet to it. *See* Vocab. generally with a *subst.* dicere with an *adj.*).—nomen cl dare or indere or imponere (to give a name to *aby*).—to c. *by* name, qm nomine appellare.—to c. *every thing* by its own name, suo quaque rem nomine appellare.—to c. *aby* or *algh* after something, ex qd re or ex qd nominare qd or qm: I c. *algh* my own, qd meum vindico.—I am called (i. e. I have the name), mihi est nomen, with *nom.*, or *dat.*, or (more seldom) *gen.* of the name (s. NAME, s.). I invite, invitare (to request *aby's* participation in *algh*): invitare qm ad qd (e. g. ad bellum, ad quietem, &c.).—ad opus sollicitari (to be called upon to perform some deed). I visit, visere, c. visendi causā venire. invisere. visitare (to c. upon *aby* to inquire after his health, &c.).—Intervisere (to c. occasionally).—adire, convenire (to c. to speak on or to transact any business).—salutare. salutatum or salutatum causā ad qm venire. ad qm salutandum venire (to c. upon *aby*, as a mark of respect). I TO CALL OUT (challenge to a combat), provocare (*absol.* L. 24, 8): provocare qm ad pugnam or ad certamen (*esp. sui* among a multitude). I CALL OUT (troops to military service), evocare or evocare ad bellum. I Summon to appear at a place, postulare, citare (the former before a court, the latter of any verbal summon); on account of *algh*, ex rei or de rei; patres in curiam citari jubere (to c. the fathers to appear in the senate-house).—nominatim citare or evocare (to summon *aby* by his name to take military service). I CALL IN, advocare, to *aby*, ad qm, to *algh*, ad or in qd.—accire (to intend to c. in, but so that the person called need not come immediately, therefore merely accire qm, not qm ad qm. &c.).—accessere (and for *aby* and make him actually come: e. g. qm arrosti or accessari jubere).—to c. *aby* in, intro vocare qm (invite him in)—to c. in a physician, medico uti. medicum morbo adhibere or adnovere.—medicum ad egrotum adducere (of a person fetching him): to c. in money, pecunias exigere. I CALL BACK, revocare: troops, signum receptui dare.—to c. *aby* back to life, qm in vitam revocare.—to c. *aby* back to (people's) memory, memoriam cā rei renovare or redintegrare.—to c. *aby* back to *aby's* mind (remind him of it), ei qd in memoriam redigere or reducere; qm in memoriam cā rei renovare or reducere; qm ad memoriam cā rei excitare: to c. *algh* back to one's own memory, memoriam cā rei repetere or revocare. I CALL TOGETHER, convocare (also of animals: e. g. a hen her chickens).—to c. a meeting of the people, in concionem vocare or convocare populum; also only convocare populum: to c. the masters of the horse to a court-martial, prefectos equitum ad consilium convocare.—to c. the senate together, senatum cogere or convocare.—covere (prop. to drive together or collect in a heap).—congregare (to gather in a flock).—conducere, contrahere (to concentrate, e. g. troops).—copias in unum locum coeere or conducere or contrahere (to collect or assemble troops at one place).—I CALL AWAY (or OFF), arrocere.—evocare (c. *aby* out of a party).—vocare foras (e. out of doors).—*aby* is called away, nunciatur cl, ut procedat. evocatur qd (C. de Or. 2, 86, 353).—abducere (with or without de or ex loco: to fetch *aby* away).—adversum ire (reply of slaves, called adversitores, who fetched their masters, s. Ruhn. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 2).—accessere qm (seems principally to have been used for naming a slave, called accessitor, to fetch *aby* to a feast, s. GRIFF. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 45).—sevocare (to c. aside).—I CALL FOR, poscere (to demand in expectation of access).—deposcere. exposcere (to c. for instantly or urgently).—postulare. expostulare (to c. for *algh* to which one is entitled: expostulare urgently or seriously).—flagitare. efflagitare (urgently and impetuously, *esp. if* one has a real or pretended right. Cic. Milon. 34, p. 161. makes a climax thus: misericordiam implorare, require, exposcere, flagitare).—petere, expetere (to endeavour to obtain by means of entreaty).—exigere (to demand or collect what one has a right to claim, as a debt, wages, also taxes: if by coercive means, persequi pecuniam).—to c. for by writing, per litteras flagitare).—I CALL TO AN ACCOUNT. See ACCOUNT.—I CALL FORTH, provocare, evocare.—citare (to c. *aby* by name to appear: the conqueror for inst. at Olympia: e. g. victorem Olympic citari. In a similar manner it may be used for calling forth an actor on the stage, which kind of compliment, however, was not known to the ancients; revocare qm = to demand the repetition of any beautiful passage, to encore *aby*).—excitare qm (to c. from below: e. g. the spirits of the world below, inferos).—I CALL UPON = to solicit, invocare

(entreat *aby* about *algh*, as for aid, &c.: e. g. Invocare munus, to invoke the muses).—implorare qm (to implore: e. g. implorare or invocare deos, to implore or invoke the gods, *esp. for help or assistance*).—implorare fidem cā: invocare subsidium cā; auxilium cā implorare et flagitare (to c. upon *aby* for protection, help, &c.). To c. upon or appeal to the judge for *reitis* in *algh*, ad iudicis opem confugere. To c. upon *aby* for mercy, cā misericordiam implorare or exorare.—I TO CALL A WITNESS, testari or testem facere qm, usually antestari qm (in the court previously to the introduction of the cause, when the question was put: "licet antestari?" whereupon the assenting person presented the top of his ear to be touched by the postulant).—I TO CALL OUT, a) challenge, see before in this art.—b) exclaim, exclamare.—conclamare (*esp. of a multitude*, but also of a single person, in which case it conveys the idea of raising a clamour immediately after any occurrence, s. Cæs. B. G. 1, 47, Hertz.).—clamitare (to offer *algh* in the streets for sale).—I CALL UP, a) exsuscitare; expurgare (e. somno); excitare (e. somno); suscitare somno or e quiete (†).—b) IMPROPR. = to rouse. To c. up the spirits of *aby* (encourage), excitare; incitare, stimulare qm, stimulus admoveere cl.—I TO CALL ATGH IN QUESTION, qd in dubium revocare.—I TO CALL NAMES, cl contumeliam causā cognomen dare.—I CALL OVER, recensere. recitare: the senate, senatum recitare: one's slaves, servos per nomina citare.—I CALL ALOUD, clamare. vociferari. Truth c's aloud, veritas clamat.

CALLER, saluator. qui visendi (ac salutandi) causā venit ad qm. A troublesome c., molestus interpellator. C's, salutatio (as a collective). salutantes qui visendi (ac salutandi) causā ad qm veniunt. To let a c. in, qm admittere: to say not at home to a c., qm excludere, or ab aditu prohibere.

CALLING, I Inclination: studium.—(animi) impetus (instinct). I feel a c., fert animus; est impetus (†): I feel no c. &c., *non est in animo. &c.: to feel no c., abhorreere or alienum esse a re.—I Sphere of *aby's* duty, officio: officium. partes. munus (SYN. in OFFICE).—to be attentive to the duties of one's c., officio suo fungi; officio suo satisfacere; implere officii sui partes: to neglect the duties of one's c., desorere officii sui partes; ab officio suo decedere or recedere. ministerium (honorable office). ars (profession). provincia (province or sphere of duty).—status (the position or state in which *aby* finds himself).—conditio (the position or situation in which he is placed as a member of society. Cond. is lasting, and status transient).

CALLOSITY, a callus; callum (PROP. hardness of the skin of the hands and feet.—VIO. any kind of hardness, e. g. consuetudo callum obdlexerat stomacho meo. C.—diuturna cogitatio callum obdixerat animis).

CALLOUS, adj. callosus; duricorius (Macrob. Sat. 2, 16. Plin. 15, 18, 19): induratus.

CALLOUSNESS, durities; torpor.—VIO. for insensibility: indolentia. animus durus.

CALLOW, adj. implumis.—c. young ones, juvenem aves (Plin.).

CALM, s. (the state of the sea when there is no storm), tranquillitas, tranquillitas (pl. of a continued c.); malacia. Jx. malacia et tranquillitas.—VIO. animi tranquillitas; quies; otium.

CALM, adj. tranquillum (without any violent motion, *esp. of the sea when not stirred by winds*).—quietus (in a state of rest; without exertion).—Jx. tranquillum et quietus.—sedatus (without any stormy violence; e. g. gradus, tempus).—placidus (without violent motion, disturbance, &c., coelum, diēs, somnus, annis).—otiosus (undisturbed by troublesome business).—qui omni vento caret (dies). A c. life, vita otiosa, tranquilla, tranquilla et quiesca; placida: a c. sea, mare tranquillum or placidum. To be c., quietum esse, quiescere.—(See) Tranquillus, quietus, placidus, sedatus, placatus, are all applied also to the mind, and its operations: quietus, allied in sense to otiosus, segnis, languidus; tranq. to lenis, placidus, moderatus. Dūd.—Jx. placidus quietusque; placatus et tranquillus; sedatus et quietus; sedatus placidusque. C. speech, oratio placida or sedata. To do *algh* in a calmer mood, platiore animo facere qd: to write in a calmer mind, sedatiore animo scribere. To be c. (in mind), animo esse quieto, or tranquillo, or placato: animo non commoveri. Be c., quiesce (be quiet).—sile; tacere queso! (be silent).—bono sis animo! bonum habe animum (be of good courage). Their minds are not yet c., mentes nondum resederunt.

CALM, v. tranquillare (to make *algh* rest; prope

the sea; *impropr. men's minds*, animos).—pacare (to reduce to peace, *e. g.* provinciam).—sedare (to make to settle quietly down; *e. g.* anger; the winds, *O.*; the waves, *C.*).—placare (to bring to a milder, quieter state: *e. g.* iram; also æquora, *O.*).—permulcere (to *c.* by soothing words, &c.; the mind, anger).—lenire (to bring to a milder state; anger, fear, &c.).—reprimere (to repress excitement in *aby.*; *e. g.* concitatum multitudinem, *Nep.*). To *c.* *aby's* mind by encouraging words, *ca* animi verbis confirmare; by comforting words, *qm* or animi *ca* consolatione lenire or permulcere. To *c.* oneself, acquiescere.

CALMLY, quiete, placide, otiose; (of mind), quieto animo, tranquille, placide, placato animo, sedate, sedato animo.—*M.* tranquille et placide, sedate placideque. To bear *c.* see CALMNESS.

CALMNESS, *¶ Of the sea*; see CALM, *v.* *¶ Of the mind*, tranquillitas animi, tranquillitas, animus tranquillus.—æquus animus, æquitas animi: from context æquitas only. To bear *aliquid* with *c.*, placide or sedate ferre qd; to bear *aliquid* with *c.*, qd ægre ferre.

CALORIFIC, *adj.* (producing heat), calorificus (*Gell.* 17, 8, 12).—excalfactorius (*Plin.*).

CALOTTE, *a.* (an ecclesiastical cap or coif), calautica (al. calantica, *C. Fraem.*).—mitra; *cap.*

CALTROP, *s.* *¶ Theistle*, carduus. *¶ An instrument with spikes thrown on the ground to annoy the enemy's horse*, murex ferreus.—to set *c.*, mures ferreos defodere; muricibus ferreis locum sternere; mures ferreos projicere.

CALUMNIATE, *tr.* calumniari (to accuse falsely and with evil design).—criminari qm apud qm—de fama or existimatione *ca* detrahere; de qo absente detrahendi causâ maledicere, contumelioseque dicere (*Cic.* *Off.* 1, 37, 134).—*ci* absenti male loqui (*Ter. Phor.* 2, 3, 25). I am calumniated, detrahitur de meâ famâ.

CALUMNIATOR, *s.* calumniator, obtreceptor. A female calumniator, calumniatrix (*Ulp. Dig.* 37, 9, 1, and 14, 16).

CALUMNIOUS, *adj.* calumniosus; falsas criminationes contiens.

CALUMNIOUSLY, *adv.* calumniose; per calumniam; per falsas criminationes.

CALUMNY, calumnia, obtreptatio, criminatio (an accusation with evil intention, in a calumnious spirit).

CALVE, *v.* vitulum parere: a cow, that has just calved, fista (see *Voss. Virg. Eccl.* 1, 49).

CALVINIST, *s.* Calvinianæ legis studiosus (*aft. Ammian.* 25, 10); Calvinistæ.

CAMBRIC, *s.* carbasus. *tela baptistæ, or *tela (a sort of fine linen from Spain. Harduin explains it by Cameracenus, at *Plin.* 19, 1, § 2).—Made of *c.*, carbasus; carbasineus; carbasinus.

CAMEL, *s.* camélus; with two hunches, camélus dromas; camélus Bactriæ (*camélus Bactrianus).—of or belonging to *c.*, camelinus.—a driver of *c.*, cameli magister (*Sil. It.* 4, 816).—qui camelum regit (*Aus.* 8, 14, 39).—a keeper of *c.*, camelarius (*Arad.* *Dig.* 50, 4, 18, and 11).—*c.*'s hair, pilus cameli.—seta cameli (for the tail).

CAMELEON, *s.* Chamaeleon, ontis (*Plin.*). lacerta chamaeleon (*Linn.*).—*¶ fig.* versipellis, or qui versat naturam suam atque huc illuc torquet, applied to a man of a variable disposition, or who can assume any character.

CAMELOPARD, *s.* camelopardalis. cervus camelopardalis.

CAMELOT, *s.* pannus e villis caprinis contextus.

CAMEO, *gemma* ectypa. To make *c.*'s, gemmas ad ectypas sculpturas aptare.

CAMERA OBSCURA, *s.* *camera obscura, quæ dicitur.

CANOMILE, *s.* maticaria chamomilla (*Linn.*).

CAMP, *s.* castra, pl.—tentoria, pl.—summer *c.*, æstiva, pl. (sc. castra); winter *c.*, hiberna, pl. (sc. castra). To choose a place for *c.*, locum idoneum castris deligere; to measure out *c.*, castra metiri, dimetiri; to mark *c.* by flying poles, castra metare; locum castris dimetare; he who performs this office, castrorum metator; to pitch *c.*, castra ponere, locare, collocare, constituere; tendere; near the enemy, castra sua pæpe hostium castris jungere; castra castris hostium conferre; to remove, castra transferre; to break up, castra movere, permovere, proferre; to take the enemy's *c.*, hostem castris exuere.—of or belonging to a camp, castrensis.

CAMPAIGN, *s.* Open level country, planities; æquus et planus locus. campus, with or without planus or apertus. æquor (chiefly used by the poets, but also by *C.*: Ægyptii et Babylonii in camporum

patentium æquoribus habitabant). æquata planities, exæquatio (a place made *c.*).—*¶ The time during which an army keeps the field*, bellum; expeditio; militia; stipendium.—to serve in *c.*, bello or expeditioni interesse.—to serve in the same *c.*, bello una esse cum qo in castris; in castra proficisci cum qo; militia cum qo perfungi; cum qo militare: to serve under *abm* in *c.*, qo Imperatore, qo Imperante, sub qo merere; sub qo, or sub *ca* signis militare; *ca* castra sequi: to serve one's first *c.*, militiam auspicari: he has served in many *c.*, in bello multum versatus est; multa stipendia habuit: a man who has never served in *c.*, homo nullius stipendii; qui nunquam castra vidit: to re-open the *c.*, copias ex hibernaculis extrahere: to undertake *a. c.* agnusci, proficisci contra qm.

CAMPHOR, *s.* *camphora.—camphorated, *camphorâ imbutus.

CAN, *s.* cantharus; hircæ: a small *c.*, hirmula.

CAN, *v. n.* posse: I *c.*, possum.—licet mihi (of permission). I cannot put to sea on account of the weather, per tempestatem mihi navigare non licet. I *c.* do it, copia, or potestas mihi est *ca* rei faciendæ, or merely *ca* rei: he could have lived more freely, liberius viveri fuit *ci* potestas. I cannot at present afford your advice, non est integrum consilio jam uti tuo: he explained the thing so clearly, that all could understand it, rem tam perspicue explicuit, ut omnes intelligerent.—who *c.* doubt? quis dubitet?—one *c.* easily understand, facile intelligitur.—Themistocles could not be at rest, non licuit esse otioso Themistocli.—I cannot, non possum; non queo; nequeo.—Sometimes 'can' is expressed by esse, with the gerund in *do*.—he *c.* pay, est solvendo; he *c.* bear the load, est oneri ferendo.—I *c.* cannot (= I cannot fairly), often by nihil or non habeo, quod; non habeo, cur &c.—I cannot find any fault with old age, nihil habeo, quod incussem senectutem. I cannot agree with you, non habeo, quod tibi in ea re assentiar.—I speak as loud as I can, quam possum maximâ voce dico.—this man cannot go wrong, non est in hoc homine peccandi locus.—as well as I *c.*, pro meis viribus; pro facultate; quantum in me or in meâ potestate situm or positum est; ut potero. Do what you *c.* to get it done, operam, ut fiat, da.—to be more than one *c.* do, vires excedere.—I *c.* am is sometimes rendered by scio: I *c.* paint, pingere scio: so CANXOR by nescio.—I *c.* cannot but, facere non possum, quin (with subj.).—non possum non (with inf.). The soul cannot but be immortal, fieri non potest ut animus sit mortalis.—[posse and quire were originally transitive: posse denotes being able, as a consequence of power and strength, = divaui; quire, as the consequence of complete qualification, = volui & cupi: hence in the best writers only in neg. sentences, or sentences that have a neg. character, as many hypothet. sentences have; whereas valere and polleere are intransitive: hence we say, possum or queo vincere, but valeo or polleo ad vincendum].

CANAILLE, *s.* vulgus; multitudo de plebe; multitudo obscura et humilis; sentina reipublice or urbis; sœx populi: one of the *c.*, unus de multis, or *e* multis.

CANAL, *s.* canalis, fossa. (when it connects two rivers or pieces of water). To make *a. c.*, fossam facere, depingere. They had promised to make a navigable *c.* from the lake Avernus to the mouths of the Tiber, ab lacu Averno navigabilem fossam usque ad ostia Tiberina depressuros, promiserant (*Tac. Ann.* 15, 42, 2).

CANARY, *s.* a species of wine, brought from the Canaries, *vinum Canariense.

CANARY-BIRD, *s.* *fringilla Canaria (*Linn.*).

CANARY-GRASS, *s.* phalaris Canariensis.

CANCEL, Inducere (strike out; resolution, decrees, &c.); abrogare; delere; rescindere.—[SVX IN ANXUS.]—to *c.* the laws and customs of Lycurgus, Lycurgi leges moresque abrogare (*L.*).—omnes leges una rogatione delere (*Cic.*).—a will, testamentum rescindere (*Q.*).—a man's decrees, decreta rescindere (*Suet.*).

CANCER, *¶ A crab-fish*, cancer, *G.* cancri: also the sign of the summer solstice. The sun is going through the sign of *c.*, sol cancri signum transit.—*¶ A virulent sore*, canceroma, kila, or carcinoma, kila (καρκίνωμα).

CANCEROUS, *adj.* cancericus (*Linn.*).

CANCERATE, *v.* to become a cancer, cancerare (*late*).

CANDID, *adj.* sincerus; simplex; apertus: a *c.* man, homo apertæ voluntatis, simplicis ingenii, veritatis amicus.

CANDIDLY, sincerely; vere; candidè; simpliciter; genuine; sine dolo; sine fraude: to confess *c.*, aperte et ingenue confiteri: to judge *c.*, incorrupte et integre judicare: I will speak *c.* what I think, quid ipse sentiam, vere, ingenue, ex animi sententiâ dicam: to speak *c.*, ut ingenue or aperte dicam.

CANDIDATE, *candidatus*; for the consulship, *candidatus consularis*; for the ministry, **candidatus ecclesiasticus*; to perform the duty of a c., munere *candidatorio* fungi (Cic. *Att.* 1, 1, 2). *A c. not only for the consulship, but for immortality and glory, candidatus non conatu adus tantum, sed immortalitatis et gloriæ (Plin. Paneg.)*.

CANDLE, *candela*; of wax, *candela cerea*; of tallow, *candela sebasea*, or *sebata*, or *without* *candela sebasea*; to make tallow c.'s, *candelas sebare* (Col. 2, 21, 1. *Schneid.*). — make *would c.*, *candelas in formam fundere*. — to light a c., *candelam accendere*. — to study by c.-light, *lucubrare*. *A work by c.-light, lucubratio*.

CANDLEMAS, (*the feast of the Purification of the blessed Virgin*). — dies *Marie purificatæ sacer*.

CANDLE-SNUFFER, *emunctorium* (Vulg. *Exod.* 25, 35).

CANDLESTICK, *candelabrum*. — a bed-c., *candelabrum manuale*. — a branched c., *candelabrum brachiolum*.

CANDOUR, *sinceritas*; integritas; simplicitas; animi candor. — *Justus sine mendacio candor (Vel.)*. — (ita simplicitas, tua veritas, tuus candor: Plin. *Paneg.*)

CANDY, v. *saccharo* condire: *candied*, **saccharo conditus*. **saccharo liquefacto obducere* (coter with *candied sugar*) — to *candy*, *INTRA*.) in crystallos abire (*crystallize*).

CANE, *arundo* (reed: large thick stalk of the reed). — *canna* (smaller, rush). — *calamus* (thinner halm of the reed). — made of c., *arundineus*; *cani*: *canis*: *abounding in c.* *arundineus*. *|| A walking stick, baculus, or baculum, scipio*. — to lean on a c., *inniti baculo*: *artus baculo sustinere*: *to cano, or strike with a c.*, *fustem c. impingere* [fustis and *ferula* denote sticks for striking; *scipio* and *baculus*, *for walking*].

CANE, v. See *'strike with a cane'*, in **CANE**, s.

CANINE, *adj.* *caninus*. — to be seized with c. mad-ness, *effari rabie caninâ*.

CANISTER, s. *pyxis*, *idis*, *theca*. — a tin c., *pyxis* *varanea*, *capilla*. — the sign of the golden b., **aureæ pyxis* *signum*.

CANKER, s. *carcinoma* (Cato, *Cels.* &c.). — c. *worm*, *crica*, *campe*, *ex*, or *campea*, *ex*.

CANKER, *TRA*, *corrumpe*; *INTRA*, *corrumpi*; *vitiari*. **CANNIBAL**, s. *humana carne vescens*. *The Sythians are c.'s*. *Seythæ c.-voribus hominum vescuntur, ejusque victus alimentum vitam ducunt*.

CANNON, s. *bellicum tormentum*. — to load a c., **pulverem cum globo in tormentum indere*: *to fire off a c.*, **tormentum emittere*: *to cannon* — *to a city*, **urbem* *tormentis verberare*. — **CANNON-BALL**, *telum tormento missum* (Cæsar). — **globus tormento missus*. **CANNON-SHOT** (*as a distance*), *quo telum tormento missum (or quo tormentum) aligui potest* — *to be out of c.-shot*, *extra tormenti jactum or coniectum esse* (nfl. *Cæsar* 3, 10). — *extra tormenti coniectum consistere* (nfl. *Petron.*). — *to be within c.-shot*, *inibus tormentorum anteriorem esse* (nfl. *L.* 24, 34).

CANNONEER, s. *miles tormentarius*.

CANOE, s. (*an Indian boat*), *cymba*, *scapha*; *linter*.

CANON, *norma*; *lex* (*rule*); *decretum*; *lex ecclesiastica*; *decretum canonicum*: *c.-law*, *jus canonicum*; *corpus juris canonicæ*: *the canonical books*, **libri canonici* (*l.* 1). *librorum fide dignorum familia* (nfl. *Q.* 1, 4, 3). *|| A dignitary of the church*, **canonicus*.

CANONISE, *canonica*.

CANONICALS, *vestis hominis ecclesiastici*

CANONIST, **qui jus hominis profutur*; **juris canonici professor*.

CANONIZATION, *Crcl. by verbs under CANONIZE*, *for canonization does not do here*.

CANONIZE, *qm* in sanctorum numerum referre; **qm* sanctorum ordinis ascribere: *es virtutes contere et in sanctorum numero collocare* (Cic. *ad Qu. Fr.* 1, 1, 10, § 31).

CANONRY, **CANONSHIP**, s. *canonicatus* (Os).

CANOPY, *auleum* (Heind. *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 54).

CANOROUS *adj.* *bene sonans*; *canorus*; *sonorus*.

CANT, *Gibberish*, *perplexa ratio loquendi*, *verba perplexa*. *|| Technical expressions*, *vocabula quæ in quaque arte versantur, vocabula artificum propria, vocabula artis*, *verba quasi privata ac sua*. *To use c. terms*, *verbis quasi privatis uti ac suis*. *A c. word among sailors*, *vocabulum nauticum*; *in camp*, *vocabulum campense*; *of painters*, *vocabulum picturæ*, *vocabulum pictoribus usitatum*. *|| Affected whine*, *vox ficta simulataque*, *sermo fictus simulatusque*; *religious c.*, *species fictæ pietatis, ficta religio*. *|| Low talk*, *sermo ex trivis sumptus, vocabula ex trivis arrepta; ruidæ sermonis, dictionis*.

CANT, v. *simulate loqui*; *pietatem verbis simulate*; *trivialis sermone uti*.

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CANTATA, *carmen varium*.

CANTER, *thea ampullarum*.

CANTER, v. *laxioribus habenis ferri, currere*.

CANTHARIDES, s. *cantharides*, *uum* (*sem cantharis*).

Spanish flies, used for blisters, &c.

CANTICLE, s. *cantus, canticum*.

CANTO, s. *poematist sectio*; *cantus*; *liber*.

CANTON, s. *pagus*.

CANTON, v. *stativa habere*; *in stativis esse*; *in præsidio collocatum esse qo loco*. — *TRA*.) *stativa ponere qo loco*.

CANTONMENT, *stativa, pl. castra stativa*.

CANVASS, **textum, quod dicitur Canevas*: **cannava*. **canvassum*. *|| Going round to ask for votes, ambitio, prensatio*. — *ambitus* (*by illegal means*).

CANVASS, v. *|| To investigate, scrutari*; *perscrutari*; *considerare*. *|| To c. for votes* *ambire, circumire*. — (*circumire stronger than amb.* *C. Att.* 14, 21, Antonium circumire veteranos, ut acta Cæsaris sancirent; *that is, he made in his canvassing the round for first to last: ambire would only express his canvassing, and addressing the veterans in general.* See *Diod.* p. 12). *|| CANVASSING*, *ambitio*; *prensatio*.

CANZONE, s. *cantiluncula* (*C. Fin.* 5, 18).

CAP, s. *|| For females*, *mitra*: *mitella* (*fastened under the chin*). — *calantica* (*hanging down to the shoulders, a sort of veil*) — *reticulum* (*confining the hair, like a net*). *|| For men*, *galeros* or *galerum* (*κυνέν or κυνέν*). — *pileus* (*of felt*). See **HAT**. — *apex* (*the pointed c. of priests*). — *tutulus* (*woolen c. worn by the Æmines, &c.*). *If the c. fits, you may wear it*, **hoc per me licet in te dictum putes*.

CAP, *|| Take off the c. to aby*, *caput aperire*: *caput nudare*. *|| Top with a thg.*, *superintendere qâ re*.

ARMED CAP-À-PIE, a vertice ad talos armatus. — *cataphractus* (*L.*) — *continuo ferro indutus* (*T.*).

CAPABILITY. See **CAPACITY**.

CAPABLE, *adj.* *utilis ci rei*, or *idoneus ad qd*; *bonus ci rei*, or *ad qd*; *aptus ad qd*: *c. of nothing*, *ad nullum rem utilis*; *of a thg.*, *ad omnes res aptus*; (*in a bird sense*), *a quo nullum facinus, nulla fraus abest* (*C. Off.* 3, 18, 75). *omnia audacissime suscipere* (*L.* 30, 30); *ad quodlibet facinus audacem esse* (*C. Cat.* 2, 5, 9). — *incapable of* (*in a good sense*), *a qâ re alienum esse, or abhorre*.

CAPACIOUS, *spatiosus*; *amplus*; *capax*; *largus*.

CAPACIOUSNESS, *amplitudo*; *capacitas*.

CAPACITY, *as rei gerendæ facultatem, or ad-juncta dare*; *qui instruere ad qd*.

CAPACITY, *amplitudo* (*size*); *capacitas* (*capaciousness*); *ingenii facultates* (*mental endowments*); *intelligentia*, *intelligenti prudentia*, *vis percipiendi ingenium*. — *to possess great c.*, *ingenio abundare*. — *to possess c. for*, *facultatem qd faciendi habere*; *facultate qd faciendi præditum esse*: *to be beyond one's c.*, *viros excedere*. — *to adapt one's self to the c. of terra*, *ad intelligentiam discentium descendere*: *to common c.*, *seuism ad communem vulgaremque se accommodare*; *ad commune judicium popularemque sententiam se accommodare*; *intelligentiâ a vulgari non remotum esse*: *to shirp-en the c.*, *ingenium, or intelligenti prudentiam, acuer*.

CAPARISON, s. *tegumentum equi*. — *stragulum*, *stragula*; *stratum*; *ornamentum eorum*; *phaleræ* (*small semicircular shields of silver or gold, with which the head and neck of horses were adorned*): *a horse thus adorned*, *equus phaleratus*. — *splend-d embroidered c.*, *ba-lyonica* (*Lucr.* 4, 1023. *Ulp.*).

CAPARISON, v. *equo insternere stragulum or stratum*. — *equum tapetis sternere* (*V.*).

CAPE, *prom-torium*. *|| Neck piece of a cloak*, *præ collar*; *patagium* (*a border in a female's dress*); *clavus* (*in a man's*).

CAPER, s. *cappâil*, *neut. indec.* *|| Caper tree*, *cappâris*, *cappâris spinosa* (*Lin.*). *|| A leap*, *exultatio*. — *to cut capers*, *exultare*.

CAPILLARIE, s. *adiantum* (*adiavum, a plant called maiden-hair*; *Plin.* 22, 21, 30).

CAPILLARY, *adj.* *capillâris* (*Appul. Herb.* 47). — *capillâreus* (*Plin.*).

CAPITAL, s. *|| Chief city*, *caput regni*; *urbs nobilissima*. *|| Principal laid out at interest*, *vors*; *caput*; *vivum* (*as opp.* *'the interest'*) — *pecunie*: *nummi*; *res* (*money generally*). — *that the woman's principa or c. might be safer*, *ut mulieri esset res cautior*. &c. (*Cic. Cæcin.* 4, 11). *C. lying idle*; *dead c.*, *pecunie otiosæ* or *vacuæ*. *pecunie sterile*. — *the c. lies dead*, *pecunie otiosæ jacent*. — *to live on the interest of c.*, *de fenore vivere*; *to deduct what is owed fm c.*, *res alienum*

de capite deducere: *to deduct fm c.*, de vivo detrachere. — *the interest due is greater than the c.*, mergunt sortem usurae; *c. arises fm interest*, sort fit ex usura. || *C. of a pillar*, capitulum.

CAPITAL, eximius; egregius (excellent): *a c. crime*, crimen capitale. *c. letters*, literae grandes (opp. minutae). CAPITALIST, qui pecuniis senore collocat, senori dat, qui nummos in senore ponit; generator. — *A rich c.*, dives positus in senore nummis (H. Sal. 1, 2, 13).

CAPITALLY, egregie, eximie, excellenter (excellently). — *proceed agst c.*, qm capitis accusare; causam ad capitis iudicium revocare (capitaliter, mortally. Plin.).

CAPITATION, || *Poll tax*, tributum in singula capita impositum (Caes. B. C. 3, 32, by C. Alt. 5, 16, 2, called *taxe capitation*). — *exactio capitum* (C. ad Dir. 3, 8, 5). — *to impose a general c. tax*, in singula capita aervum et liberorum tributum imponere.

CAPITOL, temple and citadel at Rome on the Tarpeian rock, capitolium.

CAPITULATE, arma conditione ponere; arma per pactionem tradere. — *certain conditionibus hosti tradi*. — *de conditionibus tradendis urbis agere cum qo* (to treat about capitulating L. 37, 12).

CAPITULATION, conditiones deditionis. — *to come to a c.*, ad conditiones deditionis descendere: *to refuse a c.*, nullam deditionis conditionem accipere. conditiones reflectere, recusare: *to accede to a c.*, ad conditiones accedere; *certain conditionibus de deditione cum hoste pacisci*: *to break a c.*, conditiones pactionesque bellicas perturbare perjurio (C. Off. 3, 29, 1, 8).

CAPON, capo, ovis, m. (civium), capus, l.

CAPRICE, libidinis; animi impetus. *To act more fm c.*, than reflection, impetu quodam animi potius quam cogitatione facere qd. the c. of fortune, inconstantia fortunae.

CAPRICIOUS, sibi placens; inconstans; ingenio levis; versabilis (late). — **libidine or ex libidine factus* (done or made out of caprice). — *mobilis* (e. g. ingenuum). — *mutabilis, or varius et mutabilis*. *To be very c.*, plumis et folio facilius moveri (C.).

CAPRICIOUSNESS, inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis. — *mobilitas* (e. g. fortunae). See INCONSTANCY.

CAPRICORN, capricornus (a sign of the zodiac).

CAPSTAN (an engine for drawing up great weights), ergata, æ. m. (ἑρπύνης. Vitr.).

CAPSULE, capsula (dimin. of capsia).

CAPTAIN, || *Commander, general, dux*, imperator (a Roman general who has been saluted imperator by his troops after a victory). — *praetor* (used by Np. in the sense of General of Greek commanders, &c.). *Great c.*, qui maximas res in bello gesserunt; qui bellicâ laude floruerunt; imperatores summi. || *Centurio* (ordini ductor); *a c. of ship*, navarchus (ναρχος), navis praefectus; *of freemen*, latronum or praedonum dux; *of pirates*, archipirata. *A c. of the guard*, praetorie cohortis praefectus.

CAPTAINCY, centuriatus. *From the hope of getting his c.*, spe ordinis.

CAPTAINSHIP, belli administratio, imperium; ductus; praefectura.

CAPTION, comprehensio (act of taking any person). CAPTIOUS, captivus; fallax; insidiosus. *To put a c. question*, captivose interrogare; captiosissimo genere interrogationis uti: *to answer c. questions*, captivose solvere. — *dolosus; subdolis; fraudulentus; (eager to controvert) jurgiosus; rixosus; rixæ cupidus; litigiosus; litium cupidus*: *to be very c.*, mirâ ease ad litigandum, or ad rixandum, alacritate; altercandi or rixandi studiosus. — *auceps verborum*.

CAPTIOUSLY, captivose; insidiosè; dolose.

CAPTIOUSNESS, altercandi or rixandi studium; alacritas ad litigandum.

CAPTIVATE, capere; in ditionem, potestatemque se redigere. || *To charm*, attrahere, capere, allicere (a person or person's mind). *The picture captivates the eye*, tabula oculos tenet.

CAPTIVE, s. } captus; captivus; in custodiam CAPTIVE, adj. } datus; custodiz; or vinculis mandatus: *to make c.*, vincula ei injicere; vinculis colligare; vincire catenis: *the mind cannot be held c.*, animo vincula injici non possunt.

CAPTIVITY, captivitas; servitus. *To be in c.*, custodiâ teneri; in vinculis esse: *to be put into c.*, in custodiam, or in vincula mitti.

CAPTOR, qui capit; qui secum deduct.

CAPTURE, captura, quod capit qs. praeda. || *The act of taking, captio; captura*.

CAPUCHIN, *monachus penulatus; monachus cuculatus; *capucinus.

CAR, carrus, or carrum; vehiculum; plaustrum; currus; carruca; rheda.

CARBINE, see CARBINE.

CARAVAN, comitatus (see Cas. B. C. 1, 48).

CARAVANSARY, xenodochium (Cod. Jus. 1, 2, 17)

CARAWAY, s. carum (Linn.). carum (Plin.).

CARDINE, s. *sclopetum equestre.

CARBINEER, s. *eques gravioris armaturæ sclopeto armatus.

CARBONADO, s. caro frigra. caro carbonibus usta.

CARBONADO, v. carbonibus urere. || *To cut meat across preparatory to broiling*, carnem fricare.

CARBUNCLE, || *A gem*, carbunculus. || *A tumour*, vomica, amhrax.

CARCASS, corpus mortuum; corpus hominis mortui, corpus exanimæ et exanimum, cadaver.

CARD, s. || *A sort of paper*, charta. *Visiting c.*, charta salutatrix (Mart. 9, 100, 2). — *tessera salutatrix*, playing c's, *paginæ: — *to play at c's*, *paginis ludere. — *a house of c's*, casa paginis modificata (ast. H. Sal. 2, 3, 247). — *the playing at c's*, *lucus paginarum. — *a c. player*, *qui paginis ludit. — *to be a great c. player*, *ludere studiosè paginis. || *A wool-comb*, carmen, pecten.

CARD, v. pectere; carminare (Varr. Plin.). — *Carding*, carminatio (Plin. 11, 23, 27).

CARDER, qui lanam carminat.

CARDINAL, s. *cardinalis. *purpuratus pontificis

Romani. *c. bishop*, *episcopus cardinalis. — *c's hat*, *tiara cardinalis. — *cardinalship*, *dignitas cardinalis.

— *to be promoted to the cardinalship*, *in sacrum purpuratorum collegium cooptari.

CARDINAL, adj. *C. virtutes*, quatuor partes or fontes honestatis; quatuor partes, a quibus omnis honestas manat. genera quatuor, ex quibus honestas officiumque manat, quatuor loci, in quos honesti natura visque dividitur (C. Off. 1, 6, 18, and 43, 152; 1, 18, 61; 3, 25, 96). — *all morality springs fm one or other of the c. virtues*, omne, quod honestum est, id quatuor partium oritur ex aliquâ (ibid. 1, 5, 14).

CARE, s. cura; diligentia; curatio; cura; rei (the care, conduct, &c. of a thing). *C. in a business*, accuratio in qâ re faciendâ. *Acting with c.*, diligens. *Made with c.*, accuratus. *With c.*, accurate; the utmost, diligentissime, accuratissime. *Without care*, sine cura or diligentia, solutâ curâ. *To bestow c. upon a thing*, curam adhibere de re or in re, curam impendere rei. *To undertake the c. of a thing*, curationem se rei suscipere. *The c. of that lies upon me*, illud est curationis meae. *I have a c. of that*, illud mihi curae est. *To take c. of*, curare; procurare. *Take c. of your health*, cura ut valeas. *I wish you would have a c. of that matter*, illam rem velim curâ habere. *I commit it to your c.*, mando hoc tuæ fidei or tibi. *To bestow the utmost c. upon any thing*, omni cogitatione curâque incumbere in rem; omnes curas et cogitationes conferre in rem. || *Concern*, anxietas, cura; sollicitudo. *To bring aby c.*, sollicitare qm; curam, sollicitudinem asserre ei; sollicitum habere qm. *To be harassed with c.*, curâ angî; *curâ*, curis absumi or confici. *To throw of all c.*, curas abjicere. *Be without c.*, I noli laborare! bono sis animo! *To be in c. and anxiety*, anxio et sollicito esse animo. *To free aby fm c.*, liberare qm curâ or sollicitudine; solvere qm curis; adimere ei curas. || *The object of care*, cura. *This is my c.*, hoc mihi curae est. || *Caution*, cautio, circumspectio. *To have a c.*, cavere, ne &c.; videre, ne &c.; *of a thing*, cavere qd, præcavere ab qâ re. *To act with c.*, omnia circumspicere. *To use all possible care*, omne genus cautionis adhibere. *To take c. for*, consulere, prospicere, servare ei rei; providere qd or ei rei, prospere qd.

CARE, v. græve, sollicitudinem habere, ægritudine affici, se afflictere. *To c. about a thing*, laborare, sollicitum esse de re. || *To c. for a thing*, attend to it, take c. of it, regard it, laborare de qâ re; curare qd; curâ mihi est qd; se rei rationem habere or ducere; qd respicere; ei rei prospicere. *Not to c. for*, negligere, non curare. *To c. for nothing at all*, nihil omnino curare (of the gods); soluto et quieto esse animo (of men). *To c. about other men's business*, aliena curare. *I c. not what others think*, non curo, quid alii censeant. *What c. I about that matter?* quid mihi cum illâ re? || *To care for*, i. e. regard, love, coire, diligere, magni facere. || *I do not care* (i. e. I would rather not), non curo (with infin.).

CAREN, v. a ship; navem in latius inclinare ad carinam reficiendam. navem novâ fundare carinâ (O Pont. 4, 3, 5) — *navis carinam denno collocare* (Plaut. Mil. 3, 41). *Careening*, navis carinæ relectio.

CAREER, curriculum; stadium; circus; cursus. *Nature has given us a short c. of life*, an immense c. of glory, exiguum nobis vitæ curriculum natura circumscripsit, immensum gloriæ (C.).

CAREFUL, *Provident, cautious, cautus*.—*providus, circumspectus, consideratus*.—*Jm. cautus providusque; cautus ac diligens*.—*curiosus (applying minute care, esp. in investigations: of persons)*.—*diligens (proceeding or made with exact attention, &c.: of persons and things)*.—*accuratus (of things only, made with care)*. To be c. in *uikg*, curam adhibere de or in qā re: *curiosus* or *diligentem* esse in qā re: *diligentiam* adhibere ad qd or in qā re: *curam* conferre ad qd. || *Tromble*, *solicitus, anxius*.—*Jm. anxius ac sollicitus*. curā et sollicitudinem affectus. To be c. in *words* and *actions*, circumspecte dicta, factaque.

CAREFULLY, *adv. diligenter; provide; caute, curiose; accurate (of things only)*. To go c. to work, circumspectus facere qd; cautionem adhibere in qā re: *very c.*, omne cautionis genus adhibere in qā re.

CAREFULNESS, *cura (opp. levitas)*.—*diligentia (opp. negligentia)*. *Jm. cura et diligentia*.—*accuratio* in qā re faciendā. ('In inveniendi componendisque rebus mira accuratio'. *C. Brut.* 67, 238: *this is indeed the only passage, but why is not a single passage of C. enough?*)—*solicitudo (anxiety)*.—*providentia (forethought)*.—*circumspectio, cautio*. ('Curam ego verborum, rerum volo esse sollicitudinem'. *Q. 8, 20.*)

CARELESS, *securus (unconcerned, from an opinion of safety)*.—*imprudens (want of proper foresight: opp. paratus)*.—*socors (stupidly thoughtless)*.—*incuriosus (wanting activity and proper care: indifferent)*.—*the enemy king thus rendered the more careless, suddenly meet the C. Lucetius*, eo solutore curā hostes in Lucretium incedunt consulens. —*negligens (opp. diligens)*.—*in qā re negligens ac dissolutus; parum accuratus*.—*c. in house-keeping, dissolutus ac negligens in re familiarī*; —*c. dress, cultus corporis parum accuratus*.

CARELESSLY, *sine cura; secure; incuriose (Post-Aug.)*. *negligenter*.—*dissolute (in a careless, expensive way)*.—*indiligenter*.

CARELESSNESS, *securitas (freedom fm care and fm fear of danger)*.—*imprudencia (want of foresight)*.—*securitas (want of thought, observation, &c.)*.—*incuria (want of activity and good head: indifference)*.—*negligentia (negligence and indifference)*.—*C. in dress, cultus corporis parum accuratus*. *The fire is the result of c.*, negligentia qā incendi casus oritur (*Paul. Dig.*): *of c. on the part of the inhabitants, incendium culpa fit inhabitantium (Paul. Dig.)*. *C. in writing letters, negligentia epistolarum (the writing seldom)*; *indiligentia litterarum (negligence in the composition of letters)*.

CARESS, *blandiri ei (with words or gestures), permulcere qd; permulcere qui manu (to stroke with the hand)*.—*amplexari et osculari qui (to clasp and kiss)*.—*palpare, or palpari (to stroke gently)*.

CARESSES, *blanditiæ; blandimenta*. To load with c's, multa blandimenta ei dare.—|| *Embrace, amplexus*.—*complexus*.

CARGO, *onus navi impositum; fm content onus only*.—To discharge her c., navem exonerare.

CARICATURE, *vultus in pejus fictus (ugly, distorted likeness, &c.)*. To make a c. of *aby*, imaginem ca laevia jocorum proponere ridendum circulis (*Plin.* 36, 3, 4: *no 2, § 12*). [*Kraft* gives pictura præter modum deformis.]

CARICATURE, *v.* See 'make a CARICATURE.'

CARICATURIST, *Cycl.* 'qui ca or cs rei fictam in pejus imāinem proponit ridendum circulis.'

CARIES, *osium vitiatorum caries*.

CARIOUS, *carie infectus; cariosus*. *A c. bone, os carie infectus*.

CARK, *agritudinem suscipere ex re; merore concidit: merore se conficere*. *Carking cares, sollicitudines mordaces* (*H. Od.* 1, 18, 4).

CARLE, *homo agrestis*. See **CHURL**.

CARMAN, *rei vehicularie magister; carri ductor*.

CARMELITE, '(monachus) *carmelita (white friar)*.

CARMINATIVE, *quod inflationem levat, discutit*.

CARMINE, *coccum; adj. coccineus (crimson colour)*.

CARNAGE, *cædes; trucidatio (non pugna erat, sed trucidatio velut pecorum)*. *The c. is universal, cædes omnia obtinet*. To make a c., cædem or stragem edere v. facere.—*ingenti cæde hostes prosternere*.—*qm ad interfectionem cedere*.

CARNAL, *voluptarius (in a less evil sense)*.—*libidinosus (without restraint)*.—*ad voluptates propensus; voluptatibus or rebus veneris deditus; libidinum plenus*.—*libidine accensus (where a single instance and not a habit is implied)*.—*impudicus (without shame)*. *A c. life, vita libidinosa; vita libidinis dedita, or in libidines effusa: to be c.*, libidini deditum esse; libidinum plenum esse.

CARNALITY, *libido; voluptatis studium*.

CARNALLY, *libidinosus*. To be c. minded, libidinosus servire.

CARNATION, *candor carnosus (Plin. 11, 37, 54)*.—*carnis color*.—|| *The flower, dianthus caryophyllus (Linn.)*.

CARNEOUS, *carnosus (applied to fruits)*.

CARNIVAL, 'Saturnalia, quibus personati discuntur homines. To celebrate c., prps *ante Jenuina annua commissari. [Georges gives Libero patri operari.]

CARNIVOROUS, *qui carne, or carnis, vescitur*.—*carnivorus (Plin. 9, 24, 40, and 10, 73, 93)*.

CARNOSITY (a *fleshy excrescence*), *polypus, polypus carnosus: he who has it, polyposus (Mart. 12, 37, 2)*.

CAROL, 'canticus lætus (song of joy)'—*hymnus (to the Deity)*. || *Song, Vrb. cantilena; canticum; cantio*.

CAROL, *cantare: in praise of aby, cs laudes cantu prosequi*. See **SING**.

CAROUSAL, *comissatio*.—*compositio used in several passages of C.*, but only as a *transl.* of the Greek *εὐνοια*, never as a *Rom. expression*.

CAROUSE, *potare, comissari: whole days, totos dies potare or perpotare: for several days together, diem noctemque continuare potando: till evening, perpotare ad vespertum*.

CARP, *cyprinus (Plin. 9, 16, 25, Hard.)*.—*cyprinus carpio (Linn.)*. *Young c.*, *setus cyprinorum*. *A pond for c.*, *cyprinorum piscina*.

CARP *at, carpere, vellicare. maledico ore vellicare (maliciously)*. To c. at indirectly, qm obliquis orationibus carpere; qm oblique perstringere: *jaculari in qm obliquis sententiis; cavillari qui or qd. The soldiers carped at Sabinus, Sabinus militum vocibus carpebatur: to c. at every body, dieteria dicere in omnes: to c. at every thing, omnia in vitium vertere: to c. at bitterly, acerbis facetiis qm irridere*.

CARPENTER, *faber tignarius, or materlarius (as a worker in wood)*.—*faber ædium (as employed in building)*. *A ship c.*, *faber navalis*. *The guild of c's, collegium fabrorum tignariorum (Inscr.)*.

CARPENTRY, || *The art, fabrica materiaria (Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198)*: *opera fabrilis (Sen. Benef. 6, 38, 3)*.

CARPER, *reprensor; vituperator; objurgator; castigator (in single instances)*.—*homo nihilā re ad reprehendendum contentus (the habitual c.)*.—*irrisor: irrident (one who makes himself merry with carping at persons and things)*.—*cavillator (who avails himself of the mere-t quibbles in carping)*.—*derisor; deridens (who carps insultingly)*.—*irrisor petulan (who c's perty)*.

CARPET, *v. tapete or -is sternere, inatrnere*.

CARPET, *tapes (rāpis)*, or *Latinized, tapetum (a c., only shaggy and interwoven with different colours and figures, to adorn walls, tables, beds, floors, and also horses)*.—*peristroma, ætis, n. (περιστρώμα)*, or in *pure Lat.*, *stragulum; peripetasma, ætis, n.* To bring on the c., commemorare qd, mentionem cs rei facere, inferre, injicere qd (to bring it forward).—*Jm. commemorare et in medium proferre: to bring a subject often on the c., mentionem cs rei agitare; crebro or crebris sermonibus usurpare qd: a subject was brought on the c., incidit sermo de qā re*.

CARRIAGE, *vectio, gestatio, portatio (as an act, SYN. in CARRY)*.—*vectura (also money paid for c.; also vectura pretium)*. To pay for the c., pro vecturā solvere.—|| *Vehiculum (of any sort)*.—*currus (with wheels, and formed for rapid motion)*.—*chiramaxium (for children to be drawn by the hand, Petron. 28, 4)*.—*carpentum (one of the most ancient c's, ornamented for ladies)*.—*currus arcuatus (a c. with an arched covering, for the Flamines, L. 1, 21)*.—*plentium (a lofty four-wheeled c. for matrons, when they carried with them the vessels used in sacred rites. Serv.)*.—*tensa, or thena (a four-wheeled c., on which the images of the gods were carried in the Ludi Circenses with cushions, pulvinaria)*.—*cisium (a two-wheeled c. for fast travelling, a cabriolet)*.—*rhedā (a Gallic word: a larger four-wheeled c., to contain several persons with their luggage)*.—|| *Gait, incensus*.

CARRIER, *qui affert, desert, perfert, &c.*.—*tabellarius (a letter-c.)*.—*gerulus (a porter)*.—*aquarius (a water-c.)*. *A c. pigeon, *columba tabellaria*.

CARRION, *cadaver: often expressed by morticinus with a subst.*, *as, ovīs morticina, c. sheep: looking like c. is expressed by cadaverosus: the smell of c., cadaveris or cadaverum odor*.

CARROT, *daucus sativus (Linn.)*.

CARROTINESS, *rufus color*.

CARROTY, *rufus. C.-haired, capillo rufo (as a gly capillo rutilo implies beauty)*.

CARRY, *sustinere* (*to lift up and retain stationary*) —ferre (*to c. as a load*). —*bal-lare* (*to c. on the shoulder, as a pack*). —*portare* (*to transport from one place to another*). —*gerere*; *gestare* (*to c. about, whether on the back, or in the arms, or hand*). —*vehere*; *vectare* (*to convey by means of beasts or slaves, whether persons or things, from one place to another*). *To c. a boy in the arms, in manibus gestare puerum*. *To c. loads on the b., as beasts of burden, onera domo gerere sicut iumenta*. *To be carried through the city in a litter, lectica ferri* or *portari*, *gestari* or *vehi per urbem*. *My feet c. me of their own accord to your room, ad distant tuam ipsi, ut pedes ducunt* (*Plin. Ep. 7, 1*). *To c. one's all with one, omnia sua secum portare*. *To c. home, domum ferre*. *To c. oneself home, or make oneself scarce, domum se auferre* (*Com.*). *To c. to the grave, funere efferre, or merely effere*. *A gun c.'s far, e tormento tela longissime mitti possunt*. *To c. a gold chain, auro torque ornatum esse*. *To c. a sword, gladio cinctum* or *succinctum esse*. *To c. a point, adipisci*; *assequi*; *consequi*. *To c. one's self honorably, honeste se gerere*. *To c. to account, in rationem inducere, or merely inferre or inducere*. —**CARRY AWAY**, *abducere, deducere; avehere, devehere (by any conveyance)*. —*vi abducere*; *vi abstrahere (by force)* —*furto abducere (by stealth)*. *To be carried away by the stream, vi fluminis abruptum esse*. —**CARRY OFF** (= *destroy*), *see DESTROY*. —**CARRY OUT** or *THROUGH*, *ad finem perducere; absolvere; exsequi*. —**CARRY ON** *an art or profession, artem exercere; facitare*. *To c. on with spirit, omni studio incumbere in qd; diligenter persequi qd; summā industriā versari in re*. —**CARRY OVER**, *transportare; transvehere (by land or water)*. —*transmittere, trajicere (by water)*. —**To c. a point, vincere**; *to c. the day, victoriam consequi* or *adipisci*; *victoriam reportare; superiorem* or *victorem discedere*; *palmam ferre*; *victoriam referre* (*ex qd*); *victoriam reportare ab eo de qd.* —**PROV.** *to c. coals to Newcastle, ligna in silvam ferre: a thing to extremists, ultima experiri: a thing too far, modum excedere in re: water through aby's land, aquam per fundum scducere: aby's demands to aby, cs ad qm postulata deferre: to c. a town by assault, urbem vi or per vim expugnare; vi or impetu capere: to c. it high, or with a high hand, insolentem, superbum, &c., se gerere; to c. a bill through, legem perferre. rogationem perferre*.

CART, *v. plastrum vehere* or *invehere* (*carry in a c.*). —*in plastrum imponere* (*put into*). *To be carted, plastrum vehi* or *invehi*.

CART-GREASE, *axungia*.

CART-HORSE, *equus vectuarius* (*g. l. for horse that draws: aft. Schneider's conject. at Farr. R. R. 2, 7, 15, where neither vectuarius nor vectorius is suitable*). —*ju-mentum* (*any beast of burden or for draught*). —*caballus* (*any horse for common use or labour*).

CART-HOUSE (or *SHED*), **receptaculum vehiculorum* or *plastrorum*.

CART-BLANCHE, *licentia*. *To give aby c.-b.*, *in-fuitam licentiam ei dare, largiri* or *permittere. potestatem ei facere, concedere*.

CARTEL, **Stipulation for exchange of prisoners, pactio de captivis et transfugis permutandis*. —*Hostile message*, **litteræ* (ad certamen singulare) provocantes.

CARTER, *plastrarius* (*Ulp. Dig.*).

CARTILAGE, *cartilā o*.

CARTILAGINOUS, *cartilagineus* (*having much cartilage*). —*cartilagineus* (*like cartilage*).

CARTOUCHE, **embo-lorum theca* (*cartridge-box*).

CARTIDGE, **embolus* (*l. l.*). *C.-box*, **embo-lorum theca*.

CARTULARY, *tabulinum* or *tablinum* (*place in a Roman house where papers were kept*). —*tabularium* (*place where public records are kept: later archivum, archivum, grammatophylacium*).

CARTWRIGHT, *plastrarius artifex* (*late*); *velic-ularis artifex* (*g. l.*).

CARVE, *culare* (*fm κοῦλος: to work figures in relief on metals, especially silver, ivory, &c. also in wood. Virg.*

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Friend work a c.-lure). —*scalpere*. *sculperre* (*the former of which but little raised, like fœvæ: the latter like ἀγέειν of works in half or whole relief. So Müller, Archæol. 108*). —*insculperre*. —*scribere*. *inscribere* (*of cutting inscriptions*). *To c. athg in gold, qd auro* or *in auro colare: to c. in stone, qd e saxo sculperre* or *exculperre: to c. in marble, to c. statues in marble, sculperre marmora* (*C.*): *to c. flowers, sculperre flores* (*Virg.*). *To c. athg on a tree or wood, qd in robore insculperre*. —**To c. meat, secare, scindere (*a whole animal*). —*in ista excutere* (*of dividing into small portions what had been partially carved. Senl.*). —**To c. out a way or passage with one's sword, ferro sibi viam facere**. —**To apportion or arrange arbitrarily for oneself, qd sibi arripere**: **qas res, prout libet* (or *ad arbitrium suum, ad libidinē, &c.*), *describere ac disponere*. *To c. secundum artem, certis ductibus circumferre manum eruditam* (*Senl.*): *to c. well, decenter secare qd* (*e. g. altitia. Senl.*).**

CARVEL, *navicula*. *parvulum navigium* (*g. l.*). —*lenunculus* (*a small bark*). —*actuariolum* (*a small, low-built and light vessel, with sails and oars*).

CARVER, **At table, scissor. carptor* (*g. l.*). —*chronionion* (χρονιονιον: *as far as he does it with flourishes of the hand, &c.; sts i. musti*. See *Petron. 36, 6*). —*structor* (*he who lays out the table, since he was often also the c.*). —*qui opsonium carpit* (*who is actually carrying*). —**Sculptor, Vio**

CARVING, *celatura*. *sculptura*. *sculptura* [*SYN. in CARVE*]. —*As thing, celamen* (*O.*). —*signum* (*any plastic work: opp tabulae, pictura*). [*See STATUE*] —*Act of c. meat, &c. Crcl. by verbs under CARVE*.

CARUNCLE, *caruncula* (*C.*). —*sarcoma, atis*.

CARYATES, CARYATIDES, *Caryatides*.

CASCADE, *water-fall, dejectus aquæ* (*a place where the water actually falls*). —*aqueæ ex editu desilientes* (*falling from a height. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 23. See § 37, description of an artificial waterfall*). —**CATARACTA** (*only of the cataracts of the Nile*).

CASE, **Covering, &c., theca* (*g. l.*; *e. g. of a razor*). —*vagina* (*sheath, for a long cutting or sticking instrument*). —*involverum* (*wrappor, covering: e. g. of a shield, papers, &c.*). —**State of things, casus** (*but always in the meaning of accidental circumstance, casually, &c.: hence 'in such a c.' must not be hoc casu, in hoc casu*). —*res* (*thing, circumstance, &c.: esp. of the happening, &c. of a c.*). —*causa* (*special c. that is also a cause or ground; as in C. Off. 3, 12, 50, incident sæpe causæ, quom repugnare utilitas honestati videtur*). —*locus* (*a position, a consideration, a portion of a whole subject: as in cui loco—consulte ac provide. C. I. Ferr. 15, 43*). —*tempus, occasio* (*occasion; state of things at any time*). *I have often been in this c., aliquoties eandem rem expertus sum; aliquoties idem mihi accidit* (*event*): *the c. often occurs, res sæpe accidit, usu venit; that &c., sæpe accidit, ut &c.: if the c. should occur, si usus veniat or venerit; si quando usus esset: si casus uideret* (*only Planc. in C. Ep. 10, 21, 131: special c.'s often occur, &c., sæpe incidunt casus* or *tempora: hic c. many occur, fieri potest, usu venire potest: the c. cannot occur, non potest accidere tempus: this was seldom the c., hoc raro incidit*. *In any c., utique res occiderit* (*however it may turn out*): *certe. profecto* (*at all events*). *In c. of necessity, si quid facto opus esset* (*ei τὴν δού. s. Cas. B. G. 1, 42*). *In an urgent c., in a c. of extreme necessity, necessario tempore* (*Cas. B. G. 7, 40, med.*). *In good c. (sal, well-looking), nitidus, pinguis, &c. To be in good c., nitere, nitidum or pinguem esse. To be prepared for every possible c., ad omnem eventum or ad omnes casus paratum esse. In aby's c., in qd (e. g. in the c. of the Nervii, in Nervii). In no c. neutiquam, omnino non, nullo modo, nullam in partem: to find oneself in such a c., in eâ esse conditione: in the same c., in eâdem esse conditione: if I were in that c., isto loco si essem: his is a different c., quo &c., alia causa est ejus, qui &c.: that is not the c., that is another c., alia res est; aliud est: is not this the c. in every nation? an hoc non ita fit in omni populo? To suppose a c., or the c., fingere: facere; ponere: let us suppose the c., that &c., fingamus (faciamus, &c.) rem ita esse. Supporting the c. that, quo (hoc) posito (nisi posito only). —**In c. that** (= 'on the supposition that'; 'if'), si, also si est, ut &c. (*Forst. de Lat. falso susp.*) bi forte: even in c., &c., etiam si (nisi ei: etiam: e: si: nati). —**In Gram-mar, casus**. For particular cases, see **NOMINATIVE, &c.** —**Medical c.**, morbus, agrotatio, *causa* (*l. i. in medicine*). —**Judicial c.**, *causa*. —**Cases or con-sciences**, *questiones de moribus*. **officia hominis**

Christiani in locis dubiis. *To determine c.'s of conscience*, "explicare quaestiones de moribus. *officia hominū Christiani in locis dubiis dijudicare.

CASE, v. condere, recondere qd in qm rem (*to put it into for the purpose of keeping it there*: e.g. gladium in vaginā recondere, also gladium condere only) — tegere (q. l. for cover). — obducere: contere. Integere. protegere (*cover over*). — obducere qd ci rei (*to draw one thing over another: to coat one thing with another*). *To be cased with a bark*, obduci cortice. *Nature has cased the eye with membranes*, natura oculos membranis sepuit et munivit. *A column cased with gold*, columna extrinsecus inaurata (C.).

CASEHARDEN, no special term: *externas cs rei partes durare or indurare. *qd extrinsecus durare or indurare.

CASEMATE, *cella tormentaria.

CASEMENT, no special term. See WINDOW.

CASH, pecunia praesens or numerata. nummi praesentes or numerati (*ready money*). — also nummus only (*esp. when there is any opposition: as in praedia locare non nummo sed partibus*). C-payment, representatio, vti et vti uti pecuniae: *to pay in c.*, praesenti pecunia or numerato solvere; pecuniam representare: *to pay aby in hard c.*, in pecunia ci satisfacere: *to sell for c.*, praesenti pecunia vendere (die oculata vendere, prover. in Plant): *to be sold for c.*, praesenti pecunia venire. See MONEY.

CASH-KEEPER, } exactor pecuniarum (*who collects*, } *lecta summa due*). — *custos pecuniarum (*keeper of the chest*).

CASHIER, v. loco suo qm movere (q. l.). — removere, abmovere or submovere qm a munere (*esp. in public office*, public). — abolere ci magistratum (*a magistrate*): *to c. a soldier*, qm militia solvere.

CASING. See CASE = covering.

CASINO, conventiculum, circulus.

CASK, cadus, dolium. seria. See BARREL.

CASKET, arcula. capsula. capsella. cistula. cistellula.

[Str. in Box.]

CASQUE, galea.

CASSATION, abolitio. antiquatio (e. g. poenae). inductio.

CASSEROLE, prps sartiago.

CASSIA, *cassia cathartica.

CAST, v. jacere — jactare (*to c. repeatedly or constantly*: mittere (*to send sm one's hand*)). — jaculari (*to hurt from the hand*). — conjicere (*to hurt, with especial reference to hitting an object: often at the same time with others: also to throw into a place: as milites in locum*: qm in vincula). — injicere (*to c. into*): into alth, ci rei or in qd. *To c. alth at aby*, qm petere qd re (e. g. with an apple, malo). *To c. stones*, lapides jacere: *al aby*, lapides mittere or conjicere in qm: lapidibus petere qm: lapidibus qm prosequi (*to persecute him by hurling stones at him*). *To c. stones at one another*, *alter alterum lapidibus peti: *to c. alth at aby's head*, in caput ci qd jaculari: *money into the sea*, pecuniam in mare jactare mergi: *to c. a cloak about one*, pallium circumjicere: *to c. a light*, lucem mittere (e. g. luna mittit lucem in terram): *to c. one's eyes at alth*, oculos conjicere ad or in qd: *blame on aby*, qm reprehendere (de or in qd re); qm vituperare de qd re [see BLAME, v.]. — *To c. s. nativity*, animadvertere et notare sidera natalicia: *facta per genituras interpretari* (after Ammon.).

aby's nativty, praedicere et notare vitam cs ex natali die (aft. C. de Dieb. 2, 42, inil.). *to c. one's teeth*, dentes cadunt, decidunt or excidunt: *scathars*, *plumas mutare: *one's skin*, pellem exuere; verationem or sectionem exuere (*of serpents*): *a stumbling-block in the way*, impedimentum ci afferre, or inferre: obstatte ci; inspicere qm: *dust in aby's eyes*, ci fumum facere; glaucomam ob oculos obijcere, nebulas eudere (Com.). *In the eyes of one's hearers*, verborum et argutiarum fulg nem ob oculos audientium jacere (Gell.): *to c. alth in aby's teeth*: see CAST AGAINST: *to c. oneself in the earth*, procumbere humi, ad terram projici (*both also of falling unintentionally*): *at aby's feet*, se ad cs pedes projicere or alijcere; or se ci ad pedes proj. or alij. (e. g. se Caesar ad pedes projicere). — (*lois, anchor, an account, &c.*, see those words). — *To cast i. e. form by pouring fused metal into a mould*, fundere: *of alth*, ex qd re: fingere (q. l. for forming by a plastic method).

— CAST ABOUT, jactare (*loss hither and thither*). — dispergere (*scatter*): per) = c. n. s. ider, Vid. — *To be cast, in a law-suit*, causā cadere: *to c.*, damnare, condemnare (*of the judges*). — CAST AGAINST, obijcere qd ci rei (= reproach with alth): obijcere (e. pr.). — exprubare. opprobare. obijurgare qm de qd re. qd crimini dare ci. — CAST AWAY, abijcere, projicere (e. g. arma):

— *one's shield*, scutum e manu emittere: *money*, pecuniam profundere: *oneself*, se abijcere (*in a moral sense; not se projicere, which is 'to run headlong into danger'*): se precipitare, or precipitare only, or precipitari in exitum (*rush to destruction*): *to be c. away* (= suffer shipwreck), naufragium facere. — CAST BACK, rejicere. — CAST DOWN: 1.) PROPR. affligere terrae or ad terram. sternere, prosternere: *one's eyes*, oculos in terram demittere or dejicere; oculos dejicere: terram intueri: *before aby*, ci oculos submittere: *modestly*, terram modeste intueri. 2.) FIG. dishearten, affligere: *aby*, qm or cs animam affligere: *cs animam* frangere or infingere. — CAST FORTH, jacere. ejicere. — CAST IN or INTO, injicere qd ci rei or in qd: *into prison*, in custodiam dare. in vincula conjicere: *a sleep*, sopire, consopire. ci somnum afferre, parire, conciliare: *in one's mind*, cogitare cum or in animo or qd or de qd re: considerare in animo, cum animo, secum; or only considerare qd or de qd re: qd agitare mente, animo, or in mente or cum animo. perpendere, pensare qd. secum or cum animo reputare qd. — CAST OFF, ponere, deponere (*lay down or aside*). — exuere (*put off*). — abijcere (*throw away*). *To c. off clothes*, vestem ponere, deponere, abijcere (*weh one has thrown off*: vestem deponere also of rejecting as worn out): *vestem exuere* (*weh one has pulled off*): *human feeling*, omnem humanitatem exuere: *a servant*, dimittere qm: *the dogs*, canibus vincula demere (O.). canes immittere or instigare (in feras). — CAST OUT, abijcere (*drive off*). pellere, depellere. propellere. protrubare (*one who is forcing himself in*). — expellere. extrudere. exturbare (*out of a place*). — exterminare (ex) urbe, de civitate (*of driving him out of the limits of a city or state*): *out of a house*, qm domo ejicere: *qm foras* extrudere: *out of a city*, ex urbe ejicere: *devils*, daemones adjuratione divini nominis expellere ac fugare (*Lactant*). — CAST UP: PROPR. sublimare jacere (aft. Plin. 11, 2, 1 §4). — *earth*, terram adaggarere: *earth about a tree*, arborem aggerare: *a mound*, aggerem jacere, extrudere: *a ball*, pilam in altum mittere: *one's eyes*, oculos tollere: *an account*, computare qd or rationem cs rei: see ACCOUNT. — FIG. vomit, evomere. expuere [see VOMIT]. — CAST UPON: PROPR. superinjicere: *gravel on the road*, glare superstruere viam. — FIG. trust to, fidere or confidere ci, or ci rei, or qd re, — niti qd re: *one's hope upon aby*, spem ponere, reponere, constituere in qd: *blame on aby*, culpam in qm conferre, conjicere: *sm oneself*, culpam in qm transferre. — CASTING vote, prps *suffragium or punctum decretorium: *vox decretoria.

CAST, s. thron, jactus, — missus, — jaculatio, — conjecio (e. g. telorum) [SYN. in CAST, v.] ictus (a successful cast, a hit). *A stone's c.*, lapidis jactus or conjecio (e. g. extra lapidia, tell, &c.). jactus or conjecio esse: *a c. of dice*, jactus or missus talorum or tessarum (SYN. in DIE, DICE; where the names of the casts will be found). — *Risk, venture, alea*: *to venture alth at a c.*, qd in aleam dare (prop. et fig.); qd in discrimen committere, vocare, deferre, or adducere: qd discrimini committere: *often by agitur qd or de qd re (alth is at stake)*: or by dicmare de qd re. *My life is ventured upon the c.*, de vita dimico: de vita in discrimen vocor: *to be brought to the last c.*, in ultimum discrimen adduci (*to be brought into the greatest danger*): *ultima audere, experiri*; ad extrema or ad ultimum auxilium descendere (*to be trying one's last chance*). *It is our last c.*, ad extrema perventum est; res est ad extremum producta casuum. — *Moulded figure*, signum. imago ficta. — simulacrum fictile. figura ficti (is of clay or plaster). — signum aeneum. signum ex ere factum or expressum (is of brass). — *Form*, imago, species, forma. JN. species et forma. informatio. — *Cast of the eyes*, limi or perversi oculi: *to have a c. with one's eyes*, limis or perversis oculis esse; strabonem esse. — *Trick*, ars. artificium. — *Shade of colour*: *to have a c. of black*, nigricare (*to be blackish*). — *nigrescere* (*to become black*): *of violet*, in violam vergere, violam sentire, in violam desinere (Plin.). *White with a c. of violet*, candidus color violam sentiens (Plin.). — *Body of men*, &c., corpus. *The military or sacerdotal c.*, corpus militum or sacerdotum: or only milites, sacerdotes. *The spirit of c.*, mty by spiritus, with adj. describing the c.: e. g. of the patricians, spiritus patricii (L.). — *IMPROPER* genus. *for na. He is of our c.*, est nostrae farinae (i. e. as bad as we are. Pers.). *of the same c.*, ejusdem generis or farinae.

CASTANET, crotalum.

CATAVAX, damnatus (condemned: hence also reprobate, vile: quia te miserior? quia te damnatio?) *C. Pis. 40, extr.). — profligatus. perditus (abandoned).

ju. profligatus et perditus. — sceleratus. — *Shipwrecked. vid.*

CASTELLAN, castellī praefectus. *custos conclavium arcis (if only the superintendent of the rooms, &c.).

CASTER, *One who throws, jactator (one who hurls; e. g. fulminis). —* *Crel. with verbs under CAST, qui jactat, &c.* *Conjector is one who conjectures, divines, &c. —* *One who calculates fortunes, conjector. —* *Wheel under chair, &c., rotula. To put a c. on aly, rotulam ei rei subijcere.*

CASTIGATE, castigare (with a view to amendment). punire (as a penal retribution). *See PUNISH.*

CASTIGATION, castigatio (chastisement which may serve to improve the individual; reply a rebuke). — *pœna (for the general good), &c. See PUNISHMENT.*

CASTIGATOR, castigator.

CASTIGATORY, castigatorius (Plin.).

CASTING-NET, funda. jaculum. — *rete (g. t. for net. — dim. reticulum).*

CAST IRON, *f-rum suum.

CASTLE, arx (on an eminence and fortified). — *castrum (fort: rare) — castellum (small fort, fort). Governor of a c., *castelli praefectus. C's in the air, somnia. To build c's in the air, somnia sibi fingere (Lucr.).*

CASTOR, castor (κάστωρ): lat. fiber (Plin.). *Acc. castora in juv.*

CASTRAMETATION, *ara castra metandi.

CASTRATE, virilitatem ei adimere, excidere, or excutere. *Castrare, evirare, eunuchare, belong rather to the language of luv comedy.*

CASUAL. *See ACCIDENTAL.*

CASUALLY. *See "BY ACCIDENT."*

CASUALTY, casus, res fortuita. eventus. *To be exposed to many c's, sub casibus multis esse.*

CASUARY, *struthio casuarius (Linn.).

CASUIST, *qui quaestiones de moribus (hominis Christiani) explicat, *qui officia hominū Christiani in locis dubiis judicant.

CASUISTRY, *by Crel.: to be skilled in c., *quaestiones de moribus optime judicare. —* *Sophistry, conclusivuncula fallax (a piece of sophistry). —* *captio dialectica. To defeat aby's c., sophisma diluere; captionem repellere, discutere.*

CAT, felis, feles. *Tom c., *felis mas. C-like, *feli similis. adv. *more felis. To live like c and dog, perpetuus inter se jurgia certare: *tanias ei cum qd discordia, quanta canibus felibusque sortito obtigit (after H., lupis et agnis quanta sortito obtigit, Tecum mihi discordia est). —* *Three-footed support, tripod, Bala. —* *Cat-o'-nine-tails, flagrum, flagellum (whip of single thongs: when furnished with iron spikes, scorpio, Isid. Orig. 5, 27. Scutica was of thongs woven together). To flog with a cat-o'-nine-tails, flagris or flagellis cedere: to death, qm flagellis ad mortem cedere (H. Sat. 1, 2, 12).*

CATACOMBS, puticuli; *catacumbæ.

CATALOGUE, index (catalogus, late): of a library, index bibliothecæ or librorum (Sen. Tranq. 4, 2: Q. 10, 1, 57): of an auction, tabula rerum venalium.

CATAPLASM, cataplasma (g. t.). — *malagma (emollient application). Warm c's, cataplasmata calida.*

CATAPULT, catapultula.

CATARACT, cataracta (only of the Nile). *See WATER-FALL.*

CATARRH, epiphōra (ἐπιπόρα) or (in later writers) catarrhus (κατάρρως): in pure Lat. destituitio. To be suffering from a c., epiphōra opprimi or *laborare.

CATARRHAL, *catarrhalis. *A c. fever, febris catarrhalis.*

CATASTROPHE, catastrōpha (turn or development of an action. Petron. 54, 3). — *fortune vicissitudo or commutatio (change of fortune). —* *exitus (c. of a dramatic piece, &c.).*

CATCH, v. capere (also fig. to ensnare by deceit or captivate by attractions). — *comprehendere (sive: a thief) —* *accipere. exipere (catch: e. g. a ball, exc. espily when it was thrown up high). —* *legere (pick up: e. g. opuscula). —* *decipere. circumvenire (c. by deceit). To try to c., captare (e. g. flies, a ball: also men, of prostitutes): to c. in any act, &c., deprehendere in re. To be caught in the act of stealing, in furto teneri. To c. fire, ignem (flammam) concipere: ignem comprehendere. —* *scintillas excipere (of tinder: fungus aridus scintillas excipit, Plin.). —* *api to c. fire, concipiendo igni aptus; concipiendus ignibus idoneus; ignis capaxissimus; facillius ad exardescendum (the last also of bony of a fiery temper): to c. a disease, morbum nanctui: morbum or valetudinem contrahere; eadem vi morbi repleti (by infection) [see DISEASE]: to c. one's*

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*death, *in morbum gravem et mortiferum incidere: *morbum mortiferum contrahere: morbo mortifero implicari: to c. cold, perfrigescere: to c. an opponent, adversarium capere (perfrigescere: to c. a question, &c.): to c. aby by captious questions, captiosis interrogationibus circumscindere et decipere qm: the fire c's aly, ignis or flamma comprehendit, corripit qd: to c. hold of aby, qm prehendere, comprehendere, arripere: by the waist, qm medium amplecti. —* *Seize the meaning, capere. intel lgere (mente). percipere. assequi. —* *Catch a c., captare: an opportunity, occasionem capere, arripere: to carry c. at the opportunity, 1. benter facultatem (qd faciendi) arripere; occasionem qd faciendi avidissime amplecti (Plin.).*

CATCH, n. *Act of catching, captura. —* *Thing caught, quod caput qd. praeda. —* *Gain, lucrum, fructus, commodum; see ADVANTAGE. —* *Of a lock, &c., prps ansa or ansa ferrea (iron hook, cramp. Vitr.), or fibula (for holding two things together).*

CATCHING, TO BE (of disorders), transire in alios: a disorder that is c., contagio (contagium is pot.) morbi: pestilentia (violent epidemic).

CATCHING, as adj. contagiosus.

CATCHPOLL, prps apparitor.

CATECHETICAL, catecheticus (κατηχητικός).

CATECHETICALLY, catecheticæ.

CATECHISM, catechismus (κατηχισμός. eccl.).

CATECHIST, catechista (κατηχιστής. eccl.).

CATECHIZE, catechizare (eccl. κατηχίζει). — *per-cunctando et interrogando elicere discipulorum opiniones, et ad hæc, quæ hi respondeant, aliquid videatur, dicere (C. Fin. 2, 1, 2).*

CATECHIZING, catechēsis (κατηχησις. eccl.).

CATECHUMEN, audiens (Tert. Pæn. 6).

CATEGORICAL, simplex (simple; straightforward). — *absolutus (dependent on nothing else: absolute). In simplex et absolutus (opp. cum adjunctione). —* *purus (unmixed; not limited by any exception: e. g. Judicium).*

CATEGORICALLY, simpliciter. absolute. sine exceptione or adjunctione. — *definite (with a full statement of particulars: opp. generatim). —* *diserte (expressly, in express words: disertis verbis, wrong). To answer c., sine ullā dubitatione respondere. To speak c., presse dicere (so as to keep close to the point: opp. ample dicere. C.).*

CATEGORY, genus (g. t., genus. class). — *κατηγορία (κατηγορία), or pure Lat. predicamentum, pl. (in logic).*

CATENARIAN, catenarius.

CATER, opsonare or opsonari; also opsonare oponium (Plaut., to purchase provisions: to buy for the kitchen). — *alsæ conam parare, instruere; convivium instruere, apparare, &c.; o mensas (conquisitissimis) epulis instruere, &c., may help.*

CATER (as dice), s. quaternio. To throw c., quaternionem mittere.

CATER-COUSIN, *Distant relation, qui qm longinquâ cognatione contingunt. —* *parasitus.*

CATERER, opsonator.

CATERPILLAR, eruca (Gr. κάμψ, which is used as a Latin word by poets and late writers). To destroy c's, erucas evinere: to clear trees of c's, *arbores erucas purgare or liberare.

CATERWAUL, ululare (howl like dogs, wolves, &c.). — *ejulare (cry out for the purpose of moving compassion; e. g. as women at funerals). —* *plorare. lamentari. In ejulare atque lamentari.*

CATERWAULING, ululatus. — *ejulatus, ejulatio. —* *ploratus, lamentatio [Syll. in CATERWAUL: those in us the howl itself; those in to the action of howling].*

CATES, cibis delicatus. — *cuppedia or cuppedim. —* *cibi delicatioris. —* *res ad epulandum exquisitissimæ. —* *bonæ res (Np. Ages. 8, 5: transl. of τὰ ἀγαθὰ, the nice bits, &c., at table). —* *gulæ irritamenta (as provocatives to the appetite).*

CAT-GUT, chorda. nervus.

CATHARTIC. *See APERIENT.*

CATHEDRAL, *sedes cathedralis.

CATHETER, catheter, eris (κάθετρο).

CATHOLIC, catholicus (eccl.). *A c., homo catholicus. —* *If used for Roman-Catholic. vid.*

CATHOLICISM, *fides catholica (subjective). — **doctrina catholica (objective).*

CATKINS, julus. — **amentum (Linn.).*

CAT-LIKE, *feli similis.

CAT-MINT, *teucrium amaram (Linn.).

CATOPTRICS, catoptrica (as t. t.). — **quæ de luce ac lumine traduntur.*

CAT'S-EYE, lapis specularis.

CATTLE, pecus, oris, n. pecudes, dum, f. (the former reply of the larger oxen, horses, &c.; the latter of the

smaller, as sheep, goats, &c.).—*armentum*. *armenta*, pl. (*brevis* for *draught* or *burden*, *empty* for *ploughing*; *area*, *horses*, *mules*, *asses*; also *herd*).—*grex* (*luck*, i. e. of the smaller animals: *sheep*, *goats*, &c.).—*jumentum* (*a beast of draught*). *Jm.* *pecus* et *jumenta*; *armenta* et *greges*. To *keep* *c.*, *pecus* et *jumenta* alere. *Fal* *c.*, *pecus* alile. *pecudes* alites (*for fattening*).—*pecus saginata* (*fattened*): *horned* *c.*, *cornuta* (*acc. animalia*).—*armenta* *coruita*.—*conrigera* et *bucera* *are post*.

CAUDLE, the nearest similar preparation was *preps* *omogum* (ὀμογόμω, *Apic.* 1, 31).

CAUL (*for the hair*), reticulum (*Juv.* 2, 97).—*calantica* (*not calantica*, was *prob.* a sort of veil covering the head and shoulders).—*In anatomy*, omentum (*ἐπιπλων*).

CAULIFLOWER, brassica botrytis (Linn.).

CAULX. See CALX.

CAUSAL. *Crel.* See CAUSALITY.

CAUSALITY, *terum* causam aliis ex rebus apte.

CAUSE, *causa* (g. *i.*—also '*prelence*')—*fons*. *origo* (*source*).—*Jm.* *causa* et *fons*. *causa* et *origo*.—*auctor*. *effector*. *principes* (*c. when an agent*. *Syn.* in *AUTHOR*).—*ansa*. *materia* (*occasion*, *handle* for *alibi*).—*ratio* (*ground*).—*unde fit* *qd.* *The sun is the c. of warmth*, *sol est caloris origo* et *fons*: *nothing happens without a c.*, *nilhil evenit sine causâ antecedente*: *he is the c. of the war*, *ille est auctor* or *conceptor* *belli*: *to search for a c. for declaring war*, *materiam belli querere*: *to give aly c. for blaming one*, *ansam dare ad reprehendendum*: *to know just c. for blaming aly*, *ansam reprehensionis habere*: *to seek for a c.*, *causam querere*: *materiam* *ca rei querere*: *ansam querere* *ut &c.*: *occasionem* *qd faciendi querere*: *to invent* or *feign* *c.*, *causas confingere*: *to have good c.* *to do althg.*, *cum causâ qd face* *e*; *non sine gravi causâ qd facere*: *without c.*, *sine causâ*; *temere*: *not without c.*, *non temere*: *for more c.'s than one*, *aliquot de causis*: *for what c.?* *quamobrem?* *quâ de causâ?* *You have no c. to do althg.* or *there is no c. for &c.*, *non est* (*or nil est*) *quod*, *or* *quare*, *or* *cur*; *or nil est causæ*, *cur*; *causa non est*, *cur* (*verb in subj. in all these expressions*). *What c. have you for...* *quid est causæ* *cur...* *or*, *quid est*, *cur...* *To give aly c. for suspicion*, *suspicionem movere*: *to be the c. of althg.*, *locum dare* or *facere* *ci rei* (*i. e. to make its existence possible*; *e. g.* *fabulæ*, *mendacio*).—*auctorem* *esse* *ca rei*; *ca rei* *ordienâ principem esse*: *occasionem dare* *or* *præbere* *ca rei* [*see CAUSE*, *v.*].—*Cause* (*in law*), *actio*, *lis*. *causa*. *res* [*Syn.* in *ACTIO*]. *A bad, good, cause* (*is law-suit*), *causa mala*, *bona*, *optima* (*C.*). *A capital c.*, *causa capitalis*. *lis capitalis*. *A criminal c.*, *causa publica*. *To gain a c.*, *litem* *or* *causam* *obtinerè*: *judicium vincere*; *also only vincere*: *to lose a c.*, *litem* *amittere*; *causam* *or* *litem* *perdere*: *causâ* *or* *lite* *cadere*; *in causâ* *cadere*, *in* (*optimâ*) *causâ* *conferre* (*C.*); *formâ* *cadere* *or* *excidere*: *to plead a c.*, *causam agere* *or* *tracare*. *agere* *apud* *judices* (*g. i.*): *causam* *or* *litem* *orare* (*to make a speech upon it*): *to plead his own c.*, *litem suam facere*: *to undertake a c.*, *causam* *or* *litem* *suscipere* *or* *recipere* (*the former, not to refuse when requested*; *the latter, to do it voluntarily*): *the c. is still undecided*, *nondum judicata* *lis* *est* (*aff. H. Od.* 3, 5, 54): *adhuc sub* *judice* *lis* *est* (*H. A. P.* 78): *not to go on with a c.*, *causam* *deponere*, *a causâ* *recedere*: *causam* *susceptam* *affligere* (*of the person conducting it*).—*Parti*, *sic*. See *PARTY*.

CAUSE, *v.* *auctorem* *esse* *ca rei* (*to be its author*; *c. legis*, *belli*, *c. redditû*).—*creare* (*to produce* *or* *create*): *errorem*, *bellum*.—*movere* (*excite*, *stir up*): *risum*, *bellum*, *suspicionem*.—*aniam* *dare* *or* *præbere* *ca rei* *or* *ad qd faciendum* (*to give a handle for*: *e. g.* *reprehensionis* *or* *ad reprehendendum*).—*ca rei* *ordienâ principem esse*.—*causam* *ca rei* *inferre* (*to cause it*; *see the first occasion*: *of it*: *e. g.* *Jurgii*).—*occasionem* *dare* *or* *præbere* *ca rei* (*to supply the opportunity*: *e. g.* *sui opprimendi*). *To c. aly* *to do althg.*, *adducere* *qm ad qd* (*lead him to it*): *commovere* *qm ad qd* (*move him to it*): *incitare* *or* *concitare* *qm ad qd* (*excite him to it*).—*auctorem* *esse*, *ut &c.*; *qm impellere* *ut &c.* (*urge* *or* *drive him to it*).—*Excite*: *the exciting cause of*: *excitare*, *concitare* (*any action* *or* *passion*: *laughter*; *hated*; *envy*; *compassion*; *a war*).—*excire*. *recitare* *or* *concire* (*in Class. prose* = '*to rouse in the mind a passionate impulse to do something*'.—*sic*. *to produce a passion* *or* *evil*: *e. g.* *iram* *com.*, *seditionem* [*acc.*—*terrorem* *exc.*]).—*movere*. *commovere* (*to agitate the mind*: *then also to produce an emotion*, *evil*, &c., *intercordium*, *bellum*, *seditionem* *mov.* *or* *comm.*—*risum*, *suspicionem* *mov.*).—*conflare* (*blow into a flame*:

kindle: *ci* *invidiam*; *bellum*). *To c. persipulum by exercise*, *sudorem* *exercitatione* *movere*: *a dispute*, *controversiam* *inferre*: *a quarrel*, *causam* *jurgii* *inferre* (*t*): *admirationem*, *admirationem* *efficere*: *a desire*, *cupiditatem* *afferre* (*ci* *ca rei*): *pain*, *dolorem* *movere*, *commovere*, *facere*, *efficere*: *to c. aly* *lasting pain*, *dolorem* *ci* *inurere*: *lusts*, *libidines* *excitare*: *sleep*, *ci* *somnum* *afferre*, *parere*, *conciliare*. [*For other combinations, see the substantives with* *CAUSE* *is joined.*]

CAUSELESS, *quod sine causâ est*.—*Gro* *undless*, *rationali* *austariis* (*contrary to reason*).—*vanus* (*only ap arent*: *opp. verus*).—*futilis* (*worthless*, *idle*).

CAUSELESSLY, *sine causâ*; *temere*; *ex vano*.

CAUSEWAY, *agger* *viam*. *To make a c.*, *transire* *tem* *aggerare*.

CAUSTIC, *causticus* (καυστικός), *erodens*, *septicus* (σηπτικός). *Caustica*, *medicamenta* *rodentia* *or* *erodentia*.—*Fig.* *applied to language*, &c., *mordens*, *mordax*, *acidus*, *aculeatus*, *acerbus*. *C.* *words*, *verborum* *aculei*: *c. wit*, *acerbitas* *salis*: *in a c. manner*, *mordaciter*, *acerbe*.

CAUTELOUS, *SE CAUTIOUS*, *CUNNING*.

CATERIZE, (*ferro*) *ardere*. [*caterizing*, *Feget.*]

CAUTERY, *cauterium* (*the cauterizing instrument*), *or* *Crel.* *with* *ferro* *or* *c.* *cauterio* *ardere*.

CAUTION, *cautio*, *circumspectio*. *To act with c.*, *omnia* *circumspicere*: *to proceed with c.*, *cautionem* *adhibere* *ci rei* *or* *in re*; *caute* *versari* *in re*; *caute* *tractare* *qd*. *To use all possible c.*, *omne* *genus* *cautionis* *adhibere*.—*Security*. *Vid.*

CAUTION, *v.* *monere* *or* *præmonere* *qm ut caveat*.—*agat* *althg.*, *monere* *or* *præmonere* *qd* *quidem*; *monere* *or* *præmonere* *de qâ re*: *monere*, *ut* *vitet* *qâ qd* (*warn him to avoid something*).—*monere* *or* *admonere* *or* *præmonere*, *ne &c.* (*warn him not to do so and so*).

CAUTIONARY, *monitorius* (*Post-class. Sen.*).—*By Crel.*—*Sic* *by* *ad* *terrorem* *ceterorum* (*T.*) *A c.* *ex* *ample*, *documentum*.

CAUTIOUS, *providus* (*with foresight*)—*cautus* (*with caution*).—*circumspectus* (*with circumspection*).—*consid-ratus* (*having judiciously weighed every thing*).—*prudens* (*intelligently*, *prudent*).—*Jm.* *cautus* *providus*, *prudens* *et* *providus*, *prudens* *et* *cautus*.—*diligens* (*careful*; *carefully* *observant*).

CAUTIOUSLY, *providè*, *caute*, *circumspectè*. *considerate*, *diligenter*. *To go c. to work*, *circumspectus* *facere* *qd*: *cautionem* *adhibere* *in re*: *to act about althg* *very c.*, *omne* *cautionis* *genus* *adhibere* *in qâ re*.

CAUTIONLESSNESS. See *CAUTION*.

CAVALCADE, *pompa* *equestris*.

CAVALIER, *eques*.

CAVALIERLY, *imperiose*, *pro* *imperio*, *sup. rube*, *insolenter*, *arroganter*.

CAVALRY, *equitatus*, *equites* (*g. i.*).—*copiæ* *equestres* (*the c. attached to an army*).—*acies* *equitum* (*as drawn up for battle*).—*ala* (*so far as the c. are placed on the wings*; *at each end of a line of infantry*).—*Sic* *eques sing.* *for* *equites* (*as pedes* *for* *pedites*).—*The infantry and c.*, *copiæ* *equitum* *peditumque*; *milites* *equestresque*. *All the c.*, *integer* *eques*. *To be strong in c.*, *multum* *equitatu* *valere*; *ad* *equitatu* *firmum* *esse*; *equitatu* *paratum* *esse*. *To order the c. to form*, *turmas* *equitum* *explicare* (*T. Ann.* 13, 38, 3). *To serve in the c.*, *equo* *merere*: *to give* *ibj a commission in the c.* (*or*, *in a c. regiment*), *ad* *equum* *rescribere* (*Caes. B. G.* 1, 42). *An engagement of c.*, *proellum* *equestre* *or* *equitum*; *pugna* *equestris*. *Many skirmishes with the c. occurred*, *crebro* *inter* *se* *equestribus* *proeliis* *contendebant*. *A c. horse*, *equus* *militaris*. *A regiment of c.*, *cohors* *equestris* (*syn* *600 to 600 men*). *A company of c.*, *turma* *equitum*.

CAVE, See *CAVERN*.

CAVERN, *caverna* (*a hole with a round opening*).—*specus* (*with a long opening*: *a cleft*).—*spelunca* (*a dark and formidable cavity*).—*spelæum* (*only in Poels*: *den of wild-beasts*).—*cavum* (*cavity* *as g. i.*). *A subterraneous c.*, *specus* *subterraneus*.

CAVIARE, *ova* *piscium* *condita*.

CAVITY, *cavum* *or* *cavus* (*sc. locus*). *cavea*—*cavatio* (*holding*; *cavity*: *twice in Varro*, *cav. poculorum*). See *CAVERN*.

CAW, *crocare*, *croclare* (*croak*, *like the raven*).—*cavernere*, *occ nere* (*g. i.*; *occ. empty of what is ominous*: *corvus* *clarâ* *voce* *ante* *consilium* *occulit*).

CRAWING, *crocatio* (*Fræd.*).

CEASE, *Leave off* *doing* *althg.*: *desinere* *qd*, *or* *with inf.* (*leave off without the intention of resuming*: *it may also be said of things that cease*).—*desistere* *qâ re*: *a* *or* *qâ re* *re*; *or* *with inf.* (*to desist*, *from an act of the will*, *and therefore* *spoken of persons only*).—*abstere* *qâ re*, *or* *with inf.* (*not used by C.*)—*mittere*, *with*

inf. (to let it go; give it up).—*finem facere qd faciendi* or *cs or ci rei (put an end to it)*.—*conquiescere a re (to rest fm it)*.—*omittere. Intermittere qd, or with inf. (the former of a total giving up, the latter of a temporary suspension).*—*cessare, with inf. (to stop repeatedly, fm indulgence, &c.).*—*To c. speaking, finem facere dicendi or loquendi: finem imponere orationi (of an oration): also perorare.* *To c. to be (= die), esse desinere:—**Key sts TO CEASE is trans. by a verb compounded with de: to c. ruining, deplere: raging, deservire.*—*|| Have a u e n d, finem habere or capere (= quiescere, conquiescere (rest))*—*ab re. decedere (go away: those four of disease; e. g. a fever).*—*intermittere (to allow an interval of rest: to intermit).*—*residere, considerare, remittere (of winds and stormy passions subsiding).*—*subsiderere (of winds and waves).* *The wind has entirely ceased d, venti vis omnis cecidit.* *To c. with aby (of a family), desicere in go (Gell.).* *To make atq c., finem facere cs or ci rei, finem imponere ci rei.* *The discussion has ceased, disputari desium est.*—*|| Without ceasing: see CEASELESSLY.* *To sing without ceasing, ita cano, ut nihil intermittam: to labour without ceasing, nullum tempus ad laborem intermittere.*

CEASELESS, perpetuus (*continued to the end without any break: e. g. risus*).—*continuus, continens (hanging together or following each other without break or chasm; e. g. incommoda labor).*—*assiduus (constantly going on: e. g. imbres).*

CEASELESSLY, perpetuo.—*continenter (continue or o uncl.).*—*sine intermissione, nullo temporis puncto intermisso. assidue (assiduo uncl.).*—*insue.*

CEDAR, cedrus. *The fruit of the c., cedris (Plin.).*—*|| As adj. cedreus; cedrinus, cedro factus (made of cedar).*—*|| As wood, cedrus.*—*|| Cedar oil, cedrium; oleum cedrium.*

CEDE. See YIELD

CELL, conclave lacuarni ornare (*Vitr.: not qd lacunare, wch in O. Met. 8, 563, is 'to ornament in the manner of a fretted ceiling'*).—*N.B. If the ceiling was not an ornamented one, ligere, sternere, consistere, insternere may be used.*

CELLING, tectum (*upper flat surface of a chamber or other enclosed space.*—*|| Intard, pined, &c., tectum laqueatum. laquear. lacuarn (laqu with ref. to the lines like drawn co da, laquet, that define the entablatures of a ceiling: lac, with ref. to the sunk square, lacus, with wch it was ornamented. Buth of flat roofs).* *An arched c., camera, concaemeratio.*

CELEBRATE. *|| Give praise to, celebrare (g. t. for making a thing known and famous by one's mention of it)*.—*praedicare (to praise by a loud and public declaration).*—*laudare (to praise: opp. vituperare, &c.).*—*canere (to praise in poetry. Post-Aug for 'celebrare' generally).* *To c. aby's praises, cs laudes or de cs laudibus praedicare: to c. aby in verse, qui carmine celebrare; cs laudes or de cs laudibus canere:—cs ficta canere (of praising his achievements): aby's name in one's writings, nomen cs celebrare scriptis: memoriam cs scriptis prosequi (the latter, of course, if the person is dead).* *See PRAISE aby.*—*|| Solemnize, agere, agitare (e. p. festivals birth-days, holidays, &c.)*.—*celebrare (to assist by one's presence in making a numerous assembly: e. g. birth-day, marriage feast: less freq of a festival).* *To c. a day as a festival, diem prosequi (Np. Att. 4, extr.): a festival for three days, diem festum agere triduum or per triduum: public games, ludos facere or omniter.* *To c. die ne arce, sacra procurare: sacra operari; res divinas rite perpetrare: but in modern sense, b t t r 'rebus divinis interesse (of the priest).*

CELEBRATED, clarus, praecclarus (*renowned for eminent services to one's country).*—*illustris, perillustratus (for rank and virtue).*—*inclutus (famous: of places, but, in the poets, of persons also).*—*celeber (much visited: not used of persons before Liv.).*—*nobilis (of noble birth).* *Key: Clarus has very oft-nab. of the thing, gloria, bel o, pace.* *A very c. mun, vir clarissimus, spectabilissimus, amplissimus (Liz. has celeberrimi viri. 26, 21, 16).* *A very c. monument, celeberrimum monumentum (opp. desertissimum sepulcrum).* *Very c., illustri laude celebratus; claritate praestans: for learning, nobilis et clarus ex doctrina.* *To be c., gloria florere: esse in laude: to be very c., gloria circumfluere; omnium sermone celebrari: in magno nomine et gloria esse; magna celebritate famae esse; as an orator, magnum in oratoribus nomen habere: he is c. everywhere, ejus nomen longe atque late vagatur: to become c., nominis famam adipisci; gloriam consequi or assequi: in gloriam venire, in claritudinem pervenire; also crescere (*Ruhn. Ter. Ham. Pro. 28: clarescere and inlascere belong to the stit. age).* *To become c for atq,**

illustrari qd re: clarum fieri re or ex re. *To render c., celebrare, illustrare, nobilitare (this also of an event; e. g. a battle, wch renders a place c.), qm or qd gloriam commendare: gloria afficere qm (of an action).* *To render himself c., gloriam or laudem sibi acquirere, comparare; claritudinem sibi parare: to wish or try to render himself c., gloriam quaerere, sequi; famae studere, servare, inservire.* *Key: Famous, in Class. prose, = 'infamous,' 'notorious.'*

CELEBRATION, praedicatio.—*of atq, cs rei or do re.*—*Key: celebratio in this sense only in Plin. (34, 5, 10. Equestres statum Romanorum celebrationem habent, aye prized by the Romans).* *The c. of games, commissio ludorum.*

CELEBRITY, claritudo, claritas.—*laus, laudes.*—*nominis fama.*

CELERITY, celeritas.—*velocitas, pernicitas, agilitas. incitatio, rapiditas.*—*festinantia (too great c.).*—*SYN. in SWIFTNESS.*

CELESTIAL, caelestis, divinus (*godlike*).

CELIBACY, *via caeleb, caelibatus (of a man).*

CELIBATE, *—conditio viduae. Tertul. de virg. vel. 9, viduatus.*

CELL, cella (*small chamber; espy for screens and stargs; also of bees.*—*cubiculum (sleeping chamber).*—*cavum (hole).*—*loculus, loculamentum (pigeon-hole, or other division of a bureau, &c., e. g. locula arcula, a chest fitted up with pigeon-holes, &c.).*

CELLAR, hypocaustum concaemeratum (*in our sense: an arched cellar under ground).*—*dollarium (wine or beer cellar. Gaj. Dig. 1.)*.—*cella, cellarium (according to the ancient sense, a store-room above ground: e. g. olearia, for oil, &c.; pecunia, for larder: cella vinaria or apotheca, wine-cellar).* *The c. door, ostium cellae or doliarum. *cellae or doliarum fores (if folding-doors).* *Key of the c. clavis cellae, doliarum, &c.*

CELLARIST, cellarius.

CELLULAR, **cellas habens.*—*loculosus (full of little holes or compartments: e. g. putamen, Plin.).*

CEMENT, s. *cementum (*as l. t., properly chip of stone: particles of broken stone mixed into mortar, mortario cementum addatur. Vitr.).*—*maltha (a kind of c., of hog's fat and lime, for water-pipes, &c.).*—*ferrumen (iron solder or cement).*—*glutinum, gluten (glue).*—**lithocolia (but this in Plin. is a false reading).*—*arenatum, sc. opus, was a mortar; one part of lime to two of sand. Vitr.).*—*|| Fio = bond, ligamentum, vinculum.*

CEMENT, v. malthare.—*ferruminare (e. g. bitumine, plumb).*—*lithocolia colligare qd [SYN. in CEMENT, s.].*—*glutinare, conglutinare (to glue).*—*|| Fio, conglutinare qd (e. g. concordiam ordinum).*—*firmare, confirmare: a pace, pacem (quasi) coagmentare.*

CENETRY, sepulchrum (*Cal.*).—*sepulcra.*

CENOBIITE, cenobita (*eccl.*).—*monachus (late).*

CENOTAPH, cenotaphium (*raised in honour of a person, whether he was still alive or not*).

CENSER, thuribulum (*not accerta, wch was a little chest or box in wch frankincense was kept*).—*|| Pan in which any thing is burnt, focus (under wch hot coals were placed: then focus ferveris).*

CENSOR, *|| At Rome, censor.*—*magister mcrum (silo. age)*.—*|| Of a book, *librorum censor (before publication).*—**index criticus: *censor literatus (after publication).*—*|| One who passes judgement: mly of a severe judge: blamer, iudex.—reprehensor. vituperator. objurator. castigator. [SYN. in BLAME.]*

CENSORIOUS, minimā re ad reprehendendum contentus.

CENSORIOUSLY, *studio quodam reprehendendi.

—*sts austere, rigide acerbe, arriter, mny do.*

CENSORIOUSNES, reprehendendi studium.

CENSURABLE, reprehendendus. vituperabilis. vituperandus. reprehensione or vituperatione dignus. (*See diff. of repr. and vit. under BLAME*) *To be c. in vitio esse (of persons and things).*—*in culpā esse (of persons).* *To be as c. as, tam in vitio esse, quam &c.*

CENSURE, *|| Judgement pronounced, judicium, censura (O. Vir.).*—*|| Blame, reproach, reprehensio, vituperatio, objuratio [SYN. in BLAME.]*—*|| Punishment, poena, castigatio, animadversio. Spiritual c's, *poena ecclesiastica.*

CENSURE, v. reprehendere, culpare, vituperare, improbare. [SYN. in BLAME.]—*reprehendere et exagitare qd.*

CENSURER, reprehensor, vituperator, objurator, castigator (*all of a single instance*).—[SYN. in BLAME.]

CENT, 1 per c., centesima: 2, 3, 4 per c., centesima; 5 per c., quinquagesima; 6 per c., sexagesima; 7 per c., septuagesima; 8 per c., octuagesima; 9 per c., nonagesima; 10 per c., centesima; 11 per c., centesima; 12 per c., centesima; 13 per c., centesima; 14 per c., centesima; 15 per c., centesima; 16 per c., centesima; 17 per c., centesima; 18 per c., centesima; 19 per c., centesima; 20 per c., centesima; 21 per c., centesima; 22 per c., centesima; 23 per c., centesima; 24 per c., centesima; 25 per c., centesima; 26 per c., centesima; 27 per c., centesima; 28 per c., centesima; 29 per c., centesima; 30 per c., centesima; 31 per c., centesima; 32 per c., centesima; 33 per c., centesima; 34 per c., centesima; 35 per c., centesima; 36 per c., centesima; 37 per c., centesima; 38 per c., centesima; 39 per c., centesima; 40 per c., centesima; 41 per c., centesima; 42 per c., centesima; 43 per c., centesima; 44 per c., centesima; 45 per c., centesima; 46 per c., centesima; 47 per c., centesima; 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754 per c., centesima; 755 per c., centesima; 756 per c., centesima; 757 per c., centesima; 758 per c., centesima; 759 per c., centesima; 760 per c., centesima; 761 per c., centesima; 762 per c., centesima; 763 per c., centesima; 764 per c., centesima; 765 per c., centesima; 766 per c., centesima; 767 per c., centesima; 768 per c., centesima; 769 per

CEN this was the monthly interest: hence centesimæ was our 12 per c., blizæ centesimæ was 24 per c., &c. But the Roman form may be retained by adding in singular annos. See INTEREST.

CENTAU, centaurus. Of the c's, centaurus (H.): centaurus (Stat.).

CENTAU, centaurum. The greater c., centaurum majus (*Centaura Centaurium, Linn.).—centaurum minus (*Gentiana Centaurium, Linn.).

CENTENARY, centum annorum.—centenarius (a man of 100 years old).

CENTESIMAL, centesimus.

CENTO, cento (e. g. 'cento nuptialis', the title of one of Ausonius's poems: properly a garment of patch-work).

CENTRAL, in medio positus. medius. centralis. A c. school, *schola provincialis: c. force, *vis centralis: c. heat, *ignis centralis. A c. point, punctum in medio positum.

CENTRE, s. ¶ Of a circle, centrum (κέντρον).—punctum in medio situm.—¶ Of a place, medius est reclus (e. g. of the earth, medius mundi universi locus).—media c. rei pars (¶ in oblique cases, loc. pars often omitted: e. g. in medio or in mediâ urbis).—My by medius in agreement: the c. of the line, media axis; also medi: of the island, media insula: to break through the c. of the enemy's line, per mediam aciem hostium percurrere: to be situated in the c. of any place, in medio q. loco situm esse:—Exempli lineæ arx urbis media est, 'is in the c. of the city,' are rare. ¶ (1) Avoid centrum except for the c. of a circle. Plus, has centrum coeli, solis, terræ, &c., but these bodies were supposed 'disks.' Cic. uses for 'the c. of the earth,' medius terræ locus.—(2) Avoid umbilicus, wch Cic. uses only of Greek places, as a transl. of the Greek γυπαλор.

CENTRE, v. consistere. positum or situm esse in q. re. constare penes qm (Ces.). verti, contineri, stare, or niti q. re. pendere ex q. re. effici q. re. leuq. re. residere in q. re (C.). The whole of morality c's in the performance of duty, in officio colendo sita vix est honestas omnia (C.). At that time all the prospects of the state centred in Marius, æt tempestate spes atque opes civitatis in Mario sitæ (S.).

CENTUPLE, by adj. centuplicatus (not to be confounded with centuplex, a hundred-fold).—centuplus (a hundred times as much. Vulg. Ev. Luc. 8, 8).

CENTURION, centurio.

CENTURY, ¶ A hundred, centum (distributive, centeni). The number of 100, centuria. ¶ Space of 100 years, centum anni; centum annorum spatium.—sæculum (a 'generation' = according to Etrusc. and Rom. computations, 100 years). ¶ Division of the Roman people, centuria: by c's, centuriatum: to divide into c's, centuriare: division by c's, centuriatus.

CEPHALIC, capiti utilis.—cephalicus (Cels.).

CERATE, ceratum or cerotum.

CERE, cerare, incutere.

CEREMONIAL, ritus.—mos receptus. Court c., ritus ac modus, ad quem rex colitur, or colendus est (Æt. Curt. 8, 5, 19).

CEREMONIOUS, sollemnis. A c. person, *homo nimis officiosus, nimis urbanus.

CEREMONIOUSNESS, *molesta urbanitas.

CEREMONY, ritus (g. t. for a received mode of performing solemn offices).—cærimonía. ritus sacri (relig. ceremony or rites).—officium (conventional form of courtesy). Without c., ambagibus missis or positis (going straight to the point).—sine mora (without delay).—citra honorem verborum (without complimentary speeches). Master of the ceremonies, magister officiorum or aulæ. magister admissionum (all belonging to the time of the Emperors).

CERTAIN, certus (g. t. both objectively of persons and things, whose nature is c.; and subjectively of a person who feels c., &c.).—firmus (firm, resisting any attempt to alter or destroy it: hence unchangeable, of things and persons).—stabilis (not yielding or varying, steadfast: of persons and things).—constans (steady, consistent: opp. varius, mobilis).—fidus (wch may be confidently trusted: of persons and also of things, as is pax fidal).—Jm. certus est constans; firmus et constans.—exploratus (the truth or certainty of wch has been ascertained).—status (fixed, not subject to alteration: e. g. cursus siderum, Plin.).—ratus (calculated: hence settled, immutable: e. g. in omni æternitate rationi immutabilesque siderum cursus).—Jm. ratus et certus; constans et ratus; ratus atque firmus; stabilis, fidus, ratus; certus, ratus, firmus, fidus.—indubius, non dubius (not indubitable in good prose).—audus, definitus (defined, marked out accurately: also

of notions).—Jm. certus et definitus. A c. incomæ, redditus status: c. expensæ, expensæ statû (opp. sumptus fortuiti): a c. friend, amicus certus, fidus, firmus et stabilis: c. death, mors præsens: death is c., mors nos omnes manet: a c. remedy, remedium præsens: is this c. sat in hoc certum est? to live in the c. hope, &c., certo sperare: non dubiam spem habere: that he might make c. of this, &c., ut hac de re certior fieret, &c.: without being c. of the fact, sine certâ re (Cæs. B. G. 5, 29): to know for c., certo scire, less emly certe scire [Pract. Intr. ii. 560—2], also pro certo scire. I know it for c., certum scio; certo scio; certo comperi; certum or pro certo habeo: to know wch is c. authority, qd certis auctoribus comperisse: to assert wch is c., pro certo affirmare qd: that my letter may be the more c. to reach you, quo fidelius litteræ ad te perferantur: by or agst a c. day, ad diem; ad diem dictum, constitutum, præstitutum; in diem certum. ¶ CERTAIN may also be transl. by non dubio (or non dubium est) quin. 'It is c. that the thing may be done,' non dubito (or non dubium est, or non videtur esse dubium) quin q. h. fieri possit. ¶ Indefinitely, quidam (viz: g. t. of what one purposely does not, or fm want of knowledge cannot, name: often contemptuous, as in homines quidam, &c.).—certus (stronger than quidam: of what one has good reasons for not choosing to name: quibusdam de causis, for c. reasons, wch the hearer or reader may or may not divine, but wch the speaker does not think it necessary to mention: certis de causis, for reasons wch the hearer or reader cannot know, but wch the speaker does not think it advisable to mention).—nescio qui or nescio quis (somebody or other, the speaker himself does not exactly know who: acc. to Görrenz, nescio quis, with something of depreciation).

CERTAINLY, ¶ With certainty, certo, certe (certo objective: certe subjective. See Pr. Intr. ii. 561. Certo hardly occurs in C. except in certo scire, wch is more common than certe scire).—liquido (clearly, when the statement is asserted to be manifestly true).—haud dubie, sine ullâ dubitatione, profecto ('assuredly': a strong assertion that the thing is so: also 'surely,' 'doubtless,' in assumptions).—nam (profecto, but stands always at the beginning of a sent., and, mly before pers. pronouns)—sane (c.; in the judgement of every sound mind: also in replies).—nimium (of an assertion wch it would be strange if you did not grant: e. g. nimium recte: omnibus regibus—hunc regem nimium anteponebis. C.).—utique (a restrictive particle of assertion: in C. principally in his letters with sulj, imperat., and other expressions of a wish, advice, or command. Pr. Intr. ii. 897).—I am c. persuaded, persuasum est mihi; persuasi mihi. I shall c. do, &c., certum est mihi (qd facere); certum est deliberatumque; stat sententia; statum habeo. ¶ CERTAINLY may often be transl. by non dubito, quin &c.; non dubium est (or videtur esse) quin. 'This may c. be accomplished,' non dubito, quin hoc fieri possit, &c. 'It appeared fm this letter that he would c. arrive before that day,' prorsus ex his literis non videbatur esse dubium, quin ante eam diem venturus esset (C.).—The certainty of the event may also be omitted by adding an expression of positiveness to the assertion: this letter says that he will c. arrive, &c., hee literæ plane declarant eum—venturum esse, &c. ¶ In answer, certe (certainly).—vero (assuredly: an emphatic assent).—recte (a polite form of assent).—ita, ita est, sic est (just so).—ita plane (exactly so; just so).—etiam, sane. sane quidem (concessive forms). ¶ At least, at all events, saltem certe, certe quidem (stat tamen).—If not—yet c., si non—at saltem: si non—certe.

CERTAINTY, ¶ fides (trustworthiness); certa CERTAINTY, ¶ fides.—firmitas. stabilitas (fixedness, steadiness).—or by adj. certus, exploratus, non dubius (certitudo must be avoided). ¶ A CERTAINTY, res exploratæ veritatis. res certissima.—the full or absolute c., veritas ad liquidum explorata. For 'with c.' see CERTAINLY.

CERTIFICATE, testimonium literarum.

CERTIFY, confirmare qd. fidem facere ci rei: any body of a/hq, qm certiorum facere de re.

CERTITUDE. See CERTAINTY.

CERULEAN, ceruleus.

CERUMEN, aurium sordes.

CERUSE, cerussa: painted with c., cerussatus.

CESAREAN. The c. section, secio or exsectio matris ventris. To perform the c. section or operation, partum mulieri excidere (Aræell. Dig.): to be brought into the world by the c. operation, exsectio matris ventris procreari (Serp. V. Æn. 10, 316, and 7. 761).

CESS, c. See RATE, LEVY.

CESS, v. See **ASSERE**.
CESSATION, interruptio (*the giving up for a time*).
 —omissio (*the giving up entirely*). —cessatio (*the resting: opp. to previous activity: often in a depreciating sense*). —quies (e. g. per quod tempus, quies certaminis erat. L.). —intercapdo (*interval during which altho is interrupted: interruption: e. g. interruptio pedum scribendi facere. C.*). —interpellatio (*interruption of a speaker: hence interruption gen.*). With-out any c., uno tenore. sine ullâ interruptione. || **Termination** **VID.**
CESSION, renunciatio (*the giving up entirely*). —cessio (*the yielding up in favour of another*). To make a c. of altho, cedere or dextere qd re or de qd re.
CEPACEOUS, cetosus (*Avien. Arat. 1300*).
CHACE. See **CHASSE**.
CHAFE, || *Heat with rubbing, fricare.* *fricando refovere. || *Gall, atterere.* See **EXCORIARE**. || *Inflammation with rage, irritare.* qd iram concitare or irritare. qm in iram concitare. qm lucendere, inflammare. qm iratum reddere. qd iram concitare. bitem or stomachum qd movere or commovere. calefacere qm (C. in the language of conversation). || **INTA.** gravissimum commoveri. (ira) incendi. inflammari. exardescere (ira) exardescere. irasci. exardescere iracundia et stomacho (C.).
CHAFE, s. aestus. ira. impetus et ira. iracundia. To be in a c., ira incendi, &c. See **CHAFER**, v.
CHAFER, scarabeus.
CHAFF, palea: mixed with c., palestus. || *acus, Eril, n. is 'the pointed hair-like prolongation of the husk': gluma, the husk round the grain in its natural state.*
CHAFER, v. liceri de pretio. liceri rem. de pretio contendere.
CHAFERN, *vas excofactorium.
CHAFINCH, fringilla (Linn.).
CHIAFFY, paleatus (*mixed with chaff*).
CHAFING-DISH, foculus. —pultarius (*properly a vessel in which puls was cooked: also for holding coals for fumigation*). || *batilium was a coal shovel, but also used as a chafing-dish.*
CHAGRIN, s. ægritudo. sollicitudo. dolor, mæror. to give way to c., ægritudinē se dedere: mærori animum dare: fm or for c., præ ægritudinē or mærore. [**SYN.** in **GRIEF**.]
CHAGRIN, v. ægritudinem or mærorem afferre ci; molestiam ci afferre or exhibere: to be chagrined at altho, ægritudine or molestiā afflicci ex qd re.
CHAIN, s. catena. —vinculum (g. i. for bond): to put c's on aby, catenas ci indere or injicere: aby in c's, in catenas qm conjicere: to bind aby with c's, catenis vincire or constringere qm: to be or lie in c's, in catenis esse: catenis or ferro vinctum esse: in fetters and c's, in vincula et catenis esse: to forge c's for aby, ci necare catenas or vincula (H. Od. 1, 29, 5. V. Eccl. 6, 23): lying in c's, bound with c's, catenatus. —**VID.** to break the c's of slavery, qm or se in libertatem vindicare. (See **YOKK**. || **CIT.** for ornament, catena or catella (of gold, worn by either sex). —torques (twisted c. of gold for the neck, worn as an honorary distinction by brave soldiers): wearing such a c., torquatus. || **MOUNTAIN CHAIN**, montes continui (+); continua or perpetua montium iuga: iuga veluti serie coherentia; perpetuo iugo juncti colles: saltus montibus circum perpetuis inter se juncti; jugum, quod montes perpetuo dorso inter se jungit. || **Connected series**, continuatio. series. Jm. continuatio seriesque (catena fm used by Gell. in satum esse sempiterna series rerum et catenae). A wonderful c. of circumstances, admirabilis continuatio seriesque rerum. A c. of causes, causæ aliæ ex aliis aptæ et necessitate nexæ.
CHAIN, v. catenis vincire or constringere qm, catenas ci indere or injicere.
CHAIN-ARMOUR, lorica sarta. —lorica conserta hamis (V.).
CHAIN-SHOT, *globus catenatus.
CHAIN-WORK, *opus catenatum.
CHAIR, sedes, sedile (sart, Vid.). —sella (c. also of teachers and magistrates). —cathedra (arm or easy c. for women: later, a professor's c.). To place a c. for aby, ci sellam apponere. The arm or elbow of a c., arcus sellæ (T.). —ancón (ἀγκών. Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1). —**ARM-CHAIR**, sella obliquis anconibus fasciata (Cael. Aur.). —C. of state, solium, sella (with epith. e. g. aurea). sella curulis (according to Rom. custom). —**SEDAN-CHAIR**, sella. Ictica (lectica = 'palanquin', the person being recumbent): sella gestatoria (Suet.). to ride or be carried in a sedan c., lectica or sellā vehi: gentamine sellæ porvethi (of being carried to a place: e. g. Bala. T.).
CHAIR, v. *qm in sellam impositum humetis subkvarc.

CHAIRMAN. See **PRESIDENT**. || *Carrier of a chair, lectricarius.*
CHAISE, carpentum. pilentum. See **CARRIAGE**. A c. longue, cathedra supina.
CHALCEDONY, *achates Chalcedonicus.
CHALDRON, Creli, by so many modii (mod. = 1 peck, 7.68 sol. inches).
CHALICE, calix. See **CUP**.
CHALK, creta, —like c., cretaceus: full of c., cretosus: to mark altho with c., cretā notare qd: to colour or rub altho with c., incretare qd: to draw altho in c., cretā plingere qd (ἀντιγραφῆναι): to draw in c's, monochromata plingere. A sketch in c's, or c. drawing, monochromata pictura. C. drawings, monochromata, or (as a style of drawing) monochromata genera picture (**Plin.* 35, 5, 11).
CHALK, v. cretā notare qd. —incretare qd (to colour with c.). || **C. out**, exponere qd (place it clearly before the eyes). || **qd breviter describere: or definire et (breviter) describere: qd delineare or adumbrare (to sketch), verbis definire.** Jm. definire verbis et describere; illustrare verbisque definire. —to c. out a path for oneself, viam sibi munire (ad qd). *certam sibi viam definire, or habere certam et definitam viam, quā &c. (C.): for aby, ci viam munire; auditum ci dare or parare: to altho, ad qd.
CHALK PIT, puteus, ex quo erulit creta.
CHALKY, cretosus (abundant in it). —cretaceus (like it).
CHALLENGE, v. provocare (absol. L. 24, 8). —aby to a battle, provocare qm ad pugnam or ad certamen (easily one out of many). —evocare qm ad pugnam (to call out one who is in a camp, &c.). —elicare qm ad certamen (to try to make one fight who is unwilling to do so). —laccere qm ad pugnam (to provoke him to fight by attacking him: eply of a body of troops). —to a duel, qm provocare ad pugnam or ad certamen (ad certamen singulare or pugnam singularem, if it is necessary to express this). —to c. aby to drink, provocare qm bibendo: to drink bumpers, poscere majoribus poculis: to a discussion, qm ad disputandum provocare, evocare, or elicere (the first Post-Cic.: the last in C. always with the notion of resistance on the part of the person challenged). || To c. a juror, judicem rejicere. (judicem sibi) in quom ejerare (i. i. of Roman law). || **Claim as due**, sibi vindicare or sumere qd. (See **CLAIM**. || To c. contradiction, impugnari non posse: evidenter esse: omnibus probari, &c.
CHALLENGE, s. provocatio.
CHALLENGER, qui provocat, laccasit, &c. —provocans.
CHAMBER, conclave. cubiculum. dima. membrum. [**SYN.** in **APARTMENT**.] —cubiculum dormitorium. membrum dormitorium (sleeping apartment).
CHAMBER-COUNSEL, qui de jure civili consultit.
CHAMBER FELLOW, contubernalis.
CHAMBERING, vita libidinosus.
CHAMBERLAIN, cubiculi præpositus. —cubicularis officiis præpositus (both Amman.). —Lord High C., *toti rei familiari principis præpositus. —præpositus sacri cubiculi (late in the time of the Emperors).
CHAMBERMAID, cubicularia.
CHAMBER-POT, matula. matella. matello. trulla. trulleus (g. tt.). —scaphium (a boat-shaped one for females).
CHAMELEON, *lacerta Chameleon. || **VIO.** versipellis (Cov.). —qui mutat naturam suam atque huc illuc torquet.
CHAMFER, striare (Vitr.).
CHAMFER, s. striatura. —strix. canalis (the channel or hollow).
CHAMOIS, rupicapra (*capra rupicapra).
CHAMP, mandare, manducare. —mordere. To c. the bit, frenum mordere (C. = 'showing one's teeth', &c.). frena mandere (V.). frenos ore mordere (Tib.).
CHAMPAGNE, *vinum Campanum or Campanogalicum.
CHAMPAIGN. See **CAMPAIGN**.
CHAMPIGNON, boletus (agaricus campestris. Linn.).
CHAMPION, propugnator. —defensor (defender).
CHAN, princeps (as chief person). —regulus (petty king).
CHANCE, casus (c.; what happens unexpectedly as the result of unknown causes: αὐτοπαρά). —fors (fors: c. as a sort of quasi-mythological being, sporting with men and their affairs, and baffling all human calculations, &c.: opp. ratio). —fortuna (fortune: not blind c., like fors, but as taking a part in human affairs: fm personal favour or disaffection). —Blind c., fors: a

happy or lucky c., fors fortuna: *by a lucky c.*, forte fortuna: *alibi is the result of blind c.*, qd temere fit casu casu: *this is no result of mere c.*, id evenit non temere nec casu: *all is the work of c.*, omnia casu sunt or facta sunt: *it is all c.*, casus est in re (i. e. *how it will turn out*): *to trust to c.*, rem in casum accipitis fortune committere: *to leave it to c.*, casum potius quam consilium sequi. *It happened by c.*, *that*, forte evenit, ut; casu accidit, ut; forte ita incidit, ut &c. | *A c.*; *event whose cause is unknown, caus (as the result of accident)*,—eventus (issue, event, as being in conformity with or opposed to *thy's wish*). *To be subject to many c's*, sub casibus multis esse. | *By chance*, forte, casu, fortuito, fortuitu [SYN. *under ACCIDENT*], si forte. *JW.* casu et fortuito or fortuitu, temere (*masks alibi as not the result of purpose or design*). *To make mention of alibi by c.*, in mentionem *ca rei* incidere. *Forto* is the regular word after *si*, nisi (ni), ne, num and equid, in the sense of '*perchance*'. | *GAME OF CHANCE*, aca.

CHANCE, v. | *Happen*, Vid. | *To c. upon* (= *meet accidentally*), incidere in qm, incurrare atque incidere in qm

CHANCELLOR, **Cellularius*. Lord C., curiae supremæ prefectus. **Cellularius*.

CHANCE-MEDLEY. See *HOMICIDE*.

CHANCERY, **cellularia*,—tabularium prætorium.

CHANDLER, candelabrum.

CHANDLER, qui candelas sebat (*who makes them*).

candelarum propolia (*who sells them*).

CHANGE, tr. | *mutare*,—commutare,—immutare.

—*mutare*,—*variare*,—*invertere*. [SYN. in *ALTER*.]

—*permutare* (exchange): *e. g. names with each other*, nomina inter se — *one's clothes*, vestes mutare (vestem mutare = *to put on wearing*). *To c. money*, pecuniam permutare: *a denarius for 16 asses*, denarium decem assibus permutare: *horses*, mutare iumenta (in travelling): *one's horse*, in recentem equum ex imo transmutare (in riding, L.). — *what is once done can't be changed*, factum infectum fieri non potest: *as opinions*, iudicium animi mutare (S.): *one's mode of life*, sectare vitam (C.); *vitam moresque mutare*: *one's plan or purpose*, institutorum mutationem facere; *consilium mutare*: *one's residence*, commutare domicilium; in aliam migrare domum. — *More under ALTER*. — *INTR.* | *mutari*, commutari, immutari, variare. *Inverti*. [SYN. in *ALTER*.] *To c. and c. about*, alternare (cum quo). — *the weather c's*, tempestas variat. — *More under ALTER*.

CHANGE, s. vicis, vices,—vicissitudo, vicissitudines. — *varietas*, — *commutatio*. [SYN. in *ALTERATION*.] *C. of the times*, vicissitudo or varietas temporum: *of day and night*, vicissitudines dierum nocturnæque, vicissitudines diurnæ nocturnæque: *of the seasons*, vicissitudines annuæ; *commutationes temporum quadripartitæ* (*the four seasons*). *Every thing is subject to c.*, omnium rerum est vicissitudo (Ter.). *C. of fortune*, fortunæ vicissitudo: *in all the c's of my fortune*, in omni rerum mearum varietate: *to experience a c. of fortune*, alteram fortunam experiri. *To give aby c. for money*, pecuniam permutare (cum quo). — *a small or trifling c.*, minuta, imbecilla (C.) (commutatio, — *inverso*: *a great one*, magna: *frequent c's*, mutationes crebre: *a c. of plan*, mutatio consilii: *of character, parvula, &c.*, commutatio morum, studiorum: *a c. of abode*, mutatio loci: *alibi is better for c. of air*, loci mutatio ci profruit or visa est profuisse (C.): *c. of the weather*, permutatio tempestatis. *varietas celi* (variableness or variation of the weather): *c. of times or circumstances*, conversio rerum, inclinatio, conversio temporum; permutatio temporum. *To deare political c's*, novis rebus studere; *res novas querere*: *desirous of political c's*, rerum novarum cupidus; *rerum mutationis avidus* (C.): *we shall make this c. the more easily if we are favoured by circumstances*, cum mutationem, si tempora adjuvant, facilius commodiusque faciemus: *to plan or meditate a c.*, moliri mutationem: *to suffer a c.*, mutationem asserere ci rei: *a c. is taking place in alibi*, fit *ca rei* mutatio, commutatio; *mutatur*, immutatur qd: *just as if no c. of affairs were possible*, proinde ac si nulla commutatio rerum accideret posset (C.): *to make a great c. in alibi*, sensim pedetentimque facere mutationem *ca rei*: *paulatim mutare qd*: *to make a slight c. in alibi*, leviter mutare qd: *a wonderful c. has taken place in men's opinions*, mirum in modum contrarie sunt omnium mentes (C.). *Every thing is subject to c.*, omnium rerum vicissitudo est. — *Change*

(place where merchants meet), basilica. — *Change* = *small coins*, numuli.

CHANGEABLE, Inconstans (of things, as the winds, and of inconsistency in persons: opp. constans). — *varians*, varius (the former of things, e. g. celum; the latter of persons). — *mutabilis*. *JW.* varius et mutabilis, mobilis (of persons and things: ingenium, animus, voluntas). — *levils* (light-minded, frivolous: of persons). — *infidelis* (unfaithful: of persons) — *infirmus* (weak: of persons and things). — *fluxus* (of things: e. g. fides, fortuna). *To be as c.* — *as a weakchoker*, plumis aut folio facilius moveri (C.).

CHANGEABLY, mutabiliter (Farr.). *CHANGEFUL*. See *CHANGEABLE*. *CHANGELING*, puer subditus (L.), suppositus (Plant.), subditivus (Suet.) — *subditicius*, suppositicius, not so good). *CHANGER*, qui mutat, &c. *Money-c.*, Vid. *CHANNEL*, canalis (g. i.). — *rivus* (course in such a stream of water runs). — *specus* (subterraneous c. Cas. B. C. 3. 49). — *fossa* (to join two streams or lakes). — *Small c.*, canaliculus or a. — *Narrow sea*, fretum. *The C. (i. e. between England and France)*, — *fretum Britannicum*. — *A way leading to an end*, via. *ratio*: *also quod eo, quo intendas, fert seductique*.

CHANT, s. "cantus ecclesiasticus.

CHAOS, Chaos (O. Lael.). — *rudis* et indigesta rerum moles (O.). — *IMPR.* confusio, turbæ. *We are here living in a political c.*, hic maxima in turbâ maximaque in confusione rerum omnium vivimus (C.): *and this c. he reduced to order*, idque ex inordinato in ordinem adduxit.

CHAOTIC, inordinatus: inordinatus et turbidus; indigestus; indispotus (T). *JW.* perturbatus et indispotus. *In a c. manner*, perturbate et indispotus (Sen.).

CHAP, v. *INTR.* | *rimas fieri pati*, rimas agere. — *fissurâ dehiscere*, findi. — *Of the skin*, scindi. — *TR.* | *findere*.

CHAP, s. rima. | *Of the skin*, rhagades, rhagadia, pl.

CHAPE, ansa, ansa ferrea. — *fibula*.

CHAPEAU-BAS, **pateasus subularis*.

CHAPEL, ædificia (small temple). — *sacrarium* (any sacred place). — *sacellum* (small c., with the image of a god in it. *Voss. ad Ecl. 3, 9, p. 87*).

CHAPERON, s. **quæ puellam ducit in convivium* (ast. Nep. uxorem ducere in convivium. *Prof. 6*)

CHAPERON, v. ducere qm in convivium.

CHAPITER, capitulum.

CHAPLAIN, **capellanus*.

CHAPLET, sertum, &c. See *GARLAND*.

CHAPMAN. See *BUTER*.

CHAPS. See *Jaw*. | *Of a river, &c.*, os. ostium. — *fauces* (e. g. portus. Cas.).

CHAPTER, capit. | *In eccles. sense*, **conventus canonicorum* (as assembly). — **collegium canonicorum* (as body). — *CHAPTER-HOUSE*, **curia canonicorum*.

CHARACTER, | *Mark*, impressio, nota, signum. — *character* (esp. a mark stamp or burnt on an animal). | *Sum of such marks, making up the peculiar c. of alibi*, *ca rei* natura atque vis. — *peculiaris forma atque indoles*: *the c. of a writer* (with ref. to style), stilius. *scribendi genus* (only *Præ-* and *Post-*class., character, except in *Varro*). Hence, | *Character of a person*, natura. *indoles*, ingenium, animus (the three first, the original cast of the individual's mind; animus, his whole moral and intellectual nature) — *mores* (his moral c.). — *vita* (his kind of life), — *persona* (the part he plays, as it were, on the theatre of civil life *C. Lael. 1. 4. Q. 10, 1, 55*). — *all these expressions denote only a part of the whole c.*: *to denote the whole*, join indoles animi ingenium (L. 10, 17); *natura* et *mores*: *mores* naturæque; ingenium ac mores; *vita* moresque; *mos* et *natura* (e. g. of a people, gentis).

— *goodness* of c., bonitas: *a gentle, kind, affable c.*, comitas: *humanitas*; ingenium lene, liberale: *a harsh, inexorable c.*, ingenium durum atque inexorable: *an affable, complaisant c.*, mores faciles: *an elevated c.*, animus magnus, excelsus, altus; *altitudo animi*: *a fickle c.*, ingenium mobile: *a many-sided c.*, ingenium multiplex: *of a mild c.*, mitis ingenium: *of a firm c.*, constans: *to see a man's c. at once by his face*, *ca mores*

naturamque ex oculis pernoscere (C.): *to form one's c., mores conformare. A peculiarity of c., proprietates: a fault of c., morum vitium. A peculiar dignity, appellation. nomen.—dignitas.—munus. To be clothed with the c. of an ambassador, legationes administrare. agere: legationibus fungi: to accept the c. of an ambassador, legationum obire munus (C. Phil. 9, 1, 3). || Good c. See REPUTATION.*

CHARACTERISTIC, nota. signum (mark).—proprietates (peculiarities). Often by neut. adj.: *it is c. of the Romans to be*. Romanum est &c.

CHARACTERISTIC, adj. singularis.—proprius. *You have some c. traits, which are found in no other person, quædam in te singularia sunt, quæ in nullum alium hominem dici neque convenire possunt (C.). That is c. of him, *in hac re, ut in speculo, cernitur ejus bonitas (or whatever the kind of c. may be). The c. features of any character, lineamenta ingenii c.*

CHARACTERIZE, notare, designare (g. t.).—describere (with words). *To c. any, c. naturam certis describere signis, quæ sicuti notæ quædam naturæ sunt attributa (Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 50, in p.): vitia et virtutes c. deformare (Rut. Lup. 2, 7, p. 99).*

CHARADE, ænigma syllabicum.

CHARCOAL, carbo.

CHARGE, v. || Assault, adoliri. aggredi. impetum facere or invadere in qm. Incurrere, incursum in qm: *aby sword in hand, ferro petere or lacerare qm: in the rear, a tergo adoliri qm (SYN. in ASSAULT, v.).* || Load, onerare. cl onus imponere (C.), injungere (L.).—gravare qm qd re: *a waggon, onera in plastrum imponere: a gun, *pulverem pyrium sclopeto infundere: a cannon, *tormento telum immittere (see LOAD).*—*to c. the property with a tax, &c., or to c. a tax upon the land, vectigal imponere agris: to c. any with taxes, tribute, &c., vectigalia imponere: tributa imponere (Cæs.).* Irrogare, injungere (T.).—|| Commission, imperare, præcipere cl qd.—mandare, demandare cl qd, or with ut; dare cl negotium, or mandatum, ut: præficere (to give directions before-hand: ut, ne); inculcare cl (to &c., ut. C. Patin. 11, 26). Juberè qm qd facere: *any with a task, negotium, ministerium cl imponere: the states with the duty of providing corn, horses, &c., imperare civitatibus frumentum, equos, &c.: to c. any to hold his tongue, imperare cl silentium: vetare, ne quid qd enuntiet, divulget (Plin.).* He charged them not to let the ambassadors go till he was sent back, eis prædixit, ne prius legatos dimitterent, quam ipse esset remissus (Np.). || Entrust, permittere. committere (the committens acts in good trust in the power or will of another, whereby he imposes on him a moral responsibility: the permittees acts to get rid of the business himself, whereby he imposes at most only a political or judicial responsibility. Döder.—credere. concedere (very rare in C., never in Q.; common in Com.).—mandare, demandare cl qd, qd rejicere ad qm, qd cl delegare (of what one ought otherwise to do oneself). *To c. any with the care of my pyrræ, concedere ci mar-supium cum argento (Plaut.). with the care of a treasure, thesaurum ci concedere (C.): with the care of one's safety, life, salutem committere ci; apud permittere ci (Curt.); vitam credere ci (Ter.); vitam (ac fortunas suas) credere ci (Lucit. ap. Non): any with the care of one's boy, c. curæ puerum demandare (L.): any with a task, munus mandare or dare cl: with the management of a great and difficult affair, rem magnam atque difficilem committere ci (C.): with the management, direction, &c., of any, cl rei præficere qm: with the defence of a city, ci urbem tuendam dare: to c. any with the whole management of a business, totam rem ad qm rejicere. || Set down as a debt, rationibus inferre: inducere in rationem qd, also simply inducere cl qd (C.: e. g. sumptum ci)—|| Exp. imputare qd (prop. and impropr.) was not used in the golden age, but was by Col. Sen. Quint. Tac.—qd expensum ferre (to set it down as paid to him; to c. his account with it).—|| MP. assignare, tribuere ci qd, vertere in qm qd. || See ASCRIBE. || To accuse, accusare. incusare. insinulare. in cæ rei insinulationem vocare (SYN. under ACCUSE). *To c. any with pride in any, superbius tribuere ci qd. Also qd ci exprobrare, obficere (eust it in his teeth). || Put a price on. Indicare (to ask: opp. promittere, to bid or offer). What do you see for this? quanti indicas? to c. any sentences, indicare centum numis.**

CHARGE, s. || Commission, mandatum. res mandata. negotium: *to neglect a c., negligenter rem mandatum gerere (C.): a written c., mandata scripta: to impose a c. on any, ci dare mandatum, negotium;*

negotii qd ci dare: *to give any a written c. addressed to another, literas mandataque ci ad qm dare (C.): any a c. by word of mouth, verbia mandatum dare ci (S.); verbo mandatum dare (C.).—Furro plura etiam verbo quam scripturâ mandata dedimus. || Cost, sumptus. impensa. impendium (SYN. in EXPENSE): at my c., meo sumptu; privato sumptu: at the public c., publico sumptu: to be at c., impensam, sumptum facere (in qm rem); sumptum in qd impendere, sumptum imponere, insumere, ponere in re: to be at no c., nullam impensam facere. || What is entrusted to any's care, by plep, creditus, conceditus, commissus, ci commissus ac commendatus ci; creditus et commissus ci.—(if only for a time), fiduciarius (e. g. opera fiduciaria. Cæs. Herz. B C. 2, 17).—depositum (thing deposited). || Monitory address, adhortatio. || Office, munus, munia. officium. partes. provincia (SYN. in OFFICE). *To attend to one's c., munus administrare, or (Curt.) exsequi; munere suo fungi (impl. re. Plin.); officium facere, præstare, &c.: to neglect one's c., male administrare or tueri munus (public office). de or ab officio decedere. officium prætermittere, negligere, deserere, officium suum non facere. officio deesse, ab officio discedere or recedere (neglect or violate one's duty). To refuse a c., munus recusare: to resign a c., abdicare se munere. || Oversight, care, cura (care over or of).—custodia (keeping off).—Jm. cura custodiendi: sis tutela (protecting care).—præsidium (care of one who presides, &c.). *To give any the c. of any, credere ci cæ rei custodiam (Np.).*—qd in custodiam cæ concedere, committere, tradere (Plaut.): of a person, qm cæ curæ custodiendæ mandare; also custodem ci ponere, apponere, imponere (for security): qm cl in disciplinam tradere (for instruction): of a business, præse, præfectum esse ci rei: præsidere ci rei (e. g. over the games, the affairs of the city, &c.).—curare, regere, moderari qd. administrare qd. *To be given in c. to any, in custodiam cæ conceditum, commissum, traditum esse (Plaut.): curæ cæ commissum, traditum esse. || Accusation, accusatio. incusatio. insinulatio. criminalio. crimen: false c., calumnia. To bring agst any a c. of, crimen cl asserere or inferre. qm in crimen vocare, adducere. To condemn any on a c. of &c., condemnare qm cæ rei. || SYN. and more phrases under ACCUSE, ACCUSATION. || Attack of troops, incursum, incurso, excursio (of light troops). Frequent c. of cavalry, procella equestris (L.): to sound a c., bellum canere: to order a c. of cavalry, equites immittere in hostem. || A load of powder, *pulveria pyrii quantum sclopeto immitti (or in sclopetum infundi) solet.***

CHARGEABLE, || Expensive, sumptuosus. pretiosus, magni pretii. multorum numorum, carus (SYN. in EXPENSIVE). || On which any can be charged, Cret.: e. g. a field c. with so much tax, ager cui vectigal imponitur or impendendum est. Sis an adj. will serve: e. g. c. with a tax, vectigalis: with a tribute, tributarius. C. with a fault, affinis culpæ: with any base act, affinis ci turpitudini: qui affinis ci turpitudini iudicator.

CHARGEABLENESS. See EXPENSIVENESS.

CHARGEFUL. See CHARGEABLE (=expensive).

CHARGER, || Large dish, patina. lanx. mægis or magda. scutella, scutella. SYN. in DISH. || War-horse, equus militaris. In Virg. bellator equus. It is better to use equus only, as the usual term for 'horse'.

CHARI, X, parce, maligne.—anguste, exigue (esp. of expenditure).

CHARINNESS, malignitas (that withholds some portion of what is due to others).—parsimonia (c. rei).

CHARIOT, currus (g. t.).—carpentum. plentium. tenas or thensa. (SYN. in CARRIAGE.) || For four-negs, elisium. rheda. curruca. petitorum or petorritum. || For racing and war, currus (in sive, age, curriculum).—essèdum (the war c. of the Gauls, Britons, &c., afterwards used at Rome as the usual c. for a journey).—covinus (war c. armed with scythes of the Gauls, Britons, &c.).—A c. drawn by two horses, bigæ: by four, quadrigæ or currus quadrigarum. To ride in a c., in vehiculo (curru, &c.) sedere: to drive a c., currum regere: turn it in any direction, currum quo flectere: get into one's c., incendere in currum: upset a c., currum evertere: to stop a c., currum sustinere: to keep a c. and horses, currum et equos habere: to go in a hired c., *meritorio vehiculo or meritoria rheda uti.

(CHARIOT-RACE, curriculum equestrum (L. 45, 33).

CHARIOTEER, auriga.—agitator (when engaged in a race).

CHARITABLE, beneficus (v. pr.).—benignus (e. both in feeling and conduct). Jm. beneficus et benignus.

ma.—liberalis (*giving freely*). To be c., *stipem conferre in egentes: *stipe sublevare egentium inopiam. benefecere egentibus. ¶ *X*ind; *lovingly disposed*, &c., humana. To put a c. interpretation on althg. qd in meliorem partem accipere or interpretari.

CHARITABleness, beneficentia. — benignitas. liberalitas (C. makes these parts of beneficentia).

CHARITABLY, benigne, liberaliter (benefice is unclass.). Jn. benigne ac liberaliter.—comiter, clementer, leniter, indulgent (but none of these come up to the full meaning).

CHARITY. ¶ *Christian love*, caritas (Ecc.).—August.). ¶ *Alms*, stipem.—beneficium (as good deed). To ask for c. stipem emendicare a qo: to live by c., alieni misericordiam vivere (C.); stipem precarii vilitate (Ammon. 36, 10); mendicantem vivere (Plaut.); by ably's c. *ope ea sustentatum vivere. To give away money in c. stipem conferre in egentes; stipem sublevare egentium inopiam. ¶ To be in c. with ably, bene velle ei; amicum esse ei: to be out of c. with ably, iratum or iratum et offensum esse ei. C. begins at home, proximum egomet mihi (Ter.); ego mihi melius esse magis, quam alteri (Afr. Ter. And. 2, 2, 16).

CHARLATAN, ¶ *Quack*, &c., circulator. pharmacopola circumforaneus. ¶ *Empty boaster*, jactator; ventosus: homo vaniloquus.

CHARLATANERY, ¶ *Quackery*. *circulatorie medicamentorum venditiones. ¶ *Empty boasting*, circulatoria jactatio: of literary men, circulatoria literarum vanitas: of a physician, ostentatio artis et portentosa scientie venditatio.

CHARLES WAIN, urina major (C.). arctus major (Hgg.). septentrio major (Vitr.). ¶ *Septentriones* includes the greater and lesser bear.

CHARM, ¶ *Incantation*, &c., carmen, canticum (the prescribed form).—canticum (the uttered form, or utterance of the form).—fascination, effascination (both of fascinating by the look and by words). To repeat a c., incantare carmen. C's, veneficia et cantiones.—venenum (prepared drugs). To bring it about, as by a c., that &c., quomodo quasi veneno perficere, ut &c. ¶ *Attraction*, gratia.—venustus (attractive beauty). Seductive c's, lenocinia: personal c's, venustus et pulchritudo corporis. The c's of nature, amenitates naturæ. Althg has no c. for me, nihil voluptatis mihi qd addit. Althg has a c. for me, inest in qd re stimulus, qui me ejus appetentem facit: studio c's rei teneor, or only teneor qd re: ad qd me fert naturalis irritatio; cu rei mihi innata dulcedo est (has a natural c. for me).

CHARM, v. fascinare, effascinare (often with abl.—voce, lingua, voce atque lingua). ¶ To away althg. qd carminibus levare (e. g. a disease: nst. Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 57). To c. (= restrain by a c.) qd carminibus compescere (e. g. ignes. O.).—¶ *Subdue by pleasure*, &c., capere, rapere, delentire. A girl whose beauty c's, puella, c's forma rapit (Prop.). See DELIGHT, v. —¶ To subdom by incantation, adjurare (late. Lat.).—carminibus elicere (e. g. infirmos unibras. T.).

CHARMED, ¶ *Under the influence of a charm*, incantatus (H.); præcantatus (Petron.). —¶ *Delighted*, vin.

CHARMER, ¶ *Magician*, &c., magus, veneficus; or fœm, maga, venefica, saga. —¶ *Fig. of one who charms by her beauty*, puella, c's forma rapit (Prop.).—puella or mulier venustissima; puella or mul. specie or formâ venustissima; mulier omnibus stimularis emendator (Petron.). My c., delicia mœæ.

CHARMING, venustus (full of attractive beauty: prop. of persons, but also of things).—formâ or specie venustâ (of personal beauty).—gratus (agreeable: of a place. Hor. gratum Antium).—amœnus (v. pr. of beautiful country, houses, &c.).—lepidus.—suavissimus. You live in a c. house, amœnissime habitas.

CHARMINGLY, amœne, venuste. See DELIGHTFULLY. All w's going on a c. prorsus habet res.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, cœnarium (Inscr.).

CHART, *mare et adjacentia loca in tabulâ pictâ.

CHARTER, diploma, atis (Post-Aug.). —¶ *Privilege*, licentia, venia, &c.

CHARTER, v. conducere (navem). —¶ *Chartered rights*, See PRIVILEGE.

CHARTER HOUSE, *cœnobiolum Carthusianum.

CHARY, cautus (cautious)—malignus (withholding from others a portion of what is right or fair).

CHASE, ¶ *Hunt*, venari, excitare et agitare (drive in overt and pursue).—sectari (pursue).—canibus venari (hunt with dogs).—¶ *Fig. to follow as a thing desirable*, venari qd (e. g. laudem); sectari or consectari qd.—¶ *Drive away*, agere, pellere, expellere, ejicere, extrudere (the three last, c. out of or fm). To c.

to a place, agere usque ad locum (e. g. hostes ad castra; fm the city, &c., civitate qd pellere, expellere, ejicere; fm one's house, qm domo extrudere a sese.—¶ *Put to flight* (enemies, &c.), qm fugare, qm in fugam dare, vertere, convertere, or conjicere.—persequi, insequi (to pursue).—¶ *To chase metals*. See ENCHASE.

CHASE, a. venatio, venatus (prop. and fig. the former as action).—venandi studium (love for it). Belonging or relating to the c., venaticus, venatorius. To be fond of the c., venandi studiosus esse; *venandi studio teneri: to accompany ably to a c., venantem comitari. To live by the c., venando alit. The goddess of the c., dea venatrix (O.).—¶ *Animals chased*, venatus, venatio (e. g. frequens ibi varia venatio). —¶ *Beasts of c.*, feræ, feræ majores, minores. The right of c., *jus feræ (minores or majores) venandi.

CHASE, hiatus.—specus, caverna. [SYN. IN CAVERN.]

CHASTE, castus, castus purusque, purus et castus.—integer (unpolluted). Jn. castus et integer; integer castusque.—pudicus (modest).—sanctus (pure in the eyes of the Deity). Jn. sanctus et castus. C. love, amor castus, amor sancti (amores sancti). C. morals, mores pudici. To live a c. life, caste or sancte vivere. This play is c. in subject and language, hæc ad pudicos mores fac' fabula est.—¶ *Chaste* = correct in language, style, &c., (sermo) purus, rectus, bonus, or emendatus.

CHASTELY, caste, pudice.—sancte.

CHASTEN, castigare (with a view to the amendment of the offender).—punire (g. l.).—FIG. to c. the body, *se ipsum or corpus suum castigare. castimoniam corporis servare (ajlt. C. de legg. 2, 10, 24). To c. ably's pride, superbiam cs retundere.

CHASTENESS. See CHASTITY. ¶ *In style*, &c. See CORRECT, adj.

CHASTISE, castigare, punire. SYN. IN CHASTEN. [See PUNISH.]

CHASTISEMENT, castigatio.—pena. To receive c., castigari, puniri. SYN. IN CHASTEN.

CHASTISER, punitor, castigator.—vindex, ultor (avenger).

CHASTITY, castitas.—pudor, pudicitia (shame, modesty).—morum integritas or sanctitas (purity of morals and life).—castimonia corporis (repl'y of religious c.).

CHAT, fabulari, confabulari, fabulari inter se. sermones credere (λόγους κόνειν).—garrire, blaterare. [SYN. IN BABBLE.]

CHAT, s. confabulatio (late).—sermo, sermones.

CHATELS, res moventes, res que moveri possunt.

CHATTER, v. ¶ *Of some birds*, strepere: of the raven, crocire, crociare. —¶ *Of the teeth*: to c. with one's teeth, dentibus crepitare. His teeth c., dentes colliduntur. —¶ *Talk idly*, &c., garrire, blaterare, hariolari, alucinari, nugari: fabulari, confabulari, fabulari inter se. sermones credere. SYN. IN BABBLE.

CHATTER, s. strepitus. —¶ *Idle prate*, garrulus (late).—confabulatio (late)—garrulitas, loquacitas (loquacity). Sta gærræ, nugæ (the former only in Com.—the senseless words of a foolish person: nugæ, trifling stuff).—tabulæ (idle talk, with no foundation in fact).—ineptiæ (silliness; silly talk).

CHATTERER, garrulus, loquax.—blatero, nugator [SYN. IN BABBLE, BABBLER].—qui siliere tacenda nequit.

CHATTERING. See CHATTER, s.—¶ *Of the teeth*, crepitus (dentium).

CHAW, mandere, manducare.

CHAWDRON. See ENTRAILS.

CHEAP, villa (v. pr. carus).—parvi or non magni pretii.—non magno parabilis (to be purchased for a moderate sum). C. times, villitas (opp. caritas). villitas annonæ (with ref. to price of corn: opp. caritas annonæ). To be c., parvi pretii esse. parvo pretio vendi. To buy althg. c., qd parvo pretio emere; qd ære paucò emere (Gell.): as c. as possible, quam minimo pretio. Dog-c., villissimum pretio. To come off c., levi pœnâ defungi, or *leviore quam pro delicto pœnâ defungi.

CHEAPEN, liceri qd (bid a price for it).

CHEAPLY, parvo pretio.—p-vo sumptu.

CHEAPNESS, villitas. C. in selling althg, villitas in vendendâ qd re.

CHEAT, v. fraudare (v. pr.).—fraudem or fallaciam ci facere.—inducere dolum ci neccere or confingere: fallere (also with fraude).—imponere ci.—fraude or dolo capere.—eludere.—fucum facere ci.—ci verba dare.—frustrari.—circumducere (Com.). [SYN. IN DECEIVE.] To c. ably of althg, qm fraudare or defraudare qd re: argo of one's munes, qm circumducere or circumvertere argento; qm emungere argento, perfricare

qm (all Com.).—*one's creditors, fraudare creditores. To try to c. aby, fraudare qm tentare. fallaciam intendere in qm. I am cheated of my hopes, spes me fefellit, or frustrata est, or destituit.*

(HEAT, s. fraus. fraudatio.—dolos malus, or dolus.—circumscriptio—fallacia. [In pl. Jm. doli atque fallacie.]—ars. artes. machinæ. [SYN. in DECEIT.]

CHEATER, fraudator.—homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus.—circumscriptor.—quadruplator.—præstigator.—planus.—[*falsus of a cheating fortune-teller. Suet.*].—falsarius (a forger). [SYN. in DEPRANDER.]

CHEATING, dolus. dolus malus.—doli atque fallacie. ars. artes. machinæ. fraus. See CHEAT, s. [SYN. in DECEIT.]

CHECK, v. inhiibere. cohibere. reprimere. comprimere. suppressere. sustinere.—[*sistere (to stop; of living and running objects): inhiibere, of lifeless objects in motion. currens sistitur; cursus inhiibetur. Dôd.*]. To c. horses, equos sustinere (opp. agere, incitare).—silenare. refrénare (to bridle; to hold in c.).—coercere (to restrain; hold within proper limits, &c.).—obviare (to rel (to meet a difficulty or danger by counteracting measures).—mora esse ci, moram ci or ci rei afferre (C.), inferre, interponere (Cæs.).—tardare, retardare (delay the execution of an action).—*one's break, animum comprimere (Ter.); spiritum retinere (Cels., hold one's breath); a vessel, navigium inhiibere (stop it): to c. a scd-tion, uproar, &c., seditionem, motum comprimere. A marsh checked the cavalry in their pursuit of the enemy, palus equites ad insequendum hostem tardavit (Cæs.): to c. the enemy, hostium impetum morari (Cæs.), retardare, refrénare (Np.). [See CHECK, s.] To c. oneself, se sustinere, se reprimere, se cohibere.—|| To c. on account, rationes contra scribere (afl. contrascriptor rationum. Inscript.).*

CHECK, s. retardatio. retentio. inhiibitio (act of holding in, delaying, &c.).—mora (delay). To give a c. to aby [see CHECK, v.], in mora esse or mora esse ci; moram ci afferre (C.), inferre, interponere (Cæs.), facere (L.), objicere, offerre (Plaut.). To hold the enemy in c., hostem morari (Cæs.): efficere, ut hostis retardetur (Np.): a progressu hostem arcere (C.).—Loss, blow, &c., in war, detrimentum. calamitas. Incommodum. clades. To receive a c., calamitatem, incommodum or detrimentum accipere (Cæs.); incommodum habere or incommodum affici, conficiari (Cæs.). A slight c., detrimentum parvulum. To give aby a c. (in war), ci cladem afferre or inferre; ci detrimentum inferre, ci detrimento esse (Cæs.); ci incommodum afferre (Cæs.). If they should receive any c., si adversa pugna evenierit. The state would have received a severe c., magna clades aut calamitas rempublicam oppressisset (C.).—|| Check on aby for payment, perscriptio. syngrapha: also tessera numaria (Suet.). To pay by c., delegationem solutionem perficere (by referring one's creditor to a third person. Sem.).olvere a qo (C.). To give aby a c. upon another, qm delegare ci (C.), or ad qm (Sem.): ci delegare qm, a quo fiet numeratio. To honour a c., delegationem recipere: to refuse to honour a c., rescribere pecuniâ.—|| In chess. C. to your king, cave regi: to say c. to the king, monere, ut cavetur regi.—|| Countersign, *tessera contra scripta (e.g. at a theatre).

CHECKER, v. variare or distinguere, with athg, qâ re.—[*intermiscere (intermingale).*].—|| Tessellate, Vid.

CHECKERWORK, opus scutellæ (in large pieces of different-coloured marble).—opus intectum (inlaid work).—opus vermiculatum or tessellatum.—vermiculataz ad effigies rerum et animalium crustæ. [SYN. in MOSAIC.]

CHEEK, gena (c.): the fleshy side of the face: my genæ, pl.).—bucca (the lower part of the side of the face).—mala (the upper jaw; also c. physiologically: but = genæ only in Pro-Avg. poets, and Post-Avg. prose writers).—maxilla (the lower jaw). Pale c's, genæ exsanguis: hairy c's, genæ pilosæ or hirsutæ; smooth shaven, genæ erasæ: hanging c's, buccæ fluentes (C.). To have hollow c's, macilentis esse malis: to paint or rouge one's c's, linere malia cerussa: to have one's c's rouged, buccas belle purpurisatas habere (Plaut.): rouged c's, painted c's, buccæ cerussatæ (C.). To influe or blow out one's c's, buccas inflare, insufflare (Plaut.). Having large c's, buccæ bucculentius (Plaut.).—|| Cheek-bone, *os Zygomaticum (l. t.).—maxilla, mala (mal. upper jaw: max. lower jaw). C-teeth, dens maxillaris, molaria genalius.

CHEER, || Provisions, &c. cibus. alimenta. epulæ. cibaria. victus, &c. [SYN. in Food.] To give or offer aby good c., apparatû epulis qm accipere, excipere, invitare: to load one's table with good c., niensas conqui-

sitisaimis epulis exstruere. Poor c., victus tenuis (C.), asper (Plaut.), parvus (Sili.). Principely c., victus basilicus (Plaut.).—|| State of mind, &c., hilaritas (cheerfulness). lætus animus (good c.).—to be of good c., bono or læto animo esse: animo vigere: with good c., alacrer. What c.? quo animo es? quid tibi animi est? I am not in good c., non bono sum animo.—|| Cheers, ac shouls of joy or applause, clamor et gaudium (T.). clamor lætus (V.). To receive aby with c's, clamore et gaudio, or clamore læto qm excipere.

CHEER, v. tr. || hilarare. exhilarare qm (C.). relevaré, recreare, confirmare qm. To c. up the countenance, vultum exhilarare. frontem explicare (t), diffundere vultum (t) or faciem (Sen.): the mind, animum relaxare, discutere: resolvere animi tristitiam. tristes cogitationes discutere (Cels.). To c. up an afflicted person, excitare, erigere, confirmare afflictum: a desponding person, excitare jacentem or abjectum et jacentem; sublevare stratum et abjectum: a depressed spirit, animum demissum et oppressum erigere. Athg c's me up a little, me recreat et reficit qd.—|| Incite, encourage, excitare qm: qm or es animum excitare or erigere.—qm hortari, cohortari, adhortari (ad qd), qm incitare, lucendere, inflammare: stimulus admovere or calcaria adhibere ci (sur him on). Incitare et inflammare ca studium.—v. tr. tr. To c. up, animum relaxare: diffund (C.). hilare se facere (Ter.). frontem explicare (H.). exporgere (Ter.).—se erigere, extollere, or suscitare; se consolari (these four all C.).—of cheering up sm dependency, &c.). Do but c. up a little, relaxa modo paulum animum (C.).

CHEERER, Crcl. with verb, qui recreat, &c.—|| = 'exhorter', 'inciter', hortator, adhortator.—(stronger stimulator (C.). extimator (T.). impulsor (C.).

CHEERFUL, lætus. hilaris. alacer (SYN. in JOYFUL).—remissus (opp. severus). To be of a c. temper, magna est in qo hilaritas.—vegētus. vividus. vigenis [SYN. in LIVELY].

CHEERFULLY, alacri animo. hilare.—|| Willingly, prompté. prompto or parato animo. libenter.

CHEERFULNESS, lætitia. hilaritas. alacritas. He is a person of great c. of temper, magna est in qo hilaritas.

CHEERILY, hilariter. alacriter.

CHEERLESS, tristia.—mestus.—abjectus or abjector. afflictus. fractus. demissus fractusque. fractus et demissus.—|| Of things, voluptate carens voluptatis expers. A c. life, *vita sine lætitia ac voluptate peracta.

CHEERLY. See CHEERFUL.

CHEERY. See CHEERFUL.

CHEESE, caseus. To make c., caseos facere or conficere (g. t.): caseos formare or figurare (to shape them). Little c., caseolus. Soft c., molliis caseus (Plaut.).

CHEESE-CAKE, placenta caseata (afl. Appul. Met. l. p. 103, 34).

CHEESE-FRAME, forma casearia.

CHEESE-MONGER, *qui caseos vendit.—caseorum propola.

CHEESE-ROOM, taberna casearia (Ulp. Dig., where they are sold).—caseale (where they are kept).

CHEESE-VAT, crates, in quâ caseus siccatur (Col.).

CHEESY, caseatus (provided with cheese; mixed with cheese).

CHEMICAL, *chemicus.

CHEMISE, s. indusium.

CHEMIST, *chemia peritus. *chemicus. C. and druggist, pharmacopœia.

CHEMISTRY, *chemia. *ars chemica.

CHEQUER. See CHECKM.

CHERISH, fovere (to c.: prop. by imparting genial warmth: then fig. to love and protect tenderly.—qm, C.).—qm carum habere; qm magni facere or estimare.—curare (attend to).—fovere ac tollere (T., to c. and help forward). To c. hope, spem fovere; spem habere: to c. hatred agst aby, odium habere in qm: to c. one's grief, dolorem fovere: to c. aby's memory, memoriam ca colere. gratissimam ca memoriam retinere: to c. the memory of athg, memoriam ca rei tenere, retinere, servare, conservare; memoriâ qd custodire, asperire, tenere. Aby c's my memory, memoria mea vige in ca animo, hæret in ca mente (C.). His memory will be cherished in all ages, memoriam illius excipient omnes anni consequentes. Continue to c. my memory, buna, grata, jucunda memoria mei vigeat in animo tuo; fac mei bene memor sis; noli committere, ut memoria mei unquam animo tuo effluat (C.). I shall always c. his memory, memoria illius nunquam ex animo meo decedet (C.).

CHERISHER, qui fovet, &c.

CERRY, cerasum. *C.-tree*, cerasus (also the fruit in Prop.). *C.-orchard*, locus cerasi conitatus. *C.-cider*, cerasinus. *C.-tree gum*, resina cerasina (see gummi). *C.-wine*, vinum ex cerasis factum (aff. Poëta.). *C.-stone*, ex cerasi.

CERRY-BAY, *laurocerasus (Linn.).

CERUB, *Cerberus, *Cerberubus; pl. *Cerberibim, *Ceru-l.

CERUBIC. See ANGELIC.

CERVIL, c'erevolum (Plin. 19, 8, 54). In Gk. *κέρυλον* [κέρυλον] and *cherephylum* [χαιρέφυλλον], *et C. always uses*.—*scandix cherefolium* (Linn.).

CESL, lusus latrunculorum. lusus latruncularius (a game of the ancients, resembling c. or draughts). lus duodecim scriptorum (C. Q.). To play at c., latruncus ludere (post. proelia latronum ludere). *C.-board*, tabula latruncularia (*Sem. Ep. 117, 30). *C.-men*, latrunculi latrones. alio calcoli, milites.

CHEST, alca. cista. calcea. armarium. scrinium. *mx. Little c.*, arcula. capsula capella. cistula. *cistula* (Syn. in Box.). *C. of drawers*, armarium.—*Breast*, pectus. thorax. *precordia*, pl. (cavity of the c. with the heart and lungs).—*latus*, latera (eply with ref. to the side of the lungs). *A weak c.*, latus interdum (opp. latera bona). *My c. grows stronger*, lateribus accedunt vires. *Broad-chested*, pectorosus.—*I Monty b. x. a. loculi* (a private man's).—*fiscus* (a sovereign's; *sir.* age).—*serarius* (the state c.; treasury) also with privatum, a private man's).

CHEST, v. in arcā concludere, includere, seipere, obsepere.

CHESTNUT, castanea (the tree). (nux) castanea (the fruit). *Horse-c.*, *maculus hippocastanum.—*C. (the colour)*, badius, spadix. *A c.-grove*, castanetum.

CH-VALER, eques.

CHEAUX-DE-FRISE, ericius (Cez); also cervus (Cez. B. G. 7, 72, Herzog.).

CHEW, mand-*re*, manducare. *C. the cud*, rumiare or ruminari (tr. and intr.).—*remander* (tr. and intr.—Post-Aug.).—*Fio. meditate*. Vid.

CHICANE, *c*alumnia (false accusation).—

CHICANERY, *pr*ævaricatio (perversion of justice by an advocate, who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party). To *practise c.*, *calumniari*: to have recourse to the arts of c., *intendere animum calumniis*: to prolong a contest by c., *calumniā extrahere*. To *practise c. agel* any, *calumnias ci intendere*.—*malitiosa juris interpretatio* (C.; *perversion of justice*).

CHICANE, v. *calumniari*.—*calumniā extrahere*.—*agel* any, *calumnias ci intendere*. See **CHICANE**, s.

CHICANER, *calumniator*. *prævaricator* (Syn. in **CHICANE**).—*quadruplator* (one who tries to get any's property by cunning arts).—*juris contortor* (a perverter of justice).

CHICK, *pullus*. *pullus gallinaceus*. *C.'s also* **CHICKEN**, *pulli ex ovib. orti*. *Pullus* also used (as c.) as a term of endearment (H. Sat. 1, 3, 45). *C. hearted*, lenavus. *timidus*. *ignavus* ac *timidus*. *timidus atque ignavus*. *C.-poet*, purpura (L. L.). *Chickweed*, alsine (alsine media, Linn.).—**anagallis arvensis*.

CHICKLING VETCH, *lathyrus (Linn.).

CHICK-PEA, cicer.

CHIDE, vituperare. reprehendere. (verbis) increpare. increpare. culpate (Syn. in **BLAME**).—*objurgare* (to reproach with a fault; opp. laudare).—*conviciari* (to make railing accusations).—*exagitate*, detrahare (to make sharp attacks on a man).—*corripere* (to blame with harsh words).—*cavillari* (to blame with irony).—*exprobrare* (ci qd, to reproach a man with something as dishonorable to him). To c. *aby* on account of any, *reprehendere qm de or in qā re*; *vituperare qm de qā re*; *objurgare qm de or in qā re*, or *qā re only*. To be *chided*, *objurgari*, *vituperari*; in *vituperationem* incidere *cadere*, *venire*, or *adduci*; *vituperationem subire*. To c. in *gentle terms*, *levi brachio* *objurgare qm de qā re*.

CHIDER, *objurgator*. *reprehensor*.

CHIDING, *objurgatio*. *reprehensio*. *A gentle c.*, *lenis objurgatio*.

CHIEF, a. *caput*; *princeps*; **reipublicæ gerendæ princeps*: to make any the c. of a confederacy. **fœderis principatum deferre ei*: the c. (in rank and dignity) of a state, *vir primarius populi*. *dux* (g. i.). *auctor*. *princeps* (he who takes the lead in any). [*Commander* in chief, *dux belli*. *imperator*. *praetor* (leader in war, the latter eply of Greek commanders in chief, στρατηγός). *Leader*, *caput*, *signifer* *fax* (c. of a party, a conspiracy, &c.). The c. in a civil war (who gave the signal for its breaking out), *tuba belli civilis* (Cic. ad (111))

Dis 6, 12, 3): the c. of the country, *magister equitum*, *praefectus*, *with or without equitum* (g. i.).

CHIEF, *adj.* *primus* (first in order or time, with others after him).—*summus*. *maximus*. *præcipuus* (Post-Aug. *principalis*: except in cause principales: opp. secondary causes).—*primarius* (first in rank, dignity, or value). The c. men in the state, *capita rerum* or *reipublicæ*.—*primores*. *primores civitatis* or *populi* (by donations, birth, power, credit). *principes* (by intellect, talent, powers of debate, activity, &c.): hence distinguished above *primores*, who are a body).—*proceres* (the c. by natural position, nobility opp. commonalty).—*optimates* (as a political class, the aristocracy). The c. point, *caput cæ rel*: *summa cæ rel*. *cardo cæ rel* (on which all turns.—Y. and Quint.).—*momentum* (power, the critical, decisive point). The c. good, *summu bonum*. It was always his c. care, ei *semper maxima* or *antiquissima cura fuit*.—to make any one's c. business, *omne studium in qā re ponere*. This is the c. point, *hoc caput est*: *hoc maximum* or *primum est*. **CHIEF-PRIEST**, see **HIGH-PRIEST**.

CHIEFLY, *præcipue*. *potissimum*. *Imprimis*. *maxime*. [*Syn. in ESPECIALLY*].

CHIEFTAIN, **CHIEF** = 'commander in chief'. **CHILBLAIN**, *ulcus*, quod fit ex frigore hiberno (a swelling arising from frost).—*vitium frigoris* (any bad effect of frost). *CHIEF* The meaning of nature and perniciousness is doubtful.

CHILD, a) a human being, without regard to sex and age, but with ref. to the parents; is to be expressed in Latin in sing. by filius (son) or filia (daughter), unless the sentence may be turned in such a manner as to admit the verb nasci.—**CHILDREN**, *liberi*, *orum*; *progenies* (offspring; descendants). *stirps* (lit. the stem: both can stand for 'a child', when this is used in a pregnant sense for 'issue', 'offspring'; *proles* and *suboles* are poet. in this sense).—*natus* (for filius), by no means admissible in good prose, any more than *sem. nata* (for filia) and *pl. nati* (natus), e. g. *natus meus* or *de nie nata*, &c. It is a different thing when we find in Cic. (*Leel* 8, 27), *bestium*, quæ ex se natos ita amant, &c. and inter natum et parentes, because here the opposition between the parent and the offspring is intended to be prominently marked out; or whenever *natus* or *nata* ex &c. appears as a pure participle, with which filius (or filia) is to be understood, as Nep. Epam. 10, 2: *ne tu pejus consulas, qui talem (sc. filium) ex te natum relicturus sis*; and again, *namque ex me natam (sc. filiam) relinqu pugnā* *Leucitcam* [see the context of the passage]. To *beget children*, *liberos procreare*: *I have no child* (*progeny*), *stirps mihi deest*; *nullam liberorum stirpem habeo*: *my children are dead*, *orbis sum*: to *deprive any of the hope* (of bearing) *children*, *ci ptem partū adimere*: to *bear children* to any, *liberos ex quo parere* or *eniti*.—*my c.* (as term of affection in addressing even grown up persons), *mi fili* or *bone* *mea bone* *mea filia* *my pretty c.* *mea lepidā*. [*With regard to age*. a) *Yet unborn*, *fetus* or *partus* (in late medical writers, embryo). b) *Of a tender age*, *infans* (*with it can speak*).—*puer* (boy).—*puella* (girl). *Children*, *pueri*; *puellæ*: *parvi*, *parvuli* (the little ones): *a young or little c.*, *puer* (puella) *infans*: *fm a c.*, see **CHILDHOOD**. *To get with c.*, *prægnantem facere* (if by violence), **supro* *per vim oblati*, *prægnantem facere*. To be with c., *gravidam* or *prægnantem esse* (by any, ex quo): *ventrem ferre*, *partum ferre* or *gestare*. [*Altho* is mere c.'s play, ludus, res facillima.

CHILDBED, to be translated by *puerperium* (the bearing), *partus* (the birth): e. g. to be in c., *parturire*.—*puerperio cubare*: *infantem parere* or *partu edere*. *A woman in c.*, *puerpera*. To die in c., **parturientem exstingui*. The pains of c., *partūs dolores*, or *fm context* *dolores only*.

CHILDBIRTH. See **CHILDBED**.

CHILDHOOD, *prima ætas*. *prima ætatis tempora* (g. i.).—*infantia*. *infantem anni* (the time when the child cannot (or not quite) speak).—*puertia*. *ætas puertilis* (*boyhood*).—*fm c.*, a *primā* (or *ab ineunte*) *etate*; a *primā infantia* (*T. Ann.* 1, 4, 3); *ab initio ætatis*; a *primis ætatis temporibus*; a *parvo* or *parvulo*; a *puero* (and in pl. a *parvis* or *parvulis*, a *pueris*, of several, as well as if one speaks of himself in the plural); a *teneris*, ut *Græci dicunt*, *unguiculis* (translation of the Greek *ἡ ἀκαλὴν ὀνυχών*, only in epist. style of C. ad Div. 1, 6, extr.). [*IMPROPER*, in the sense of imperfect state, e. g. of arts, &c., *prima initia*, pl.

CHILDISH, *puertilis*.—*ineptus* (stronger t.). *C. conduct*, *puertilitas*; *mores puertiles*: to take a c. delight in, &c., *puertiliter exultare*: it is c., *puertile est*. In a c. manner, *puertiliter* (e. g. ludere, facere). *C. play*,

husus infantum or puerorum. *C. fooleries, ineptiæ, nugæ.*

CHILDISHNESS, puerilitas, mores pueriles. *¶ A c., "puerile factum or puerile actum (cf. Theb. 5, 503, where we find acta puerilia). — petulantia puerilis (childish rashness). — to commit c.'s (all manner of c.'s), pueriliter multa et petulantiar agere; pueriliter se agere or facere (the latter in C. Acad. 2, 11, 33); pueriliter ineptire.*

CHILDLESS, orbus, liberis orbus (*one's children or child being dead*). — liberis carens. liberos non habens. qui est sine liberis. qui deest stirps (*who has no children*). To be c., liberis orbum esse. liberos non habere; liberis carere (*according to the distinction just given*). To become c., to be rendered c., orbum fieri: to render *aby c.*, qm liberis orbum facere.

CHILDLESSNESS, *stirps nulla. — orbitas (*state of having lost one's children*).

CHILD-MURDER. See **INFANTICIDE**.

CHILD-LIKE, puerilis (*in years*). — plus erga parentes (*affectionate to his parents*). — integer. incorruptus (*pure, uncontaminated: e. g. animus*).

CHILL, s. frigus (*as causing frost, &c., opp. to calor; hence also the c. produced by fever, and fig. of the coldness of indifference*). — algor (*the c. inasmuch as it is felt*). — gelu (*inasmuch as it freezes althg used only in the abl.*). — horror (*the c. in a fever*). — water with the c. taken off, aqua (potio, &c.) egelida et frigida potior (*Cels.*). To take the c. off althg, *qd egelidum facere, egelare (*late: Cæl. Aurel.*).

CHILL, adj. subfrigidus (*late*). — frigidus. — aignis. algidus [*Syn. in Coln.*]. *¶* egelidus is that from which the c. has been taken off, the ex being privative. To be c., frigere. algere. (*fig.*) languere: to become c., frigescere. refrigerescere. refrigerari.

CHILL, v. refrigerare (*also fig. 'to chill,' 'to damp'*). — frigidum facere. — *FIG.* refrigerare. — comprimere. reprimere.

CHILLINESS, frigus (*g. l.*). — horror quidam frigidus (*shivering and chilliness*).

CHILLY. See **CHILL**, adj.

CHIME, s. *tintinnabulum concentus. *sonitus campanarum. *¶ Harmony, concordia vocum. sonorum concentus, or concentus concors et congruens.*

CHIME, *¶ Strike a bell, *campanam pulsare. — Harmony, concinere, conspire. consentire. congruere (see AGREE). Not lo c., see DISAGREE. To c. in with a person's discourse, *succinere ci, or c. sermone: or succinere only (*i. e. 'sing the same tune after him'*) clamat 'victum date!' succinit alter: 'et mihi', &c. *H. Ep. 1, 17, 48*).*

CHIMERA, commentum (*Action*). — portentum. monstrum (*a bold, adventurous fiction*). — pl. opinionum comment.

CHIMERICAL, fictus. commenticius (*invented*). — iuanis. vanus (*only existing in the imagination*). — portentuosus. monstruosus (*strange, adventurous in general*).

CHIMNEY. The nearest word is fumarium (*Tertull. a hole for letting out the smoke*), but the thing was unknown to the ancients, as the smoke found its way out either through the window holes or through tiles of the roof, therefore in classical language domus fumat (*the house smokes, as in Cic. Sect. 10, 24*) for our 'the chimney smokes': culmen fumat (*the roof smokes, Virg. Eccl. 1, 82*). — caminus (*stove in a room: one's own c.-corner, focus proprius. A c. with a good fire in it, caminus luculentus (C.)*).

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, *caminos detergendi artifex.

CHIN, mentum.

CHIN-COUGH, *tussis clangosa, or clamosa, or ferina (*l. t.*).

CHINA, *¶ The substance, murra (most probably, according to the latest researches, our own c., see Roloff Museum of Archaeology, vol. II. p. 3). ¶ Althg made of c., opus murulinum. — vas murulinum, or pl. vasa murrhina.*

CHINF, spina.

CHINK, rima — fissura (*a greater one*). *¶ A jingling, Crcl. with thundr, e. g. tinnendæ (of an instrument, after Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 30), (also) with money, see Cic. Att. 14, 21, extr.). — tinnitum cire is post.*

CHINK, v. rimas fieri pati; rimas agere; findi. — *¶ To jingle, see above.*

CHINKY, rimosus; plenus rimarum.

CHIP, schidia (*oxidus*), or pure Latin assula (*for burning, e. g. of pine-wood, schidia or assula (ædæ). — arbores, ramenta, pl. (of sawing, boring, or fling). — particula (g. l.), frustum. frustulum (of bread): crusta (of marble, &c., for mosaic work). — re: isalmentum (of*

carved or cut wood). — a c. of broken matter, fragmentum. Prov. A c. of the same block, ejusdem farinæ.

CHIP, v. concidere in partes. also concidere only. — consecrare (*by means of cutting*). — (asciâ) dolare. dedolare. edolare (*to c. with an axe rough'y*). — asciâ polire (*to make smooth with an axe*).

CHIP-AXE, asciâ — securis (*hatchet*). — bipennis (*double-edged*).

CHIPPINGS. See **CHIP**, s.

CHIRP, (*crickets*) stildere. — pipire (*of young birds*). — pipilare (*Call. of a sparrow*). — pipare (*Varr. of a hen*). See also **WARBLE**.

CHIRPING, clangor (*or pr. of sparrows*). — Crcl. with verbs under **CHIP**, v.

CHIRURGEON, see **SURGON**.

CHIRURGERY, see **SURGERY**.

CHISEL, scalprum fabrilē (*L. 27, 49, init.*). — cælum (*graving tool, hollow chisel*). — torus (*turner's chisel*).

CHISEL, v. scalpere. — cælare (*with the graving tool*).

CHIT, see **INFANT**, **CHILD**.

CHIT CHAT, see **CHAT**, s.

CHITTERLINGS, see **GUTS**, **BOWELS**.

CHIVALROUS, equester (*relating to a knight*). — quod equitem decet (*becoming a knight*). — fortis (*brave*). *¶ A dæventurous. Vid.*

CHIVALRY, ordo equester (*the order of knights*). — dignitas equestris (*knighthood, as a dignity*). — equites (*the knights*). — res equestris (*as a thing*).

CHIVES, see **FILAMENTS**.

CHLOROSIS, *Chlorosis.

CHOCOLATE *quadrate cacaoicæ (*squares of c.*). — *calda cacaoica (*the drink*).

CHOICE, *¶ Permission or power to choose, optio. eligendi optio (the former the more common). — also optio et potestas. potestas optoque (v. pr.) — arbitrium (a man's free will). To give *aby his c.*, ci optionem dare, facere or deferre (*nil c. — the first common: not optionem ferre*). — facere ci potestatem optionemque, ut eligat; facere ci arbitrium in eligendo: to give *aby his c.*, of two things, ci potestatem optionemque facere, ut eligat, utrum velit: to give *aby his free c. in any matter*, cs or cs rei optionem mittere: cs eligendi optionem ci dare: ci permittere arbitrium cs rei (*e. g. whether it is to be peace or war, pacis ac belli*). The c. is left to you, or you may make your c., optio tua est: if I had my c., si optio esset: it is left to his free c., optio ei est or data est. It is only a c. of evils, nihil est medium. To give *aby his c.*, uch of his colleagues he will have, ci permittere, ut ex collegis optet, quem velit. *¶ Election, act of choosing, electus, electio, creatio (to a office). An elegant c. of words, verborum electus elegans; elegantia verborum, sermonia. *¶* To make one's c., see CHOOSE. *¶ A c. in choosing, electus; too scrupulous in the c. of words, in verborum electu nlinius: with judgement and c., cum electu. eleganter: without judgement or c., sine (ullo) electu, promiscue, t-mere. *¶ The best, robur, flos, &c. also optima n. pl., but mly by adj.****

CHOICE, *¶ Select, &c., conquisita, conquisitus et electus, exquisitus, eximius, egregius, prærans. Choicest, conquisitissimus. The c. wines, veterrima vina. The tables were covered with the c. dainties, mensæ conquisitissimis epulis exornabantur.*

CHOICENESS, excellentia, præstantia.

CHOIR, chorus canentium. *¶ Part of a church, npsis or abais, idis (Isid. Orig. 15, 18, 7, and Paulin. 7p. 12, both of whom doubt whether it is abais, idis, or abaisæ, see Freund's Diction.). — statio canentium (place of the singers in the church).*

CHOKE, ra.) animam or spiritum intercludere (*to stop the breath violently*). — suffocare (*to kill by closing the organs of respiration, whether by an internal obstacle [quem crassior saliva suffocet. Sen.] or by external means*). — [ci elidere spiritum or (poet.) fauces or collum is to kill by external pressure on the throat: to throttle, strangulare, with a cord, &c.] *INTRA* suffocari. spiritu intercluso extingui: by althg, *qâ re suffocare. — *IMPROPR.* a) suffocare, strangulare (*to bind too tight, and so deprive of nourishment, e. g. trees*). — extingui, restinguere. — auferre, tollere. Fear c's his voice, metus vocem præcludit. *¶ Block up, obturare. obtuere. See OBSTRUCT.*

CHOLER, *¶ Bile, bilis. *¶* Anger, bilis. — ira, iracundia, stomachus. [Syn. in ANGER.]*

CHOLERIC, *¶ Bilious, billosus (Cels.). cholericus (Plin.). cholera laborans (having the jaundice; Cels.). *¶* Passionate, ferivus, e. g. ingenium (a c. temperament). — vehemens, iracundus.*

CHOOSE, eligere (*to c. one out of several, without ref. to any particular end*). — deligere (*to c. what is or seems*

to be the best for a particular end: eligitur, qui ex promissa multitudine legitur: deligitur, qui ex pluribus, sed idoneis legitur—*eligere (c. and sel apart)*—optare (*decide for what one thinks good and advisable: in prose nearly always followed by a disjunctive proposition*)—*halere delectum ea rei (e.g. verborum, to proceed with judgement and choice in alth)*—*adhibere (c. out and apply to a purpose. Q. 9, 4, 11)*—*Su exquirere (if careful search is implied). To c. a place for a camp, locum castris capere: idoneum locum castris deligere: to c. one out of them all, unum e cunctis deligere: fit men for any purpose, idoneos ei rei homines deligere: a son-in-law, qm sibi generum deligere (L.)*—*to c. d. death before slavery, mortem servituti antepone: of two evils to c. the least, ex malis mininum eligere: a time of life, vitæ rationem luire: a husband for one's daughter, maritum filiae prospicere: words, expressiones, verba eligere, deligere: some one given as an example for imitation, unum sibi ad imitationem deligere (C.)*—*To let aby c., ei optionem dare, facere, &c. See CHOICE.* *Wish, be willing, velle. I don't c., nolo. I c. rather, male: if you c., si vis, si tibi placet: as you c., ut libet: whether I c. or not, velim nolim* *I don't c. either to — or to —, neque — neque in animo est (T.).* *I Elect (to an office).* *Vid. I Pra.* *I cannot c. but, non possum non (with inf.):*—*facere non possum, quin (with subj.)*

CHOP off, decidere. abscidere (to cut off with a sharp instrument: not to be confounded with abscindere, which is to tear off violently).—*præcidere (c. off the fore part of alth)*—*suocidere (sm belug)*—*desecare. To c. off aby's head, caput ei abscidere or præcidere (both L.): absc. caput a cervicibus ca (a dead man). C.: cavut decidere ei gladio (Curt.): aby's hand, manus ei præcidere (Hirt.): manum præcidere gladio (C.): aby's ears, desecare aures (Cez.): decidere aures (T.).* *Chop up, m. i. c., concidere.*—*minute or minutum or minutatim concidere: minutatim concutere.* *Devour eagerly, devorare, or comedere.* *Exchange, mutare, permutare, commutare.*—*To c. round (of the wind), se vertere (e.g. to the north west) in Africum.*—*Aliterate, alterari (cum quo): to c. logic with aby, dialectice disputare cum quo: dialectice acuminibus qm compungere (ast. C. 2 de Or. 158).*—*Of the skin, scindi: a chopped skin, rhagides or rhagadia (Plin.)*—*written by Cels. as a Greek word: cutis scinditur: παράδια Græci vocant.*

CHOP, Portion choppi off, see CHIR.—*Of meat, offa, more emily offia (e.g. que non egeant ferro structoris offellæ. Mart.). A mutton c., ppæ ocella vervecina. A pork c., offa or offella porcina (offa penita, Plaut., is thus defined by Fest., offa porcina cum caudâ in coenis puris offa penita vocatur).*

CHOPB, nectus (oris), hiatus (oris). Sis fauces.

CHORAL, Crei.—*gen. by chori, &c.*

CHORD, chorda (χορδή), or in pure Lat. fides (but fides is always used in the plural = 'the strings;') except C. Fra. 4, 27, 75, and in poet.).—*nervus (νεῦρον, c. of animal sinews or gut). To touch the c., nervos tangere.*—*Of a (geometrical) arc, basis (βάσις).*

CHORISTER, puer (or homo) symphoniacus (C.—puer or servus symph., who sang, &c. to amuse his master).—*choro canentium ascriptus.*—*The leader of the c's, choragus (leader of the c. in Greek and Roman plays).*—*magister, qui numeris chori canentium præit (Col. 12, 2, 4).*—*qui præit ac præmonstrat modos (Gell. 1, 11, p. med.).*

CHOROGRAPHER, chorographus (χωρογράφος.—Fur.).

CHOROGRAPHY, chorographia (χωρογραφία.—Fur.).

CHORUS, chortus.

CHOUGH, cervus græculus (Linn.).

CHOUSE. See BAMBOOLE, CHEAT.

CHRIST, Christus.

CHRISTENDOM, populus Christianus (late).—**univerſi Christiani.*—**ortus terræ Christianus.*

CHRISTEN. See BAPTISE.

CHRISTENING. See BAPTISM.

CHRISTIAN, Christianus. A C., Christianus. Christianæ legis studiosus (Amman.)—*Avoid the poet. Christianus.*—*To make a man a C., *sacris Christianæ legis imbueri qm. legi Christianæ qui ascribere (ast. Amman.).*—*To become a C. or C's, doctrinam Christianam amplecti. sacra Christiana or cultum Christianum et puram religionem suscipere (of a state or other body being converted to Christianity: ast. L. 1, 7, and C. Legg. 1, 23, 60).*—*To be a C., Christianæ legis ovis studiosum.*—**Christum or Christianum legem sequi.*—**Christianam doctrinam profiteri. C. name,*

prænomen. A persecutor of the C's, Christianæ religionis i. auctor (Eutrop.).—*populi Christiani vexator (Sulp. Severus).*—*An enemy or opponent of the C's, Christiano nomini inimicus or infestus (ast. Np. Hann. 7, 3. S. Cat. 52, 22), or inimicissimus, infestissimus.*

CHRISTIANITY, religio Christiana (Eutrop.).—**doctrina Christi or Christiana.*—*cultus Christianus (the worship).*—**sacra Christiana (the service, especially considered as sacrifici).*—**seus Christianus. pietas with or without Christiana (the piety or religious sense of a true Christian).*

*CHRISTIANLY, *ut decet Christianum. pie.*

CHRISTMAS-BOX, strena (at Rome a new-year's gift. Post-Aug.).

*CHRISTMAS-DAY, *dies natalis Christi.*—*dies festus Christi (ast. L. 25, 23).*—*Nol dies nativitatis Christi.*

*CHRISTMAS-WEEK, *dies Christi nati festi ac sollemnes. To keep C., diem festum Christi [per triduum] agere (ast. L. 25, 23).*

*CHROMATICS, *pignorum (or colorum) ratio.*—*With reference to an unknown species of ancient music, chroma, n. (χρῶμα, the thing).*—*chromatic (the doctrine. Fitr.)*—*chromaticum genus (Macrob. Somn. Scip. 2, 4, fin.).*

CHRONIC diseases, morbi longi (opp. acuti).—*morbi chronici (late, but now t. t.).*

CHRONICLE, v. in annales referre.—*memorize prode or tradere.*—*posteris tradere.*

CHRONICLES, chronica, pl. libri chronici libri qui chronici appellantur (Post-Aug.).—*annales libri, commentarii annorum, or annales only (year-books, in which the affairs, &c., of the state were recorded year by year)*—*fasti (year-books or tables, on which the names of Consuls, Dictators, &c., with remarkable actions, victories, triumphs, &c., were recorded, the year, month, and day, being accurately set down). The c. of a town, commentarius rerum urbanarum (Cæc. in C. Epp.)*

CHRONICLER, annalium scriptor.—*chronographus (Sid. Ep. 8, 6)*—*scriptor rerum or rerum gestarum.*

*CHRONOLOGICAL, *chronologicus.*—*To arrange the events of several years in a c. order, res gestas plurimum annorum, observato cujusque anni ordine, deinceps componere (Gell. 5, 18, a. med.): to disturb the c. order of alth, in qm re perturbare ætatum ordinem (C. Brut. 64, 223).*—*Without observing c. order, non servato temporis ordine.*

CHRONOLOGICALLY, servato temporis ordine: observato cujusque anni ordine. To arrange (the) events c., temporum or illes expl. care (C. Brut. 4, 15).

*CHRONOLOGY, *chronologia (may be retained as t. t. if necessary).*—*temporum ratio (as computation of the time).*—*ætatum or temporis ordo. temporum ordine (as æres of time).*—*descriptio temporum, computatio temporis or temporum. To occupy oneself with c., temporum annales persequi.*—*annos di numerare. Roman c., Romanorum annalium ratio.*—*attention to c., the study of c., notatio temporum.*

*CHRONOMETER, *chronométrum (χρονόμετρον).*

CHRYSALES, nympha.

CHRYSOBERYL, chrysoberyllus.

CHRYSOLEITE, topazius.

CHRYSPRASUS, chrysoprasus.

*CIUB, *perca cernua (Lin.).*—*A russie, homo rusticus.*—*stipes, caudex (as epith.).*

CHUBBY-CHEEKED, bucculentus (Com.).

CHUCK (of a hen when feeding her young ones), singultus.

CHUCK, v. singultire (Col. 8, 11, 15).—*glocire (of a hen that is going to sit. Col. 8, 5, 4).*

CHUFF, homo agrestis. homo rusticus.—*merum rus (stronger term).*

CHUFFY, inhumanus. inurbanus. agrestis. rusticus.

CHUM, contubernalis.—*he wished to have him for his son's c., *volebat eum esse in filii sui contubernio.*

CHUMP, caudex.

CHURCH, a) the sacred building, ædes sacra.—*b) the congregation, *coetus sacer.*—**sacra publica, orum, n. (the divine service). To go to c., *sacra publica adire: *sacris publicis abesse: to perform the c. service (of the clergyman), rebus divinis interesse: to attend c., sacris abesse (of a layman).*—*c) THE CHURCH (i. e. the whole body of the visible Church), legis Christianæ studiosi (Amman. 25, 10): *qui Christum sequuntur: *civitas or respublica Christianorum: ecclesia (Ecl.).*

*CHURCH-BUILDING, *ædium sacrarum edificatio.*

*CHURCH-DISCIPLINE, *disciplina ecclesiastica.*

CHURCH-FURNITURE, supellex quæ ad res divinas uti solemus (Col. 12, 3, 1).

CHURCH-GOER, qui ad mēdes sacras venit. qui sacris publicis adest. *To be a regular c-goer*, *numquam a cœtu sacro or a sacris publicis abesse.

CHURCH-HISTORY, *res populi Christiani.

CHURCH-LATIN, *latinitas scriptorum ecclesiasticorum.

CHURCH-PROPERTY, *bonum ecclesiasticum (*single article*).—(*as estate*). *fundus ecclesiasticus.

CHURCH-RATES, *vectigal res sacras sustinendi causā impositum.

CHURCH-TOWER, *turris ad sacra imposita.

CHURCH-WARDEN, *rerum ecclesiasticarum curator (g. t.).—*sacerdos ecclesiasticus prefectus.

CHURCH-YARD, a) *place around a church* (g. t.).—*area, quæ ad eam sacram cingit.—b) *cemetery*. Vid.

CHURL, homo illiberalis. homo tenax. homo avarus. avaritiā ardens (*strongest term*).—|| *Clown*, rusticus (*opp.* urbanus).—*agrestis. homo vultu motuque corporis vastus atque agrestis.

CHURLISH, illiberalis. tenax. sordidus. parvus.—|| *Clownish*, rusticus. agrestis. inurbanus. rudis. incultus.

CHURLISHLY, tenuiter. parve. Jw. parce ac tenuiter. illiberaliter. sordide. rustice. inurbane.

CHURLISHNESS, inurbanitas. rusticitas.—mores ineuli or rustici.

CHURN, labrum.—sinum (*vessel for milk*).

CHURN, v. butyrum facere.

CHYLE, chylus.

CHYMIC or **CHYMICAL**, *chemicus.

CHYMIST, *chemie peritus : *chemicus.

CHYMISTRY, *chemia; (*ars) chemica.

CICATRICE. See SCAR.

CICATRIZE, *INTRA* ad cicatricem pervenire or perducere; cicatricem ducere or inducere (*Cels. 7, 28*): *it seems likely to c.*, ad cicatricem tendit (*Cels.*)—*after the wound has cicatrized*, ubi inducta vulneri cicatrix est. *The wound c'd*, cicatrix coit or obducitur.—*TRA*.) ad cicatricem perducere.

CICERONE, mystagōgus.—qui hospites ad ea, quæ visenda sunt, ducere solet, et unumquidque ostendere (*both C. Verr. 4, 59, 132: the latter as an explanation of the former*).

CICERONIAN. A C., *qui Ciceronem sequitur (*Ciceronianus may prps be retained: a genuine or true C., vere Ciceronianus*—*germanus Cicero* (*Murel*)).

CICISBEO, sodalis (*Vid. Martial. 9, 3, 8*).

CIDER, vinum ex malis factum (*Pallad. 3, 25, 19*).

CINETER, acinaces.

CINCTURE, cingulum. zona (*the former pure Latin: zona, borrowed fm the Greek ζώνη, was likewise used for the girdle of a woman, e. g. puellæ zonam solvere, after Catull. 2, 11*).

CINDER, carbo emortuus. See ASHES.

CINNABAR, minium (*for which some of the ancients erroneously used cinnabaris, see Plin. 38, 7, 38, Hard.*). *To dye with c.*, miniare. c.-mine, metallum minarium; also miniarium only: *of the colour of c.*, or of a c. colour, miniatulus, miniaculus, miniatulus (*died with c.*).—minio colore (*red like c.*)—c. colour, color minii (*prop.*)—color minius (*like c.*—e. g. a c.-red colour).

CINNAMON, cinnāmmum. cinnamōmum.

CINQUEFOIL, quinquefolium (*Cels. Plin. —adj. quinquefolius*).

CIPHER, *nota numeri; littera (*with the ancients, since they used letters to express numbers*). *zero (a c., indicating a nought).—|| *Nothingness*, to be a c., num-rum esse (*fig. only serve for filling up, as H. Ep. 1, 2, 27, nos numerus sumus*); nihil valere: nihil auctoritatis habere; nulla es habetur ratio (*stronger*).—nullo in oratorum numero esse (*of an orator*): to become a mere c., ad nihilum venire.—|| *Conventional or occult marks of writing*, notæ (*Suet.*)—litteræ secretiores (*Gell.*)—*what is written in c.*, furtivum scriptum (*Gell.*).—*To write in c.*, per notas scribere (*Suet. Cæs. 56*): to make out what is written in c., investigare et persequi notas.

CIPHER, v. rattocinari: to learn to c., or ciphering, arithmetica discere: to be experienced in ciphering, in arithmetica satis exercitatum esse.

CIRCLE, circulus.—circus (*of a greater extent, but doubtful in this meaning, since in Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47, and de Rep. 6, 15, 15, the MSS. vary between circus and circulus*).—orbis (*with regard to circumference as terminating in itself*).—*To describe a c.*, circulum describere (circino); circinationem describere: ducere rotundam circinationem: to describe a c. round aby or aly, circumscribere qd or qm (*with a compass, a staff, &c.*, circino, virgā or virgulā).—circulo qd or qm includere, (114)

(to enclose aby or aly in a c. within which one is to remain): to form a c., orbem colligere. In orbem consistere (*both of soldiers, for the sake of better defending themselves; also in orbem, i. e. orbe collecto, se tutari*). *To form a c. round aby* (e. g. of auditors), coronā qm cingere. *To fh, hi in* (*the form of*) a circle, in orbem pugnare.—|| *Social assembly*, circulus (i. e. a meeting for entertainment); convivium (*party*).—Jw. In circulis et conviviis.—congressio familiarium (*circle of friends*).—corona. see above.—|| *Circuit*, vid. || *To reason in a c.*, eodem revolvī (*ast. C. Divin. 2, 5*).—infirmā ratione uti, quæ videtur pro ratione affecti, sed idem dicit, quod in expositio dictum est (*ast. Auct. ad Her.*).—A vicious c. (*in argument*), *demonstratio eodem se revolvens (*cf. Auct. ad Her. 2, 18, 27*).—|| *District*, pagus.

CIRCLE, v. circumdare ei rei qd or rem qā re.—cingere qā re. circumdare (*stand round*); circumscdere (*sit round*).—circumsistere (*place one's self round with necessary notion of oppressing*). circumcludere.—|| *To move round in a c.*, circuire (*go round*). circumvolare. circumvoltare (*fly round, of birds and persons*).

CIRCUIT, || *Compass*, ambītus (*with ref. to expanse in general, e. g. cœli ac terrarum; of the camp, castrorum*).—circultus (*with ref. to circumference*).—circumscripio (*e. g. of the earth, terræ*).—complexus (*with ref. to the space encompassed, e. g. cœli, mundi, &c.*).—*The moon completes her c. round the earth in a month*, orbis illustrationem luna mensurō cursu complet.—|| *Of a judge*, e. g. to go on the c., jure dicundo conventus circuire.—circa fora proficisci, ibique quærere et judicia exercere. provinciam obire (*of a Roman prætor*).

CIRCULAR, in orbem circumactus. In orbem sinuatus. orbicularis. circinatæ rotunditatis (*Plin. 16, 23, 25*).—ad circinum fabricatus (*mado by compasses*).—*a later word is circularis*),—qui in orbem fertur. *To go around aly in a c. course*, ut circino circumductum cingere qd (e. g. of a river). *To move with a c. motion*, in orbem agi, or circumagi, or circumferri. *In a c. manner*, &c., in orbem.

CIRCULAR-LETTER, litteræ circinum qos dimissæ; fm context litteræ only: to send a c.-l. to the municipal towns, litteras circinum municipia dimittere.

CIRCULATE, *INTRA* in orbem agi, or circumagi, or circumferri. *The blood c'd*, sanguis per venas artiasque ultro citro commot: *my blood c's more freely*, sanguis liberius meat.—*TRA*.) qd circuitu transferre. *To c. a report*, rumorē spargere, dissipare, dissipare: *a report is c'd*, rumor, fama or sermo est: sermo datur (*L.*): *this report is c'd*, sermo hic datur: *money is c'd*, pecunia in communem usum venit.

CIRCULATION, circumactio (e. g. rotarum).—circulatio.—|| *C. of the blood*, *circulatio sanguinis.—|| *Of money*, communis usus. *To be in c.*, in communem usum venisse.

CIRCUMCISE, circumcidere. A c'd Jew, Judæus curtus or recutitus or verpus.

CIRCUMCISION, circumcisio (*of the Jews, Eccl.*). **CIRCUMFERENCE**, || *Line that bounds a circle, &c.*, peripheria (*περίφερα*, **Marc. Cap. 8, p. 278*), or in pure Lat. extrema linea circinationis, or linea circumcurrens. *The island is 25,000 paces in c.*, insula viginti quinque milia passuum circuitu patet; insula cingitur viginti quinque milibus.—|| *Compass*, vid.

CIRCUMPLEX, circumflexus accentus (*Dion. 425, P. and other Gramm.*—apex = mark of a long syll. placed over vowels, see Spald. Q. 1, 5, 23). *To place the c. over a syllable*, syllabam circumducere (Q. 3, 172, and 12, 10, 33), or circumflectere (*Gell. 4, 7, 2*); syllabam apice circumducere (*if contracted fm two vowels*, Q. 1, 5, 23; comp. Ritter, Gramm. Lat. p. 87, not.). a syllable wch has the c., syllaba circumflexa.

CIRCUMFLUENT, qui circumfluit, cingit, circumfunditur.—circumfusus.—circumfusio (*poet. and T.*). **CIRCUMFUSE**, circumfundere qd ei rei or qd qā re.

CIRCUMJACENT, circumjacens (ei loco).

CIRCUMLOCATION, || *Periphrasis*, circuitio, circuitus eloquendi, circuitus plurium verborum, circumlocutio (*all as grammatical t. th. for περιφρασις*, C. Q.).—|| *Avoid circumscriptio, amfractus verborum* (*which in this sense has not the sanction of any old writer*), and periphrasis, wch is a Grecism. A poetical c., circumlocutio poetica (*Gell.*). *If our language does not possess the word, we must employ a c.*, si non reperitur vox nostrā, vel pluribus et per ambitum verborum res enuntianda est (*ast. Suet. Tib. 71, extr.*). *To describe aby by c.*, pluribus verbis qd exponere or explicare (C. Q.).—pluribus et per ambitum verborum

q*ui* circūciare (Suet. Tib. 71).—circūitū plurimū verbo-
rum ostendere q*ui* (Q.): *also simply circūire q*ui* (Q. 8,
2, 17; 10, 32).*—*q*ui* circūscribere with or with-
out verbi is m*ore* 'to describe.' 'define,' &c.—circū-
scriptio is rather 'a period.' To use a long c*ir*, q*ui*
copiosā loquacitate circūire. — *! Beating about
the bush, ambigue.**

CIRCUMNAVIGATE, *amre*. Includere. coercere. circū-
navigare (*esp*er*o to put limits to the exercise of an
&c.*) terminare. determinare (L.). terminus sepire
(C.). To c*ir* a*by*s's power, finis potestatem (L.): *the
power of the tribunes, tribunos plebis circūscribere*
(Ces.). to be c*ir* d*u*thin narrow limits, in exiguum
spatium compulsum esse (C.). To c*ir* d*u*thin a narrow
field, in exiguum angustumq*ue* concludere. To be c*ir* d*u*
circūtur r*est*raint cancellis circūscriptum esse. See
LITUR, RESTRAINT.

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circūtur r*est*raint cancellis circūscriptum esse. See
LITUR, RESTRAINT.

CIRCUMSPECT, circūspectus (Post-Class in J.
Ces. Suet. &c., of persons and things: e. g. circū-
spectum)—consideratus (both pass., 'well-weighed,' of
things [e. g. cons. judicia, C.], and act., 'one who
weighs things well' [e. g. homo, C.])—providus. J*m*.
pr*u*de s*u* et cautus; prudens et providus; cautus et
providus.—diligens (careful: also of things.—gravis
(*ut ab act*u* fm sound principles after due deliberation*).

CIRCUMSPECTION, circūspectio (C.).—circū-
spectum judicium (well-weighed judgement: for which
G*l*i*l*is has circūspectientia).—J*m*. circūspectio et
accurata consideratio (C.).—cautio. prudentia. dili-
gentia.—gravis (habit*u* of acting carefully after de-
liberation). The thing demands much c*ir*, res multas
cautiones habet; res est multae diligentiae. With c*ir*,
et circūspectiv*u*.

CIRCUMSPECTLY, omnia circūspectiens (pertu-
le. C*l*.)—considerate. cogitate (n*on* cogitato. St*ir*en-
berg ad Cic. Arch. 8, 18). caute. circūspectus (Gell.).
—diligenter. attente.—circūspecto judicio.

CIRCUMSTANCE, res (the most general word);
causa (the state, posture, situation, of a thing).—J*m*.
res et caus*ae*.—tempus, rap*er*te the p*er*ti tempore posture
of things brought on by the c*ir*'s of the time; ratio (a
reason founded in c*ir*'s: hence the c*ir* itself); momentum
(the decisive c*ir*); conditio (condition, limitation); mora
(delay); ambages (c*ir* of words). Trifling c*ir*'s, parv*er*
res parva momenta.—The Latins, however, do not
usually employ a distinctive substantive, but prefer some
general, indiffer*er*t expression to convey this notion: as,
illi c*ir* m*o*ved me, hoc me m*o*vit, or hac re motus sum.
—Or this c*ir* v*er*bo the whole business, in eo tota re
vertitur (in eo cardo rei vertitur, n*on* pro re recom-
mendat*u*r). According to c*ir*'s, pro re; pro re nat*u*r*u*: ex
or pro tempore; pro tempore et pro re (Ces. B. G.
5, 8). The c*ir*'s of the times, tempora, ratio temporis or
temp*er*at*u*r; temporum vincula (C. Fam. 10, 6, 2). To
act according to c*ir*'s, ex re consulere. Under these or
such c*ir*'s, his reb*u*s; qu*ae* cum ita sint or essent (things
being so); in hoc or in tali tempore (in such an ex-
p*er*ience; under such untoward c*ir*'s. In this meaning the
preposition 'in' is m*u*lt*u* expressed). Under present c*ir*'s,
in p*re*senti (opp. in posterum). To suit one's self to
c*ir*, temp*er*i servire (cut one's coat according to the
cloth); necessitati parere (make a virtue of necessity).
To be in good c*ir*'s, in reb*u*s secundis esse; in bon*is*
conditionibus constitutum esse. To be in straitened c*ir*'s,
p*er*ire ac durit*er* vitam agere. In his embarrassed, or
depressed c*ir*'s, in extrema reb*u*s suis. My c*ir*'s are none
of the best, res m*er*o sunt minus secund*ae*. To be
placed in the same c*ir*'s, in eadem caus*ae* or eodem loco
esse: eadem est m*er*a caus*ae*. I am grievously dissatis-
fied with my own c*ir*'s, vehementer me p*er*nitet status
m*er*i. A man is always dissatisfied with his own c*ir*'s,
sem*per* qu*er*que fortun*ae* maxime p*er*nitet (C.). Suppose
yourself in my c*ir*'s, eam te esse finge, qui sum ego
(C.).—Circumstances (= state of affairs), rerum
status: a great change of c*ir*'s has taken place, magna
fact*u* est rerum commutatio; vera sunt omnia: the
newward c*ir*'s of the time or of affairs, iniquitas rerum.
—*! Show array, apparatus; ornatus; ostentatio.*

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, comparatus; affectus. The
thing is so c*ir*, ut ita res habet; res est ejusmodi, ut &c.
CIRCUMSTANTIAL, non necessarius, adventitious
—*! Detailed, accuratus, verborum (wordy), copiosus*

(diffuse, full).—*! C. evidence, *testimonia, qu*ae* etiam ad
tollendam dubitationem sola non sufficiunt, tamen
adjuncta ceteris plurimum valent (ast. Q. 5, 99). A
proof fm c. evidence, *probatio non necessaria illa quidem,
sed credibilis. To be condemned on c. evidence,
*probatione non necessaria illa quidem sed credibili
convictum esse. See also EVIDENCE. To give a c.
account of alth*u*g (in writing), accurate perscribere q*ui*.
accurate scribere q*ui* or de re.*

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, accurate; multis or pluri-
bus verbis; copiose.—singulatim or singulatim (each
thing one by one).

CIRCUMVALLATE, circūvallare (surround with
palisades).—vallo et fossa munire or cingere.—circū-
munire. munitione sepire (with works generally). See
next word.

CIRCUMVALLATION, circūmunition*is*. Lines of c*ir*,
circūmunitiones (with ramparts and ditches. Auct. B.
Hist. 38, 5*u*n.). To form lines of c*ir*, circūmunire
opera, or opere (see Editors of Ces. B. C. 3, 66): r*u*nd
a city, urbem operibus or vallis castellisq*ue* circū-
munire. vallum in oppidi circuitu ducere. oppidum
circūvallare (with ramparts, &c.).—urbem coronā
cingere or circūdare; moenia urbis coronā aggredi
(with troops; the word being used in a looser sense);
round the enemy, hostem circūvallare; vallo crebrisq*ue*
castellis hostem circūmunire.

CIRCUMVENT, circūvenire.—fraudem or fallaci-
am ei facere.—dolum ei m*er*ere, co*er*ingere, fucum
ei facere. [SYN. IN DECEIVE.]

CIRCUMVOLUTION, fraus fraudatio. circūscrip-
tio. ars. artes. machin*ae*. fallacia. J*m*. doli atq*ue*
fallacia. [SYN. IN DECEIT.]

CIRCUMVOLVE, tr*an*s. circūvolv*er*e.—circū-
agere.—convertere. I*nt*ra. circūvolutari (Plin.).
—circūmagi, ac circūmagere.—circūferri, circūverti
(of wheels, the heavenly bodies, &c.).—In orbem cir-
cumagi or ac circūvolv*er*e.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, circūactio. —circūactus.
ambitus (solis).

CIRCUS, circus (of which the adj. is circensalis).
CISTERN, cisterna.—puteus (Hist. B. Alex. 5, 5*u*n.).
C-water, aqua cisternarum or cisternina.—aqua spe-
cubus et puteis extracta (Hist. B. Alex. 5, 5*u*n.).

CITADEL, castrum.—arx.

CITATION, evocatio (g*l*o*ri*a for summoning a person—
before a court, &c.).—vocatio (before a court. Farr. in
Gell. 13 12).—in j*u*ris vocatio.—[Quotation=passage
quoted, locus allatus or laudatus (ei aus, a*l*-gatus,
productus, not good).—*! Act of quoting (passages,
examples, &c.). prolatio (e. g. exemplorum)—commem-
moratio (the mentioning of them)—re*lat*io (Q.).*

CITE, *! Before a court*, citare in j*u*ris, or in judi-
cium vocare.—evocare (g*l*o*ri*a t*u*, to summon an absent per-
son).—*! Quot*u*r*, proferre. asserere [not producere; and it
is better to avoid adducere, for which Sen. de Ird. 2, 16,
2, is the only passage cited, ex animalia in exemplum
hominis adduct*u*r, quibus &c. Krebs allows citare
with or without testes or auctores. Liry has magistra-
tum libros Maer Lichnius citat identidem auctores].
—laudare (to c*ir* with approbation).—notare (with
censure).—memorare. commemorare.—ponere. pro-
ponere (of examples).—to c*ir* as authority, auctorem
laudare or memorare (C.) or citare (L.): to c*ir* as a
witness, testem proferre, produc*er*e or (with praise)
laudare: a passage, locum asserere. dictum scriptoris
commemorare, referre (often, habitually): usurpare.—
I like better to c*ir* examples fm Grecian history than fm
our own, malo Græcorum qu*am* nostra proferre. I will
c*ir* this one example, ponam illud unum exemplum.

CITHERN, cithara. See HARP.

CITIZEN, civis (who has the rights of citizens'ip;
opp. to peregrinus): oppidanus, incolae urbis (the in-
habitant of a city, townsman, opp. to vicani*u*s, a villager);
togatus (the c*ir* in his robe of p*er*ice, opp. to paludatus or
miles, the warrior): plebeius, homo ignobilis (one of the
commonalty, opp. to patricius or vir nobilis): paganus
(a common c*ir*, often opp. to soldier*u*s. Plin. &c.).—The
citizens, civitas, civis; plebs, plebeii (opp. to the nobles);
oppidani, incolae urbis; pagani.

CITIZEN-LIKE, civilis (becoming a citizen, affable,
&c.): civilis, communis, popularis (usual in common
life): plebeius.

CITIZENSHIP, civitas, jus civitatis (the right of
attaining c*ir*): civitatus (with ref. to a petty town. S*m*.
Apocol. p. 852). To give a*by* the rights of c*ir*, adm*it* him
th*er*e*u*, civitatem ei dare, impertire, tribuere; q*ui* in
civitatem accipere or recipere; q*ui* in civitatem or in
numerus civium asciscere; civitate q*ui* donat*u*r; civem
q*ui* facere.—diploma civitatis c*ir* offerre (Suet., the best

phrase for our 'giving the freedom of the city', qm ascribere civitati or in civitatem. To receive the rights of c., or the freedom of the city, consequi civitatem; recipi in civitatem; civitate donari; civitati ci ascribi; in civitatem pervenire: to receive the rights of c. (or freedom of the city) *fm aby*, civitatem impetrare a qo: *for aby*, *imp. ci.*—not to choose to avail oneself of the rights of c., civitatis beneficio uti nole: to obtain the rights of c. by stealth, civitatem furari: to lose them, civitatem perdere: to take them away from *aby*, civitatem ci adimere: also qm de civitate exterminare or ejicere.

CITRON, *||* The tree, citrus, citrus medica (Linn.). Of c.-wood, citreus.—candied c., cortex mali citri conditus. — *||* The fruit, malum citrum. (pomum)citrum.

CITY, urbs (always with respect to the greatness, wealth, &c. of its inhabitants; hence also, a capital c., and espy Rome).—oppidum (as a place of habitation secured against attacks from without)—civitas (the collective inhabitants of a c., as bound together by common laws, institutions, and usages, the bourgeois or freemen, as such; the c. in a civil regard).—municipium (a free c., espy in Italy, having its own laws and magistrates, whose inhabitants, if they had received the jus civile Romanum, were regarded as Roman citizens, had the right of voting at assemblies of the Roman people, and might hold public offices, but had not the Roman sacra; otherwise they were only permitted to serve in the Roman legions, and to stand for military offices).—colonia (a Roman colony of citizens or allies).—praefectura (a c. suspected of disaffection, wch was not governed by its own magistrates acc. to its own laws, but by a prefect sent from Rome) C. and country, urbs agrisque. The territory of a c., territorium urbis. ager urbis. In all the cities: from c. to c., oppidatim. At the expense of the c. (i. e. of the public), sumptu publico, also publice. — *||* The c. (i. e. the people thereof), incolae urbis, urbani; oppidani.— *||* 'Freedom of the c.' See CITIZENSHIP.

CITY, as adj. urbanus, or gen. urbis.—oppidanus or gen. oppidi. A c. life, vita urbana. The c. magistrates, magistratus urbani.—publicus (if opp. to privatus).

CIVET, *zibethum.—c.-cat, *castor zibethicus (Linn.). *viverra zibetha (Linn.).

CIVIC, civilis. civicus. gen. civium. See CIVIL.

CIVIL, civilis. civicus. gen. civium (civicus, in the best prose, is found only with corona ['the civic crown']; civilis, relating to a citizen, &c., does not occur in the sense of 'popular', 'condescending'. &c., till after Aug. Lte. has sermo civilis; and in following writers it is used for 'civil' or 'courteous'. The gen. civium is used, when what is asserted holds good of each citizen or many individual citizens of the whole body: e. g. orationes civiles are speeches regarding the state; orationes civium, speeches made by individual citizens).—togatus (concerning the citizen when wearing the toga, or 'gown of peace'). opp. militaris: hence togati; opp. milites).—a c. year, annus civilis.—the c. day, dies civilis. A c. process, causa privata, lls: a c. right, jus civile (in the wider sense; opp. jus naturale: also as 'private right', opp. jus publicum).—The c. list, *domestici sumptus principia: a c. governor, *qui provinciae praest sine imperio.—proconsul (in the time of the Rom. Empp.). A c. officer, magistratus (opp. imperium); officium civile (opp. officium militare). C. and military offices, magistratus et imperia. C. war, bellum civile. bellum civile.—bellum intestinum or domesticum: *its* arma or castra civilia: during a c. war, inter arma civilia: to abhor c. war, a civilibus castris abhorrere; arma civilia fugere: to take part in a c. war for a long time, diu in armis civilibus commorari. C. discord, discordia or dissenso civilia. To foment c. discord, discordiam in civitatem inducere. A c. contest, certamen civile. C. death, diminutio or diminutio capitis maxima (loss of freedom, family, and the rights of citizenship).—*||* Polite, &c., urbanus (courteous).—affabilis (conversing pleasantly with inferiors).—cōmils (kind and condescending towards inferiors).—blandus (of soft, winning speech).—civilis (of a prince or great man treating inferiors with the simplicity of a plain citizen, that is, as their equal. In this sense it was used by the Post-Augustan writers).—benignus (kind).—facilis (opp. difficult: a pleasant person to have to do with in social intercourse, from being obliging, easily satisfied, &c.).—officiosus (ready to perform kind offices, pay kind attentions, &c.).—a c. invitation, invitatio benigna: he is very c. towards me, perhonorificus in me est.

CIVILIAN, juris peritus; juris or iure consultus; juris sciens; in iure prudens; juris interpretes.—a distinguished c., juris peritissimus or consultissimus: juris scientissimus: to be an eminent c., juris intelli-

gentiā praeare; magnam prudentiam juris civilis habere: to be looked upon as an eminent c., valde juris consultum videri: to practise as a c., de jure respondere.

CIVILITY, urbanitas. humanitas (Syn. in APPARELLE). comitas. officia urbana (civilities).—affabilitas.—Jm. comitas affabilis a quo sermonis (in conversation): to treat *aby* with great c., perofficiosus et peramanter qm observare; omni comitate qm completi: show a c. to *aby*, gratum facere or gratificari ci: dismiss *aby* with great c., qm dimittere cum bonā gratiā.

CIVILIZATION, cultus humanus civilisque; cultus atque humanitas; also (perhaps) elegantior (delicatus) cultus or institutio.—to lead men to c., homines a seā agrestique vitā ad humanum cultum civilemque adducere (Cic. de Or. 1, 8, extr.). [See CIVILIZE].—c. has not made great progress among those nations, hi populi a cultu atque humanitate longissime absunt (Cæsar. B. G. 1, 1).

CIVILIZE, expolire hominemque reddere; omni vitā atque cultu excollere atque expolire; ad humanitatem inornare or effingere; a seā agrestique vitā ad humanum cultum civilemque deducere (C.).—The civilized nations, populi eruditi (s. C. R. p. 2, 10): a c. state, bene morata et bene constituta civitas (C. Brut. 2, 7).

CIVILLY, urbane; humaniter; comiter; officiose; also belle: e. g. to decline c., belle negare.

CLACK, s. *||* Caeceless talk, babbling, loquacitas (C.): garrulitas (Q. and Sen.—garritus very late. Siden.).

CLACK, crepare. crepitare. crepitum dare.— *||* Let the tongue run, garrire.

CLAD, vestitus.—to be c. in gold and purple, insignem auro et purpurā conspici: the earth is c. with flowers, &c., terra vestitur floribus, herba, &c.; herbis prata convestuntur.

CLAIM, poscere (in expectation that the c. will be granted).—deposcere. exposcere (urgently).—postulare. expostulare (when one has a right; exp. urgently).—flagitare. efflagitare (impetuously).—Cic. Milon. 34, p. init., makes a climax thus, misericordiam implorare, requirere, exposcere, flagitare. Jm. poscere et flagitare.—petere. expetere (more by means of entreaty than c.).—exigere (to c. e. g. wages, debts, &c.): persequi pecuniam, &c. (if before a court): per litteras flagitare (by letter).—to be entitled to c., iure quocumq. suo postulare posse; justum postulandi causam habere; sibi vindicare, sumere or assumere qd (to lay c. to it). To c. the throne, regnum affectare, querere (L.); imperium affectare (T.): the name of a learned man, nomen docti sibi vindicare, sumere.

CLAIM, s. postulatatio; postulatum (demand).—jus (right; g. i.).—petitio (c. preferred in a court; also the right to make such a c.).—vindicta (judicial or formal c. to a thing or person). A suit to establish such a c. lls vindiciarum. An unjust c., injusta vindicta. To prefer a c. to *athg*, rem sibi or ad se vindicare (by law or otherwise). [See to CLAIM].—an intolerable c., postulatum intolerabile: an impudent c., postulatatio impudens: very moderate c.'s, postulata lenissima: to make an unjust c., iniquum postulare: I grant a c., quod qd postulat, concedo: to desist from a c., postulatiōnem ca rei abjicere: to give up or surrender a c., jus suum dimittere or remittere; de jure suo decedere: to give up a c. to *athg*, remittere rem; decedere de re. The person on whom a c. is made (judicially), unde petitur.— *||* The claims of *athg*, quod dandum or tribuendum est ei rei (the latter if the c. is one of right). The c.'s of friendship, quod dandum est amicis: of duty, quod tribuendum est officio.

CLAIMANT, qui petit.—petitor (in a court of justice).

CLAMBER, eniti in qd (upwards).—descendere, se demittere in qd (downwards).—derepere in qd (slowly and downwards).

CLAMMINESS, lentitudo (Plin.).

CLAMMY, tenax (e. g. like wax).—resinaceus (like resin, resinous).—glutinosus (like glue, gluey). lentus.

CLAMOROUS, strepens. freuens.—tumultuosus.—violentus. vehemens. C. passions, importunae libidines. C. disapprobation, reclamatio (of a particular statement).—acclamatio (Cic.—in the historians it is c. approbation). To receive *athg* with c. approbation, magno clamore approbare qd; plausu et clamore prosequi qd: *aby*, clamor et vocibus ci astrepere.

CLAMOUR, clamor (freq. in the pl. if it means the c. of several persons).—convicium (of a turbulent assembly of persons). Jm. clamor conviciumque; clamor atque convicium.—vores (c. combined with shouts of a turbulent mass of people).—vociferatio. vociferatus

loud vehement cries *fm* displeasure, pain, wrath, &c.).
—quiritatio (L.), quiritatus (Plin.)—waiting c.: e. g. infantum). —strepitus (c., as din). —fremitus (hollow murmuring of a multitude). —clamor inconditus; clamor dissidius; clamores dissidii; clamor dissidius in diversa vacuum (some shouting one thing, some another). —a crowd of c. clamor ingens; arisa, fit or oritur or extitit: to raise a c. clamare; vociferari (violently): receive with c. (e. g. *aby's arrival*). clamoribus excipere qd or qm: with c., cum clamore; cum vociferatu: *proclam* or *call out* alth with c., clamare qd.

CLAMOUR, v. clamare (g. t.: intr. and tr. of a body raised voice in speaking, shouting; also to proclaim clamorously, &c.). —conclamare (intr. and tr. to c. together: of a multitude of persons). —vociferari (intr. and tr. to c. violently, passionately, with exertion, *fm* pain, anger, dissatisfaction, &c.). —clamorem edere or tollere. —quiritare (pitably). —strepere. strepitum edere (to c. so that it resounds). —strepitum facere (with alth, qd re)—tumultum facere. tumultuari (c. turbulently: i. e. former also in a camp at the approach of the enemy). —clamare (loudly). —To c. against *aby*, clamare ei (C.); clamore qm sectari; ei obstrere, ei clamare, convicia lacerare qm.—To c. for alth, flagitare, flagitare qd.

CLAMP, confubula lignea or ferrea (Col. R. R. 12). CLAMP, v. confubula lignea or ferrea jungere, concatenare, &c.

CLAN, gena.—tribus.

CLANDESTINE, clandestinus (without the knowledge of others). —furtivus.

CLANDESTINELY, furtim. clam.—clanculum (Coa.).

CLANG, cantus tubarum, cornuum, sonus. sonitus in state; when alth produces a c.). —clangor (of cymbals, &c.; also of the wings of great birds in their flight). —crepitus (the loud c., e. g. of arms, glasses, public, &c.).

CLANK, crepare. crepitum dare.—sonare (g. t. for producing a noise). —with arms, concutere armis (of several persons).

CLANK, a. strepitus; crepitus (of goblets, &c.); sonus or sonitus (e. g. arms, &c.).

CLANSMAN, gentilis.—tribulis.

CLAP, strike, ferire; pulsare (repeatedly); verberare (whip). To c. to the door (in one's face), fores aperire. To c. the hands together, collidere manus (violently as an orator does); manus complodere (in approbation, for joy, grief, wonder, &c.); plaudere manus; or plaudere; manu plausum facere (to c. in token of applause)—to c. a person or thing, plaudere, applaudere ei or ei rei; applaudere et approbare qd. To c. *de* wings, alis plaudere; alas quater cum clangore.—[To c. to, addere qd ei rei or ad qd.—adiciere qd ei rei or ad qd.—appondere ei or ad qd.—imponere qd in rem. To c. a ladder agit a wall, scalam muro applicare or appondere. To c. chains upon a person, catenas ei mittere. To c. a guard upon one, custodes ei addere. indere. To c. a plaster on a wound, vulneri cataplasma imponere. To c. one thing upon another (fasten it), affigere qd ei rei. To c. spurs to a horse, equo calcaria subdere; equum calcaribus conicere; calcaria adhibere u. admove. To c. a man into prison, in vincula, in carcerem conicere; in carcerem detrudere. To c. under, subdere, subicere. To c. a lawsuit on a man's best item ei intendere, impingere.

CLAP, A sort of hammer to strike on a chest: a mallet, malleus. —Sound, strepitus, fremitus, fragor (stronger term). —plausus (teply with the hand). —crepitus (with the wing)—thunder-c., cœli fragor, fragor cœli or coelestis, tonitrus (tonitrua occurrunt pl., but no where sing. tonitru, s. Ramsh. § 30.5). —fulmen (flash of lightning together with a c. of thunder). —Mark of approbation (by clapping one's hands), plausus. Jm. plausus clamorereque.—collatz matris.—[To c. acclamation reply of the people at the appearance of a popular favorite: in the historians' sense, but in C. = mark of disapprobation.]

CLAPPER, sitrum (the c. used at the worship of Isis). —campane pistillum (c. of a bell). —crepitaculum (g. t. c. of a mill).

CLAPPING of the hands, collatz manus (as oratorical applause). —plausus (as mark of applause).

CLAPTRAPS. See TRAPS.

CLARET, vinum rubellum (t. pale-red wine, —the grape of which, after the conjecture of Voss. Virg. Ec. 5.7, lauriscum, oenanthe).

CLARIFICATION, to be formed by one of the verbs in CLARIFY.

CLARIFY deliquere (by pouring of liquor. Col. 12.

39, 2). —percolare (by filtering). —defecare (c. off the dregs). —despumare (of honey). —difundere (of wine, s. interpr. to H. Ep. 1, 5, 4). —Clear up, clarum reddere.

CLARION, tuba. lituus. SYN. in TRUMPET.

CLARIONET, tibia argutior.

CLASH, tr. collidere.—INTR. —PROPR. dash agst each other, collidi (inter se). —concurrere inter se (run together: e. g. of two ships). —with alth, offendere qd IMPR. —In a hostile manner, inter se collidi (of things). —concurrere together, inter se: with alth, cum qd (in conflict: e. g. of soldiers). To c. (of letters), asperere concurrere: if two consonants c. together, si binæ consonantes colliduntur (Q 9, 4, 37). —inter se concurrere (of simply coming together: but Krebs is wrong in saying that collidere is never used of letters and syllables). —Be at variance; be inconsistent, inter se pugnare, repugnare, discrepare or dissidere. His actions c. with his words, facta ejus cum dictis discrepant. The answers (of the witnesses) c. non congruentia respondent. Take care not to put together "clashing metaphors," id in primis est custodiendum ut, quo ex genere coepta translationis, hoc desinas (C.). "Clashing metaphors" (Addison). "Incongruentia translationum" (aft. Q. 8, 6, 50). —To make a clashing sound, increpare (of arms, O.; of a discuss, C.).

CLASH, s. } Collision, concursio. concurrere. CLASHING, s. } sive (the running together: e. g. of ships, enemies, &c., the former as act, the latter as state or thing). —conflictio (C. and Q.). —e. g. duorum inter se corporum. Q.) —the c. together of letters, literarum aspera concursio (C.). collisio (Plin.), collisio (Just.), are both Post-Aug. —Discrepance; hostile opposition, &c., repugnantia. pugna—discrepantia (e. g. scripti et voluntati). —diversitas.

CLASP, a. fibula.—retinaculum (g. t.). —Embrace, amplexus, complexus.

CLASP, v. fibulare (Col.) infibulare (Cels.). —fibula subnectere. With hands clasped together, digitis inter se pectine junctis (O. Met. 9). To be clasped together (of parts which fit one into the other), commissus esse. inter se commissus esse. coire (Post Aug.). To c. each other's hands, dextram dextræ committere (in pledging their faith.—post O.). —Grasp, prehendere, apprehendere. —Embrace, amplexi, complexi; circumplecti (quite round: e. g. a tree); amplexari (embrace tenderly); circumplectere (fold about: of a serpent for instance). To c. one about the waist, qm medium complexi. Clasp in each other's arms, inter se complexi. The vine c's with its tendrils whatever it meets, vitis claviculis suis, quidquid nacta est, complexitur.

CLASPER (of a vine, &c.). clavicula.

CLASP-KNIFE, culter plicatilis.

CLASS, classis (v. pr. also in a school); ordo (order, rank); genus (race, 'genus': e. g. of men, birds, &c.). Those of the lowest c., homines infimil ordinis or genis: of all c's, omnium ordinum homines: c's of citizens, pupila, classes (not ordines civium, discolporum); men of the same c., ejusdem ordinis homines. One of the first c. of citizens, classicus (Gell. 7, 13). To arrange scholars in c's, pueros in classes distribuere (Q.). Philosophers of the lowest c., philosophi, qui nihil quintæ classis videntur (C.). —[To c. In Nat. Hist. there are no c's of animals, but only genera animalium (Krebs). To be at the head of the c. (at school), classem ducere (Q. 1, 2, 23). By c's, generatim.

CLASS, } in classes describere; generatim describere. CLASSIFY, } tribuere.

CLASSIC. A c., scriptor primæ classis (C.). —scriptor subtilis atque elegans (with ref. to fine selection of words and beauty of style). —[To c. Gellius (an affected writer of the age of the Antonines, 130 A.D.) has scriptor classicus, opp. scriptor proletarius; speaking of him with ref. to the division of Roman citizens into classes. The C's, scriptores primæ classis; scriptores optimi, præstantissimi, maximi, præcipui, venustissimi atque politissimi (with ref. to style)—optimi latinitatis auctores (with ref. to Lat. style). The (Greek and Lat.) c's, antiqui scriptores utriusque lingue, veteres scriptores Græci et Latini.]

CLASSICAL, } Best, most distinguished (of writers whose works are masterpieces), optimus, præstantissimus, præcipuus, eximius.—primæ classis. 'A c. writer,' see CLASSIC. —With ref. to Greek and Roman writers: 'C. literature,' see CLASSIC. C. antiquity, antiquitas Græcorum et Romanorum.—antiquitas docta et erudita (with ref. to learning). —antiquitas elegans (with ref. to art). For a long time no author should be read who is not c. of his kind, diu non nisi optimus quisque legendus est: to acquire a copia ver-

sonum by perusing works that are c., copiam verborum parare optima legendo.

CLASSIFICATION, descriptio in classes.

CLATTER, v. crepare or (stronger) crepitare. — sonare (g. t.). To c. with their arms, arms concutere: their arms clattered, inceptuere arma. — *Chatter*, Vid.

CLATTER, s. crepitus (e. g. ringing of glasses). C. of arms, armorum sonus or sonitus.

CLAVICLE. See SHOULDER-BLADE.

CLAUSE, || Member of a sentence. comma (i. t. but written in Gt characters by C. and Q.), or pure Lat. incisum. incisio (both C. — smaller portion). — membrum (larger portion). — clausula (in Jm ista, a clause, chapter, &c. in edicts, laws, &c.). — caput (head, chapter). — comprehensio (period). — enuntiatio, enuntiatum (sentence). To add n. c. to a law, that &c., ad legem adicere, ut &c. — *Limitation*, exceptio. — *Condition*, conditio.

CLAW, unguis. — || Of a crab, brachium.

CLAW, v. unguis injicere ei; unguibus discerpere; scalpere (scratch).

CLAY, argilla (gen.). creta singularis or quā utuntur figuli (potter's c.). Of c., fictilis (made of c., earthen): figlinus (made by the potter). — || Earth, lutum.

CLAYEY, argillosus.

CLEAN, v. See CLEANSE. To c. a room, verrere pavimentum (sc. cubiculi). *Juv.*: a house, redes (*Plaut.*): the streets, vias (*Suet.*). — || To c. ahy out (= take fm him all he has), evertere et extergere omnia (see 'sweep CLEAN').

CLEAN, || Free from stains, &c., purus (without any spot or blemish). — mundus (only of solid surfaces, which are free fm dirt or stains). Jm. mundus purusque. C. vessels, vasa pura: c. linen, *lintea pura: a c. piece of paper, charta pura: to wash c., pure lavare. 'To keep c.', see CLEAN, v. CLEANSE. To keep things c. (i. e. habitually), munditia studere, munditiam adhibere (*C. Off.* 1, 36, 130). To sweep c. (= plunder ahy so as to leave nothing for another), evertere et extergere (e. g. templa. *C. Ferr.* 2, 21, 52). — *Vio*, to have c. hands (= not to have stolen ahy), manus abstinere alieno; ab alieno abstinere cupiditatem aut manus. — *See* aqua pura is not clean, but unmixed water: c. 'water' is aqua limpida. — || Free from moral impurity, purus. Integer. Jm. purus et integer. — castus. Jm. purus et castus. castus purusque (chaste, both of body and mind). — impollutus. incontaminatus.

CLEAN, adv. (quite, altogether), prorsus, plane; funditus (fm the foundation); totus (e. g. he is c. altered, totus commutatus est). — *Numanitas* was c. destroyed, Numantia funditus deleta est. — || *Sis* expressed by a compound word, or by some other turn of expression: e. g. to empty the bottle c., lagenam exsiccare: a jug, potare fœce tenus cadum. To leap c. over ahy, transilire qd or trans qd.

CLEANLINESS, munditia, mundities. — overdone, odiosa et exquisita nimis.

CLEANLY, adj. purus (clean); mundus (clean, of things; and loving cleanness of persons). Over-c., justo mundior.

CLEANNESS, munditia, mundities. — (purity does not occur in the best prose). — Moral purity, integritas (unspotted character). — castitas (chastity). — sanctitas (holiness). The c. of ahy's hands, abstinentia (= alieno abstinere; nullā re conciliare facilius benevolentiam multitudinis possunt illi, qui reipublicæ præsumt, quam abstinentiā et continentiā).

CLEANSE, purgare, repurgare, expurgare, purum facere (g. t. purificare not to be recommended); felutrare (by a sacrifice); a religious word); munum facere, mundare, emundare (purgare fm dirt); eluere (wash or rinse out); ablucere (by washing off); tergere, detergere (wipe off, sweep); extergere (wipe out); verrere, evertere (sweep, sweep out); lustrare (consecrate by a purifying sacrifice); expiare (expiate). — c. the severs, cloacas purgare, detergere: the stables, stabula, bubilia purgare or emundare: the body fm filth, ablucere corpus lavare: sorca, expurgare ulcera: the forum of the mas of crime, expiare forum a sceleris vestigiis.

CLEANSE, purgare (e. g. cloacarium, of severs) — qui qd purgat, repurgat, emundat, mundum facit, &c.

CLEANING, purgatio; lustratio; expiatio. A means of c., februm (for an offering); purgamentum ceteri (for expiation). A c. medicine, see APERTIENT.

CLEAR, — || To the sight; bright, light, &c., elarus (c. shining; naturally c. and bright). — lucidus (full of light and shedding light). — pellucidus (transparent in itself). — perspicuus (transparent, that may be seen through). — limpidus (only of water, naturally light

and c.). — illustris (in the light, bright). — nitidus, nitens (of a pure brightness). — serenus (c., unclouded: of the sky, day, &c.; fig. of the brow). — lætus, hilaris or -us (cheerful: of the countenance). — purus (pure, clean, unspotted: also, unmixed, as water, air, also sky, g. m. &c.). — mundus (clean) Not to be c. about ahy, non habere, quod liqueat. A c. sky, c. weather, serenum, serenitas, sudum. Still and c. weather, tranquilla serenitas. It becomes c., disserenasit; 'tis so, disserenat. C. water (not mixed), aqua pura. — || Also, clear, i. e. plain, evident, manifest, either to the eye or the mind, perspicuus, apertus, manifestus, evidens; testatus (shown, as it were, by witnesses). — notus, cognitus (known). — certus (certain); planus (intelligible, plain). — clarus, lucidus, dilucidus, illustris (bright, lucid). — expressus (exactly expressed). — distinctus (well-ordered: also of the speaker). It is c., est perspicuum, planum, evidens, manifestum; apparet, in aperto est; luret; liquet. It is clearer than the light, luce or omni luce or solis luce clarius est; perspicuum est omnibus. C. marks of crime, expressa sceleris descriptio. — || Clear, to the hearing, canorus (c. sounding, opp. to fuscus, thick, hollow: clarisonus is poet.). — acutus (sharp, high: opp. gravis, deep). — clatus (c., audible, loud: opp. obtusus). — candidus (c., not thick). A c. voice, vox clara or splendida (this last implies sweetness also); vox explanabilis (articulate). — vox levis. To make the voice c., splendorem vocis afferre (*Plin.*). C. utterance, os planum or explanatum. — || Clear, as a quality of the sight, of the hearing, and also of the mind, acutus (sharp, keen, acute: prop. and fig.). — acer (sharp, piercing: of sight and the mind). — perspicax (sharp-sighted, piercing: of a person as to his mind). — sollers (intelligent, discerning, judicious). — ingeniosus (inventive, talented). — sagax (sagacious, as to scent or hearing, or as to mind). — A c. head, ingenium acutum, acre: acies mentis, acumen ingenii. — || Clear, i. e. free, unencumbered, liber, solutus; liber et solutus. — unimpaired, unshut, integer (whole). — intactus (untouched, unimpaired). — inviolatus (unviolated), invulneratus (unwounded), incorruptus (untainted, spoiled in no part), incolumia (unhurt), salvus (with life), sospes (saved by the mercy of heaven). C. of a thing, liber or lib-ratus re or a re; vacuus re or a re; expers ca rei; intactus qd re. C. of debt, ere alieno vacuus (having no debts); ere alieno solutus (freed fm them): to get c. of debt, exire ere alieno, æs alienum dissolvere. To get c. of a thing, se qd re exuere, ex qd re explicare, expedit, fugere, effugere qd, subterfugere qd; evadere ex, &c.; elabi ci rei or ex re (e. g. custodire, vinculis). To keep (oneself) c. of, fugere, detegere, cavere: keep another, prohibere or defendere qd ab qd or qm ab qd re. To come off c., vivum, salvum, integrum evadere (come off safe); absolvi (be acquitted); penas non dare (escape punishment); qd impune facere, fecisse. You shall not get off c., as you suppose, hoc tibi non sic abibit; hoc non impune feceris; hoc non impunitum omittam. — || Innocent, pure, innocens, insona, culpā vacuus or carens; purus, castus, integer, sanctus. A c. conscience, conscientia optimæ mentis; conscientia recte facti or recte faciorum; mens bene sibi conscia: to have a c. conscience, nullius culpæ sibi conscium esse, sustentari præclarā conscientia suā. With a c. conscience, sine sollicitudine religionis; salvā fidē; salvo officio; salvis legibus; bonā mente or bono animo. To be c. of a thing, insonem esse c. rei. — || Fair, impartial, integer (unbiased), incorruptus (unbribed), æquus (equal, even, just), studio et irā vacuus (passionless). — || Free, open, patens, apertus; purus (not covered with trees or other things). — expeditus (unobstructed). — facillis (easy). — a c. sea, i. e. without ice), mare glacie solutum. To give a thing c. course, rem non impedire. To make a c. way, viam sibi aperire; (of those who give way), loco cedere. — || Full, entire, solidus, sine ullā deductione; integer, plenus; totus. I set that down as c. gain, id lucro appono, in lucro pono, puto esse de lucro.

CLEAR, || Make clear, pure, bright, &c., purgare, repurgare, expurgare, purum facere (g. t. purificare not to be recommended). — mundum facere, mundare, emundare (both Post-Aug.). — ablucere (wash off). — tergere, detergere (wipe off). — extergere (wipe out). — Verrere, evertere (by sweeping). — to c. a language fm incorrect expressions, expurgare sermonem; sermonem usitatum emendare (*aff. C. Brut.* 74, 259); consuetudinem vitiosam et corruptam purā et incorruptā consuetudine emendare. — to c. one's conscience (by the confession of ahy), conscientiam exonerare, se c. exonerare (*Curt.* 6, 8, 12, and 9, 9). — || Excuse oneself fully

—to *c. oneself* *fm a charge by an oath*, *jurare se accleri non affinem esse; *jurejurando se purgare: to *c. oneself* *fm a charge*, crimen amoliri; culpam diluere: to *c. oneself* *fm vices*, vicia ponere. —*¶ To clarify*, Vid. —*¶ To CLEAR UP*; a, INTR., *the weather c. up*, dissolvere nascent (*L. 39, 46); *has cleared up*, dissolvat (*Plin. 18, 35, 82). —b, TR., *to c. up a doubt*, difficult, &c., illustrare qd. lucem or lumen ei rei afferre (affundere erroneus), dare ei rei lumen, —explicare qd. *to make intelligible*. —aperire (develop, all of them with accessory notion of the thing's being dark or intricate). —explicare (unfold: of difficulties). —interpretari (interpret: words and things which seem to be without sense to a person not initiated in them); occultata et quasi involuta aperire: dubia, dubia aperire: an error, errorem aperire; lucis qd. afferre rebus. —solvere. dissolvere. resolvere. expdite (to unravel; witie, as it were: e. g. a knot). —enodare (intricare or insiduous matters: e. g. the snares of the law, laqueos juris): an ambiguity, ambiguitatem solvere, resolvere: captious questions, captiosa solvere; captiones explicare, discutere. —*¶ CLEAR OFF* (= pay off), e. g. tribus pensionibus solvere pecuniam, to *c. off a debt in three instalments*. To *c. off a debt*, res alienam solvere, dissolvere; se liberare ab alieno; nomen solvere, dissolvere, expdite (all of debts), also solvere, reddere debitum; solidum solvere (the whole debt); ad aasem solvere (to *c. off every stipend*, not ad denarium. s. Cic. Quint. 4, extr. and ad Att. 2, 6, extr.). —*¶ To clear away*, tutum reddere or prestare (e. g. a place, the sea &c., of enemies, ad hostibus, or of robbers, a latronibus or praedonibus, i. e. to overcome them). To *c. trees* *fm moss*, arbores emascare (g. l.). —arboribus mactum abradere. arbores intradere (by scraping it off): to *c. out the sewers*, cloacas tollere or detergere. *¶ To clear away*, tollere (e. g. tollere mensam, tollere patnam [?], to *c. the table*): tollere de loco; ex loco (fm a place). —amolliri (of obstacles: also with addition of e medio, with labour and difficulty). To *c. away obstacles*, impedimenta superare: ea quae obstant transcendere (overcome them). —amolliri quae impedimento sunt (remove them by great exertions. a. Ter. And. 4, 2, 24). —*¶ CLEAR OUT* (= empty). To *c. a room*, a house, &c., vacuum facere, vacuofacere. purgare (to *c. of alth* unnecessary, e. g. fossas). —detergere (of sewers, trenches, &c., cloacas, fossas). —*¶ To pay the custom-house duty*, portorium dare. —*¶ To gain*: e. g. a good deal of money is cleared by alth, permagna pecunia ex re conficitur. *¶ To c. some money by alth*, pecunias facio or capio ex re: what is cleared by the mines, pecunia, quae reddit ex metallis: pecunias, quas facio ex metallis. *¶ To c. nothing*, except by alth, est solum mihi qd. (e. g. praedium) in redditu (Plin. Ep. 4, 6, 1): that by which alth is cleared, fructuosum; questuosum: a great deal is cleared by the vineyards, uberrimus est redditus vinearum: a certain amount is cleared by alth, qd. statum redditum praestat (Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 5): fifty talents are cleared every year fm that district, ex ea regione redeunt quotannis quinquaginta talenta. —*¶ To sell off or clear a shop*, divendere, distrahere. foras, quiquid habeo, vendo (Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 67). —*¶ To acquit*, absolvere, of alth, cs rei (of a crime, injuriarum), or with regard to a thing, qd. re or de qd. re (e. g. regni suspitione, de praevicatione). —exsolvere (of alth, qd. re). —liberare (of alth, qd. re).

¶ CLEAR ADV. See CLEAR, adv.

¶ CLEARANCE, apocha (ὑπόχρη, g. t. for receipt), or accepti latro. *apocha manu sigilloque firmata. *litterae receptae: pte or traditae testes. —*¶ For a ship*, *portorii soluti apocha, *portorii accepti latro.

¶ CLEARLY, clare, perspicue, evidenter, plane, lucide, dilucide, enodate, enucleate, expresse: to speak *c.* perspicue dicere, plane et aperte dicere, plane et dilucide loqui, distincte dicere (e. and intelligible): plane et articulate eloqui (so that every syllable is heard. Gell. 5, 9): to say alth *c.* and plainly, articulatim distincteque dicere qd. (opp. fuse disputare qd. et libere, Cic. Legg. 1, 13, 36): to write *c.* plane, aperte, perspicue scribere, distincte ac distribute scribere (with distinctness and proper order or arrangement: with ref. to the sense): litterate prescribere (with regard to the letters, s. Cic. Pis. 23, extr.): to write *c.* to aby, enucleate perscribere ad qm: to pronounce *c.* exprimere et explanare verba (Plin. Paneg. 64, 3). —*¶ CLEAR* evidenter is used by Liv., and therefore correct; but there is no authority for perspicue vidēre; it should be plane, aperte, perspicue vidēre (Crebs). —*¶ Obviously*, unde dubio, sine dubio (C.). procul dubio (L.). hand dubie (not sine ullo dubio). —sine ullā dubitatione without any hesitation). —certe (certainly). This word

ing is *c. the right one*, hæc lectio haud dubie or sine dubio vera est: this reading is *c. preferable*, hæc lectio sine ullā dubitatione præferenda est. Often by Crcl. with manifestum est. He is *c. a fool*, manifestum est, eum esse stultum.

¶ CLEARNESS, caritas (g. l.), splendor, candor (brightness). —serenitas (of the sky), also serenum; sudum. —acies mentis or ingenii; ingenii acumen (of the understanding). —pelluciditas (Virg. 2, 8, 10), or perspicuitas (perspicuity; also of the transparency of glass). —evidentia, also lux (with ref. to the mind or understanding). —*¶* Tuc. Dial. 23, 6, plenitas (not planitas) sententiarum is the correct reading. s. Rupertii. —splendor vocis (c. of the voice); splendor verborum honestas = beauty of expression, s. C. Brut. 49, 164, and Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 2). —elegantia (c. and correctness of expression with ref. to grammar, C. de Or. 3, 10, 39). —*¶ Purify*, munditia, mundities, castitas, integritas. —*¶* Puritas is to be rejected fm class. prose. C. of language, sermo purus or emendatus or purus et emendatus (by no means sermonis puritas); incorrupta integritas. Incorrupta sanitas (c. of expression as quality of the orator, Cic. Brut. 35, 132; de Opt. Gen. 3, 8); mundities verborum or orationis (c. in speech; i. e. the absence of all vulgarity, &c. Gell. 1, 23; 10, 3). —celi serenitas (c. of the sky).

¶ CLEAR-SIGHTED (in alth), sagax ad qd. perspicendum. A *c.-s. man*, vir prudens consili.

¶ CLEAR-SIGHTEDNESS, perspicacitas.

¶ CLEAR-STARCH, v. amylo solidare, fm amyllum (ἀμύλον).

¶ CLEAVE, INTR., hære in qd. re; adhærere ei rei; inhærere ei rei or in qd. re, e. g. lingua adhæret or inhæret. —adhærere ei rei or ad qd.; inhærere in qd. re. —*¶* To *c. to a habit*, *institutum suum mordicus tenere: to words, *in verborum quasi cortice hære: to *c. to a person continually*, quasi umbra qm sequitur qd. se agglutinare (Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 63). —manere (to remain fast). —hæret ei peccatum (he c. to his fault). —se dare, se deder, se tradere ei rei or ei rei. se addicere ei (to *c. to a person or thing* fm inclination). —morem gerere, obsequi ei (c. to a person). —Indulgere ei rei (c. to alth). —studere ei rei (stronger term) —se conferre ad studium ca rei. deder se studio ca rei. —totum se tradere ei (stronger term for to *c. to aby*), also totum se esse; cs esse proplum (C. ad Div. 7, 30, 2). —multum esse in re (stronger term for to *c. to alth*: e. g. in venationibus). See CLING.—TR., findere (g. l.), diffindere (aunder). cadere (with an axe: e. g. lignum). —clef, fissus (g. l. as Suet. Cæs. 61, ungula); bisulcus (in two parts, = cloven, ungula, pes, lingua). —to *c. a rock*, saxum diffindere. —discutere (to strike aunder: e. g. murum). —secare (cut: propr. and impropr.). —persecare, intersecare (propr.). —scindere (propr. and impropr.). To *c. in the middle*, medium secare. —ictu diffidere (with a blow); dissecare. Cloven-footed animals, bisulca, pl. A horse with hoofs cloven like fingers, equus in modum digitorum fissus ungulis (Suet.).

¶ CLEAVER, qui findit (of person). —dolabra (butcher's chopping-knife).

¶ CLEAVING-STONE, schiston or -us (σχίστον, Plin.). CLEF (in music). Kraft gives, *signum, *clavis.

¶ CLEFT, fissura, fissum. —rima (fissure in a solid body lengthwise and into the depth of it; chink). —hiatus (wide c., open and deep). To have a c. in it, fissurâ dehiscere, rimam agere (ducere poek).

¶ CLEFT = cloven. See CLEAVE, TR.

¶ CLEMENCY, clementia, —mansuetudo (mildness of a private person who does not take vengeance for a mortification suffered: opp. iracundia. Diod.). Sæ lenitas (gentleness). —Indulgentia (readiness to overlook). In facilitas et clementia (Ter.). clementia mansuetudoque (C.); lenitas et clementia (C.). To act with c., clementi uti. To show c. to aby, clementer agere cum qd.; clementer tractare qm; gratiam facere delicti (to pardon a particular crime). With c., clementer, leniter, molliter, indulgenter. —*¶ Clemency of the weather*, clementia hiemis, diel, Col. —celi, Flor. and Lucr., or Crcl. by adj. mitis, lenis, &c.

¶ CLEMENT, clemens (acting mercifully and humanely towards the criminal, those who have wronged him, &c.: opp. crudelis). —lenis (mild, placable: opp. vehemens, asper, acer). —Indulgens (ready to overlook, &c.: opp. acerbis et severus). —*¶ Of the weather*, mitis, lenis. —*¶* clemens in this sense is rather poet.

¶ CLENCH. See CLINCH.

¶ CLEPSYDRA. See "water-clock" under CLOCK.

¶ CLERGY, c.erus. —clerici, ecclesiastici (Eccl.).

CLERGYMAN, sacerdos (priest).—clericus. ecclesiasticus. sacrorum antistes.

CLERICAL, clericus. ecclesiasticus. The c. profession, "ordo clericorum: to enter the c. profession, *ordini clericorum ascribi.

CLERK, ¶ Clergyman, Vid.—¶ Scholar, doctus. doctrinā instructus. eruditus. Jn. doctus atque eruditus. A great c., perdoctus pereruditus. doctus atque imprimis eruditus. mire ot doctissime eruditus, &c. (See LEARNED) To be a great c., multā doctrinā esse.—¶ Writer or other helper to a judge, tradesman, &c., scriba (scribe).—minister (g. t.). A merchant's c., mercatoris minister. C. of the market, agoranōmus (ἀγορανόμος: at Rome this was one office of the ædilis plebis).—præfectus annonæ (who presides over the sale, &c., of corn).—¶ Parish-clerk, famulus sacrorum.

CLERKSHIP, ¶ Scholarship. Vid.—¶ Office of being a clerk, scribæ ministerium (L. 4, 8) scrinium, ūs (L. 1)—scribitus, ūs (Cod. Just. 7, 62, 4). To be a c., scriptum facere.

CLEVER, calidus (c.: of intellectual sagacity and cunning, derived fm experience and knowledge of the world: cuius "tamquam manus opere, se animus unū concealuit." C.).—sollers (possessing practical genius and inventive power)—astutus (acute in inventing and executing secret projects. Dōd.—cunning, with innate sharp-sightedness. Ramsh.: e. g. vulpes).—versutus (versatile; c. in dissimulation, and in getting out of scrapes).—vafer (adroit in practising tricks, eply in law affairs: cunning, like a prett-fogging lawyer).—eruditus (well-trained, well-instructed).—ingeniosus (fertile in expedients).—dexter (dextrous: naturally ready and c. in applying his knowledge or art).—bonus (g. i. good at a thing). C. in a thing, qui commodè or scelerè qd facit (e. g. a c. dancer, qui commodè saltat).—arte insignis (e. g. medicus arte ins.).—peritus c. rei—exercitatus in qā rei: naturally c. in or at a thing, aptus factusque ad qd. To be c. man in one's line or profession, admirabilis esse suo genere (C.). A c. rogue or rascal, veterator.—(in qā rei) sūt a veterator. To be c. at a thing, habilem esse ad qd.; aptum esse ad qd.: to be naturally c. at a thing, natum esse ad qd.

CLEVERLY, solleriter.—commodè (e. g. saltare), &c.—scienter (with knowledge of one's art, &c.).—perite.—ingeniose.—docte (e. g. psallere).

CLEVERNESS, ¶ Dexterity, cunning, sollertia.—calliditas.—astutia.—vafritas (Sen.). SYN. in CLEVER. —in alth, docilitas. Ingenium docile (upness to learn).—peritia c. rei.—scientia c. rei.—eruditio, doctrina.—usus c. rei (præcise in alth).—exercitatio (dexterity acquired by practice. C. 10, 5, 9).

CLEW or CLUE, glomus. To twist at'g in a c., qd glomerare.—¶ Guiding thread, lumen or filum dux (vid. Prop. 3, 5, 8. V. Æn. 6, 29).—IMPR. prps dux.—qd sequor.

CLEW, v. To c. sails, the nearest is vela subducere: (to reef them).

CLICK, tinnire.—tinnitare.

CLIENT, cliens (m. and f.). C's, clientes. clientelæ. A young c., clientulus: to be ab'y's c., esse in c. clientelâ: to become ab'y's c., conferre se in c. clientelam; c. se in clientelam ac fidem commendare.

CLIENTSHIP, clientela.

CLIFF, scopulus—rupes—saxa [Syn. in ROCK]. A tall or high c., rupes præcelsa (V.).

CLIFFY. See ROCKY.

CLIMACTERIC, } annus climactericus.—annus
CLIMACTICAL, } ætatis, quem κλιμακτικόν
appellat (Censor. de die nat. Gel. 15, 7: eply the 63rd year). The climacterical year, anni climacterici. gradus ætatis humanæ (Censor.). scansilis annorum lex, quam κλιμακτικός appellat (Plin. 7, 49, 50) One's climacteric or climacterical year, tempus climactericum. Ab'y is in his climacterical year, habet q's climactericum tempus (Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 4): to be in one's first, second, climacterical year, in primo, secundo, &c., ætatis gradu esse (C. non.).

CLIMATE, ¶ With ref. to temperature, cælum, natura cœli. temperatio cœli (Col.). The variableness of the c., cœli varietas—æris qualitas (nature of the air)—aer (the air itself).—Climate is often transl. by regio when 'a dist. loc' is spoken of with ref. to its c. A healthy c., cœli salubritas, cœli salubre. aer salubris: an unhealthy c., aer pestilens; cœli gravitas: the healthy c. of a country, salubris loci natura (opp. pestilens natura loci). A mild c., temperatio or temperies cœli; temperata cœli regio: aer temperatus calore or frigore: a warm c., aer calidus: a cold c., aer frigidus. regio refrigerata: to live in a warm c., soli vicinum (129)

esse: to be born in a cold c., refrigeratâ regione nasci. —825 clima, π. (κλίμα = inclinatio cœli, Vitr.) was not used in this sense till the time of Appul. &c.—¶ Reunion, Vid.

CLIMAX, gradatio (κλίμαξ).

CLIMB, scandere.—up, into, &c., scandere qd or in qd (e. g. the walls, muros; the rampart, in aggerem).—conscendere with acc (with ref. to remaining on the top of the thing ascended: e. g. equum, navem).—ascendere qd or in qd (to c. up till the top is reached: a wall, murum; the sides of a ship, navem or in navem).—inscendere in qd (with ref. to being in it after we have ascended: a tree, in arborem; into a carriage, bed, in currum, lectum).—exscendere in qd (with ref. to our being raised above the rest, and so distinguished fm them, when we are there: the rostrum, esc. in rostra, in concionem; the mast, esc. in malum). To c. over, transscendere qd (e. g. a wall, maceriem, muros); superare qd (if it is a feat of difficulty and labour: e. g. munitiones).—evadere in with acc. (to a place, whether with a friendly or hostile purpose).—niti or eniti in with acc (to struggle up to). To c. up to the top of the mountain, evadere in jugum montis; eniti in verticem montis: to the top of the wall, murum or in murum ascendere; in murum (or muros) evadere; in mœnia evadere (both either of the defenders or attackers of a city). Hard to c. (of a hill, &c.), aditu difficilis or arduus.—VIO. To c. to honours, rank, office, &c., ascendere ad altiorum gradum, promoveri ad in ampliore gradum or ad ampliora officia; procedere honoribus longius.

CLIMBERS, (herbæ, plantæ, &c.) quæ se arboribus circumvolvunt; quæ claviculari suis, tamquam manibus, quicquid sunt naciæ, apprehendunt (ast. C. de Sen. 52).

CLINCH, C. of a nail, prps "clavum per aciem (tabulam, &c.) adactum retundere. To c. the fist, digitos compimere pugnumque facere. comprimere in pugnum manum (opp. manum explicare): to c. an argument, argumentum breviter astringere (C. put it in a conctæ, striking form): argumentum etiam atque etiam premere (to press it rigorously; fix it fast by repetition).—¶ Grasp in the hand. See GRASP.

CLINCH, ¶ Double entendre, ambiguitas verbi or verborum.—suspicio ridiculi abscondita (C.).

CLINCHER, ¶ Clasp, Vid.—¶ An irrefragable argument, argumentum breviter astricium (concisely and forcibly put). argumentum luce clarius.

CLING, adhærere (c. rei; also ad qd, of clinging to what one will not leave. Ces.: also of properties that stick close to a person).—Inhærere ad qd and c. rei (C. propr. and fig. ad saxa, C. visceribus, C.).—adhærere ad qd, c. rei, also in qā rei (ad qam disciplinam, C. ad saxum, C.). To c. to (an opinion, &c.), manere, permanere, perare in qā rei; a qā rei non decedere: non mutare, immutare qd: to c. obstinately to alth, qd mordicus tenere (e. g. to words, verba, C.).—¶ To be given up to a pursuit, adhærere c. rei or ad qam rem.—amplior or amplexus teneo qd. To c. to justice and honour, justitiæ honestatque adhærere; justitiæ et virtutem amplecti: to c. to alth too fondly, nimio amore qd amplexus teneo: men who c. to certain traditional opinions, certis quibusdam destinatisque sententiis quasi addicti et consecrati. To c. to ab'y's party, deditum, additum esse, favere, studere ei; favere c. partibus; studiosum esse c.; esse e partibus c., &c.

CLINGY, lentus. See CLAMMY.

CLINIC, lecto affixus.

CLINK, tinnire.—sonare.

CLINK, s. tinnitus.—sonitus.

CLIP, ¶ Hug, complecti, amplecti.—¶ Shear, crop, tondere, detondere: rescare (cut away), circumcidere (cut round).—præcidere (cut off the end), decurtare (to cut short, and so mutilate. C.).—detruncare. To c. one's wings, pennas c. incidere or intercidere. To c. trees, arbor' a putare or amputare (to p. prunc: opp. immittere), deracuminare (to top them), detruncare (to top, L.). collucare, interlucare (thin it below), subluere (g. l.). intervellere (thin it by pulling or cutting out boughs here and there), tondere (c., as a hedge). To c. coin, numos circumcidere. To c. words, literas, syllabas opprimere.—VIO. take away useless matter (of a writing, &c.), rescare, circumcidere, præcidere, amputare, circumcumbere, coercere. To c. away gaudy ornaments, ambiciosa recidere. To c. (g. t., i. e. to reduce, lessen), minuere, imminuere, deminuere, extenuare; detrahere, deminuere qd de qā rei.

CLIQUE, sodalitas.—sodales.

CLOAK, See CLOKE.

CLOCK, horologium (ὥρολόγιον, g. t. for any in-

instrument for telling the time). A c. goes, *horologium movetur: a c. is right, horologii linea congruunt ad horas (of a sun-dial, in *Plin.*); horologii virgula congruit ad horas (of our c.). A c. is wrong, horologii virgula non congruit ad horas: goes too fast, too slow, *horologium celerius or tardius movetur: strikes, *horologium sono indicat horas: to set a c., *horologium diligenter ordinare: to wind up a c., *horologium intendere: the c. has stopped, *horologium moveri dicit: the c. is down, *horologium devolutum est (*Richard.*). What o'clock is it? hora quanta est? at what o'clock? hora quanta? or quanta? only. It has struck five o'clock, *hora quinta audita est: they bring word that it is five o'clock, hora quinta nuntiatur (*Suet.* *Dom.* 16): to ask what o'clock it is, horas (not horam) require: to ask why what o'clock it is, querere horas a qo: to send aby to see what o'clock it is, mittere ad horas. Hands of a c., *horologii virgulae: works of a c., machinatio, quâ horæ moventur (*aff. C. N. D.* 2, 38, 97). A man who is like c.-work, homo observantissimus omnium officiorum (*Plin.*). *qui omnia ad tempus diligentissime agit or administrat.—|| Water-c., clepsidra (*Aeschyl.*). The water-c. has run out, clepsidra exhausta est (*Kraff.*), or extremum stillicidium exhaustum (*Sen.*). *CLOAK.* C. applies solarium as g. i. even to a water-c., quum solarium aut descriptum (sun-dial) aut ex aquâ (water-c.), contemplare.

CLOCK-CASE, *theca horologii.

CLOCK-MAKER, artifex horologiorum (*see Plin.* 7, 60).

CLOCK-MAKING, ars horologia faciendi (*aff. Plin.* 7, 60, 60).

CLOCKWORK, machinatio, quâ horæ moventur (*according to Cic. N. D.* 2, 38, 97). To be like c., observantissimus esse omnium officiorum.—omnia ad tempus diligentissime agere or administrare. A man who is like c., homo, qui, tamquam linea solaris (or virgula horologii), ad horas semper congruit. *See under Clock.*

CLOD, gleba, dim. glebula (of earth; also a lump of other substances, as pitch, &c.).—globus, dim. globulus (g. l. for every round mass; also of flour).—|| A clown, homo rusticus. stipes, caudex (as abusive epithets agit a person).

CLOODY (of the soil), glebosus (*opp. tener*).

CLOD-PATE or CLOD-POLL, a. Clod (= a clown).

CLOG, impedi. impeditum afferre ci rei faciendæ (g. l.).—obstare or officere ci and ci rei cas (the former, merely to be in the way: the latter implying a hostile manner).—to c. a person's plans, ca consiliis eost re or officere (with the difference just mentioned). onerare qm or qd qâ re. gravare qm qâ re (to load or burden with; *grav.* poetical, also qd ino gravat; e. g. officium, H.); *nimium onus imponere ci; *nimio pondere onerare qm: to be clogged with business, negotiis obratum or oppressum esse. *See also 'to be a c' under Clog, a.*

CLOG, a. compes (fetter).—|| Clogs for walking in, *tegumenta calciorum (*aff. Col.* 1, 8, 18, who gives tegmina pedum for shoes). Wooden c., sculpocæ (high wooden shoes worn by slaves, &c. *Cal. R.* 39, and 135. *Plaut.* *Cas.* 2, 8, 59).—|| A hindrance, impeditum (g. l.).—onus (weight)—mora (delay).—to be c. to aby or alth, moram ci or ci rei afferre; esse in morâ; inferre moram et impeditum: to lay a great c. to aby, multam ci moram afferre: to alth, moram et tarditatem afferre ci rei (e. g. bello, C.).

CLOISTER, cenobium (*Eccl.*)—monasterium (*later and g. l.*)—to go into a c., *in cæterum monachorum or monachorum recipi.—|| A portico, porticus (in porta, on account of the many doors, as they were, formed by the columns, was a covered walk, gallery, or hall, supported by columns, which the Romans had contiguous to their houses for public, especially round the temples and public buildings, in order to be sheltered from rain).—|| *CLOISTRIUM* was an uncovered space in the middle of a house surrounded by porticoes.

CLOISTRAL, monasterialis (quite late), or Eccl. with gen.: e. g. cenobitarum or monachorum (of the monks), or cenobii or monasterii (of the cloister).

CLOKE or CLOAK, amiculum (large, wide, but short and open in front, worn by women, *L.* 27, 4, and 34, 7, as well as by men. *Np. Dat.* 3, 2)—pallium, palliolum (the wide Grecian c. worn in earlier times at Rome by women only, later by men also.—|| *long* the pall was likewise used to rest or sleep on; he who wears such a c., palliatus).—penula (a narrower garment with a cape to it, worn, as a protection against the inclemency of the weather, by people of both sexes and of every age, station, and rank; *etym. on jnn. nys,*

on the march; it likewise served as either upper or under bed covering, s. *sen. Ep.* 87, 2: he that wears it, penulatus).—lacerna (thick woollen c., consisting of a single piece of cloth, worn as a protection against cold and rain, as well in war as in time of peace: he that wears it, lacernatus).—læna (χλαίνα, similar to the lacerna, only occurs in the poets of the silo. age).—paludamentum, sagum, dim. sagulum, (the proper war-habit of the Romans; the pal. longer and wider, the sag shorter and narrower: generally, pal. is used in speaking of the war-c. of the general: he that wears it, paludatus; sagatus or sagulatus).—chlamys (χλαμύς, the war-dress of the Greeks, copy of the Greek calvary, quite similar to the sagum; it was entirely open in front, and is only used when speaking of Greeks: in later times a c., similar to the war-dress of the Greeks, worn by women, boys, and Citharædi, &c.).—abolla (double, or rather a lined c., which also served as a bed-cover, used by travellers, soldiers, and also philosophers)—palla (the state-c., or dress-c., of the Roman ladies: also worn by actors on the stage and singers: he that wears it, palli amictus).—gausapa, amphybolla (winter-c. of thick stuff: the gaus. shaggy on one side, and the amph. on both: they were introduced about the time of *Pliny*, s. *H. Nat.* 8, 48, 73).—endromis, ydis, f. (a thick, warm c., which generally was put on by runners, prize-fighters, and people who had been playing at ball, &c., after the games, to save themselves from taking cold).—to wear a c., amiculo circumdatus esse; pallium, &c., gestare; pallio, &c., amictus esse: to put on one's c. with taste (i. e. with regard to the folds it makes), collocare chlamydem, ut apte pendeat (*O. Met.* 2, 733).—pallium or pallam componere (*aff. H. Sat.* 2, 3, 77. *Q. l.* 3, 156): to put on another c., pallium commutare: to take up one's c., pall. amittit; pallium colligere (to keep it clean).—|| *PRETEXT.* species (by which one endeavours to give whatever is evil or suspicious the appearance of innocence).—pretextus only used in *Post-Aug.* age instead of simulacrum (as rei), pretext. c. under which one conceals the truth: to cover a very bad thing with the c. of integrity, honestâ præscriptione rem turpissimam tegere.—to wrap oneself in the c. of virtue, virtute se involvere (*H. Od.* 3, 29, 55): to cover alth with the c. of charity, qd humanitate tegere (*Np. Dion.* 2, 4). *See also PRETEXT.*

CLOKE or CLOAK, v. || Conceal by a pretext (alth), rem involvitur tegere et quasi velis ostendere, also velare rem only.—to c. alth with alth, pretenere qd ci rei; rem tegere or occultare qâ re; rem excusatione ca rei tegere (by excuses, &c. *Lael.* 12, 43); rem in ea rei simulationem conferre (e. g. timorem in rei frumentariæ simulationem conferrebat. *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 40); rem colorare nomine qd (*Val. Max.* 8, 2) —to endeavour to c. a. alth, velamentum ci rei querere (*Sen. de Vit. Beat.* 12): to c. an infamous thing, honestâ præscriptione rem turpem tegere; rei deformi dare colorem (both = palliare or make plausible, give an external colouring. *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 32. *Q. l.* 3, 44): to c. one's crime with fine words, splendida verba prætereunde culpæ suæ (*O. Rem.* 240).—Integumentis involvere qd; nomine ca rei qd involvere (*both Val. Max.*): nomine ca rei tegere atque velare qd (e. g. cupiditatem suam, C.).

CLOKE-BAG, averta (a sort of great portmanteau; later times of the emperors: a horse that carries it, avertarius).—mantica, hippopoma (saddle-bags. *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 106. *Sen. Ep.* 87, 7; hippopota, the singular, is erroneous).

CLOSE, TR. || To shut, claudere. operire (*opp. aperire*).—ostium or fores operire: to c. the gates against aby, claudere ci portas: to c. the eyes, oculos claudere (*prop. to c. the eyes for ever, i. e. to die*); oculos operire (*prop. to c. the eyes, of people who are going to sleep*).—pupulus claudere (*prop. of the eye-lids*).—to c. the line of march, agmen claudere or cogere: the ranks are closed, ordines densantur: to march with closed ranks, munito agmine incedere (*S. Jug.* 46, 3): to c. aby in one's arms, *see EMBRACE*.—|| To terminate or to bring to an end, finem facere with *Gerund.* in... di: e. g. to c. a letter, a speech, scribendi, dicendi finem facere. finem ci rei imponere, constituere.—perorare (of a speech): to c. one's life, vitam finire; vita excedere; diem supremum obire.—ad finem or exitum adducere qd, finire qd.—terminare qd (to put an end to, with ref. to space): finem or modum imponere ci rei; finem sistere or constituere ci rei (with ref. to time); epistolam concludere (a letter): to c. a controversy, controversiam dirimere: to c. an account, conficere rationem et consolidare: to c. a harangue, vocatium conficere or conficere et absolvare (for oneself);

negotium procurare (for *aby*): *I c. the bargain with aby*, de pretio inter nos concludit: *the bargain was closed*, de pretio inter eumentem et vendentem convenit.—
 ¶ TO CLOSE IN.—to *c. in with a wall*, muro (muris) seipre; mœnibus cingere: *to c. in with a rampart and ditch*, seipre vallo et fossa: *the enemy*, hostem circumvenire; locorum angustias claudere (in *defiles*): *to be closed in by aby*, q̄a re cingi, circumdari, contineri. See ENCLOSURE.—¶ TO CLOSE UP, claudere. Intercludere. præcludere (intercl. in the middle, præcl. in front) obstruere (to *c. up*, by *aby* erected for that purpose, the access to *ath* or place).—ci aditum intercludere or præcludere (to *aby*): viam præcludere (in front): viam obstruere (to *barricade*, as *it were*, or obstruct): iter intercludere or interrumpere (to *the enemy on his march*): iter obsepiere (to *c. up by a wall, hedge, or any boundary*; also by troops).—INTR. colre (e. g. of the eye-lids, wounds, &c.).—floreum sum comprime (of flowers).—¶ TO CLOSE WITH: to come into close quarters, manum conserere, ad manum accedere, cominus pugnare (gladiis). cominus gladiis uti. manu decertare (all these *to fight c. together*, or to come to *c. quarters with the sword*, after the commencement of the fight with *jaculata, arrows, &c.*).—inter se (collatis signis) concurrere. prælium committere (my of two hostile armies).—(armis) congressi cum qo; (mann) confingere cum qo; ferrum et manus conferre cum qo; signa conferre cum qo (all, e. g. cum hostibus).—¶ To conlesce, coalescere, conglutinari.

CLOSE, *a*. ¶ ENCLOSURE, septum, conseptum, locus septus.—cohors or cors, in MSS. also chors (hurdles for cattle, and a place fenced round with hurdles, &c. whether movable or not).—A small field, agellus, ager conspatus. C.—¶ Conclusion (or point where *ath* has an end), finis. extremum, terminus, exitus. [SYN. IN EXP.]—clausula (the *c. of a sentence or letter*; at the *c. of the speech*, in extremâ oratione: at the *c. of a book*, in extremo libro: at the *c. of the year*, extremo anno (or extremo anni); also exeunte anno: at the *c. of the month of June*, extremo mense Junio (not ultimo mense, *wh*ch signifies in the month of June of last year): at the *c.*, in fine. In extremo (with ref. to space): also ad ultimum, ad extremum (at the very *c.*). To bring *ath* to a *c.*, finem ei rei afferre, qd ad finem adducere or perducere; qd absolvere (to effect or complete in all its parts); qd transigere (a bargain, a business); qd profligare (with the necessary notion of dispatch); conficere, perficere, consummare qd.

CLOSE, adj. ¶ SHUT, clausus.—¶ CONFINED (formed by the past part. of the verbs meaning to confine, Vid.).—¶ Reserved, taciturnus, tectus, occultus, occultus et tectus: *c. to aby*, tectus ad qm.—cautus (in speaking).—timidus (timid).—frigidus (cold).—¶ SOLID, densus, condensus (consisting of closely adhering parts: opp. rarus).—spissus (of parts *wh*ch hardly admit any interstices to be visible, almost impenetrable: opp. solutus).—solidus (of a firm mass, compact: opp. cassus, pervius).—confertus (crammed, as *it were*: opp. rarus).—artorius or artior (closer): a *c. battle array*, acies condensata, conferta: with *c. ranks*, munito agmine (e. g. to march, incedere. S. Jug. 16, 3).—¶ CONCISE, pressus (fig. of an author, orator, &c., and his style).—brevis (brief, also of an orator, &c.).—concisus sententiæ (e. g. of thoughts); sententiis densus, creber (rich in ideas: Thucydides creber rerum frequentia, concisus in the richness of thoughts).—¶ NARROW, angustus (not wide: opp. latus).—arrius (more correct than artius, confused, limi ed: opp. latus).—contractus (contracted, more cognate with ang. than with art; hence in contractus et angustus, e. g. Nilus).—perangustus (very *c.*): *c. writing* (e. g. on the margin of the page), pagine contractio (Cic. Att. 5, 4, extr.).—*c. packing*, hominum in angusto sedentium coartatio (after Lin. 27, 46, of the *c. sitting in the theatre*).—*c. meaning of a word*, angustior vocis notio.—to make *c.*, angustum reddere: angustare; coartare; contrahere: to become *c.*, in artius colre: the limits of the world are too *c.* (narrow) for him, orbis terrarum eum non capit (Asi. Curt. 7, 12).—*c. together*, e. g. to range the ships *c. together*, naves in artus stipare.—a *c. garment*, vestis stricta et sinuosa artus exprimens, or vestis stricta.—¶ INSTIMATE: to be with a person on the closest terms of friendship, artissimo amicitie vinculo cum qo conjunctum esse: familiarissime uti qo: the closest ties of friendship, artissima amicitie vincula: to form a *c. intimacy with aby*, sibi conjungere qm familiari amicitia: I am on terms of *c. intimacy with aby*, magna est mihi cum qo familiaritas, a'io familiaritate magna or artâ or intimâ or maximâ cum qo conjunctum esse: magnâ non familiaritatis cum qo conjunctum esse: (122)

artâ familiaritate completi qm: to live with *aby* on terms of *c. intimacy*, qo familiariter or intime uti; in familiaritate ca versari, also vivere cum qo (e. g. Luc. Tusc. 1, 33, 81, Wolf).—a *c. relation*, propinqua cognatione conjunctus: a very *c. relation*, proximus cognatione or propinquitate; artâ propinquitate conjunctus.—¶ PARSIMONIOUS, parvus, tenax, parvus et tenax.—restrictus, restrictus et tenax.—malignus (e. towards others)—very *c.*, præparvus: to be *c.*, porce vivere (live closely). parcere with dat.; parcum, tenacem esse gen gen; parce ac tenuiter vivere.—¶ DULL (of the weather), gravis (heavy).—nubilus (cloudy: e. g. cœlum; day, dies).—subnubilus (some-what cloudy).—¶ ATTENTIVE, attentus, intentus, per-attentus (stronger term): to his and similar considerations *c. attention* ought to be paid, hæc et talia circumspicienda sunt: to listen with *c. attention* to *ath*, per-attente audire qd: to pay the closest attention to one's studies, totum se adhibere in literas. Often by omni or summo studio; studiosissime; enixissime: e. g. to pay *c. attention* to one's books, summo studio discere; animo sequi qd.—to pay *c. attention* to what *aby* says, diligenter attendere, attente or attento animo or sedulo audire qm; præbere se ci attentum auditorem; adesse animo (auidm), erigere mentem (mentes) auresque et qm dicentem attendere (of those who pay *c. attention* to an orator).—¶ NEAR, propinquus; vicinus (of place, less freq. with ref. to time)—ñitimus (with dat.).—prope. In propinquo (e. to *ath*): to be *c.*, prope esse (q. l.); propinquum or vicinum esse (with ref. to time and place); non longe abesse. In propinquo adesse, subesse (of place and time); closer, propius adesse: to be *c.* at hand, appetere (i. e. to approach, of time, a day, night, season, &c.): to be very *c.*, supra caput esse. In cervicibus esse, in capite et in cervicibus esse (of place, time, and events, a. Herz. S. Cat. 52, 22): to lie or be situated *c. by*, prope or in propinquo jacere or situm esse. prope esse, non longe abesse. subesse: to stand *c. by aby*, non longe abesse a qo; quite *c. by*, juxta; secundum (e. by, indicating a direction, along. . .): *c. to or by the shore*, prope ripam, secundum ripam (along: e. g. navigare).—very *c. to or by*, proxime a with abl. or acc.—continens (of place: e. g. continens ci loco or cum qo loco).—¶ AFFINIS in the above meaning is not met with in classic prose: contentinus and contigus only used by poets and later writers.—¶ To come to *c. quarters*, see TO CLOSE WITH.

CLOSE-FISTED, } See CLOSE, adj. = parsi-
CLOSE-HANDED, } monious.

CLOSELY, ¶ In a reserved manner, timide, caute.—¶ Thickly, &c., dense, spisse, solide, confertim, artius.—¶ Concisely, presse.—¶ Narrowly, anguste. arte.—to write *c.*, arte (or arte) scribere; paginam contrahere (i. e. for the purpose of getting room on the page or sheet for what one has to say).—¶ Parsimoniously, parce, maligne, tenuiter. In, parce ac tenuiter (e. g. vivere, to live *c.*).—¶ In a diligent, attentive manner, omni or summo studio studiosæ; studiosissime, enixissime: to attend *c.* to his books, summo studio discere: to examine *ath* *c.*, to look *c. into* *ath*, intente oculis qd intueri; intueri qd acri et attento animo (C.). qd studiosè intueri (e. g. rerum naturam, C.).

CLOSENESS, ¶ Density of substance, &c., crassitudo.—densitas (thickness).—aplastas (c. approaching to impenetrability).—Taciturnity, taciturnitas, pectus clausum.—¶ Nearness, propinquitas.—vicinia (neighbourhood).—¶ Closeness of an intimacy or connexion, mly by conjunctio with a proper adj. (magna, summa, tanta, quanta, &c.): he had often heard *fm* me what a delightful *c. of intimacy* there was between us, sepe ex me audierat, quam suavis esset inter nos et quanta conjunctio: this *c. of our intimacy*, hæc nostra conjunctio. The greatest possible *c. of intimacy*, artissima (cum qo) summe conjunctiois vincula: to have a great *c. of intimacy with aby*, arte (artissime) cum qo conjungi.—¶ Parsimony, parsimonia (in *ath*, cs rei).—tenacitas (close fastness. *L. St. 7, 4).—malignitas (the niggardliness that withhold *fm* others the full measure of what is due to them).—¶ Of a *c. m.*, the air, &c., gravitas.—¶ Cogency of an argument, auctoritas (see Q. 10, l. 111), or by Crci. to use great *c. of argument*, firma ad probandum argumenta afferre; gravissima et firmissima argumenta afferre.

CLOSE STOOL, lastum.—sella pertusa, also sella only.

CLOSET, conclave (q. l. for a room).—cubiculum minus or secretius, zotheca [SYN. IN САВНЕТ]. To retire into a *c.*, committere se in conclave, cubiculum, &c.: go or retire into a *c.*, in conclave, cubi-

culum, &c., tre (C.), with *aby*, cum *qo.*—|| *Cupō a rā*, Vid.

CLOSET, *v.* To have been closeted with *aby* (literally). In item conclave. For in cubiculum secretius, cum *qo*, or (*fig.*) sine arbitrio cum *qo* locutum esse; in consiliū a *qo* adhibitum esse.

CLOF, *massa* (e. g. of pitch, picla. *V.*)—pleba (e. g. tuna, Lucr., picla, Cæs., sevi, Cæs.)—glebula, massula. A *c.* of blood, sanguis concretus (O.); 'concreti sanguinis particula.

CLOT, *v.* coire, conconescere.—spissari.—J.W. spissari et densatium coire—coagulari (*prop.* by rennet, as milk; then of any liquid mass, made to coagulate in any way).—Clotted milk, lac gelatum, congelatum: hair clotted with blood, crines concreti sanguine.

CLOTH, pannus. *woollen c.*, pannus laneus: *linen c.*, pannus linteus. *lintea, pl.* Stout *c.*, pannus duplex. *Fine c.*, pannus tenuior (*opp.* pan. crassior). *Cotton c.*, *prope*, 'pannus xylinus' [see CALICO], hair-*c.*, cilicium. A *manufactory*, panni officina.—|| *Table-c.*, linteum. In mensā ponendum et positum (e. *Apul. Apol.* 303, 19), or only 'mensae linteum. To lay the *c.*, 'mensam linteā sternere' (*ast. Mart.* 14, 134): triclinium sternere (to prepare the dinner-sofas, after the ancient fashion).—|| *Cloth of state*, auleum.

CLOTHE, vestire. convestire (*prop.* with a garment, then with other covering).—veste tegere.—veste induere *qñ*. vestem induere *c.* (put a garment on *aby*).—veste *qñ* amictre (with an article of dress, that is not drawn on, but thrown round). To *c.* oneself, induere sibi vestem or se veste, veste indui (of *c.'s* that are drawn on); veste se amictre (of garments thrown around): to *c.* oneself in *athg.* vestiri, amictiri *qñ* re; (*acc.* to the distinction just given, poet. velari *qñ* re): to *c.* oneself in the Roman garb, or *acc.* to the Roman fashion, Romano habitu uti: to *c.* oneself no better than a slave, se non servo melius vestire (1): to be *c.'d* in purple and gold, insignem auro et purpurā conspici. The earth is *c.'d* with flowers, terra vestitur floribus: the meadows are *c.'d* with grass, herba prata convestiuntur.

CLOTHES, vestes, vestimenta. tegumenta corporis. [See DRESS, GARMENT.] To change one's *c.'s*, vestimenta mutare. To be fond of *fine c.'s*, nimio induere vestiti: vestes emere sumptuosius (*ast. Plin.* Ep. 9, 12, *istit.*). *PROV.* C.'s make the man, homo ex veste, aut ex conditione, quæ vestis nobis circumdata est, vulgo æstimatur (*ast. Sen.* Ep. 47, 14). The expense of one's *c.'s*, sumptus vestium. The servant who looks after one's *c.'s*, vestispex (*Lucr.*: fem. vestispica).—caparius (the slave who looked after his master's *c.'s* while he bathed). Old-fashioned *c.'s*, vestitus obsoletus. To send one's *c.'s* to the wash, vestes lavandas dare: dirty or foul *c.'s*, 'linteria sordida. To make *c.'s*, vestes conficere: to mend or patch them, resarcire: to put them on [see TO CLOTH]: to take them off, exuere (of *c.'s* that are drawn on), ponere, deponere (of *c.'s* that are flung round one: e. g. ponere tunica).—To leave off *c.'s*, vestes abjicere, rejicere, deponere: to tear *c.'s*, vestes discindere: to take, pull, or strip a man's *c.'s* off, vest. *c.* detrabere: to buy new *c.'s*, novam sibi parare vestem. A full suit of *c.'s*, synthēsis (*Scæv.* Dig. 34, 2, 38. *Mart.* 2, 46, 4). plenus, justus vestitus (*Krafft*).—|| C.'s-brush, peniculus or penicillus. [The ancients used for this purpose either cauda bubula (a cow's tail for brushing off the dust), or erinacei cutis (the skin of a hedge-hog for making them smooth).—|| C.'s-press, armarium (not scrinium). The ancients kept either in a chest, arca vestiaria, or in a room or closet for the purpose, vestiarius).—|| Bed-*c.'s*, vestimenta stragula, or *sm* context, stragula only (stragulum was under the sleeper, opertorium above him. *Sen.*).

CLOTHIER, 'panni textor.—|| Seller of cloths, qui pannos vendit. To be a *c.*, pannos vendere, venditare.

CLOTHING, vestitus.—vestimenta.—cultus.—vestis ornatus (as ornamented). See CLOTHES.

CLOTTED, concretus. See TO CLOR.

CLOTT-POLL, stipex, caudex, asinus.

CLOTTY, see CLOTTED.—|| Of land, glebosus (*opp.* tener).

CLOUD, nubes (also *impr.* e. g. of dust, nubes pulveris: of locusts, nubes locustarum). To fall *sm* the *c.*, de cælo delabi: ex aëstris delabi or decidere. The sky was covered with thick (dark, dense) *c.'s*, cælum erat grave sordidus nubibus: to see as through a *c.*, sternere quasi per caliginem: to form (or form themselves into) a cloud, in nubem cogi. *PROV.* he seemed (to himself) to have fallen *sm* the *c.'s*, 'in alium quendam orbem delatus sibi videbatur. *Vic.*) to throw a *c.*

over *athg.*, caliginem ei rei (e. g. *ca.* animo) offundere.—|| In precious stones, &c., nubes.—vena.—|| Great multitude (magna) copia, multitudo.—|| *Nubes must not be used, unless the image of a c. is preserved: as in nubes locustarum, & nubes that darken the air like a c.: of birds, volucrum; of infantry and cavalry, equitum petitudo.*

CLOUD, *v.* nubibus obducere. The sky is *c.'d* over, cælum nubibus obducitur: nubilatur: nubilare capit. *Vic.*) *aby's* brow is *c.'d* over, oculi *c.* tristitie quoddam nubilum ducunt (Q. 11, 3, 75). A *c.'d* brow, frons contracta (wrinkled forehead): vultus tristis. Frons nubila (*sad, serious look: the latter Mart.* 2, 11).

CLOUDED, nubilus, obnubilus.

CLOUDINESS, Crel.—C. of brow, frons contracta, &c.

CLOUDLESS, nubibus vacuus.—serenus (calm, fine).

CLOUDY, nubilus, obnubilus. The sky is becoming *c.*, cælum nubibus obducitur: nubilatur: nubilare capit.—|| Of marble, &c., venosus.

CLOUT, pannus, dim. pannuiculus, lacinia (*prop.* the lappet of a dress; then any pendent piece of cloth or other substance).

CLOUT, *v.* (male) sarrire, resarcire.—pannum sarrire (to stitch on a patch). Clouted, pannis oblitus (covered with *c.'s*).

CLOVE, caryophyllum or garophyllum (*Plin.* 12, 7, 15. according to Vincent: according to Sprengel the trifoliate mullein).—|| caryophyllus aromaticus (*Linna.*).—|| C. of garlic, nucleus alli.

CLOVEN. See CLEAVE, end.

CLOVER, trifolium. A *c.-field*, 'ager trifolio consitus. *PROV.* To live in *c.*, in æternā rosā vivere (*Mart.*): in omnium rerum affluentibus copis vivere: circumfluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere.

CLOWN, rusticus (the peasant, as well with ref. to his occupation as to his manners, *opp.* urbanus).—agrestis (the peasant with regard to his dwelling and manners. [The rusticus violates merely the conventional, but the agrestis also the common laws of civility]. He is a mere *c.*, merum rus est (*Com.*).—homo agrestis, stipex, caudex (as abusive epithets).—|| On the stage (in farces), qui partes ridendas agit (*after Petron.* 80, 9).

CLOWNISH, rusticus. [*SYN.* in CLOWN.]—rusticanus (simpler than rusticus; resembling those who live in the country, or what bears the stamp or impression found in the country: 'countryfied').—inurbanus. Inhumanus (without refinement or polish).—incultus (without civilisation). C. conduct, comportment, &c., rusticitas (*silo. age*): *c. manners*, mores rustici: *c. voice* or pronunciation, vox rustica (unrefined, or void of polish), et agrestis (rough, vulgar): sonus vocis agrestis: *c. bashfulness* (unbecoming, or not in its place), rusticitas (the French, 'mauvaise honte'). [See RUSTIC.] In a *c. manner*, rustice, e. g. rustice loqui, facere, &c. (to speak, act in a *c. manner*).

CLOWNISHNESS, rusticitas, inurbanitas, inhumanitas. [*SYN.* in CLOWNISH.]—mores inculti or rustici.—verba rustica (of words), see also the *subst.* under CLOWNISH. To be guilty of *c.* in one's conduct or manners, ab humanitate abhorre.

CLOY, satiare (to cause *aby* to have enough of *athg.*, *prop.* and *fig.*) with *athg.*, *qñ* re.—saturare (to fill so that the person is incapable of taking any more, *prop.* and *fig.*) with *athg.*, *qñ* re.—exsaturare (to satisfy fully, vino ciboque. *L.*)—exsaturare (C. saturare strengthened). To *c.* oneself, se usque ad nauseam ingurgitare: vino ciboque exsatiari. I am cloyed with *athg.*, satietas *ce* rei me tenet.—me tædet or peritium est *ce* rei (am wearied of it even to loathing).—expiare (to fill, quench, *prop.* and *impr.*)—satietatem or fastidium afferre, satietatem creare; fastidium movere *c.*; tædium afferre; tædio obicere *qñ*; nauseam facere.

CLUB, 1. A *means* of defence, or weapon, clava. C.-bearer, qui clavam gerit (*poet.* claviger).—fustis (a long piece of wood for thrashing, fustibus tundere, but *esp.* as instrument for corporal punishment and inflicting death, as military punishment. *Plaut.* C. &c. [see Lex. fustuarium], centurionem fusti percute. *Pell.*: declinam quemque fusti necare or ferire, *Tac.*).—baculum nodosum (*ast. Val. Max.* 2, 78, who has lecus nodosus, i. e. a stroke with it;—baculum cum nodo (*ast. L.* 1, 18, who has the contrary to it, viz. *bac. sine nodo*).—|| Society, circulus (*q. t.* a social circle).—factio (a political *c.* or society, forming a party in the state, like that of the Jacobins in Paris, see Trajan, *Plin.* Ep. 10, 36).—globus consensionis (of conspurators).

—sodalitas, sodalium (*any society of friends or comrades, e.g. at Rome of certain priests to perform some secret worship attended by a feast, Greek θραπεία, see Traj. Plin. Ep. 10, 36 (43). 1, also makes use of in Latin*).—collegium (*a corporation, e.g. of mechanics, tradesmen, &c.*): a. literary c., *societas doctorum hominum: certus, convetus hominum or amicorum (*g. l. for any assembly*).—consensus (*for a given purpose*).—sessiuncula (*a meeting, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56, where he joins the words circuli et sessiunculae*).—acrosia (*c. of literary men, where one of the members reads althg along to the assembly*). See also SOCIETY.—Member of a c., sodalis (*exply for the purpose of feasting, playing, &c.*): vir factionis (*of polit. party*): socius (*for serious purposes*): homo ejusdem corporis (*L. 4, 9*): the members of our, his, &c. c., nostri or sui corporis homines (*see L. 6, 34*), or nostri, sui, only (*see L. 4, 57*), *homo de circulo.—|| Share of a reckoning (*exply incurred by feasting, &c.*), *sumptus comissionis (*not computationis*).—to pay for the whole c., *comissionis sumptus facere (*prop.*).—symbola, e.g. to pay one's c., *symbolam solvere. *pro hospitio solvere (*at an inn*).

CLUB, v. conferre ad or in qd.—pecuniam dare ad qd. pecuniam or stipem conferre. collationem facere. in commune, in publicum conferre.

CLUB-FOOT, talli pravi (*H. Sat. 1, 3, 48*).—tall exstantes (*Schol.*).

CLUB-FOOTED, scaurus (*H. and others*).—talli pravis or exstantibus (*H. Sat. 1, 3, 48. Schol.*).

CLUB-LAW. Vis.

CLUCK, singultire (*of a hen when leading her young ones, Col. 8, 11, 15*).—glocire (*of a hen when sitting, Col. 8, 5, 4*).

CLUCKING, singultus.

CLUCKING-HEN, gallina singultiens or glociens.

[SYN IN CLUCK.]

CLUE. See CLEW.

CLUMP, massa.—gleba (SYN. in CLOD).—massula, glebula (*of smaller size*).—|| A group (*e.g. of trees*), silvula (*Col. 8, 15*): arbores condensae. locua arboris condensus.

CLUMSILY, inepte. incommode. inscite. vaste. To be c. made, vasto esse corpore (*of men and beasts*).—inscite factum esse (*of things*).—incondite. inficte. Incompositae. illiberaliter. inurbane. rustice. To act c., corporis motu esse agrestem; rustice se præbere (*to behave c.*), also rustice facere: to dance c., minus comode saltare: not to behave c., non incommode se gerere.—crasse. insulse. ineleger. illepidie. Invenuta.

CLUMSINESS, species informis or vasta (unscientific).—Inhabilis moles vasti corporis (unwieldy bulk of body, Curt. 9, 2, 21).—rusticitas. inurbanitas (not illiberalitas). inhumanitas (*of manners*), also mores inuti or rustici (inelegantia only found in Gaj. Instit. 1, § 84, Goeckh).—crassitudo (*of size*).—duritas (*in speech, i. e. expression, of a verse, &c.*).—to have more c. than strength, carnis plus habere quam laceretorem (*Q. of style*).

CLUMSY, inhabilis (unmanageable, e.g. of bodies, opp. habilis).—vastus (*of living beings and things, e.g. corpore vasto, of clumsy structure, of animate beings*).—iners (sluggish, unready, of persons).—rusticus (opp. urbanus, in one's manners).—agrestis (*in one's manners or motions, motus corporis*).—Inhumanus (impolite, uncivilized).—Jm. agrestis et Inhumanus.—gravis (*heavy, e.g. of speech, lingua*).—durus (*not flowing, e.g. of expression, verbe, &c.*).—informis (ill-shaped).—rudis (*rough, unsmooth*).—Incompositus (*not properly arranged*).—Jm. rudis atque Incompositus (*e.g. of style, &c.*).—Inurbanus (unmanly). A c. fellow, homo agrestis. homo vultu motuque corporis vastus atque agrestis (*of external behaviour*).—homo inurbanus, rusticus (*ill-bred, unmanly*). To have a c. gait or carriage, corporis motu esse agrestem.—illiberalis (*incongruous with the manners of a well-bred man*). C. manners, mores rustici. rusticitas.—Impolitus (*not properly wrought or polished*).—tardus et pene Immobiles (*slow and almost immovable, e.g. of an animal*).—incultus, uncivilized, morally and physically).—Intonsus (*without all breeding*).—Jm. intonsus et incultus.—Ineruditus (*polished neither by breeding nor education*).—Imperitus (*without practical experience*).—Inconditus (*not properly composed or arranged, as poems, words, verses, &c.*).—crassus (*in opp. to whatever is refined, polished, delicate, &c.*).—Inelegans (*exply of style in speaking*).—lævus (*awkward*).—illepidus (*not manly*). Rather c., subrusticus. subgræstis.

CLUSTER, fasciculus (*c. of flowers*).—uva (*of*

grapes, also of bees, see CLUSTER, v.).—corymbus (*of ivy, and other like plants*).—racemi (*in pl. a c. of grapes, ivy, &c.; in the sing. racemus is the branch or stalk to which the berries are attached*).—acervus, cumulus (*heap*).—circulus (*c. of men*); corona (*ring of men about a speaker*); turba (*crowd, throng*); multitudo in unum conglobata.—examen (*of bees*). In c., *uvam modo. catervatim (*in crowds*).—acervatim (*in heaps, &c.*). The fruit of others grow in c., alia dependent racemis (*Plin.*).—|| Of islands. *Insulae complures: if the name of the islands is mentioned, insulae only; thus the c. of the Sir-phades, Strophades insulae.

CLUSTER, v. INTR. prps *uvam modo crescere (*to grow in c.*).—racemis dependere.—uvas or racemos ferre or facere.—|| Of bees, confluere (*P.*). To c. on the branches, uvam ramis demittere (*† V. Georg. 4, 568*): pedibus per mutua nexis (frondente) ramo pendere (*† En. 7, 67*): on a roof, delubri culmine longa uvâ considere (*V. 13, 68*). Bees clustering on houses or temples, uva dependens in domibus templive (*Plin. 11, 16*).—|| Assemble in crowds, see ASSEMBLE, INTR.—TR. See HEAP TOGETHER.

CLUSTERLY, *uvæ modo. *uvæ similis.

CLUTCH, || To grasp, manus adhibere c. rei. manus afferre c. rei.—raper. arripere qd (*violently*). Involare in qd (*impr. to fly upon atq for the purpose of taking immediate possession of it, e.g. in alienas possessiones*).—prehendere, (*to seize upon atq, to hold it*).—corripere qd (*to snatch at atq eagerly*).—|| To dumble the fist, pugnum facere; comprimere in pugnum manus; digitos comprimere pugnumque facere. See FIST.

CLUTCH, s. a taking, seizing, captura. captus.—|| Claws (pl.), ungulis. unguis.—VIO. to get into aby's c's, in manus ca venire: to tear atq from aby's c's, qd ex manibus or ex faucibus ca eripere.

CLUTTER, turba (*confusion, combined with bustle or noise*).—streptus (*loud noise*).—tumulus. tumultuatio (*a confused clamour; then in general the noise caused by a multitude or any single person: the former as state, the latter as act*).—Jm. strepitus et tumultus: to make a c., tumultuari. tumultum facere.—quid tumultuari, soror, atque insanis? quid tumultus or turbæ fuit (*e.g. on the market, apud forum*)?

CLUTTER, v. strepitum facere or edere. clamare. clamitare.

CLYSTER, clyster (*in later writers also clysterium, clysmus, or enema, which are however to be avoided: or pure Lat. lotio (Cels.)*). A c. of oil, infusio in oleo: to be relieved by a c., clystere purgari: to administer a c., qd clystere injicere or infundere: qd clystere infundere per intestinum; qd per clysterem immittere; ducere alvum clystere: to administer a c. of sea-water, with oil or nitre, aquam marinam in alvum infundere, adjecto vel oleo vel nitro (*Cels.*).

COACERVATE, v. TR. coacervare. construere. See HEAP, v.

COACERVATION, coacervatio. accumulatio. acervatio. See HEAP, s.

COACH, currus (*any wheel-carriage to travel in expeditiously*).—plentum (*four of wheels, high, hanging on springs [pensillis, Serv. V. En. 8, 666], with flat top, open on both sides, and painted green, used by matrons in religious processions, &c., see Serv. &c.*).—tensa or thensa (*with four wheels, and drawn by four horses, ornamented with ivory and silver, on which the statues of the gods were carried to the circus, and then placed on their pulvinaria*).—clisium (*a light two-wheeled travelling carriage, with a seat of basket-work; cabriolet*).—rheda (*a Gallic word; a larger four-wheeled c., with sufficient room for several persons and luggage*).—ephrædium (*a small one-horsed vehicle, with a sort of wooden arch over the horse, to hold up the shaft, see Cramer Schol. Joven. 8, 66*).—carriça (*a rheda for persons of rank, richly ornamented, and probably covered*).—petorium or petorittum (*an open four-wheeled Gallic vehicle*). A c. and pair, bigæ: quadrigæ (*four-horsed*); currus quadrigarum (*with the horses all four abreast, not, as in our times, two and two*). A c. or vehicle with its horses put to it, vehiculum junctum: to ride in a c., curru vehi; juncto vehiculo vehi; junctis jumentis vehi: to ride in a four-horsed c., quadrigis or curru quadrigarum vehi: to sit in a c., in vehiculo, curru (&c.) sedere: to drive a c., currum regere; to some place, currum quo flectere: to upset a c., currum evertere: to stop the c., currum sustinere: by the c., curru; curru vectus; in curru (or rheda, &c.) sedens (*sitting in the c.*): to keep a c. and horses, currum et equos habere: to have (or go in) one's own c.

or carriage. *suo vehiculo (or sua rheda, &c.) uti; in a hackney-c. *meritorio vehiculo or meritoria rheda uti: a stage-c. vehiculum publicum (i. e. a vehicle coming the nearest to our mail or posting vehicle, used in the times of the Emperors): rheda curialis (post-chaise, time of the Emp.). See also CARRIAGE, VEHICULA, WAGON. The body of a c., capus (Vir. 10, 9 (11) 2). *ploxemum was rejected by Q. 1, 5, 8, as a foreign word, used by Catull. only (98, 6): the carriage of a c., rotæ et axes (opp. capus): the seat of a c., sedile or sella vehiculi or curris (see Sen. Ep. 70, 20. Phaedr. 3, 6, 5): the head of a c., tegumentum curris: the pole of a c., temo. C.-box, sella prima (see Phaedr. 3, 6, 5).

COACH-HORSE, equus rhedarius, carrucarius (aft. Farr. R. R. 3, 17, 7, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 38), who has mulus rhed. and carr. since the ancients used mules, and not horses, except upon state occasions, such as religious processions, &c.—equus vecturarius (any draught horse in general, according to Schneider's conjecture, Farr. R. R. 3, 7, 15, in which passage neither vecturarius, nor vectorius, can be the right reading).

COACH-HOUSE, *receptaculum vehiculorum or currium.

COACH-MAKER, vehicularius, or carpentarius, or rhedarius, or plaustrarius artifex. SYN. in COACH and CARRIAGE.

COACHMAN, rhedarius (driver of a rheda, *C. Mil. 10, 29).—carrucarius mullo (driver of a carruca, drawn by mules. *Capitol. Maxim. Jun. 4; SYN. of rheda and carr. in COACH).—auriga (driver of the war-chariot, &c.; poet. moderator eorum).

COACTION. See COMPULSION.

COACTIVE. See COMPULSORY.

COADJUTOR, adjutor (e. g. as teacher).—socius (who partakes or assists in athg).—minister. administrator (who takes a subordinate part in assisting athg).—collega (in an office).—hypodidascalus (usher).—JN. minister et adjutor: socius et participes c. rei: servus et minister c. rei:—to be athg's c., c. socium esse in re (compare with TO ASSIST).—to appoint a c. to athg, ci dare qm ad rem adiutorem: qm socium sibi adiungere (for oneself).—TO employ a c., qm socium adhibere in re (in any business).—FEM. adjutrix. socia. ministra. See SYN. above.

COAGULATE, INTR. coire (to run together, and thus c.).—concretere (to c. by growing, as it were, together).—congelari. se congelare (by becoming cold; of any liquid).—coagulari (prop. to be made to c. by means of sunset, of milk, &c.; then generally of any liquid).—lac gelatum, concretum.—TR. coagulare (by sunset).—congelare (by cold; used also intrans. by Ovid, later congelat).

COAGULATION, coagulatio.

COAL, carbo (g. i.).—*carbo bituminosus (our mineral c.).—lign. c., pruna: carbo candens or vivus: dard c., carbo extinctus, emortuus: to swallow red-hot c's, vivum ignem devorare: the smoke of c., vapor carbonum: as black as c., tam ater quam carbo est:—picus (as pitch).—qui multo acrior est, quam Egyptus (of persons).—PROV. to carry c. to Newcastle, in silva ligna f-re (H. Sul. 1, 10, 34).

COAL-DUST, pulvis carbonis (i.).

COAL-HOUSE or HOLE, *cella carbonaria.

COAL-MINE or PIT, fodina (any pit):—(perhaps) *fodina carbonaria.

COAL-PAN, foculus (if containing burning coals, foculus ferrens).—*olla carbonaria (pul. if for the above purpose).

COAL-SCUTTLE or BASKET, *corbis carbonarius. COAL-SHOVEL, battillum.

COAL-TRADE, negotium carbonarium (Aurel. Vict. de Vir. Il. 72): to carry on a c.-trad., negotium carbonarium exercere: *carbones vendere or venditare.

COAL-VESSEL or BARGE, *navis carbonaria.

COAL-WAGON, plaustrum carbonarium.

COALESCE, coalescere, ci rei (prop. to unite by growing together (of things), or to grow into one; hence fig. to come together, or simply to unite: e. g. ut cum patribus coalescerent plebs animi, L.): in unum populi corpus coalescere (of a nation).—coire (to come or run together).—misceri (to mix with, of things) ci rei or cum qd re.—Sic convenire ci rei or cum qd re (to agree with, and so be capable of coalescing).—confundi in unum or in unum corpus confundi (to unite firmly, of things).

COALITION, coalitus, conlocatio, junctio, congregatio (see SYN. in COMING).—societas (the state of being united).—coitio (a uniting of several persons, mly on a bad sense, e. g. coitionem facere, C.).—coitus (a combining). See also COMBINATION.

COARSE, ¶ Not fine or tender, crassus (v. gr.)—denatus (thick, with parts closely pressed together).—c. flour, *farina crassa: c. bread, panis secundarius or secundus: c. food, victus asper: c. sand, sabulum (as ballast): a c. toga, toga crassa: c. thread, filum crassum.—¶ Rough, unpolished, inhumanus, inurbanus, agrestis, rusticus (SYN. in BOOM).—JN. ferus agrestissimus. A c. joke, focus libillialis.—Jocus invidiosus (that makes us enemies): c. manners, mores inculti, rusticitas (coarseness of behaviour): c. brute, merum rus. To use c. language agsi athg, asper or contumeliose (the latter in an insulting manner) invehi in qm; probris et maledictis vexare qm: c.-minded, horridus; horridus et durus: asperi animi (or by the words given above, inhumanus, &c., which relate more to the want of outward polish than to what is really wrong). ¶ Common, ordinary, vulgaris: or by subst. vulgus with gen., 'c. practitioners' (Arbuti), *vulgus medicorum (aft. C. vulgus patronorum, &c.).—¶ Not made neatly or skilfully, non artificiosus, inconditus, infabre factus, incitus.—a c. overladen style, opimum quoddam et tamquam adipatæ dictionis genus (C. Or. 8).—pingue quiddam sonare.

COARSELY, crasse. ¶ Rudely, in an unpolished manner, inurbane, rustice, vasse (e. g. loqui), inficete, illiberaliter, incomposite. ¶ In an unfinished, unfinished manner, incute, incommode.

COARSENESS, ¶ Opp. fineness, crassitudo.—¶ Roughness of manners, &c., inhumanitas, inurbanitas, rusticitas. C. of speech, verba rustica (rough, coarse words), maledicta, probra, probra et maledicta (abuse, &c.). contumelie (insulting language). C. of mind, ingenium incultum (want of cultivation): asperitas animi (savage c.): feritas animi. A savage or brutal c. of mind, feritas animi et agrestis immitas. C. of manners, mores agrestes, or feri.

COAST, litus (as the line of c.)—ora (as a more extended space, bordering on the sea). To lie at anchor off a c., in salo navem tenere in ancoris. COAST acta (=litus) should not be used except with ref. to Greek history, &c. (according to Diod. 'coast as presenting agreeable views, a pleasant residence,' &c.).—Towns on the c., urbes maritimæ.

COAST, v. To c. by a place, oram or locum qm prætervehi (passing by and leaving it); oram legere (creeping along by it). See 'sail by,' under SAIL.

COASTER, qui oram legit, &c.—¶ Coasting vessel, navis oraria (Plin.).

COASTING. C. vessel, navis or navicula oraria: the master of a c. vessel, magister navis orariæ (Plin. Ep. 10, 17, or 26). The c. trade, *commercium maritimum.

COAT, s. As the ancients did not wear c's, there is no exact term: see GARMENT.—'Great-c,' the nearest words are andrōmis and gausapum (or gausapa or gausape. See GARMENT).—To turn c., deficere, desciscere a quo. To be a turn-c., deficisse or descivisse a partibus (optimum, &c. as the case maybe).—¶ A waistcoat, ppis colobium (a short vest without arms, the form of the tunic at its first introduction. Serv. ad P. Æn. 9, 616). C. of mail, lorica serie (Np.).—lorica conserta hamis (P.).—PROV. To cut one's c. according to one's cloth, suo se modulo ac pede metiri.—¶ Covering of the flesh, pellis (bristly: with pili).—vellus (fleece; with villi).—the c. of a horse, pellis. His c. is harsh and dry, aret pellis (P.). a karah, dry c., pellis dura ac frigida (Lr.): to cast its c. (of the serpent), vernationem or senectam exuere. The horse changes his c., equus villus mutat.—¶ C. of certain vegetables (e. g. the onion), cutis (thin covering of soft vegetables, e. g. of berries; of the kernel of a nut).—membrana, tunica (membr. of chestnuts, walnuts, &c. tunic. of mushrooms, wheat, bark, &c.).—corium (thick outward skin, e. g. of grapes).—callus, callum (of apples, &c.).—folliculus (husk of corn; pod).—¶ L a y e r, of plaster, &c., stratura (what is spread upon athg: e. g. of manure, of gravel, &c. Suet. Pallad.).—circumlitio (the laying on of colours, varnish, wax, &c. Sen. and Plin.).—cōrium (thick coating: e. g. of mortar, earth, &c. Vitruv.).—trullisatio is plastering, or laying on mortar with a trowel. Vitruv. To lay a c. of paint upon athg, ci rei inducere: to give a wall a c. of plaster, tectorium in parietem inducere: he has given athg four c's of paint, ci rei quater induxit colorem (Plin.): to cover athg with a c. of plaster of Paris, gypso qd illinere (Plin.).—¶ C. of arms, insigne generis (C. Sull. 31, 88).

COAT, v. inducere qd ci rei or super qd; inducere qd qd re (e. g. ceram parieti or parietem cerā: the roof with gold, aurum tecto: the bricks with leather, coria super lateres)—illinere qd ci rei or qd qd re (e. g. aurum marmor: qd gypso).—circumliere qd qd re (to

emere over with alth; e. g. *alvos fimo bubulo* (Plin.).—trullissare (i. t. for laying on mortar with a trowel. Vitr.).—contegere or integere qd qd re (e. g. luto, Cæs.): to c. a wall with mud, parieti lutum inducere (Vitr.).

COAX, mulcere. permulcere qm.—palpare, or ci or qm palpari (prop. to stroke and pat; e. g. a horse).—blandiri ci (to flatter with soft words). To c. a horse, equum palpari (Ulp. Dig.): I will c. him, and try if I can by any means, &c. palpabo, equoniam modo possim, &c. (C.). to c. aby by presents, qm munere palpare (Juv.); to c. aby ciuism, ci male palpari (H.). To c. aby out of alth, suis blanditiis qd a quo exprimere (C.).

COAXING, palpatio (Plaut.).—voce blandit. blanditiz (soft words). assentationes (see FLATTERY).—Jm. blanditiz et assentationes.

COBALT, *cobaltum (L. L.).

COBBLE, sarcire. resarcire (to mend what was torn) (= to be a cobbler), sutrinum facere.—|| To bungie, qd imperite, infabre, inscienter facere or conficere.

COBLER, autor veterinariorum (*Suet. Vit. 2).—autor ceruo (Mart.). See SHOEMAKER. To be c., sutrinum facere. A c.'s boy, *autor operis prævius. A c.'s stall, taberna sutrina. C.'s waz, *pix sutoria.—|| Bungler, [vid] homo in arte sua non satis versatus.—|| As term of contempt for any base mechanic, cerdo (Juv.).

COBWEB, texta aranea, pl.; also aranea, pl. alone (Plin. Phaedr. 2, 8, 23).—textura or tela aranea:—to brush away all the c's, omnem aranearum operam perdere; omnes aranearum telas disjicere: covered with c's, araneosus: like a c., similis textis araneis; also araneosus.

COCHINEAL, coccum (*coccus cacti. Linn.).

COCHLEATED, cochleatus (Pompon. ap. Non.).

COCK, || *Male bird*, mas (opp. to femina).—|| *The male of the hen*, gallinæ maritus; gallus gallinaeus, also gallus or gallinaeus alone. A game-c., gallinaeus pyctes. A young c., pullus gallinaeus.—Turkey-c., gallus Indicus; meleagris gallopavo (Linn.).—C.'s comb, galli crista; wattles, palea galli.—The crowing of a c., galli cantus: c.-crowing, gallicinium (late): about c.-crowing, sub galli cantum.—C.-fight, pugna or certamen galorum: to set c.'s a-fighting, gallos inter se committere.—C.-spur, calcar galli. Weather-c., *vexillum flantis venti index (aft. Vitr. 1, 6, 4); or gallus æneus flantis venti index.—|| *Leader*, head, dux, caput, princeps; signifer.—|| *Of an arrow*, crena.—|| *Of a gun*, retinaculum (pyritæ).—|| *Of a pipe*, cask, &c., os: epistomium.—|| *Of hay* meta cæni.—|| *Gnomon of a dial*, gnomon (γνώμων).—|| *Needle of a balance*, examen.

COCK, v. attollere, erigere: *the hat*, causam erigere: *the nose*, naribus contemptum or fastidium ostendere; at *aby*, qm suspendere naso: *the ears*, aures erigere, arigere. (autem substringere, H. is only poet.).—To c. a gun, *retinaculum erigere or ad ictum parare.—To c. hay, fœnum in metas extruere.—INTA.—|| *to strut*, magnifice incidere, qd sibi esse videri.

COCKADE, insigne petasi (publicum); *insigne militare, quod est in petaso (of a soldier).

COCKATOO, *pellicanus cristatus (Linn.).

COCKATRICE, basiliscus.

COCK-BOAT, scapha, cymba. Inter. (Svæ. in Boat).

COCK-CHAFER, *scarabeus melolontha (Linn.).

COCK-LOFT, cœnaculum superius.—To live in a c., sub tegulis habitare (Suet. Gramm.).—In superiore habitare cœnaculo (Plaut. in upper story, wch. with the ancients, was under the roof).—tribus habitare scallis (up three pair of stairs. Mart. of a poor poet).

COCK-SURE (of a person), fidens, confidens; (a thing), certus.—To be c. (of a person) rem factam statim putare.—The thing is c., res in vado est (is safe).—I am c. of him, eum feci meum.

COCKER, alieut indulgere; indulgentiâ corrumpere qm: indulgentiâ tractare qm; qm molliore, emollire, effeminare. oneself, melius se habere; nummum sibi parere, or effeminari, molliori; emolliori.

COCKERING, nimia indulgentia.

COCKLE, || *Fish*, pecten: dim. pectunculus.—|| *Weed*, rhomas, adin (Linn.).

COCKLE, v. rugare. (pallium) rugat, Plaut. Cæs. 2, 3, 39).—Presund makes ruga merely less than sinus: *Georg's mukes ruga elevated*, and sinus sunk.

COCKNEY, oppidanus, homo delicatus qui in urbe habitat

COCK SWAIN, gubernator. rector navis.

COCOA, *faba Cacao (the nut).—*potio e Cacaoe octa (cocoa, as beverage).

COD or COD-FISH, *gadus morhua (Linn.). Some think the assellus of the Romans was a codfish; others that it was a haddock, or whiting.

COD, || *A nusk*, pod, siliqua.—valvulus (of leguminous plants). See P.O.N.

(ODE), leges (scriptæ).—also prps codex, corpus Juris (e. g. the Roman, Juris Romani).

CODICIL, codicillus, codicilli (as supplement to a will, or an informal testamentary document, in Plin. Ep. and Tac.). codicilli testamento confirmati (Ulp. p. 132, Ed. Bonn.). The c. is invalid, is so much waste paper, codicilli pro non scriptis habendi (Plin. Ep. 2, 16, 1).

CODIE, || lento igne coquere (boil over a slow fire).

CODDLE, || lento vapore decoquere. leniter decoquere. lenta priuâ decoquere (all Plin.—of slowly boiling alth down).—|| *in oia clausa coquere* (slow down).—|| *Make effeminate by over indulgence*, qm deliciis solvere (Q.): molli educatione nervos omnes mentis et corporis transire (Q.).

COEQUAL, æqualis (equal according to inherent quality, also with ref. to age, size, valour, dignity, not to be confounded with æqualis, e. g. æqualis in qm. s. 7. Ann. 6, 31, in). See EQUAL.

COERCE, coercere. continere. cohibere. frenare. refrenare (to hold in check, all with acc.).—Inhibere (to stop).—comprimere (to suppress).—reprimere. supprimere (to repress).—obviam ire ci rei (to take coercive measures).—juventutem refrenare or coercere: cupiditates coercere or continere or comprimere: cupiditibus imperare.—to c. by severe laws. vincire qd a sevis legibus.—circumscribere (to restrict aby, e. g. in his liberty, manner of life, &c.).—in angustum deducere (reduce to a narrow compass, e. g. perturbations, C.).—moderari. temperare. modum facere ci rei (to put a limit or bounds to alth). Jm. cohibere et continere. reprimere et coercere.—qm vi cogere (to force to alth, ad qd, with infia. or ut and subj.). See also to COMPEL.

COERCION, coercitio, vis (force). necessitas (e. imposed by necessity): to do alth qm c., vi coactus qd facio: to use c. with aby, qm vi cogere, qm vim vim adigere: to use c., vim adhibere. without any c., non vi coactus.—the right of c. over aby, coercitio in qm (s. Suet. Oct. 45).—moderatio. temperatio (of things).

COERCIVE, C. means or measures, vis (g. i.); also coercitio (L. 4, 53, damnum aliamque coercitionem inhibere).—to have recourse to (or use) c. means aged aby, vi grassari in qm (Liv. 3, 44): not in consequence of any c. measures, non vi coactus (incoactus, sile. age). by c. means, per vim; also vi, as above.

COESSENTIAL, consubstantialia (Ecclesi. Tertull. Aug.).—æqualis. par et æqualis. ex nulla parte dissimilis (Aug.).—The Son is c. with the Father, *eodem Patris et Filii est natura.

COETANEOUS, quod uno or uno et eodem tempore est or fit.—eodem tempore (at or about the same time; when two or several simultaneous events are related in contra-distinction; e. g. to be c. with alth, eodem tempore, quo aliud, esse or fieri).—simul (at the same period or time, e. g. simul Protagenes floruit).—c. with aby, æqualis ci or cs (i. e. who lives at the same time).—æqualem esse ci with ref. to age almost c., ætate proximum esse ci. See 'at the same TIME.'

COEXISTENT, qd uno (or uno et eodem) tempore est or fit.

COFFEE, || *The berries*, *fabæ coffeæ (pl.).—|| *The drink*, *coffea: *potus coffeæ: to make c., *potum coffeæ coquere or parare: to invite aby to take c., *invito qm, ut domi meæ coffeâm bibat.

COFFEE CUPS, &c. *vass quæ ad coffeâm bibendam pertinent (aft. Col. 12, 3, 5).

COFFEE-HOUSE, thermopolium (any place where warm beverage is sold, or may be had).—one who keeps a c.-house, prps thermopola.

COFFEE-MILL, prps fistula serrata (see also HAND-MILL).

COFFEE-POT, prps *hirnea (but nescer cantharus) coffeæ. *hirnula coffeæ (of smaller size).

COFFEE-TRAY, *tabula, quæ circumferuntur coffeæ.

COFFEE-TREE, *coffea (Linn.). *coffea Arabica (Linn.).

COFFER, riscus (πίκος, of osier covered with skin. Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 16, Ruhnk.).—cista (kern, chest or box of any kind, also for travelling: see Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54, who has cistam cs effringere, break open)—arca (for locking up money, &c.).—cassa (for keeping fm injury, loss, &c.). See Box.—a small c., arcula. capsula.—|| COFFERS, melon. for treasure (e. g. the king's c.'s), ærarium (privatum, Np. Att. 8, 31: the emperor's, fiscus (opp. ærarium publicum, i. e. the public treasury).—

gas (ἀγα. *propr.* of the Persian kings, then the c.'s of any foreign prince. *C. Off.* 2, 22, 76: Macedonum gaze. *Comp. Ch. l.* 3, 13, 5: pecunia regia, quam gazam Persae vocant; and *Mel.* 1, 11: gaze, sic Persae merarium vocant. See also TREASURE).

COFFIN, arca (g. i. whether of wood, stone, &c.).—sarcofagus (σαρκοφάγος, *propr.* c. made of the Asian stone, wh. came from Assos in Troas, wh. consumed all the body but the teeth in 40 days. *Dict. Antiqq.* then c. of any other material).—loculus (for an embalmed corpse, or any part of it, s. *Plin.* 7, 2, 2, § 20, and 7, 16, 16).—capulus (*Parr.* ap. *Non.*—lire ad capulum, *Luer.*).—A silver c., loc. argenteus (*Jusl.* 33, 1, 6).—to put in a c., arca or loculo condere (e. g. in a temple, in templo).

COFFIN, v. See TO BURY.

COFFIN-BEAKER, lecticiarius. vespillo. sandapilarius. [SYN. IN BEAKER.]

COG. § Flatter. Vid.—to c. the dice, *Crcel. prps.* tesseris prave factis ludere or vincere: qui in alea dolo eludere (qm in alea eludere, *Plaut.*): or minus lepidè jacere boum (*Plaut.* of a very clever throw).

COG. of a wheel, dens (g. i. for any protecting point in the shape of a tooth, e. g. that of an anchor, a comb, a saw, the collar of a plough).

COGENCY, vis (force), vis ad faciendam fidem.—pondus (weight).—momentum (tendency to turn the scale in one's favour, *pow'g*). To have great c., magno ad persuadendum momento esse (*De Invent.* 26, 77); firmum esse ad probandum: the conflicting reasons are of equal c., contrariarum rationum paria sunt momenta: the c. of some arguments consists in their number, quaedam argumenta turbā valent (Q.): there is little c. in such arguments, hujusmodi argumenta nullius sunt momenti, or parum firma sunt ad fidem faciendam ad persuadendum: these arguments appear to you to be of some c., hæc argumenta 'aliquid apud vestros animos momenti habere videntur' (C.). The more and stronger reasons will have the most c., plures causæ et majores pondera plus habebunt (C.): to produce an argument of great c., firmissimum aliquid afferre. This argument for the existence of the gods appears to me to have the greatest c., firmissimum hoc affertur videtur, cur deos esse credamus: it seems to me that there is not much c. in the reason you allege, rationem eam, quæ a te affertur, non satis firmam puto (C.): an argument of irrefragable c., argumentum necessarium (Q.); necessary demonstrans (C.).

COGENT, gravis.—firmus or firmus ad probandum: it appears to me that this is a most c. argument, &c., firmissimum hoc affertur videtur: it does not appear to me that the reason given by you is a very c. one, rationem eam, quæ a te affertur, non satis firmam puto (C.): a very c. argument, argumentum firmissimum, potentissimum (Q.): not c., infirmum (Q.).

COGENTLY, graviter.—*Mcl.* by *Crcel.*, to argue c., firmissimè ad probandum argumenta uti; firmissimum qd afferre: not to argue c., rationes non satis firmæ afferre.

COGITATE. See MEDITATE, THINK.

COGITATION, cogitatio.—*intuitus cogitandi (as effort).—[*Meditation, reflection.* See REFLECTION.]

COGITATIVE, cogitans. intelligens.—cogitativus participle (possessing the faculty of c.).

COGNATE, of kin. cognatus, consanguineus, propinquus, affinis. See RELATED.

COGNATION, cognatio. propinquitas. agnatio, affinitas. See RELATIONSHIP.

COGNITION, cognitio, scientia, with or without rerum; also cognitiones (but never scientiæ) rerum.—*Jus.* cognitio et scientia: c. of althg, scientia or cognitio or prudentia c. rei.—notitia c. rei.—Intelligentia c. rei.—*Jus.* cognitio et intelligentia. notio c. rei (the notion one has of althg, e. g. notitia or noio Dei).—prudentia c. rei (the clear insight into a thing).—expleta rerum comprehensio (certain c.).—memoria præteritorum (c. of past events or things): to have a c. of althg, notitiam c. rei habere or tenere; c. rei scientiam or prudentiam habere; intelligere qd.

COGNITIVE, intelligens. The c. faculty, intelligentia, intellectus.

COGNIZANCE (as g. t.) s. KNOWLEDGE.—[*Judicial notice or decision, jurisdiction;* jurisdictionis potestas.—to fall under the c. of aby, sub c. jure et jurisdictionem subjunctum esse (*C. Agr.* 2, 36, i.).—it falls under my c., jurisdiction mea est (*Sen. Clem.* 1, 1): also hoc meum est; hujus rei potestas penes me est: to commission aby to take c. of althg, ei cognitionem deferre: to take c. of althg, cognitionem

constituere.—questionem habere ea rei or de qd re. questionem præsepe (preside at it). [COF] questo was often accompanied with torture.)—cognoscere de qd re: after having taken c. of the matter, re diligenter cognita: this does not fall under my c., hoc non est mei muneri or mei arbitrii: pertinere ad qm, e. g. ad alium judicem (to fall under the c. of another judge).—to come or arrive at the c. of althg, venire in cognitionem; cognosci: without c., causâ incognita (see *Heineccii Antiq. Rom. Syn.* 4, 18, 15): a commissio appointed to take c. of a matter, *viri (according to the number, duumviri, triumviri, &c.) ad rem judicio suo extendendam missi.—[*Badge, signum (g. t.).*—insigne (a characteristic mark). See BADGE.]

COGNOMINAL, eodem nomine (g. t. but reply of the same sur- or family-name. *C. Verr.* 4, 46, 103).—eodem cognomine or (poet. and Post-Aug.) cognominis adj. (of the same family name or title).—cognominatus (synonymous, e. g. cognominata verba. C.).

COGNOSCIBLE, quod cognosci potest; quod cognitionem sibi habet; quod in humanam intelligentiam cadit.

COHABIT, [I dwell together, in eadem domo habitare (to live in one house).—contuberniales esse (*propr.* in one tent, then later, in one room).—cum qo habitare, apud qm or in domo c. habitare.—I dwell together as husband and wife, cum qd concubare, concubere, cubitare (the last repeatedly).]

COHABITATION, [Act of living together, contubernium (*propr.* in one tent, and *prps.* also in one room).—[*As man and wife, concubitus (out of wedlock).*]

COHEIR or COHEIRESS, coheres.—collega (from the contest, *Hermog.* and *Paul.* Dig. 27, 1, 41, and 42, 46).—to make aby the c.-heir or c.-heires of . . . qm coheredem cum qo scribere; qm coheredem ei instituire.

COHERE, coherere or cohærescere inter se.—connexos et aptos esse inter se.—to c. well, præclare inter se cohære: cohære cum qd re or ei rei (with althg): by althg, continet qd re: rem continet qd.—[*To agree, facere cum qo. consentire. conspirare. congruere. with aby, cum qo convenire, concordare.* [SYN. IN AGREE. Vid.]

COHERENCE, cohærentia (as state, e. g. mundi).—

COHERENCY, cohærentia (connexion as state, e. g. of a discourse, orationis, sermonis; of matters and words rerum et verborum; comp. *Erasm.* lex. techn. Rom. p. 90)—perpetuitas (uninterrupted continuation, e. g. orationis),—the systematic c., continuatio seriesque rerum, ut alia ex aliâ nexa et omnes inter se apte colligatæ videantur (*C. N. D.* 1, 4, extr.).—there is c. in matters, cohære sibi or inter se.—in c., see COHERENT.—to relate althg in (or with) proper c., cuncta, ut acta sunt, ei exponere; ei omnem rem ordine narrare.

COHERENT, cohærens.—contextus (connected, opp. diffusus, solutus, e. g. oratio).—continens (hanging together or being connected in one uninterrupted line, denoting the inner or substantial connexion of a discourse).—perpetuus (in one continuation, opp. to what is given in fragments, e. g. oratio, historia).—not c., incoherent, interruptus, dislatus (scattered).

COHERENTLY (sibi) constanter (consistently), or *Crcel.* to speak c., *inter se cohærentia loqui: not to speak c., see INCOHERENTLY.

COHESION, cohærentia, conjunctio, colligatio (as act and state): copulatio; conglutinatio (as act): agamentatio. See SYN. IN TO JOIN.

COHESIVE. See COHERENT. Also glutinosus, resinaceus, tenax (that has the power of sticking or cohering).

COHORT, cohors. The prætorian c., cohors prætoriorum.

COIF. See BONNET. CAP.

COIL, glomerare (in the shape of a ball), e. g. lanam glomerare.

COIL, glomus, glomus lini.

COIN, a) a single piece, numus, b) several pieces, and in opp. to greater c., numuli. c) in general, coined pieces of silver, &c., numi.—[COF] moneta is unciæ, so too the Greek numisma (νῠσµα) is not found in the prose of the gold age.—copper c., æs signatum: silver c., argentum signatum; also argen-um only (s. MONEY): good c., numi boni: counterfeit or bad c., numi adulterini: to issue bad c. (i. e. to be a coiner of bad money), pecunias vitare (*Ulp.* Dig. 48, 13, 6, § 1): numos adulterinos percutere (*Ulp. Suet. Ner.* 25): Illyrian c., pecunia Illyriorum signo

signata: heavy *c.*, res grave great and small *c.*, numi omnis note: to pay in the same *c.*, par pari respondere (as well proper, *e. g.* C. Att. 16, 7, 6, as *fig.* or *proverb.* in a bad sense in *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 34); par pari referre (not pro pari, see *Bentl. Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 55), or parem gratiam referre *cl.* (ib. 4, 4, 51; both = 'returning like for like,' in good and bad sense); paria paribus respondere (C. ad Att. 6, 1, 22, with regard to words: *i. e.* to reply to the letter of *Atticus* in the same style): a collection of *c.'s*, *numotheca: one that understands *c.'s*, (antiquary). *rei numariae peritus: the science or knowledge of *c.'s* (numismatics), *numorum doctrina: to lecture on *c.'s*, *de numis praecipere: assay of a *c.*, spectatio pecuniae (C. Verr. 3, 17, etc.): species of *c.*, genus numorum (ib. 78, 181); also numus only, if in the sense of *c.*, money in general: the same *c.* (*i. e.* pieces of the same value; *e. g.* in paying back money), corp numorum eadem (Papiusian. Dig. 16, 3, 24): to pay in Roman *c.*, ad denarium solvere (C. Q. 4, extr.).

COIN, v. PROPRI. culere. ferire. percutere: signare (to put on the stamp or impression). See **MINT**, *v.* To *c.* asses wech are to be of only the sixth part of their former value, asses sextantario pondere ferire: one who *c.'s* base money, paracharactes (παράχαρκες, Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 9); falsæ monetae reus (ibid. as accused), monetam adulteriam exercere (Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 6, § 1): to *c.* base money, also (at. Suet. Ner. 25) numos adulteros percutere. See also **COINER**.—formâ (publicâ) percutere. formâ signare: money coined in the same mould, numi unâ formâ percussî (aff. Sen. Ep. 34, catr.): *s. i. e.* that has not been coined, argentum non signatum formâ, sed rudi pondere (uncoined).—Inventi, fingere, confingere.—commisisci: to *c.* aly against aby, affingere ci qd: to *c.* new words, verba novare.

COINAGE or **COINING**, res numaria (whatever relates to it): to regulate the *c.*, rem numariam constituere: the standard of *c.*, ratio aëria: regulation concerning the *c.*, lex numaria: right of *c.*, *jus numos cudendi or ferendi or percutiendi.—Money, Vid. **COIN**.—Invention, fiction, fictio (Q): confictio (C.).—Act of coining money, cusio monetalis (Cod. Theod. 11, 16, 18).—The coined money of a realm (collectively), *numi formâ (publicâ) percussî; or numi only, moneta (Op. Plin.).—Money coined at the same time (or of the same *c.*), numi unâ formâ percussî (aff. Suet. Ep. 34, catr.). To be of the same *c.*, unâ formâ percussus (as, a) esse (Sen. Ep. 34, end, of actions cusi in the same mould.) **FIG.**—Pure invention, fictio (Q. 9, 2, 29, § 1)—confictio (C. Rosc. Am. 13, init.). The *c.* of words, fictio nominum, vocum.—Thing coined, res ficta or commenticia; res ficta et commenticia: commentum. **FIG.** Avoid the late word figmentum.

COINCIDE, Meet together in space, convenire in unum locum.—(Inter se) congruere (agree).—Jn. convenire in unum locum atque inter se congruere (as C. Rosc. 22, 62, quum multae causae convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur).—Agree together, concinere (cum quo qâ re). consentire (prop. and reply of agreement in opinion; but also by a sort of personification, of things: dat. or with cum; also inter se)—congruere (opp. repugnare: with aby, ci or cum quo: also ci lei or cum qâ re; inter se, and absol.: used also of coincidence in point of time).—To *c.* in opinion with aby' is also idem sentire cum quo (not adjectice *cl.* Görz); and incidere in qm (*e. g.* in Diodorum, C.). Not to *c.* in opinion, discrepare, dissentire, dissidere. His opinion does not *c.* with the opinions, &c., sententia non constat cum—sententiis. [See **AGREE**.] To *c.* with any other erent in point of time, eodem tempore quo aliud esse or fieri.—in idem tempus incidere. Events wech *c.* in point of time, quæ uno, or uno et eodem tempore sunt or fiunt.

COINCIDENCE, concursio (act of running together, *e. g.* crebra conc. vocallium; of accidental events, fortulorum)—concursus (as state, *e. g.* calamitatum).—conventus (in this meaning only in Sen. N. Qu. 7, 12, 13, conv. duarum stellarum).—Agreement, convenientia (cum qâ re)—consensus.—consensio. Coincidence.—By a lucky *c.*, &c. by Crcl. with peropportune cadit; perommode accidit.

COINCIDENT, continens (ci rei: touching it, so that there is no break between).—In point of time, in idem tempus incidens; or Crcl. with quod uno, or uno et eodem, tempore est or fit.—Agreeing, consentiens, congruens, concors.—consensus *ci rei*; conjunctus cum qâ re (in agreement with its nature).

COINER, monetæ opifex. monetarius (Post-Aug.).—cuor (Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1).—Counterfeiter, paracharactes (παράχαρκες, Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 9)—falsæ

monetæ reus (as accused of the crime, ibid.). To be a *c.* of base money, monetam adulteriam exercere (Ulp.); numos adulteros percutere (aff. Suet. Ner. 25).

COISTREL. See **COWARD**.

COIT, discuss.

COITION, coitus.—Inyus.—Act of (two bodies, &c.) coming together, concursio, concursus (avoid convenient). See **COINCIDENCE**.

COLANDER, colum (*g. l.* for sieve, &c.). To pass aly through a *c.*, percolare; per colum transmittere.

COLD, s. frigus (as causing frost, &c.); also *fig.* as the coldness of indifference, want of sensibility, &c.).

—algor (as felt; the absol. algus is the *c.* itself):—gelu (only in abl.; the *c.* wech causat ice, &c.).—Extreme *c.* may be transl. by vis frigoris; vis hiemalis; frigora, n. pl. (with accessory notion of duration). To be able to endure *c.*, algoris patientem esse: to be unable to endure either extreme heat or extreme *c.*, neque frigora neque aestus tolerare posse: to be stiff or benumbed with *c.*, gelu torpère. **FIG.** frigidus (Varr. op. Non.): 'the state of a man attacked by *c.*' Lüdt.—An illness, graveio (κορυφα, hæc nares claudat, vocem obtundit, tussim siccam movet, &c. Cels.).—destillatio narium, or destillatio omni (quum 'tenus per hæc [nares] pituita profluit, caput leviter dolet, gravitas ejus sentitur, frequentia sternumenta sunt' Cels.): to cure or get rid of a *c.*, gravidinem removere (C.): to doctor or treat a *c.*, gravidinî subvenire (C.): a troublesome *c.*, graveio molesta: I have a *c.*, nares graviter vexantur: to give aby *c.*, gravidinem concitare or afferre: apt to take *c.*, or (of things) apt to give *c.*, gravidinosus.

COLD, adj. frigidus (of moderate degree of coldness, opp. calidus; also *fig.* as without fire, inanimate, &c.).

—algens, algidus (of what is unpleasantly *c.*, in itself, of *n. c.* nature; algens also of what does not keep a man warm, *e. g.* toga algens).—gelidus (icy *c.*, also *fig.* in the poets).—egidulus (with the chill taken off; in later writers = 'very cold').—lan, uidus, lentus (*fig.* without fire or animation; less than frigidus: *e. g.* orator nimis lentus in dicendo et pæne frigidus. C.).—Very *c.*, perfrigidus: *e. g.* water, aqua frigida: a *c.* draught, potus algens. frigida (sc. potio), 'a refreshing draught'. C. cup (of bread, wine, and beer). Inrita (panis) e vino or e cerevisia (cf. Plin. 9, 8, 9, Cels. 3, 19). A *c.* wind, ventus frigidus: a *c.* or very *c.* weather, tempestas frigida, perfrigida: the weather is becoming *c.*, frigus ingruit (but not frigescit tempestas): it is growing colder. 'frigus ingravescit: a *c.* winter, hiems frigida: a *c.* shudder shake my limbs, gelidus horror mihi quatit membra (V.): to bathe in *c.* water, frigida (sc. aqua) lavari: to drink *c.* water, frigidum (sc. aquam) bibere: a man of a *c.* nature, or character, homo frigidus: to do aly in *c.* blood, consui o ei cogitatum facere qd: *e. g.* praise, *laus frigida: to give aby *c.* praise, qm frugide laudare: to become or grow *c.*, frigescere, refrigerare, refrigerare (prop. and *fig.* of both men and things): to make *c.*, refrigerare (also *fig.*). To be cold, frigere (to be *c.*, opp. calere).—algere (to feel *c.*, opp. mæuare).

COLDISH, frigidulus (V. Catul. prop. and *fig.*).—frigidusculus (Gell. only *prop.*)—subfrigidus (late).

COLDLY, frigide (*fig.* in Hor. also gelide).—lente (sluggishly).

COLDNESS. **PROPR.** frigus, algor, gelu (**SYM.** in **COLD**, &c.).—**IMPROPR.** frigus, *c.* of mind, frigua, animus frigidus.—pectus lentum (†), lentitudo (plegmatic indifference of one who sees another wronged, without trying to prevent it).

COLE, COLEWORT, brassica. See **CABBAGE**.

COLIC, tormina, pl.—colicus dclor. colon.—dolores alvi. To have the *c.*, ec intestinus laborare; torminibus laborare or affectum esse. Medicine for the *c.*, colice, colicum medicamentum. One who has the *c.*, colicus (the elder Plin., not colica for the disease): one who is subject to the *c.*, torminosus.

COLLAPSE, concidere. currere.—collabi.—labi (*fig.* to waste away; *e. g.* of the cheeks, Sen. Hippol. 364). Collapsed cheeks, fluentes buccæ; genæ labentes (of a dying person, &c.).

COLLAR, collare (*g. l.*, hence *grps* may be used for a shirt collar).—mellum or mellum (a dog-c. armed with sharp points. Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 15).—armilla (ion ring for a dog's neck; hence canis armillatus, Prop. 4, 3, 24).—monile (neck ornament, mly with gold and precious stones, for women and children).—torques, catæ (a golden chain for the neck, the former a twisted chain, the latter composed of rings; both given as rewards to brave soldiers).—phalæx (crescents of silver or gold, properly as ornaments of horses, but also of slaves).—columbar (a sort of wooden *c.*, put round the neck of slaves as a punishment).—nummæ (a wooden machine,

in which the head and feet of slaves or children were joined as a punishment).—*helcium* (f. *hæcu*, to draw, *mus* horse collar. *Appul.*). To slip the c., **se expedire ex armilla*, &c.: (Pto.). *se expedire ex laqueo*. [*A. c. of brass*, *præ* **cyllindrus carnis verrina*, or *caro verrina* in *cyllindri speciem* convoluta.]

COLLAR, v. by g. 1. *prehendere*, or (summa) veste qm *prehendere* (aft. pallio qm *prehendere*).—or **collo qm prehendere* (by the neck: aft. auriculâ qm *prehendere*).—|| To c. meat, **carnem* (verrinam, &c.) in *cyllindri speciem* convolvere.

COLLAR-BONE, jugulum, os collis.

COLLATE, || *Compara*, conferre *comparare*, &c.; together, inter se (both used by Ruhnken of collating MSS.). See *COMPARARE*.—|| C. *oby* to a benefit, **bene-ficium* (ecclesiasticum) ci tribuere or *deferre*.

COLLATERAL, A c. line (in pedigree), linea transversa (opp. linea directa: see, under LINE, the passage *fr. Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 9*). To stand in a c. line of relationship to a family, **linea transversa* contingere qm or *cs* domum. C. relationship, *latius* ('cognatio quæ ex transverso procedit ad differentiam ejus quæ est inter ascendentes et descendentes.' *Facciol. sub voc.*). A c. relation, ex lateribus cognatus ('sunt et ex lateribus cognati ut fratres sororesque.' *Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10*).—|| *Concurrent*, accessory: see ADDITIONAL.—|| Indirect. Vid.

COLLATERALLY, ex lateribus, or **linea* transversa.

COLLATIO, collatio (act of conferring; also act of comparing).—|| *Repast*, cœnula (c., a slight, simple dinner).—gustatio (slight repast. *Petron.*).—merenda (*hæcuba*, taken between 4 and 5 in the afternoon).

COLLATOR, collator (contributor, e.g. to a banquet; and a payer of money to the state: in the sense of 'one who compares.' *August.*).

COLLEAGUE, collega. To be *abj's* c., collegam ci dare: to appoint a c. to *abj.* collegam ci dare.

COLLECT, || To gather, legere, colligere (together).—conferre, comportare (to bring or carry together).—conquirere (to seek and collect *fm* various places, with accessory notion of zeal).—congrere in unum locum (to one place).—concernere (in a heap).—to c. treasures, money, &c. pecuniam or opes undique conquirere (*but* not pecuniam cogere, *ut* in C. *Ferr. 2, 37, 141*, conveys the meaning of extorting money).—conficere (also of money, &c., stronger term).—to c. an army or troops, copias or exercitum parare or comparare: to c. the troops at one place, copias in unum locum cogere or contrahere.—to c. one's thoughts, cogitationes suas ad unam rem dirigere (aft. C. *Acad. 2, 20, 66*).—animum cogitationemque colligere: to c. oneself, se or animum colligere; animum recipere, ad se redire: *not* to be able to c. oneself, sui or mentis or animi non com-ponere esse; minus compositum esse sui; mente vix constare: non apud se esse (to be beside oneself); se obhibere (restrain oneself); iram reprimere (repress one's anger).—|| To c. money (officially), accipere, recipere, exigere. See above the meaning of pecuniam cogere (i.e. to extort): pecunias imperatibus exigere (the war tax): of taxes, &c. (in general), vectigalia, &c. exigere.—|| *ISTR.* to collect, conservari, augeri, crescere (proper: to be collected in one heap, to increase, grow, the latter e.g. of water).—|| To come together (of several persons), cogi, se congregare, congregari, convenire, coire (in a mass), confluere, frequentes conve-nire (in great haste), convolare.—|| To infer or con-clude: see those words.

COLLECT, || Of money: see COLLECTION.—|| Church prayer: see PRAYER.

COLLECTION, || *As act*, lectio, collectio; conquisitio. [*STR.* in *COLLECT*, v.]—to make or order a c. of money to be made, collectionem facere.—|| The result or produce of a c., thesaurus (of objects of art, &c.).—corpus (c. of the whole Roman law, omnis *juris* Romani: of the Holy Scriptures, **corpus* librorum sacrorum) as a c. of passages, &c. (in general), excerpta, confectiones (of remarks, &c. *Gell. 4, 14, in*).—dicta collectiones (of sentences, *Suet. Cæs. 56*).—a c. of striking passages *fm* writings, electorum commentarius or commentarii (*Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 17*).—|| A *semblage*, conventus, cotus; cœnosa (c. of persons who surround a speaker). See ASSEMBLY.—|| Contribution of money, collatio, e.g. to make a c. for the poor, collatione uti ad sustinendum tenuiorum inopiam.

COLLECTIVE, ad unum omnes cuncti (opp. *di-spersi*), universi (opp. *singuli*).

COLLECTIVELY, conjunctim, una.

COLLECTOR, || *One that gathers*, qui qd legit, collegit, conquisivit. [*STR.* in *COLLECT*, v.]—|| A tax-

gatherer, exactor, exactor vectigalium, coactor (g. t.).—portitor (of harbour duties): magister scripturæ et portus (chief c. of pasture-land taxes and harbour duties): to be the c. of harbour duties, in portu operam dare.—qui vectigalia exerceat et exigant (administratores and c's of public taxes in general): to be a c. of taxes, vectigalia exigere.—the c. of taxes, &c. in Gaul, Galliarum rationes procurant (*Plin. 7, 16, 17*): c. of tributes, *tributorum procurator: republicæ rationes procurant. **collegii*, quod vectigalibus publicis exigendis institutum est, (a director of that department in general).—tribunus ærarii (at Rome, *Suet. Cæs. 41*).

COLLEGE, || *A n assembly* (of persons who follow the same pursuit), collegium, corpus: to form into a c. those who &c., collegium constituere ex iis, qui &c. (*Liv. 5, 50, 4*): to receive *abj* in a c., qm in collegium legere or cooptare (coopt. if it is the members themselves who elect).—|| The place, **domus* academica, auditionibus academica destinata.—to be at a c. (i.e. at a university).—|| *Inter* academice cives versari; **In* academiâ studiorum causâ, or literarum causâ, versari.—to go to a c. (i.e. university), in academiâ migrare: to belong to a c., *inter* academice cives versari, as above.—|| *College* = large school. Vid. SCHOOL.

COLLEGE-BUILDING, **œdificium* academicum.

COLLEGE-FRIEND, **quocum* in academiâ conjunctus vixi.

COLLEGE-LIFE, **vita* academica.

COLLEGE-TUTOR, **doctor* academicus.

COLLEGIAN, **civis* academicus.—**academiæ* civis (as a member).—**In* numerum civium academicorum ascriptus.

COLLEGIATE, **academicus*.—collegiarius (very late, *Terent.*).—collegialis (*Inscript.*). A c. body, collegium.

COLLIER, carbonarius.—|| *prop.* a man who makes charcoal.

COLLIERY. See COAL-MINE.

COLLIQUATE. See TO MELT.

COLLISION, collisus (*Post-Aug.*).—concurso (as act).—concurus (as state).—pugna, contentio (*hostile* c.): to be in c., inter se pugnare (of things); with *abj*, pugnare cum rei. repugnare ci rei (see C. *Off. 3, 7, 34*, and 12, 50): to come into c. with *abj*, est mihi certamen cum qo: with *abj*, incurrere in qd. offendere ad qd. allidi ad qd (to strike *agst* in general).

COLLOCATE, collocare (to act with choice and intention in a particular place), ponere (g. t.), statuere, constituere (in its proper place). See TO PLACE.

COLLOP, caruncula (a small piece of flesh, C.).—offa, offella (see *CHOP*, s.).—|| *In* lursque = child, frustum pueri (*Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 72*).

COLLOQUIAL, C. language, sermo communis, also sermo only.

COLLOQUY, colloquio (also in pl.). colloquium (a dialogue, as well for the purpose of entertainment as on business. *Comp. Manul. C. ad Dio. 1, 9, p. 84*, ed. *Rich.*).—to have a c. with *abj*, cum qo colloqui: a secret c., arcano or secreto cum qo colloqui. See CONVERSATION.

COLLUDE, colludere cum qo (C. *Ferr. 2, 28, 58*): secreto in obscuro de re agere cum qo (*Cæs. B. G. 1, 31*).

COLLUSION, collusio (C. *Ferr. 3, 13, 33*): with *abj*, cum qo; with the enemy, clandestina cum hoste colloquia, n. pl. (C. *Cat. Maj. 12, 40*): to be in c. with *abj*, see COLLUDE. See also CABAL.

COLLUSIVE, dolosus.

COLLUSIVELY, dolose, per dolum, malâ fide (e.g. agere).—collusorie (*Ulp. Dig. 30, 50, § 2*).

COLLYRIUM, collîrium (*Hor.* an eye salve. *Gr.* κολλύριον, dim. fm κολλίρα, a sort of cake, *whch* is probably resembled in shape).

COLOCYNTH, colocynthia, idis (κολοκύνθιον).

COLON, **colon* (κόλον, as t. t.—*prop.* a portion or member of a sentence, &c.).

COLONEL, *dux* præfectusque militum. pl. primo-rum ordinum centuriones. tribunus militum (of infantry).—præfectus (of cavalry).—præfectus prætorio (time of *Emper.*, c. of the imperial guards).—Lieutenant-c., (prps) legatus: to be c., ordines ducere: the rank of a c., centurialis: in hopes of being made c., spe ordinis (*Cæs. B. G. 1, 3*).

COLONELCY, centurialis.

COLONIAL, || *Relating to a colony*, colonicus (e.g. colonice cohortes, raised or levied *fm* Roman colonies. *Cæs.*).—|| Brought from a colony (of wares, &c.), ex coloniâ (or colonis) advectus, arcessitus.—C. produce, **res* or merces ex coloniâ advectæ or arcessitæ: res or merces transmarinæ (brought *fm* across the sea)

COLONIST. See COLONY.

COLONIZE. See COLONY.

COLONNADE, columnarum ordo, series.—porticus (covered).

COLONY, *¶ A number of persons (migrating to a place to cultivate the land, &c.), colonia. coloni.—to send out a c. to a place, coloniam or colonos mittere in qm locum: coloniam deducere in qm locum.—deductio coloniarum in qm agrum (the colonization).—¶ The place itself, colonia.—to establish a c., coloniam condere: at some place, coloniam in qloco constituit, collocare: relating to a c., colonicus.*

COLOQUINTIDA, colocynthis (*cucumis colocynthis, Linn.).

COLORATB. See TO COLOUR.

COLOSSAL, colossicus colossëus (prop.).—vastus. immanis.—JM. vastus et immanis: a c statue, colossus. status colossica or colossæa. signum colosseum.—moles (c mus, &c., e. g. moles imperii, c. empire).

COLOSSUS. See COLOSSAL.

COLOR. *¶ As property of a body, color (g. t. also of the c. of a discourse).—pigmentum (a c., a point).—full, deep or strong c. (laid on equally thick, color satur: a teak or thin c., color diluor: a natural c., color nativus or verus: a fresh or healthy c., color validus: vigor (of the body) also used of the bright colour of pearls. Plin.): a person who has a fresh c., coloratus: to have got a fresher or healthier c., coloratiorem factum esse (Col.): to lose one's c., colorem amittere, colorem remittere: what has lost its c., decolor: to take a c., see TO COLOUR, v. INTR.—to assume (take) another c. or change its c., colorem alienum accipere: to retain its c., or the c. of alth stands, *colorem servare or retinere: to have much, or a great deal of c., in one's face, multo sanguine et rubore ci facies suffusa est: to change c., colorem mutare or immutare: and (port.) perdere, or color exidit ci, non manet ci (see TO GROW PALE, TO BLUSH): not to change c., consistere ore (C. ad Qu. Fr. 2, 3, 2): constat ci color et vultus: of rich or variegated c's, coloribus variis (cf. V. Æn. 4, 701): distinctus vario colore (O.).—coloratus (coloured, g. t., esp. of a dark red, e. g. of the Orientals, colorati Seres, O. Am. 1, 14, 6): versicolor: without c., sine colore: variety of c's, colorum varietas (cf. C. Fin. 2, 3, 10).—colores vari (V. Æn. 4, 701): the shading off of c's, or passing of one c. into another, colorem commissuræ et transitus (in a painting, Plin. 35, 5, 12): of one c., unius coloris: unicolor: of two c's, bicolor: of three c's, triplice coloris: of various c's, multis or variis coloribus, poet. multicolor: of the same c., concolor (i. e. of one c., opp. discolor).—eiusdem coloris, eodem colore (of the same c., i. e. wch another thing has): to lose its c., decolorari fieri (of stuffs): pallor decolorat qd (discoloris). evanescere: pallidiores fieri (to fade, of c's and stuffs). colorem mutare (g. t.), pallescere, expallescere.—the loss or changing of c., coloris mutatio, decoloratio: to produce a c., see TO COLOUR, of a light c., colore claro: of a whitish c., colore albidus. colore claro splendens (Lucr. 3, 1237): a pale or faun c., leucophaeus (λευκοφαῖος, Vitr. and Plin.): of a darkish c., austerus = nigricans: of a reddish c., rubeus. subruber (as blood): subrufus (of chestnut c.): subrubicundus: rubicundulus: ruber subalbicans (of a light-reddish c.): to be of a light-reddish c., subruber: of a brownish, &c. c. see the adjectives.—of a chestnut c., badius, apadix (of a horse).—¶ As giving c., means of colouring, pigmentum. color (the latter also impr. with ref. to style).—to take a c., colorem bibere, ducere: to give to alth a c., colorem inducere ci rei: the brightness of c's, pigmentorum flos et color (C. Brut. 87, 298, where it is impr. with ref. to style).—to paint a crime in very dark c's, crimen atrociter deferre (T. Ann. 13, 19, 4): to give a fair c. to a foul matter, rei deformi dare colorem (Q.): honestâ præscriptione rem turpem tegere (both = palliate. Vid.).—oil-c., pigme: tum oleatum (any dying material or stuff made with oil).—to paint alth with oil-c's, *pigmentum oleatum inducere ci rei.—of the c. of oil, colore olei (Plin. 37, 5, 20).—colore oleagino (Peyg. 3, 17, 1): water-c's, *pigmentum aquâ dilutum. A box of water-c's, loculata arcula, ubi diversi sunt colores (cf. Varr. R. 2, 17, 4): λιχνόβοξ (ajf. C. Att. 1, 14, 3, a pot containing c's: compare Pussos's Handw. s. v.): c-man, pigmentarius.—¶ Complexio: a fine c., color suavis: coloris suavitatis: a good c., coloris bonitas: a very good c., color egregius: a deadly pale c., color exsanguis. See also COLOUR under the first head.—¶ Pretext, species, imago, simulacrum. sta color (Q.): under the c. of specie, In speciem (opp. reapse): verbo, verbo et simulatione, opp. revera, re ipsa, nomine (in order to palliate): per*

simulationem (sub pretextu or sub obtentu, not to be recommended). See PRETEXT.—¶ Character (as in a man's true c.). mores. indoles. indoles animi ingentique (L. 10, 17): natura et mores. mores naturaque. *peculiaris forma atque indoles (the peculiarities of an object, peculiar features or c's).—to paint alth in his true c's, cs naturam certis describere signis. prop. *cs vivam or vividam imaginem exprimere: cs vitia (or vitia et virtutes, as the case may be) deformare (Rutil. Lup.): imaginem consuetudinis atque vitæ cs exprimere.

COLOURS (military), signum militare: *fm the context signum only (any military standard, consisting of a lance to wch any image was affixed, e. g. an eagle, although that is particularly mentioned as being the principal standard of the legions, besides the signa mil. Cæs. B. C. 3, 99).—vexillum (a lance with a piece of some coloured stuff, e. g. red for the legions, in wch, at a later period, the name of the Emperor was wrought, Suet. Vesp. 6. The signa and vexilla were used in greater and smaller divisions of the army; vex. esp. is found with the Triarii, the alites, the cavitary, &c.).—to display the c., signum or vexillum proponere: vexillum tollere: to lower the c. vexillum submittere, before aby ci (Stat. Silv. 2, 4, 43): to swear fidelity to aby's c., sacramentum or sacramento dicere ci, sacramentum dicere apud qm (prop.): to follow the c., signa sequi: to follow aby's c., castra cs sequi: In castra se conficere: to desert the c., signa militaria relinquere: a signis discedere, signa deserere. desertis signis ad hostem transire, ad hostem transfugere or perfugere. (improp.) fidem movere, a qo deficere: qm deserere, ad adversarios transire. In partes cs transire. deficere ad qm: to be true to one's c., to stick to one's c., fidem servare (impr.).*

COLOUR, v. TR. tingere. with alth, qâ re (by dipping the stuff into a dye).—insficere, with alth, qâ re (to do over, to c. with something wch does not destroy, but changes, the natural quality of the thing).—imbueri qâ re (to saturate with alth).—colorare qd. Inducere colorem ci rei (to give a c. to alth).—fucare (mly fig. of colouring with a deceptive dye).—¶ When 'to colour' is taken in the sense of 'producing a colour', tingere is used with the acc. of the c., e. g. cæruleum tingere, to c. alth water-blue: to c. purple, purpuram tingere. See also TO DYE.—to c. blue, cæruleum efflicere colorem: to c. alth red, rufare (of a yellowish red, e. g. the hair, capillum): miniare (of a cinabar-c.): fucare (of purple), cocco tingere (scarlet): e nigro rutilum capillum reddere, to c. dark hair red: to c. alth sky-blue, colore cæruleo tingere (the thing so coloured is cæruleatus). See TO STAIN, v. TR. ¶ To palliate, make plausible, rem colorare nomine qo (by a pretext, Vlt. Mæ. 8, 2, 2). rem involucris tegere et quasi velis obtendere: also velare rem only: to c. alth with any excuse, prætere d qd ci rei: rem tegere or occultare qd ci rei: rem excusatione cs rei tegere (by excuses: see C. Lat. 12, 43): rem in cs rei simulationem conferre (under a pretext: see Cæs. B. C. 1, 40): to endeavour to c. alth with some pretext, velamentum ci rei querere (Sen. de vit. beat. 12), rei deformi dare colorem (Cæs. B. C. 3, 32, Q. 3, 8, 44): to endeavour to c. one's guilt with fine words, splendida verba prætere d culpe suæ (O. Rem. 240). honestâ præscriptione rem turpem tegere, vitia sua fucare, colorare. Coloured, coloratus (with a fair c.).—fucatus (with a deceptive dye). INTR. to c. alth, rubescere.—(for shame) erubescere: pudore or rubore suffundi: rubor mihi suffunditur or offunditur. I c. at or on account of alth (blue), rubere (C. Verr. 2, 76, extr.): to c. at one's own praise, pudore affici ex sua laude.

COLOURABLE. Vt. SPECIOUS, PLAUSIBLE.

COLOURING, colores. *colorum ratio, tinetur. infectus.—tinctura (manner in wch alth is coloured).—*pigmentorum (colorum) ratio (the art of laying on colours). colorum commissuræ et transitus (the blending of the colours in a painting, Plin. 35, 5, 12).—a fine or bright c., nitore: a good c., colores boni.—¶ Embellishment (in rhetoric), cultus, ornatus.—dicendi or orationis cultus or ornatus, dicendi orationis or verborum lumina (any conspicuous rhetorical embellishment or c.). quâd verborum sententiarumque insignia (with ref. to expression and thought): fucus, pigmenta orationis (of ambitious ornaments used with bad taste).—to give a narrative a pleasant c., narrationem gratiâ et venere exornare: too much, nimium depingere qd.—¶ Plausible character (see COLOUR = pretext).—to give one's faults a false colour, vitia sua fucare, colorare.

COLOURIST, pingendi artifex.

COLOURMAN, pigmentarius.

COLT, pultus equi; pultus equinus. *pultus equinus masculus (the male). polestrus (Latin of the middle age).—equuleus. equulus (g. t. for young horse: the latter, *Farr.*). *Am ass's c.*, pullus asinus.—asellus (a small or young ass).—**FIG.** || A rash young person, inconsiderate. inconsideratus. temerarius. *Jm.* inconsideratus et temerarius. temerarius atque inconsideratus.

COLTSFOOT, tussilago.

COLT'S-TOOTH, dens pullinus. *Prov.* To have colt's c., volupatates temperantiâ suâ frenasse ac domuisse (L. 30, 14).

CULTER, dens et culter aratri (on the nature of it and the plough in general, see *Voss P. Georg.* 1, 170).

COLUMBARY, columbarium. columbaril cella (g. l. *Ferr.* 3, 7, 4. *Pallad.* 1, 24 in. and 25 in.).—turrus. turricula (if placed on a column in the court, &c.).

COLUMN, columna.—signum. status (if erected in honor of any). A small c., columella: a colossal stone c., moles lapidea: the shaft of a c., capus; the neck of a c., hypotrachelium (*ὑποτρῆχλον*): the capital, capitulum: the foot of a c., spira (of the column); the lower part of it was plinthus, *ἑλιδος*: basis (base, of the status; see above for diff. between col. and stat.). of the pedestal, stylobates (*στυλοβάτης*): the order of c.'s, genus columnarum: the Doric order, columnæ Doricæ; Doricum genus columnarum: the arrangement of c.'s, columnarum dispositio: the interval between c.'s, intercolumnium: a tax on c.'s, columnarium (*Cæs. B. C.* 3, 32): the supporting by c.'s, columnatio (*lat.*). Supported by c.'s, columnatus (*Farr.*)—|| (A military) c., pars exercitus.—agmen (when on the march). In two, three, &c. c.'s, bipartito, tripartito (e. g. to attack, signa inferre): to march up in three c.'s, tripartito agmine, or diviso in tres partes exercitu, incedere: to approach in three c.'s, triplici acie instructa venire: to march in three c.'s, triplici acie instructa proficisci: by c.'s, exercitu in partes diviso (e. g. to march up, incedere).—|| Of a book, pagina.

COMB, pecten. A dressing c., pecten, rarioribus radiis: a small-tooth c., pecten densioribus radiis; pecten densus (t.).—|| *COMB* *pecten crinalis (for combs; but for keeping up the hair, and as ornament, the Roman ladies made use of the æcus crininalis, see *Böttger's Sabina*, l. p. 147). The tooth of a c., radius pectinis.—a. for sonol, carmen; pecten: for *fax*, hami ferret, quibus linum pectitur (*Plin.* 19, 1, 3). A curry-c., strigilis: a horse-c., acupulus setosæ equis comatus: c. of a cock, crista; juba.—|| In the shape of a c., pectini similis: as adv. pectinatum.

COMB (a place surrounded on all sides by mountains, as each several valleys meet), convallis.

COMB, v. pectere (g. l.). pectere capillos or comas (but not comere cap. or com.; i. e. to dress the hair). To c. the hair back fm the forehead (à la Chinoise), capillos a fronte contra naturam retroagere: to c. wool, carnare: to c. *fax*, hami ferret linum pectere: to c. a horse, strigili radere, subradere. Combed, to be formed by past part. of the above verbs.

COMB-MAKER, pectinarius (*Inscript.*).

COMBAT, pugna, prælium, acies. (*SYM.* in *BATTAL*.)—ortamen (g. l. for contest; i. e. both the emulation and the struggle).—*Jm.* certamen et pugna.—prælii concursus (*Np. Thras.* 1, 4), or only concursus; congressus (the coming to close quarters).—prælii dimicatio (*C. Qu. Fr.* 1, 1, § 5), or dimicatio only (c. as a hazardous thing, hence dimicatio = *emply struggle with dangers and difficulties*).—pl. dimicationes, if continued or repeated (e. g. *Cæs. B. C.* 7, 8, 6, omnium superiorum dimicationum fructum in eo die atque hora constatere): the c. of the boxer or prize-fighter, pugilatus: of the wrestler, luctatio; luctatus (the former as act, the latter as state): with wild beasts, see *FIGUR.*: a. c. for life, dimicatio adversus qm (e. g. adv. elephantum): a fierce c., prælium acre: the c. was fierce and long, pugnam est diu atque acriter: a long and fierce c., lucta place, sit prælium acri certamine: a slight c. is fought, fit or agitur leve prælium (see *SKIRMISH*): to descend to the c., in prælium ire. in prælium or aciem prodire. in aciem or certamen descendere (for a single engagement, the last also = to engage in a c. or fight in general): to lead 100,000 infantry to the c. (or battle), in aciem centum milia peditum producere: to begin the c., pugnam or certamen or prælium inire (g. t. to engage, of either party, taken singly): prælium committere manum (only in L., pugnam or prælium conserere (of the general as well as the soldiers); inter se concurrere. acie concurrere (to come together, of both parties); primus prælium committit qm (of any division of the ship, &c., with attacks first; see *Hirt. B. Alex.*

25): to renew the c., in pugnam redire; certamen or pugnam repetere (after a longer or shorter interruption, see *Justin* 1, 8, 10. L. 10, 36); pugnam novam integrare; prælium redintegrare or renovare (to renew, begin fm the commencement: i. e. mly with fresh troops, see L. 7, 7; 1, 12; 2, 47. *Cæs. B.* 7, 3, 20); pugnam ligare (to fight a second battle; i. e. on the following day, as L. 6, 32). To continue the c., pugnam excipere (of fresh troops, L. 38, 22, &c.): the reward of the c., certaminis præmium: *fit p r the c.*, ad pugnam or ad dimicandum firmus (*Cæs. B. G.* 7, 60, of troops): ready for the c., ad pugnam paratus; manu promptus: after finding them all eager for the c., postquam omnium animos alacres videt.

COMBAT, v. pugnare; certare; concertare; contendere (e. g. armis, proelio, acie); decernere (mly with armis, ferro, proelio, or acie)—dimicare (e. g. proelio, acie); depugnare, decertare, digladiari (*fight a deadly fight with weapons*); all with cum qo, inter se (with another, among themselves); præliari, proelium or pugnam facere or edere: præliari also *fig* with words; aby, cum qo.—confligere (armis, manu, proelio); aby, cum qo.—conflictari; aby, cum qo (e. g. cum adversa fortuna).—See more under *FIGUR.*—with words, certare, concertare, contendere (verbis). To c. fortune, cum adversa fortuna conflictari. To c. a thing (with words), pugnare contra qd; qd oppugnare, impugnare; one's opinion, c. opinione repugnare; sententiam c. impugnare: all things, contra omnia disserere.

COMBATANT, pugator.—miles armatus (any armed man)—gladiator (in the circus, &c.).—luctator (wrestler).—pugil (pugilist).—venator (that fights in the circus with wild beasts).

COMBINATION, junctio, conjunctio, congregatio, consociatio, colligatio, viniculum (the means)—copulatio (a tying together): to enter into c., se conjungere; conjungi; jungi; consociari: into an intimate c., arcte conjungi: to bring into c., see *COMING*: to stand in c., conjunctione esse (of things) cum qâ re; pertinere ad qd.—A mark or sign of c., copulandû signum: the c. of words (with regard to style), compositio, mixtio. permixtio: a c. of accidents, concursus calamitatum.—contextus (c. as state; e. g. of speech, orationis, sermonis; of things and words, rerum et verborum; comp. *Ern. Lec. techn. Rom.* p. 80): a symmetrical c., continuatio seriesque rerum, ut alia ex aliâ nexa et omnes inter se apte colligatæ videantur (*C. N. D.* 1, 4, extr.). A c. of the noblest efforts, concursus honestissimorum studiorum.—|| Association, societas, conjunctio et societas, commercium (c. in gen. *prop. and impropr.*). societas conjunctionis humanæ, convictus humanus et societas; occultæ sodalitates juvenum (secret c. among young people, see *SOCIETY*).—c. agens aby, see *CONSPIRACY*.

COMBINE, jungere. conjungere (g. t. for to join together: conj., *emply* for any purpose); with alth, ci rei or (cum) qâ re: with aby, cum qo—congregate (to unite two or several persons into a flock as it were; with aby, cum qo).—copulare (c. firmly, or to cause two or several objects to be firmly combined; e. g. by means of a tie, a rope, &c.: *fig.* with aby or alth, cum qâ re or qo).—miscere ci rei or cum qâ re (by mixing).—adjungere ad qd (by adding to alth).—devulere (to c. indissolubly, *fig.*).—comparare (to c. several things in the same proportion to constitute one couple).—conglutinare (by gluing together).—colligare (by tying). To be well c'd, præclare inter se cohærere: with alth, cohærere cum qâ re or ci rei: to be c'd by alth, contineri qâ re; rem continet qd.—uno vinculo copulare (c. by the same tie, see L. 28, 12, 14): to c. by pouring together, e. g. in unum or unum corpus confundere (of two nations) *fig.* See also *TO MIX*. To c. men for social life, dissipatos homines ad or in societatem vitam convocare.—connectere cum qâ re (by a knot, *fig.* e. g. orientem et occidentem: to c. friendship with pleasure, amicitiam cum volupate); committere ci rei (e. g. lacum mari): the town with the continent, urbem continentem: things that are c'd with each other, res inter se junctæ or colligatæ.—|| Of military forces, jungere copias, arma conjungere, vires conferre. (of a nation) in unius populi corpus coalescere: to c. one's forces with those of aby (e. g. of a general), se conjungere cum copis ca (g. t.), arma consociare cum qo (as ally); signa conferre ad qm (*emply* in battle).—|| To associate oneself with, se jungere or conjungere cum qo, societatem inire or colere or facere cum qo: to be c'd with aby, societatem habere cum qo: c. by wedlock, matrimonio ci jungi; qm secum conjungere. To c. against aby, see *TO CONSPIRE*.

COMBING CLOTH [*Kraft giebt* *pallium pulverem cinereum (*i. e. powder*) a vestitu coercens, not a very happy *Crel.*].

COMBUSTIBILITY, *facilitas exardescendi.

COMBUSTIBLE, *facilis ad exardescendum*.—igni concipiendi aptus or idoneus: *c. matter*, materia facili ad exardescendum (*that easily takes fire*); alimenta ignis (*with which fire is kept up*); res, quibus ignis excitari potest (*g. i. for what is fit to kindle fire with*); res, quae sunt ad incendia (*with which one puts fire to a thing*); *phlogiston (*the matter which was once supposed to be in all c. bodies*): *that contains c. matter*, quod ignis or flamma consumit.

COMBUSTION. || *Burn* ing, a) exustio.—crematio (*to ashes*).—adustio (*singeing, scorching*).—ustio (*of a wound*). β) intr. deflagratio. conflagratio. incendium.

—|| *Tumult*, tumultus (*excited by slaves, peasants, or allies*).—motus (*g. i. for disturbances in the state*). See COMOTION.

COME, of persons, venire: *I am c.*, veni, adsum. —pervenire (*prop. and fig.*).—advenire. accedere (*approach*) to *c.* on foot, pedes venio or advenio; on horseback, equo vehor or advehor; in a carriage, &c., curru or navi vehor or advehor. To cause aby to *c.*, qm accessere, accire; qm exire, evocare (*the latter on the part of a magistrate, see Bremi Nep. Con. 5, 3*); to one, qm ad se accessere; qm ad se vocare, qm ad se venire jubere (*of a thing*, e. g. qd accessere vecturā [*see TO SEND FOR*]) to *c.* (such or such) a way, qā viā proficisci: to *c.* frequently to a place, ad or in locum ventitare: locum frequentare or celebrare. To *c.* often to aby, crebro ad qm venire; qm frequentare: to *c.* unexpectedly, supervenire or intervenire ei; opprimere qui (*to c.* upon, fall upon and d. stroy): *c. here*, huc veni; huc ades: *c. to me*, propius me huc accede: when they came to speak of the money, ubi ad pecuniae mentionem ventum est: it was by mere accident that I came to speak of them, non consulto, sed casu in eorum mentionem incidi: how *c.* is it that you answer in this manner? quid tibi in mentem venit ita respondere?—|| IMPR. of things, venire (*of letters, goods, &c.*), ferri, adferri, perferri (*to be brought*). To *c.* suddenly, ingruere (*of disease and calamities*): to *c.* imperceptibly, obrepere (*of time, old age, &c.*): to see a thing coming, qd praesagire (*e. g. cs rei eventum*): aly does not *c.* to the right person. In alienum incidere: it comes to a fight, laetitia, &c., res venit ad qd (*e. g. ad arma atque pugnam, ad inimicitias, in contentione*). ventur ad qd (*e. g. ad causam dicendam*) or in qd (*e. g. in ius, to a lawsuit*): how comes it that...? qui factum est, ut &c. i unde fit, ut &c. i hence it comes that &c., ita fit, ut &c.; inde or ex eo venit, ut &c.; haec causa est, cur or quod &c.; hinc est, quod &c.; hinc fit, ut &c.: hoc est, quare &c. quo fit, ut &c.; and thus it came, that &c., quo factum est, ut &c.; also (*at the beginning of a sentence*) by itaque (*see interp. Np. Aris. 1, 1*): they returned whence they came, reversi sunt, unde profecti erant: when he was asked whence (or fm what country) he came, quom interrogaretur, culatē se esse diceret: where do you *c.* fm? unde venis? I don't know how it *c.*, fit nescio quomodo: it has *c.* to this, or to such a pass, &c., that &c., res eo deducta est or rem eo adduximus, ut &c.—|| ~~COM~~ Many combinations of 'to come', with nouns, have been left out here, and are to be looked for under the respective articles; e. g. 'to come into contact', see CONTACT, &c. &c. To *c.* first, anevenire qm or qd: he came last, ultimus or postremus venit: to *c.* quickly, advolare. adventare: to aby's assistance, propere subvenire. undique convolare (*of a multitude flying fm all parts*): to *c.* between, intervenire (*unexpectedly*): supervenire (*of persons and things*; e. g. of the night, see L. 23, 18, both with dat.): to *c.* in proper time, in good time, &c., see TIME: to be coming and going, commere ad qm (*to aby*), in locum (*of place*, see Ruhn. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 35; poet. only, measure).—|| To happen (*c. to pass*), cadere. accidere (*accidentally, mly of unfortunate events*; acc. sts with the addition of casu).—contingere (*espily of happy events*).—evenire (*denoting the effect of a certain cause*).—usu venire (*of facts which take place, and which one witnesses oneself*; not usu venire, see Gernhard. C. Cat. Maj. 3, 7. Bremi Nep. Hannib. 12, 3).—|| To become, fieri; evadere (*see BECOME*).—|| To COME ABOUT (= happen, fall out), evenire, fieri, &c.: how *c.* that...? qui fit or factum est, ut &c.—|| To COME AGAIN, reverti. To *c.* again to any place, qd reverti or redire: qm locum repetere (*return where one used to be*); remigrare (*to a place where one lived before*; e. g. Romam), see also RETURN.—|| To COME AFTER, postvenire (*of persons*); postea accidere (*of*

things): to *c.* immediately after, insequi, subsequi: to *c.* after aby or aly (*with ref. to order, rank, dignity, or time*), succedere ei and ei rei: to *c.* immediately after aby or aly, excipere qm and qd (*sed. without acc.*, as in *Cas. B. G. 2, 7*, see Held.): one misfortune *c.* after another, *malum excipit malum. See also TO FOLLOW.—|| To COME ALONG, procedere, progredi. ire. una rei, qm sequi (*with aby*). *c. along*! move to oculus (*comic*)!—|| To COME ASUNDER, discedere (*g. i. of things*), diabi (*imperceptibly*), fatiscere (*by getting cracks*), dehiscere (*to gape open*).—|| To COME AT (or BY = obtain, vid.), competem fieri ei rei, potiri qd rei, adipisci (*what one desired*). assequi, consequi (*for which one has been striving*), nancisci (*by accident*), impetrare (*to gain by entreaties*), obtinere (*obtain*), auferre (*carry off as the result of victory, prop. or fig.*). Easy to *c.* at (= attainable), impetrabilis.—|| To COME AWAY, abire (*g. i.*) a or ex (*very seldom with only abl. of place*), abecedere a or ex, decedere qd loco, de or ex qd loco (*to leave*). discedere a qd, loco, a or e loco (*c. away fm*). divertere a qd (*fm aby*). To *c.* away secretly, furtim degređi, clari se subducere. See also under TO GO.—|| To COME BACK, redire (*to be on the way back or home*). reverti (*to turn back*), reducem esse (*of a happy return fm a distant country, captivity, &c.*), recurrere (*hastily*), revolare (*still stronger, to fly back*). To order aby to *c.* back, qm revocare. qm repetere (*urgently*).—|| To COME BY, see above to COME AT.—|| To COME BEFORE, praevēnīre. To *c.* before (*i. e. appear before, e. g. the court or judge*), in iudicium venire (*of persons*). ad iudicem deferri (*of things*).—|| To COME DOWN, devenire. descendere. corruere (*fall down, of houses, &c.*).—delabi (*glide down*).—defluere (*of rain*).—degređi. To *c.* down to aby's terms, ad conditionem descendere, accedere.—|| *TO COME DOWN TO*, (*i. e.*) to be handed down to, e. g. huc in tempora or usque ad nostra tempora durare, ad nostram memoriam manere (*of written and other monuments, &c.*), in *sch* sense aetatem ferre: pervenire ad nos or nostram aetatem *as without ancient authority*; tradi antiquis usque ad nostram aetatem (*of a custom, manner, &c.*).—|| To COME FORTH, provenire (*also fig. to grow*). evadere ex, &c. emergere ex, xc. (*e. g. ex terra, also exire supra terram*). enasci (*fig. of plants*), erumpere. prorumpere (*suddenly*), also with subito, in publicum prodire (*appear in public*). in lucem proferri, protrahi, detegi, patefieri (*of things brought to light, &c.*). See also APPEAR.—|| To COME FORWARD, a) rumpere, procedere (*g. i.*). prodire, apparere, existeri (*espily of distinguished men*, see C. Rose. Am. 2, 3; Arch. 7, 15; Orch. C. Ecl. p. 131): openly, procedere in solum ex nudraclis, os suum populo ostendere.—|| β) = advance, progredi, proficere, progressu facere (*impr. to make progress*). procedere (*advance*).—|| To COME IN, a) to enter, intro venire. se inferre. intro ire. hūre. *c.* in with mel sequere intro mei *c.* in! Intro veni or venite! To *c.* in hastily, *Intro venire propere. *Intro se proripere. Introgređi: the vessel is *c.* in, navis appula est (*not appulsi*): to have (or be) *c.* in, adesse. nancisci locum: the post comes in, *cursor publicus venit: no one is allowed to *c.* in, nemini aditus patet: not to allow aby to *c.* in, qm introitu prohibere. ei introitum praeccludere, qm janua prohibere. qm aditu janua arcere. qm excludere. To *c.* in aby's way (*as an impediment*), obstat. impedimento esse ei, obistere ei in via.—|| β) to comply, obsequi, concedere. See also TO YIELD.—|| γ) to be gained in abundance, contingere (*of good things*)—suppetere.—|| To COME INTO, intrare (linen). ingređi. introire. inire (locum). incidere in qd (*accidentally*). delabi in qd (*imperceptibly or gradually*). adduci in qd (*e. g. danger, &c.*). To *c.* into port, in portum venire or pervenire (*of ships or persons*).—|| portum capere (*with difficulty*). Tears *c.* into aby's eyes, lacrimae ei or ca oculis obortae sunt. To *c.* into aby's hands, power, &c., in ca manus or potestatem devenire. Incurrere in qd (*e. g. troubles, espily by one's own fault*). decidere in qd (*e. g. in angustias rei familiaris*): to *c.* into fashion, ca rei mos recipitur. qd in mores recipitur. qd usu recipitur. To *c.* into use, in usu venire. in consuetudinem or morem venire. more recipi; ab omnibus recipi (*into general use*). Invetescere (*gradually*): to *c.* into danger, in periculum or in discrimen venire, incidere; periculum subire (*of things*): to *c.* into the world, in vitam edi; in lucem edi et auspici; nasci (*to be born*): to *c.* first into the world (*of twins*), primum provenire.—|| To COME IN FOR (a share of aly), participem esse ca rei (*in general*). venire in partem ca rei, habere partem in re (*the share considered as property*).—|| To COME NEAR, a) PROPE. prope accedere. Appre-

inquare: to c. near *aby* or *athg*, (propius) accedere ad with acc.: to c. near (of time), prope adesse. subesse. appetere: the time comes near, when &c., prope adest quum &c.: prope ad octogesimum annum pervenisse. *β*) resemble, prope accedere ad qd; accedere ad similitudinem cs rei: *athg* does not at all c. near such or such a thing, nullo modo comparari posse cum re. — TO COME NEXT, see above TO COME AFTER, or TO FOLLOW. — TO COME OF, α) = to be born of, or descended from, ortum, oriundum esse a qo. originem trahere a qo. originem ducere a or ex qo., — genus ducere a qo. ad qm originem sui referre: to c. of a good family, honesto genere (natum esse); honesto loco (ortum esse). to c. of a humble family, humiliori or obscuro or ignobili loco (natum esse). — *β*) = to be the consequence of, fieri or factum est ex qd re. *This comes of having too little to do*, hoc fit (or factum est) ex nimio otio. *Sis* by hunc fructum capere or percipere ex qd re, or cs rei, or (the consequence being bad) qd hoc fert incommodum. — TO COME OFF, α) deviate, defectere, degenerare, aberrare, discedere a qd re. elabi, evadere. to c. of the right way, de viâ decedere (impr.). *β*) escape (to find oneself at the end of an affair): to c. off without harm, pulchre discedere (Com.): to c. off without much harm, ambustum evadere. semistum effugere (L. 22. 33 and 42): to c. off with slight punishment, levi defugiti pœnâ (L. 29. 21): nihil mali nancisci (without any harm, Ter. Phorm. 3, 10): he shall not c. off in this manner. Inultum id nunquam me auferet. haud sic auferet (Com.): to c. off unpunished, impune abire; sine pœnâ demitti: to c. off conqueror, victoriam consequi or adipisci, victoriam reportare: to c. off with flying colours, superiorem or victorem discedere. superare (also with regard to opinion, &c., as *Cæs. B. G. 5, 31*). — *γ*) to fall off, cadere. decidere (g. l.). delabi (by gliding). *δ*) to separate itself from: the bark comes off the tree, cortex ab arbore recedit. to c. off (of hair), defluere. — TO COME OR, α) in space (of persons), succedere qd or ad or sub qd (gradually). accedere ad qd (g. l. to c. on). appropriare ad qd or ei rei adventare (of the approach of a hostile army). — *progreſſi*, progressus facere (make progress), see 'TO COME FORWARD.' *β*) thrive, grow, crescere. — *provenire* (of plants and animals). — TO COME OVER, transire (e. g. to a person's side or partly, in cs partes transire). transgredi; locum transcendere or superare (to c. over a place, e. g. over a mountain). a cold shudder came over me, horror ingens me perstrinxit. — TO COME OUT, exire (to step out). egredi. *progreſſi* (of persons only). to cause aby to c. out, qm evocare (foras): to c. out (of publications), edi (in lucem); emitti. foras dari. *prelum relinquere (of printed works). to c. out (of secrets, &c.), exire in turbam or in vulgus; emanare (in vulgus); Jw. exire atque in vulgus emanare; efferri (foras, in vulgus); effluere et ad aures hominum permanere. to c. out (of teeth), cadere, excludere. decidere (fall out): evelli, extrahi, eximi, excipi (to be pulled out). to c. (= to get) out of a danger, out of the water, &c., (e) emergere. evadere ex &c. to c. out with *athg*, qd excidit ex ore (of words, &c.). — TO COME ROUND, circumgredi, &c. α) to become better, in melius mutari. meliore loco esse cœpiſſe, &c. times will c. round, *mœtiora tempora hanc iniquitatem rerum excipient. *β*) To change gradually, to c. round to a person's opinion, ad cs sententiam adduci, perducere, traducere. — TO COME SHORT, deficere. *I c. short of *athg*, careo qd re. deficit mihi qd; deficit me qd (to be wanting), see also TO FAIL and TO LOSE. — TO COME TO, α) PROPRIE, pervenire qd (to a place). qm convenire (to a person): it (or the matter) has come to this, res eo processit, deducta est; eo ventum est (ut &c.). *matlers* have c. to a crisis, ad extrema pervenunt est; res est ad extremum deducta casum: to have c. to a (full) persuasion, persuasissimum habere. plenum persuasionis esse. to c. to the conclusion, concludere: hence one may c. to the conclusion, ex quo effici cogique potest: *hæc* I not c. to a right conclusion? satisne hoc concludam est? to c. to aby's knowledge or care, palam fieri a qo audiri; ad cs aures pervenire. — to c. to, see to c. ROUND. — *β*) amount to, effluere; also esse, what does it c. to? quæ summa est? quantum est? it comes to a large sum, longam summam effluere: the gold weh came to one Attic talent, aurum, quod summam Attici talenti explebat. it comes (amounts) to something, cs momenti esse. Vid. AMOUNT, COST. *γ*) to come to pass, see TO HAPPEN. — *δ*) to c. to oneself, or to one's senses, sui or mentis compotem esse. ad anitatem redire or reverti (s. *Hæc. Cæs. B. G. 1, 42*). ad se redire. se colligere, animum recipere. he comes to himself, uni-*

mus redit. — to c. to an end, finem capere or habere, exitum habere; extingui. interire. occidere (to die). the matter is not yet c. to an end, res nondum finem invenit: to c. to (a certain state or condition), ad qd pervenire, &c. — to c. to a very great age, ad summam senectutem pervenire. *I don't know what it will c. to*, quorsum id evadat, nescio. *Is it c. to this*, that &c.? adeone res redit, ut &c.? to c. to the throne, summa rerum or regnum ac diadema defertur ei or ad qm. imperium transit ad qm. — to c. to *athg*, ad qd pervenire; e. g. to one's property, one's money, to dignities, &c., ad sum, ad numos, ad honores: aby comes to such or such property, &c., qd transit or pervenit. to c. to the wrong person, in alienum incidere (e. g. of letters). — to c. to life, nasci; in lucem edi; reviviscere et recreari (to revive, to resume new vital strength): to c. to light, in lucem proferri. protrahi, detegi, pateſcere: mot to c. to light, lucem non aspicere. publico carere: to c. to the knowledge of, qd cognoscere or deprehendere; ad qd pervenire. *It comes to nothing*, nihil esse. nihil posse. pro nihilo esse. id (qd) nihil est (e. g. quod de pecuniâ sperem, nihil est. Ter. *Heaut. 4, 2, 4*, as to the money, it comes to nothing): the matter comes to nothing, in qd re nihil est. de hac re nihil est. to c. to hand, qd in manum accipere; in cs manus venire; in cs manus incidere (to c. or fall into aby's hands). — to c. to one's ears, e. g. ad cs aures pervenire or permanere; ad qm perferri or deferri: exire in turbam or in vulgus; emanare (in vulgus); Jw. exire atque in vulgus emanare; efferre (foras, in vulgus); effluere et ad aures hominum permanere (to c. to the ears of the public). — it comes to *athg*, res venit ad qd (e. g. to a fight, a battle, ad arma atque pugnam); or in quid (e. g. to a lawsuit, in contentione); or venit ad qd (e. g. ad causam dicendam or in qd, e. g. in Jus). — TO COME TOGETHER, convenire (g. l.). concurrere. in certamen venire cum qo. obviam fieri ei (accidentally), see also TO ASSEMBLE. — TO COME UP, see 'TO COME FORTH.' *β*) to come up (= equal), æquare. æquare ei rei or qd (with acc. if = to be equal). æquare qm. æquare or æquare cum qo (to c. up to aby in beauty, talents, &c.), also non inferiorem esse qo: to c. up to aby, æquare (with acc. of the thing in which one equals aby, and gen. of the person whom one equals); also qd re se æquare posse ci. qm or qd qd re æquiparare (e. g. in physical strength, beauty, &c., see interpp. to Np. *Them. 6, 1*). *γ*) to come up with (= overtake), in cursu nancisci qm; consequi; æquare. — TO COME UPON, invadere (of persons and things); vim ei inferre (of violence done, robbers, &c.). — morbo corripi (of illness). See also TO SEIZE, TO INVADE, TO ATTACK. to c. upon aby for payment, exire; persequi pecuniam, &c. (if by legal means). — TO COME (of future time), futurus (that is going or about to be). — posterus (following with regard to time). — (post.) venturus. veniens. consequens (coming next, subsequent, of time). Jw. consequens ac posterus: generations to c., posterii (pl., opp. majores). — for the time to c., postero tempore. — in posterum. — posthac. — in reliquum tempus (for the time that remains): things that are to c., futura, orum, n. res futura: to foresee what is to c., quod futurum esse scire. animo prospicere futura. quæ futura sunt prospicere or providere. In posterum prospicere. To rejoice in the present moment, without thinking of what is to c., presentibus frui nec in longius consultare.

COME, as adv. of exhortation, age! age dum! age sis! age vero! — In pl. agite! agite dum!

COMEDIAN, artifex scœnicus (g. l.). *comœdus*, the singer of the canticum (recitativo, monologus) in comedy, opp. *tragœdus* (in tragedy), actor comicus, or comicus only (κωμικός, κωμικός). They all designate the actor in general who appears in comedy, not the person who acts the low comic parts, who, aff. *Petron. 80, 9*, can only be called qui paries ridendâ agit: all the actors in a comedy, excaleari (opp. cōthurnati, tragœdians, Sen. Ep. 87). See also ACTOR. — *Writer of comedy*, *poeta scœnicus (g. l.); poeta comicus, or comicus only, opp. comici, pl. i. like a c., *scœnicorum moris. comicus more, scœnicus (g. l., e. g. complodere manus et pectus ferire scœnicum est). — *Comic actress*, artifex scœnica, or scœnica only (in later times).

COMEDY, comœdia. — fabula Atellana (sort of farce amongst the Romans): relating or belonging to c., comicus (κωμικός, opp. tragicus): in a manner belonging to c., comic. Comic character (i. e. in comedy), partes ridendæ. See also FLAT. To act a c., see to ACT.

COMELINESS, decentia, decorum. — decor (external grace). — venustas. — pulchritudo. — forma. — species. — dignitas. See BEAUTY, GRACE.

COMELY, decens (*poet. only. and in silv. age.*)—decorus (*of speech and actions only.*)—pulcher (*g. t.*)—formosus. speciosus. venustus. See BEAUTIFUL, HANDSOME. In a c. manner, decore. recte. ut decet. eleganter.

COMER, qui (quæ) venit: a new c. (*i. e. to a country,* advena, alienigena [*a stranger, foreigner, opp. indigena.*],—peregrinus (*g. t. a stranger, opp. civis.*)).—*Jm.* peregrinus atque advena.—novellus. novicius (*n. v. in any situation.* e. g. novelli Aquileenses = coloni qui nuper Aquilejam deducti erant: novelli servi).

COMET, cometes. sidus cometes. stella cometes (κωμήτης)—or in pure Lat. stella crinita (*Suet. Cæs. 88.*)—*κωμήτης*. One of the three first expressions is generally used, or stella crinita, quam Græci κωμήτην vocant, or quam cometam vocant (*C. N. D. 2. 5. 14. Plin. 2. 25. 22. and even as late as Suet. Claud. 46. and Eutrop. 10. 8 [4];* hence it follows that stella crinita may be looked upon more as an attempt to translate κωμήτης, than as a genuine Lat. expression. The c. remained above the horizon for four hours every night, stella cometes quum oriretur et occumberet, quatuor spatium horarum consumebat: the c. shone during seventy days, and with such splendour that the whole sky seemed to be on fire, stella cometes septuaginta diebus ita luxit, ut cælum omne flagrare videretur.

COMFIT, cōndire (*fruit, &c.*). *saccharum incoquere ci rei (*aff. Plin. 34. 17. 48.*) *saccharo condire,—the cooking of fruit, conditus: conditura (*manner of c.* e. g. olivas conditui legere. *Col.*).

COMFITURES, dulcia, pl., or dulciola, pl. orum (*Appian. Met. iv. p. 115. 12.*) *merces cuppidiarum (*aff. Symm. Ep. 8. 19, where we find forum cup.*). bellaria, dulciōla (both n. pl., the latter in later writers).—mensa secunda (*as constituting a course.*) *Plin.* Balsama are fruits preserved in a pickle; e. g. as olives now are. *Col.*

COMFORT, || To console, consolari qm (of persons and personified objects; e. g. of hope, of a good conscience: consolari qm qd or de qâ re: seld. qd qâ re, as magnitudinem doloris brevitate consolatur. C.: the simple solari is not found in prose of the gold. age).—solutum ci præbere or afferre (to c., that is, yield or afford c., of things).—ci solatio or solatium esse (to c., i. e. to be a c. to aby, of things): to go away or depart comforted, requiesce animo discendere: this comforts me, hoc est mihi solatio: to c. oneself, se consolari (on account of atq. de qâ re). C. yourself, or be comforted, ne te afflictes: es bono animo.—|| Enliven, refresh, qm reficere, recreare: animum ci facere: animo qm implere. To be comforted, animo relaxari: animi remissionem querere (by mental relaxations): to be mentally comforted by atq. qâ re recreari (e. g. by a letter, literis): to c. aby with food, cibo juvare qm; by food and drink, cibo ac potione firmare qm: to c. one's body (or oneself) with food and sleep, corpus curare (*Cur. 3. 8. 22.*); also se reficere, se recreare. *Jm.* reficere et recreare. recreare et reficere. To be comforted by atq. qâ re refici, or se reficere, or vires reficere (*bodily.* e. g. by food, &c.). Comforting, recreans, reficiens: suavis, dulcis.—|| To gladden, vici.

COMFORT, consolatio (the action of comforting). medicina (the means by which aby is comforted). poet. solamen: c. in pain, solatium doloris: c. in one's sufferings, solatium malorum: to impart c. to aby, qm consolari; on account of atq. de qâ re: to give aby much c. (of persons), multa or magna ci solatia dare (*C.*). To afford c., solatium præbere or afferre: solatio or solatium esse: to admit of some c., afford some c., nonnullam consolationem or aliquod solatii (in se) habere (of things): to admit of c. or supply it from themselves: to afford no c., nihil habere consolationis: this is my c., eo solatio utor. To utter words of c., solatia dicere (f. O.). To seek c. fm one only source, omnia in unam consolationem conjicere (*C.*). This is the only c. which supports me, hæc una consolatio me sustentat: to look for c. in philosophy, medicinam petere a philosophia: to need no c. non egeré medicinâ.—voluptas (comfortable sensation).—jucunditas. dulcedo (agreeableness).—the c.'s of life, comoda vita. commoditas vitæ: aby feels a c. voluptas sensibus cs blanditur. Without c., see COMFORTLESS.

COMFORTABLE, || Consoling, consolatorius (e. g. litteræ). To i. c. (i. e. in consoling), solatio esse: to be very c., magno solatio esse: it is a very c. thing that &c., magnum est solatium, with infinit. i. to address c. words to aby, qm or animum cs confirmare (verbis): afflictum cs animum confirmare. animum cs demissum et oppressum erigere.—|| Agreeable, gratus: jucundus (cheerful). suavis, dulcis (pleasant).—a c. feeling or sensation, voluptas: I feel (or am) c., bene

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mihi est (i. e. I am well off); hilaritate delector. hilarare vivo (I am c., i. e. cheerful and happy).—a c. house, domicilium bonum. See also PLEASANT.

COMFORTABLY, grate. jucunde, suaviter. [*Sym.* in COMFORTABLE.] See PLEASANTLY.

COMFORTER, consolator; or Crcl., with verbs under COMFORT. A Job's c., qui malo solatio qm consolatur (*aff. C. de Am. 104, nos malo solatio, sed non multo tamen, consolamur, quod &c.*). THE COMFORTER (= the Holy Spirit), Spiritus Sacer.—Paracletus (*Ecclesi.*).

COMFORTLESS, || That admits of no comfort, spe dest tutus (of persons); desperatus (of things): aby is c., cs dolor or luctus nullo solatio levati potest (cannot be comforted).—|| Destitute of all comfort, incommodus. admodum incommodus. injucundus. *omni vitæ commoditate destitutus.

COMIC, } (relating to comedy), see COMEDY.—

COMICAL, } || Ridiculous, amusing, ridiculous. ridendus (relating to a joke, as Petron. 80, 9): a c. circumstance, res comica (*Hor. A. P. 89*); res ridicula: a c. expression, ridiculum dictum, ridiculum.—jocuosus (full of jokes).—jocularis. jocularius (calculated to divert others).—ridendus (weh ecies laughter). A c. fellow, homo ridiculus (who excites laughter).—|| Jocular in C. Att. 4. 16, 3, very unsafe text (s. Orrell on that passage), and so better avoided.—lepidus (pleasant, fm good humour).—facetus (witty).—a comical fellow, lepidum caput (*Com.*).—a comical narrator, facetus narrator.

COMICALLY, comice, comico more, ridicule. lepide, facete, joculariter. [*Sym.* in COMIC.]

COMING, ventio (*Plaut.*).—reditio. reditus (return; the former as act, the latter as state).—adventus (arrival).—accessus (e. g. ad urbem, to the town, C.). The c-in of a ship, appulsus (with or without litior). To expect aby's c. with eagerness, cs adventum non mediocriter captare. Sudden c., see ARRIVAL. The c. of a vessel into port, Crcl. with in portum venire or pervenire.

COMING, vid. 'TO COME (of future things).'

COMING-IN (of a ship), appulsus (with or without litior).—|| Incomes, vid.

COMMA, comma, kila, n. (κόμμα), or pure Latin, incisum (as one clause of a period, Gramma; new Latin as mark of punctuation). To put a comma after a word, *comma post verbum ponere.

COMMAND, v. || To give a command, jubere (g. t. order atq. to be done, with the implied notion that the person who commands has, or assumes that he has, a right to do so; followed by infin. act., with acc. if the person commanded is named; or by infin. pass. if the person is not named, nor plainly alluded to fm the context. If the person, however, is virtually expressed fm the context, the infin. act. is used. It is also, although less freq., followed by ut, if it is used in the sense of imperare).—jubere ci is never found in the gold. age).—imperare ci qd or ut (to c. in consequence of the power invested in aby; seld. in the sense of jubere with foll. accus. and infin.). præcipere ci qd or with ut (to c. in consequence of one's authority, prudence, experience, and superior talents).—præscribere ci qd or with ut (prescribe: both præc. and præscr., of superiors giving rules or directions for conduct to their inferiors).—mandare ci qd or with ut (to charge or commission, the manner of the execution being left to the person commissioned).—pronunciare (to cause to be proclaimed by a herald, &c.).—edictare. edictum proponere (with ut, of a magistrate, commanding publicly by a proclamation).—asciscere, asciscere jubereque (with ut, to make a law, regulation, or act; the proper term to be applied to an act passed by the Roman 'plebs').—decernere (to pass a resolution, that atq. should be done, on the part of the senate, Consul).—sanctare. edicto sancire (to c. or forbid under a penalty: that' &c., ut or ne).—|| To have a right to c., imperandi vis potestatemque habere: at any place, loco præssere. To c. an army, exercitui præssere or præpositum esse: exercitum ducere: to c. the other wing, alterum tenere cornu (*Np.*): to c. the fleet, navibus et classi præssere or præpositum esse: the cavalry, equitatu præssere: to c. in a province, præssere provinciam (S.), or in provincia (C.). To have a right to c. aby, imperium in qm or qm sub imperio habere; est mihi imperium in qm imperare ci. cs esse imperatorum. imperio regere or imperio tenere qm, qd (to have the chief c. of aby or atq.).—dominari, dominationem habere in qm (c. absolutely). præssere ci or ci rei (to preside): to c. a town, urbem imperio regere: to be commanded by aby, imperio cs teneri. teneri in cs ditione et potestate: not to allow oneself to be commanded, imperium cs detrectare. To have no right to c., nullam potestatem, nullum impe

rum habere; nullum est es in qâ re arbitrium: *to allow oneself to be commanded by aby, ci or cs imperio parere, obtemperare. I will do what you c. (= bid, wish), faciam quae jubes or praecipis, ut dixisti or dicis; ut pluerit.*—|| *To be master of, imperare ci rei.*—moderari ci rei, *e. g. to c. one's tongue, lingua; or orationi: one's pain, grief, dolori imperare.* dolorem in potestate tenere: *to c. oneself, sibi imperare.* animi potentem esse. animum suum comprimere, coercere: *one's anger, iram reprimere: not to c. one's anger, irâ teneri; impotentem esse ira (stronger): we do not c. our passions (desires), cupiditates dominationem in nos habent: the mind commands the body, animus regit corpus: not to c. our ambition, ambitione teneri: to c. one's passions, cupiditatibus imperare, opp. servare.* cupiditates continere, comprimere, coercere, frenare, domare ac frangere.—|| *To overlook, so that it may be seen or annoyed: a) in a military sense, superare locum, immînere ci loco: the tower commanded the high ground where the spring was, turris superabat fastigium fontis (B. G. 8, 41): the hill commanded the town, collis imminet urbi. The tower c's the city, ex turri telus iacuntur ad urbem (Aft. Cæs. B. G. 8, 4). b) To give a view of, qm locum prospicere. The house commands an extensive view of the fields, domus longos agros prospicit (H.). the country-house commands the lake, villa lacum prospicit (Plin.).*

COMMAND. s. || *Of a superior, jussus, jussum (c. of aby who has or pretends to have a right to do it).*—auctoritas (declaration of the will of a superior).—imperium (c. of a general, a prince).—imperatrum (the thing commanded by one who has an imperium).—praecceptum (precept, regulation).—mandatum (commission, charge)—edictum (edict, public proclamation).—decretum (resolution of the senate, a consul, in the form of a decree).—plebiscitum (resolution of the Roman plebs, opp. populi jussum, i. e. of the whole people, s. Bremi Nep. Arist. 1, 4).—rescriptum (c. of a prince, Post-Aug.).—*a written c., litteræ (e. g. Tiberius sent a written c. to the army, Tiberius litteras ad exercitum misit): a secret c., praecceptum arcanum.*—at the c. of aby, jussu or auctoritate cs. jubente cs. *also jussus a qo; Sis also a qo only (e. g. he did his duty towards the Athenians, at whose c. he had gone out, Atheniensibus a quibus profectus erat, officia praestabat, Nep. Milt. 2, 3, Dâhne).*—without aby's c., injussu cs, a qo non jussus. ultro (of one's own accord, opp. cs jussu or jussus): sua sponte (voluntarily): *to act without special c., privato, non publico consilio qd facere.*—to give the c., vid. TO COMMAND: *to execute a c., jussum or imperatum facere.* mandata efficere, conficere, perficere, exsequi, persequi: *in the exactest manner, mandata exaurire.* imperio cs defungi: *to follow, obey a c.; to act according to a c., cs praecceptum observare, curare, cs dicto parere.* audientem esse dicto or jussu cs. imperio cs obtemperare: *without delay, quod qs imperavit, impigre facere: zealously, Imperata enixe facere: negligently or lazily, commissioe imperia persequi: punctually, imperata obedienter facere.* praecceptum diligenter curare: *to refuse obedience to aby's c's; or, not to obey his c's, imperium aspernari, contemnere.* imperium, mandatum negligere. decreto non stare: *to act against the c., contra edictum facere (it being a proclamation): to transgress the c., mandatum excedere, egredi.*—|| *The power (of commanding aby), imperium (c. in the army).—potestas (the c. given or conferred on aby, thus the legal c.): under aby's c., quo duce, cs ductus: to have the c. of an army, a fleet, &c., exercitui, navibus et classi praesse or praepositum esse: to have the c. of the other (i. e. the left) wing of the army, alterum tenere cornu (Nep. Pelop. 4, 3): to be under aby's c., cs imperio parere (epit. of soldiers); ci parere. In potestate or sub imperio cs esse (to be under aby's guidance or power): to place oneself under the c. of aby, se ad auctoritatem cs conferre. Chief c., summa rerum, summum imperium. summa imperi, or imperium only: s. also CHIEF COMMAND.—|| That imperium does not exclusively refer to military matters, s. Theod. Benfey, in "Jahn's Jahrbücher," 1852, v. 3, p. 300).—belli imperium, belli summa (of the general).—summa imperi maritimi (of the admiral).—to have the c. of an army, summum imperi tenere, obtinere. summum rei or rerum, summæ imperi praesse, praesse exercitui, ducere exercitum: *to have the chief c. of a fleet, navibus et classi praesse: totum officio maritimo praepositum curata administrare (if the whole administration of naval affairs belongs to the person): to give to aby the chief c., summam rerum ad qm deferre. summam imperi ci tradere: of an army, a fleet, qm exercitui or classi praesse: in a war, qm toti bello Imperioque**

praeficere. summam belli ci deferre. summam imperii bellique administrandi ci permittere. qm bello praeparare: *to be under the chief c. of aby, cs imperio parere (g. t.); sub qo militare (of soldiers): to serve under aby's c. (during a war), qo or sub qo Imperatore or sub signis cs mereri: to be not anywhere with the c., qo cum imperio proficisci: to prolong aby's c., imperium prorogare (prolongare not Latin): to prolong the c. for another year, imperium in annum propagare (hence to continue, e. g. the war, bellum): to take away the c., adimere ci imperium or abrogare cs imperium (C.): to lay down the c., imperium deponere: an extraordinary c., imperium extraordinarium (C.): to give aby an extraordinary c., dare ci imperium extraordinarium or extra ordinem: to hold the most important c's, cepisse et gerere maxima imperia.—|| The command (of one's passions, &c.), continentia; temperantia (the moderation in them; comp. C. de Invent. 2, 54, 164): to have a c. (or no c.) over one's passions, desires, over oneself, see TO COMMAND.—|| Desire, wish, disposat, jussum, voluntas.—what are your c's? quid vis? quid jubes? Tell me in a word, what are thy c's? quin tu uno verbo dic, quid est, quod me jubet? I am at your c., exspecto, quid vellis: I am in all things at your c., omnibus in rebus me fore in tua potestate, tibi confirmo (C. ad Div. 5, 4, 6, Corlle): my purer is at your c., mea archâ utere non secus ac tua (Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 8): my house is always at your c., semper tibi patent fores hae: my home is always at your c., whether I may be in or not, tibi mea domus me praesent, absente patet: to submit entirely to aby's c., se totum fingere ad arbitrium et nutum cs: to do althg at aby's c., ad nutum cs et voluntatem qd facere: to be at c. (i. e. ready or at hand for use), promptus: money wch is at c., pecunia praesens: to be at c., promptum or paratum esse: to be sufficiently at c., suppetere (of things, s. Macb. Cæs. B. G. 1, 3): to have at c., providisse, paravisse: to keep at c., habere paratum, in expedito, in praecinctu: to have money at one's c., pecuniam in numerato or prae manu habere: tears wch aby has at his c., lacrimae conflictæ doloris.*

COMMANDED. Crecl. by words and examples in TO COMMAND AND COMMAND. s.

COMMANDER, praefectus cs and ci. praepositus ci. qui ci praest or praepositus est (g. t.).—dux (of an army or a division).—dux summus, imperator (c.-in-chief).—belli or exercitus dux, or from the context dux, ductor only (any c. in war; duct. however not in plain prose). bello praepositus.—c. of the horse, magister equitum (v. pr. in the Roman army): of the fleet, praefectus classis: to be c.-in-chief, vid. 'to have the chief COMMAND.'—dux, praefectus classis (admiral): praetor (c. of troops, not Romans, epist. of land-troops, στρατηγός, often used by Nep., s. interpp. to Milt. 4, 4).—praefectus equitum (g. t.), while mag. eq. refers to the Roman horse only: to be c. of the horse, equitatu praesse: c. of the infantry, copiarum pedestrum dux: to be, copila pedestribus, or simply copila praesse: c. of the artillery, prps *praefectus rei tormentariae summus: to be elected c., chosen c.-in-chief, ductum deligi ad bellum gerendum: the valour of a c., virtus imperatoris: talents for a future c., indoles imperatoris virtutis (Justin 2, 8, 15): the experience of a c., rei militaris peritia.

COMMANDER (= a paving-ram), fistula.

COMMEMORATE, || *To make mention of, vid. MENTION.—|| To celebrate, agere, agitare (v. pr. e. g. an event, the anniversary of aby, one's birth-day, &c.).—celebrare (with pomp or demonstrations of joy, by one's presence; e. g. a birth-day, a wedding, less frequently of feasts).—to c. a day, diem prosequi (s. Nep. Att. 4, extr.): to c. atq by a feast for three days, diem festum agere triduum or per triduum.*

COMMEMORATION, celebratio (public celebration); but mly by memoria (commemorative is the act of recounting). Money coined in c. of aby or atq, *numus in memoriam cs or cs rei usus: a speech in c. of aby, *oratio in memoriam cs habita.—laudatio (a panegyric, not eulogium)—a paper, essay, &c., in c. of aby, *libellus in memoriam cs compositus. A statue raised in c. of aby, cippus: to erect a statue in c. of aby, laudis ut manent memoria, statuum cs ponere. In c., memoria causa: in c. of, in memoriam cs (Suet. Dig.).—to raise monuments in c. of aby, memoriam nominis monumentis consecrare.

COMMEMORATIVE (see COMMUNICATOR), quod cs rei memoriam revocat, renovat, redintegrat, representat. quod memoriam nominis (cs) consecrat: a c. statue, statua, laudis ut manent memoria, posita.

COMMECE, v. INTRA. || *To take its commencement, incipere (vid. TO BEGIN).—the combat c's, pre-*

auni committitur. hostes acle concurrunt: *the war c's, bellum suscipitur: daybreak c's, dies appetit. luceat. dilucescit. illucescit: evening c's, advesperascit: night c's, nox appetit. tr.* incipere. cœpere. incipere. ordiri. exordiri [SYN. in BEGIN]. *to c. speaking, initium dicendi facere, sumere; exordio: dicere: to c. after aby, qm exipere: he commenced (his speech) thus, ingressus est sic loqui. See BEGIN.*

COMMENCEMENT. See BEGINNING.

COMMEND, commendare. — *to commendare answers exactly to the English word in all its meanings.* (1) *To recommend to protection, &c., or favorable notice, commendare qm or qd ci.* (2) *To make an impression in favour of a thing, (vox) quæ una maxime eloquentiam vel commendat vel sustinet (c').* (3) *Deliver over to notice, e.g. commendare qd literis, commendare nomen tuum inmortaliati.* — *To c. aby to another strongly, ei qm de meliore notâ commendare* (Cwr. ap. C. Epp. 7, 29: *the fig. taken fm the note, by wch the quality of wine was marked: to c. aby very earnestly, etiam atque etiam or magnopere or valde commendare; qm intime commendare: very kindly, *permanenter commendare. To c. aby very strongly by letter, ad qm de qo scribere diligentissime: to have aby commended to one, commendatum sibi qm habere: to c. oneself to aby's love and protection, se commendare cæ amoris et fidei: to endeavour to c. oneself to aby, querere sibi apud qm commendationem. To c. oneself, gratum esse; placere; probari (all of things): to c. oneself by athg, se commendare qâ re (of persons): commendari qâ re (of things): to c. itself (with emphasis on the self; i. e. by its own good qualities), suapte naturâ gratum esse. — Jn. commendare et committere. I c. this property of mine to your honour and safe-keeping, bona nostra hæc tibi permitto et tux mando licet. — demandare is 'to commit as a charge, e.g. unius magistri cure plures liberos demandare. For Commend = praise, see PRAISE.*

COMMENDABLE, commendandus. commendatione dignus. commendabilis (L. Col.). See PRAISE-WORTHY.

COMMENDATION, commendatio (in all the senses of the English word). — *ausasio (act of commending, e.g. legis). That he may know my c. was no ordinary one, ut sciat meam commendationem non vulgarem fuisse (C.). Aby's c. is of very great use to me with aby, maximo adjumento est mihi c's commendatio apud qm. Modesty is the best c. of youth, prima commendatio proficitur c. a modestiâ: to have received a strong c. from aby, magnopere or diligentissime commendari a qo (to aby. ci). See PRAISE.*

COMMENDATORY, commendaticius (not commendatorius, wch is late, Sidon.). — *C. letters, commendaticie literæ or tabellæ. To give aby c. letters to aby, *qm commendare ci per literas. A c. speech, oratio commendaticia (aft. C. ad Div. 5, 5). — ausasio (if it advises the adoption of the thing commended; e.g. of a law). See PANEGRIC.*

COMMENDER, commendator (Plin.). — *fem. commendatrix (C. and Plin.).*

COMMENSURABLE, } *Reducible to a comm-*
COMMENSURATE, } *mon measure, Crcl. with metiri, commetiri. These things are not c., *harum rerum alteram cum alterâ commetiri non potes (aft. C. de Jur. 1, 26: negotium cum tempore commetiri). — A d'equale, par. conveniens. congruens. qd satis esse videtur.*

COMMENT on or upon, } *Annotate, interpretari*
qd. esse interpretem cæ rei. explanare. — *enarrare, commentari (explain an author, poem, &c. the former verbally, the latter in writing: both etc. age). To c. on a book, commentari librum (Suet. Gram. 2): commentaria in librum componere (Gell.). — To make observations on, to censure, notam ascribere ci rei (aft. a mark of censure: prop. of the Rom. Censor: only of written c's). — Invehi in qm. — reprehendere et exagitare qd — notare qd. To c. severely on aby, notare or notare ac vituperare qm: to c. playfully on aby, notare qm joco (Suet.). To c. unfavourably on every circumstance, omnia in deterius trahere.*

COMMENT, s. } *Annotation, annotatio (Post-Aug.).* — **scholion. — explicatio. interpretatio. See ANNOTATION, NOTE. — Remark, censure, nota (a written rem., prop. of the Rom. Censor). — a severe c., nota censoriæ aeveritatis. — animadversio. To escape unpleasant c's, effugere animadversionem (e.g. neque enim effugere animadversionem possemus, si semper lissem pedibus uteremur. C.). — to make c's on aby, notare qd; reprehendere et exagitare qd: on aby, notare ac vituperare qm. See COMMENT, v.*

COMMENTARY, commentarius or commentarium, dim. commentariolum (Pl. commentarii; very seldom. commentaria. But *to c.* commentarius = liber, scriptum: not a 'series of explanatory notes': it was however used in this sense in *Gellius's* time, who speaks of a *Grammarians's* commentaria in Virgilium, though the nature of that work is unknown) — *interpretatio. — enotatio. To write a c. on Virgil, commentarium in Virgilium componere (Gell.).*

COMMENTATOR, interpres. explanator (who explains). — *enarrator (who explains an author hermeneutically). — calumniator (who makes malicious comments).*

COMMERCE, mercatura (copy of the merchant). — *mercatio (commercial transaction, the buying and selling, Gell. 3, 3). — negotium, or pl. negotia (the business wch aby carries on, eply as corn-merchant and money-lender). — commercium (c., commercial intercourse, S. Jug. 18, 6. Plin. 35, 1, 3; with athg, cæ rei, Plin. 12, 14, 30: then also = liberty of c.). — wholesale business, mercatura magna et copiosa: in retail, merc. tenuis. See TRADE. The Roman merchants carry on a c. with Gaul, mercatores Romani ad Gallos comment (i. e. they visit Gaul with their merchandize, Cæs. B. G. 1.). — Societas inter curre, conversatio (Fell. Q.). usus consuetudo (of his service, &c.). — convicius (in so far as una lives with aby). See INTERCOURSE.*

COMMERCE, v. See the above art.

COMMERCIAL, } *Belonging to commerce, e.g. c. agent, curator negotiorum publicus (Aft. S. Jug. 71, 1). — to be the c. agent of a society, *rem cæ societatis agere; negotia cæ societatis procurare (C. ad Die. 12, 24): c. flag, insigne navium mercatoriarum: c. spiritus, mercandi studium or cupiditas (S. C. de Rep. 2, 4, 7). — c. law, *lex mercatoria; lex emendis aut vendendis rebus (C. Ferr. 1, 55, 143). — c. town or place, forum rerum venalium. — commercium (place where commerce eply barters, is carried on). — emporium (the place near the harbour, where c. was carried on). — oppidum, (ubi est) forum rerum venalium (a town where c. is carried on, v. S. Jug. 71, 1a.). — forum, oppidum nundinarium (a place where weekly markets are held): a flourishing c. town, urbs emporio florentissima: the most frequented c. town of the whole empire, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum.*

COMMINATION, minatio. comminatio. denuntiatio. — *minæ. SYN. in THREATENING.*

COMMINATORY, minax. minitabundus (prop. of persons). — *Adv. minaciter.*

COMMINGLE, miscere (to mix). permiscere (mix together thoroughly); with athg, qd cum qâ re or qd ci rei. — *admiscere ci rei (to mix with; commonly in the passive voice, admisceri qâ re, to become mixed with athg). — confundere, with athg, cum qâ re (prop. to pour together; hence fig. mingle; e.g. the true with the false, vera cum falsis).*

COMMUNITE, conterere. — *fricare (to crumble). — plinsere (pound in order to reduce athg). — contundere (crush, e.g. in a mortar, in pill).*

COMMISERATE, } *If one compassion, misereri, commiserari cæ. miseret ne cæ. misericordiâ cæ commotum or captum esse (to pity aby). — misericordiâ qm or qd prosequi. misericordiam ci impetire, miserari, commiserari qd (to pity, and show the pity at the same time, s. Bremi. Np. Ages. 5, 2). — to pity aby's fate, misfortune, cæ fortunam commiserari; casum cæ miserari.*

COMMISERATION, misericordia (pity). — *misericordia commiseratio (demonstration of pity). See COM-PASSION.*

COMMISSARIAT, duumviri, &c. (according to the numb. of members) rebus, quas belli usus poscunt, subministrandi (as a board).

COMMISSARISHIP, *præfectura rei frumentariæ *præfectura annonæ (at Rome).

COMMISSARY, curator (he that takes care of aby's business in general, e.g. agent of the Adriatic maritime company, curator corporis maris Hadriatici. Inscr.). — *recuperator (Judge to decide questions relating to property and pecuniary transactions, appointed by the prætor: to nominate such, dare recuperatores. — to cognitor, nor inquisitor, Dict. and Schutz. Lex. Cic. vv.). — Commissarius (military), annonæ præfectus (at Rome, L. 4, 13). — rei frumentariæ præfectus (in Hist. B. G. 8, 35: frumentarius = qui frumentum in oppidum importat). — qui res, quas belli usus poscunt, subministrat. A board of c's, *duumviri (according to the number) rebus, quas belli usus poscunt, subministrandi.*

COMMISSION, } *Appointment of an officer in the army, *præfectura militum. — a trust or*

verrent, mandatum (s. or order to deliver any message; either verbally or by writing).—negotium (s. to perform a thing; instead of *res publica* is it used): to give a c. to aby, ci negotium dare or mandare; mandare ci qd: to receive a c., mandatum datur mihi a qo. To execute a c., mandatum exsequi, persequi, conficere, perficere, peragere; *execute a c. in the most exact manner, exhaure* mandatum: in a careless manner, negligenter rem mandatum gerere.—[*Act of committing a crime, prps patrato* (Fell., but of committing a peace: commissio, e. g. piacilli, Anob. late: perpetrato, Tertull.)—better by Crcl. patrare. perpetrare. facere. committere, &c. see COMMIT. A sin of c., peccatum, quod in effectu est (opp. 'sin of omission', delictum: though Did. does not confine delict. to this notion). To issue a c. of bankruptcy agst aby, *recuperatores dare, qui bona cs in gratiam creditorum vendant. To have received, or to hold a c. (in the army), prps ordines ducere: or prefectura ornari (ast. C. Ep. ad Fam. 7, 5). A ship in c., prps. *navis omnibus rebus ornata atque instructa: to put a ship in c., navem expedire atque instruere (v. Hirt. B. Alex. 25).—[A body of persons entrusted with an inquiry or the decision of a matter, recuperatores: arbitri: to appoint such a c., recuperatores (arbitros) dare: to reject the c., recuperatores rejicere: the decision of a c., iudicium recuperatorium. To send to any place a c. of enquiry, mittere, qui praesentia praesentent (T.): to order a c. of enquiry to be sent, de re praesenti cognosci iubere. See also COMMITTEE.

COMMISSION, v. mandata ci dare.—mandare ci, ut; negotium dare ci, ut (charge with the execution of a thing). To be c'd with aly, jussus sum facere qd: by aby, mandatum habere a qo. (s. also among COMMISSIONS, subit.)—ci cs rei faciente licentiam dare or permittere (cf. C. Ferr. 3, 94, 220. S. Jug. 103, 25).—liberum cs rei arbitrium ci permittere (L. 32, 37; both = to authorize aby, to perform aly: cs nomine, in aby's name: qo auctore, under aby's authority, e. g. to do aly, facere qd)—deferre, demandare ci qd (entrust aby with the execution of aly, e. g. curam cs rei).—delegare ci qd (gold. age, to c. aby with aly that one ought to perform oneself; in silv. age, to c., in a general sense, s. Hirt. B. G. 8, 22).

COMMISSIONER, procurator (agent, &c., C. Alt. 4, 16, extr.)—negotiorum curator (S. Jug. 71, 2); or sequester, interpres, confector negotiorum (all in C. Ferr. 2, 44, 108).—per quem agimus (our agent, C. Ferr. 3, 66, 155). C. in any matter, transactor et administrator ci rei (Ferr. 2, 28, 69). Custom-house c's, portitores; exactores portorii; *duumviri (triumviri, &c. according to sumb.) portorii exigendis.—qui portoria exigunt.—telonarii (Cod. Just.). C's of taxes, qui vectigalia exigunt.—duumviri (triumviri, &c. according to sumb.) vectigalibus exigendis. C's of bankruptcy, *recuperatores bonis cs in gratiam creditorum vendendis; or *recuperatores, qui bona cs in gratiam creditorum vendant. To be aby's c., cs rationes negotiorum procurare: negotia cs gerere.

COMMISSURE, commissura (= knot, tie).—coagmentum. coagmentatio (the joining of two bodies).—iunctura (by what they are joined, Plin. 13, 15, 29).

COMMIT, v. To entrust, committere (to leave it to a person, imposing on him a moral responsibility).—permittere (to leave a thing quite to another).—mandare, demandare (to c. to be kept or performed).—deponere qd apud qm (to give aly to aby to be kept safe).—credere (e. g. occulta sua ci credere).—to c. (as it were), oneself to aby's protection, se permittere, committere, tradere in cs fidem: to c. to memory, mandare memoriam qd.—[To imprison, comprehendere (to arrest).—in custodiam dare, in vincula conficere (put into custody).—[To be guilty of: facere.—committere, admittere. In se admittere (the latter implying more of moral guilt).—suasipere in se.—patrare. perpetrare. To c. a crime, admittere scelus, maleficium, delictum, flagitium.—flagitium committere (C.)—facinus in se admittere (Cae.). a theft, furtum facere: a murder, eandem facere (C.), edere, perpetrare (L.): a fault of blunder, errare; in errore versari; errore capli or duci; in errorem induci (mo). errorum committere.—ridiculusus faultus, *labi in loculares errores (Ruhnck.): to c. a breach of faith, perfidionem esse.—fidem violare or frangere: adulterium, adulterium committere: what fault has he committed? quid designavit? (Cov.). *To commit is often best transl.* by agere with a suitable adverb: to c. a folly, stulto agere: to c. an act of imprudence, imprudenter, or temere et imprudenter agere.

COMMITMENT, comprehensio.

COMMITTEE, v. Men elected for a given purpose: delecti.—apocleti (in the Greek towns, chosen men who assembled to discuss state-matters: the sub-c., Liv. 35, 34, pure Latin, delecti, Liv. 38, 1, del. Aetoliorum).—The ancients, however, generally express such a word by indicating at the same time the number of men who formed the c., e. g. a c. in financial matters, triumviri mensarii (since it consisted of three): a c. for drawing up laws, decemviri legibus scribendis.

COMMIX, see Commingle.

COMMIXTURE, permixtio (action and thing). admixtio (action).—admixtum. res admixta (thing).

COMMODOUS, v. Fit and proper for the accomplishment of a purpose: commodus (proper; whatever has the proper measure, and fm its nature is suited to the purpose).—opportunus (convenient fm situation: prop. of place, then of time, age, &c.).—aptus (suitable, as the effect of nature and art).—idoneus (fit, whatever is c. by its natural qualities); Jn. opportunus et idoneus; commodus et idoneus; habilis et aptus.—very c., percommodus, peropportunus, peridoneus (for aly, ci rei or ad qd).—[Affording convenience or comfort, commodus.—expeditus (without difficulty), bonus (well or conveniently arranged); a c. house, domicilium bonum.

COMMODOUSLY, opportune (conveniently for the purpose).—idonee (properly).—apte (in a manner to suit or to fit).—recte (becomingly).—commode; bene.—To dwell c., bene habitare.

COMMODITY, v. What possesses the quality of ease, comfort: commoditas, commodum.—opportunitas (convenience).—[Profit, commodum, emolumentum (advantage, opp. incommodum, detrimentum).—lucrum, fructus (gain; opp. damnum).—quies (gain, with one seeks, profit).—utilitas (g. i. for the use or serviceableness of aly).—[Ware or merchandise, merx. Commodities, merces.

COMMON, v. That in which the persons spoken of participate alike: communis (in which all have or may have a share, opp. proprius).—publicus (that which belongs to or concerns the whole people or the state, opp. privatus). A c. fault, vitium commune: the c. sense of mankind, communis sensus (i. e. moral perception, tact, &c. e. g. in the intercourse between man and man: it afterwards came to have nearly the meaning of our 'c. sense': e. g. sensum communein auferre, sound human understanding, Phaedr. 1, 7, 4. In this meaning, sensus alone was used: persona furoris detenta sensum non habet, Ulp. Dig. Nearly so omnes eripere ci sensus, Catull.).—To speak according to the c. sentiment of men, ex communi hominum opinione dicere. The c. weal or good, bonum publicum; salus communis or publica (the c. welfare);—res publica (the state in general): the c. wealth, publica res or res publica: this is common to free nations, hoc commune est liberorum populorum: to have a c. cause with aby, in eadem cum qo causâ esse: to make a c. cause with aby, causam suam or consilia sua conjungere cum qo: c. interest, utilitatis communio: to have a c. interest with aby, utilitatis communione sociatum esse.

Instead of 'c. to A and B' the Romans often said 'c. to A with B'. Thus: these things are c. to rich and poor, communia ista locupletibus sunt cum pauperibus; this is c. to us and (or with) the brute creation, commune est nobis qd cum bestiis. In common, communiter; in promiscuo; promiscue; publice: to have every thing in c. with aby, omnia cum qo communiter possidere (C.). To have aly in c. with aby, est mihi qd commune cum qo: hæc mihi cum qo conjuncta et communia sunt (C.). They have every thing in c., omnium rerum est inter eos communitas: between friends let every thing, without exception, be in c., inter amicos sit omnium rerum sine ulla exceptione communitas (C.).—[Common to the greater number of persons, to the multitude.—communis (but without the necessary notion of meanness).—[Ordinary, mean, low, popularis (usual among the people: hæc, of inferior quality, &c. g. i.).—vulgaria, pervulgaria (c. to the multitude, to be found or met with every where; then, g. i. low, bad).—vulgatus, pervulgatus, pervagatus. Jn. communis et pervagatus (spread every where = known). usitatus (habitual, usual).—quodidianus (met with every day).—plebeus (belonging to the c. people: uncivilized, low). A c. saying, proverbium vulgare or contritum or sermone tritum; proverbium, quod in omnium ore est or versatur: c. life, vita quotidiana: the language of c. life, genus sermonis usitatum: eloquence burlesque or derisive the materials fm c. life, dicendi ratio in communi quodam usu versatur. A c. beauty, forma vulgaris or quotidiana: c. salt, sal popularis (Cat.): no c.

abilities, haud mediocre ingenium. *A c. soldier, miles gregarius* (more, however, as term of contempt, since miles by itself, designates the c. soldier, opp. officer).—**The Commons**; plebs (the c. people, opp. to patricii and equites).—**vulgus** (of low extraction and profession, stands for every c. and low multitude, e. g. of the people, soldiers, &c.).—**sex** populi (the sum of the people): a c. man, homo vulgaris, unus e or de multis (one of the great multitude); homo de plebe, plebejus (a c. citizen); homo lufmo or sordido loco natus, homo rordidus (an uneducated person); homo inhonestus (a dishonest, vile person): a quite c. person, homo ultime sortis (with respect to extraction); homo inhonestissimus (relative to character). *A c. prostitute, puella or mulier vulgaris; mulier, quae domum omnium libidinis patefecit; prostibulum: the son of a c. prostitute, ex vulgato corpore genitus. To make oneself c. with aby, se abjicere ad cs usum ac consuetudinem* (cf. *C. Parad.* 1, 3, 14; *de Legg.* 1, 9, 26): *not to make oneself c. with aby, cs aditum sermonemque defugere: to raise oneself, or to be, above the c. level, plus aspere, quam ceteri: far above, &c., longe ab imperitorum intelligentia sensuque sejunctum esse. Not to be raised above the c. level, in medio positum esse (C.): in intellect, mediocritas esse ingenii (C.). To become c., increbrescere (of a custom, &c.). To introduce athg into c. life, ad vitam communem adducere (of athg that was before confined to a higher sphere: e. g. philosophiam).—General, unversus.—generalis (relating to the whole).—communis (c., relating or belonging to all).—vulgaris, tritus (c. or habitual).—Jm. vulgaris communiae (relating to the general use of a thing).—In some instances 'c.' in this signification is expressed by omnia: this is the c. talk, hic sermo omnibus est in ore. This is a c. fault of singers, omnibus hoc vitium est cantoris (H.). *A c. term, notio communis (weh is c. to more than one thing): c. law, jus civile (s. C. Caelia. 28, 73): the c. weal or wealfara, res publica, salus: to consult the c. good, in commune conferre, consulere or consultare.**

COMMON-COUNCIL, senatus civitatis (Plin.). *senatus municipalis. *A member of the c.-c., *senator municipalis.—decurio (according to Rom. customs).*

COMMON-CRIER, pronunciator.—praeco (herald, also at auctions).

COMMON-GOOD, res publica.—salus: to consult for the c.-g., in commune conferre, consulere, or consultare.

COMMON-HALL, curia.

COMMON-LAW, jus consuetudinis (*C. de Invent.* 2, 28, 67).

COMMON-PLACE (= an ordinary topic in philosophy), locus communis or locus only (rōvor. *C. N. D.* 2, 24).

COMMON-PLACE (adj.), vulgaris, communis et contritus (C.). *A c.-p. poet, poeta de populo (C.).*

COMMON-PLACE BOOKS, adversaria, pl.

COMMON-PRAYER BOOK, sollemnia precationum carmina (aft. Lit.).—*liber liturgicus or ritualis.

COMMON-PROPERTY, res communis (e. g. pictor res communis terrarum erat, Plin.).

COMMON, s. ager publicus (C.).—ager compascuus (o. pasture, *C. Top.* 3, 12).

COMMONALTY, plebs (the common people in opp. partly to populus, partly to patricii, nobiles); also the lower class of the people (in a depreciating sense).—vulgus (the common people, the multitude, as distinguished by ignorance, credulity, &c., fm the better class of the people).—multitudo (the multitude in general).

COMMONER. See **COMMON**.

COMMONS, see **COMMON**. House of C's, *evocati populi Britannici.—*quod Daily fare or allowance, victus quotidianus. cena quotidiana.—or victus, cibus only.*

COMMONLY, communiter (in such a manner as to be shared by all spoken of).—vulgo (by the great majority of men in general): often by Crcl. with omnes: c. known, omnibus notus (of persons and things)—notus et apud omnes pervulgatus (that has come to every body's knowledge, of things only). To make athg c. known, vulgare: not to let athg be c. known, intra privatos parietes qd retinere: to become c. known, vulgari.—*Usually: fere (almost always).—vulgo (by nearly every body).—passim (in many different places).*

—*Not communiter. As he c. does, ut solet, ut assolet. A c. happens, ut fit: it is c. asked, quæri solet: a more than c. learned divine, *theologus supra vulgarem modum eruditus: it c. happens so, sic fere fieri solet.*

COMMONWEALTH, respublica libera, fm context, respublica only. *The monarchy is transformed into a*

c., a regis dominatione in libertatem populi vindicatus respublica.

COMMOTION, *I m the state: tumultus* (Roman name for any sudden outbreak agst them: e. g. of slaves, peasants, allies).—**motus**, motus concursusque (in the state).—**seditio** (mutiny agst the government).—**vis** repentina (sudden c.).—**turbæ**. *C. among the citizens, seditio domestica; to excite a c., turbas dare or facere (Ter.).—tumultum facere (S.), concitare; seditioem facere, concitare, commovere, concire: to cause a violent c. in the camp, innoxias in castris turbas efficere (C.): to cause fresh c's, novus tumultus movere (H.): cause c's in a state, tumultum incitare civitati (C.): turbæ ac tumultus concitatore esse (C.): tumultum edere or præbere (L.): quell the c., tumultum sedare (L.). comprimere (L.): seditioem sedare, lenire, tranquillam facere, comprimere, extinguere: a c. breaks out, seditio oritur, concitatur, exarscit: breaks out again, sed. recrudescit: it subsides, sed. languescit: it is appeased, sed. conticescit.—*Any violent motion: motus. Jactatio. Jactatus. agitatio* [Syn. in AGITATION].—**tumultus** (of the sea, the body: also of the mind, mentis)—vehementior animi concitatio animi permotio (of the mind). To put every thing in c., *miscere ac turbare or turbare ac miscere omnia. See also AGITATION.*

COMMUNE, confabulari, fabulari (together, inter se: with aby, cum qo).—sermones cadere (λόγους κἀναιρεν, to carry on a pleasant and familiar conversation with aby, the object of weh tends more to entertainment than instruction). To c. together in a private and confidential manner, cum qo fabulari inusurata ac præbens invicem aurem (Suet. Cal. 22).

COMMUNICABLE, quod communicari potest.

COMMUNICANT, *ad mensam sacram accedens.

COMMUNICATE, impertire (less easily impertiri: ei qd or qm qd re (to give aby his share, s. Zumpf. § 418).—communicare qd cum qo (to make athg, whether a material or mental object, common with another: the construction common. ci qd is not classical, s. Heid. Cæs. B. G. 3, 18. Raddm. Institut. Gramm. 2, p. 197).—participem facere qm cs rei (to allow aby to take a part or share in aby; e. g. of mental matters. Communicare conveys the notion of two persons receiving one whole in common: by part. fac., one of the two receives a portion only. Participare qd cum qo hardly belongs to sober prose).—infundere qd in, with accus. (diffuse, spread, e. g. evil to the state, mala in civitatem).—exponere ci qd (to c. athg, verbally).—perscribere qd ad qm (or more scidm) ci qd (to c. by writing).—effundere qd or ci qd (to pour out, as it were: hence, to c. amply or fully by speech or writing, s. C. de Or. 1, 34, extr. *Att.* 16, 7, 5; *Placc.* 17, 41). To c. by friction (of things only), affricare qd ci rei. To c. athg to aby (i. e. inform him of it), ci impertire de re. To c. athg to aby verbally, in sermone exponere ci qd: to c. to aby any plan, consilium communicare cum qo; qm participem facere consilii: I c. to aby something of my plan, impertio ci qd consilii mei: I c. my thoughts to aby, cogitationes meas cum qo communico (I make no secret of what I am thinking about), expono ci, quid sentiam. Dicō, quid sentiam (I tell aby what I think of athg).—effundo ci omnia, quæ sentio (I c. to aby all my thoughts).—*Reveal: aperire (to disclose).—patefacere (to discover).—in medium proferre, also proferre only (to make athg generally known, in a good sense).—Jm. proferre et patefacere. —enunciare, divulgare. divulgare (to bring to the knowledge of the multitude what ought not to be told at all, or at least, only to confidential persons).—cum hominibus communicare (to reveal to men, fm God, Eccl. revelare). See also COMMENCE.—INTR. to take the Lord's Supper, *ad mensam sacram accedere; *sumere cenam Domini: *ex sacrâ cenâ sumere cibum.—*To have an internal communication: the house c., *domus ita sunt inter se conjunctæ, ut ex alterâ in alteram transiri possit: or *domus transitiōe perviâ inter se conjunctæ sunt (aft. V. pervium usum habere, t).**

COMMUNICATION, communicatio. —*Verbal c., communicatio sermonis* (*C. Att.* 1, 17, 6).—*Verbal or written c., consuetudo sive sermonis sive scripti* (i. e. the habit of c., &c.): to make a c. to aby, to make c's to aby on the most important subjects, maxims de rebus communicare cum qo. See to COMMUNICATE. I must make a c. to you, *habeo, quod tecum communem necesse est (g. t.).—habeo, quod ad te pericribam necesse est (by writing).—*Conversation, conference: sermo* (g. t. conversation with one or several persons).—congressus, congressio (social meeting or conversation, &c., opp. digressus, digressio).—usus (fre-

quasi c. or intercourse with abq. in so far as one makes use of him).—*consuetudo* (the habit of frequent intercourse)—*societas*. Any *conversio* or *c.* in general: *conjunctio* (conjunction).—*commercium*, see *COMMERCIO*.—*C.* between places and troops in war; *e. g.* to cut off the *c.* between two armies, *societatem aut auxilium intersepe* or *dirimere*; to cut off *abq.* with the army, *qm ab exercitu intercludere*: to cut a person off *fm ali c.* with *abq.*, *ei omnes aditus ad qm intercludere*: to cut off the enemy's *c.* by sea, *hostes marinis commensibus intercludere*.—*line* of *c.* (*i. e.* of *firma*, wall, &c.), *brachium*.—to connect two places by a line of *c.*, *brachium ab uno loco ad alterum dirigere ac munire*: to carry a line of *c.* *fm the fort to the camp*, *castellum brach. is cum opere castrorum conjungere*.—*Passage* for *c.*: *transitio*.—*transitus*.

COMMUNICATIVE, *affabilis* (who likes to enter into a conversation, *conversabile*, *condescendens*).—*lingua* or *sermo* promptus (ready to talk).—*loquax*, *garrulus* (*loquacis*).—*apertus* (*open*, candid): to be *c.*, *affabilis*, &c.; *esse*; *se aperire* or *se patefacere* *ci*: familiariter agere cum *qo* (to speak or act candidly with *abq.*).

COMMUNIO. *communio* (social connexion, by which *abq.* become common to several individuals): *fellowship*: *com. sanguinis*, *consanguinitas*, &c.).—*communitas* (as quality of what is common).—*consortio*. *consortium* (mutual participation in *abq.*; then social connexion among persons).—*conjunctio*. *societas* (any *conversio* or *unio*, *emph.* for the accomplishment of any object).—*usus*. *consuetudo* (intercourse, acquaintanceship)—*familiaritas* (*intima* &c.).—*nexus* (connexion of several things among another). By *c.* (as in *to praise God by c.*). *Rationalis*, *communitur*. *conjunctum*. To have or *merita* *c.* with *abq.*, cum *qo* *conjunctum esse* (with each other, *inter se*): *societatem* or *commercium* cum *qo* habere: *societas* or *commercium* *mibi est cum qo*. In *Eccl. vi. unio*, *prps.* *in rebus sacris *commercium* cum *qo* habere, or **rerum sacrarum* *communione* cum *qo* *conjunctum esse*. [*1555*] **Communio* in an *Eccl. sense*, is *communio* in *St. August.* Thus: *prvare* *qm* *communione* *sacri altaris*: *suspendere* *qm* *communione*: *imperatores* *nostrae* *communio* (*is*, &c.). [*1555*] **Lord's Supper*, **euna* *Domini*: **coena* or *mensa* *sacra*: *eucharistia* (*Eccl.*) *communio* *sacri altaris* (*August.*). To receive the *c.*, *sumere* *coenam* *Domini*: **ex sacra* *comia* *sumere* *cibum*: **celebrare* *eucharistiam*: *accedere* *ad mensam* *sacram* [*C. table*, *mensa* *sacra*—*altare*. *C. cloth*, *tegen* *altarium*].

COMMUNITY, [*The state*: *civitas*. *commune*. *republica* (*res publica*).—*conventus* [*SYN.* in *STRAT.*]. *Christian c.*, *Christiani*. **populus* *Christianus* (*the Christians*, collectively taken).—**Christiana* *republica* (*the Christians*, taken in the sense of forming or constituting one *statu*).—*Common possession* of *abq.*, *communias* (*res rei*: *e. g.* *vita* et *victu*). To be connected with *abq.* by *c.* of interests, *utilitatis* *communione* cum *qo* *conjunctum esse*.

COMMUTABILITY, [*Cred.* by cum *qā* *re* *commutabile*]. [*1555*] *commutabile*: *inter se* *permutari* *posse*.

COMMUTATION, *mutatio* (with *gen.* of the thing exchanged or of the person who changes, *T. Agr.* 28, 4).—*commutatio* (*change*, *e. g.* *annuus* *commutationes*).—*permutatio* (the exchange with *gen.* of the thing, *e. g.* *perm. mercium*).—*Comm.* *commutatio*, in the sense of exchanging, is without any ancient authority. See also *TO CHANGE* and *EXCHANGE*.

COMMUTE, *mutare*, for *athq* (cum) *qā* *re* (to change).—*permutare*, for *athq*, *qā* *re* (exchange, *emph.* with regard to bills or barter).—*commutare* cum *qā* *re* (to change, *i. e.* to put one thing in the place of the other); *in c.* things, *res* *inter se* *mutare* or *permutare*.

COMPACT, *densus* *condensus* (consisting of compressed parts, *app. rarius*).—*apissus* (consisting of parts so compressed, that scarcely any interstices are visible; almost impenetrable, *impenetrabilis*, *app. solutus*).—*solutus* (consisting of a firm mass, *massive*, *app. cassus*, *perius*).—*confertus* (pressed together, crammed, as it were, *app. rarus*).—*artior* or *arctior* (compressed into a small space).—*pressus* (of an orator's style, concise, nervous).—*brevis* (also of style, &c.).—*creber* (whatever is found together in numbers or frequently).—*cibus* *pinus*. To make *c.* (according to the above distinctions), *condare*: *condensare*: *apissare*: *consipiare*: *solidare*: *breve* *c.*, *denari*, &c. (the pass. of the above verbs): *apissare*: *solidescere*.

COMPACT, *v.* *coagmentare* (to join closely).—*junpre* *conjungere* (to join, to unite, *c.* *UNITA*).—*devincere* (to join firmly, unite indissolubly). See also the *spissare*, *apissare*, &c., in *COMPACT*, *adj.*

COMPACT, *a.* *pactio*, *pactum* (an agreement drawn in proper form, and such has become legal, the former as action).—*conventus*. *conventum*. *constitutum* (the subject agreed upon; also before it is made irrevocable, or formally binding). To enter into a *c.* with *abq.*, cum *qo* *constitutum* *facere*; *pactionem* *facere* or *conficere* or *inire* cum *qo*: it was settled by *c.* that &c., *pacto* *convenit*, ut &c.: the *c.* was not concluded, *conditiones* non *convenirent*: to abide by the terms of a *c.*, *pacto* *stare*; *pactum* *servare*: not to abide by a *c.*, *pacto* *non stare*; *pactionem* *perturbare*. To settle a matter by a *c.*, *qā* *transigere*.—according to the terms of a *c.*, *ex conventu* (*C. Alt.* 6, 3, 7); *ex pacto*; *Jm.* *ex pacto* et *convento*; ut *erat* *constitutum*. To make a *c.* with *abq.*, cum *qo* *pacisci*.

COMPACTLY, *dense*, *confertim*. *spissare*. *arctius*. *brevis*. *præse* [*SYN.* in *COMPACT*, *adj.*].

COMPACTNES, *densitas*, *spissitudo* (close coherence of the single parts, *e. g.* *denitas* *seris*).—*soliditas* (*firmness*).

COMPANION, *socius* (who partakes in *athq.*, *e. g.* in a journey, *itineris*).—*comes* (who accompanies one).—*sodalitas* (*comrade*).—*contubernalis* (*c.* in the same tent or room).—*commissio*. *quorum* *nihil* *est* *militia* *communis* (*c.* in arms).—*convictor* (*travelling c.* in any vehicle, also on board a ship).—*collega* (one of the same profession, a partner, *e. g.* *fellowslave*, *fellowsactor*, &c.).—*condiscipulus* (*school-fellow*).—*conservus* (one in the same service, *fellowslave*).—*equalis* (*a person with whom one has been brought up*).—*gregalis* (*a person who belongs to our set*: also in a bad sense)—*congerio* (one with whom one exchanges jokes and nonsense, *Plaut.* *Most.* 3, 3, 27).—*re* et *ratione* *conjunctus*. *comisor*. *socius* (*commercial partner*, the latter in *H. Od.* 3, 24, 60).—*convictor* (who lives with *abq.*: eats and drinks with him, &c.).—*conviva* (*guest who is invited at table by abq.*): a good *c.*, *homo* *jucundus* *et* *delectationi* *natus* (who possesses the talent of agreeable entertainment); *homo* *facilis* or *morum* *facilius* (*a sociable and pleasant c.* in general): *my usual and daily c.* are learned people, *utor* *familiaribus* et *quotidianis* *convictoribus* *hominibus* *doctis*. A *c.* in *athq.* *participes* or *socius* *cs* *rei* (whoever takes a share in a matter, *partaker*). A jolly *c.*, *comibio*; *compotior*. A female *c.*, *socia*. *comes*. To become *abq.*'s *c.*, *præbere* *se* *comitem* *ci*: addere or *adjungere* *se* *comitem* *ci*: to have *abq.* for a *c.*, habere *qm* *comitem*.

COMPANIONABLE, *commodus* (who suits his manners to those of others, *sociabilis*).—*affabilis* (who is ready to speak to persons; condescending in conversation and intercourse).—*sociabilis* (inclined for intercourse with others).—*congregabilis* (easily to be united with a flock or society; sociable).—*facilis* (*sociable*, as quality of character).—*not c.*, *insoeciabilis*.—*rari* *aditus* (*of persons to whom one has not easily access*, inaccessible).—*morosus* (*stullen*). A *c.* *character*, *mores* *commodi*: to be a *c.* *person*, *moribus* *esse* *commodus*. See *Social*.

COMPANIONABLY, *socialiter*.

COMPANIONSHIP, [*Connexion* among comrades: *contubernium*, *convitiium*, *sodalitas* or *sodalium*, *condiscipulatus* [*SYN.* in *COMPANION*].] *Body* of companions: *sodalitas*; *sodales*, &c., the pl. of the words under *COMPANION*. See also *SOCIETY*.

COMPANY, [*Society*, *connexion*: *societas* (*e. g.* *soc. Bithynica*, the *c.* of the farmers of the revenue in Bithynia).—*corpus* (*e. g.* *the Adriatic*, *maris* *Hadriatici*, *Iuor*). To form a *c.*, *societatem* *facere*: to enter into *c.* with *abq.*, *qm* *mibi* *socium* *adjungere*; *vol.* *intariam* *societatem* *coire* cum *qo*: to be in a *c.* (= partnership) with *abq.*, *cs* *socium* *esse*; *re* *ac* *ratione* *cum* *qo* *conjunctum* *esse* (see *Cic. Ferr.* 2, 70, 172). [*Division* of a regiment on foot: *prps* *centuria*. To divide into *c.*'s, *centuriare*: to enlist in a *c.*, *nomen* *dare*.

COMPARABLE, *comparabilis*: quod *comparari* *potest*. To be *c.* *comparisonem* *habere*: *not* to be *c.* to or with *athq.*, *nullo* *modo* *comparari* *posse* cum *re*.

COMPARATIVE, *comparatus* ad *qd* (*compared with*).—*comparativus* (*judicatio*, *C. genus* *causæ*, *Q.*: hence, *c. anatomy*, **anatomia* or *anatomicus* *comparativa*, with or without a *quæ* *dictur*).—ad quod *adjunctio* *quædam* *accedit* or *cum* *adjunctione* (*opp.* *simplex* et *absolutus*). Necessity may be *c.* or *absolutus*, sunt *quædam* *cum* *adjunctione* *necessitudines*, *quædam* *simplices* et *absolutæ*. *Sis* by *Cred.* *videri* *quodammodo* *posse*: *speciem* *qm* *cs* *rei* *videre*, &c. I think I see a *c.* revival of *athq.*, *speciem* *qm* *videre* *videor* *quasi* *reviviscens* *cs* *rei* (*ast.* *C. 4. Fam.* 4). The *c.* *degree*, *gradus* *comparativus* (*Gramm.*).

COMPARATIVELY, *comparate* (*comparative* *only*

Gell.—ex comparatione (C.).—cum adjunctione (opp. simpliciter et absolute).

COMPARE, ¶ *To endeavour to detect the similitude or equality between two or several objects*: comparare (c. two things which are quite similar to one another, i. e. stand in the relation of a pair).—componere (to place the one by the side of the other: of things which approximate to each other, and when the difference existing between them may be equalized).—conferre (to subject to comparison things which are very different from—or opposed to—each other).—contendere (to hold together things to discover whether they suit together, if that point is still doubtful), all: with *aliquid*, ci rei or cum *quod* re.—c. between or among another, with another, compare or conferre inter se: to be compared with one another, in contentiones iudicium vocari.

COMPARISON, comparatio, collatio, contentio. [SYN. IN COMPARE, V.] To admit of a c., comparationem habere: to admit of no c., nullo modo comparari posse cum re.

COMPARTMENT, loculus, loculamentum (any partition, i. e. separation in boxes, desks, &c.).—foruli (c.'s in bookcases, shelves).—*pars, mensura, area (c. in garden-bed): dividit into c.'s, loculatus (e. g. arcula).

COMPASS, ambitus (with regard to expansion in general, e. g. of heaven and earth, cœli et terrarum: of the camp, castrorum).—circulus (with regard to width, extent, also that of any writing, voluminis, Suet. Vit.).—circumscriptio (a circle described, as it were, round *aliquid*, e. g. of the earth, terræ).—complexus (with regard to the space encompassed, e. g. cœli, mundi).—the great c., magnitudo circuitus: the wide c., latus ambitus; amplitudo: of great c., magnus (e. g. a book, liber): of wide c., lato ambitu; amplius: of enormous c., vastus (also of the voice): to have a great, or wide c., habere magnum or latum ambitum; late patere (esp. of a country; then also fig. = to be of extensive application): in c., in circuitu; also circuitu: the island is 25,000 paces in c., insula viginti quinque millia passuum circuitu patet; insula cingitur viginti quinque millibus passuum: the thing in its whole c., res tota or universa: to have studied, or to know the whole c. of *aliquid*, rem omnem didicisse or novisse; c. rei peritissimum esse; to be confined within a narrow c., to lie in a narrow c., exiguus finibus contineri (e. g. Latini suis finibus, exiguis saepe, continentur).—cancelli (the boundary; fig. the line we ought not to be passed).—modus (the measure by means of which an object is limited according to space, time, and degree).—¶ The mariner's c.: *capsula acula magnetica (the box of a c.).—*acus magnetica nautarum (the magnetic needle itself).

COMPASS, circumdare ci rei qd or rem *quod* re.—cingere *quod* re (to enclose with *aliquid*).—circumstare (to stand around).—circumseendere (to sit around, as it were of besiegers).—atipare (to surround in masses).—sepire, circumsepire (to surround with either a hedge or any work intended for a defence).—amplecti, complecti (to encompass, surround on all sides).—circumplecti (to enclose all round).—complecti, comprehendere (physically and metaphysically to comprise).—¶ To go round: ambire (go all around *aliquid*).—obire (go round, in order to see, to inspect, &c.).—circumire (go round, not to go in, therefore inproper: qd vitabundum circumire, to avoid *aliquid* in discourse, e. g. *abys*'s name, c. nomen, post-Eng.).—¶ To attain: consequi, assequi (overtake).—adipisci (to attain, reach an object, for which one had a desire or longing).—Impetrare (effect or obtain what has been requested).—obtinere (place oneself in possession after obstinate resistance): by violence, exprimere, extorquere: to c. the highest power, rerum potiri.

COMPASSION, misericordia (pity or feeling of sympathy for the unmerited misery of others, s. C. Tusc. 4, 8, 18, misericordia est agritudo ex pitytate alterius injuria laborantis).—misericors (act of pitying).—for or out of c., propter misericordiam; misericordia captus or permotus (seized or moved by c.): to excite c., misericordiam or miserationem commovere: si deseres or excites some c. habet qd misericordiam: to excite c. in *abys*, or *abys*'s c., qm ad misericordiam vocare or adducere or allicere; c. mentem ad misericordiam revocare; misericordiam ci concitare, or c. misericordiam concitare (to excite *abys*'s c.); misericordia flectere qm (to cause *abys* to desist from *aliquid* by exciting his c.); mentem c. miseratione permovere (to move *abys* by exciting his c., e. g. the judge on the part of the advocate): to endeavour to excite *abys*'s c., misericordiam c. captare: to implore *abys*'s c., misericordiam c. requirere et efflagitare, or implorare et exposcere: to fly to *abys*'s c., ad misericordiam c. confugere: to be moved, seized by c., misericordia moveri or commoveri or permoveri (140)

or capt: to be full of c., misericordia frangi: to have c. upon *abys*, misericordiam ci tribuere, impetire: to have (feel) c., misericordem esse (to have a compassionate heart): se misericordem præbere (to show oneself compassionate in a single instance): misericordia moveri, capi; to have, feel c. for *abys*, miserari (in later writers also commiserari) c.; miseret me c.; tenet me misericordia c. (different from miserari and commiserari) qd, i. e. to display one's c. by words: lament, regret: I have c. on thee (pity thee), thou hast c. on me (pity me), miseret me tui, miseret te mei: to feel c. for *aliquid*, e. g. for *abys*'s fate, misericordiam c. fortuna adhibere; c. sumus or fortunam miserari or commiserari (by displaying it aloud; s. the preceding instances): to have (feel) no c., misericordiam non recipere: to live on the c. of others, aliena misericordia vivere: fear of c., misericordie lacrima; worthy of c., miserandus, commiserandus. miseratione dignus (of persons and things). ~~¶~~ Misericordia, in this signification, does not occur in the prose of the golden age.—dolendus, lugendus (of things only. All in the sense of deserving c.).

COMPASSIONATE, misericors, towards *abys*, in qm (g. t.).—ad misericordiam propensus (given or inclined to c.).—very c., misericordia singulari (vir).—to show oneself c. towards *abys*, misericordem esse or misericordia uti in qm; misericordem se præbere in qm: to render *abys* c., s. 'to excite *abys*'s COMPASSION.'—misericordia plenus (full of compassion).

COMPASSIONATELY, v. see COMPASSION.

COMPASSIONATELY, misericorditer animo (misericorditer is quite unclassical); cum misericordia. cum miseratione.—misericordia ductus, captus, permotus (from compassion). To behave c., misericordem se præbere: misericordia uti (in qm).

COMPATIBILITY, convenientia (agreement: cum *quod* re).

COMPATIBLE, consentaneus (ci rei). convenientia (ci rei or ad qd).—congruens (ci rei. sociabilis (ci rei): capable of being united with it. Post-Aug. rare: Plin.). To be c., congruere, congruentem or convenientem esse ci rei.—aptum esse ci rei. non alienum esse a re. Not to be c. with *aliquid*, ci rei contrarium esse or adversari; a *quod* re abhorrere: qd recusat qd: a *quod* re alienum esse. Sits by ease with gen. It is not c. with the character of a wise man, sapientia non est.

COMPATRIOT, popularis (properly, one of the same tribe; then also, of the same country, state, vicinity, or town, for which Gell. only, 17, has gentilis).—qui ejusdem est civitatis. qui in eadem civitate natus est (from the same state, country; ~~¶~~ conterraneus, not found before Plin. præfat. § 1).—civis (from the same town or city; concivis not Lat.).—municeps (citizen of the same municipality, the same municipal town).—our c., noster homo (C.); nostras: incola noster, popularis, civis, municipis noster: your c., vestras (z. Charis. 133. P.); our c., populares nostri; homines nostri: also nostri only, or nostrates.

COMPEER, see EQUAL. COMPANION.

COMPEL, qm vi cogere (but cogere alone only, if = urge, press, necessitate).—c. *abys* to *aliquid*, qm vi cogere ad qd; or with a following Inf., or with ut and subj.: qm (per vim) adigere or qm subigere ad qd or with following ut and subj.: (to drive, induce *abys* agst his will to *aliquid*, c. htm); ci necessitate imponere or injicere qd faciendi (to impose on *abys* the necessity of doing *aliquid*) = c. oneself, sibi vim facere; naturæ repugnare (to oppose nature): to allow oneself to be compelled to *aliquid*, invitum facere qd: to see oneself compelled to *aliquid*, c. necessario cogi with Inf. (On se coactus videre, vid. ~~¶~~ under 'To See').

COMPELLABLE, qui cogi potest.

COMPELLER, coactor.

COMPENDIOUS, brevis (short).—in angustum coactus (compressed, cut short). See BRIEF. C. methods of teaching, docendi compendia (Q.).

COMPENDIOUSLY, See BRIEFLY.

COMPENDIOUSNESS, brevitās.

COMPEND, or COMPENDIUM, epitōne.—summarium. brevitarium (a synopsis, sum. before, and brev. at the time of Seneca, s. Sen. Ep. 39, 1).—electa, n. pl. orum; excerpta, n. pl. (extracts, extracted passages): to make a c. of any work, a. c. (qd librum) in angustum cogere; qd in epitomen cogere (the later writers only have qd epitomare): to give a c. of a voluminous work, auctorem per multa volumina diffusum epitome circumscribere.

COMPENSATE, pensare, compensare, by something, qd *quod* re or cum re (equalize, make up)—expiere (repair, restore). æquare. exæquare (make equal).

COMPENSATION, compensatio, pensatio, æquatio

exaequalio [SYN. IN COMPENSATE], *impensam pecuniam restituito (for money spent).—remuneration.

COMPETE *satis*, competere. una petere qd (be a competitor).—certare or contendere or contendere cum qd. amulari qm or eum qd: *satis* *ab* in *athg*, qd re certare or contendere cum qd: (of mutual competition) qd re inter se certare. ¶ *Via* *satis* (of things), certare cum qd re: *post*, ci rei (e. g. viridique certat bacca Venafro. H.).—amulari qd (e. g. Balice uen Albanum vinum amulantur. Plin.).

COMPETENCY, *vitus* (what one can live on).—quod *satis* esse videtur (what is probably enough). To have a c., habere in sumptum (C.).—rem habere. *Habere, unde commodum vivam. Not to have a c., deest mihi in sumptum ad necessarios usus (Gell.). A c. of knowledge, *satis* idonea *cs* rei scientia.

COMPETENT, quod *satis* esse videtur or visum est.—par.—*satis* idoneus.—Also *satis* with *gen*. A c. knowledge of *athg*, **satis* idonea *cs* rei scientia. A c. judge, iudex idoneus or locupletis. To be a c. to do *athg*, ius potestatemque habere (to have the right: qd faciendi); also facere qd possum (to b. able).

COMPETENTLY, *satis* (sufficiently).—congruenter convenienter (suitably); congruenter convenienterque; recte: idoneus.

COMPETITION, *emulatio* (g. f.).—multorum peritudo. There is a strong c., *multi idem petunt. *Emulatio* occurs in later writers only, and in a quite different signification, s. *Dict. Crcl.* by: competere, una petere qd.

COMPETITOR, *competitor* (g. f.).—qui una petit munus (c. for an office)—qui competit eandem puellam (rival). fem. competitorix. *Sis* *emulus*, fem. *emula* (g. f.). rivalis (in love).

COMPILE, *aliorum scriinia* or *scriptamentum* compilare (sft. H. Sat. 1, 1, 121; C. Mur. 11, 25).—excorpere (to make an extract from a writing).—exscribere (to write out, e. g. passages from a book).—ellegere (choice passages).—*prop*. *Aliorum* *et* pluribus (scriptoribus) confundere (sft. C. oratio a pluribus confusa, C. Brut. 26, 100; to mix several persons have contributed portions).

COMPILE, compiler (late: in class. Lat. a plunderer).—*aliorum scriinia* compilans (sft. H. Sat. 1, 1, 121).—*qui librum ex aliorum scriptis, or e pluribus scriptoribus, confundit. [*Eclogari* is a selected passage: *eclogari* = loci electi. C. Alt. 16, 2, 5. Orell.]

COMPLACENCE or COMPLACENCY, *delectatio* (delight).—oblectatio (amusement, entertainment).—voluptas (pleasure, the pleasurable feeling).—amor sui (self love). To regard oneself with c., sibi placere. [Obliging disposition. See COMPLAISANT.]

COMPLACENT, gratus. iucundus.—comis. benignus.—humanus.—officiosus. See COMPLAISANT.

COMPLACENTLY, *commode*; *comiter*; *officioso*; *benigne*; *obsequenter* (L.).

COMPLAIN, *queri*. *conqueri*: *about* *athg*, *queri* qd or de re, also with quod or Accusative and Infinitive.—*conqueri* qd or de re or with Accusative and Infinitive: *to* *ab*. cum qd.—*querimoniam* habere de re (to make a c. about *athg*, &c.).—*expostulare* de re (cum qd), of *athg* *to* *ab*, qm cum qd (to call a person to an account, to c. of him in words); Jn. *expostulare* et *queri* (with following Accusative and Infinitive).—*accusare*, *accusare* qm or qd (to c. of *ab* or *athg*, *accusare* also of a judicial complaint: *in* *acus*, *not* *found* in C.).—*Eclogari* *queri* ad or apud qm (Plaut). and ci qd (O.) are rare. [To utter sorrowful feelings.—*lamentari*, cum *flu* et *luctu* *queri* (*lamentari*, to c. with a loud voice)—*deplorare*, *descriere*.—*vagire* (to whimper, of young children): *to* c. of *indisposition*, &c., de *incommoda* or *adversa* *valetudine* *queri*.—*to* c. of *one's* *misfortune* *to* *ab*, *adversam* *fortunam* *conqueri* cum qd: *to* c. of *pain*, *dolorem* *suum* *ci* *impertire*: de *dolore* *quodam* *corporis* *queri*.

COMPLAINANT, *accusator*. *qui* *accusat* (*accuser*, *prosecutor* in general, but *emply* in criminal matters).

COMPLAINER, *qui* *doleo*, &c., see COMPLAIN.

COMPLAIN, I Expression of sorrow, *vezzation*, &c., at some untoward occurrence, &c.: *questus* (the state of complaining).—*querimoniam* (c. of what one has really suffered: the object being *adversus* or *ad satisfaction*).—*querela* (c. as an act of, often *blamable*, *feeling*, *intended*, for the most part, to ease the heart).—

lamentatio. *lamentum* (as displayed by any loud utterance of grief or other signs of affliction, the first as action, the latter the c. itself).—*plangor*. *placatus* (the beating of the breast, arms, &c.); Jn. *plangor* et *lamentatio*.—*quiritatus* (loud lament).—*vagitus* (that of children).—*gemitus* (a deep sigh; groan); Jn. *gemitus* et *lamentatio*.—*useless* *c.s.*, *querelae* *inertes*; *lamentatio* *inutilis*: a letter full of c.s., *epistola* *querelorum* *plena*: c.s. *agst* the times, *querela* *temporum*: to break out into c.s., *lamentari*: *about* *athg*, *queri* qd (e. g. about one's fate, *fatum* *suum* or *fortunam* *sua*): *agst* the gods, *querimonias* *facere* in deos: to utter c.s. incessantly, *lamentosus* *cs* *dedere*; *lamentis* *vacare*: to fill the forum with one's c.s., *plangore* et *lamentatione* *compleri* *forum*: *not* to be able to bear *ab*'s c.s., *querimonias* *cs* *sustinere* *non* *posse*: to die without uttering a c., *non* *miserabiliter* *emori*. ¶ C. *agst* *ab* or *athg*: a c. (in general): *querela* (expression or utterance of dissatisfaction about real or imaginary wrong).—*querimoniam* (when one wishes a real injury to be redressed).—*expostulatio* (a calling *ab* to an account). C. *about* *athg*, *querela* (*querimoniam*) *cs* *rei* or *de* re (e. g. about a crime, *querimoniam* *criminis*: *about* *injuries*, *querela* or *querimoniam* *de* *injuris*): c. *to* *ab*, *querela* *cum* qd: to prefer a c. about *athg*, *queri* or *conqueri* qd or de re; to *ab*, cum qd (in C. never apud qm); *expostulare* *de* *re*, *to* *ab*, cum qd (call to an account); Jn. *expostulare* et *queri*; with quod and Accus. and Inf. To bandy loud c.s., *querimonias* *ultra* *citroque* *lactare*: to lodge a c. with *ab*, *querimoniam* or *querelam* *deferre* *ad* qm: no cause or ground of c. had ever arisen, *nulla* *unquam* (inter eos) *querimoniam* *intercessit*: *athg* is a reasonable ground for c., qd nonnullum habet *querelam*. ¶ C. before a court, *magistrate*, &c.: *querimoniam*, *querela* (c. of injury suffered).—*crimatio* (c. as attributing the cause of *athg* to *ab*).—*delatio* *nominis* (the act of naming to the judge the person *agst* whom one is going to lodge a c.)—*periculum* (c. as to the danger in which the accused finds himself).—*actio* (the legal procedure in general, as well in criminal as civil matters; then also the usual speech of the complainant).—*accusatio* (c. as accusation, which is brought before the court, *emply* in criminal cases; also the speech usual upon that occasion).—*petitio*. *postulatio* (the c. in civil matters, as legal claim *agst* *ab*).—*vindictio* (civil suit in any matter).—*condictio* (civil suit *agst* *ab*; about both, s. *Ulp. Dig.* 44, 7, 24).—*formula* (the prescribed form of the c.)—*libellus* (the written accusation).—*Eclogari* *dicere* (*dicere*)=*actio*, occurs only when a Greek court is spoken of. A malicious or unfounded c., *calumnia*. To lodge a c. with *ab*, *querimoniam* or *querelam* *deferre* *ad* qm: to lodge a c., *actionem* *instituire*. *legis* *agere*. In *ius* *vocare* (in general, *emply*, however, in civil matters); *accusationem* *comparare* *constituereque*. *accusationem* *comparare* et *instruere* (in criminal matters).—See ACTION. I Disease, morbus, *Vid. ILLNESS*.

COMPLAISANCE, *humanitas*.—*mores* *commodi* or *faciles*. *facilitas*. *comitas*.—*obsequium*.—*obsequentia* (Ces.). *voluntas* *officiosa* (O. Post. 3, 2, 17). [SYN. IN OBLIGING.]

COMPLAISANT, *humanus*. *commodus*. *facilis*. *comis*. *placendi* *studiosus* (O. A. 3, 4, 23). *officiosus*. *benignus* [SYN. IN OBLIGING]. To be c., *facilem* *se* *præbere*: *officiosum*, &c. *esse* (in qm).

COMPLEMENT, *complementum*.—*restitutio* (making whole again or repairing).—*supplementum* (that which makes *athg* whole, e. g. *supplementum* *scribere* *legionibus*).

COMPLETE, *plenus* (g. f. having its full number, size, &c.).—*integer* (whole, unutilized, &c.).—*absolutus*. *perfectus*. Jn. *absolutus* et *perfectus*. *perfectus* atque *absolutus*. *expletus* et *perfectus*. *perfectus* *cumulatusque*. *perfectus* *completusque* (that has the highest perfection, c.).—*versus*. *germanus* (*veri*, *genuine*).—*thoroughly* c., *absolutus* *omnibus* *numeris*: *perfectus* *expletusque* *omnibus* *suis* *numeris* et *paribus*.—*totus* (whole, opp. single parts).—*totus* *integer* (in the fullest manner or sense; Gell. 12, 1, in.): *justus* (having the required quality or number, e. g. *defect*, *cedes* (army, exercitus)).—*a*. *philosopher*, *philosophus* *absolutus*: a c. orator, orator *perfectus*: *homo* *perfectus* in dicendo: a c. Stoic, *perfectus* *Stoicus* (that cannot be found fault with); *germanissimus* *Stoicus* (*deviating* in nothing from the Stoic school): to make *athg* c., *absolvere* (to accomplish *athg*, so that nothing is wanting in it, e. g. a *benefaction*, *beneficium*); *cumulare* *qd* (to put the finishing stroke to a thing, to crown it, e. g. *joy*, *gaudium*).

COMPLETE, v. *complere*. *exple* (to fill up, e. g. a gap);—*supplere* (supply, restore, what was defective, e. g.

the legions, legiones—absolvere (*place in such a state that nothing is wanting, e. g. a benefaction, beneficium*). qd plene or plene cumulateque perficere (*give to althg the highest degree of perfection*).—ad exitum adducere. ad finem perducere (*g. i. for to bring to an end*).—conficere (*finish, perform*)—consummare (*to consummate, bring to a point, accomplish; classical since the August. age, s. Ruhnck. Vell. 2, 89*)—perpolire (*give the last polish, with ref. to mental productions; also Jm., perpolire atque conficere*).—extremam or summam manum imponere ci rei (*to give althg the finishing stroke, V. Ena. 7, 573. Sen. Ep. 12, 4. Q. 1. proem. 4*).

COMPLETELY, perfecte. absolute (*without want or fault*).—plane. prorsus omnino (*wholly, thoroughly*). plene. integre.—to accomplish althg c., qd plene perficere.

COMPLETENESS, absolutio (*the finishing althg off so as to make a whole*).—plenitudo (*fullness, e. g. syllabae*).—Auct. ad Her. 4, 20, 28).—integritas (*integrity, indivisibility, an un mutilated, unabridged state*).—perfectio.

COMPLETION, ¶ *The state of perfection; absolutio, perfectio; Jm. absolutio perfectioque. ¶ A completing: confectio. —con-ummatio (consummation, post-Aug.). —finis. exitus (end). See also the examples under COMPLETE.*

COMPLEX, ex diversis partibus comp-situs.—complexus (*term of logic*). concretus (*concrete, compounded*).—multiplex (*manifold*).

COMPLEXION, ¶ *Colour of the face: color-oris; Jm. context color only. A healthy c., color verus: a fine c., color suavis; coloris suavitatis: a good c., coloris bonitas: a very good c., color egregius: a very pale c., color sanguis. ¶ Temperament of the body: ingenium (the peculiarities of the mind).—natura (natural qualities as well of the constituent parts of the body as of the mental faculties of every being: nature).—animus (mind, disposition of mind, character).—constitutio (the temper formed by education).—habitus (the internal and external condition or state of a matter, with all the objects of its existence).—temperatio (temper).*

COMPLEXITY, implicatio.—perturbatio.—but *miy* by Crel. with turbatus. conturbatus. perturbatus. confusus. Jm. perturbatus et confusus. incoeditus. impeditus. perplexus.

COMPLIANCE, propensio voluntatis (*ready disposition*).—facilitas (*readiness*).—ob-equium. obsequentia (*a yielding to the wishes and humour of others, the latter, Cez. B. G. 7, 29*).—officium (*kind or complaisant sentiment or action, of him who wishes to show any attention or render any service to aby*).—voluntas officiosa (*disposition to render a service, O. Pont. 3, 1, 17*). To force aby into c., *cogere qm, ut concedat de postulatu.—too great c., nimia obsequentia.—indulgentia (*indulgence*).

COMPLIANT, obsequens. obsequiosus (*willingly acceding to others' wishes; the latter only in Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 58*).—facilis. officiosus (*complaisant, ready to render a service*).—c. in althg, promptus or paratus ad qd (*ready for althg*); inclinatus or propensus ad qd (*easily to be induced, inclined for althg*).—indulgens (*indulgent, opp. durus*). To be c. to aby, ci or cs voluntati morem gerere or obsequi: *know that thou art a great deo loco c. (indulgent), te esse auriculā infimā molliorem scito (C. Qu. Fr. 2, 15, 4)*.

COMPLICATE, ¶ *To join: jungere. conjungere (g. t.).—complicare (wind up).—con-gemmare (like a ball of cotton, for instance, or a clof).—copulare (combine, copulate).—inter se jungere copulareque: copulando jungere. ¶ To involve, entangle: implicare or impediture.—perturbare, confundere.*

COMPLICATED, e. g. a c. matter, res impedita, contorta, difficilis, contorta et difficilis: a difficult and c. undertaking, magnum et arduum opus: the matter is very c., res in magnis difficultatibus e. t.

COMPLICATION, congeries (*mass, heap*).—implicatio (*act of entangling*).—nodus (*knot*). Or by Crel. with perturbatus. impeditus. perplexus; or by aliud super aliud acervatum or cumulatam.

COMPLICE, participes cs rei (*e. g. conjurationis*).—sceleris conscius (see ACCOMPLICE).

COMPLIMENT, ¶ *Salutation, greeting; salutatio.—salus (salute).—also honor (the honour done by the c.). To make one's c.'s to aby, qm salutare; salutem ci d'cere, impertire: to send one's c.'s to aby, valere qm jubeo: make my c.'s to Dionysius, Dionysium jube salvere: c.'s having been exchanged, salute data invicem redditaque; salute accepta redditaque; also functi mutua gratulatione (if the c.'s are combined with any congratulation): to present another person's c.'s, salu-*

tem nunculare.—¶ *A complimentary speech or demonstration of civility: verborum honos. verba honorifica.—laus (flattering praise).—blanda vanitas. also verba. pl. (polite but empty words). His words or conversati-o are nothing but mere c.'s, ejus sermones meri sunt honores (see H. Ep. 2, 2, 88). A speech or discourse full of c., oratio blanda: those are mere c.'s, verba isthuc sunt: a letter containing bare or empty c.'s, inanis sermo literarum: without any c., citra honorum verborum (i. e. without wishing to say mere c.'s); sine fucio ac fallaciis (without wishing to deceive, without disguise, guile). To make aby a c. of althg, donare ci qd or qm qā re: ci qd dono dare.*

COMPLIMENT, v. honorificis verbis qm prosēqui. To c. a person on althg, a) to congratulate him: gratulari ci qd (*e. g. on his safe arrival, adventum*). β) to praise him, e. g. on account of his measures, laudare cs instituta. Ite complimented me by saying &c., hoc mihi tribuit, ut diceret &c.

COMPLIMENTAL, ¶ honorarius.—urbanus (manned). COMPLIMENTARY, ¶ nely, polite).—officiosus (*full of zeal to render a service*).—modestus (modest).—bene moratus (well mannered).

COMPLIMENTA-ILY, urbane. officiose.—verbis honorificis.—honorifice (C.).—belle.

COMPLIMENTER, *homo ad omnes officiorum formulas factus.

COM-LOT, consensio. conspiratio. consensionis or conspirationis globus (g. t.).—conjuratio (conspiracy).—societas. sodalitus (union, in a bad sense, a gang; all designating the secret union, as well as its members).—colitio (a secret assembly or meeting). The c. is frustrated, consensionis globus qā re disjicitur. To make a c., see COM-LOT, v.

COM-LOT, v. consensiones or colitionem facere: conspire: societatem coire: agi aby, in qm co-asp-rare: contra qm conjurare; ad qm opprimendum consentire (in order to crush aby).

COM-LOTTER, see CONSPIRATOR.

COMPLY with althg, consentire ci rei or ad qd (to c. with a proposal, &c., e. g. ad inducias). To c. with the proposed conditions, conditiones accipere; ad conditiones accedere or descendere (c. with them, easily after long hesitation). To c. with the times (Middleton), tempori cedere or servire: verare suam naturam et regere ad tempus: to c. with, or follow, aby's commands, wishes, ci obsequi.—cedere ci in qā re: to c. with aby's requests, cs precibus cedere; cs precibus locum dare or relinquere; ci rozanti obsequi; precibus cs indulgere: to c. with aby's will, or wishes, cs voluntati morem gerere or obsequi: too frequently, ci indulgere (to be too indulgent with aby): to refuse to c. with aby's wishes, in sententiā suā perstare or persolvere.

COMPONENT, e. g. c. parts of a thing: elementa cs rei.—res ex quibus confatur et efficitur qd (C. Off. 1, 4, 14).—res, quibus qd continetur, or in quibus qd positum est (of wh althg consists, or on wh it rests, C. Off. 1, 9, 29, and 35, 126): to settle the c. parts of althg, eas res constituere, quibus qd continetur (C.): the c. parts of a happy life, ea, in quibus vita beata consistit.

COMPORT, ¶ Agree with: convenire. congruere. concinere (SYN. IN AGREE). ¶ To c. oneself: se gerere (with an ado., e. g. with propriety, honesty).—to c. oneself as, gerere or aere qm, agere pro qo (i. e. to present or show oneself; not se gerere or agere qm or se agere pro qo)—exhibere qm (to show oneself). To c. oneself according to one's rank, pro dignitate vivere: to c. oneself towards aby according to his rank, dignitati cs consulere: to c. oneself or behave kindly, &c. towards aby, qm liberaliter habere; unkindly, asperere tractare.

COMPORTMENT, vivendi ratio. vita. mores.—*ratio, quā qs utitur adversus qm (c. with regard to others). See also CONDUCT.

COMPOSE, ¶ *To bring into connexion: componere (to combine to one whole).—jungere, conjungere (g. t. for combine).—copulare (to join together): inter se jungere copulareque; or copulando jungere.—¶ To c. as a musician: modos lac re.—modus musicos componere (aft. Q. 1, 12, 14). To c. an air, cantum rescribere vocum sonis (C. Tusc. 4, 2, 3); musicis modis canticum excipere (Q. t. c.).—In ordinem adducere or redigere.—disponere.—digere. In ordinem digerere.—componere. collocare. constituere (SYN. IN ARRANGE). ¶ To be composed of, or formed of, &c., constare: man is composed of soul and body, homo constat (ex) animo et corpore or e corpore constat et animo; hominum genus compositum est ex animo et corpore. ¶ To c. as an author: scribere. conscribere (to c.*

by writing).—componere (to place together with order and art; all with reference to any writing, librum).—concipere, with or without verbi (to shape in words, for which there was a form existing previously, e. g. an oath, iuramentum: an edict, edictum: a petition, libellum).

(2) It is only in similar instances that concipere can be used; never in speaking of original productions of the mind:—to c. verses, versus facere or scribere; versus ludere (as an improviser).—to c. extempore verses, extempore versus fundere: Mechanically by types: *typus or literarum formis describere (e. g. a book, librum).—To settle amicably, e. g. differences, &c.: componere—dirimere, cum bonâ gratiâ componere, controversias componere, minuire (the latter in *Cæs. B. G. 7, 23, Herz*). || To calm: tranquillare (e. g. animos).—sedare (to make quiet, to appease, e. g. anger, &c.). placare (to assuage).—permulcere (to oppress by caresses, &c.).—lenire (to cause to abate, e. g. anger, fear, &c.): to c. a body's mind by exhortations, reconvalescere, &c., animum verbis confirmare: by consolation, qm solari; qm animum es consolatione lenire, permulcere.—to become composed, acquiescere; consolatione se lenire (by consoling oneself).

COMPOSEDLY, quieto animo; tranquille; placide; placato animo; sedate; sedato animo; Jx. tranquille et placide; sedate placideque.

COMPOSEDNESS. See COMPOSURE.

COMPOSER. || Author: scriptor. Or by Crcl. qui librum scriptur or conscripsit or composuit.—auctor. || With regard to musical works: *modus musicus faciendi or componendi peritus. || Composer, vid. || C. of disputes, &c., qui controversias componit, minuit, &c.

COMPOSITION. || The act: compositio (e. g. of dictaments, unguentorum).—or by Crcl. with verbs under COMPOSE, e. g. the Greek language is more flexible in the c. of words, Græcæ sermo ad duplicanda verba facilius (L. 27, 11, 5). || The thing composed:—mixtura, compositio—emply: a) c. of metals: *mixta; *compositio metallica. β) musical c.: *musica, quam vocant, compositio (in general); canticum m. d. musicis exceptum. canticus vocum sonis rescriptus (recal). || The act of composing a work by writing: conscriptio, compositio, conceptio (Syn. in COMPOSE). || The work so composed, liber, libellus (very small c., *C. Arch. poet. 35, Math.*). || Agreement: conventura (convention, which does not formally bind)—pactum (an agreement in the proper legal form). See AGREEMENT, PACT.

COMPOSITOR. || In a printer's office: *typotheta—in the ph. *operæ typographicæ (the assistant in general).—*typographus, a printer.

COMPOST, limamen (any manure).—stercus, fœmus (droppings, as means of manuring).

COMPOST. v. TR. to manure with dung: stercorare.—stercoracionem facere. See DUNG.

COMPOSURE, compositio (the proper combination or arrangement of words with regard to style).—|| Adjustment of a difference: compositio, see COMPOSITION. || Mental tranquillity: animi tranquillitas, animus tranquillus.—animi æquitas, animus æquus (c. of the mind).—mentis or animi status (the c. or state in which the mind finds itself, see *Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, extr.*).—to disturb a body's c. of mind, animum c. perturbare, perterere; animum c. de statu or de sede sua demovere: animum c. perterritum loco et certo de statu demovere: mentem c. sede sua et statu demovere: to lose one's c., de gradu (or de statu suo) dejici; de statu suo discedere, demigrare; mente incidere; perturbari; by alth, qd re: to have lost one's c., sui or mentis or animi non compotem esse; minus compotem esse sui; mente vix constare: to preserve one's c. of mind, non dejici se de gradu pati: to keep one's c. in a state, non perturbari in re, nec de gradu dejici, ut dicitur, sed præsentis animo uti et constanti (C. Off. 1, 2, 30); also æquo animo ferre qd: with c., æquo animo; sedate (e. o. to endure pain, dolorem ferre).

COMPOUND, v. || To join together: componere.—jungere, conjungere.—copulare. Jx. int. se jungere copulareque: or copulando adjungere.—confundere qd cum qd re (also fig): to c. medicines, medicamenta parare (C.); componere (Col.); temperare (Scr. bon. Larg.). in poculo diluere (Curt.). To c. words, duplicare verba (L. 27, 11, 5, faciliore ad duplicanda verba Græco sermone).—Compounded words: see COMPOUND. To c. verbs with prep. sit. ones, voces prepositionibus subjungere (Q.). || Adjust (differences, &c.), componere (controversiam, litem). || To be compounded of, constare (ex): man is compounded of body and soul, homo constat ex animo et corpore. || To c. a

debt, *parte pecuniæ solutâ creditoribus satisfacere.—transactionem facere, componere (Dig. to have a settlement with one's creditor).

COMPOUND. IXTA. || To compound for &c. Mly by Crcl. with nihil satis est or sufficit, or abunde est or sufficit, quod: nihil abunde est, si &c.: satis habeo with accus. and infin.—you should be glad to c. for my making no complaints about him to you, sat s habeo, me nihil tecum de eo queri: 'they were glad to c. for his commitment to the Tower,' *satis alibi esse dixerunt, quod in custodiam et carcerem esset confectus. I shall be glad to c. for that reward, id modo si mercedis Datur mihi—satis mihi esse duam (*Plaut.*). || Bargain, pasciel cum qo: transigere cum qo.

COMPOUND, adj. compositus. C. words, verba copulata or juncta or inter se conjuncta (opp. simplicia C.): verba composita, voces compositæ (d.: but in C. verba compos. = words properly arranged). verba duplicata.

COMPOUND, s. mixtio, permixtio (as act and thing)—mixtura (the kind and nature of the mixture; also the mixture itself).—admixtum, res admixta. A c. (= c. word): verbum copulatum or junctum (see COMPOUND, adj.).

COMPREHEND. Crcl. with verbs.

COMPREHEND, || To comprise: comprehendere, complecti (as well of space as of mental comprehension).—continere (of things only).—the world c's every thing, mundus omnia complexu suo coarctet et continet: to c. much, late patere: to be comprehended in alth, subesse ei rei; pertuere ad rem (belong to alth): to be comprehended in the number, esse or haberi in eo numero. || To master with one's intellect, &c.: comprehendere, complecti with and without animo or mente.—cogitatione comprehendere (c. with one's intellect).—capere (mente), mente concipere, percipere, cognoscere et percipere (seize with one's intellect).—assèqui (reach or seize, as it were, the meaning or sense of alth, to understand).—intelligere, also with the addition of animo ac ratione (C.).—Jx. intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere.—perspicere (see through a thing)—to have comprehended, comprehensum, perceptum, cognitum comprehensumque habere; animo comprehensum tenere; ratione et intelligentiâ tenere: to c. readily, celeriter comprehendere; arripere: to c. alth thoroughly, penitus perspicere planeque cognoscere; easy or difficult to c., see COMPREHENSIBLE.—what cannot at all be comprehended, quod nullus mens aut cogitatio capere potest: not to be comprehended, fugere intelligentiâ nostræ vim ac notionem; I cannot c. (f. e. I am at a loss), miror, admiror qd, also with quod or infin.: e. g. I cannot c. why your letter is so short, admiror brevitem epistolæ: it is difficult to c. what or of what nature the mind is, difficilis est animi, quid aut qualis sit, intelligentia; scarcely to be able to c. alth with the greatest meditation, qd vix summâ ingeni ratione comprehendere.—one who c's alth easily, docilis, in qo est ingeni docilitas (teachable); perspicax (having a quick eye): slow in comprehending, tardus (slow of comprehension).

COMPREHENSIBLE, || By the mind: comprehensibilis, quod in (sub) intelligentiam cadit, quod intelligentia nostra capit, quod intelligere et ratione comprehendere possumus (what may be embraced by the mental faculties, opp. quod fugit intelligentiâ nostræ vim et notionem; quod nullus mens aut cogitatio capere potest).—facilis intellectu or ad intelligendum, accommodatus ad intelligentiam, expeditus, cognitui perfacilis (what may be easily comprehended). To be c., cognosci ac percipi posse: alth is not c., qd in sensum et in mentem intrare non potest. C. to the people, ad commune iudicium popularioremque intelligentiam accommodatus (and adverbially accommodatè); ad vulgarem popularioremque sensum accommodatus. || Capable of being comprised: qd comprehendit qd re potest, comprehensibilis (late, Lactant.).

COMPREHENSIBLY, plane; perspicue; aperte.—ad commune iudicium popularioremque intelligentiam accommodatè.

COMPREHENSION, comprehensio (act of setting mentally).—captus (power of c.: e. g. ut est captus hominum, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65, Klotz.*: or ut cautus est Germanorum, *Cæs. B. G. 4, 3, Herz*). But captus alone is never ingenium, prudentia, &c.).—vis percipiendi.—intelligentia (the power of comprehending alth, = understanding, intellect, intelligence, insight, post-Aug. intellectus)—intelligentiâ prudentia, or prudentia only (the intellectual powers, as faculty of comprehending alth rightly, and the clear insight, acquired by them, into the essence or nature of things, see C. de

Or. 1, 20, 90, and Partis. Or. 8, 29).—*Ingenium* (the mental capacities, mental powers in general, the faculties, the head).—*quick c.*, celeritas percipiendi: celeritas ingenii; adapted to common c., ad commune iudicium popularemque sententiam accommodatus (or accommodate = in a manner adapted, &c.). To go beyond one's c., fugere intelligentiæ nostræ vim.—To sharpen the c., or make it acute, ingenium or intelligendi prudentiam acueri: to adapt oneself to the c. of ordinary men, sensum ad communem vulgaremque se accommodare: of one's hearers, ad intelligentiam auditorum descendere: se summittere ad mensuram discendum: not to be above the c. of ordinary men, intelligentiâ a vulgari non remotum esse.

COMPREHENSIVE, late patens (e. g. præceptum: extending to many particulars, &c.): a c. memory, magna memoria: to possess a c. knowledge of athg, penitus cognovisse or intelligere qd.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, ambitus. — *comprehensiveus est ambitus ille multarum rerum.

COMPRESS, s. (in surgery) penicillus or penicillum.—to put a c. on, penicillum superponere.

COMPRESS, v. comprimere.—condensare (to make tight). || To c. matter (in a book, speech, &c.), coartare (or coartare): coartare et perangustare referre (to c. in a narrow compass, C.: opp. dilatare atque explicare).—astringere (e. g. argumenta, Q.). To c. many subjects into one book, plura in unum librum coartare.

COMPRESSIBLE, quod comprimipotest.

COMPRESSION, compressio (as act).—compressus (as state, but only in abl. sing.).

COMPRISE, continere, conpici, comprehendere.—to be comprised in athg, qd re contineri: in qd re inesse.—pertinere per or ad qd (to extend to): all lands weh the empire c., omnes terras per quas regnum pertinet.

COMPROMISE, s. compromissum (a reciprocal promise, eptly to abide by the decision of an umpire). To enter into a c. to do athg, compromittere qd facere (the conditions being expressed by ut). To make a c.; or enter into a c., *compromittere (de qd re), ut uterque aliquantum, or paulum, de jure suo cederet (if each is to make a concession): rem intra parietes peragere (to settle it without going into court), or luter se transigere ipsos, ut lubet (Ter.).

COMPROMISE, v. compromittere (e. g. qd facere; de qd re: also in arbitrum).—arbitrio c. p. mittere, subicere; conferre ad arbitrium. arbitrum intra partes dare (to appoint arbiters).—dirimere or disceptare qd (to settle athg by arbitration or c.). See **COMPROMISE**, s. || To c. a person: qm traducere (to expose to the laughter, &c. of others, e. g. collusorem, Sen. de Brev. 2, 17, 5).—qm in invidiam adducere (bring him into odium).—qm cl rei implicare or ligare (L.—involve him unpleasantly).—a joke weh c. s. another person, locus invidiosus.—to c. oneself, f. c. to expose one's honour, ledere famam suam; famam suam in discriam adducere.

COMPTROLLER, contrascriptor rationum (Inscr.). to be a c., *rationes contra scribere.

COMPULSION, vis (force).—necessitas (constraint imposed by necessity).—without any c., voluntate (of one's own free will, opp. vi or invitatus et coactus): Jm. iudicio et voluntate.—sponte. suâ (tuâ, &c.) sponte (of one's own accord, of one's free will, &c.). Jm. suâ sponte et voluntate: I do athg by c., vi coactus qd facio: to oblige a person by c., qm vi cogere. qm per vim adigere.—cl necessitatem imponere or injicere: to resort to c., vim adhibere.

COMPULSORY, Crel. vi per vim (cogere, &c.). C. measures, vis, coercitio. To use c. measures with any cl necessitatem imponere or injicere (qd faciendi).—vi cogere qm.—vi grassari in qm (L. 3, 44).

COMPUNCTION, conscientia angor or sollicitudo.—*animus acerbissimâ penitentia afflictus.—to feel c., angore conscientie et sollicitudine agitari, vexari; conscientia animi excruciarî (in a high degree); also conscientia animi terret qm: aby feel c., peccatorum ex conscientia timor cl exoritur. I feel c., conscientia animi me stimulat or terret; conscientia malefactorum meorum me stimulant.

COMPUTABLE, numerabilis.—to be c., numerari posse.

COMPUTATION, computatio, supputatio (a reckoning together).—ratio subducta or subducenda (the account or reckoning made, or to be made, up).—See **CALCULATION**. To make too minute and anxious a c., nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare qd.

COMPUTE, computare, supputare (to reckon together).—rationem c. rei inire, ducere, subducere. calculos ponere, subducere. vocare, revocare ad calculos (144)

(to calculate).—to have computed athg, subductum habere qd: to c. a thing minutely and anxiously, sollicitis qd supputare articulis (O. Pont. 2, 3, 18): to c. too closely and stingily, nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare qd: digitis computare qd or c. rei rationem (on one's fingers): to c. one's gain, profit, &c., enumerare, quod ad me reditum puto.

COMRADE. See **COMPANION**.

CON, ediscere; memorie mandare, tradere, committere, inficere (to learn by heart).

CON. Pro and con, in utramque partem [See 'for and against' under AGAINST]. To state the pro's and con's, causarum contentiorem facere (C. Of. 2, 2, 8). To argue pro and c., or to state the pro's and c.'s, et pro re et contra rem disputare.

CON AMORE, cum libidine.—Nothing is done well, that is not done c. a., nihil quisquam, nisi quod libeat, præciare facere potest (C.).

CONCATENATE, uno vinculo copulare (ast. L. 28, 12, 4).—nectere inier se, conjungere. [concatenare, Latc.: Min. Fel.]

CONCATENATION, conjunctio, colligatio, copulatio (act of joining).—continuatio (the carrying on in an unbroken series: causarum, C.). (Fig.) e. g., a c. of causes (ppp.), causæ alæ ex aliis aptæ: a c. of calamities, concursus calamitatum.—or Crel. with continuous. A c. of labours, continui labores (concatenati labores. Min. Fel.).

CONCAVE, concavus (opp. gibbus, i. e. convex, Cels. 8, 1, in.).

CONCAVITY, recessus cavus, cavum. See **CAVITY**.

CONCEAL, addere (e. g. documents, tabulas).—abscondere.—recondere (e. g. numos aurumque).—occultare. occultare.—obscurare (e. g. the greatness of the gain concealed the greatness of the danger, magnitudo lucri obscurabat magnitudinem periculi).—abstrudere.

—dissimulare (e. g. one's grief, hatred, &c., ægritudinem animi, odium): Jm. tegere et dissimulare; dissimulare et occultare.—celare (one's opinion, sententiam: one's anger, iram). [SYM. in HIDE].—C. athg from aby, qm qd (by no means, cl qd: but in the passioe one may say celatur mihi qd, see Ovid. Hir. B. Alex. 7, 1).—to c. athg some where, addere qd in locum or in loco: occultare qd loco or in loco (very seldom in locum, see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 7, 85, extr.).—to c. athg under athg, addere qd sub qd re or intra qd (e. g. a knife, a sword under one's robe, cultum sub veste, ferrum intra vestem).—tegere qd qd re (fig., to cover with athg, to palliate, e. g. the name of tyrant with his affability, nomen tyranni humanitate suâ).—to c. one's self, delitescere (of persons and things).—se addere in occultum (to c. oneself in a lurking-place).—occuli. occultari (to be removed or to be out of sight, of things, e. g. of stars, opp. apparere).—to c. oneself in any place, delitescere in qd loco or in loco: se addere in locum: se occultare loco or in loco (see above).—the wild beasts c. themselves in their lairs, feræ latibulis se tegunt.—to c. oneself before aby, se occultare cl or a conspectu c.: to keep oneself concealed, additum latere; in occulto se continere; additum et inclusum in occulto latere: to be concealed, latere. || **CONCEALED**, occultus (in general).—additus, absconditus, reconditus. Jm. additus atque reconditus (hidden).—clandestinus (clandestine. SYM. in SECRET).—incognitus (unknown).—to keep oneself concealed, delitescere: something is not concealed from me, qd me non fugit or me non præterit (qd mihi or me non latet, is un-claus.).

CONCEALABLE, see **CONCEAL**.

CONCEALMENT, occultatio.—dissimulatio.—or by Crel. with verbs under **CONCEAL**.

CONCEDE, || Grant (in disputation), concedere (g. t.).—confiteri (without conviction).—assentiri (with conviction).—dare (as a ground to argue upon).—Do you c. that &c. I dare? (with acc. and inf.). Who would not c. that quis hoc non dederit? if you c. this, you must also c. dato hoc dandum erit illud: this being conceded, quo concessa; quibus concessa. || Grant: concedere.—largiri (liberally, fm. kindness): to c. aby's demand, postulati c. concedere.

CONCEIT, || Notion: cogitatio.—cogitatum (that which is thought).—mens (mind, then = opinion, view).—sententia (opinion, whether as entertained only, or declared).—cogitatio (repentina).—Inventum (invention).

—consilium (a plan for anything).—dictum (pronounced sentence, a bon mot, &c.).—a clever c., callidum inventum; a strange c., mirum inventum; mire dictum; a choice c., arcessitum dictum: witly conceits, facetiæ; sales; facete, sales, acute dicta: I had a foolish c., ineptum qd mihi in mentem venit: nugæ (absurdities).—|| Judgement, opinio opinio

very uncertain supposition, be it founded on alth or not—existimatio (the opinion which one forms after having made an estimate of alth or althg).—judicium (the view or conviction which rests upon judgement).—*Self-e.* (or 'a great c. of oneself'. Bentl.) vana or arguenda de se persuasio: to have no little c. (of one self), multum sibi tribuere; se qm esse putare; magnifice de se statuere; magnos sibi auferre spiritus (to be conceited). To have a great deal of c., tumescere inani persuasione (Q. 1, 2, 18); sibi placere. Full of c., arrogantia plenus. To put alth out of conceit with althg. ci fastidium or satietatem creare; fastidium movere ci; fastidium or satietatem or tedium afferre; tadio afficere qm; nauseam facere: to be out of c. with althg. pœnit me ca rei; satietas or tedium ca rei me capit; venit mihi qd in tedium; fastidire qd; satietas or tedium ca rei me cepit or tenet: fastidium est mihi qd: to be out of c. with oneself, sibi displicere; quite, totum.

CONCEIT, v. qd cogitare (to fancy althg. e. g. nihil in his locis nisi saxa et montes cogitabam. I fancied only rocks and mountains at this place).—qd cogitatione fingere or depingere (to imagine).—qd conjecturâ informare (to presume). See TO FANCY, IMAGINE.

CONCEITED, arrogant (arrogant).—superbus (haughty). A c. person, homo opinibus inflatus (C. Of. 1, 26, 91); homo nimium amator ingenit sui (filled with too high a notion of himself, Q.).—putidus (affected, empty in speaking).—gesticulatibus molestus (by making gestures).—ascitus (copied from others, not natural, opp. natus).

CONCETEDLY, putide; inepte.

CONCETEDNESS, nimia opinio ingeni et virtutis. vana or arguenda de se persuasio.—arrogantia (arrogance).—superbia (haughtiness).—ineptia (affectation). See also CONCEIT.

CONCEIVABLE, qd in (sub) intelligentiam cadit. quod intelligentia nostra capit. quod intelligere et ratione comprehendere possumus. quod cogitari potest. quod cogitatione comprehendere or percipi potest. quod in cogitationem cadit.—cogitabilis non met with before Rem. P. 58, 13, and Appul. Apul. 315, 4.

CONCEIVE, I comprehend: comprehendere, completi with or without animo or mente.—cogitatione comprehendere.—capere (mente). mente concipere. percipere. cognoscere et percipere. assequi. intelligere. To have c.'d, comprehensum, perceptum, cognitum comprehendere habere; animo comprehendensum tenere; ratione et intelligentiâ tenere (SYN. IN COMPREHEND: what cannot be c.'d, quod nullius mens aut cogitatio capere potest.—I To form an idea, or to represent to one's mind: qd cogitare qd cogitatione fingere or depingere (to form an image of althg in one's mind): fingere. effingere (to form). pingere. depingere. cogitare. animo cogitare. cogitatione sibi fingere. animo sibi effingere. animo concipere (to represent to one's mind).—animo præcipere (to c. before or previously: to anticipate).—opinionem præcipere (to presume althg).—I To become pregnant, concipere. gravidam or prægnantem fieri.—I To form in the mind, concipere. To c. a hope, spem concipere: to c. suspicion fm althg, suspicionem ex re duere, trahere; incidit mihi suspicio ex re: to c. a suspicion that &c., venit ci in suspicionem, with acc. and infin.: to c. hatred agst althg, odium in qm habere or gerere. odio in qm ferri. odium in qm concipere or erga qm suscipere. tenet qm odium ca rei. qd ci rei odium habet: I have c.'d a disgust agst althg, fastidire qd; satietas ca rei me cepit.—I To plot: machinari (to design).—excogitare (to contrive).—comminci (to invent).—coquere. concoquere (to brood, or to hatch).

CONCENT, concentus (also fig. = harmony).

CONCENTRATE, colligere. cogere. in unum conferre, contrahere. To c. troops, copias in unum contrahere or in unum locum contrahere (Cas.) or cogere (C.): to c. one's thoughts, cogitationes suas ad unam rem dirigere (Afr. C. Acad. 3, 20, 66). mentem advertere ad unam rem. continere mentem ac cogitationem, ne vagetur (Afr. C.). To be c.'d (of troops), inter se coire (Cas. L.).

CONCENTRIC, CONCENTRICAL, *commune centrum habens.

CONCEPTION.—I Act of conceiving (both of women and animals), conceptio, conceptus, &c.—I Act or power of comprehending, intelligentia (the faculty of comprehending or understanding althg, the understanding: intellectus, post-Aug.).—vis percipientialis (the faculty or power of comprehending any object presented to the mind): not to be above the c. of ordinary men, intelligentiâ a vulgari non remotum esse:

not to be above his pupils' powers of c., ab intelligentiâ discipulorum non remotum esse: to be beyond our c., fugere intelligentiâ nostrâ vim: to sharpen one's powers of c., ingenium or intelligentiâ prudentiam acuire: adapted to abg's powers of c., ad c. intelligentiâ accommodatus: to develop a dark or confused c., obscuram intelligentiâ enodare; animi complicatam notionem evolvere.—I Notion, idea, notio (the notion which one attaches to althg; hence also the signification or meaning of a word).—informatio (the image of althg that one forms in one's mind).—species. idæa (the mental intuition of an object, idæa, nly transl. by species in C. e. g. Top. 7, in. and Tusc. 1, 24, 56). General c.'s, notitiarum rerum: dark or obscure c.'s, intelligentiâ obscuræ, adumbratæ, inchoatæ; cognitio indagatoria indigena: confused c.'s, animi complicatæ notiones: to form a c. of althg, qd mente formare or fingere; qd animo effingere: ca rei notionem mente fingere; informare in animo ca rei notionem; notionem ca rei animo concipere: to form some obscure c.'s, adumbratas concipere: intelligentiâ animo menteq: to have a clear and definite c. of althg, satis firmè conceptum animo comprehensumq: habere qd; probe or plane intelligere, perspicuum habere qd: to have no c. of althg, notionem c. rei nullam habere; qd ignorare.

CONCERN, v. I To interest, qd meâ interest (something interests me).—qd ad me pertinet (relates to or affects me).—I To concern (= interest) oneself about, qd ad me pertinere puto.—qd mihi curæ or cordi (not curæ cordique) est.—qd foveo (I interest myself for althg, or promote it, e. g. artes). I am concerned (= interested) for althg, i. e. endeavour to promote his cause, &c., cupio ea causâ (S. C. ad Div. 13, 64, 1; Rose. Am. 51, 149).—ci studeo, es sum studiosus. ci faveo (I interest myself in his favour).—ci tribuo (I interest myself for him in an active manner, or take an active part in his interest; S. Curt. C. ad Div. 13, 9, 2. &c. All in the sense of concerning oneself about althg, or the interests of abg).—incumbere in or ad qd (to apply oneself to althg with diligence).—anniti de qâ re or ad qd faciendum, eniti, ut &c. (to take pains about althg).—commendatum sibi habere qd (to take charge of althg, to commend it to oneself): to c. oneself very much about althg, incumbere toto animo et studio omni in qd; summo studio administrare qd; imprimis mihi qd curæ est; egregia est ea industria in qâ re; eniti et contendere, quam maxime possis, ut &c.: omni opore anniti, ut &c.: to c. oneself (or to care) about nothing so much, as &c., nihil antiquius or prius habere, quam &c., nihil antiquius ci est qâ re.—I To come under one's province, to regard, &c., pertinere ad qd. (to c.).—attinere ad, &c. (to belong to, to regard abg).—spectare qd or ad qd (to tend towards).—attingere qm (to refer to althg). Not pertinere, see Ochan. C. Ecl. p. 260). It c.'s a certain matter, agitur res de qâ re (it regards althg, i. e. althg is at stake), e. g. liberty, libertas or de libertate. It c.'s me, hoc ad me (acc. pertinet); hoc meâ refert (that c.'s me); res mea agitur (it regards my cause = me). Concerning or regarding, however, &c., i. e. such or such a thing (in continuing a discourse), jam or autem (see Holling. C. Ecl. p. 65):—quod ad me attinet (with regard to myself, in which case quod pertinet ad me would be quite erroneous, s. Hrrz. Cas. B. G. 5, 25). It c.'s you, res tua agitur; res ad te spectat; de te fabula narratur (= we are speaking of you, or by any similar phrase): what does it c. me? quid ad me? quid mihi cum illâ re? what c.'s us more? quod magis ad nos pertinet (H. Sal. 2, 6, 73)?—I To be concerned (= disturbed), in sollicitudine esse; sollicitudine or ægitudine affectum esse. To be concerned about althg, qd sege ferre: (much) ca rei sollicitudine vel maxime urgeri. I am much c.'d about your bad state of health, incredibili sum sollicitudine de tuâ valetudine.

CONCERN, CONCERNMENT, res.—negotium (business).—causa (law-suit; then, any business one may have undertaken).—cura (the care of any business, the administration, the office).—sollicitudo (sollicitude).

anxietas (anxiety): an important c., res major: a c. of little importance, res minuta or parva. This affair caused me some c., sollicitus eram hac de re: nothing gave me more c. than &c., nihil me magis sollicitabat, quam &c.

CONCERNING, e. g., e. me, quod attinet ad me; de me. a me; per me. See also CONCERN, v.

CONCERT, symphonia, or pure Latin, concentus (instrumental music).—certamen musicum (as musical contest). A c. given by an amateur, *symphoniacum excellentis artificis acroama: to give a c., *concertum

edere.—concordia vocum (in music, harmony, union, accord; pl. homotōni).—[Agreement, consensio. consensus.—concordia (concord).—collusio (secret understanding, C. Ferr. 3, 13, 33: with aby, cum qo): with the enemy, clandestina cum hoste colloquia (C. Cat. Maj. 12, 40): to act in secret c. with aby, colludere cum qo (C. Ferr. 2, 24, 58).—conspiratio (concord, agreement).—consensus conspirans.—[To be or to act in c. with, concinere: concordare: consentire: consentire atque concinere: conspirare: qo probante, consentiente, or c. auctoritate, consensu facere qd.]

CONCERT, v. [To agree upon or to settle, constituere qd, with aby, cum qo (to settle). To c. alth with aby, mihi convenit qd cum qo (not convenio cum qo de qd re): to c. (to fix upon) time and place, concidere tempus et locum. A c.'d signal, signum, quod convenit. See TO AGREE, TO SETTLE.—[To deliberate, take into consideration, deliberare (to take into consideration).—deliberare or habere deliberationem (to deliberate).—consulere or consulare (to take counsel).—consilium inire or capere (to take counsel, de re). colloqui qd cum qo: mihi de re (to talk over with one).—conferre qd, consilia conferre de re. communicare cum qo de re.—agere or disceptare cum qo de re (to discuss what is to be done). To c. measures, quid agam, or agendum sit, consulere, &c.]

CONCESSION, concessio (C. Fragm. Orat. in Togd cand.).—permissio (permission).—concessus and permissus (in the ablat. only).—potestas, copia (the given or granted power).

CONCILIATE, [To gain over: gain to oneself, conciliare (qm; as animum: to oneself, sibi, alio amorem sibi ab omnibus: as voluntatem sibi: as benevolentiam sibi).—parare. comparare (q. st. for procure). To c. the favour of men, by alth, qd re hominum (plebis, &c.) animos ad benevolentiam allicere: to c. the hearts in favour of aby, animos (hominum, plebis, &c.) conciliare ad benevolentiam erga qm: the favour of the people, conciliare ci favorem ad vulgus: to c. a person by money, qm pecuniā conciliare.]

CONCILIATION, conciliatio.

CONCILIATOR, conciliator ca rei (a. g. nuptiarum).—(conciliatrix, fem.).

CONCILIATORY, ad conciliandum aptus.

CONCISE, pressus (Fig. of an author, orator, &c., and his manner of writing).—brevis (short, likewise of an author, &c., and his thoughts, &c.). sententia densus, creber (rich in thoughts).—in angustum coactus (compressed into a small space).

CONCISELY, brevis (q. t.).—paucis (sc. verbis).—brevis (in a few words).—strictim. carptim (only superficially, not at length, opp. copiose): breviser strictissime.—precise (in few words, opp. plene et perfecte).—presse or pressius (briefly, but at the same time, exhausting the matter, e. g. definire: to speak c., breviser or paucis or precise dicere (opp. copiose, plene et perfecte dicere): brevi praedicere: paucis or breviser scribere or perscribere: to develop one's ideas, qd. c. on a subject, breviser exponere or paucis absolvere qd; in paucis conferre qd: breviser attingere qd (to mention alth c., s. g. argumenta): very c., in verba conferam paucissima.]

CONCISENESS, brevisitas (in a speech).—breviloquentia (C. Gell. 12, 2, 7): c. in speaking, brevisitas dicendi (q. t.): celeritas dicendi (quickness in speaking): the emphatical c. (with regard to style) of Thucydides, *stricta brevisitas Thucydidis, in qd re: brevitas servare: brevitatem adhibere, in alth, in qd re: brevitate sequi in qd re (s. g. in explaining, in interpreting): the time itself compels me to study c., breviloquentem me tempus ipsum facit: with c., breviser; paucis (verbis); see CONCISELY: with the utmost possible c., quam brevissime: to say every thing with the utmost c., omnia breviser strictissime (not in transcurso) dicere.]

CONCLAMATION, conclamatio. See the verb CONCLAMARE under TO CALL.

CONCLAVE, [Place for the election of the pope, *conclave.—[The cardinals assembled there, *patres purpurati.]

CONCLUDE, [To end, concludere (e. g. a letter).—finire (to end): finem facere ca or ci rei. finem ci rei imponere, constituere (to put an end to). To c. his speech, finem dicendi facere: perorare.—ad finem or ad exitum adducere qd (to bring alth to a conclusion —to accomplish it).—conferre, transigere qd (to settle).—componere qd (to c. amicably).—terminare qd (to put a limit to alth, with regard to place).—finem or modum imponere ci rei; finem statuere or constituere (146)

ci rei (to put an end to alth, with regard to duration): to c. a peace, pacem facere (not concludere): to c. a business, expedire negotium (to settle it): profligare negotium (e. it by a violent assertion). [To draw a conclusion, or to c. from alth, concludere): cogere.—efficere, colligere, from, ex qd re (to c. from).—hence, one may c., or it can be c'd, ex quo efficitur cogique potest. [To determine, decide: statuere. constituere. apud animum statuere. decernere.]

CONCLUSION, conclusio (the closing or finishing point, C. ad Qu. Fr. 1, 1, 16: in extremā parte et conclusionē muneris sc negotii tui).—finis. exitus (the end, the ultimate result).—extrema pars (the last part of a matter). clausula (the c. of a letter, or any writing, consisting of a few words only, or a single sentence).—epilōgus (ἐπιλογος, pure Lat., conclusio or peroratio (the c. of a speech according to rules, in so far as it constitutes a definite and ultimate part of it): as the c. of the speech, in extremā oratione (in the latter part, in fine orationis, quite at the end): a letter, in the c. of which &c., epistola, in quā extremā &c.: in the c. of extremum. [To bring a thing to a c., qd ad finem or ad exitum adducere: to come to the c., ad finem venire: (with regard to a speech) perorare (see above peroratio).—[C. of a syllogism, conclusio (C. de Invent. 1, 29, 45, also with addition of rationis).—ratiocinatio (the c. or proof deduced from the syllogism). An acute c., acute conclusum: a hypothetical c., connexum (C. Fal. 7, 14): to draw a c., see CONCLUDE. The whole c. is wrong, tota conclusio jacet: is not this a logical c.? saltem hoc conclusum est?]

CONCLUSIVE, ad pervincendum idoneus.—firmus ad probandum (fit or apt for proving, convincing, e. g. proof, argumentum).—gravis (weighty, and thus also convincing, argumentum: cf. C. Rosc. Com. 1, 2, 86 argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum, i. e. the most c. proof).—quod habet or facit momentum (the final or decisive point).—ultimus (the last, which required nothing after it, prælum, hora).

CONDUCT, [To digest, concoquere (tm. and intra, properly; then fig. both, to digest a matter, e. g. alth one has read, &c., as Sen. Ep. 84, 8, and to submit to, or to bear alth or aby, as in C. ad Div. 9, 4, med. L. 4, 15).—[To contrive or to plot, inventire, reperire (to find out; the former accidentally; the latter, after reflection).—excogitare (to strike out by thinking, c.).—ingere. comminisci (to invent, to contrive, design).—coquere. concoquere (to design, brood over or hatch, as it were).—machinari (to contrive cunningly).—ementiri (to invent falsely).—dolos nectere, producere (to cabal). See CABAL.]

CONCOCTION, concoctio.

CONCOMITANT, cum qd re junctus or alligatus (C.). Sit *quæ prioribus addenda sunt (additional).—adjuvans (e. g. concomitanti, = secondary, causes, causam adjuvantes).—qd subsequitur or consequitur qam rem.

CONCOMITANTLY, socialiter.

CONCORD, concordia.—consensus. conspiratio et consensus (agreement, harmony in the disposition of mind).—unanimitas (unanimity, fraternal c., fraternitas, L. 40, 8). To establish c., concordiam constituere, facere; among &c., pacem et concordiam conciliare inter &c.: to re-establish c. among others, alios rursus in pristinum concordiam reducere: to disturb the c. that existed between several persons, concordiam qm turbare or disjungere; also unanimes distrahē (L. 7, 21): to promote c., concordiam consulari: to produce greater c., majorem (c. g. ordinum) concordiam facere: to live in the utmost c., mirā concordia vivere (of consorts, T. Agr. 6, 1): with aby, concordissime vivere cum qo. [Harmony, consensus. concordia vocum (in music; pl. homotōni, harmonies).—IMPR. To stand or be in harmony, to accord, concinere: concordare: consentire: consentire atque concinere: conspirare: with alth, convenire ci rei (e. g. sententiæ).—[Gram. Term. verborum constructio or structura (the former in Cicero = a skilful structure of a speech, but is found in later writers in the grammatical sense, construction).—convenientia (the agreement).]

CONCORDANCE, *index biblicus. *indices biblici (Bas.).

CONCORDANT, consentiens (agreeing in judgement and opinion).—concor. unanimes (c. of one and the same disposition of mind; unan. in prose, Liv. 7, 21).—conclines (singing in harmony; then, as harmonizing, with regard to opinion, opp. discrepans).—conspirans (trop. agreeing, as well in general, with regard to things, as in sentiment, of persons).—consensus (harmonizing, opp. absurdus, absurdum).—modulus (properly mea-

rured according to time, as in music, in a speech, &c.). Jx. concors et congruens.

CONCORDAT, *concordatum; *pactio cum pontifice Romano facta.

CONCOURSE, concursus. concursatio.—concursio (a meeting together, as act, in general, e. g. of the stars, stellarum; the frequent a. of vowels, crebra conc. vocalium).—concursus (a coming into contact or clashing together, denoting a state, as well of bodily objects as of soldiers in combat, and in general of fatal accidents, calamitatum).—~~con~~ventus, in this meaning, is only met with in Sen. N. Qm. 7, 12, 3 (conv. duarum stellarum); in gold. age it is = meeting (in concreto), i. e. assembly.

CONCRETE, v. concrecere. coire.—coalescere (to grow together, to be united).—coagmentari (to be joined or cemented together).

CONCRETĒ, adj. *concretus.—a c. notion, *notio concreta. "notio rei singularis.

CONCRETE, s. massa (q. i.).—moles (great mass with regard as well to size as circumference, with the additional notion of "too great" or "huge, ill-shaped").—permixtio (mixture, as action and thing).

CONCRETELY, re (opp. cogitatione, C. Tusc. 4, 11, 24).

CONCRETION, concretio (a growing together).—permixtio (mixture, as thing).—mixtura (the mixing, or thing mixed).

CONCUBINAGE, concubinitas.—pellicatus (C.). to live in c., in concubinitate esse (of a woman, Ulp. Dig. 23, 7, 1, m.). feminam habere in concubinitate (of the man, ib. § 1).

CONCUBINE, concubina. mulier, quæ cum quo vivere consuevit.—amica. amicaula (ἄραια, mistress, term of contempt, scortum, as Tac. Hist. 1, 13, 4: principule scortum).—pelleus (c. of a married man).—contubernalis (a female slave who cohabited with a slave, slaves not being allowed to contract a civil marriage).

CONCUPISCENCE, libido. libidines. corporis libidines. cupiditatis ardor or impetus. See LUST.

CONCUR, ¶ To c. (= agree) with, consentire.—not to c. with, dissentire; dissidere; discrepare: to c. with agy, consentire or congruere cum quo; idem sentire cum quo (assentiri ei de qd re, C. by no means addicere ei). ¶ To meet, convenire in unum locum (and themselves in the same place at the same time).—(inter se) congruere (agere).—Jx. convenire in unum locum atque inter se congruere (e. g. C. Rosc. 22, 62; quum multæ causæ convenissent unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur).—if two consonants, vowels, c., al. binæ consonantes colliduntur (Q.): *si binæ vocales inter se concurrunt (compare with Auct. ad Her. 4, 12, 18). ¶ To forward or favour, ei rei favere (e. g. illius honori favent omnia, every thing c.'s towards his advancement).

CONCURRENCE, consensus. consensio. concensus. convenientia (agreement).—general c., consensus omnium or communis: omnium bonorum conspiratio (the c. of all patriots).—with your c., to the consensiente, problem: without your c., to adversante, rnuente, nolente: injussu tuo: with the perfect c. of Catulus, summā Caruli voluntate. A c. of causes, causæ alim ex aliis aptæ. ¶ C. c. course: vid.

CONCURRENT, ¶ To have a c. jurisdiction, *jurisdictione utriusque est. *hujus rei potestas p-nes utrumque est. C. causæ (= secondary causes), causæ adjungentes (opp. causæ proximæ).

CONCURRENTLY, una; simul; conjuncte.

CONCUSSION, concussus. collisus (post-Aug.).

CONDEMN, damnare or condemnare qm or qd (with either Gen. of the crime, if that is mentioned, with or without nomine or crimine, or with de and Abl.: the punishment, however, is generally put in the Gen., seldom in the Abl., or with ad or in with Accus., see Zumpt, § 446).—to c. aby to death, qm capite or capitis damnare or condemnare; qm pœnæ capitalis damnare; qm morti addicere: to c. aby to eightfold damages, qm actipal damnare: to c. aby to hard labour, qm damnare ad or in opus publicum: to c. to pay the costs, damnare in expensas: to c. aby without trial, or unheard, qm iudiciā causā damnare or condemnare. ¶ Censure, non probare. improbare. reprobare (express disapprobation: opp. probare. approbare).—damnare. condemnare (c.: also opp. approbare).—dissuadere qd or de re (dissuade from a project one c.'s).—reprehendere; vituperare (opp. probare. laudare. SYM. in BLAME).

Jx. reprehendere et exagitare qd. To c. aby in passionate, or no measured terms, qd vehementer reprehendere; valde vituperare. To c. aby for alby, reprehendere qm de qd re, or in qd re; vituperare qm de qd re; obijurare qm de qd re, or in qd re, or accu-

sare qm de qd re or in qd re. to be condemned, reprehendi; vituperari; in vituperationem venire or cadere or incidere or adduci; vituperationem subire: to be greatly condemned, in varias reprehensiones incurrere.—to c. oneself, culpam or facinus in se admittere. See BLAME, CENSURE.

CONDEMNABLE, damnandus. condemnandus.—reprehendendus. vituperabilis. vituperandus. reprehensione or vituperatione dignus (blameworthy. SYM. between repr. and vit. under TO BLAME). Not to be c., a reprehensione abesse (not blamable): nihil in se habere, quod reprehendi possit (to be without fault).

CONDEMNATION, damnatio: condemnatio (post-Aug.).—sentence of c., damnatorum iudicium: "sententia, quā qd capitis condemnatio (of death): to pronounce sentence of c. on aby (i. e. of c. to death), capitis or capite damnare qm; capitis condemnare qm; supplicium constituere in qm. ¶ Blame, censure, reprehensio (the censure wch tends to correct a committed fault, or to exhort for the future, opp. probatio).—vituperatio (the censure wch tends to extort a confession and produce repentance, opp. laus). ~~con~~ vituperum is spurious Latin, introduced (C. de Legg. 3, 10, 23) by ignorant copyists.

CONDEMNATORY, damnatorius. A c. sentence, damnatorum iudicium.

CONDENSATION, densatio.—spissatio (Sen. Ep. 86, 17).—[condensatio, Cat. Aurel. Acut. 3, 18, extr.—conspissatio, Theod. Prisc. 1, 18.]

CONDENSE, densare. condensare.—spissare. conspissare (to make so dense, as hardly to admit of being penetrated).—to be condensed, densari; condensari; spissari; conspissari.—concrecere (prop. to grow together, to become one mass, coagulate, e. g. of milk, &c.): condensed air, aer densatus. ¶ To compress matter (in a book): see COMPRESS.

CONDESCEND, descendere, or suā voluntate descendere: to alby, ad qd (n. pr.). se demittere: to alby, ad or in qd.—se submittere: to alby, ad or in qd.—dignari qd facere (not Cie.—but Catull. Lucr. Virg. Col. Suet. both positively and negatively). To c. to play with young men, ad ludum adolescentium descendere (C.): to c. to use all manner of entreaties, descendere in preces omnes: to make money by dealing in slaves, descendere ad mangonicos quæstus (C.): to c. to use flattery, se demittere in adulacionem: to servile endurance, se demittere usque ad servilem patientiam (T.): to c. to the abilities of one's pupils, se submittere ad mensuram discipulum (Q.): in friendship, the superiors ought to c., qui superiores sunt submittere se debent in amicitia (Q.): to c. to the disgrace of pleading one's cause as a criminal, submittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium (L.).—~~con~~ Sts 'to c.' may be translated under a change of form by dignum habere, ducere, judicare qm qd re. To c. to invite aby to dinner, qm dignum honore cenæ habere: not to c. even to look at aby, *qm ne aspectu quidem dignum habere.

CONDESCENDING, comitas. humanus.—affabilis (affable in conversation).—~~con~~ civilis, in this sense, is not classical: see AFFABLE.—facilis. officiosus (ready to render a service, complaisant).—to be c., se submittere (C.).

CONDESCENDINGLY, comiter; humane; humaniter; obsequenter; officiose.

CONDESCENSION, comitas (condescending manners).—humanitas (prepossessing demeanour or manners).—facilitas (obdliging demeanour).—obsequium (complaisance).

CONDIGN, debitus. meritis (due, deserved).—dignus (worthy).—condignus (Plaut.).—c. punishment, debita or merita pœnæ.

CONDIMENT, condimentum (alby by which food is made palatable; then also Jg. e. g. cond. amicitie).—aroma, atis, m. (foreign spices, as cinnamon, ginger, &c.).—See SEASONING.

CONDISCIPLE, condiscipulus.—to be aby's c., una cum quo literas discere or præceptorem audire. fem. condiscipula (Mart. 10, 35, 15).

CONDITION, ¶ State, status. conditio (cond. is lasting, status transient).—locus (the situation of a person or thing as brought about by circumstances, see Herz. Cass. B. G. 2, 28).—causa (any unusual, embarrassing c., of wch it is still uncertain how it may end).—res (circumstances in the widest sense).—a good or flourishing c., bonus status. bona conditio. bonus locus. res bonæ or secundæ or florentes: to be in the same or in a similar c., in eodem loco esse; in eadem causā esse; eadem est mea causa: imagine yourself in my c., eum te esse finge, qui ego sum: to find oneself in a better c., in meliore conditione or in meliore causā

esse; meliore loco res meum sunt: *to be in a wretched c., in summa infelicitate versari; pessimo loco esse: to be in a bad c. or state, deterioro statu esse: to keep alth in a good c. or state, ad integrum et incolume servare: qd tueri: to restore alth to its former c., in pristinum restituere. In antiquum statum restituere (g. t.); in integrum restituere (espely in juridical matters); restitue. restituere (to mend): to remain in the c., statum suum tenere (to remain as it was); integrum manere (to remain uninjured by another): a hopeless c., res pessimae, perditae: in their desperate c., in extremis suis rebus: my c. is not one of the best, res meae sunt minus secundae: Planitius is in nearly the same c., eadem fere causa est Planitii: to be in an embarrassing c. on account of alth, premi qd re (e. g. from want of corn, re frumentaria; see Müb. Cae. B. G. 1, 52, p. 96): nobody is satisfied with his own c., sume quomque fortunae maxime pœnitet (C. ad Div. 6, 1, in.); to drive aby from his (advantageous) c., loco suo or gradu movere; statu suo or gradu deicere: the c. of affairs, rerum status: the c. of affairs is entirely changed, magna facta est rerum commutatio; versa sunt omnia: the unfavorable c. of affairs, iniquitas rerum or temporum: according to the c. of affairs (circumstantiae), pro re; pro re nata; pro rei conditione or statu; ut res e habet; ut res fert. ¶ Rank, position in society, vitæ genus (g. t.).—conditio (with regard to occupation, p. g. infimi generis conditio atque fortuna. C.).—ars (art, profession).—to choose one's c. in life, vitæ genus deligere or suscipere. ¶ Natural disposition, indoles, natura, naturæ habitus (innate capacities). ¶ Stipulation, conditio.—lex (the prescribed rule or clause contained in a contract).—pactum. conventum (the agreement or compact itself).—conventus, ſas (Auct. ad Her. 2, 13, extr.).—exceptio (the exception, limitation: the c. of excluding alth).—adjunctio (a restricting clause, C. de Inv. 2, 57, 171).—causa (as philoſ. i. i. the c. as that by which alth becomes comprehensible or possible; as Plin. Ep. 5, 6, i. qd voluptatibus dedit quæ in diem vivendi, vivendi causas quotidie finitum).—Conditions (= terms): to offer or propose c.'s, condiciones ferre, proponere; leges proponere: to establish, to fix c.'s, cond. statuere, constituere: to prescribe c.'s to aby, condiciones ferre, dicere ci; astringere qm conditionibus: to accept the c.'s, conditiones accipere, recipere; ad condiciones accedere; ad condiciones venire (to come to terms) or descendere (to submit to them): not to accept the c.'s, to reject the c.'s, condiciones recusare, repudiare, respuere, aspernari, rejicere: to observe the c.'s, in conditione manere; conditionibus stare; conventis stare: not to observe the c.'s, condiciones omittere.—on this c., eâ conditione; sub eâ conditione; cum conditione; eâ lege; his conditionibus; his legibus: on c. that &c. (sub) eâ conditione, ut or ne &c. (eâ conditione ne quid postea scriberet. C.). [On the s. c. see Stürenburg, I. p. 147.]—cum eo, ut &c.; ita. . . . ut or si; sic. . . . si &c. (only in so far as or if): to make peace on the following c.'s, pacem facere (constituere) his conditionibus (legibus), the peace was established on the following c.'s, pax in eas condiciones venit: that he would not come on any other c., aliâ ratione se esse non venturum (Cae. B. G. 1, 42, Herz.).*

CONDITION, v. ¶ To provide with a c., circumscribere. ¶ To stipulate, pasciſ. depasciſ.—qd convenit ci cum qd or inter aliquos (to agree with aby about alth or among another): sibi depasciſ (to reserve to oneself, to c. for oneself): sibi excipere (to exempt oneself): stipulari (to cause formally to be promised to oneself).

CONDITIONAL, conditionalis (accompanied or clogged by c., legal, i. t. post-Aug.).—conjuncte elatus (asserted hypothetically, opp. simpliciter elatus, categorically, C. de Or. 1, 38, 158; only later writers have hypotheticus).—c. necessities, quædam cum adjunctione necessitudines (opp. quædam simplices et absolute, i. e. without any c. clause, C. Invent. 2, 57, 171): to receive c. præſas, cum exceptione laudari.

CONDITIONALLY, cum exceptione. cum adjunctione (with a subjoined limitation or restriction, C. Invent. 2, 57, 171).—conjuncte (hypothetically, opp. simpliciter, categorically, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 158). To be praised c., cum exceptione laudari (C.): to affirm alth c., conjuncte qd efferre et adjungere alia.

CONDITIONED, affectus (bodily or mentally constituted in such or such a manner, e. g. well, bene, probe; badly, male).—constitutus (arranged in such or such a manner, e. g. well, bene; badly, male).—comparatus (in such or such condition or state, generally in conjunction, e. g. sic comparatum esse, ut &c.).—well (148)

c., bene moratus (well disposed, mannerly: of persons only).

CONDOLE (with aby), casum luctumque cs dolere. cs vicem dolere. coram sumo dolorem ci declarare.—Sis miserari. commiserari.—deplorare. deſidere.

CONDOLENCE, doloris sui coram declaratio (aſt. Sulpic. in C. Ep. 4, 5, in.): a letter of c., literæ conſolatorie.

CONDUCE, conferre ad qd.—valere or vim habere ad qd (to have it ſuſſeſſe upon alth).—prodeſſe or adjuvare ad qd (to be of use towards effecting an object: the latter also with ut).—facere or efficere (to effect; with ut). To c. much, more, to alth, magnum momentum, plus momenti afferre: this so far c.'s to it, that &c., qd hoc momenti facit, ut &c.—if c.'s much to his glory, that &c., magni interest ad laudem, with acc. and inf.

CONDUCTIVE, utilis (useful); conducibilis is unknown to good prose.—saluber. salutaris (salutary, the latter also with ad qd).—efficax (efficacious).—commodus. accommodatus. aptus (convenient, fit). For 'to be c.' see CONDUCT.

CONDUCT, ratio (behaviour in general).—mores (manners, outward demeanour).—vita (manner of living).—ratio, quâ qd utilis adversus qm (c. with regard to others).—modest, composed, moral c., modestia: becoming, gentle c., in intercourse, humanitas: condescending c. (espely towards an inferior), comitas: kind c., liberalitas: prepossessing, polite c. towards others, observantia: prudent c., prudentia: proud c., superbia: insolent, haughty c., insolentia: wild, rough c., ferocitas (as characteristic feature)—indecent c., impudentia: illegal c., intemperantia. ¶ Escort: vid. Administration, ductio. ductus (command).—administratio (administration).—cura (superintendence, management: cs rei).—gubernatio. moderatio (government, the conducting of state affairs, rei publicæ).—gestio (the managing, e. g. negotii).—curatio. procuratio (management, a taking care of alth).—to commit the c. of alth to aby, ci qd curandum tradere; curam cs rei ci demandare: under aby's c., qd ducere; cs ductu (of an army).—to commit the c. of a war to aby, ducem qm creare bello gerendo. ¶ Safe-conduct. Vid.

CONDUCT, v. ¶ Lead, ducere.—agere (g. t. to put in motion)—manu ducere (lead by the hand). ¶ To lead, when the place, whither, through which, &c., is indicated, ducere.—abducere (to c. away).—deducere (to c. down from a place or away to some place).—educere (to c. out), from a place, land, ex, &c., or to some place, in, &c. (e. g. the troop into the battle).—adducere ad or in (to c. along with oneself to a place; then, in general, to lead, c., convey to some place).—perducere ad or in (to c. to the place of its destination).—inducere in &c. (to c. into, e. g. troops into battle).—producere ad or in &c. (to c. forth, to lead out to a place, e. g. cattle out of the town, jumenta, equos, &c.): to c. through a forest, traducere silvam: to c. aby to any person, qm deducere ad qm (for the sake of cultivating his acquaintance, cf. C. Lat. 1, 1); qm perducere ad qm (a prisoner, in order to deliver him up to aby, see Cae. B. G. 7, 13); qm inducere ad qm (from the ante-chamber, &c. into aby's room for audience, see Curt. 6, 7, 17)—to c. aby home, ducere domum (g. t. of a leader or companion).—deducere domum (espely from the forum, on the part of the clients or a multitude): to c. to prison, to the scaffold, to death, ducere in carcerem (in vincula), ad mortem; in both cases also ducere only (see C. Ferr. 2, 12, extr. Suet. Calig. p. 27, in.): to c. into the right path, ducere in viam; again, reducere in viam; erranti ci monstrare viam, both proper and fig.).

INTER. ¶ A road c.'s to some place, via fert qd (i. e. leads to any place): via ducit qd (leads to a place, e. g. safely): my feet c. me involuntarily to your chamber, ad dictam tuam ipsi me pedes ducunt (Plin. Ep. 7, 3): the roads, the footsteps c. to a place, itinera, vestigia ferunt qd.—See LEAD. ¶ To administer, qd administrare, gerere (e. g. war: see WAR).—qd regere (to direct alth).—ci rei præſeſſe (to superintend alth).—qd procurare (for another in his absence).—to c. the domestic affairs, domum r-gere. domesticam agere curam (in general). res domesticas dispensare (with regard to receipts and expenditure): to c. a government, rem publicam administrare; summæ rerum præſeſſe: to c. aby's cause, causam cs defendere, orare, perorare: cs patronum esse: to c. the affairs of a province, provinciam administrare, provinciam præſeſſe; provinciam procurare (in the name of the Roman Emperor). ¶ To attend, comitari qm or qd. comitem cs esse. comitem se ci dare, præbere, adjungere (g. t. to accompany aby)—inter comites cs aspiſſi (to be in aby's retinue).—prosequi qm or qd (to attend or c. solemnly, i. e. home,

on a journey, &c.).—deducere (to c. as a demonstration of respect, e. g. a patron by his client, a young Roman by his relations and friends to the capitolium, for the sake of relinquishing his tirocinium: a magistrate, when setting out for the province; a bride to the house of her consort).—to c. *aby* home, prosequi, deducere qm domum: to be conducted by a crowd, stipari (e. g. by an unusually numerous multitude, non usitata frequentia). [To a-tend *aby* as his escort, praesidio esse ci. custodire esse ci (for the sake of protection, or as escort): to cause a person to be conducted to any place under a safe escort, praesidio dato or cum custodibus qm mittere qo.]

CONDUCTOR, dux (leader).—princeps (who does *aby* first, and is followed by others); Jm. dux et princeps—ductor (the experienced leader, general; in a nomen discursive, not in simple prose).—rector, moderator, gubernator (the governor, espoy of the state, reipublicae: see TO CONDUCT).—qui praestit ci rei (superintendent).—princeps cs rei (leader of *athg*).—auctor (the leader or president).

CONDUIT, ductus (a leading, conducting).—tubus (a hollow cylindrical body, also in aqueducts; and in the latter case usually of wood or clay).—fiatula (a narrower tube, espoy in aqueducts, through which the water is propelled by the pressure of the air, or spontaneously by its own pressure: usually of lead).—canalis (any pipe-like spout, gutter, canal).—cuniculus (properly, a mine or a subterraneous passage; hence any tube or pipe, e. g. of an oven, fornacis; Pila. 9, 38, 63).

CONE, (in geometry) conus. The axis of a c., *axis conl. In the form of a c., *cono similis, *conicus (conoid); conoides (κωνοειδής); in coni formam redactus.—a lower in the form of a c., *turris in coni modum excitata (ast. Curt. 8, 11, 6): a hill in the form of a c., collis in coni modum erectus (ast. Curt. &c.); collis in modum coni fastigatus (ast. L. 37, 27): the apex of a c., arumen conl (Lucr. 4, 432).

CONIC, } A c. line, *linea conica. A c. section, CONICAL, } *sectio conica. See CONE.

CONFABULATE, fabulari, confabulari, fabulari inter se. sermones cedere (λόγους κένερεν, to carry on a cheerful and confidential conversation for amusement rather than instruction, espoy in the comic writers).—to chat with *aby* (secretly), fabulari or confabulari cum qo (cum qo (fabulari inausurans ac praebens iuvicem aurem, Suet. Cal. 23).—garrere (to chat, gossip).—blate-rare (to chat without ceasing, also to say much about trifling matters).—harrolari (to speak incoherently, to talk nonsense).—alucinari (to speak without thought or pre-meditation).—nugari (to talk absurdly or to say absurd and ridiculous things; all mostly tr. with Accus.).

CONFABULATION, sermo, sermones (conversation of two or several persons in general).—fabula (mere talk, such is founded on no facts).—ineptum (absurd, silly talk). confabulatio (the confidential talking or conversation between two or among several persons: the two last ones in later writers only).

CONFECT, condire (fruit, &c.). See PRESERVE.

CONFECTION, dulcia, ium, or dulciola, pl. (Apul. Met. 4, p. 115, 12).—bellaria (sweetmeats); also menasacunda (dessert).—cuppedia (g. i. for any dainty morsel, Com. and late).

CONFECTIONARY, merces cuppediarum (ast. Pila. 6, 28, 32, where we also find merces odorum).

CONFECTIONER, prps pis or dulciarius (in later writers); cuppediarum or cuppediarum (Comic and in later writers).—c's shop, taberna cuppedinaria (ast. Sym. Ep. 8, 19, who has forum cup.).

CONFEDERACY, foedus (a public treaty, confirmed by the authority of the government; at Rome, by that of the senate and the people).—spouio (between the chiefs of the hostile armies without being ratified by the senate and people of the belligerent parties; see Liv. 9, 5, in: non foedere pax Caudina, sed per sponsonem facta est). To enter into a c. with *aby*, foedus cum qo facere, iocere, ferire, percutere; foedus jungere cum qo; foedere iungi ci; foedus inire cum qo: I am in a c. with *aby*, mihi cum qo foedus esse iocum: to receive *aby* into a c., qm foederi ascribere: to observe the terms of a c., foedus servare; foedere stare; in fide manere: not to observe it, foedus negligere: to break the terms of a c., foedus violare, rumpere, frangere; Jm. foedus violare frangereque.

CONFEDERATE, see CONFEDERACY.

CONFER, inter } To discourse with, rem conferre inter se (to c. with *aby* about *athg*).—colligui qd cum qo, mihi coll. de re (see commentators on Nep. Them. 9, 4).—conferre qd, consilia conferre de re, communicare cum qo de re (to communicate *athg*).—coram conferre qd: agere de qd re or with ut (to speak about

athg), with *aby*, cum qo.—loqui cum qo (to talk with *aby*).—colligui cum qo (to talk with *aby*, espoy to settle *athg*).—habere sermones de qd re (to discourse about *athg*).—consiliiari; in consilium inire (to take counsel together: the latter of judges).—deliberare or habere deliberationem (to enter into a deliberation).—consulere or consulare (to ask *aby*'s advice).—deliberare or consulare cum qo; qm adhibere in consilium or ad deliberationes: to c. with one another, consilia inter se communicare. TRANS.) To contribute one's share, conferre ad qd (to co-operate, i. e. to contribute one's share).—vim habere, valere ad qd (to exercise an influence upon *athg*).—I To compare, comparare or conferre inter se.—I To bestow upon, dare, tribuere (to give, to allot).

—donare ci qd or qm qd re (to present with; all of persons only).—afferre (of things only, as C. N. D. 2, 60, 151: quadrupedum celeritas et vis nobis ipsis afferit celeritatem et vim): to c. a benefit upon *aby*, beneficium in qm conferre: to c. an office upon *aby*, munus ci deferre, mandare; assignare (to deferre signifies 'to c. on *aby* else what another has hitherto managed or possessed'.—a. g. ad qm summam imperii, to c. upon *aby* the chief command: regnum ac diadema uni, H. Carm. 2, 2, 22): to c. advantage or pleasure, utilitatem or voluptatem afferre: to c. a title on *aby*, titulum imponere ci: to c. a benefit, obligation, favour, &c. See those substantives.

CONFERENCE, consultatio, deliberatio (consultation).—colloquium (conversation, interview): to hold a c., see TO CONFESS: secret c's, consilia arcana: to have or hold private c's, secreto colloqui: to attend secret c's, consiliis arcanis interesse: to have a c. about *athg*, rem conferre inter se.—I Comparison: Vid.

CONFESS, fateri (g. i. and presumes that one is asked).—confiteri, profiteri (conf. to c. what one cannot conceal any longer, e. g. a crime, a fault, &c.; prof. to c. of one's own accord, to disclose without fear, &c., hence freq. combined with prae se ferre. Cf. C. Cæcin. 9, 24: confitetur, atque ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri videatur. Rab. Perd. 5, 17: fateri, atque etiam profiteor, et prae me fero).—not to c., celare (to conceal); negare (to deny); infitias ire, infitulari (to deny a fact): to c. freely, openly, sincerely, aperte, ingenuae, aperte et ingenuae confiteri: libere profiteri: to c. to a priest, *peccata sua sacerdoti confiteri: *peccatorum suorum confessionem ad sacrum interpretem deferre: to c. Christ, *Christum sequi; doctrinam Christianam profiteri. It is confessed, constat; omnes sciunt; nemo ignorat; inter omnes constat.

CONFESSEDLY, aperte. Often by Crcl. He is c. a good man, inter omnes eum virum probum esse constat.

CONFESSION, confessio, professio (see TO CONFESS). To bring *aby* to a c. of *athg*, qm adducere ad confessionem cs rei (by persuasion); ei expirare confessionem cs rei, or expirare, ut qd confiteatur qd (by coercive or compulsory means): to extort a c. fm *aby*, expirare or extorquere, ut fateatur, &c.; cogere, ut confiteatur or ut concedat (to compel *aby* to confess, whether a matter be such or such: see Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 14, and 1, 8, 15 and 16). [Confession, in Eccl. sense: *confessio peccatorum, *mysterium sacrum, confessio peccatorum (as a holy act).—*ministerium peccatorum cum Deo conciliandorum (as duty of the priest). To go to c., *obire confessionis mysterium sacrum: to hear c's, *confitentibus operam dare: the form of c., *confessionis (peccatorum) formula.

CONFESSIONAL, *aella audiendis confessionibus.

CONFESSOR, *sacerdos a confessionibus; *venia divinae interpres (the priest, who shrives). *Aby*'s c., *sacerdos qui est ci a confessionibus (Sciopp.).—*arbitrarius conscientiae (Pontan.).—*qui antum cs regit et moderatur: to have *aby* as one's c., *ut qo venia divinae interprete.—I C. of the Christian faith, *qui Christum sequitur.

CONFIDANT, familiaris. Intimus (as friend, see INTIMATE).—consiliorum particeps or socius (as conseller).—consilius (who is privy to *athg*). He is the c. of the king, rex ei omnia consilia credit: he is my c. in all my plans, conjunctissimus est mecum consiliorum meorum societate: to become the c. of *aby*, in familiaritatem cs venire: to make *aby* one's c., qm in familiaritatem recipere; sibi conjungere qm familiaris amicitia. To have *aby* as a c., qo familiariter or intime uti: to be the c. of *aby*, in familiaritate cs versari.

CONFIDE, fidere; or confidere ci or ci rei or qd re (to place one's confidence in *aby* or *athg*).—fretum esse qo or qd re (to trust in, depend upon).—niti qd re (to rely upon).—fiduciam habere cs rei (to have confidence in

athg): credere. fidem habere or tribuere or adungere (to put faith in: all four without distinction; see *C. de Divin.* 2, 55, 113, 2, 59, 122): *not to c. in aby*, ci parum fidere; ci fidem non habere; ci parvam fidem habere: *not to c. at all in aby*, ci diffidere. *Confiding in*, fretus qd re; nixus qd re (*trusting in athg, relying on it*).—*serox qd re* (*confiding presumptuously, e. g. ea parte virium*). || *To c. in trust*, credere. concedere. commendare et concedere.—committre. permittere (*to leave to aby*).—mandare. demandare (*to give to aby to keep, or in charge*).—deponere qd apud qm (*to give athg to aby in trust*).—*to c. athg to the faith of aby*, fidelis qd qd committre or permittere; tradere in ea fidem qd: *to c. one's plans to aby*, consilia sua ci credere: *one's secrets*, occulta sua ci credere: *one's life*, vitam suam ci credere or committre: *to c. oneself to aby's protection*, se permittere, committre, tradere in ea fidem: *to c. every thing to aby*, summam fidem rerum omnium ci habere: *to c. several boys to the care of one master*, unius magistri curae plures pueros demandare: *to c. one's honour to aby*, exultationem suam committre ci: *to c. in aby's secrecy*, taciturnitati qd qd concedere: *to c. an office, command, &c. to aby*, munus, imperium ei dare or mandare: *to c. a town to aby* (*in order to defend it*). *urbem ci tuendam dare: a person to whom one c's all one's secrets, secretorum omnium arbuter: a person to whom one may c. athg, or in whom one may entirely c., homo certus or fidus: a person who c's too easily in others, incautus fidei aestimator.

CONFIDENCE, fiducia.—*fidēs* (*faith in aby's integrity*): spes firma or certa (*firm hope*).—*c. in oneself*, fiducia (sui). *fidētia* (*self-c.*, *boldness*).—*confidentia* (*a blind trust, apply in one's own strength*).—*audacia* (*boldness*). *To have or place c. in aby*, fidere or confidere ci and ci rei; fretum esse qd or qd re (*to rely upon athg*): fiduciam habere ca rei (*to have c. in athg*). *to have c. in oneself*, fiduciam in se collocare: *to place too much c. in oneself*, nimis confidere: *to place one's whole c. in aby*, se totum ci committere: omnia consilia ci credere: *to have no c. in a person*, ci diffidere: *to tell athg to aby in c.*, ci qd secreto dicere: *I tell you this in c.*, hoc tibi soli dictum puta: hoc in aures tibi dixerim; hoc lapidi dixerim; secreto hoc audi tecumque habeto; arcano tibi ego hoc dixi (*sub rosa tibi hoc dixerim, not Latin*). *I wish to say a word or two to you in c.*, tribus verbis te volo. *From c. in myself*, yourself, fiducia mea, tua. *From c. in athg*, qd re fretus (objectively; as being protected by it) or confusus (subjectively, as trusting in it, and so making oneself easy. *Dūd.*). *To feel some c. that &c.*, fiduciam habere with *Acus*, and *Inf.*: *to have c. in oneself*, sibi confidere (*great c.*), multum in se fiduciam certā cum spe collocare: *to have great c. in aby*, multum ci tribuere (*to think much of aby*): *to inspire c.*, fiduciam facere: *to lose the c. of others*, fidem aliorum amittere: *he places so much c. in me*, as to believe that *I shall do nothing*, &c., fides apud hunc est me nihil facturum, &c. *To gain the c. of mes*, hominum animos sibi conciliare: *full c.*, firma animi confusio: with c., *fidenter*. *fidēti animo* (*confidently*): *to speak with c.*, confidenter or asseveranter loqui: *to assert with c.*, asseverare qd or de qd re; pro certo affirmare qd: *full of c.*, fiduciae plenus.

CONFIDENT, fidens (*confiding*).—*confidēns* (*with confidence, daring*). *To make aby c.*, ci fiduciam afferre. *He feels c. that I shall do nothing*, &c., fides apud hunc est, me nihil facturum, &c. *I feel c.*, or entertain c. hope. certam spem habeo; magnam fiduciam habeo: a c. witness, testis certus or locuples. || *Bold*, confidens (*confiding in oneself*; in classic prose in a bad sense only, e. g. bold, impudent).—*impavidus*. Intrepidus (*without trembling, not pusillanimous*).—*protervus* (*pert, almost impudent*): a c. face, os ferreum (*in a bad sense*).—*audax* (*bold, in a good and bad sense*).—*audens* (*is post-Aug.*).

CONFIDENTLY, adv. *fidenter*; confidenter; fidēti animo.—*impavide*; intrepide;—*certe*; sine dubio. See more phrases under **CONFIDENCE**, **CONFIDENT**.

CONFIGURATION, || *In astrology*, postura stellarum (*Gell.* 14, 1).—*positus ac spatia siderum* (*T. Ann.* 6, 21, 3). || *External form*, forma externa.—*species* (*the external look*).

CONFINE, adj. *limitum*.—*confinis* (*having a common border or c's*).—*propinquus* (*g. i. near, all with Dat.*).—*conjunctus ci loco*.—*contiguus ci loco* or cum quo loco (*adjacent*).

CONFINE, intr. *To border upon*, finitimum, vicinum, confinem ci esse (*implē of nations who dwell on the c's*).—*adjacere*, imminere ci terras; tangere, attingere, contingere terram (*implē of lands that border upon one another*).—*TR.* *To limit by boundaries*, (150)

finire. *definire* (*to mark the limits or boundaries*).—*terminare*. *determinare*. *terminationibus finire* (*to determine the limits beyond which one ought not to pass; not to transgress*).—*Includere* (*to shut in or enclose, e. g. of one district enclosing another, and so forming its boundaries*).—*cancellis circumscribere* (*improp. to c.*). *To be confined by*, finiri qd re (*to be bordered, e. g. by a promontory*).—*attigiri*, contingi qd re (*to be bordered by, or to be contiguous, e. g. of a land*).—*contineri qd re* (*to be surrounded, e. g. by a river*).—*impediri qd re* (*to be obstructed by athg, e. g. the view by a mountain*). || *To imprison*, to lock up, qm in custodiam includere. *Includere*. *concludere*. In custodiam (*or in vincula*) mittere, tradere, condere, concludere: in custodiam (*or in carcerem*) dare, includere; custodiā or vinculis mandare; in carcerem concludere, detruere: in ergastulum mittere: *to c. for life*, vinculis aeternis mandare: *to be confined in prison*, in custodiā esse or servari; custodiā teneri; in carcere or in vinculis esse. || *To restrain*, terminis or cancellis circumscribere. *finire*. *definire*. terminis circumscribere et *definire*. *also* circumscribere only (*to surround with boundaries, as it were*).—*finire*. *definire* (*to keep between certain boundaries*).—*coercere* (*to keep within proper limits, to curb or bridle*): *to c. a thing within its proper limits*, qd intra terminos coercere: *to c. one's empire within its ancient limits*, antiquis terminis regnum finire: *to be confined within their own narrow limits*, suis finibus exiguus contineri: *to c. a thing within a narrow sphere*, in exiguum angustumque concludere (*e. g. friendship*, *C. Off.* 1, 17, 53, *Bier*): *to c. the view*, *definire aspectum* (*C.*): *to c. the orator within narrow limits*, oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere (*C. de Or.* 3, 19, 70): *to c. one's speech*, orationem finire or in angustias compellere (*opp. oratio exultare potest*): *to be confined for time*, temporis angustia includi. *To c. oneself*, certas fines terminosque constituere sibi, extra quos egredi non possis: *to c. oneself to athg*, se continere re or in re (*of things and persons*). *To be confined*, certarum rerum cancellis circumscriptum esse. See **RESTRAIN**. *To be confined to one's bed*, lecto detineri or teneri: *lecto affixum esse*. *lecto surgere nequeo* (*fm illius*). || *To be confined* (*i. e. in child-bed*), puerperio cubare.

CONFINEMENT, inclusio (*act of enclosing*).—*circumscriptio* (*limitation*).—*cohibitio* (*act of restraining*): late: *Irre Lactant.*.—*coercitio* (*act of coercing*, *Liv. Sen.*). || *Imprisonment*, in custodiā inclusio.—*captivitas* (*captivity*): *to be in c.*, in custodiā haberi or servari; custodiā teneri or retineri: *to keep aby in close c.*, qm clauso conclavi servare, qm clausum asservare: *to release aby fm c.*, qm e custodiā emittere: *to deliver fm c. (by force)*, qm e custodiā eripere: *not to bear c. to the house*, durare in sedibus non posse. || *Child-bed*, puerperium: *to die in one's c.*, ex partu perire (*ast. Suel. Colig.* 12).

CONFINES, fines (*pl. of finis*, the limit of a thing as the end of its extension; in the pl., as above, the borders of a land, and the land itself).—*terminus* (*the landmark, then fig. like finis, the point beyond which athg is not allowed to pass, with this difference, that term. indicates the exact point, finis is more general; therefore, fines et termini; fines et quasi termini, never the reverse*). *To live on the c's of two countries*, finem sub utrumque habitare (*H. Sat.* 2, 1, 35): *to determine the c's*, fines terminare; fines constituere.

CONFIRM, || *Make or declare valid*, sancire (*e. g. augurum, the choice of an augur; pactum, legem, &c.*).—*cs rei auctorem fieri* (*to approve of and receive e. c. of a law, legis; said of the senate*).—*ratum facere* or *efficere*: *ratum esse jubere* (*to declare something that has taken place, valid, &c.*). || *Strengthen by arguments or witnesses*, confirmare, with or without rationibus or argumentis.—*probare*. *comprobare* (*to declare to others as true, valid or fit*): by *athg*, qd re: by *examples*, exemplis comprobare. *firmare*, affirmare. *confirmare* (*to c. the truth of athg*).—*fidem ci rei addere* (*to add confirmation or faith to athg*): *to c. the truth of a saying*, that &c., facere, ut vere dictum videatur, &c. (*see Nep. Attic.* 11, 6): *the result, the issue of the matter has confirmed it*, exitus docuit (†). *To c. by one's testimony*, testimonio confirmare: *to c. by one's oath*, jurejurando obstringere (*to asseverate with an oath*, *T. Ann.* 4, 31, 3): *to c. by oath*, jurejurando firmare, sancire. *To be c'd, probare*; comprobari. || *To make firm; establish, stabilire* (*to give duration or stability, e. g. to liberty, government, &c.*).—*fundare* (*to found, e. g. the security of the state, one's power, &c.*). || *A religious action* to c young Christians, *adolescentes

utrinque sexūs doctrinam Christianam professos coram omnibus commendare Deo. — ~~sed~~ sacris Christianis initiare is (according to the adopted idiom) our baptizing.

CONFIRMATION, confirmatio. — auctoritas (the consent, esp. of the senate). — fides (certainty). — affirmatio (affirmation). This news requires c. *fama nondum certa est: rem certis auctoribus non comperi (of a person relating; *ajl. C. At. 14, 8, 1*): the c. by auspices is still required, auspiciū adhuc fides exigitur. For the better c. of the matter, *ut res majorem vim habeat. — *As religious act*, confirmatio (*Zeel.*): *solemnis ritus, quo adolescentes utriusque sexūs doctrinam Christianam, in quam ab ineunte etate imbuti sunt, coram omnibus profitentur.

CONFIRMATORY, ci rei fidem afferens. ad fidem valens. ci rei fidem faciens (*all Q.*).

CONFISCATE, confiscare. in fscum redigere (to c. for the benefit of the imperial treasury, properly, &c.). — publicare. in publicum addicere. proscribere (to take away for the benefit of the state, proscr. if it is done by public notice). — commissio tollere. commissio vindicare (to declare forfeited to the treasury on account of arrears of taxes, *Scaevola, Dig. 19, 2, 81, extr. Pauli, Dig. 39, 4, 11*: in the same manner, to be c'd. in commissum cadere or venire, *Marcian. Dig. 39, 4, 16, in Quint. Decl. 341*).

CONFISCATION, confiscatio (the c. of property for the benefit of the imperial treasury, regia, i. e. of his goods, *Flor. 3, 9, 3*). — publicatio (c. of property for the benefit of the state). — commissum (c. or appropriation of goods, &c., by the state for arrears, taxes, rates, &c., *Jurid. l. 1, in the times of the emperors*). — proscriptio (the dooming to death and c.). — ~~sed~~ sectio was a sale by auction of booty or confiscated property.

CONFUTRE, salgama, pl. (pickles or preserves.)

CONFLAGRATION, incendium. — ignis (fire = c.). — confagatio (*Sen. conf. atque diluvium*). incendium commune (if it rages at many places at the same time, see *C. Paul. 10, 12. Liv. 28, 42, 10*): the c. increases, incendium crescit (*opp. decrescit*): the c. is extinguished or put out, incendium restingitur or exstingitur. To be consumed by a c., incendio or flammis conficari. See FIRE.

CONFLICT, v. *Compe into hostile collision*, conficere, with or without arms, manu, praelio (to fight, with ref. to the violence and not the nature of the arms; of any violent c.), with aby, cum qo, or with one another, inter se. — conflictari, with aby, cum qo (to fight about, also fig. to struggle with adversity, cum adversa fortuna). — luctari, with aby, cum qo (as a wrestler, for instance, also fig. e. g. cum fluctibus). — pugnare (to fight: g. t.). — certare. — concertare. contendere (mly with addition of arms, praelio, acie, verbis). — decernere (mly with arms, ferro, praelio, acie). — dimicare (mly with praelio, acie). — digladiari (all these verbs also, with aby, cum qo, or with one another, together, inter se). — praeliari. praelium or pugnam facere or edere (*STR. in FIGHT, vid.*). — *To be at variance or inconsistent with*, ci rei repugnare or adversari; cum qā re pugnare or discrepare: to be conflicting (of words, evidence, &c.). Inter se pugnare, repugnare, discrepare or dissidere. *Conflicting*, pugna, repugna, discrepantia (of things).

CONFLICT, *Battle, engagement, pugna*. praelium. acie. praelii dimicatio. praelii concursus or congressus only, see BATTLE. — *Act of contending, contest, certatio* (contest with aby, as action, as well in general as before a court). — concertatio (of two or several persons, the dispute). — certamen (as thing). — contentio (a dispute carried on with violence). — pugna (with regard to opinions; of literati, *C. de Div. 2, 51, m*: hic quanta pugna est doctrinarum hominum). — discrepantia repugnantis (conflicting nature of opinions, &c.). See **CONTEST**, **STROUGGLE**.

CONFLUENCE, confluentis or confluentes (as the point of union of two rivers, e. g. of the Moselle and the Rhine, Moen et Rheni. If taking it as the act, it is to be expressed by the particip. confluentis, e. g. 'the c. of the Rhone,' confluentis Rhodanus). — *Concourse of people, concursus*; concursatio; cœtus (an assembly; see **ASSEMBLY**). — frequentia (a numerous concourse or assembly). — conventus (concourse in concreto, assembly for any purpose).

CONFLUENT, confluentis.

CONFORM, oneself; or c. **INTRANS.** cs rationem habere (to c. or regulate one's movements or actions according to those of another person). — ci or cs voluntati obtemperare or obsequi (to obey a person); qm auctorem sequi (to follow aby as the leader); ad cs volun-

tatem se conformare; ad cs arbitrium et nutum se fingere (to c. oneself to the will and fancies of others): to c. oneself entirely to the will &c., totum se fingere et accommodare ad cs arbitrium et nutum; se totum ad cs nutum et voluntatem convertere: c. oneself to (= regulate one's conduct by alth), cs rei rationem habere. qd spectare (to take into consideration, to regard). — ci rei obsequi (to regulate one's mode of acting according to alth). — qd sequi (to take alth as a pattern or model): to c. oneself to the times, or to the circumstances of the times, tempori or temporibus servire or inservire: to c. oneself to time and circumstances, tempori et rebus servire. **TRANS.** accommodare qd ci rei or ad rem (e. g. orationem ad intelligentiam auditorum accommodare; sumptus peregrinationis ad mercedes; orationem aurbis auditorum, ad vulgarem popularēque sensum; suum consilium ad consilium alterius). — dirigere qd ad rem (to regulate, e. g. to c. one's mode of living to a certain law, vitam ad certam normam: one's opinion to the will of another person, sententiam suam ad voluntatem alterius).

CONFORMABLE, consentaneus. — convenientes or congruentis (agreeable; all three ci rei). — accommodatus ad qd (suitable to alth, arranged accordingly). — aptus ci rei or ad qd (*fit for alth*); Jx. aptus consentaneusque ci rei. To be c. to or with alth, congruere, convenire, convenientem, aptum consentaneumque esse ci rei. — ~~sed~~ It may likewise be expressed by ease with Gen. of the quality, e. g. it is c. to Gallic custom that &c., est hoc Gallicæ consuetudinis, ut &c.: he maintained that it was not c. with the Greek custom, negavit, moris esse Græcorum. Not c. to or with alth, alienum esse re or a re: to be c. with (suitable to) the character one has assumed, and with circumstances, decere. quasi aptum esse consentaneumque personæ et temporibus (~~sed~~ the latter as definition of the former, *C. Orat. 22, 74*).

CONFORMABLY, convenienter, congruenter ci rei; apte ad qd. — accommodate; apte; apte congruenterque; congruenter convenienterque: to live c. with nature, congruenter naturæ convenienterque vivere. C. with nature, secundum naturam (e. g. vivere): c. with the laws, secundum leges (i. e. in conformity with, opp. contra leges): c. with the law, ex lege: c. with circumstances, pro tempore et pro re; ex re et ex tempore. — or Abl. only, if it signifies according to or in conformity with, e. g. Instituto suo; consuetudine Romanorum; or lastly, by ut or uti with a verb, e. g. uti doctus sum.

CONFORMATION, conformatio (e. g. of the features, lineamentorum: of words, verborum or vocum). — figura. species. forma (form); Jx. conformatio et figura (e. g. of the whole face and body, totius oris et corporis). The c. of the body, omnia membrorum et totius corporis figura, or corporis figura only (corporis structura is without ancient authority).

CONFORMITY, convenientia. consensus. consensio. concentus. — similitudo (similitude). — congruentia (so far as the similitude depends upon or rests in the symmetry of the component parts, the latter *Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11*). — congruentia morum (c. of manners, character, *Sust. Oib. 2*). — in c. with, see **CONFORMABLE**.

CONFOUND, *Mix together in confusion or entanglement*, implicare (prop. and fig.). — turbare. conturbare. perturbare (to put into disorder, g. t.; cont. and pert. also = to perplex, to disturb). — miscere. permiscere (fig. to throw into disorder by entangling together). — confundere (to pour together; hence fig. to put into disorder; then to disturb; to perplex): to c. aby's project, rationes ci conturbare: to c. every thing, omnia perturbare or miscere. [See **CONVULS**.] — *To take in a wrong sense*, qm alium esse putare (to take aby for aby else). — qd confundere qā re (to c. alth with alth, to mix, e. g. vera falsi). — *To abash*, pudorem ci injicere, incutere (†). — ruborem ci afferre (to cause to blush, *T. Ann. 13, 15, 2*). I am confounded, pudor suffunditur mihi; by alth, pudor afficit qā re: cs mentem animumque perturbare; in perturbationem conjicere; consternare; percutere (not percere, see above). — *To destroy, to overthrow* (plans, &c.), ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere (avoid ad nihil redigere in this sense). — perimere [See the examples]. — disturbare (e. g. nuptias, legem). To c. all a person's plans, disturbare ci omnes rationes: unless some accident or business had confounded his plan, nisi aliqui casus aut occupatio ejus consilium peremisset: all his hopes and plans were confounded by death, omnem spem atque omnia vite consilia mors pervertit: thus was their whole undertaking confounded, illa frustra id

inceptum illis fuit. *To be confounded, irritated; and irritated cadere, recidere* (to *see one's hopes, spem fallere, ludere, or destitueret*; *to see one's hopes confounded, spe excidere*; *a spe decidere*; *spe dejecti*; *spes ad irritum cadit* or *redigitur*. See **DESTROY**, **OVERTHROW**.] *To c. in argument*, argumentis qm vincere.

CONFOUNDED, confusus (*put into disorder, and then = perplexed*).—turbatus, conturbatus, perturbatus (*put into disorder*; *cont. and pert. also = perplexed*); Jx. conturbatus et confusus, commotus, permotus (*violently moved or agitated*).—percutus (*shaken*; *not perculsus, which means, deeply afflicted or defeated*, see **BREMI**, **Suet. Tib 11**; **Nep. Dion, 5, 2**).—perterritus (*violently terrified*). Jx. obstupescens ac perterritus.—afflictus (*deprived of all courage and energy*).—attonitus (*as if struck by a thunder-bolt*). Jx. confusus et attonitus.—spe dejectus (*having one's hopes utterly destroyed*)—fulminatus (*as if struck by lightning*, **Petrone, 80, 7**).—exanimatus (*entirely beyond oneself, annihilated*): *to become c.*, obstupescere, and the passives of the verbs in **TO CONFOUND**. *To be c.*, stupere; *cs* animus stupor tenet: *to be very much c.* about alth, qd re exanimatus esse: *he was c. to such a degree, as not to be able to utter a single word*, torpetat vox spiritusque (**L. 2, 25**). *A c. rascal*, homo ex omni parte detestabilis. *You c. rascal*, O hominem impurum! monstrum hominis!—[*A dashed*, pudore affusus.

CONFOUNDEDLY, fœde.—nefarie. *C. ugly*, insignis ad deformitatem.

CONFRATERNITY, collegium, corpus.—sodalitas, sodalitium (*if for the real or ostensible purpose of feasting together*).—hetæria.

CONFRONT.] *To stand opposite to aby or alth*, exadversus qm stare, contra qd esse or positum esse. *ex adverso positum esse* (*g. th. the former of persons, the latter two of things*).—[*To place or hold together in order to compare, comparare*, conferre, contendere, among another, inter se, with alth, ci rei or cum qd re (*cont.*, however, in poets only and with **Dal.**). *To be confronted*, in contentiosis iudiciis vocari. —[*To place opposite to aby, comparare qm ci* (*to match with another person*: *e. g.* a prize-fighter; see **Suet. Calig. 35**); or committere qm cum qd (**T. Germ. 10, 10**): *to c. a criminal with aby else*, componere qm cum qd (**T. Ann. 15, 51, 4**).

CONFRONTATION, compositio, with aby, cum qd (*alt. T. Ann. 15, 51, 4*).

CONFUSE, miscere (to mix), permiscere (together thoroughly), with alth, qd cum qd re, qd qd re or qd ci rei.—commiscere (to mix together), with alth, qd cum qd re or qd ci rei.—confundere, with alth, cum qd re (*prop.*, to pour together; hence, *fig.*, to mingle or confound, *e. g.* vera cum falsis)—turbare, conturbare, perturbare (*to bring into confusion*; *g. th.*; *cont. and pert. also = to throw into confusion*). *To c.* a person by indefinite answers, qm incertis responsis implicare: *to c.* the minds, animos implicare or confundere: *to c.* the understanding, mentem turbare; mentem alienare (*to render senseless*).—[*A bash*, ruborem ci ellicere or afferre. See also **TO CONFUSE**.

CONFUSED, turbatus, conturbatus, perturbatus (*put or thrown into disorder*; *cont. and pert. also = confounded*).—confusus (*out of order*; *then also = confounded*); Jx. conturbatus et confusus.—Inconditus (*not properly arranged*).—impeditus (*difficult, not easily to be unravelled, as it were, &c.*).—perplexus (*intelligible, obscure, intricate*): *c.* ranks or march, ordines turbati or conturbati or perturbati or confusi: *c.* night, fuga effusa: *a c. cry*, clamor inconditus: *a c. speech*, oratio confusa; *sermo perplexus*: *a c. notion*, notio complicata: *c.* in one's head (mind), mente turbata: *my head is quite c.*, sum animo conturbato et incerto: *to make aby c.*, os mentem turbare (*of the understanding*); *cs* animus confundere (*of the mind, the courage, &c.*); qm conturbare or perturbare (*to confuse aby*): *To become c.*, mente turbari (*to become c.* in one's head); memoria turbari. memoria cs confunditur (*aby's recollection becomes c.*). *A c.* and intricate affair, res impedita or contorta or difficilis or contorta et difficilis.—[*Thrown into confusion*, perturbatus (animo), conternatus (*besides oneself, put out of compare*)—(animo) confusus (*c.*), commotus, permotus (*agitated*).—percutus (*shaken*).—perterritus (*violently frightened*). See **TO CONFUSE**.

CONFUSEDLY, confuse, perplexe (*e. g. loqui*).—perturbate, permiste, obscure (**SYN. in CONFUSE**).

CONFUSION, perturbatio (*disturbance of the order of alth. as act, e. g. of an army, exercitus*).—pertur-

batio ordinis (*disturbance in the succession or order of alth*).—implicatio (*e. g. rei familiaris, c. in one's accounts or circumstances*).—mens turbata (*c. of the understanding*).—perturbatio (*absolute confirmation*).—trepidatio (*trembling from fear of an approaching danger, &c.*).—turba (*the noise which proceeds when every thing is in wild c.*).—tumultus (*the impetuous or boisterous c. and noise of an assembly, tumult, commotion*).—General c., omnium rerum perturbatio: *a general c. takes place, omnibus locis trepidatur: to cause a general c.*, omnia miscere et turbare: *to put into c.*, see **TO CONFUSE**: *to fall into c.*, turbari; conturbari; perturbari.—[*Blushing*: pudor (*shame*).—rubor (*blushing*).—verecundia (*shame, in a good sense*): *to my c.*, cum magno meo pudore.—dedecus (*disgrace*): *to our c.*, cum nostra ignominia; cum nostro dedecore: *with much c.*, cum summo probro; cum probro atque dedecore; cum ignominia et dedecore.—[*Destruction*, disturbatio, versio, see **DESTRUCTION**.—extinctio (*fig. extermination*).—ruinæ.—interitus. Jx. occasus et ruinæ. occasus interitusque [**See DESTRUCTION**].

CONFUTATION, responsio (**Q. 5, 7, 14**).—confutatio, refutatio (*see TO CONFUTE*).

CONFUTE, refellere (*to show by argument, that what has been said, is false*; *to c. aby's opinion or alth*).—redarguere (*to convince of falsehood, of persons and things*). Jx. refellere et redarguere.—convincere (*either to convince a person of his error, or establish the falsehood of alth triumphantly, e. g. errores*).—revincere (*to prove the contrary of an assertion by an irresistible argument*; *of persons and things*; compare **L. 6, 26, 7**: crimina, revicta rebus, verbis confutare nihil attinet).—confutare (*to make alth fall to the ground, a person or alth, e. g. argumenta Stoicorum: the refutans acts on the defensive in refuting the arguments brought against him*; *the confutans on the offensive in exposing their worthlessness and cutting them up*).—refutare (*see confutare*: *not to admit, to push back, repulse, as it were*; *to refute*; *often with the addition of oratione, a person or thing*; *e. g. the contrary, contraria: to refute alth more by deeds than by words, qd magis re, quam verbis*).—diluere (*to weaken the force, or to show the invalidity of alth, e. g. of an accusation, crimen: the arguments or proofs of the opposite party, confirmationem adversariorum*). Jx. refutare ac diluere, or diluere ac refellere.—diluere qd et falsum esse docere (*to make alth fall to the ground and show that it is false*).—dissolvere (*to dissolve or annihilate by proofs and explication, e. g. a sophism, mentem: an accusation before the judge or in the court, criminationem*). *To c. alth by evidence, qd testimonium refutare*: *he has c'd himself, suo sibi argumento confutatus est*: *to c. aby by his own words, suo sibi gladio qm jugulare* (*proverbially in Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 34*): *to endeavour to c. aby with weak proofs, plumbeo gladio qm jugulare* (**C. Att. 1, 16, 2**).

CONGE.] *A bow, corporis inclinatio (of men)*.—genium flexio (*of women*).] *Leave, discharge, dismissal* (*dismissal from service, of servants and soldiers*).—missio (*the discharge of soldiers*). *To give aby his c.*, ci commestum dare (*prop.*, of soldiers, but also of other things). *To ask for his c.*, commestum petere. See **LEAVE**, **PARSWELL**.—[*In architecture*, apophysis, apophysis (*apophysis is erroneous*; see **Schneider, Virg. 4, 1, 11, and **4, 7, 3**), the infected part on the roof of a column.**

CONGEAL, congelari; nive concrecere; frigoribus congelare; gelu consistere; *in the contest also durerec* (*almost all in Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 11*).—see congelare (*to freeze, to congeal by getting cold*).—coire (*to run together, to curdle and thus congeal*)—spissari (*g. t. to grow thick, consistent*). Jx. spissari et densatatem coire (*all of any liquid mass*).—coagulari (*to curdle, of milk, and liquors of that nature; then coagulate, of any liquid mass*). *To cause or make to c.*, congelare (*by letting alth get cold*); coagulare (*by runnet &c.*).—lac gelatum, concretum (*curd*).

CONGELATION, coagulatio. See **TO CONGEAL**.

CONGENER, congener (**Plin.**).

CONGENIAL, propinquus, with aby or alth, ci rei (*bearing resemblance to*).—affinis (*in this signification, without classic authority*).—accommodatus ci rei or ad rem (*adapted to, suitable*).—aptus ci rei or ad qd (*fig. proper*).—congruens, consentiens, concors (*congruous, agreeing*): Jx. aptus et accommodatus; aptus consentaneusque; congruens et aptus; aptus et congruens.—*c.* with alth, consentaneus ci rei; conjunctus cum qd re (*compatible, suitable to its nature*).—animo conjunctus cum qd (*of a character with a person*).

Stu jucundus (delightful); or suavis. dulcis. pergratus.
—to be c. with, congruere, convenire, respondere ci rei.
A c. *temper*, *cognatio quædam animorum.

CONGER, conger, —congruus, *murena conger (Linn.).
CONGERIES, congeries (lapidum, lignorum, &c.).
CONGEST, v. congerere. conferre. comportare.
See HEAP UP.

CONGESTION, congestio (as act., or thing heaped up, post-Aug.).—congestus, ſus (C.).—C. (of blood, &c.), *congestio (i. e. *συμφορμή*), or by Crcl. with conglobari: if there is any c. of blood, si conglobatur sanguis (aft. Plin. 23, 2, 28; ob id conglobato sanguine, there being a c. of blood from this cause).

CONGLOBATE, conglobare, —rotundare; corrotundare (to make round).—complicare (to wind up, or to petter).—glomerare, conglomerare (wind into a ball. See O. Met. 6, 19): to be conglobated, conglobari (to assume the form of a sphere), also in speciem orbis globari.—se rotundare, rotundari (to round itself, q. i.); in rotunditate globari.

CONGLOBATE, adj. conglobatus.—ipse in se conglobatus (C.). conglobatus undique æquabiliter (C.; of the sea).—globosus; Jx. solidus et globosus.

CONGLOMERATE, conglomerare (to collect into a mass in the shape of a ball; see CONGLOBATE).—complicare (to wrap up).—convolvere (to roll together).—circumvolvere qd ci rei (to roll a thing round a thing).

CONGLUTINATE, conglutinare (to glue together).—conferminare (*Plin. 37, 3, 45. to join with putty or cement).—aglutinare qd ci rei (to stick a thing to a thing, or upon a thing).—glutinare (to glue).

CONGLUTINATION, conglutinatio, glutinatio. See CONGLUTINATE.

CONGRATULATE, congratulari (cl. absol.: ci rei).—gratulationem facere, gratulatione fungi (to offer one's congratulations; also, mutuâ gratulatione fungi, i. e. to c. one another).—gratulari on account of a thing, ci qd or de re (that a thing has taken a happy turn, e. g. on a boy's arrival, ac adventum or ci de adventu: also with acc. and infia.): to c. a thing on the arrival of the new year, optare ci et omniari in proximum annum læta (aft. Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 5). or another, primum incipientis anni diem læta precationibus invicem faustum omniari (Plin. 28, 2, 5; cf. O. Fast. 1, 175: cur læta tuis dicuntur verba Kalendis). *CONGRAT.* A subst. after 'to c.' is often transit. by a part. particip., e. g., to c. a thing on the recovery of his liberty, gratulari ci recuperatam libertatem. || To c. oneself, gaudere.—to c. oneself on a thing, gaudere, lætari qd re, de qd re.—see c. ourselves (rejoice) that &c., bene nobiscum actum esse putamus, quod &c.

CONGRATULATION, gratulatio.—congratulatio (of several persons).—to offer c.; see To CONGRATULATE. A letter of c., epistola gratulatoria (Capitol. Max. et Barb. 17).—from the context also, gratulatio: to send a letter of c. to a thing, per litteras gratulari ci: on account of a thing, qd or de re (e. g. on a victory, devictos hostes or victoriam).

CONGRATULATORY, gratulabundus.—gratulaturus (post-Class.). A c. letter, epistola gratulatoria.

CONGREGATE, TR. cogere (propr. to drive together, to collect at one point in a heap).—congregare (to bring together, to unite in one flock, as it were).—convocare (to call together, to convoke).—conducere. contrahere (to draw together, to concentrate, e. g. troops).—IRE. || To assemble or form themselves into an assembly, cogi; or congregare; congregari: convenire. coire (to come together). confuere. frequentes convenire (to flock together, to assemble in masses).—convolare (to assemble in great haste).—concurrere (to run together, in masses).—concoursare.

CONGREGATION, congregatio (act of assembling). conventio.—conventus (an assembly).—cœtus.—concora.—concessus.—|| C. = body assembled at church, *cœtus sacer, = Church, ecclesia, populus Christianus. Prps conventus the best word for the c., = 'members of any sect in a country, e. g. *conventus Lutheranus.

CONGREGATIONAL, ad cœtum, &c., pertinens.
CONGRESS, || Meeting (esp. that of plenipotentiaries): conventus; concilium.—congressio, congressus (any, esp. friendly, meeting, interview, &c., the former as act, the latter as state, opp. digressio, digressum). The c. of the Greeks at Thermopylae, conventus Pythæus; commune Græciæ concilium: to hold a c., conventum agere; in quo locum convenire. || The body of such plenipotentiaries, apcletii; legati.

CONGRUENCE, convenientia, congruentia (conformitas).—congruentia morum (conformity of character).

ter, Suet. Oth. 2).—similitudo (similitudo; sunt quædam animi similitudines cum corpore).—consensio, consensus. consentus (agreement).—cognatio quædam (a sort of relationship; fig.).

CONGRUITY, congruentia. See CONGRUENCE.

CONGRUOUS, conveniens, congruens (congruus is un-Class.).—consentaneus ci rei or cum re (conformable or agreeing with a thing, suitable).—accommodatus ci rei or ad rem (adapted).—aptus ci rei or ad qd (fit for or appropriate).—decorus ci rei or el rei (becoming to a thing; appropriate to it): to be c., convenire, congruere, respondere ci rei.

CONGRUOUSLY, convenienter; congruenter; decore; accommodate. Also Jx. congruenter convenienterque; apte et quasi decore; apte congruenterque.

CONIC, } *cono similis; *conicus (κωνικός); con-
CONICAL, } noides (κωνοειδής); *in conl formam redactus. A c. tower, *turre in conl modum excelsa (aft. Curt. 8, 11, 6). A c. hill, collis in conl modum erectus (aft. Curt. and others); collis in modum conl fastigatus (aft. Liv. 37, 27): c. shape, conl forma: c. section, *sectio conica: the apex of a cone, acumen conl (Lucr. 4, 432).

CONJECTURABLE, quod conjecturâ prospici or providi potest (what may be conjectured).—quod conjecturâ consequi possumus (whatever can be arrived at by conjecture).

CONJECTURAL, conjecturalis (e. g. causa, C.—ars, medicina, Cels.).—in conjecturâ positus. C. criticism, *critica conjecturalis. To be merely c., in conjecturâ positum esse.

CONJECTURALLY, conjecturâ; quantum conjectare licet. To judge of a thing c., conjecturâ judicare qd: to judge c., conjectare or conjectare de re: to judge c. from a thing; to infer c. from a thing, ex qâ re conjecturam facere de re.

CONJECTURE, conjectare, conjectare (to 'put things together'; to c. from reasons of probability).—conjecturâ prospicere or providere or augurari (to foresee conjecturally; to c.).—conjecturâ consequi (to arrive at by a c.).—opinioe or animo præcipere (to anticipate conjecturally).—suspicari (properly 'to look under'; to suspect, or, of good things, to hope).—opinari (to imagine; to think it most probable, though one cannot prove its possibility by valid reasons; not autumare, see To BELIEVE).—as I c., ut opinor; ut mea fert opinio: as far as I can c., quantum opinione auguror; quantum ego conjectare augeam; possum; quantum ego conjecturâ assequor; quantum animi mei conjecturâ colligere possum: to c. from a thing, conjecturam facere or sperare ex qâ re *CONJ.* conjecturare is bad.

CONJECTURE, conjectura.—opinio (opinion, presumption).—suspicio (suspicion).—divinatio (a secret foreboding). According to my c., quantum ego conjecturâ assequor; quantum equidem judicare possum; mea opinioe: to form a c. about a thing, conjectare or conjectare de re: to be very acute in forming c.'s about a thing, callidissime conjectare de re: to be founded on a mere c., in conjecturâ positum esse; conjecturâ niti; conjecturâ contineri: to be deceived in one's c.'s, falso suspicari: I find my c.'s confirmed, ea, quæ me suspiratus eram, facta cognosco.

CONJOIN, see JOIN.

CONJOINT, junctus, conjunctus, connexus.—universus (all parts of a mass united at one point).

CONJOINTLY, conjuncte.—una (together at one place, in conjunction with); hence, una cum (together, simultaneously with).—conjunctim (in conjunction, e. g. to ask for help, auxilia petere).—ad unum omnes (all, without a single exception).—euncti (all together united somewhere, opp. dispersi).—universi (all taken together, wherever they may be, opp. singuli).

CONJUGAL, conjugalis (†) or conjugalis. connubialis (†). matrimonialis (concerning wedlock).—maritus (O.), maritalis (concerning married people).—the c. union, conjugal maritalis: c. rights, jura conjugalia or connubialia (†): c. fidelity, conjugii fides; fides marita: c. love, conjugalis amor.

CONJUGALLY, conjugaliter, connubialiter.

CONJUGATE, flectere, declinare (the latter used by Varro, of all grammatical changes (e. g. derivation, comparison, &c.), as well as of conjugation and declension).

CONJUGATION, (verborum) flexura (in Gram.).—or declinatio (Varro. See on declinatio in the preceding word). || Union, conjunctio (the combination of several things, e. g. ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum urbem appellant).—concursus (a concursus of things e. g. honestissimorum studiorum).

CONJUNCTION, *¶* **A connecting particle, conjunctio.** particula conjunctiva. *¶* **C. of the heavenly bodies, astrorum concursio.** *¶* **Associations, conjunctio (q. i. also = friendly connexion).**—societas (existing union, alliance, association); **Jx.** conjunctio et societas.

CONJUNCTIVE, *modus conjunctivus* or subjunctivus (*in later writers and Gram.*).

CONJUNCTURE, tempus; tempora, pl.; temporum ratio. *There are often c.'s, &c.*, incidunt saepe tempora, quum &c. *In such a c. of affairs, in hoc or in tali tempore (of a bad state of things).*—*¶* **Mode of joining, conjunctio.**

CONJURATION, *¶* **An earnest entreaty, obtestatio, obsecratio [Syn. in To CONJURE].** *¶* **Form of enchantment, carmen, canticum (the prescribed form).**—canto (*c.*, as actually used)—fascinatio (*by looks and words*)—theurgia (*late*)—delenimenta, pl.—ars magica, magice (*the art*)—veneficia et cantiones (*C.*)—praestigiae (*tricks of a juggler*)—cantus magicus.—*to practise c.*, praestigias agere (*play juggling tricks*).—*inferorum animas elicere, animas or mortuorum animas excitare (of raising spirits).*

CONJURE, *¶* **To entreat earnestly, obtestari.—obsecrare.—Implorare et obtestari, by aby, per qm.—to c. aby with tears, &c., multis precibus et lacrimis obtestari. *to c. by all that is holy, multis, omnibus, infinis precibus petere, orare; omnibus precibus orare et obtestari qm.* *¶* **To enchant, fascinare, effascinare (both of enchantment by looks, i. e. the fascinum, still called in Italy, 'mal occhio chettatura,' then also, of oral enchantment; for wch reason the words, visu, lingua, voce atque lingua, are additionally joined, to determine the sort of enchantment).**—incantare (*in the signification of enchanting by magic sentences: not mel with, in this sense, before Appul. Apol. p. 305; for incantata vincula, H. Sat. 1, 8, 49, does not apply: to c. up (spirits, fends, &c.), animas or mortuorum imagines excitare (C.): inferorum animas elicere. infernas umbras carminibus elicere.—Jubere Manes exire ex sepulcris (O.). elicere animulas noxias et praesagia sollicitare larvarum (make them tell the future).—carminibus pempecere (restrain by c.—s. g. ignes).—to c. away, incantamentis fugare.—adjuratione divini nominis expellere (e. g. daemones, Lact.).* *¶* **To practise the art of a conjurer, colere artem magicam or artes magicas.****

CONJURER, magus (μαγος, q. i.).—praestigiator (*who plays juggling tricks*)—circulator, planus (*who goes about conjuring for his bread, circ. often with serpents*)—plarius (*with glasses, balls, &c.*)—ventilator (*who makes pebbles, dice, &c., disappear: changes them fm hand to hand, &c.*, ψυποαίετος or ψυποαίετης). *To play the c.*, praestigias agere.

CONNATE, inisitus, innatus, ingeneratus. Ingenitus. Jx. inisitus et innatus (*originally inherent*).—naturalis, nativus (*natural, opp. assumptus, adventicius, asclitus, i. e. acquired by art, &c.*)—congeneratus, a parentibus propagatus (*inherited fm our parents*).

CONNECT, conjungere (*to combine, in general*).—copulare (*to couple, as it were; to combine closely*).—connectere (*to c., to unite, all three, with atq, cum qd re*).—*to be connected with atq, conjunctum esse ci rei or cum qd re. See Jox.*

CONNECTEDLY, conjunctim.—conjuncte (e. g. conjuncte cum qd re contextere, C.). *See CONJOINTLY.*

CONNECTION, conjunctio (q. i.; also = friendly c.).—colligatio, copulatio (*copulation, a coupling together, qd = firm c.*)—societas (*an existing union, alliance, &c.*); **Jx.** conjunctio et societas.—necessitudo (*the reciprocal c. in wch a person stands as relation, colleague, friend, patron, or client, with another person*). conjunctio affinitatis (*by marriage*), sodalitas (c. of companions, e. g. in Rome, of certain priests; then, in general, a society, in wch atq secret is carried on).—commercium (*intercourse in general, proper and fig.*). *The c. of the soul with the body, societas et contagio corporis = intimate c. (= friendship), conjunctio et familiaritas: to enter into c.; to form a c. with, se conjungere; conjungi; jungi; consociari: with aby, see To CONJURE. To form an intimate c., arte conjungi: a more intimate c., arethora necessitudinis vincula cum qd contrahere: to bring into c., see To CONJURE: to stand in c., conjunctum esse, with aby, cum qd (or, among one another, inter se): to stand in c. with atq, conjungi or conjunctum esse cum qd re (to be connected with atq): pertinere ad qd (to stand in c. with atq, to belong to it): to have great or extensive c.'s, cum multis hominibus usu or consuetudine conjunctum esse: in c. with aby, conjunctus cum qd; (154)*

also cum qd only (*apply if it means with the co-operation, or in the company of a person*).—*¶* **Similitude, cognatio; conjunctio (e. g. cognatio studiorum, the mutual relationship of sciences).**—consensus (*agreement of opinion: e. g. animorum*). *To stand in c. with atq, cognationem habere cum qd re; propinquum or finitimum or propinquum et finitimum esse ci rei: there is a c. between the human soul and the gods, animus tenetur cognatione deorum: not to have even the remotest c. with atq, remotissimum esse qd re.*—*¶* **Coherence; connected arrangement; coherens (coherence, a. g. of the world, mundi)—contextus (the c., as state, e. g. of a speech, orationis, sermonis): of things and words, rerum et verborum.** *Comp. Ernesti Lex. Techn. Rom. p. 90).*—systematic c., continuatio seriesque rerum, ut alia ex aliis nexa et omnes inter se apte colligatae videntur (*C. N. D. 1, 4, extr.*)—being in c., continuus, continuus.—*¶* **A c. (= person connected by marriage, &c.), affinis. Relations and c.'s, genere proximi. necessarii. propinqui et affines.**

CONNVIVANCE, venia, indulgentia.—*Sis dissimulatio (the pretending not to see).*—or *Crci.* by connivere in qd re [*conniventia, Post-Class.*].—*by way of c., dissimulanter.*

CONNIVE, connivere in re (*to wink at it*).—*ci rei or ci qd ignorare (to hold excused, to take no notice of)*—*ci rei or ci rei indulgere (to indulge aby in atq).*—indulgentia tractare qm (*to treat aby with indulgence*).—omittere. praetermittere (*let atq pass, not punish it*).

CONNOISSEUR, homo elegans; spectator elegans (*Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 18*): intelligens existimator; homo ingeniosus atque intelligens: doctus aestimator (*e. g. of poetry, carminum*).—doctus et intelligens existimator; homo doctus et prudens: *to be a c. in atq, qd intelligere, callere, cognitum or perceptum habere; multum in qd re versatum esse: to be so c., se rei ignarum or imperitum esse; in qd re peregrinum or hospitem esse: a c. in the fine arts, intelligens or sciens or peritus artis (in context, apply in pl. without arts).*—artium judex or subtilis artium judex et callidus (*judge of the fine arts, aft. Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 23*). *The judgement of a c., judicium intelligens; judicium eruditissimum: the eye of a c., eruditi oculi; acumen argutum judicis (H. A. P. 364).* *The ear of a c., aures eruditae or teretes: c.'s (also) il, qui intelligunt; docti atque prudentes: one who is so c., (homo) rudis (see Fell. 1, 13, 4: Mummium tam rudis fuit, ut &c., i. e. was so little of a c. that &c.); homo imperitus, ignarus, of atq, c. rel.*

CONNUBIAL, see CONJUGAL.

CONQUER, vincere (q. i.).—superare (*to overcome; both prop. and impropr. e. g. the enemy, difficulties*); **Jx.** vincere et superare.—domare (*to tame, stronger term than vincere, see Flor. 4, 12, 30: Germani victi magis quam domiti erant*).—profligare (*to overthrow a hostile army so completely, that it cannot be rallied again*).—subigere (*see Syn. under SUBJUG.*).—frangere (*fig. to break the power of atq, e. g. of a passion*).—imperare (*fig. to govern, command, have the empire of, &c., e. g. the passions, cupiditatis*). *To c. entirely, devincere (in a general battle); perdomare (to tame entirely); prosternere (prop. 'to dash to the ground'; hence, to discomfit, deject utterly). To be conquered, inferiorem discedere; victum or superatum recedere: to have never been c.'d, semper superiorem or victorem discessisse: to confound oneself c.'d, manus dare (also with addition, vincique se pati, see Her. Cas. B. G. 5, 31). To c. oneself, se ipsum or animum vincere; animum contunderi (if by very violent measures). To c. (towns or countries), capere. potiri (qd re). occupare. expugnare.*

CONQUERABLE, qui (quae, quod) vinci, domari, expugnari potest; superabilis (O. T.); vincibilis (*Ter., easy to gain, causa*).—expugnabilis (e. g. urbs, L.).

CONQUERED; formed by the past participle of the verbs in To CONQUER.

CONQUEROR, victor.—expugnator with Gen. (e. of a town, urbs)—domitor (with Gen., vanquisher, e. g. of Spain, Hispaniae).—*Pompeii troops considered themselves already the c.'s, Pompeiani vicisse jam sibi videbantur: to come off c., victorem or superiorem discedere: to be the c. of aby or atq, see To CONQUER.*

CONQUEST, occupatio (*the taking possession of*).—expugnatio (*the taking by storm*).—victoria (*victory*). *To make great c.'s, magnas terras expugnare: to consolidate one's c.'s, firmo ea, quae bello subegi: to retain one's c.'s, parts retinere. See VICTORY.*

CONSANGUINEOUS, sanguine conjunctus. consanguineus (†).

CONSAUQUINITY, consanguinitas; sanguinis conjunctio, communio, or by *Crcel.* with sanguine qm attinere; sanguine cum qo conjunctum esse.

CONSCIENCE, conscientia virtutis et vitiorum conscientia factorum. conscientia animi or mentis (the consciousness of having done right or wrong, for wch, in classic prose, conscientia sever stands alone, unless the gen. of 'virtutis,' or 'guilt,' is implied by the context).

—religio (scruple); also conscientiosus, vid.). —fides (conscientiosus). A good c., conscientia bona (Cels. Q. 2, 15, 32. Q. 6, 1, 33, and 9, 2, 93. T. Agr. 1, 2); conscientia recta (C. Att. 13, 20, 4); but more usually conscientia recte facti or recte factorum or pulcherrimi facti; conscientia recte voluntatis; conscientia optime mentis; mens bene sibi conscia; also bonae mentis fiducia; but seldom conscientia (*C. Att. 12, 23, 2); a very good c., conscientia optima (Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 3); but conscientia euegia saepe repetiti regni paterni is = 'a noble, lofty feeling of the mind, satisfied with itself,' L. 29, 33, 9); to have a good c., nullius culpa sibi conscius esse; sustentari preclara conscientia sua; to console oneself with a good c., optime mentis conscientia se consolari; a person who has a good c., homo integer et bonus (Integer vitae scelerisque purus is poet.). A bad c., conscientia mala (S. Jug. 62, 8. Q. 12, 1, 3); but more usually conscientia delictorum or peccatorum or malefactorum or scelerum; also mens male sibi conscia; animus sibi conscius; fm the context also conscientia only: to have a bad c., conscientia morderi (see REXMORAN). To read a bad c. in ab's face, conscientiam notas in ipso ore es deprehendere: with a good c., sine sollicitudine religionis (without scruple, Trajan. Plin. Ep. 10, 63); salva fide; salvo officio; salvis legibus; bona mente or bono animo (but never bona or salva conscientia); also liquido (with perfect certainty, without scruple, e.g. to say, to maintain, to take an oath, dicere, affirmare, jurare, see REXMORAN. Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 14): I swear with a good c., ex animi sententia juro: I can take my oath of it with good c., liquet mihi dejerare (Ter. Eum. 2, 3, 40); or liquido possum jurare: as far as you can with a good c., quantum fides tua patietur: my c. does not allow me to pass over in silence, that &c., illud me tacere conscientia mea non patitur, quod &c. (see L. S. 25, 6): I cannot do this with a good c., hoc sine scelere fieri nullo pacto potest: to attribute atq. to an evil c., qd in conscientiam duere (see Sall. Jug. 85, 26): ab'y feels the sting of c., conscientia mordetur qs; conscientia animi stimulat or terret qm; angore conscientie agitatur; qm conscientia malefactorum suorum stimulat: the voice of c. is powerful, magna est vis conscientie: the sting of c., angore conscientie fraudulentus cruciatus: a man without a c., homo sine ulla religione ne fide: to have no c., sine ulla religione ac fide esse; mihi religio sibi habere (aft. Cic. de Div. 1, 35, in.). To make a c. of not doing (or not to do) alth' (i. e. my conscientious scruples prevent my doing it), religio mihi est; subit animum religio, both with infm.: to make no c. of doing alth' (e. g. to kill ab'y, &c.), religio ei non est, with following quo minus; non habet religionem, with infm.: the people made a c., res illa in religionem venit populo: I make no c. of doing it (feel no scruple about it), nulla mihi religio est (Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 78): I will take that on my c., culpam in me transferas or transferat (aft. Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 5). Upon my c., I don't know, ne vivam, si scio: for upon my c., I did think so, nam, ita vivam, putavi (hoc, illud): I ask you on your c., have you a wife? ex tui animi sententia tu exarum habes? (see C. de Or. 2, 64, extr.). Cases of c., vid. under CASE (end.). —CONSCIOUSNESS, vid.

CONSCIENTIOUS, religiosus; sanctus; severus; justus (SYN. IN CONSCIENTIOSUS). To be c. in alth', religionem adhibere: to devote fm the c. performance of a duty, a religione officii declinare: in the most c. manner, optima fide (e. g. to pay ab'y alth', cl qd annuere); exactissime (e. g. tueri religiones publicas).

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, religiose; sancte; severe.—diligenter (exactly, punctually).

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, religio (e. towards the gods and all wch concerns them, e. g. of a judge who acts faithfully to his oath, &c.).—sanctitas (severe integrity, as quality of one who, respecting the laws of God and man, shrinks fm avarice, rapacity, oppression, &c.). severitas (strict c., as quality of him who practises justice and right without partiality).—justitia (love of justice and equity).—fides (faith and honesty, in general, towards those with whom we deal); JX. religio ac fides.—diligentia (exactness, punctuality, in general): c. in giving advice, religio in consilio dando.

CONSCIOUS. To be c., conscius sibi esse rei, or with Accus. and Infm.: not to be c. of any guilt, not to be c. of alth', nullius sibi culpae conscius esse; nihil conscire sibi (H. Ep. 1, 1, 61): I am perfectly c. of it, bene memini. I am c. how, that &c., scio (if it is a matter of knowledge); sentio (if it is a felt conviction, e. g. si quid est in me ingeni, quod sentio quam sit exiguum, C.). I am not c. that I was ever, &c., conscius mihi sum, numquam me fuisse, &c. (C.).

CONSCIOUSLY, sciens. prudens. JX. sciens ac prudens.

CONSCIOUSNESS, conscientia (also, in a more limited sense of the word = the c. of having acted rightly).—sensus (feeling). The c. of having acted rightly, conscientia recte factorum: the c. of having lived a holy life and done much good, is a pleasant feeling, conscientia bene actae vitae multorumque benefactorum recordatio jucundissima est: I have the c. of having acted rightly, mihi conscius sum, recte me fecisse.

CONSCRIPT, conscriptus.—novus miles.—tiro miles, tiro (a newly levied soldier, opp. vetus miles, veteranus). The c.'s, milites thrones; milites in supplementum lecti; also supplementum (as supplementary troops): to supply the army by c.'s, supplere; explere supplemento; delectibus supplere; supplementum scribere cl.

CONSCRIPTION, delectus (of soldiers).—conquisitio militum (stronger term). A strict c. is ordered, "acer delectus denunciat: delectus acerbitas (L.). To raise 50,000 troops by the c. rigidly enforced, intensissima conquisitio ad triginta milia peditum conficit.

CONSECRATE, I to make holy by ceremonies, dedicare. inaugurare (to c.; inaug. also in speaking of a person, e. g. of a priest. ¹ dedicare is only used of things wch relate immediately to the cultus of the gods, as statues, images, altars, temples, &c.: if it was performed by the augurium, it was termed inaugurare).—consecrare (to make holy or sacred, of alth', even of fields and animals; the consecratio might be performed by ab'y, the ded. only by a magistrate, to whom the pontifex, in that case, repeated or dictated the customary form of words).—cultui divino sacrare (to c. for purposes of worship, Ammian.). To c. an altar, aram dedicare, consecrare: to c. a temple to a god, deo delubrum dedicare or templum consecrare: to c. ab'y (as a god), qm deum consecrare. Consecrated, sacratus; consecratus; sacer (holy, as the quality of the gods); religiosus (sacred).—FID. to dedicate, dedicare. dicare.—offerre (to offer).—dis primitias offerre. To c. one's life to the service of one's country, vitam suam totam patriae dedere.

CONSECRATION, consecratio, dedicatio [SYN. IN CONSECRATE]. C. also = apothecosis (T. Ann. 13, 2, extr. Suet. Dom. 2); the c. of a priest, consecratio (Inscr. Grud. 303, 2; see TO CONSECRATE). ² Inauguratio is without any classical authority. To receive c., consecrari: the feast of the c. of alth', *dies rei inaugurandae or consecrandae sacer.

CONSECUTIVE, continens, continuus (following immediately one after the other without interruption).—contextus (hanging one on the other, not interrupted).—ordine (according to order, in turn).—alter post alterum. alius post alium (one after the other, the former in speaking of two; the latter of several persons). During three c. days, triduum continuum; tres dies continui: what have you been doing for so many c. days? quid tot continui dies egisti?

CONSECUTIVELY, continenter (in one succession, in one continuance, continue and continuo, un-Clas.).—deinceps (successively, one after another).

CONSENT, consensio, consensus. assensus.—Sts voluntas (the will): permissio (permission, e. g. that ab'y may remain where he is, mansio, C. ad Qu. Fr. 3, 1, 3).—venia (indulgence in alth', c.).—auctoritas. jussus (c. of any superior, the former in Rome of the senate, the latter of the people). With your c., te consentiente, probante: with the c. of the people, secundo populo: with

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¹ The phrase 'to make a conscience,' appears to be used with some difference of meaning; thus, 'we must make a c. in keeping the just laws of superiors' (Jr. Taylor) = 'we must observe them religiously.' But L'Estrange uses: 'to make a c. of betraying for gold,' in the sense of not betraying for gold from a conscientious principle of duty. Locke says, 'we must make c. not to mislead children.' Hence we must consider whether the meaning of 'making a c.' is the making it a point of c. to do the thing in question, or not to do it.

out your c., to adversante, renuente, nolente; in jussu tuo: with the full c. of *Calulus*, summa Catuli voluntate: with *aby's* c., ea permissu (i. e. permission): ea voluntate (with his good will, e. g. to do alth, facere qd): without *aby's* c., in jussu ca (prop. without any order): with the c. of all, consensu omnium (i. e. with the concurrence of all in one opinion): they gave their unanimous c. that *qz*, assensu omnes permissur, ut &c.

CONSENTANEOUS, consentaneus, conveniens or congruens (all three with ei rei). See also CONFORMABLE.

CONSENTANEOUSLY, see CONFORMABLY.

CONSEQUENCE, ¶ The following of one thing after another; consecutio, consequentia (e. g. eventum consequentia, C.). ¶ Of cause and effect, consecutio (like c., as effect; philos. t. t.).—exitus (issue).—eventus (effect): quod ex rei evēnit, evēnit or eventum est, or quod ex qā re evēnit, evenerunt, eventura sunt (Auct. ad Her. 4, 35, in.): c's and circumstances, res consequentes et circumstantes: it is the unhappy c. of *qz*, culpa est in qā re. vitium est rei (e. g. you maintain it to be the unhappy c. of human error, in hominum vitis alia esse culpam; C. N. D. 3, 31, in.): it is the lamentable c. of too great abundance, copiam vitium est (Q. 10, 1, 62. Herz., p. 110): to have such or such a c., consecutionem ca rei asserere. consequitur qd quam rem. manat qd ex re (of error, rina, &c., e. g. peccata ex vitis manant): what other c. can result fm the change of the camp, but *qz*? castrorum mutatio quid habet, nisi &c.? (Cae. B. G. 2, 31, p. in.) The natural c. was that *qz*, id hujus modi erat, ut &c.: the c. of it was that *qz*, qd factum est, ut &c. To have important c's, magni esse momenti: to have bad c's, male evenire. secus cadit res, ac speraverat qz: to have good c's, bene evenire, for *aby*, ci evenire ex sententiā: the c's of alth last during one's whole life, omnia vita perturbatur qā re (e. g. errore, inclementia, see C. Fin. 1, 14, in.): to judge of measures by their c's, consilia eventis ponderare: to fear the c's of alth, quorsum qd casurum or evasurum eruputurum sit, vereri: to dread the c's, quorsum res eruputurum sit, horrere: to calculate the c's of alth, rationem habere ca rei (see Cae. B. G. 1, 13, Herz.), not to know the c's of alth, nescire ea, quae ex qā reventura sunt (of c's that will follow): not to know what the c's of alth will be, nescire quid ex qā re eventurum sit (of c's that may follow). In c. of causā ca rei (e. g. timoris causā, Cae. B. C. 1, 33).—ex (e. g. ex divitiis juvenentum luxuria atque avaritia invaserat, S. Cat. 12, 2).—prae (of a preventive cause; aft. a neg. c. g. prae strepitū vix audiri): vid. on account of under ACCOUNT.—¶ Moment, importance;—momentum, pondus; discernimen (weight, importance). To be of much c., magni momenti esse; magni referre. A matter of great c., res gravissima or summa or maxima. res magni momenti or discriminis: to be of c., auctoritate valere or posse (of persons); vim habere or exercere (of persons and things), of c. (of things), gravis (opp. levis, of no c.), magnus, grandis, luculentus. A town of c., urbs magna, opulenta, florens: a state of c., civitas ampla et florens or gravis et opulenta (opp. civ. exigua et infirma, of no c.): to be a person of c., gravem personam sustinere: to suffer a loss of some c., magnam facere jacturam: to be of no c., nullo esse numero. nullum numerum obtinere, nihil posse or valere (of persons); leve esse. nullius momenti esse (of things): that is of no c., haec sunt levis or inania. That very thing is of great c., magni refert id ipsum: to know something of c., aliquid, quod refertur, scire: it is of no c. to me, mek minime refert: to think alth a matter of no c., qd parvi facere; qd in levi habere. In auctoritate gravis; auctoritate or dignitate praeditus, opibus or gratiā florens (influential)—vir illustris, nobilis, generis nobilitate clarus (by birth or rank)—vir potens (by power): a man of no c., homo neque honore neque nomine illustris (C.); homo ignobilis, obscurus. See also IMPORTANCE. ¶ In logic (1), the last proposition of a syllogism, conclusio, complexio (2): conclusio fm premises, conclusio. Does not this c. necessarily follow? satane hoc conclusum videtur? I deny the c.; or, that c. does not follow, id inde effci nequit: id inde non confititur or sequitur. If the premises cannot be denied, the c. is necessary, si quod primum in connexo necessarium est, fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium (C.).

CONSEQUENT, consequens. (quod non est consequens, vituperandum est):—it is c., consequens est (it stands to reason).

CONSEQUENT, a. (in logic) conclusio, complexio.

VID. CONSEQUENCE.

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CONSEQUENTIAL, ¶ Following by rational deduction, consequens, consentaneus (Phil. t. t.).—ex necessariā conclusione confectus (following necessarily fm premises)—alibi constans (consistent). ¶ Pomposus, magnificus.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, consequenter (Appul. Met. 10, in 338)—recte (C. according to correct deduction, de Divin. 2, 17, 40). constanter (consistently); very, constantissime. ¶ Pomposely, magnifice, vid. AFFECTUALLY.

CONSEQUENTLY, igitur, ergo, itaque.—proinde (in a sentence of exhortation).—Sic quod (in reference to wch, e. g. Male meum, ne Philumen morbus adgravescat; quod te, Æsculapi, et te, Salus, ne quid sit hujus, oro. Ter.—vid. Pract. Intr. 2, 829).—Sic jam (of what a person knows after and fm a previous statement, e. g. Ego Appulum—valde diligo.—Jam me Pompell totum esse scis, C.).—¶ If fm a number of premises or observations an inference is drawn, quæ quum ita sint (this being so) is used. See THEREFORE.

CONSERVATION, conservatio, tutio (as act).—salus, incolumitas (the unimpaired condition or state).—sustentatio (maintenance; Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 22, § 8).

VID. PRESERVATION.

CONSERVATIVE, Crci. by verbs, servare, conservare, tueri: Sits the substantives, servator, conservator, conservatrix (sem.) taken adjectively. A c. (member of a political party), qui optimatum causam agit. optimatum fautor (prop. aristocrat).

CONSERVATOR, servator, conservator, conservatrix (sem.). ¶ Keeper of a public institution, custos, curator. To make *aby* the c. of alth, constituere or praeficere qm curatorem ci rei.

CONSERVATORY, plantarum hiberna, quibus objecta sunt specularia, or quibus objecta sunt vitrea (after Mar. 8, 14).—hiberna plantarum, specularibus instructa.

CONSERVE. VID. PRESERVE.

CONSERVES. See COMPUTURES: PRESERVES.

CONSIDER, ¶ To look at alth carefully, spectare (g. t.).—contemplari (rely of examining objects of art or nature, generally implying a calm but attentive contemplation).—considerare (in order to judge of it; Cf. C. Off. 1, 41, 147. Gell. 2, 21).—Intueri (to look upon alth); Jx. intueri et contemplari.—contueri (with great attention).—ocula collustrare or perlustrare (in a scrutinizing way).—viscere. Inviscere (to look upon near or close by, see Görrenz, C. Fin. 5, 11, p. 151).—perspicere (in all its parts, to examine); Jx. contueri perspicereque. circumspicere (all round).—ocula percurrere (superficially).—intents oculis contemplari (attentively). IMPR. with the mind: contemplari animo or animo et cogitatione. considerare secum in animo; or contemplari, considerare only. Jx. contemplari et considerare.—referre animum ad qd. lustrare animo or ratione animoque. perlustrare animo or mente animoque. circumspicere mente (with all collateral circumstances attending alth).—expendere. pendere (to weigh):—to c. alth as closely as possible, qd quam maxime intents oculis, ut aiunt, accerrime contemplari: to c. the matter in its proper light, ad veritatem revocare rationem: to c. oneself, considerare se ipsum cum animo; contemplatione sui frui. ¶ To look upon, to reckon, spectare. Intueri.—habere. ducere. rationem ca rei habere or ducere. respicere qd (to weigh a matter): they all considered Pompey as a messenger fm Heaven, omnes Pompejum sicut qm de caelo delapsum intuebantur: to c. *aby* as a father, qm in patria loco habere; observare qm et deligere ut alterum parentem: to c. *aby* as one's child, qm in liberorum numero habere: to c. alth (as) a fortunate circumstance, boni consulere qd (Cf. Q. 1, 6, 32): to be considered a good man, speciem boni viri prae se ferre; to c. alth an affront, ad or in contumeliam accipere qd: not to c., negligere (qd). To c. the person, discernimen personæ (discrimina personarum) servare: the judge has to c. the cause, not the person, non hominum, sed causarum oportet iudicem totum esse: without considering the person, nullius ratione habitā. delectu omni et discrimine omissio. omissis auctoritatibus. ¶ To take into account, e. g. not to c. the expense, money, &c., pecuniam, sumptibus non parere: to c. oneself, suam rationem ducere, de se cogitare.—¶ To reflect upon, commentari de re (to c. about alth); meditari; meditari (secum) de re or qd (to think over how alth is to be done). Jx. commentari atque meditari de re. considerare (secum in animo) qd or de re (to take into consideration).—perpendere qd (examine carefully).—qd reputare (secum), in or cum animo

(circulate, e. g. the consequences of *alibi*)—cogitare qd or de re (g. i. to think or meditate about): to c. maturely, dū multumque secum reputare. toto animo or toto pectore cogitare. intendere cogitationem in qd.—agitare mente or animo or in mente or cum animo. volutare secum animo, in animo, or (with *ab*) cum qo.olvere animo or secum. variare secum in animo (was ever in one's mind: not in C., in Liv. and Sall. frequently). to c. with one's friends, cum amicis volutare: to c. carefully, frequently, &c., multa secum reputare de re; etiam atque etiam reputare, quid &c.; videre etiam atque etiam et considerare, quid &c.: a g. what is to be done, quid agendum: to c. every thing on all sides, omnia diligenter circumspicere; omnia ratione animoque lustrare; secum in animo variare unamquamque rem; after having considered and calculated every thing, circumspectis rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis: to c. all that can be urged both for and against *alibi*, omnes in utraque parte causas ponere.—I To esteem, respect, see these verbs.—I To recompense, remunerari qm præmio. meritum præmium ci persolvere (according to merit). See TO RECOMPENSE.

CONSIDERABLE, haud spernendus: non contemnendus (not to be despised).—non mediocris (not middling)—magnus, grandis (great).—gravis (important).—luculentus (c. in value).—also by aliquid (i. e. a c. quantity) with Gen. e. g. al. prædæ: pretty c. debts, al. eris alieni. Not c., tenuis, levis: a c. part, pars bona: c. in number or extent, amplius.—procerus (with regard to breadth, height):—a c. sum of money, magna or grandis pecunia: a c. patrimony, luculentum patrimonium: a c. edifice (building), opus conspiciendum: a c. territory, agri lati (Virg. Æn. 8, 8): a c. loss, damnum grave (opp. leve): to have a c. income, luculentiorē redditu uti. See also GREAT, LARGE.

CONSIDERABLY, ample, magnifice.—aliquanto (with comparatives), or aliquantum (Hera. Cæs. B. G. 3, 13).

CONSIDERATE, providus, cautus. Juv. cantus providusque. circumspectus. consideratus.—prudens (prudens). Juv. prudens et providus; prudens et cautus—diligens (careful in the choice of means, &c.).—humanus (kind and attentive).—qui aliorum (or ca) rationem diligenter habet.

CONSIDERATELY, provide, caute, circumspecte, prudenter, considerate, diligenter. To go to work c., circumspectus facere qd; cautionem adhibere in qd re: to act very c. in any matter, omne cautionis genus adhibere in qd re: to act and speak c., circumspecte dicta factaque.—I Kindly: vid.

CONSIDERATENESS, providentia (foresight; leading us to adopt such measures as will ward off a foreseen danger, *Liv. 30, 5, 5, compare with C. de Invent. 2, 53, 160).—circumspectio (circumspection).—circumspectum iudicium (instead of *well* Gell. 14, 2, uses circumspectia, sound, prudent judgement).—prudentia (that prudence *well* acts in all cases with circumspection).—diligentia (careful choice of measures in *alibi*): to act with much c. in *alibi*, cautionem or diligentiam adhibere in qd re. omne cautionis genus adhibere in qd re. See CAUTION.

CONSIDERATION, [Reflection, examination, deliberatio (mature c. what resolution to take, see C. Att. 8, 15, 2; Off. 1, 3, 9).—consultatio (with others).—cogitatio (meditation).—estimatio (reflection, e. g. estimatio in locum iree successit, anger gave way to c. Justin, 12, 6, 5).—iudicium (e. g. iudicio facere qd, to do *alibi* with c.): the matter requires c., res cadit in deliberationem; res eat consilii: see must take the matter into further c., rem amplius deliberandam esse censui. After mature or due c., re consultā et exploratā re diligenter percensā or consideratā. inīta subditiq̃ue ratione. circumspectis rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis. With c., consilio, consulte (not consulto, *well* means with a premeditated purpose).—considerate, remotā temeritate; after mature c., bono consilio (e. g. to do *alibi*, facere qd): without c., sine consilio. Inconsiderate, temere: a person who acts with c., homo consideratus; who acts without c., homo inconsideratus or inconsultus: to require a good deal of c., multæ cogitationis esse: to have no c., nullā cogitatione esse. Impudentem or Inconsideratum or Inconsultum or temerarium esse. nullius consilii esse: not to take *alibi* into c., rationem ca rei nullam habere. to examine *alibi* with the greatest c., exactissimo iudicio examinare qd. See also TO CONSIDER.—I Moment, respectus, momentum, discrimen: to be a c. of importance, magni momenti esse, magni referre: a c. of great importance, res gravissima or summa or

maxima, res magni momenti or discriminis. See also IMPORTANCE.—I Weight, authority, vis, gravitas: a person of great c., homo, in quo summa auctoritas est atque amplitudo (as statesman); homo gravis (g. i. for one who is looked up to): to be of c., gravem esse (of persons and things): to be a person of some c., qo numero atque honore esse, qo loco et numero esse: it is a matter of c., res habet gravitatem: to be of no c., nullius ponderis esse, ponderis nihil habere (of things); tenui or nullā auctoritate esse (of persons).—I Regard, respectus (prop. a retrospective glance, hence retrospection with the mind, as it were).—ratio (in taking any measures). To take a person or thing into c., respectum habere ad qm, respicere qm or qd, rationem habere ca or ca rei, rationem ducere ca rei: to take one's own interests into c., suam rationem ducere, de se cogitare: to have particular c. for *alibi* or *alibi*, ca or ca rei rationem diligenter habere: to have no c. for &c., negligere qm or qd, nihil curare qd: out of c. for *alibi* (this is freq. expressed in Latin by the mere dative of the person for whom one shows that c.): to pardon *alibi*, out of c. for *alibi*, condonare qd ci (e. g. animadvertionem et supplicium, quo usurus eram in qm, remittere ci et condonare, Vatin. in C. Ad Dir. 5, 10, 4): in c. of these circumstances the people preferred, &c., hæc respiciens populus maluit, &c.: fm the c., that the enemy might cross in five days, quod diebus quinque hostis transire posset: without c. for, sine respectu ca rei, nullā ca rei ratione habita: without c. of persons, nullius ratione habita. delectu omni et discrimine omisso, omissis auctoritatibus: to act without any c. for *alibi*, omnia ad libidinem suam facere: in c. of this, ejus rei ratione habita; ejus rei respectu.—eo quod (because).—I Motive, causa. ratio: to be induced by some c., qd or nonnulli sequi (in *alibi*, in re, see C. Off. 1, 11, 35. Beier. p. 81, sq.; Rosc. Am. 3, 8, Matthis): fm or for more than one c., aliquot de causis.—I Compensation, remuneratio, premium or pretium (the latter in gold, age for prem. honos, merces): to expect some c. for one's services fm *alibi*, pretium meriti a qo desiderare.—I Esteem, to treat *alibi* with great c., vereri, revereri qm, qm colere, tribuere ci cultum, observare, honorare qm, reverentiam adhibere adversus qm or prestare.

CONSIDERING, [Taking it into consideration, qd respiciens or intuens.—cum ea ratione.—ratione habita (ca rei).—C. this, he &c., hæc respiciens: id ille intuens, &c.—I When 'considering' is used restrictively in sentences that make a statement, not absolutely, but comparatively, it is transit. in various ways: the battle was a sharp one, c. the small number of the combatants, prolium atrocium, quam pro numero pugnantium: a wealthy man, c. the time he lived at, ut tunc erant tempora, dives: ut temporibus illis, dives: a good speaker, c. that he was a Theban, satis exercitatus in dicendo, ut Thebanus scilicet: he was a learned man, c. that he was a Roman, multæ, ut in homine Romano, litteræ: c. the manners of these times, (presertim) ut nunc sunt mores. See also INASMUCH AS.

CONSIGN, [Deliver over, tradere qm or qd: to *alibi* or *alibi*, ci or ci rei.—demandare.—assignare (e. g. Eumenem custodibus, Just.).: to c. one's boys to the care of a master, pueros magistro tradere (C.), or demandare (L.): to c. a person to the care of another, commendare et tradere qm ci (by a recommendation).—a business over to *alibi*, permittere ci negotium: 'to c. to writing,' (Addison) consignare literis (C.). vid. EXTORT. To c. goods to *alibi*, prps merces (vendas) mittere ad redemptorem qm or redemptori ci: to c. to the flames, in flammam conjicere.

CONSIGNMENT, Crel. by verbs under CONSIGN.

CONSIST, [To be composed of, constare: e. of *alibi*, in re, or ex re or re (g. i.). compositum esse (ex re). contineri qd re; constare with gen; man c's of body and soul, homo constat (ex) animo et corpore, or e corpore constat et animo; hominum genus compositum est ex animo et corpore: the gods have not bodies consisting of veins, nerves, and bones, non venis et nervis et ossibus continentur dii: a part of his property consisted of ready money, partem rei familiaris in pecunia habebat: a dactyl c's of one long and two short syllables, dactylus est e longa et duabus brevibus: the army c's of 6000 men, exercitus est militum decem milium, numerus copiarum explet decem milia.—I To be comprised or contained in *alibi*, consistere in re, contineri re or in re (the latter, i. e. with 'in,' seldom, although classic, see C. Off. 3, 15, 61; Ferr. 4, 27, 60 where we find, in qd re contineri atque inesse).—versari, situm or positum esse: to be placed in, to

depend on).—*cerni* (to show or display itself) in re.—*niti* re or in re (to lean on *aliquid* for support). *Virtus c.* in acting, *virtus cernitur* in agendo.—|| To be consistent with, *consentire* ci rei or cum re. *convenire*. congruere. concordare: the former cannot c. with the latter, posteriori priori non *convenit*: not to c. with, abhorreere a q. re. dissentire. dissidère. discrepare. See TO AGREE.

CONSISTENCE, || Degree of solidity; the nearest substantives are: *soliditas*. *densitas*. *splaisitas*. *crassitudo*: *till* it is of the c. of honey, donec mellis *crassitudinem* habeat (Cels. 6, 6, 1).—|| *Suitableness*, agreement with, *convenientia* (e.g. partium).—congruere: aequalitasque (of the proper proportions of the parts of any whole, see *Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11*).

CONSISTENCY, *firmitas* (of bodies, and *impr. the c. of character, wch fits it to resist temptations, &c.*).—*firmitudo* (*innata c.*).—*rectitudo*. *constantia* (*constancy*).—*perseverantia* (c. of one who does not allow himself to be deterred by difficulties).—*ratio* *constans* (*equanimity*): also of things that do not alter: to observe a rule with great c., *regulam* *constantissime* servare; in c. with *aliquid*, see CONSISTENTLY: for the sake of c., *constantie* causa: these assertions do not seem remarkable for their c., hæc non *constantissime* dici mihi videntur.—|| Degree of denseness: see CONSISTENCE.

CONSISTENT, || Harmonising with, *consentans*. congruens. concors. C. with *aliquid*, *consentaneus* ci rei. *decors* ci or ci rei. *conjunctus* cum q. re.—*accommodatus* ci rei or ad rem (*fit, proper*).—*aptus* ci rei or ad qd (*becoming, suitable*): *Jx. aptus* et *accommodatus*. *aptus* *consentaneusque*. congruens et *aptus*, *aptus* et congruens: c. with the circumstances or times, *consentaneus* temporis. ad tempus *accommodatus*: to be c. with *aliquid*, congruere. *convenire*. *convenientem*, *aptum*, *consentaneumque* esse ci rei; respondere ci rei.—also by *esse* with Gen., e.g. it is c. with the Gallic custom, *that* *esse*, est hoc Gallicæ consuetudinis, ut &c.: he maintained that it was not c. with the manners of the Greeks, *negavit*, moris esse Græcorum, &c.: to be c. with the character one has assumed, and the circumstances of the time, *decere*. quasi *aptum* esse *consentaneumque* personæ et temporis (*the latter as definition of the former, by C. Orat. 22, 74*): not to be c. with, *alienum* esse re or a re. || Observing *consistency*; a c. person, homo *stabilis* et *constans*; *Jx. firmus* et *rectus* (C. Fam. 12, 5, 2. et qui considerat illo, quis rector, quia prudentior). A c. mode of thinking, *constantia*: to be or remain c., sibi *constare*. secum *consentire*. se non *deserere*. sibi *consentaneum* esse. suis *iudiciis* stare: he would never say this if he cared to be c., numquam id diceret, si ipse se audiret (C. Tusc. 5, 10, 3): not to be c. (of persons), a se *discedere*.

CONSISTENTLY, *convenienter*. congruenter. decore. accommodate. apte; *Jx. apte* et quasi *decore*. apte congruenterque. congruenter convenienterque: to live c. with nature, accommodate (*accommodatissime*) ad naturam vivere. secundum naturam vivere: to act c., *constanter* facere (*very c.*, *constantissime*). *Sic* expressed by the prepositions, ad, ex, pro; e.g. ad veritatem (c. with truth).—ex lege (c. with the law).—pro tempore et pro re. ex re et ex tempore (c. with the times and circumstances): or by *abl. only*, e.g. *instituto* suo, c. with his design.—c. with the customs of the Romans, consuetudine Romanorum.

CONSISTORY, *senatus ecclesiasticus. *synedrium: the president of the c., *princeps *senatus* ecclesiastici: to a the president of the c., *senatus ecclesiasticus *presidere*: member or counsel of the c., *a consiliis ecclesiasticis: assessor of the c., *assessor *senatus* ecclesiastici. || consistorium was the cabinet-council of a Roman Emperor, and the members of it, consistoriales, Cod. Just.

CONSOciate, consociare qd cum qo: or absol. *conoc.* qd or rem *inter sese* (C. L.). INTRANS.) consociari cum qo. See ASSOCIATE, V.

CONSOciATE, see COMPANION, ASSOCIATE. CONSOciATION, consociatio. See COMPANIONSHIP.

CONSOLABLE, *consolabilis* (C.).

CONSOLATION, *solatio* (c. wch *aliquid* affords and wch one feels).—*consolatio* (act of consoling).—*confirmatio* animi (*stranger*).—*medicina* (*the consolatory means*: remedy: *solamen*, poet.).—*Sis* fomentum (e.g. nec *sunt* solatia, hæc fomenta summorum dolorum, C. Tusc. 2, 24, 59): to be c. (to *abiy*), to afford c., *solatum* præbere or afferre. *solatio* or *solatio* esse: to afford some small degree of c., nonnullam consolationem or aliquid solatii habere: to afford no c., nihil (158)

habere consolationis: that is my c., eo solatio utor: this is my greatest c., consolor me maxime illo solatio: to be free fm guilt is a great c., vacare culpa magnum est solatio: the misfortune of others is a poor c., levis est consolatio ex miseriis aliorum: this is the only c. that supports me, hæc una consolatio me sustentat: to find c. in misery, consolationem malorum invenire: to find c. in philosophy; or to apply to philosophy for c., medicinam petere a philosophia: to need no c., non egere medicina: a letter of c., litteræ consolatorie. codicilli consolatorii (a note): a state that admits of no c., desperatæ res: a word of c., solatio: to look to one only source for c., omnia in unam consolationem conijcere: a good conscience is the best c., conscientia rectæ voluntatis maxima consolatio est (C.): a source of c., *mlty*, solatio: *solatii copia: unde solatio peti or repeti potest: it is a great c. that, magnum est solatio (followed by *infin*): this is no trifling c. to me, hæc res mihi non mediocrem consolationem affert: a recent sorrow will not admit of c., recens animi dolor consolationes rejicit ac refugit (*Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 11*). It is often some c. to know one's fate, sæpe est calamitatis solatio, nosse sortem suam (Curt.). I have none of the c.'s wch others have had in similar circumstances, ea me solatia deficiunt, quæ ceteris simili in fortuna non defuerunt. || Consolatio is the term used by Cicero for the discourse he composed for his own c. after the death of his daughter.

CONSOLATORY, consolatorius. *solatii plenus: to be c., solatio esse: very, magno solatio esse: it is very c. that *q. q.*, magnum est solatio, with following *infin*.

CONSOLE, consolari qm (in qd re, as in miseriis; de qd re: of persons and things).—*solatio* c. præbere or afferre.—ci solatio or solatio esse (to be of consolation to *abiy*): to c. *abiy* by letter, qm per litteras consolari: on account of *aliquid*, consolari qm de qd re: this c.'s me, hoc est mihi solatio: to go away c. d., equiore animo discedere. To c. oneself, se consolari (on account of *aliquid*), de qd re: to c. oneself with *aliquid*, se consolari qd re (e.g. with vain hopes, spe inani): consolari qm qd or de qd re. less commonly qd qd re, as C. Tusc. 5, 31, 88: magnitudinem doloris brevitate consolat, Krebs. To c. oneself, se consolari (so memet, vos ipsos).—|| I c. myself by thinking that &c., hoc solatio utor, quod &c. (|| solari does not belong to the prose of gold. age): not to be able to c. oneself, *nihil consolationis admittere: nothing is able to c. me in my grief, vincit omnem consolationem dolor: *abiy* cannot be c.'d, ca dolor or luctus nullo solatio levari potest. || Stronger terms for to console are, erigere: excitare: firmare. confirmare (to inspire with courage).—relevare. recreare (comfort): to c. an afflicted person, qm confirmare, excitare. afflictum ea animum recreare (comp. C. Att. 1, 16, 8, ego recreavi afflictos animos bonorum unumquemque confirmans, excitans; animum ea facientem or qm abjectum et facientem excitare: sublevare stratum et abjectum: ad animi æquitatem extollere qm: to c. a dejected person, animum demissum et oppressum erigere: to be c.'d by a hope, spe *infari*).

CONSOLE, s. (in architecture): ancon or parotis (ἀγκών, ἑνὸς ὀ, παρῳτίς, ἰδὸς, ἦ, Vitr. 4, 6, 4. Schneid.).

CONSOLIDATE, v. TR.) firmare. confirmare (to make lasting, e.g. the reign, empire).—*stabilire* (to give firmness, e.g. of liberty, empire).—*fundare* (of power, security, liberty, dominion).—INTRANS.) solidescere (to become firm; to unite, to form one whole, *Plin. 11, 37, 87*; also *spissescere*).—|| Consolidare is used by C. in the partic. *consolidatus*, of accounts that are settled: Vitr. uses it of a wall, &c., as t. t. Krebs.—See TO COALESCE, TO UNITE.

CONSOLIDATION, confirmatio.—for the c. of the empire (or the power of the empire), ad munientias opes imperii.

CONSONANCE, } centensus. concordia. consensus.
CONSONANCY, } consensus conspirans. consensus
centensusque. conspiratio: to be in c., concinere. concordare. consentire. consentire atque concinere. conspire: with *aliquid*, *convenire* ci rei (e.g. sententiae).—not to be in c. with, dissentire. dissidère. discrepare [*consontantia* only Vitr. and late writers]. See CONFORMITY.

CONSONANT, adj. concinens. concors. congruens; *Jx. concors* et congruens. *consónus* (opp. *absonus*).—modulatus (*proper, harmonious*). See also CONFORMABLE, CONSISTENT.

CONSONANT (littera) consónana. consónna (littera). C.'s come together, *coeunt*: clash, *rixantur* (Q.). The clashing of c.'s, *consontantium* inter se congressus: to end in a c., in consonantem cadere or excidere.

CONSONANTLY, concorditer, congruenter, modice. See also CONFORMABLY, CONSISTENTLY.

CONSORT, maritus (opp. caelebs).—conjux (spouse).—vir (man).—novus maritus (lately married). Appul. Met. 8, p. 201, 361: *sem. conjux*; uxor (married according to the usual ceremonies; wife).—marita opp. vidua (widow).—materfamilias (opp. concubina). c. mariti (Papin. Dig. 24, 1, 52, extr.: so, of newly married persons, novi mariti, Appul. Met. 8, p. 201, 36).—conjuges (Catal. 64, 234). To become the c. of abq, subire ci (of the female). See also HUSBAND, WIFE.

CONSORT, v. See To ASSOCIATE.

CONSPICUOUS, ¶ *Obvious to the sight, conspicuus. oculis subjectus (obvious to the sight).—expresus (clearly discernible, e. g. traces, vestiges, vestigia: marks, indicia).—apertus (lying openly before one's eyes, opp. occultus).—manifestus (plain, palpable, evident, opp. latens, occultus): to be c., ante oculos positum esse. apertum esse. apparere (g. f.). See also CLEAR.—¶ Unusual, remarkable, notabilis or noceus. Insignis. Insignitus. conspicuus or conspicendus (that will draw upon itself the eyes of people; See Bremi. Suet. Oct. 45).—mirus (strange, odd, extraordinary): a c. dress or costume, dissentiens a ceteris habitibus: a c. fm one's dress, cultu notabilis: to be c., esse notabilem (remarkable, of persons and things).—conspici conspicuum esse (to draw upon itself the eyes of the public, e. g. by its extravagant nature, of persons and things, see Bremi. Nep. Att. 13, 5, and Suet. Oct. 45).—¶ Eminent, insignis, praestans, clarus, nobilis, egregius, excellens, eximius (SYN. IN DISTINGUISHED). See EMINENT.*

CONSPICUOUSLY, manifeste or manifeste. ita ut facie appareat, mirum in modum, aperte, dilucide, palam.—¶ Eminently, egregie, eximie.

CONSPIRACY, conjuratio (v. pr.).—conspiratio (any association either for good or bad purposes). To form a c., see To CONSPIRE. To discover a c., conjurationem invenire atque deprehendere, conjurationem detegere (of a non-conspirator).—conjurationem patefacere or prodere (on the part of a member): to suppress a c., conjurationem opprimere; privity to a c., conjurationis cunctas, or (fm context) cunctis only.

CONSPIRATOR, conjurator, —conjurationis particeps or socius: the c's, conjurati conjurationis glorios.

CONSPIRE, conjurare, conjurationem facere (v. pr.).—conspirare (to join for a certain purpose in general). To c. with abq, conjurare cum qo: to c. agat abq or abq, conjurare contra qm or qd. conspirare in qm or qd: for accomplishing a certain purpose, conjurare de qd re faciendū in qd; conspirare in or ad qd: to c. agat abq's life, conjurare de qo interficiendo or in c. mortem, conspirare in c. eodem.

CONSTABLE, *constabularius, qui dicitur (s. t. t.), *disciplinis publi- prepositus or custos. —Inquisitor (who is employed in search of suspicious characters, see Bremi. Suet. Cae. 1).—apparitor (the officer of a court of justice who executes arrests).

CONSTANCY, ¶ *Perseverance, perseverantia (that c. which is not deterred by difficulties).—constantia (consistent conduct).—assiduitas (unremitting perseverance).—perinacia (pertinacious adherence to abq, e. g. an opinion, design).—pervacacia (firmness in endeavoring to attain one's end).—obstinatio. obstinatio voluntas. obstinatus animus (obstinately persistence in, e. g. a resolution, decision).—stabilitas (fm friendship)—animi firmitas (firmness of mind, or c. of sentiment): of opinion, perpetua in sententiā suā permansio. obstinatio sententiae: in faith, obstinatio fidei: abq does not possess c. in bearing adversities, malae resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens est: with c., perseveranter, obstinato animo, constanter. See also CONSTANTLY.—¶ Patience, patientia (the will to endure sufferings and adversity without flinching; cf. C. de Invent. 2, 54, 163).—tolerantia (the energy and perseverance displayed in suffering, with collateral notion of the feeling but endurance of the misery; generally with Gen. e. g. tol. doloris).—aequus animus. equitas animi (equanimity, calmness): to endure sufferings with c., pati ac ferre qd. perpeti, perferre qd (see L. 28, 34. H. Ep. 1, 15, 17).—¶ Continuance, perpetuitas (uninterrupted duration).—perennitas. diuturnitas (long duration).—stabilitas (immutability).—¶ Faithfulness, fidelitas (erga amicum, erga patriam).—fides.—fidus amor (o. fm loose, but fidelitas erga conjugem, if conjugal fidelity is meant).*

CONSTANT, ¶ *Firm, constans (remaining like itself):—stabilis (steady, unchanging).—firmus (firm,*

remaining external impressions; all these may be said, e. g. of a friend). A c. mind or courage, animus firmus, to be of a c. mind or courage, stare animo or (of several) stare animis (in circumstances of danger).—stabilis et firmo esse animo: to bear abq with a c. mind, aeque animo ferre qd.—¶ To be c. to abq, in qd re manere or permanere (e. g. in veritate; in sententiā: in suā erga qm voluntate perm.).—In qd re perstare (e. g. in sententiā suā: in praviatē suā: in societate: not to be c. to abq, deficere a qd re (e. g. a virtute).—decidere a re (e. g. a consuetudine parentum; a societate; a veritate): to be c. to a person, fidum manere ei. fidem servare or tenere; in fide or in officio cā manere or permanere.—¶ Incessant, perennis (e. g. cursus stellarum).—perpetuus (continual, e. g. laughing, risus).—continens. continuus (uninterrupted, incommoda, labor, imber).—sempternus (lasting, eternal, e. g. ignis Vestis).—assiduus.

CONSTANTLY, ¶ *Firmly, constanter, perseveranter. firmiter. affirmato animo, pertinaciter. pervaciatus. obstinate. obstinato animo: to endure pain c., constanter ferre dolorem (See SYN. IN CONSTANT).—¶ Continually, perpetuo, continenter. sine intermissione. nullo temporis puncto intermisso (See CONTINUE and continuo are un-Class.).—assidue (assiduo, un-Class.).—usque, semper: to study c., studia nunquam intermittere; totā vitā assidue literis; hærere in libris: to work c., nullum tempus ad laborem intermittere: to be c. entreating abq, qm precibus fatigare.*

CONSTELLATION, ¶ *Considered astrologically, the 'aspect' of the stars, astrorum or coeli affectio (C. Pat. 4, 8, de Divin. 2, 47, 99).—siderum significatio (Plin. Ep. 2, 20).—positus siderum (the relative position of the heavenly bodies; their 'aspects'). To be born under the same c., eodem statu coeli et stellarum natum esse: if it be of any consequence under what c. any living being is born, si ad rem pertineat, quomodo coelo affecto, compositisque sideribus, quodque animal oriatur (ibid. § 98). Born under a lucky c., dextro sidere editus or natus: born under an unlucky c., malo astro natus. See STAR.—¶ Considered astronomically, as a group of stars; sidus.*

CONSTERNATE, see, To throw into consternation, under CONSTERNATION.

CONSTERNATION, perturbatio, consternatio: trepidatio (state of agitation and consequent indecision).—res trepida (the state of things that produces c.). His countenance betrayed extreme c., ore confuso magnus perturbatio notae prae se ferebat: to fill abq with c., cā mentem animique perturbare; in perturbationem conjicere; consternare; percutere (See Ruhn. Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 5): to be in c., stupere, cā animus stupor tenet: to be in great c. about abq, qd re exanimatum esse: he was in such c. that he could not utter a single word, torpebat vox spiritusque (L. 2, 25).

CONSTIPATE, ¶ *To condense, densare. condensare.—spissare. conspissare.—conferre. comprime, see CONDENSE.—¶ To produce costiveness, alvum astringere, supprimere, comprimere, durare (Cels.), cohibere, firmare, sistere, inhibere.*

CONSTIPATION, alvus stricta or restricta; alvus durata or suppressa; venter suppressus. I am suffering fm c., venter or alvus nihil redit. nihil per se venter excremit (Cels. 2, 12, 2).—habeo alvum suppressam (Cels. 2, 12, 3). I have been suffering fm c. for several days, pluribus diebus non descendit alvus.

CONSTITUENT, a. mandator (Gef. Instit. 2, 9, 20).—elector (Auck. ad Herenn., g. t.). A person's c's, either mandatores mei (those who have commissioned me), or "li, quorum ego vicarius sum (in senatu).

CONSTITUENT, adj. C. parte, e'ementa cā rei, res, ex quibus conficitur et efficitur qd (C. Off. 1, 4, 14).—res, quibus qd continetur, or in quibus qd positum est (of wch abq consists or is composed, C. Off. 1, 9, 29, and 35, 126).

CONSTITUTE, statuere, constituere, designare (to order). Jx. constituere et designare.—dicere (say or indicate in general).—¶ To appoint, constituere (establish, settle; set on a right footing).—instituire (institute; appoint; ordain a thing or person). See APPOINT.

CONSTITUTION, ¶ *State, status, conditio. Obs. cond. is lasting, status, transient.—¶ Composition, compositio: structura (the manner in wch abq is composed).—¶ Ordinance, law, lex. The c's (of a church, &c.), leges; instituta et leges.—constitutio (in silo. age).—¶ Temperament, corporis constitutio, affectio: a good, strong c., firma corporis constitutio or*

fectio. corpus bene constitutum. valetudinis proprietates: *to have a strong c.* corpore robusto esse. *ci corpus bene constitutum est: a bad, weak c.* corporis or valetudinis infirmitas, imbecillitas, valetudo tenuis. infirma or non firma: *to have a weak c.* valetudine infirma uti: *to have a very bad or weak c.* tenui aut nulla potius esse valetudine. — *Form of government, civitatis forma.* — *civilitas status (state of the country).* — *reipublice ratio or modus (with reference to the nature of the government).* — *reipublice genus (considered as a species of the various c.'s).* — *instituta et leges (its laws and institutions collectively).* *A c. very judiciously established by our fathers,* descriptio civitatis a maioribus nostris sapientissime constituta: *to change the c.* formam reipublice mutare: *to give a c. to a state,* rempublicam instituta temperare. *republicam or imperium constituere.* *republicam stabilire: agit the c. of the country,* *legibus civitatis repugnans: non legitimus non justus.

CONSTITUTIONAL, legitimus. *legibus civitatis conveniens: *not c.,* *legibus civitatis repugnans. — *Arising fm constitution of body, mly by innatus.* Innatus. Innatus. Ingenitus or Innatus et Innatus (male) — *naturalis, natus (natural, opp. to what is artificial or assumed).* — *congeneratus, a parentibus propagatus.* — *avitus (e. g. hereditary).*

CONSTITUTIONALLY, legitime. *Not c.,* non legitime; non iuste.

CONSTRAIN, qm vi cogere or cogere only (if = necessitate: *to be, ut vi subij.*) — *qm vi cogere ad qd (or with following infin.).* *ci necessitatem imponere or injungere qd faciendi: to c. oneself,* sibi vim facere. *naturae repugnare: to be constrained,* necessario cogi (with following infin.). Vid. **COMPEL.**

CONSTRAINED, *by the past participle of the verb under CONSTRAIN, if = compell.* — *Not natural, coactus, durus (hard).* — *contortus (C.).* *A c. style,* oratio contorta: *a c. look, vultus* compositus, fectus: *a c. laugh,* risus invitatus, coactus, fectus. Vid. **FORCED.**

CONSTRAINT. See **COMPULSION.**

CONSTRUCT, or CONSTRINGE, *to contract, contrahere (opp. porrigere, tendere).* — *to bind, copulando jungere or conjungere.* *constringere.* — *astringere (to pull closely together; them of cold, also of medicines; opp. solvere).* — *coartare (to draw into a narrow compass).*

CONSTRUCTION, *contractio (q. t.).* — *constructio (proper: the tying or lacing together, then of the inner parts of the body by medicines: late).*

CONSTRUCT, edificare (v. pr. e. g. ships, towns, &c.). — *struere, construere (e. g. a building, vessel, &c.).* *Jx. construere atque edificare.* — *extruere (erect, e. g. a tower).* — *condere (to found, e. g. a town).* — *excitare (erect, e. g. a monument, tower, &c.).* — *educere (to erect a lofty building, e. g. pyramids).* — *facere (to make, build in general).* — *architectari (to c. according to the rules of art, e. g. a temple, &c.).* — *prae-truere ci rei (before any object).* — *astruere, adungere qd ci rei (near or joining any object): to c. close together, e. g. houses, domos continuare (S. Cat. 90, 9, Hrrz.); all around, circum struere: of hewn stone, saxo quadrato domum: to c. a bridge over a river, pontem in flumine (not in flumen) facere, effigere, injicere: to c. fortificationes, munimenta excitare: to c. (describe) on a given line an equilateral triangle, in data linea triangulum aequale lateribus constituere (Q. 1, 10, 3). GRAMM.) componere.*

CONSTRUCTION, *The act of constructing, edificatio, exedificatio, extractio: c. of a wall, ductus muri.* — *Grammatical c., verborum conformatio or compositio (the way in which one word follows another).* — *consecutio verborum (the logical order of the words according to Gramm.).* — *constructio (is used in C. for the artificial arrangement of a speech; but in grammarians = construction).* — *Meaning, sense, e. g. a word admits of various c.'s, hujus vocis potestas multiplex est (Aul. ad Her. 4, 34, in.).* — *this word does not admit of any other c., but &c., neque ulla alla huc verbo subjecta notio est, nisi &c.: whenever a word admits of more than one c., quom verbum potest in duas pluresve sententias accipi: to put a good or favorable c. on althg, qd in bonam partem accipere or bene interpretari; sine offensione accipere qd; to put the worst c. on althg, in malam partem accipere or male interpretari qd: to put a better or more favorable c. on althg, in mitiorem or in meliorem partem accipere or interpretari qd: a worse c., in pejorem partem accipere or deterius interpretari qd: a worse c. on every thing, omnia in deterius trahere.* — *Not these phrases with*

the comparatives are used where we should use the positive: 'to put a good, bad, &c. c. on althg'. — *To put a c. on althg that it was not intended to have, aliter qd, ac dictum erat, accipere.*

CONSTRUTOR, edificator, conditor (founder). **CONSTRUE,** *interpretari qd. explanare (q. t.): 'to construe althg favorably, unfavorably,' &c., see 'put a good, bad, &c. construction on,' under CONSTRUCTION.* — *In the technical sense of construing Latin, &c.,* *verba ista inter se jungere, ut nostra loquendi consuetudo fert. — *To be construed with = to be followed by &c.,* jungi or conjungi cum &c. (e. g. hoc verbum conjungitur cum ablativo: ~~not~~ non construitur).

CONSUBSTANTIAL, consubstantialis (Tert.). ejusdem naturae.

CONSUL, consul (at Rome). *One who has been c., vir consularis: the c. of last year, qui proximo anno consulatum gerebat: who is c. for the second time, bis consul: for the third, fifth, &c. time, tertium, quintum consul: regarding the c., consularis: he was unanimously elected c., populi cunctis suffragis consul factus or declaratus est.* — *Mercantile agent, procurator mercaturae.* *The Dutch c. at Livorno, procurator mercaturae Batavorum in Italiae portu Liburno (Wyltenb.).*

CONSULATE, CONSULSHIP, dignitas consularis; fastigium consulare (the dignity), consularatus (the office or duty).

CONSULT, to ask advice, qm consilere (q. t. also to c. a physician): about althg, de re: by letter, per literas: petere consilium a qo. exquirere consilium cs (stronger terms), qm in consilium adhibere. — *rogare, interrogare qm sententiam (to ask aby's opinion, the latter of a presiding senator).* — *rogare, quid ci videretur, quid censent (q. t.).* *To c. the books of the Sibyl, adire libros Sibyllinos: to send to Delphi to c. the oracle, mittere Delphos consilium or deliberatum: consulted, rogatus, interrogatus (asked one's opinion).* — *To take counsel with aby, consilium.* In consilium ire (the latter of judges, &c.) — *deliberare (to take into consideration), also habere deliberationem: consilere or consultare.* *consilium mure or capere (to take counsel).* — *about althg, de re: with aby, deliberare or consultare cum qo, qm in consilium vocare or assumere.* *consilium capere una cum qo, qm adhibere in consilium or ad deliberationes: with aby about althg, qm (or qd) in consilium cs rei adhibere.* — *consilia inter se communicare: for the sake of consulting, consiliandi causa: one must c. about althg, consilii res est.* *res in deliberationem cadit: to c. nobody, se soium in consilium vocare: as to the rest you had better c. yourself, de reliquo malo te ipsum loqui tecum (C. ad Dre. 12, 3, extr.).* — *Have regard to, to c. aby's interests, consilere ci: consilere or prospicere cs saluti or rationibus: to c. the interests of mankind, utilitati hominum consilere.*

CONSULTATION, consultatio, consilium (the taking counsel with oneself or with others: the former as action). — *deliberatio (the careful consideration of what is to be done, or what resolution is to be taken, C. Off. 1, 3, 9; Att. 8, 15, 2); Jx. deliberatio et consultatio: to hold a c., consultare or deliberare.* *consilium habere de re: deliberationes habere de re (of several persons): to hold a c. with aby, deliberare, consultare cum qo (C.): to hold c's on the state of the republic, deliberationes habere de republica (C.): to require any c., aliquam in deliberationem or consultationem res venit: to call or invite aby to a c., qm adhibere in consilium or ad deliberationes (C.).*

CONSUME, to destroy, consumere, absumere; conficere (e. g. of care, &c.); Jx. conficere et consumere. — *haurire (of fire; of such consumere, absumere, are also used): to be consumed by fire, flammis absumi.* *incendio consumi: fire c's all things, ignis consumit or confector omnium: the fire c's every thing, ignis omnia disturbat ac dissipat: aby is consumed by grief, angustia exest cs animus: to be consumed by grief, morore consumi: to c. one's energies, strength, &c., vires consumere.* *Time c's all things, nihil est quod non conficiat vetustas: to c. oneself (itself), se conficere: tabescere (see CONSUME, INTER.): consuming, tabificus (perturbationes, morbus): omnia hauriens (of fire).* — *To lavish, e. g. property, effundere, conficere; Jx. effundere et consumere.* — *dissipare, obliturire, lacere (e. g. patrimonium, patria bona).* — *perdere (c. unnecessarily, waste, e. g. tempus; or tempore abuti).* — *To use for the sustenance of the body, edere. comedere (eat up).* — *exedere (eat away or up; used also of grief).*

CONSUME, INTR.) se conficere. labescere. contabescere (to waste away gradually; of persons; i. e. morbo, desiderio).

CONSUMER, consumer, confector (veterani consumptores ac patrimonii, Sen.). See TO CONSUME.

CONSUMMATE, ad exitum adducere, ad finem perducere. conficere (Juvenal.). consummare (Class. after the Aug. age; see Ruhnck. Fell. 2, 69).—absolvere.—perficere [8th. in PERFECT, v.]—ad effectum adducere (opp. se concipere, C.).—ad effectum ca rei pervenire (e. g. consiliorum, C.).

CONSUMMATE, adj. summus.—perfectus. absolutus. Jm. perfectus atque absolutus. absolutus et perfectus. expletus et perfectus. perfectus cumulatque. perfectus completusque (having the highest degree of perfection); also absolutus omnibus numeris. perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus (perfect in every part).—A c. philosopher, philosophus absolutus: a c. orator, orator perfectus. homo perfectus in dicendo: a man of c. learning, homo or vir doctissimus. homo nobilis et clarus ex doctrina: a physician of c. skill, medicus arte insignis. For a c. rogue, rascal, fool, &c., see ARRANT.

CONSUMMATELY, perfecte. absolute.—plane. prozsa. omnino.—summe (in the highest degree: officious, C.). Sta by superlative adj.—c. foolish, stolidissimus. stultissimus: c. impudent, impudentissimus.—bene et savior impudens (C.).

CONSUMMATION, [The completing, confectio.—consummatio (post-Aug.).—effectio. effectus (the carrying into effect)—peractio. executio (execution).—finis. exitus (end).]—[State of completion, absolutio. perfectio.—Jm. absolutio perfectioque.—to bring one's plans to their c., consiliorum suorum executionem esse: the work has not yet been brought to its c., operi nondum accessit ultima manus: to bring atq to its c., qd ad exitum or ad finem adducere.

CONSUMPTION, consumptio (a consuming; see TO CONSUME). [The disease, tabes (of which Cels. 3, 72, gives the different kinds in Greek; later writers in Latin; as, atrophica; cachectica; phthisis).—A slow c., lenta tabes: to fall into a c., corpus ad tabem venit. tabes qm invadit: to be dying of c., *tabe laborare [Sidon. Ep. 5, 14, uses phthisicare, to be suffering fm c.]: to die of a rapid c., subito macle, et deinde morte corripit.—Oss. Phthisis is (according to Cels. 3, 72) the long periculosissima species; oritur fere ex capite; inde in pulmonem desillat; huic exulceratio accedit; ex hac febricula levis fit, quae etiam cum quiescit, tamen repetit: frequens tussis est: pus excreatur; interdum cruentum aliquid. This is 'vera phthisis'.

CONSUMPTIVE, tabidus (q. t.).—phthisicus (phthisica, phthisical, Vitr. Plin.): to be c., *tabe laborare [Sidon. phthisicare]. See also CONSUMPTION. [Destructive. Vld.]

CONTACT, tactio. tactus (a touching).—contactus (e. g. mulieris, viri: also impropr. cont. valentiorum; and = 'contagious example', T.).—contagio (c., in a good or bad sense: contagium only in poets [in plur.], and in post-Aug. prose): not to come into c. with atq, ne minima quidem ea rei societate contingi: point of c., *punctum contactus (prop. in Grometr.): angle of c. (where two lines cross each other), *angulus contactus.

CONTAGION, contactus (prop. and trop. as act).—contagio (contagium only in post-Aug. prose; in plur. in poets, Iucri, H.: the infection and the disease itself; prop. and trop.).—They keep their morals pure from c., mores sinceros inter se a contagione servant (with gen. of the persons fm whom the infection proceeds: e. g. accolarum).—To infect a whole flock by c., universum gregem contagione proterere: the disease propagates itself by c., contactu morbus in alios vulgaris: crime, like a plague, spreads amongst the well-disposed by c., licentia accelerum, quasi tabes, ad integros contactu procedit (S. Fragm. 1, 19, p. 220). See CONTAGIOUSNESS.

CONTAGIOUS, pestilens. contagiosus (Veget.—but used in mod. Med.): a c. disease, contagio (usu Cl. contagium) morbi.—pestilentia.—vulgatus in homines morbus (of one that has proved itself c., L.). A c. example, contactus (e. g. ceterae legiones contactu bellum movebantur, T.).

CONTAGIOUSNESS, contactus (e. g. dominationis, T.).—contagio (e. g. criminis; illius sceleris; turpitudinis).—contagiones (e. g. Graeciam evertit contagiosus malorum, C.).—contagia. pl. (in poetry, and post Aug. prose: e. g. Iucri, H. scelerum, Luc.).

CONTAIN, [To hold (as a vessel, &c.).] continere. (161)

complecti. comprehendere.—habere (e. g. quid tandem habuit liber iste, quod, &c. what after all did the book c., which, &c., see C. Brut. 4, 14): to be contained in atq, qd re contineri; in qd re inesse: to be contained in philosophical works, philosophorum libris contineri, (C.). [Restrain; to c. oneself, se tenere, cohibere, coercere or continere, potentem sui or mentis esse. compositum esse sui or mentis or animi. in potestate mentis esse: to be hardly able to c. oneself, vix se continere posse, quini, &c., vix temperare sibi posse, quini, &c.: I can hardly c. myself, vix comprimor, quini, &c. (see Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 46): to be unable to c. oneself, sui non potentem or sui impotentem esse; sui non compositum esse; also non apud se esse (to be beside oneself, e. g. prae iracundiâ, not to c. one's anger): to c. one's anger, iram reprimere: not to c. one's anger, irâ teneri: not to be able to c. one's anger, impotentem esse irae: to c. aby in his duty (Spenser), coercere qm et in officio continere; to c. one's tears, lacrimas tenere. stetum reprimere. lacrimis temperare (C.): one's laughter, risum tenere, continere. Vld. RESTRAIN.

CONTAMINATE, contaminare. commaculare. inquinare.—polluere. spurcare. conspurcare [8th. in DEFILE].—oblinere (e. g. parricidio oblitus, C.).—(facere) to defile, to make foul.—violare (to dishonour, also to profane): to c. oneself, se inquinare sordibus; turpitudinis notam subire (to disgrace oneself): to c. one's hands with blood, contaminare se sanguine (C.): manus suas sanguine cruentare: to c. one's character by debauchery, vitam oblinere libidine. libidinibus inquinari: to c. one's glory, gloriam fardare, infuscare: one's fame, famam inquinare: to c. the mind by all manner of wickedness, contaminare mentem omni scelere (L.): to be contaminated, contaminari (e. g. parricidio): contaminated with crime, flagitio commaculatus (T.): to be contaminated by no crime, nullo crimine imbutum esse: not contaminated, involutus.

CONTAMINATION, contaminatio. pollutio (both late).—macula. labe (blot; stigma).—contagio. contactus (contagious infection): free from c., involutus (opp. pollutus).

CONTEMN, see DESPISE.

CONTEMPLATE, PROPR. spectare.—contemplari (only of contemplating natural objects or works of art).—considerare (to examine or consider with reference to forming a choice or decision: when applied to beauties of nature or art, consid. is an act of the understanding, contemplari, of the feeling or imagination, Cff. C. Off. 1, 41, 147. Gell. 2, 21).—intueri (to c. one's eyes upon).—Jm. intueri et contemplari—contueri (to c. with fixed attention).—oculis collustrare or perlustrare (to survey carefully).—vivere. Invisere (to take a close view; espily of things that interest us, Görzen, C. Fin. 5, 1, 1, p. 531).—perspicere (to look through and through; examine carefully).—Jm. contueri perspicere.—To c. eagerly, intently, &c., intently oculis contemplari. IMPROPR. contemplari animo, or animo et cogitatione, considerare secum in animo, or simply contemplari or considerare, and Jm. contemplari et considerare. r. ferre animum ad qd (to direct one's mind to any object); lustrare animo, or ratione animoque.—perlustrare animo, or mente animoque. circumspecte mente.—perpendere, expendere (weigh).—to c. atq with the utmost care, qd quam maxime intensis oculis, ut ajunt, acerrime contemplari: to c. the thing as it really is, ad veritatem revocare rationem: to c. oneself, considerare se ipsum cum animo: contemplatione sui frui.

CONTEMPLATION, contemplatio. consideratio. inspectio (as well with the eyes as with the mind): careful, minute c., conspectus (e. g. of nature, nature).—repeated or diligent, constant c., contemplationes (see Görzen, C. Fin. 5, 19, 51): to be blind in the c. of things, caecum esse in contemplandis rebus: a careful and accurate c., magna ac diligens contemplatio (C.): the c. of nature, consideratio contemplatioque nature. [Meditation [vid.], meditatio. commatio.—to be wrapped in c., multa cum animo suo cogitare: wrapped in c., mente in qd re defixus. in cogitatione defixus: worthy of c., contemplatione dignus. contemplandus. considerandus. visendus.—See CONSIDERATION. [To have atq in c., agitare also with (in) mente or animo—cogitare (with following inf.).—parare (to be preparing).—molliri (a great and difficult work).—Id agere, ut, &c.: the c. of great undertakings, magnarum rerum agitatio. Vld. PURPOSE.

CONTEMPLATIVE, contemplativus (philosoph. t. t. Sen. Ep. 95, 10, philosophia contemplativa opp. activa). A c. life, degendae vitae ratio in contemplatione et cognitione rerum (divinarum) posita (C. Fin. 5, 4, 11): c. philosophy, philosophia contemplativa (Sen.)

er quæ in rerum contemplatione versatur: *to be a c. philosopher, or to lead a c. life*, studium in contemplatione rerum collocare (*in a philos. sense*): *c. studies or pursuits*, studia cogitationis (*C. Off.* 1, 6, 19), or studia scientiæ cognitionisque.

CONTEMPLATOR, contemplator. *fem.* contemplatrix: animadversor (*who watches athg.* *C. Off.* 1, 41, 146): *c. of nature*, speculator venatorque naturæ (*C. N. D.* 1, 30, *in.*). See also OBSERVER.

CONTEMPORARY, quod uno or uno et eodem tempore est or fit. *To be c.*, eodem tempore, quo aliud, esse or fieri (*of things*).—*Of persons*, æqualis ci or *c.* (*living about the same time*), or æqualis illorum temporum. qui ejusdem ætatis est [*æ*] cœvus, cœtaneus and contemporaneus, *belong to declining Latinity*.—*aby's c.*, *cs* or *ci* æqualis *a man's c's*, ejusdem ætatis or temporis homines. *cs ætas*: *nearly my c.*, meus fere æqualis: *a celebrated c. of his was Protagoras*, simul floruit Protagoras; Alcibiades, Critias, and Theramenes, *were almost c's*, eidem ætati supares Alcibiades, Critias, Theramenes: *Socrates was not understood by his c's*, Socratem ætas sua parum intellexit; Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intelligebatur. *C. history*, historia nostræ ætatis; or nostri (illius, sui, &c.) temporis (*v. Lamprid. Anton. Diadem.* &c.).—earum rerum historia, quæ nostræ ætate, or ipsius ætate, or illâ ætate gestæ sunt (*v. C. Brut.* 83, 286): *a writer of c. history*, qui scribit (scriptis, &c.) historiam earum rerum, quæ sunt ipsius ætate gestæ (*C. Brut.* 83, 286), or historiam sui temporis.

CONTEMPT, contemptio. contemptus.—despicientia (*a looking down with c. upon aby*); *JN.* contemptio et despicientia.—spretio (*a disdain*, *L. 40, 5*) [*SYN.* in *DESPICE*].—*A proud c. of others*, fastidium: *to fall into c.*, in contemptum adduci (*by athg.* *qâ re*); in contemptum venire (*with aby.* *ci*): *to be regarded with c.*, contemni (*by aby.* *a qo*): *to be an object of c. to aby.*, contemptui or despectui (not despectui) esse *ci*: *to draw c. upon aby.*, *ci* contemptum or contemptum afferre: *with c.*, or *in c.*, contemptim. cum contemptu. cum fastidio: *to speak of aby with c.*, contemptim loqui de *qo*: *to look down upon aby with c.*, despiciere *qm*.—*Sic the partic. contemnens may serve* (*e. g.* transibat contemnens ossa (*passed them by with c.* *Propert.* 3, 1, *extr.*).—*In c. of athg.*, by contemptus or neglectus in *abl. absol.*—*he returned to Rome in c. of all my entreaties*, contemptis or neglectis precibus meis Romam rediit: *one who abuses c.*, contemptor. *f.* contemptrix. spreitor. See CONTEMPTUOUSLY.

CONTEMPTIBLE, contemnendus (*to be despised*).—contemptus. despectus (*despised*, *SYN.* in *DESPICE*).—abjectus (*worthless*); *JN.* contemptus et abjectus.—villa (*mean, e. g. honour*).—[*NOT*] Not contemptibilis, despicable (*or aspernabilis*).—*c.* in the eyes of all the rest, abjectus or contemptus or despectus a ceteris: *a c. fellow*, homo despectissimus. homo contemptissimus, or contemptissimus et despectissimus: *to become c.*, in contemptum venire or adduci: *to render c.*, contemptum or contemptum afferre *ci*: in contemptum adducere *qm*: *to render aby c.* in *aby's eyes*, afferre *ci* contemptum apud *qm*: *to be c.*, contemptui or despectui (not despectui) esse.

CONTEMPTIBLY, abjecte.—humiliter. illiberaliter (*meanly*).—timide. ignave (*in a cowardly manner*).—serviliter. muliebriter (*like a slave or woman*: *all C.*).—*To behave c.*, humilem or illiberalem se præbere (*meanly*).

CONTEMPTUOUS, contemnens: *c. behaviour*, fastidium. superbia.—insolentia. See PROUD, HAUGHTY.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, contemptim: *to speak c. of aby*, contemptim loqui de *qo*: *to look down c. upon aby or athg.*, despiciere *qm* or *qd*, or despectui habere or despectum habere: *he passed by the bones of the dead c.*, transibat contemnens ossa (*Prop.* 3, 1, *extr.*): *to think c. of aby*, male de *qo* opinari (*see Bruni, Suet. Oct.* 51): *to treat aby c.*, *qm* contemptum tractare. *qm* contemnere (or despiciere) et pro nihilo ducere.—despicere et pro nihilo putare.

CONTEND, [*C.* *with* = *fight*]; see TO COMBAT. [*FIG.* (*in argument*), impugnare. oppugnare. *To c. agst aby's views*, *cs* opinioni repugnare.—certare cum *qo* de *qâ re* (*to endeavour to get the better of an antagonist in argument*).—concertare (*of two endeavouring to do so alternately*, cum *qo* de *qâ re*).—contendere verbis or jurgio (*c. violently*, in a quarrelsome manner, cum *qo*).—decertare (*to bring to a decision by argument or words*).—altercari cum *qo* (*to have an altercation with aby*): controversiam habere (*to have a dispute or difference, before a court or elsewhere*), with *aby*, cum *qo*, about *athg.*, de *qâ re* (*e. g.* de fundo, de hereditate).—litigare (*to be*

involved in a dispute, *gen. and before a court*, cum *qo* de *qâ re*).—disceptare, also with verbis (*to have a dispute, discuss with a view to discover the truth, or ascertain what is right*: with *aby*, cum *qo*, about *athg.*, de *qâ re*).—rixari (cum *qo*, to quarrel with *aby*).—jurgio contendere cum *qo*. jurgis certare, see TO QUARREL.—*to c. for and agst*, disputare in contrarias partes, or in utramque partem: *to c. neither for nor agst*, in nullam partem disputare: *to c. for athg.*, pro re pugnare. See also DISCUSS, DISPUTE. [*Metaph.*], adimare. [*not asserere*]. confirmare. asseverare. velle. contendere. defendere. ajo.—*To c. that athg is not so*, negare, with *acc.* and *inf.* (*e. g.* Democritus negat sine furore quemquam poetam magnum esse posse, *C.*)—[*SYN.* in *ASSENT*]. [*CONTEND FOR*]; see STRIVE (*for*).

CONTENT, [*C.* *Contented*, vid. [*C.* *To be c.* (*to do athg.*), velle or paratum esse. facile pati. I am quite c. to let the balance of kind offices be in my favour, apud me plus officiali redere facilitate patior (*C.*).

CONTENT, *v. Satisfy*, vid. [*C.* *Gratify*, please, vid.

CONTENT, CONTENTMENT, tranquillitas animi. animus tranquillus (*mental tranquillity, absence of passions and desires*. See *Sen. Trans.* 2, 3).—hilaritas. animus hilaris (*serenely, cheerfulness*): *to live in c.*, sorte sua contentum vivere. tranquille vivere: *to my great c.*, cum magnâ meâ voluptate. See also SATISFACTION.

CONTENTED, contentus; with *athg.* *qâ re*: *to be c. with one's lot*, sorte sua contentum vivere: *to be c. with very little*, minimo contentum esse (*C.*): *to be, &c.*, *qâ re* contentum esse; acquiescere *qâ re* (*not to require any more or athg else*): in *qâ re* acquiescere (*to find contentment in athg.*, *f. Zumpt.* § 416); *qd* probare or approbare or accipere (*to approve of*, accept). [*Abol.* parvo or paucis contentus (*with little*).—sorte sua contentus (*with his fate*).—suis rebus contentus; eo, quod adest, contentus.—tranquillus (*in his mind*): *a c. mind*, animus æquus or tranquillus. Vid. SATISFIED and CONTENT, adj.

CONTENTEDLY, tranquille. placide (*calmly*): *to live very c.*, sorte sua contentum vivere. See CONTENT, adj. [*NOT*] Not contente, *wh* is 'echemently'.

CONTENTS, quod *qâ re* contentur (*that wh* is enclosed in a certain space).—summa (*the principal heads of a letter, discourse, &c.*).—sententia. sententiæ (*principal or leading thought in a speech, writing, dissertation*).—argumentum (*the subject-matter of a speech, &c.*; for *wh* materia is not classical: see *Quint.* 5, 10, 9, Spalding).—epitome (*short extract*).—vid. PUNCTATE.—*A table of contents*, argumentum (*will mly do, from the context*). *argumenti conspectus (*ast. pecuniæ conspectus, Geld*).

CONTENTION, concertatio (*the reciprocal exertions of two persons to conquer each other in argument*).—certatio (*dispute in general, as act; also before a court*).—certamen (*contest with words, as event*).—contentio (*carried on violently*).—disceptatio (*a discussion for the purpose of arriving, e. g. at the real truth of athg; also before a court*).—pugna (*between literati in matters of opinion, as C. de Divin.* 2, 51, *in.*: *hie quanta pugna est doctissimorum hominum*).—controversia (*the dispute, in as far as each believes himself to be right; also before a court; and, in general, a literary dispute*).—altercatio (*any violent discussion, but esp. a dispute arising from difference of opinion, and wh, at times, is carried on from mere obstinacy, and mly with heat*).—jurgium (*dispute accompanied with abusive, insulting words*).—rixâ (*violent dispute, on trifles esp.; attended by menace, and even acts of violence*).—lis (*in standard prose only of a suit before a court*).—*To cause c.*, controversiam facere (*as well of the thing as of the person that causes it*).—causam jurgii inferre (*to get up a quarrel; of the author*). See also DISPUTE, QUARREL. [*Emulation, real, emulation*, studium. certamen: *an honorable c.*, honesta certatio: *to enter into a c. with aby*, in certamen cum *qo* descendere. Vid. ZEAL. [*Contentiousness*, vid.

CONTENTIOUS, certandi or concertationis cupidus.—litigiosus. cupidus litium (*fond of law-suits*, litiginus).—cupidus rixæ, ad rixam promptus (*fond of quarrels*). See also QUARRELsome.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, *litium cupiditas, certandi or concertationis studium, alterandi or rixandi studium, alacritas ad litigandum [*SYN.* in CONTENTION].

CONTENTMENT, see CONTENT.

CONTERMINOUS, confinis (*having a common frontier*).—conjunctus ei loco (*see Held. Cæs.* B. G. 1, 64).—continens ei loco, or um *qo* loco.—attigens *qm*

locum (C. Fam. 15, 4, 4).—~~con~~ affinis, in this sense, occurs in Cl. prose only in L. 28, 17, 5: conterminus and contigus, Poet., and in later writers. See CONTIGUOUS.

CONTEST, v. impugnare. oppugnare (to attack an opinion).—qd in controversiam vocare, adducere, or perducere (to call it into controversy).—To c. a point with aby, contendere cum quo de qâ re: to c. every thing, contra omnia disserere: to c. aby's opinion, ca opinionî repugnare: to be contested, in contentione venire; in controversiam vocari, adduci, deduci; in disceptationem vocari. ¶ *Vie with, vid.*

CONTEST, s. ¶ *With weapons, vid. COMBAT.* ¶ *With words, vid. DISPUTE, CONTENTION.*—to enter into a c. with aby, certamen cum quo instituire: a c. arises, oritur certamen or controversia: to engage in a c., in certamen descendere, with aby, cum quo: to be involved in a c. with, &c., venire in certamen cum quo. I have a c. with aby, est mihi certamen or certatio or contentio or controversia cum quo. habeo contentionem or aliquid contentiosis cum quo. habeo controversiam cum quo (g. t.). They are engaged in a c. with each other respecting some property, est inter eos de possessione contentio. I have a c. with aby about aly, est mihi controversia ca rei cum quo. habeo controversiam cum quo de qâ re. litigo cum quo de qâ re: to terminate a c. (by an arrangement, &c.), controversiam componere or dirimere or sedare: the interference of the Consul put an end to the c., intercursum consulum rixa sedata est: to decide a c., iudicare controversiam. IMPROB. certatio (e. g. virtutis cum voluptate): there can be no c. between the useful and the good, utilia cum honestis pugnare non possunt: a c. agi luit is no very matter, cupiditatibus resistere difficile est: the c. of the elements, pugna rerum naturæ secum.

CONTESTABLE, quod in controversiam cadit, or in controversiam vocari potest.—[~~con~~ disputabilis (Sen. Ep. 88, 37) = a subject for and agni wch much may be said].

CONTESTED, qd in controversiâ est or versatur. controversus, quod or de quambiguit (the object c., e. g. res, ager).—dubius (doubtful); Jm. dubius controversusque. [In L. 3, 72, and Sen. Ep. 85, 20, we find controversiosus: controversiam sibi adjudicare rem, L.]—To be c., in controversiâ esse or versari. in controversiam deductum esse, in contentione esse or versari, in disceptatione versari. Alys is still a c. point, adhuc sub iudice lis est (H.).

CONTEXT, verbum (scriptoris) contexta (opp. singula verba: aly. Q. 9, 4, 23, ejus [ordinis] observatio in verbis est singulis et contextis); Jm. the c., "ex contextu ipsius scriptoris verbis: or "ex ipsius scriptoris verbis, non singulis, sed contextis (e. g. iudicare, intelligere qd).—Oss. contextus orationis, sermonis, &c., is the manner in wch it is put together, the mutual dependence of its parts, &c. Sic perhaps continuatio verbes rerum or verborum may help.

CONTEXTURE, contextus (Lucr. and Ulp. Dig.).

CONTIGNATION, contignatio (Cæs.).

CONTIGUITY, Crcl. with adjectives or verbs under CONTIGUOUS. From the c. of their houses, *propter contigus domos. [contentia, coherentia, are used in this sense by Macrobi. Sat. 5, 15, contentia regionum; coherentia regionum].

CONTIGUOUS, contiguus (e. g. aer terræ, Sen.).

—contins c. loco or cum quo loco (e. g. per Cappadociam partem eam, quæ cum Ciliciâ contins est, C.; contentia atque adjuncta prædia hule fundo, C.). Jm. contins atque adjunctus (c. loco).—conjunctus i. loco (Cæs. Np.); not cum quo loco, since that would imply "intermixture." "internal connexion," Held. ad Cæs. B. C. 64).—confinis (having a common frontier).—contigus (e. g. contigus tenere domos, O. Poet. and later prose writers).—To be c., adiacere, imminere ci terræ, tangere, attingere, contingere terram (eplly of c. countries).—contins or contins (poët. contigus) esse (of houses).—contingere inter se (of wch each touches the other): our houses are c., contins habemus or tenemus domos (Aly. O. Met. 4, 57, see Gierg.).

CONTINENCE, ¶ *Self-restraint, continentia* (command over sensual desires: opp. libido; luxuria; incontinentia; vid. C. Inveni. 2, 44, Gr. ὑπόφρεσις).—temperantia (moderation in sensual enjoyments).—abstinentia (in the gold. age, is command over the desire of what belongs to another).—imperium sui (the mastery over one's own passions, Plin.).—Oss. animi continentia, integritas et continentia are in C. the integrity and c. of a good magistrate, &c. ¶ *Chastity, castitas*—castimonia (as an abiding quality, and in a religious

point of view).—continentia (Eccl. t. t.).—abstinentia veneris (Q.). To preserve c., castitatem tueri. castitatis gloriam tenere (both Laclant).—continentiam servare (August): an example of c., exemplum continentie: to live a life of c. (of a nun), *sancitioniam per omnem vitam servare.

CONTINENT, a. contins terra; but more commonly contins, f. only (Abi. c. and equally common, Freund). On the c., in continenti (Np.): to send ambassadors to the c., in continentem legatos mittere (Cæs.): to be brought to him on the c., in continentem adduci: to reach the c., ad continentem pervenire: to fetch fm the c., ex continenti comportare (things); ex continenti alcescere (persons); e. g. fabros, Cæs.): to leave aby on the c., qm in continente relinquere (Cæs. B. G. 5, 8): to spend the winter on the c., in continenti hilem agere (ib. 22). [Pothian is wrong in using it as masc.; uterque contins. adversus contins. Krebe.]

CONTINENT, adj.: contins (lu qâ re).—abstins [SYM. IN CONTINENCE].—castus continsque. abstins rebus veneris (Col.): to lead a c. life, continenter vivere (C.); rebus veneris non uti (Aly. C.); rebus veneris abstinere, Col.

CONTINENTAL, by gen. continentis: a c. town, *oppidum continentis (cf. L. 35, 43): the c. powers or states, *principes or civitates Europæ.

CONTINENTLY, continenter.—abstinenter [SYM. IN CONTINENCE]: to live c., continenter vivere (C.); abstinere rebus veneris (Col. 12, 4, 3).

CONTINGENCY, ¶ *The quality of being fortuitous; Crcl. by in casu esse; fortuito accidere (C.); *casu non necessitate accidere, fieri, &c.; cæco casu fieri (C.). [Kraft gives "conditio fortuita, in casu posita; nulla necessitas]. To prove the c. of aly, "probare rem casu evenisse; probare rem non esse necessariam. ¶ A contingency (= a contingent event): casus,—quod casu fit.—quod non habet necessitatem. quod fortuito, or temere ac fortuito, fit (factum est, &c.). quod fortuito accidit. Contingencies, fortuita (pl.); res fortuitæ: casus.*

CONTINGENT, fortuitus, forte oblati. in casu positus, non necessarius, adventicius [SYM. IN ACCIDENTAL]: To be c., in casu esse (e. g. quod externum, id in casu est): if these things are governed by any necessary law of this kind, what in the world is there, that we can believe to be merely c. i si hæc habent aliquam talem necessitatem, quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut forte fortunâ putemus? C. erentia, fortuita (pl.); res fortuitæ, or in fortunâ positæ (C.).—casus. These things are necessary, not c., hæc quædam esse necessitate eodem modo semper sunt (C.).

CONTINGENT (of troops), quantum militum quæque civitas mittere debet (Aly. Np. Arist. 3, 1): also auxilia only (if they are auxiliaries). To determine the c. of each state, quantum militum quæque civitas mittat, constituere. auxilia singularum civitatum describere (Just. 9, 5, 4). To bring one's c. into the field, suum numerum conferre (Cæs. B. G. 7, 75, extr.).

CONTINGENTLY, casu.—fortuito or fortuito.—forte fortunâ. temere. Jm. casu et fortuito: temere ac fortuito [SYM. IN ACCIDENTAL].

CONTINUAL, contins (uninterrupted); bella, labor, itinera, febres).—contins (same meaning; bella, L.; cursus præliorum, T.; incommoda, Cæs.; labor, Q.; itinera, Lepid. ap. C.).—assiduus (also uninterrupted; but of time only, not of place; constant; imbres, opera, æ; recordatio; febricitas; otium; sterilitas; incurtus barbarorum; gemitus, O.).—perpetuus (continuing all through to the end; historia; risus, O.; defensio contra qm: amolitia; sumptus, voluntas). perennis (lasting the whole year: then lasting through many years; militia: cursus stellarum; aquæ; amnia). Jm. continuus et perennis (e. g. motio); perennis atque perpetuus (e. g. cursus stellarum). Vid. CONSTANT.

CONTINUALLY, continenter (~~con~~ in this sense continuus is præ- and post- Class., continuus is found twice in Q. [2, 20, 3; 9, 1, 11], but Hand entirely rejects it in this sense: "quod perpetuum est—id veteres scriptores adverbis continue et continenter, non adverbio continuo expriment. Hoc enim non ponitur, nisi—pro 'statim,' 'nullâ morâ interpositâ.' " il. 104.).—uno tenore. perpetuo. assidue (~~con~~ assiduo, præ- and post- Class.; Plant.; Plin. SYM. IN CONSTANT).—sine intermissione. nullo temporis puncto intermisso (without intermission).—semper. usque (always: the former absolutely, the latter with a reference, expressed or implied, to a definite limit).—Jm. continenter usque ad qd (c. up to a certain point, e. g. ad ipsum negotium, C.).—to

rain c. for two days, continenter biduum—pluere (L.): *to be c. at his books*, stentia nunquam intermittere; totā itā asidēre libris; hācēre in libris: *to be c. at work*, nullum tempus ad laborem intermittere: *to be c. beseeching abg*, qm precibus fatigare.

CONTINUATIO, continuatio (e. g. imbrum, Cæs.; laborum, Suet.; causarum, C.)—diuturnitas (long c., bell, Np.; pugnae, Cæs.; republicae, C.)—tenor (equable course)—perpetuitas (e. g. voluntatis)—stabilitas (firmness: steady continuance; amicitiae, fortunae).—*To be of long c.*, durare; manēre; stare; stabilem, firmum, esse: *to be of short c.*, non diu manēre; stare; fragilem, caducum fluxum esse.

Long c. of abg may often be translated by diuturnus with the word that in English follows 'of'.—*a long c. of peace, labor, &c.*, diuturna pax; diuturnus or diuturnus labor; *a long c. of wretched health*, diuturna perturbatio totius valetudinis.—*This joy was not of long c.*, hæc lætitia non nimis diuturna fuit (Np.): *this emotion is generally of no very long c.*, hæc perturbatio animi plerumque brevis est, et ad tempus (C.).—*they maintain the c. of the human soul after death*, aiunt animos post mortem manēre, et remanēre.—*For a c.*, diu: *to please for a c.*, diu placēre. || Perseverance. Vid. || Abode. Vid.

CONTINUATION. || Act of continuing athg: Crcel. by verba under CONTINUUS: for the c. of the species, ad genus faciendum (Just.). || Continuance. Vid. || Continuation (i. e. later portion) of a narrative, &c.: reliqua pars. *quod reliquum est [long] continuatio non Lat. in this sense; the c. is to follow, reliqua deinceps persequemur (as promise of the author, C.).—plura, alia, or quedam sequuntur, adduntur, subiunguntur (Krafft).—*As a title or heading*, 'Continuation' may be translated by *pars or particula altera, tertia, &c. (as the case may be; Krebs); or by *res instituta porro tractatur or pertractatur. *porro or amplius tractatur eadem res, or de eadem re (Krebs).

CONTINUE, TR. || To go on with athg: facere qd pergo.—exsequi, apply persequi qd (to carry it through till the proposed end is reached: e. g. an undertaking, incepta exa. or pers.: emulit, inimicitias persequi)—*ci operi instare* (to carry it on with activity and spirit).—perseverare in re or with inf. (to carry it on with pertinacity, perseverance: to c. the war, perseverare in bello, or persev. bellare: the siege, perseverare in obsidione).—extendere (to lengthen: e. g. athg to midnight, qd ad mediam noctem; the battle to nightfall, pugnam ad noctem, L.).—propagare (to prolong: e. g. abg's command for another year, propag. ci imperium in annum, L.).—producere (to draw out; to lengthen: e. g. sermonem in multam noctem).—continuare or non intermittere qd (to carry on without interruption: e. g. opus, Cæs.).—*Never use continuare unless the action has been uninterrupted: to c. after an interruption* is pergere qd facere.—*'to c. a journey'* may be iter continuare (Cæs.), or iter non intermittere, if it is uninterrupted; but to c. it after a halt (= to resume it) must be pergere conficere iter reliquum (C.): iter persequi; to c. a drinking bout for two days and two nights, contin. perpotationem biduo duabusque noctibus (Plin.): to c. one's studies, literarum studia tenere or persequi; to c. the war (vid. perseverare above), bellum persequi or (after an interruption) bellum renovare, instaurare (Krebs aft. Dietrich).—*The work is continued without any interruption through the whole of the night*, nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur (Cæs.): *that the work might be continued without the slightest interruption*, ne quod omnino tempus ab opere intermitteretur (Id.).—*Athg has been continued by athg up to this day*, qd usque ad hoc tempus qd re continuatum permansit (C.): to c. a subject, ea, qm restant, persequi (C.).—*'The same subject continued'* (as the heading of an article in a review, &c.), *res instituta porro tractatur or pertractatur (vid. CONTINUATION). || To extend in an unbroken line (of extension in space), continuare (e. g. pontem, T.; so Milton: 'a bridge from Hell continued'). extendere (stretch out; e. g. of the lines of an army; cornua; aciem; agmen ad mare, Curt.).—|| To retain; to persevere in a custom, in the habitual performance of athg, &c., tenere; retinēre.—servare (all opp. relinere).—to c. a barbarous custom, retinēre (illam) immanem ac barbaram consuetudinem (e. g. hominum immolandum, C.); *you c. your old ways and character*, morem antiquum atque ingenium oblines (Ter.): to c. one's kindness to abg, *pergere benigne or comiter qm tractare; *pergere beneficia in qm conferre; *pergere

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benevolentiam ei præstare; *abg c's his kindness to me*, oblineo ea benevolentiam (gratiam, humanitatem, &c.); *ca gratiam mihi retineo*; *ca benevolentiam tueor*; to c. one's intimacy with abg, in consuetudine cum qo permanēre.

CONTINUE, INTR. || To last; manēre. permanēre.—durare.—stare (to last long without being shaken or overthrown: regnum stetit, L.; qui al steterit idem, C.).—perstare (in the same sense as stare: nihil est toto, quod perstet, in orbe, O.).—integrum manēre (to last without being injured, spoilt, &c.).—*Tenēre in the sense of 'lasting' occurs in L. only of the writers of the golden age: the rain continued all night*, imber per totam noctem tenuit. || I am your friend, and shall c. to be so, et sum et ero semper tibi amicus; *me semper tui studiosum habebis. || If my health c's good, si sanitas constabit (Phædr.).—*To c. long*, diuturnum esse: the battle continued without any pause for five hours, horis quinque continenter pugnatum est. Obs. qd non intermittit may be followed by infm.—*The weather c's, year after year, to be fine at the proper season*, non intermittit suo tempore celum nitescere (C.). || Abide: manēre (e. g. with abg, apud qm; morari (e. g. hic; in provincia; Rome); commorari (e. g. at Rome, Rome; with abg, apud qm; in those parts, circum isthæc loca).—sustinere se in qo loco (to stop there, fm thinking it dangerous to proceed, &c., till certain intelligence is obtained. Vid. C. Att. 10, 2, in.). || To continue in athg: manēre (e. g. in amicitia, voluntate, &c.).—stare (to remain unshaken: stare in sententiâ, L.: also with abg. only; suis iudiciis stare, C.).—perstare (e. g. in sententiâ, Cæs.; in incepto, L.). perseverare.—constare (e. g. in sententiâ).—consistere. persistere (Vid. Herz. Cæs. B. G. 5, 36).

CONTINUED, continuatus.—As adj. continuus. continens.—perpetuus. assiduus. perennis. [Syn. in CONTINUAL, vid.] A c. stream (of persons), continens agmen (e. g. migrantium).—A c. fever, febris continens (Cels.). perpetua (Plin.). c. sleep, somnus continens; c. labour, labor continens (Cæs.). assiduus (C.). In consequence of the long-c. rains, continuatione imbrum (Cæs.).

CONTINUITY, continuatio.—continuitas (very rare: Varro; of the spine, apinæ, Plin.).—perpetuitas (uninterrupted continuance in any course).

CONTINUOUS, continens. continuus.

CONTORT, contorquere (used esp. of whirling round, hurling, &c. weapons; but also of other bodies; globum, tantum corpus, currum, ammem).—distorquere. depravare (distort, twist in an unnatural, unpleasant manner; with os, oculos, labra, &c.).—Contortus, contortus. Juv. contortus et deflexus.—distortus (e. g. vultus, crura). depravatus (oculi, crura).

CONTORTION, contortio (the swiveling round; de-tre).—distortio. depravatio (both of the mouth: also distort. membrorum).—Juv. distortio et depravatio.

CONTOUR, extreme lineæ; extremas picturæ (Plin.): to draw a c. extrema corporum facere (or pingere), et desinentias picturæ modum includere (Plin. 35, 10, 36); primas lineas ducere; primis lineis designare qd (sketch, Q.).

CONTRABAND, vitæus. C. goods, *vetitæ merces.—To import c. goods, clam importare or invêhere; *merces vitætas importare; rempublicam fraudare portorio; a dealer in c. goods, *merces vitætas importans (of the importer). *qui mercaturam vitætam facit.

CONTRACT, locatio. conductio (the conductor stipulates to receive fm the locator a certain sum, merces, for the performance of some work, e. g. the erection of a building, or in consideration for the use and enjoyment of a thing to be returned. In the case of buildings, the contractor was called redemptor). redemptio (building-c., or c. for the performance of a work); redemptura (only L. 25, 48, redempturis augere patrimonium, and Ulp.).—conditio (the stipulated terms).—For the general terms, pactum, pactio; conventus, conventum, pactum conventum; conditio atque pactum, vid. COM-PACT.—The contract, lex locationis or conductionis (the terms of it), tabulæ locationis (the c. itself, for which locatio is used meton. Att. 1, 17, 3).—tabulæ conductionis or conductio (for the conductor).—syngrapha (the deed, as signed by both parties); the portico was restored by c., porticus locatione refectibatur (C.); they complained that the c. was too high, questi sunt, ne nimium magno condidisse: to cancel a c., locationem inducere (C.). pactiōnem rescindere (C.): the c. was thrown up, renuntiata est tota conductio (C. Ferr. 1, 6, 17, ed. Zumpt. al. conditio); to undertake the c., opus redimere (e. g. navem fabricandam, Ulp.), or

conducere (e. g. columnam faciendam, C., the person *in whom it is taken, de quo*).—By the terms of the c., ex conductione; ex lege locationis.—the amount of the c., the sum specified in the c., locarium (the sum which the *lower* fees and receives; but *Parr.*, L. 5, 15, seems to confine it to the sum paid for a shop, stall, &c., quod datur, in stabulo et tabernâ ubi consistant, Lib. 3, 15).—merces, mercedula (the sum to be paid by a lessee, real, &c.).—vectigal (as income, revenue, &c. of the lessor, &c.).—pretium conducti. The faithful observance of c.; rerum contractuarum fides (C. Off. 1, 5, 2). In every c., in omni re contrahendâ (C. Off. 2, 18); in concluding c.'s, in contrahendis negotiis (C. Off. 3, 11): to enter into a c. with aby, contrahere cum qo (C. Tusc. 5, 36; and Off. 2, 18, 64). || MARRIAGE-CONTRACT; pactio nuptialis; pactio matrimonii (T.).—The m.-c., tabulae nuptiales; dotis tabellae.—To conclude a m.-c., pactationem nuptialem facere (L.; to enter into it); dotis tabellâ consignare (to sign it, of the actual signing and sealing); to violate a m.-c., tabulas nuptiales rumpere.

CONTRACT, v. || Draw together into a smaller compass; contrahere (g. t.—the limbs; membra [opp. porrigere];—supercilla [opp. deſcendere]; collum [opp. tendere]; frontem [i. e. to wrinkle it, C.]; a speech, orationem [opp. summittere] (into the space of a few books, in paucos libros).—constringere (to bind together, then *fig.* = to compress; a speech; chain of reasoning, &c.).—astringere (to compress tightly; opp. solvere; e. g. the hands; then of cold, medicines, and finally of compressing a speech).—coartare (to force into a narrow space; iter, viam).—colligere (e. g. orbem, of troops).—coagustare (rare: *Hist. Varr.* to c. a pipe, tabe, &c., fistulam, Cels.).—|| Draw together upon ourselves; hence form, incur, &c., contrahere, (g. t.—in nearly all the meanings of the Engl. verb: thus, contr. amicitiam, C.; morbum, Plin.; saginam corporis, Just.; æs alienum, C.; matrimonium, Suet.).—colligere (e. g. the habit of endurance, usum patiendi, O.). To c. an intimacy with aby, recipere qm in familiaritatem. consuetudinem facere cum qo [1605] not contrahere familiaritatem cum qo, Krebs].—to c. an illness, contrahere adversam valetudinem; fm or by atq., qâ re; contrahere causam valetudinis ex qâ re (e. g. ex profusio alvi, Suet.). morbum nancisci: to c. debts, æs alienum contrahere, facere, conficere, rusti, robignem trahere (Plin.), fm any cause, qâ re; to c. a habit, facere sibi morem (qd faciendi): but this implies more exercise of will than to 'contract' vid. colligere above). To c. a marriage, in matrimonium ire, matrimonium contrahere.—More under the substant. with which 'contract' is used. || To contract aby to another (in marriage); spoudere or despondere ci qm [1605] desponsare, late].—to be contracted to aby, ci desponderi: contracted to aby, sponsa or desponsa ci. || To shorten syllables by *abridgement*, contrahere (contrahi duo verba dicuntur, quum in priore ultima vocalis eliditur, quia sequens verbum a vocali incipit, ad hiatum evitandum; item sine vocalibus brevitas causâ; ut multi' modis. Singula etiam verba contrahi dicuntur, ut quum bis dicitur pro duis, ala pro axilla, Schütz, Lex. Cic.).—Imminuere verbum (C. Or. 47, 157; e. g. *mo* for *no* for *no*ise).—duas syllabas in unam cogere (to c. two syllables into one: affl. Q.).—excutere syllabam (to throw out a syllable; as dixi for dixisti; deprehendere for deprehendere, Q.). || Render contracted (= narrow); coagustare (prop. e. g. fistulam. See above).—angustum reddere To c. the mind, æsimum angustum or parvum et exiguum reddere [1605] contrahere animum is to make it sad; to distress it).

CONTRACT, v. INTR. se contrahere (e. g. the lungs, pulmones:—also of animals).—se astringere, astringi (of the intestines).

CONTRACTED (as adj.), contractus. contractus et angustus.—angustus (narrow). C. means or circumstances, angustie rei familiaris, tenuitas.—contracta paupertas (H.). || As an epithet of the mind: angustus (narrow); animus; C.: minutus et angustus (C.).—parvus (C.); parvus exiguusque (J. little).—tenuis (e. g. animus, ingenium).—imbecillus (weak).

CONTRACTEDNESS, of mind; angustus animus et parvus; pectoris angustie.

CONTRACTIBLE, CONTRACTIBILITY; Crel. by verbs: se contrahere or se contrahere posse; contrahi posse; constringi, coartari, coagustari, &c., posse.

CONTRACTION, contractio (g. t. digitorum [opp. remissio or porrectio]; brachii [opp. præfectio]; super-

cillorum [opp. remissio]; frontis [opp. remissio]).—contractio (the binding together; hence, of the intestines by medicine; late).—coartatio (of limbs, &c., opp. laxatio, Vitr.).—|| C. in words, writings, &c., verborum nota. (scripture) compendium. [Oss. notes are any conventional marks or signs that stand for a word; thus, Augustus, when he wrote per notas, used b for a, c for b, &c., and as for a, Suet. Oct. 64.]—cortus syllabarum (as vitasse for vitavisse, Q. 9, 4, 69).—[1605] correctio is 'the shortening a syllable: opp. productio. To write with c.'s, *per compendia scribere.—[notare (opp. perscribere, cf. Bremi, Suet. Oct. 64).

CONTRACTOR, contrahens (g. t.).—paciens (who makes a c. or agreement).—conductor, redemptor (who undertakes to supply articles, e. g. for an army, opp. locator, he who offers the c. to others: redemptor empty of a c. for a building). [1605] parochus, præbitor were persons who provided certain necessary articles for Roman citizens, travelling in an official character. This præb. (in C. Off. 2, 15, 53) is probably an attempt to translate the Greek *πάροχος*.

CONTRADICT, obloqui, aby, ci.—contra dicere (absolute; to speak against atq.; contradicere ci or ci rei, was not used before the silv. age).—adversari (to oppose: ci: to c. every body, adversari semper omnibus, C.).—impugnare qd (to assai, e. g. an opinion, sententiam).—repugnare (to fight against, oppose, e. g. ci rei or contra qd).—To c. in a noisy manner, obstrepere: to c. with a loud voice, reclamare: to c. one another, obloqui (of persons). Inter se pugnare or repugnare or discrepare or dissidere (to differ, to be inconsistent with each other, &c.: of opinions): to c. oneself, secum pugnare (g. t.); pugnantia loqui (to say contradictory things); a se dissidere. sibi dissentire. sibi non constare (of persons who do not abide by a statement they have made: e. g. of a witness, &c.): they (the witnesses) contradict one another, non congruentia respondent.

CONTRADICTION, A) as action: contradictio (post-Aug.).—reclamatio (loud c. uttered).—the spirit of c., *obloquendi or obloquendi et repugnandi libido; concertationis studium (C. de Divin. 1, 30, 62).—without c., nullo obloquente (nobody contradicting); beyond (ali) c., sine dubio (C.); procul dubio (L.); haud dubie (S. L.). non dubie (C. rare: all without doubt); sine (ulla) controversia.—to meet with c., impugnari; non omnibus probari (of statements): to meet with no c., non impugnari; omnibus probari (also of statements): to meet with violent c., acriter or graviter impugnari; to bray no c., non pati sibi qm obloqui (of persons); to admit of no c., nihil dubitationis habere: infirmari non posse; certum, evidentem esse (opp. dubium esse, of things; e. g. evidence, &c.).—B) as state: discrepancy, inconsistency: repugnantia, pugna.—discrepantia (discrepancy, e. g. scripti et voluntatis).—diversitas (great diversity between things, as Tac. Germ. 15, 3: mira diversitas naturæ).—to stand in c. to atq., ci rei repugnare or adversari: cum qâ re pugnare or discrepare; abhorrere a qâ re (e. g. a vitâ hominum et a moribus): to stand in c. to each other, inter se pugnare or repugnare or discrepare or dissidere. See to be at variance with, under VARIANCE. There is a c. between these statements, hæc inter se repugnant, non coherent. A monster made up of c.'s, monstrum ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturæ studiis confictum (C. Cat. 5, extr.).

CONTRADICTION, cui mos est, adversari semper omnibus (C.).

CONTRADICTOR, obloquens [oblocutor, only Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 48].—contra dicens [contradictor only in forensic Latin].

CONTRADICTORILY, repugnanter (C.; but opp. to patienter). contrarie, diverse.

CONTRADICTORY, contrarius.—pugnans, repugnans (of things).—diversus (quite different).—disparatus (in logic, vid. C. de Invent. 1, 28, 42).—obloquens (of persons contradicting). C. things, &c., quæ inter se pugnant, repugnant, sunt contraria (C.): c. assertions, statements, &c., *verba, quæ inter se repugnant or non coherent. C. laws, leges contrariæ (Q.): to be c., inter se pugnare or repugnare.—in maximâ inconstantiâ versari (of opinions, C. N. D. 1, 16, 42).—To issue c. decrees, contrarium decernere atque (paullò ante) decreverat. See CONTRARY.

CONTRADISTINCTION, Crel. by quod ca rei contrarium est; quod a qâ re toto genere disjungo, or disjunctum esse volo; or aliud enim [hoc]—aliud [illud] esse volo. Virtutes in c. lo vices, vitia, quæ sunt virtutum contraria (C.): the refinement of those who reside in towns, in c. to the rudeness of those who live in the

country, urbanitas, cui contraria est rusticitas [C. uses the gen. after contrarius]. National law in c. to cities (jus gentium), aliud enim jus gentium, aliud jus civile esse volo. What is right in c. to what is expedient, honesta, quae a commodis non nomine, sed genere toto disjungo or disjungenda sunt (cf. C. de Nat. l. 7, 18).

CONTRADISTINGUISH, non nomine, sed genere toto disjungere (qd a qd re, C. de Nat. l. 7, 15). — quod c. rei contrarium esse volo. — See CONTRADISTINGUITION.

CONTRARIETY, repugnantia, pugna, — discrepan- tia (want of agreement, inconsistency; e. g. script et voluntatis). — (mira) diversitas [C. contrarietas late; Macrobi. Soma. Scip. 2, 14, Sid.].

CONTRARILY; c. to, contra (e. g. to the law, legem). — contrarie. In contrarias partes (in opposite directions): 'to be carried so contrarily' (Locke), distrahi in contrarias partes (C.); contra ea (on the other hand. Not C. but Cæs.).

CONTRARIWISE, ex or e contrario [not vice versâ]. Vid. 'on the CONTRARY.'

CONTRARY, contrarius. — adversus (prop. opp. to one who is looking at it; then impropr. in rhetoric, of notions opposed to each other in the same species; as, sapientia and stultitia. C. Top. 11, 47; but also for contrarius, generally. vid. C. Or. 19, 56 [compared with 39, 135], and Gell. 10, 8). — oppositus (placed opposite; opposed to; of the action; but not in the sense of 'contrary,' 'the opposite.' — C. contraria cum Cicerone appello, quæ barbari opposita, Muret. On the meaning of oppositum and antithesis, see OPPOSITE, a.) — diversus (the diversa will have nothing in common, and go different or even opposite ways from each other; whereas the contraria confront and stand directly opposite to each other; hence, diversa ut etiam contraria, Dôd.). — Ss alienus (a qd re (inconsistent with), disparatus (contradictory, vid. C. Inven. 1, 28, 42). — C. to each other, contrarii inter se. — To be of a c. opinion, dissentire, dissidere a qd or inter se; even here some are of a c. opinion, id ipsum nonnullis secus videtur. On this subject, authors are of c. opinions, discrepat inter scriptores, or (if they are not merely writers, but the great supporters of an opinion) inter auctores. Obs. 'To be c. to althg; is my contra qd esse (e. g. contra naturam, contra officium esse, to be c. to nature, to duty). A c. wind, ventus adversus: to have the wind c., vento adverso navigare; ventus (naviganti) ei adversum tenet: to have c. winds, ventis adversis uti. Every virtue has its c. vice, omni virtuti vitium contrario nomine opponitur (C.). In a c. direction, in contrarias partes (e. g. fluere, to flow back, of streams, C. Dio. 1, 35); contrarie (e. g. procedere, of the stars, C.). — C. contrarius is often followed by ac [Pr. In- trod. ii. 183, 206]: to move in a c. direction to that of the heavens, versari contrario motu atque cœlum. If used as virtually an adverb [fm being referred to the subject, or to the whole affirmation]. My by præter. C. to the laws of God and man, præter jus iasque: c. to a body's wish, præter ea voluntatem: c. to expectation, præter opinionem: c. to one's hopes, præter spem, secus ac speravimus [on contra, see next Obs.]: c. to my wishes, præter optatum meum (e. g. accidit qd). — [C. contra with spem, expectationem, consuetudinem is rare, for præter (Krebs); it is, however, quite Class.; contra opinionem, Cæs. 5; expectatorem, Hirt.; spem, S. L.]: To act c. to, negligere qd (e. g. legem, consuetudinem); migrare qd (e. g. jus civile); to a precept, directions, &c., extra præscriptum egredi; to one's promise, fidem non servare; fidem frangere. Contra is often used with atque or quam and a verb: c. to his expectations, contra atque ratus erat: c. to the opinion he had himself delivered, contra quam ipse censuerat [Hand rejects Herzog's distinction, that contra ac compares, contra quam heightens and excludes]: c. to what is the custom with us, contra atque apud nos.

CONTRARY, used as subst. — contrarium, pars contraria, contraria, pl. [C. diversum, in this sense, belongs to the age of T. On oppositum and antithesis, see TAX OPPOSITE.]: my views are the very c. of these, mihi contra videtur (S. Jug. 85, 1, but Kritiz has contra ea). (1) 'The contrary' is my translated by the adj. contrarius, in concord; it is in the neut. — e. g. huius virtutis contraria est vilitas; silentium contrarium est diffidentia: both C. (2) 'The contrary to what, &c.' is contrarium ac or atque: e. g. to decree the very c. of what he had decreed a little before, contrarium decernere, atque paullo ante decreverat, C. — To do the very c. of what, &c., contra facere ac (atque)

or quam. [C. As opposed to an adj., it must be translated by contra: whether he is happy or the c., utrum felix sit, an contra: some things seem probable, others the c., alie res probabiles videntur, alie contra.] On the c., ex contrario. e contrario [C. Görans and Bremi say, that contrario has no authority; that ex contrario is used by C.; e contrario by Np. and Q.; but e contrario is found C. de Fin. 2, 12, 36; ad Herenn. 1, 10, 17; 2, 11, 16. Hand thinks that ex contrario = ex altera parte contraria; e contrario = contra, eol. ii. 631]: contra (on the other hand; on the c.). — contra es (Cæs. L., and esp. Np. who very seldom uses contra alone. Freund.). [C. In many cases, where the antithesis need not be so strongly marked, it is enough to use at, attamen, autem. — Far from — on the c., tantum abest, ut — ut, or (L.) ut contra: whereas on the c., quod contra; as — so on the c. ut — sic contra; ut — sic ex contrario (Cæs. B. G. 7, 30): for on the c., nam contra: but on the c., atqui contra; sed contra; a. contra; or contraque after a neg. (e. g. non enim tui ulla culpa — contraque summa laus, quod, &c., C.): nos only not — but on the c., non modo non — sed contra: acui that — but on the c., non quo — sed contra (e. g. non quo acui — ingenia adolescentium nollem, sed contra ingenia obtundi nolui, C.): and on the c., et contra, contraque, or on the c., vel contra: if on the c., si ex contrario (C.).] On the c. (in answers of dissent), imo. Imo vero, imo enim vero. Imo potius.

CONTRAST, I In painting, architectura, &c., asperitas (relief); sharp c., opp. monotonous smoothness: e. g. quum aspectus ejus scenæ propter asperitatem eblandiretur omnium visus, Plur. 7, 5; ut aspectus propter asperitatem intercolumniorum haberet auctoritatem, Id. 3, 3). — To form a pleasing c., propter asperitatem omnium visus eblandiri, or habere auctoritatem. *gratâ quadam asperitate placere [Civ. gives fm Doer. res inter se pugnantes, contrariæ invicem se excipiunt or mire occurrunt, uch is not very happy]. A c. of colours, colorum varietas, dispares colores (C. Fin. 2, 3, 10: varietas — proprie quidem in disparibus coloribus dicitur). There is too strong a c. of colours, colores nimis inter se discrepant. [I Striking dissimilitudo, diversitas, discrepancia, dissimilitudo, mira quædam dissimilitudo, distantia (e. g. between characters, morum; puerilis, &c., stultorum). A striking c., mira diversitas (e. g. naturæ). To form a c. with althg, ci rei repugnare; cum qd re pugnare or discrepare or multum discrepare: a striking c., a qd re abhorrere. There is a striking c. between his actions and his words, facta ejus cum dictis discrepant: there is a strange c. between such and such things, hæc inter se discrepant. See DIFFERENCE.

CONTRAST, v. TR. — See COMPARE. INTR. differre (multum) discrepare (inter se; cum qd re, a qd re; also in re, in any respect).

CONTRAVALLATION. To form lines of c., *munimenta munimentis oblicere, opponere (Krafft).

CONTRA VENE, contra qd esse. contrarium c. re: or ci rei esse (to contradict it), — ad vanum or ad irritum: ad ad vanum et irritum redigere (make of no effect). — adversari, repugnare (oppose, contradict).

CONTRAVENTION, violatio [with gen. e. g. sceleris]: to be in direct c. of althg, qd migrare or transcendere (to transgress, jus gentium, morem, ordinem naturæ, &c.). — violare (e. g. fœdus, jus gentium). Jn. migrare et non servare. — adversari, repugnare (to oppose, contradict): to act in c. of a law, legem migrare or violare or negligere.

CONTRIBUTE, I To give money jointly with others, &c., conferre, for any object, ad or in qd — pecuniam or stipem conferre. collationem facere (absol. to give a c.). — afferre qd (C.): to c. for a public purpose, for the common good, &c., in commune, in publicum conferre: to c. to a feast, symbolum dare (Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 61): to c. according to one's means, pro re sua or pro facultatibus conferre [C. contribute pecuniam in C. Phil. 14, 14, extr. is now read tribuere, to give an order on the exchequer for payment; in the sense of 'contribute,' it is found in the poets of the Aug. age, but not of money: e. g. of rivers contributing their waters, O. Met. 7, 231; of contributing to another some years of one's own life, Tib. 1, 0, 64]. II To assist in effecting ad qd, conferre ad qd. — vim habere ad qd. valere ad qd or (stronger) multum valere ad qd. — prodesse or adjuvare ad qd (the latter also with ut). — also adjuvare esse ci rei, c. rei or in re adjuvare or adjuvare esse (s. f. for affording any sort of help or assistance). — c. rei or ci rei esse ministrum or ministrum (to supply the means of effecting it, in a bad sense; to assist subordinately in

effecting it): so c. much, plurimum conferre or valere dicitur; magnum momentum afferre ad qd: to c. more to aliquid, plus momenti afferre ad qd (C.): running brooks c. very much to the beauty of scenery, ad amenitatem locorum salientes rivuli plurimum conferunt (C.).

CONTRIBUTIO, collatio (act of contributing, e. g. coll. stipulis aut decimae; and 'contribution,' as thing; in post-Aug. writers, the c.'s paid to the emperors); collatus, ūs (late): *Censor*. quum tuos collatu scirem me plura didicisse). —'pecunia ad rem jurgandum collata, data.' —stips, collecta, sc. (money collected or contributed; the former empty of what is begged; the latter, at places of entertainment, &c.). —symbola (c. to a feast, Com.). —[1625] contributio not used in this sense except in *Dig.* and *J. Cit.*, but collatio, or, if a forced c., tributum, pecuniae imperatæ or exactæ, &c., see *IMPOST.* —To levy c.'s on the towns or states, pecuniam a civitatibus cogere: to exact the payment of their c.'s, pecunias exigere (with great strictness, &c., acerbissime); to demand a c. from a guest, collectam a convivâ exigere (C.): to give a c., stipem conferre; (for a feast) symbolam dare. A c. to the expenses of a war, tributum, unde belli impensæ tolerantur (aff. *Plin.* 12, 14, 32); to pay c.'s, stipendium or tributum pendere: to refuse to pay their c.'s, stipendium or de stipendio recusare: to levy c.'s on a country, or put a country under c., regioni stipendium imponere, pecunias imperare, argentum in stipendium imponere. || *Article contributed to a journal*; to send many c.'s to the transactions of a literary society, 'acta eruditorum multis accessionibus augere' (Morus).

CONTRIBUTOR, collator (*præ-* and *post-Class.*). —tributarius, stipendiarius (who paid tribute, &c.).

CONTRITE, 'acerbissima penitentia afflictus.

CONTRITION, || *Act of rubbing to powder, &c., attritio, attritus, ūs (attritus, Plin. Sen.; attritio ppe. ante Lamprid. and Marc. Capella; Freynd.)*. —To reduce aliquid to powder by c., quam minutissime commolere qd (to a very fine powder, *Col.* 12, 28, 1); qd contere in pulverem (*Plin.*). || *Deep sorrow for sin*, 'animus acerbissimâ penitentia afflictus' [1625] contritio has the sufficient authority of *Lactant.* for *Ecd. Latin.* As distinguished from 'attrition,' by *Rom. Cath. writers*, 'contritio, quam Pontifici vocant. The Roman Catholics distinguish c. fm attritionem.' 'Pontifici aliud contritionem, aliud attritionem esse volunt'. So deep, or so sincere was his c., tanta vis erat penitendi (Curt.).

CONTRIVANCE, || *As act, inventio*. —excoctatio. —*As thing, inventum, res inventa (invention; see C. Brut.* 56, 205). —ars, artificium, machina (*trick, artful means; in Com. techna, strophæ, fm téxyn, trópon*). —machinatio (c. agere aliquid, in a bad sense). —To apply c.'s, adhibere machinas (ad qd faciendum, C.): to derive some c., commoliri dolum et machinam qm; artificium quoddam excoctare: to ruin aby by one's c.'s, machinis labefactare or percellere qm (C.). The Greeks are adepts in all c.'s for getting money, Græci omnes vias pecuniae norunt: a peculiar c. of one's own, quod qd per se invenit. —By aby's c., cs machinis (e. g. to be ruined, labefactari): cs operâ (by aby's means or exertions); qd auctore. O cunning men! O clever c.! O callidos homines! O rem excoctatam (C.)! || *Scheme, plan, consilium*. —ratio (means, method).

—machina, machinatio, conatus (malicious, ill-natured c.). To adopt, have recourse to, &c. some c., consilium capere, inire: agere aliquid, in consequence of aliquid, contra qm, de qd re. Vid. *SCHEME, PLAN.*

CONTRIVE, invenire, reperire (invent; *SYN.* in *FIND*). —excoctare (think out; c. as the result of thought). —commolisci (devise, c., mly in a bad sense; not used of material objects). —machinari (to c. artificial means; if agere a person, in a bad sense; but also used of the contrivances of nature). —moliri (something requiring great exertion, extensive combinations, &c.; mly in a bad sense, qd mali, insidias or periculum cl). —facere or effecere (to c. to do aliquid; with ut, with in short sentences with facere is often omitted). C. to let me know, facit, ut sciam (C.): c. to be at home, domi assitis facie: he contrived to get a surplus revenue, effecit, ut ex vectigalibus superasset pecunia, quæ in nerario reponebatur (Np.). I contrived to get the first place in the affections of them both, effeci, ut neutri illorum quisquam esset me carior (C.): to c. a plan for aby's dereliction, ad perniciem cs qd cogitare (Np. *Dat.* 6, 8); to c. crafty devices, dolos necere (L.), procudere (*Planch.*).

CONTRIVER, inventor, excoctator, repertor (*Poet.* and *post-Class.*). —architectus et machinator (*the c. of*

any bad business, troubles, confusion, danger, &c.). —auctor. See *AUTHOR.*

CONTROL, a disciplina (c. of those who are teachers, including the state). —co-ritio (rights of c. over aby, in qm; see *Suet.* Oct. 45). —moderatio (act of controlling, calming, e. g. mod. populi effrenati). —potestas (power; e. g. of parents). —ditto (power over one who is kept in subjection, or complete dependence). —To preserve or possess an absolute c. over aby, qm in meâ potestate ac ditione teneo (C. *Ferr.* 1, 37; of one who is the creature of another). —continere qm potestate suâ (C.): to be under the absolute c. of an individual, in unius potestate ac moderatione verti (of things that depend on his will, C.): to have no c. over oneself or over one's mind: to have lost all self-c., exisse ex or de potestate (of those who, from lust or rage, non sunt in potestate mentis, are not under the c. of reason, C. *Tusc.* 3, 5, 11). Any one has the absolute c. of aliquid, cs est summa potestas cs rei (e. g. rerum omnium, C.); cs rei potestas omnis in quo sita est (C.): to have the absolute c. of aliquid, cs rei (or cs rei faciendæ) potestatem habere; also, over aby, cs (e. g. Pontifices potestatem habent iudicium, C.): to be impatient of c., alienæ auctoritatis impatientem esse. —sibi indulgere: parental c., potestas patris. —parentum disciplina: to exercere severe c. over aby, qm severius coercere; tristiore disciplinâ continere qm: to be under aby's c., esse in potestate cs or cs rei (e. g. *Pompell.* mentis, C.): to keep one's feelings and one's grief under strict c., motum animi et dolorem in suâ potestate tenere (C.): to subject oneself or submit to aby's c., se sub cs potestatem subicere (*Auct.* ad *Her.* 2, 31, in.). to give up one's power or right of c. over aby, ex potestate qm dimittere: to another person, omnem suam potestatem de qd tradere cl (C.): to be under nobody's c., in suâ potestate esse (empty of a Roman who is no longer under the c. of a father). || *Counsellor-register*, 'rationes contra scriptas' (aff. *transcriptor rationum, Inscr.*).

CONTROL, v. || *Keep in check*, inhibere (to c. a lifeless object), cohære, reprimere, comprimere, supprimere. —coercere, continere. —frenare, refrænare (*SYN.* in *RESTRAIN*). —moderari, temperare (*SYN.* in *GOVERN*). —modum or moderationem adhibere cl rei or in qd re. —To c. oneself, se continere; sibi temperare; sibi imperare; animi potentem esse; animum suum comprimere, coercere; animo suo imperare: not to be able to c. oneself, intemperamentem esse; sui impotentem or non potentem esse; sui non compotentem esse, animo suo imperare non posse: to c. one's anger or wrath, iræ moderari or temperare; iram tenere, continere (opp. iram indulgere); iram reprimere: one's passions, cupiditates continere, coercere; comprimere, frenare, domare ac frangere; cupiditatibus modum facere; appetitus contrahere; perturbaciones in angustiam deducere (C. *Acad.* 1, 10, 38); to c. one's grief, dolori imperare; dolorem in potestate tenere: to c. aliquid by strict laws, vincere qd severis legibus: not to be able to c. one's anger, irâ teneri; impotentem esse iræ: to c. one's tongue, linguæ (or orationi) moderari; linguam continere; modum tenere verborum: not to bear to be controlled, alienæ auctoritatis impatientem esse. || To c. accounts, 'rationes contra scribere' (aff. *transcriptor rationum, Inscr.*).

CONTROLLER, || *One who keeps in check, governs, dominator* cs rei (e. g. dom. rerum Deus, C.). —moderator, gubernator, rector. *Jm.* rector et gubernator (ruler, guide, &c., empty of God). —repressor (one who represses, restrains; e. g. credis quotidianæ, C.; tributum, *Eutrop.*). —custos, curator (censor, inspector). || C. (or comptroller) of accounts, contra-scriptor rationum (*Inscr.*).

CONTRVERSIAL, controversus et plenus dissensionis (C., of a subject). —pugnax et quasi bellatorius (*Plin.* Ep. 7, 9, 7, pugnax hic et quasi bellatorius stultus). —contrroversus (that which is controverted; e. g. jus controversum, C., also that is found of c., quod esset acuta illa gens et controversa natura, C.) [contrversialis only *Sid.*: controversialis, L. contr. res, a thing in dispute; contr. res, Sen., a disputed point]. —C. theology, 'theologicæ epars, quæ se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione jactat' (*Fr. Jacobus*). —theologia contrroversa (aff. jus controversum, C.); or *theologia contrroversa et plena dissensionis (aff. C.). —contrversariæ theologicæ (aff. contr. scholasticæ, Q.).

CONTRVERSIALIST, *qui se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione jactat: a stout c., homo per-pugnax in disputando (C.); qui pugnacissime defendit suam sententiam.

CONTRIVERSY, *controversia* (the point about which a contest takes place, the parties placing themselves in array on different sides).—disceptatio (an amicable discussion, to arrive at what is true or right): to decide or put an end to a c., *controversiam tollere, sedare, dirimere, distrahere, also componere* (Cæs.), to judge a c., *controversiam dijudicare*: to leave a c. undecided, qd in *controversiâ* relinquere: a c. arises, *oritur, existit, nascitur controversia*: beyond all c., *sine* (ulla) *controversiâ*: to carry on the c. till night, *controversiam usque ad noctem ducere*: to have a c. with ath, habere *controversiam cum qd* (de qâ re): the whole c. turns on this, de hac re omnis est *controversia*: I have no c. with him, mihi cum eo *controversia* nihil est: to keep a c. alive, *controversiam alere* (Cæs., but of a dispute). [Obs. *Controversari* inter vos de qâ re, to have a c. about a matter, occurs once in C. Præm.; but that is authority enough.] || Subject of c., *questio*. res *controversa*.—causa (the subject proposed, &c.), often *Crel.* quod cadit in *controversiam*. The c. is this, *agitur de*, &c.: to become a subject of c., in *controversiam venire*: to be a subject of c., in *controversiâ esse* or *versari*: to make ath a subject of c., rem in (dicendi) *controversiam vocare*; in *controversiam adducere* or (Cæs.) *deducere*.

CONTRIVERT, impugnare, oppugnare: to c. successfully, see *REFUTE*. To c. aby's opinion, as opiniono repugnare (C.); as sententiam impugnare (T.).

CONTRIVERTIBLE, quod in *controversiam* cadit or in *controversiam* vocari potest.—*controversus* (that is controverted, and therefore disputable, opp. *confusus*). Jm. dubius et *controversus* (e. g. res, C.).—quod or de qd ambigitur (on which people disagree). A c. point, res dubia et *controversa* (C.); res de quâ in utramque partem disputari potest (Sen. Ep. 88, who also uses, in utramque partem disputabilis; *with admits of arguments for and against*). [On *controversiosus*, see *CONTRIVERSIAL*.] Not c., see *INCONTRIVERTIBLE*.

CONTRIVERTIST, see *CONTRIVERSIALIST*.

CONTUMACIOUS, *contumax*, *perinax* (SYN. in *OBSTINACY*; *contumax* is also the proper legal term for one who disobeys the peremptory order of a court, *Illeg. Dig. 42, 1, 53*).—imperium detrectans (resisting authority; refractory). [Obs. refractarius, pugnacious, once C. Att. 2, 1, 3; but Orrelli thinks the passage doubtful: refractarius once Sen.; *præfractus* is (1) rugged, of style; opp. *rotundus*; (2) harsh, unbending, *præfractus* et *ferreus*. C.]

CONTUMACIOUSLY, *contumaciter*, *perinaciter*.—[Obs. not *præfractus* = in a harsh, unbending manner, *stiffly*: vid. C. Off. 3, 22.]

CONTUMACIOUSNESS, *contumacia* (also, in the legal sense, of disobeying an order of the court, &c.).—*perinacia* (SYN. in *OBSTINACY*). To be guilty of c. (= i. e. of disobedience to the orders of a court), *ius dicenti non obtemperare*: to condemn aby with costs for c., *contumaciam ejus, qui ius dicenti non obtemperat, liti damno coercere* (*Illeg. Dig. 42, 1, 53*): to pronounce sentence *agat aby*, or *non agat* him, for c., *in *contumacia* *pœnam* or *contumaciae* nomine *absentem* damnare (Bav.).

CONTUMELIOUS, *contumeliosus* (of persons and things: in qâ re: adverbis qm)—*probrus* (attacking one's moral character).—C. language, *contum.* dicta (S.) or verba (Q.); *verborum contumelia* [Obs. *ignominiosa dicta*, in connexion with *imunda dicta*, H. A. P. 247, not = *contumeliosus language*?]. To assail aby with c. language, *contumeliam* *facere* in qm; *verborum contumelia* *lacerare* qm; *contumeliâ qm* insequi: To overthrown aby with c. language, *contumeliâ* *operire* atque opprimere qm; vexare qm omniibus *contumeliis*: To look upon ath as c. to me, in meam *contumeliam* qd *verbo*.

CONTUMELIOUSLY, *contumeliose* (C.: also, -lus, -issime).

CONTUMELIOUSNESS, see *CONTUMELY*. C. of language, *contumeliosa dicta* or verba; *verborum contumelia*.

CONTUMELY, *contumelia* (a wrong done to aby's honour).—[For kindred meanings, see *INSULT*, *AFRONT*, &c.] To suffer or bear c., *contumelias pati*. [Obs. C. mocks M. Antonius for using *contumeliam* *facere*; but Freund observes, that it is not very clear why; whether because it was an archaism, or because it is used in the sense of *contumelia* *affici*, *et. analog.* of *lacturam facere*.—*Contumeliam facere* ci, is used by Ter.] To assail aby with c., see under *CONTUMELIOUS*.

CONTUSE, *elidere* (e. g. the fool, *pedem*).—*contun-* (168)

dere (e. g. qm *fustibus*, *pugnis*; *cs faciem palmâ*, Juv.). *obterere* (by tramping on it).—*augillare* (to strike on the face, so as to leave a bruise; Cf. *Schneid. Gr. Lex.* on *αὐγίλλω*).

CONTUSION, *compessio*, *contusio* (as act).—*contusum* (Scrib. *Comp. 209*; *Plin.* 29, 6, 39, &c.); **membrum* *para elias* (as thing: the injured limb).

CONVALESCENCE, *sanitas restituta*, or (Just.) *reperata*.—*inclinata* in *melius valetudo* (incipient c., when the disease has taken a good turn).—*valetudo confirmata* or a morbo *confirmata*; but as these rather denote 'recovery,' it is better to use *Crel.* with *convalescere*. [Obs. *convalescentia*, late; *Symmach.*] To assure aby of his speedy c., *dicere* ci, *fore ut perbrevis convalescat*.

CONVALESCENT, *Crel.*—To be c., *convalescere*.—*morbum* (e. g. *quartanam*) *passum convalescere* (viresque *integras* recuperare); *recreari* e a morbo; *sanitatem recipere*; *evadere* e morbo; ex *incommodâ* *valetudine* emergere; *sanum fieri* e morbo; *melius ci* *factum* est; qd *melius se habet* (i. better). To be quite c., *plane convalescere*: to be slowly c., *tardè* *convalescere* or *paulatim sanitatem recipere* (Crel.). [See *RECOVER*.] [Obs. *convalescere* *ex* or *de* morbo; *not*, with *Muretus*, a morbo: the simple *abl.* after *ci* denotes the means by which the convalescence has been brought about]. To assure aby that he will very soon be c., *dicere* ci, *fore ut perbrevis convalescat*. He is almost c. already, *inclinata jam in melius ægri valetudo* est.

CONVENE, || *Convocare*; *convocare*.—to c. a meeting or assembly, *concilium convocare*; qd ad *concilium* (or ad *concionem*, L.) *convocare*; *concionem* *vocare*, *advocare*. || To summon judicially (*Aylife*), *citare* (summon to appear, e. g. before a court).—qm *evocare*, *exire* (on the part of magistrates).—in *ius* *vocare*. In *judicium* *arcessere* (before a court of justice).—INTR.)

CONVENIENCE, *commoditas*, *commodum*.—opportunitas (convenient nature of ath with ref. to time and place).—(In a house) one must consider c. and beauty, *est adhibenda commoditatis dignitasque diligentia* (C. Off. 1, 39, 138): with these faults it has this great c., in his villa *inest illa magna commoditas* (C. Rep. 2, 4): the c. of life (opp. to its necessities), *commoditas vite*; *commoda*, *ornamenta vite*.—*vite cultus* (of refined, civilized life);—also *usus* only (see *Herzog. Cæs. B. G.* 6, 24).—*Convenientes*, *commoditates*; *commoda*; *opportunitates*. At your c., or, if it suits your c., *si commodum tibi erit*; quod *commodo* *tuo fiat*; quum *commodum tuum erit*: but only if it suits your c., *tuo tamen commodum*; or sed *tamen quod commodum tuo fiat*; I would wish you to come as soon as ever it suits your c., *tui, quod commodum tuo fiat, quam primum velim venias*: from c. considerations of c., *commodi causâ*.—See *CONVENIENT*.

CONVENIENT, || *Fit, suitable*, *commodus*.—opportunitas (applied with ref. to situation; then also *fm* the time of its occurrence, its age, &c.).—*aptus* (fit)—*idoneus* (ad qd; or ci rei, adapted to it)—*adcommodus* (fit, c. fm its natural properties). Jm. *opportunitus* et *idoneus*; *commodus* et *idoneus*; *habilis* et *aptus*.—*appositus* ad qd (e. g. well adapted for; menses ad *agendum* *maxime* *appositi*, C.). *Sts expeditus* (offering no difficulties; e. g. via).—*Verec.*, *percommodus*; *peridoneus*; *peropportunitus* (ci rei or ad qd); a c. dress for running is, *vestis comoda ad cursum*.—If it is c. to you, *si commodum tibi erit*: but only if it is c. to you, *tuo tamen commodum*; sed *tamen quod commodum tuo fiat*: I will not claim it till it is c. to you, *non exigam, nisi commodum tuo: when it is c. to you, quum tuum erit commodum: come as soon as ever it is c. to you, tui, quod commodum tuo fiat, quam primum velim venias*: see *him* yourself (i. e. have an interview with him) as soon as it is c. to you, *ipse, quod commodum tuo fiat, cum eo colloquere*: a c. time, *tempus opportunum*, *idoneum*, *commodum*: for doing ath, *tempus ad agendum idoneum* or *appositum*: a c. house, **domus comoda* or **commode instructa*: *domicilium bonum*: a c. opportunity, *ocasio idonea*, or, *commoda* et *idonea*; *opportunitas*. || *Proper*, &c. (vid.), *utilis*.—It is c. *convenit* (is suitable with inf. *aply* *Lucr.*: *with* ut, C., *qui convenit, ut qui*—idem *improbos* se *quam populares esse* *malint*).—*utile* *est* (is useful).—*deceet* (is becoming).

CONVENIENTLY, *commode*: *opportune*.—*bene*.—*idonee*. *apte*.—*recte*. *accommodate*. *apposite* (SYN. in *CONVENIENT*).

(CONVENT, *monasterium*, *cenobium* (Eccl.): to go into a c., *in *cætu* *monachorum* or *monachum* *recipere*.—more *Christiano cultu* *divino sacrari* (of one who

like the voice, *Ammanian. Marc. 18, 10. extr.*: of or belonging to a c., monasterialis (late), or by Gen. monachorum (monacharum), or cœnobii, monasterii. The c. rolls, *muri, qui cœnobium, or monasterium, cingunt: the c.-rule, *lex cœnobitis (or monachis) servanda: the c.-school, *scholæ, in quibus a cœnobitis, or a monachis, literæ traduntur; *scholæ, quæ in cœnobio habentur.

CONVENTICLE, conventiculum (*conventicle, used by T. for the place of meeting; so Arnob.*).—*conventiculum eorum, qui patriam religionem, or patriâ sacrâ, deseruerunt.

CONVENTION, ¶ *An assembly; see ASSEMBLY, CONGREGATION.* ¶ *Agreement, vid.*

CONVENTIONAL, quod fit (&c.) ex pacto, ex fœdere, ex conventu (*Auct. ad Her. 2, 13, extr.*), or ex convento (*C. Att. 6, 3, 7*); Jn. ex pacto et convento. [¶] conventionalis, founded on, or relating to, a convention; e. g. conv. stipulatio, Pomp. and Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 5 and 52. C. arrangementis, pacta, pactiones. ¶ *The word is also used in a wider sense for what is arranged by a tacit agreement or understanding; prps. ut receptus (Plin.)—tralatitius (handed down fm father to son; a matter of routine).*

CONVERGE, vergere (in or ad qd): to the centre, in medium (*C. N. D. 2, 45, 116*); to a point, ad unum idemque punctum vergere; *eodem vergere: to c. to that point, illic vergere (*T. but in a fig. sense*).

CONVERGENT, ¶ *Crcl. with verbs under CONVERGENCE.* ¶ *VERGE.* From the convergence of all its parts to the centre, *ex eo, quod omnes ejus partes in medium vergunt, &c.

CONVERSABLE, affabilis.—in omni sermone affabilis (C.).

CONVERSABLENESS, affabilitas.—affabilitas sermonis (C., who joins comitas affabilitate sermonis).

(CONVERSABLY, affabiliter (*Macr.-issime, Gell.*).

CONVERSANT, exercitatus in re in qâ re faciendâ.—versatus in re. Jn. exercitatus et paratus. versatus exercitatus (who has been much engaged in athg, and thus has had much practice)—peritus c. rei (skilled in athg)—qâ re instructus (furnished with it, of some knowledge; e. g. dialectica, with logic, C.): to be c. with all the usual topics and common-places of philosophy, habere omnes philosophiz notas et tractatos locos (*C. Or. 13, 188*).—Not c. with athg, in qâ re rudis (C.).—non rei ignarus (see IGNORANT).—To be tolerably c. with athg, exercitacionem modicam consecutus esse: I am c. with athg, in qâ re satis exercitatus sum; c. rei us exercitatus sum: c. with Latin and Greek, Græce et Latine doctus; doctus Græcis et Latinis literis (apply with Lat. and Gr. literature): c. with the law, eruditus disciplinâ juris: to be c. with many subjects, multarum rerum peritum esse: to be very c. with athg, bene or probe versatum esse in re; magnum usum habere in re (to possess practical knowledge, e. g. of military matters, of politics, &c.): very c. with nautical affairs, in rebus maritimis exercitissimus paratissimisque (C.). ¶ To be conversant about (e. g. Mathematics are c. about extension). See TREAT OF.

CONVERSATION, sermo (mostly without definite or serious object)—colloquium. colloquit (agreed upon for any given purpose; a conference).—[= DIALOGUE, vid.]—a private c., sermonis cum quo communicatio: a familiar c., sermones familiares. confabulatio: a c., for the sake of passing the time, sermones ludicri: a c. (a tête-à-tête), præsens cum præsenti colloquium; præsens sermo: a learned c., sermo doctus: to enter into c. with aby, se dare in sermonem cum qd; sermonem cum qd instituire or ordiri or occipere: to have or hold a c. with aby, sermonem conferre cum qd; cum qd colloqui: to have or hold a secret c. with aby, arcano or secreto cum qd colloqui: to carry on a c., sermocinari; colloqui cum qd; confabulari; sermones cadere or serere cum qd (with the notion of a familiar or agreeable c., serm. cad. apply Comic.). I have a c. with aby, est mihi sermo cum qd, about aby, de re: to touch on such or such a subject in the course of c., in sermonem de aliâ or incidere: to turn the c. to some other subject, sermonem alio transferre: the c. flags, sermo friget: not to let the c. drop or flag, sermonem quærere; fabulæ accessere (by endeavouring to find subjects; see RABIN. Ter. Eum. 3, 3, 10): to break off the c., sermonem incidere or (if suddenly) præcidere [medium sermonem abruptum, V. Æn. 4, 388]; inceptum sermonem abruptum (*T. Ann. 4, 60, 2*); sermonem, quem inchoavi, abruptum (*C. 4, 3, 13*; hence abruptum verbum est by no means unclassic.): the usual topic of c. is, &c., sermo plerumque habetur de, &c.: to be the subject of general c. (of persons), in ore or in

sermone omnium esse; in fabulis esse; omnium sermonibus vulpare: to become the subject of general c., fabulam ferri; in sermonem venire.—In sermonem incidere (*C. Fam. 9, 3*; tamen in sermonem incidemus): athg is the subject of every body's c. through one's whole summer, qd unam æstatem aures referret sermonibus: to report to aby a person's c., cs sermonem ad qm deferre: I will send you a full and exact account of the c. I had with him, omnem illius nemumque sermonem omnibus verbis expressum mittam: to say frequently in c., in sermonibus diciari (*C. Fam. 1, 9, extr.*): to speak of athg frequently in a c., qd crebris usurpare sermonibus: to take part in a c., sermoni interesse: a c. gets abroad or is reported by aby, sermo per qm emanat. There is some c. about, &c. (see TALK): in the course of c., in sermone: to mention athg to aby in the course of c., ci in sermone injicere, with Acc. and Inf. (*C. ad Div. 12, 18, 2*): a thing is said in the course of c., incidit mentio de qâ re; incidit sermo in qm rem.—Crassus began the c., Crassus princeps fuit sermonis ordiendi: to carry on a c. till a late hour (of the night), sermonem in multam noctem producere: he seized upon something that had fallen in c., and pretended that it was a commission, sermone aliquo arrepto pro mandatis abusus est (C.). The language of common c., sermo (= oratio remissa et finitima quotidianæ locutioni, Auct. ad Her. Cf. 2, 9, 4, 19; soluta oratio, qualis in sermone et epistolis; and H. sermone proloqua). ¶ Criminal conversation, adulterium. To have a c. with aby, adulterio cognovisse cs uxorem.—Vid. ADULTERY.

CONVERSE, s. ¶ *Conversation, vid.* ¶ *In Logic* (the predicate becoming the subject, and the subject the predicate), Crcl. In some propositions the c. is also iter, quædam et retrorsum idem valent (Q., who gives as the example, vivit homo, qui spirat; and spirat, qui vivit; 5, 9, 6): of some propositions the c. is not iter, quædam in contrarium non recurrit (Q. ib.); his example is, movetur, qui ingreditur, sed cannot be converted to: qui movetur, ingreditur).

CONVERSE, loqui cum qd (q. t.=to speak)—sermocinare or sermonem conferre cum qd (to have a discourse)—cum qd colloqui (of a tête-à-tête, apply to settle some matter).—confabulari or sermones familiares conferre cum qd (of familiar or intimate conversation): to c. very agreeably with aby, jucundissime loqui cum qd: to c. about athg, habere sermones de qâ re; disputare de qâ re (alleging reasons for and agt agt): here they conversed on literary, scientific subjects, *erant ibi sermones de literis or de artium studiis atque doctrinâ: Tiberius hardly ever conversed even with, &c., nullus Tiberio aut rarissimum etiam cum (proximis) sermo (*Suet. Tib. 68*).—To c. together, colloqui inter se or inter nos, vos, &c. [R] colloqui secum, = to c. with oneself, to think over athg with oneself, &c.—See also to have or hold a conversation, under CONVERSATION.

CONVERSELY, retrorsum (*C. N. D. 2, 33, 84*: ex terrâ aqua, ex aquâ oritur aer, ex aere æther; deinde retrorsum vicissim ex æthere aer, &c.—So too retro, Lucr. N. D. 1, 760).—To hold good c., retrorsum idem valere: not to hold good c., in contrarium non recurere (both Q. vid. under 'the CONVERSE').

CONVERSION, ¶ *Act of changing, change, conversio.—commutatio.* ¶ *Moral change, *morum mutatio.*—*ad bonam frugem revocatio (from vice)—mores emendatiores.—vita emendator (with reference to one's former mode of life, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 11).—*accessio ad Christi doctrinam (the embracing of Christianity).—¶ *C. of a proposition (in Log.), Crcl. vid.* (idem) retrorsum dicere (see the CONVERSE).

CONVERT, s. *proselytus (*Eck. Tertuli.*).—*qui a patris sacris ad aliena transiit. To make a c. of aby; see TO CONVERT.

CONVERT, ¶ *To change; TR.* ¶ *mutare (into athg, in qd)—vertere (qd in qd).*—convertere in qm or qd (to c. athg or aby into something or somebody else; e. g. He cubam in canem; crimen in laudem; providentiæ munera in mutuum perniciem, Q.).—convertere in formam cs rei (e. g. terras in freli formam, O.).—figere or formare in qd; transformare or transfigurare in qd; figurare in habiliu cs rei (to give it the shape of something else); figurare in naturam cs rei (to communicate to it the properties of something else).—transferre or traducere (in or ad qm or qd, or with adv. of motion to a place: huc, alio: to remove or change it from—to).—To c. emities into friendship, inimicitias in amicitiam traducere (C.).—of the ground or consideration that wrought the change: to c. pain into joy, dolorem gaudio mutare: to c. aby's gravity into mirth, cs animum ad

hilaritatem risumque traducere (C.). || *To change the use or destination of alth.*—*To c. alth to one's own use, qd suum facere.*—*qd in se transference (unjustly).*—convertere qd in suam rem or ad suum commodum (C.; *turn it to one's own advantage or profit*): *to c. another man's property to my own use, in meam rem aliena convertere* (C. Off. 1, 14, 42).—convertere in aliam naturam (*to change into another nature*).—|| *To change beneficially; in a moral point of view, corrigere, emendare (to rectify).*—also mores cs emendare; qm ad virtutem revocare (*with a qā re*; e. g. a perditā luxuriā, *Np. Dion*, 6, 2); qm ad frugem corrigere or compellere (*Comic.*); qm in melius traducere (*Sen. de Irā*, 2, 13, extr.): *one who is not capable of being converted, insanabilis.* || *With reference to opinion, qm de sententiā deducere, demovere*; in aliam mentem adducere; aliam mentem inficere; qm a consilio revocare (*with ref. to a purpose*): opinione qm deiecere (*with ref. to a prejudice*). || *With reference to creed, *ad verum Dei cultum cs animum convertere.* || *To convert a proposition (in Log.), idem, &c., retrorsum dicere.*

TO BE CONVERTED. || *To be changed into a different substance, converti in aliam naturam, mutari in qd (e. g. in taurum).*—se vertere or convertere (in qd).—transfigurari in qd (e. g. into a wolf, in lupum)—abire in qd (e. g. oppidum abire in villam). || *In a moral point of view, mores suos mutare, in viam redire, ad virtutem redire or revocari; ad bonam frugem se recipere; morum mutationem facere; ad sanitatem redire—in melius traduci (Sen.): he is quite a converted character, totus factus est alius; commutatus est totus; in melius mutatus est.* || *In a matter of opinion, sententiam mutare, sententiā suā deedere.* || *With reference to creed, *fietorum deorum superstitionibus purgari.* *Christianus sequi. *ad Christianam fidem transire (*to embrace the Christian religion: of a heathen*).

CONVERT, ENTR.) See *TO BE CONVERTED*, above.

CONVERTIBLE, commutabilis (C. and Q.): *but mly by Crcl. with verbs in CONVERT.* || *A c. proposition (in Logic), quod retrorsum idem valet; quod in contrarium recurrit (Q.).*

CONVEX, convexus.—gibbus (opp. concāvus, *Cels.* 8, 1, in).

CONVEXITY, convexitas (prob. only in the elder *Plin.*)—convexa (pl. of convexus, substantively used; e. g. convexa cœli).

CONVEY, || *To carry, portare.*—aspertare (*fm one place to another, as corn, effects, &c.*)—vehere, vectare (*asply by animals, a vehicle, or by slaves, all three indicating the state of motion*)—erre (*to carry, e. g. a burden*)—bajulare (*on one's shoulders or back*)—transportare.—transportare qd (*to c. either by water or land to a place; of persons and things*)—a loco transferre or deportare qd (*to c. from any place to some other*)—transvehere (*to c. across by means of a vehicle, &c.*)—abducere (*to c. fm a place, asply of persons, then of things also*); *Jn. auferre et abducere.*—perferendum curare (*to c. to the place of its destination*)—comportare (*to c. together, or to one place*)—transferre (e. c. across)—devehere (*fm a place, e. g. qm equo devehere qd, to c. aby fm a place to some place on horse-back*)—to c. provisions to the army, exercitui commineum supportare: *to c. food (the hand, &c.) to the mouth, cibum ad os ferre, admovere; manum ad os admovere: to c. across a river, traducere trans flumen: to c. aby under an escort to any place, qm cum custodibus mittere qd: nol one of the transports, that conveyed the soldiers, was missing, nulla navis, quæ milites portaret, desiderabatur: to c. the troops back in two embarkations, duobus commineibus exercitum reportare (Cæs. B. G. 5, 23, in.).*

|| *To transmit; see TO SEND.*—perferre (*to carry to aby, e. g. literas; and impropr. commissions or commands, cs mandata*)—perferendum curare (*to have alth conveyed*)—*He had every thing conveyed to his own house, ad se omnia transtulit (i. e. fm another's, Np.)*—deportare (*to have a person conveyed under the care of guards to the place of his banishment*). || *To convey oneself to any place, se conferre qd, in qm locum se conferre, ire, proficisci qd.* || *To make over (a right or property), cedere ci qd or qā re; concedere ci qd; transcribere ci qd (by a written document, Dig.): to c. a part of some property, cedere ci qd de qā re: of one's share in a thing, cedere parte suā; also cedere ci possessionem cs rei (e. g. garden, hortorum) to c. property to a mortgagee, rem hypothecæ nomine obligare (JCI.).* || *Convey away, auovere (e. g. nebuloem illum ex istis locis, C.)*—demovere.—removere (*put it aside*).—portare, asportare (e. g. corn, effects, &c.).—anoliri

(*to remove a mass by violent exertion*)—avehere, devehere (*draw away by a vehicle or beast of burden; devehemly with mention of the place to which*)—abducere (*prop. to lead away a person; then also things*). *Jn. auferre et abducere.*—*To c. away secretly or by stealth, clam removere; furto subducere (of hostages, L. 9, 11).*—subtrahere (e. g. the baggage, impedita).—|| *To convey oneself away, amovere se (e. g. he resolved to c. himself away at once, and to the greatest possible distance, statuit repente recedere, seque e medio quam longissime amovere, Suet.).*—abire, &c. (*See GO AWAY*). IMPROPR.—*To c. a meaning, nly by vis subjecta est voci; hinc vis est verbi, &c. [See MEANING.]* || *Communicate intelligence, &c.* Vld. COMMUNICATE, IMPART.

CONVEYANCE, || *A act, transvectio (e. across, or fm one side to the other; e. g. Acherontis)—portatio (act of carrying away; transporting goods, &c.)*—asportatio (*the conveying or carrying away*; C. *Verr.* 2, 4, 49, extr. eorum [signorum] asportatio difficilis videbatur)—vectura (*the being conveyed by waggon or ship; pro vecturā solvere; sine vecturā periculo; vect. mercium, Paul. Dig.*)—exportatio (e. out of a country).—deportatio (*the being conveyed to the place of one's banishment*)—inveccio (e. into a country)—subvectio, and (T.) subvectus (*the c. of supplies to an army, &c., whether by land or sea*).—[*See*] vectio occurs only in, efficere quadrupedum vectiōnes, C.; vectatio is exercise on horseback, or in a carriage, Suet.).—|| *A conveyance, see VEHICLE.*—*In the pl., conveyances, vecturæ (for corn, supplies, &c., Cæs. B. C. 3, 32).* || *The means of c., *ocasio vecturæ (of getting alth conveyed)—ocasio vehiculī (for a traveller)—casus navigandi (by sea).*—*I have hitherto been unable to find any means of c., *me adhuc vecturæ occasio frustrata est.* || *Conveyance of property, transcriptio (v. Gb). Inst. 3, 130; fm aby to another, a qd ad qm).*—cessio (*the giving up one's rights over a property to another*).

CONVEYANCER, scriba publicus (g. t. for any scribe, notary, &c., authorized by the state)—signator (*one who signs wills, deeds, &c., as a witness*)—tabelleo (*who draws up deeds, wills, &c., Ulp. Dig.*).

CONVICIT, convincere; a person, qm (*also without any mention of the crime*); of alth, cs rei, sts in qā re, de qā re (in pari parte, C.), in homicidio, Plin., in affectione Imperii, T.); or with inf. (e. g. to c. aby of utter ignorance, qm nihil scire convincere, C.)—coarguere qm cs rei (*expresses generally only the hope of convicting; hence the perf. must be used of actually convicting; Ulp. says 1, 192, de V. S. arguisse = accusasse et convicisse*)—condemnare (*to condemn, vid.*)—|| *To c. (a statement, &c., of falsehood, error), convincere.*—redarguere; revincere (*by establishing the contrary*). || *Convicted, convictus cs rei and in re; compertus cs rei.—of an assault, de vi; of a capital crime, rerum capitalium. C. by his own mouth or confession, convictus confessusque.* See CONDEMNED.

CONVICIT, cs damnatus, condemnatus.

CONVICIT, adj. see CONVICTED.

CONVICTION, || *The finding, or being found, guilty; Crcl. with convictus, compertus, &c.* [*See*] convictio, in this sense, not Lat.)—*If it is his second c., on a charge of this kind, si quol in pari ante peccato convictus sit (C.). [It is not necessary to distinguish between conviction and condemnation, see CONDEMNATION.]* || *Full persuasion, persuasio; but mly by Crcl. with persuasum habere, &c. [See 'to be convinced,' under CONVINCE].* || *To entertain a full or firm c., persuasissimum habere; plenum persuasionis esse; mihi persuasissimum est; plane non dubito, quin; certe scio (abso. and with acc. and inf.).*

CONVINCE, convincere qm cs rei or de qā re (*to make good one's position agt aby by irrefragable arguments*)—persuadere de re (*persuade a man; induce him to believe it*). [*See*] Instead of de re, persuadere takes the acc., but only of a neuter pronoun: id, illud, quidquam, or unum, multa, &c.—*To c. aby that, &c., convincere or persuadere with acc. and infin.* || *To be convinced, that, &c., persuadetur or persuasum est mihi, tibi, &c.* [*See*] by no means persuader, or persuasum sum.)—sibi persuadere (*to c. oneself*): *I am convinced, mihi persuasi; mihi persuasum est, of alth, de qā re; persuasum habeo (C. *Verr.* 45, 25; but Zumpt strikes out persuasum and reads habent only).*—[*See*] persuasum mihi habeo, Cæs. B. G. 3, 2, being a somewhat doubtful reading, is better avoided; although Herzog seems to defend it satisfactorily: *I am fully convinced, mihi pe persuasissimum est; plane non dubito, quin, &c.; certe scio, with acc. and infin.—Sis exploratum, per-*

spectum, cognitum habere qd (to know it for certain). I cannot be convinced, non possum adduci, ut credam: I would wish you to be convinced, that, &c., hoc tibi persuadeo velim: velim tibi ita persuadeo; sic volo te tibi persuadere: I hope you feel convinced, that I shall do every thing, &c., illud cave dubites, quin ego omnia faciam. Not to be easily convinced, non facile adduci ad credendum (Np.): you c. me that it is just as you say (in a letter), prorsus ita esse, ut scribis, mihi persuades: I earnestly wish to be convinced of the existence of the gods, deos esse persuaderi mihi plane velim: I c. you d never be convinced that the soul, &c., mihi nunquam persuaderi potuit, animos, &c. All men are convinced, that you are as sound a lawyer as any man living, constat inter omnes neminem te juris peritiorem esse. [23] Oms. That hoc, sic, ita, are often used with persuadere, where to us they seem superfluous; e. g. having convinced himself that my letters, &c., quum sibi ita persuasisset, meas—literas, &c.]

CONVINCING, ad persuadendum accommodatus. ad persuasionem appositus—firmus ad probandum (cognat., e. g. argumentum)—gravis (weighty, e. g. argumentum; comp. C. Rosc. Com. 12, 36); a most c. proof, argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum. [Q. uses persuasivus = viatorius, in three passages.]

CONVINCINGLY, ad persuadendum accommodatè; ad persuasionem appositè (e. g. to speak, dicere). manifeste.

CONVIVIAL, ¶ Pertaining to a banquet, convivialis (instead of convivialis, e. g. oblectamenta ludionum, L.).—epularis (e. g. accubitus, C.). ¶ Fond of banquets, company, &c., qui convivis delectatur. qui in convivis versatur.—qui nullum convivium reinit.—qui cenae obit; ad cenam itat, &c. [epulo, late, Appl.].—¶ One suited to be a pleasant guest. A c. person, conviva commodus, hilaris.—¶ A convivial meeting, convivium.—compotatio (if there is much drinking).—comissatio (of a riotous kind).—accubitus epularis (in C. but rather as a definition of convivium, &c.)

CONVIVIALITY, either Crcl. by letum convivam agere (H.), &c., or by the general terms for MIXTH.

CONVOCACTION, convocatio (the act of convoking, Pseudo-Cic.). ¶ Assembly, congregation; vid.

CONVOKE, convocare.—to c. an assembly of the people, in concionem vocare or convocare populum; also convocare populum only: to c. the senate, senatum cogere or convocare: to c. the soldiers, milites in concionem convocare (to an assembly).

CONVOLVULUS, convolvulus (Plin. 21, 5, 11).

CONVOY, qm praesidio causâ committitur.—praesidio esse ei—or ei rei (e. g. impedimentis).—qm comitari (e. i. for accompanying).

CONVOY, s. ¶ As protecting force, praesidium (g. l.).—milites praesidarii.—(of ships) nares praesidariae. To grant any c., praesidium ei dare; a strong c., firmo praesidio qm munire: to grant any c. to any place, praesidium dare, ut qd tuto perveniat qm locum (Np. Epam. 4, 4); efficere, ut tuto qd qm locum perveniat (Id. Timol. 2, 2).—To serve as a c., praesidio esse (ci, navibus, &c.). ¶ Oms. Sta 'convoy' includes both the protecting and protected fleets (Webst.).—naves mercatoriae (firmo praesidio or praesidarii classe munitae; or commectus (body of persons sailing, travelling together; e. g. commectus nostri Pontico mari ac Transpontino oppido adventantes, T.). To cut off our c's, commectus nostros interciperi (if they were bringing in supplies).

CONVULSE, PROPRI. ¶ Cause convulsions; spasmos facere (oft. spasmos fieri prohibet, Plin. 32, 12, 26), and, probably, convellere, as convulsus is so used. IMPROPR. ¶ Shake violently, convellere (e. g. rempublicam, instituta, &c.). Jn. labefactare et convellere. quater, quassare. concutere, conquassare (to shake).—percutere, percellere (to make a violent impression on any; percut. of a sudden, unexpected convulsion: percell. of one, the effects of which are of long duration). To c. the state, rempublicam convellere, quassare, concutere, labefactare, dilacerare.—rempublicam, atrociter agitare (Sall.): the empire, regnum concutere, labefactare; imperium percutere: to c. the earth (Thomson), terram ingenti motu concutere. To c. any with laughter, magnum, maximum, mirum risum ei movere, concutere. To be convulsed with laughter, risu currere (C.), emori (Ter.), rumpi (Afran. ap. Nov.). cæchinum tollere; muros risu edere.

CONVULSED, convulsus (med. t. t. Suet. Q.).—To be c. convelli spasmo laborare. IMPROPR. ¶ See CONVULS.

CONVULSION, spasmus, spasma (both Plin. ovaæ µός, σπασµα), pure Latin, convulsio (Scrib. Comp. 163): to be seized with c's, convelli: one who is subject to c's, spasticus (σπαστικός). To prevent c's, spasmos fieri prohibere (Plin.). To be useful in c's, ad spasmos utile esse.

CONVULSIVE, spasticus.

CONVULSIVELY, quasi spasmo vexaretur.

COO (of doves), gemere (Virg. Eccl. 1, 58). FIG. To be billing and cooing (of lovers, &c.), columbulatio labra conserere labris (Maffius ap. Geil. 20, 9, 2).—labris columbulari ci (Maffien. ap. Sen. Ep. 114).—columbatim dare basia (Poet. in Anthol. Lat. 3, 219).

COOING, gemitus. ¶ Billing and cooing, exosculatio. COOK, coquus. fem. coqua; coquula (dimin.): the head c. in the house of a wealthy Roman, archimagirus (ἀρχιμαγειρος, Juven. 5, 109): to be one's own c., sibi manu sua parare cibum: a c.'s boy, puer culinaris; pl. culinarii (Scrib. Larg. 230): hunger is the best c., cibi condimentum fames eat (C. de Fin. 2, 28, 90): inulm panem tenerum tibi et siliginem fames reddet (Sen. Ep. 123, 2): a c.'s-shop, popina: one who keeps a c.'s-shop, popinarius (late). A c.'s knife, culter coquinaris (Var.).

COOK, v. coquere (to prepare food by heat).—mitigare. Igne mollire (to make soft by heat): to c. alk in alk (e. g. in milk, oil, &c.), coquere in ore or ex aqua re (e. g. in lacte; ex oleo, &c.); incoquere qd re or cum qd re (e. g. aqua ferventi, cum aqua): to c. alk well, percoquere: to c. some food, cibum or cibaria coquere; cibum parare or comparare (g. l. for prepare): to c. one's own meal or dinner, sibi manu sua parare cibum: cooked, coctus; igne mollitus.

COOK, v. INTRA. coquinarie (Plant.).

COOKERY, res coquinaris.—coctura (the manner in which one cooks). A c.-book, liber, qui observationes coquendi continet (v. Plin. 18, 25): libet, qui est de re coquinaris, or de opsonis et condimentis. [23] Liber de re coquinaris, would not be Lat. (as it is), de re coquinaris or de opsonis et condimentis. See also 'the art of cookery,' in COOKING.

COOKING, coctura (the manner of c.); also Crcl. e. g. to make use of fire for c., ut igne ad mitigandum or ad molliendum cibum: meat for c., caro coquenda: a vessel for c., vas coquinarium; pl. vasa coquinaris; vasa, quibus ad cibum comparandum uti assolent or assolemus; vasa, quae ad cibaria coquenda et conficienda pertinent: the art of c., ars coquinaris; ars culinaria: wine used for c., vinum cibarium: wood used for c., ligna cocta, coctilia, acapna (dried wood which burns without smoke).—ligna, quibus ad coquenda cibaria uti assolent (off. Col. 12, 3, 2).

COOK-MAID, see Cook.

COOK-ROOM, culina.

COOL, frigidus (that makes c.).—alsus (c. in itself, of houses, rooms, &c., it so happens that it is found only in the comparative, e. g. nihil alius).—somewhat c., subfrigidus; frigidiusculus (late): to make or render c., refrigerare. frigidum facere (refrigerare and refrigerare not used in prose).—¶ FIG. Lukewarm, see TEPID. ¶ With ref. to temperament, tranquillis, quietus. pacatus, sedatus. placidus [Syn. in CALM].—lentos (indifferent).—ævus (c. ngt a lover): c. in danger, impavidus; fortis (despising danger): to be c., quietum, &c., esse. ¶ Impudent, vid.

COOL, s. frigus (the being cold, and so refreshing, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 10; fr. amabile).—algor (the being felt to be cold): the c. of the evening, æther vespertinus. a'ura spirans nō occidente.

COOL, v. TRA. refrigerare; frigidum facere; see 'to make c.' in COOL.—dare ci frigus (t. to afford coolness).—recreare (to refresh); to c. a person (who is in a perspiration) by fanning him, restantem lene frigus ventilare flabello (Mart. 3, 82): the winds c. the atmosphere, ventorum flatu nimii temperatur calores: to c. oneself in the shade, umbris refrigerari.

COOL, INTRA. frigescere. refrigerare. refrigerari (prop. and fig. of persons and things)—languescere. clanguescere (to grow languid; fig. e. g. industria).—defrerescere (of the heat, watus; and impropr. of passion, ira).—(sensim) residere (to subside, e. g. tumor animi, C.; as impetua, L.; or animorum impetus ardore, L.; mentes a superiore certamine, Cæc.).—remittere animum (opp. to a former state of intense exertion or excitement); a qd re; e. g. a contentione pugnae, L.).—Ab's used in a cause c's, languidiore studio esse in re: to allow one's zeal to c., studium rei deponere: to allow one's intimacy with any to c., amicitiam sensim dissuere (C. Lat. 21, 76; w'd re am eluere is a doubtful reading).

COOLER, *alveus refrigeratorius.
COOLING, refrigerans. refrigeratrix (fem.). *C. medicæ, draughts, medicamenta refrigerantia. All testices have c. properties, est natura omnibus lactuæ generibus refrigeratrix: a c. potio, potio refrigeratoria (Pelag. Vet. 28, med.).*—potio refrigeratrix, potio nivata (cooled with snow). | *Subst.; the c. of atgh, refrigeratio.*

COOLING-SALVE, *unguentum refrigeratorium.
COOLING-FURNACE, *fornix refrigeratoria.
COOLLY, frigide (*Ag. in a cold manner, H. A. P. 17*), has gelide in a bad sense)—languide. lente (in a feeble, sluggish way).—placide. sedate (in a calm, tranquil manner).—æquo animo (with undisturbed tranquillity).—lento pectore († Tib.).—*To take atgh c., æquo animo ferre qd.*—placide or sedate ferre qd. qd re non moveri. non laborare de re (e. g. de cæ morte, to take his death very c.)—lento pectore ferre qd († Tib. 4, 11, 6). *To look c. on (at an action one ought to prevent), qm qd facientem lentus specto (L. &c.).*—*To praise abv very c., frigide laudare qm (Gell.) to think a matter c. over, tranquillo animo qd conferre (C.), reputare. | Bravelly, vid. | Impudently, vid.*

COOLNESS, *frigus temperatius or (H.) amabile; also frigus only. vid. **COOL**, s. | *Impudence, vid. | Bravery, vid. | Indifference, pectus lentum († Tib.).*—lentitudo (indifference with which one looks on any wrong done to others).—frigus (want of interest that one displays towards others).

COOM, † *Soot over the mouth of an oven, &c., *fuligo fornacalis.*

COOP, † *Barrel, cupa. | Cage for poultry, agnarium (e. g. inclosed in saginario; in this instance, for geese, Varr. R. 3, 10, extr.).*

COOP UP. See to SHUT UP.

COOPER, victor (Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 51).—doliarius (a doubtful reading, Plin. 3, 6, 12).

COOPERAGE, *victoria merces. | *Place where cooper's work is done (Webst.), dolaria officina (Inscr. Orell. 4888).*

CO-OPERATE, una agere; in atgh, juvare or adjuvare qd: to c. very effectually to an end, multum valere ad qd (see C. Tusc. 3, 3, 5).—in partem c. rei venire; interesse ci rei (by personal attendance or influence).—attingere qd (to c. in the execution of atgh): not to have co-operated in atgh, cæ rei expertem esse; non contulisse ad qd (not to have contributed one's share): to undertake to c., capessere partem cæ rei (e. g. belli).

CO-OPERATION, opera. auxilium. With abv's c., cæ operâ or auxilio; quò juvante or adjuvante or salutare: to promise abv one's faithful c. in atgh, polliceri ci nec infidelm nec segnem operam in qd re. See also PARTICIPATION.

CO-OPERATOR, socius. particeps or socius cæ rei. amicus cæ rei or ci rei. adiutor (assistant).—minister. administrator (who takes or has a subordinate character in the performance of atgh, mostly in a bad sense). JN. minister et adiutor; socius et particeps cæ rei; servus et minister cæ rei: to be abv's c. in atgh, cæ socium esse in re: to give abv a person as his c., ci dare qm ad rem adiutorem.

COOT, fulŷca (V. and Plin.); fulex, Ycis, f. (C. Poet. de Div. 1, 8, in.).

CO-PARTNER, see PARTNER.

CO-PARTNERSHIP, see PARTNERSHIP.

COPE, *stola sacerdotalis. vestis lintea religioŷaque (Suet. Orl. 12).

COPE, TRANS. fastigare (to terminate by a pointed top).—*To c. a wall, prps *coronam muro imponere, or *summum murum opere tectorio (testaceo, &c.) lorice (aff. parietes)—opere tectorio marmorato loricate, to coat them with, Varr. R. 1, 57, 1).*

COPE with, confligere (g. t. when the stress is on the weakness, spirit, &c. of the combatants, not on the kind of weapons; of two persons or whole armies)—obsistere, resistere ci (stand agst).—certare cum quo or cum qd re (to contend agst, with a probability of success; vie with). To be able to c. with abv, parem ci esse posse (C. pro Font. 26).—Not to be able to c. with abv, cæ potentiam sustinere non posse (C. Phil. 7, 6, 17).—parem ci esse non posse (e. g. distracti adversarij pares esse non possumus, C.): with abv or atgh, non posse ci or ci rei resistere.—cum quo or cum qd re certare non posse (C.).

COPIER, COPYIST, transcribens—librarius (see Schütz. Len. C. s. v.).—librarius (Dionin.). | *Comptier, vid.*

COPING, lorica (any defensive coat of stucco, bricks, &c., whether for walls or floors).—corona. fastigium (fastigium g. t. for top; corona, with ref. to its being

set on with a projection or moulding; it was also used for other mouldings or Attels: angusta muri corona erat; non pinne fastigium ejus distinguerat, Curt. 9, 4).—*To put a c. on a wall, prps *coronam muro imponere, or *summum murum or muri fastigium opere tectorio loricare: to put a brick c. on a wall, *murum opere latericio fastigare. *Coronam operis latericii muro imponere.*

COPIOUS, copiosus (also = copious in thought, opp. exilis).—abundans (opp. inops).—largus. Ss divæ, locuples (rich): a c. scriptor, scriptor creber rerum frequentia (C. de Or. 2, 13, 56): a c. language, lingua locuples (C. Fin. 1, 3, 10); lingua dives (Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 9). A c. fountain, fons largus aquæ (†).—A c. flood of tears, largus fletus (†).

COPIOUSLY, copiose. uberrime. ubertim. abundanter. large. abunde. prolixè. largiter: too c., effuse; JN. large effusque. See ABUNDANTLY, PLENTIFULLY.

COPIOUSNESS, copia.—abundantia (abundance).—rerum frequentia (of matter, as C. de Or. 2, 13, 56; Thucydides creber est rerum frequentia).—C. of thought, crebritas sententiarum (C. Brut. 95, 325).

COPPER, † *The metal, æs cyprum (its fun context, æs only).—cuprum (whence our 'copper' and the German 'Küpper' are derived).—of c., cyprus; cupreus (late); cuprinus (late).—To engrave on c., in æs incidere: containing or abounding in c., ærosus. | A copper (= small piece of money), numus cyprus. as, assis (small piece of money).—numulus.—Coppers, rudera, pl. (al. raudera; c. coins, æris acervi, quum rudera milites religione inducti jacerent, post profectorem Hannibalis magni inventi, L. 26, 11, 9, Drakenb.). A few c's, numulorum aliquid. | A copper (= vessel), vas cyprum (any vessel made of c.).—cortina (round vessel for cooking, &c., it stood on three legs).—ahénum.*

COPPER, v. (= æsæthe with c.) *prps lamellis cypris or æneis loricare.

COPPER, as adj. cyprus; cupræus (late); cuprinus (late).

COPPER-BOTTOMED. A c. b. vessel, *navis, cujus carina lamellis cypris loricata est.

COPPER-COLOUR, *color cyprus.

COPPER-COLOURED, æri similis (e. g. capillus).—rubidus (e. g. rubidâ facie).—æneus (bronze-coloured, e. g. barba, Suet. Ner. 2).

COPPER-DROSS, æris recrementum.

COPPER-MINES, metallâ æriarâ, pl.

COPPER-ORE, chalcitâ (Plin.).

COPPER-PLATE, *pictura linearis per æneam laminam expressa (Ærn.). *Imago ære excusa (Wyt.); figura æneâ; also fun context, imago only. A book with c.-p. engravings, opus picturis linearibus per laminas æneas expressum (Ærn.).—liber figuris æneis ornatu (the former, if it consists entirely of such engravings). The art of c.-p. engraving, *chalcographia. A c.-p. engraver, chalcographus. A c.-p. press, prelum chalcographicum.

COPPER-RUST, ærugo cyprâ. ærugo æriâ.

COPPER-SHEATHINGS, Crcl. with lamellâ cypris. A ship with c.-s., prps *navis lamellis cypris or æneis loricata.

COPPER-SMITH, ærarius.

COPPER-SNAKE, coluber chersæa (Linn.).

COPPER-WIRE, virgula æneâ.

COPPER-WORM, teredo.

COPPERAS, chalcanthum or (pure Lat.) atramentum (Plin. 34, 12, 32).

COPPERY, ærosus.

COPPICE, † silva cædua (Cat. Var. = silva, quæ in COPSE, f hoc habetur, ut cædatur; or, according to Servius, quæ succisa rursus ex stirpibus aut radicibus renascitur, Gaj. Dig. 50, 16, 30).—In a less strict sense, frutices, virgulta, pl.; fruticetum, frutetum. spinetum. viminetum (SYN. in THICKET).—locus teneris arboribus et crebris rubis sentibusque oblitus (aff. Cæs. B. G. 2, 17).

COPULA, *copula (h. t.) or *copula, quam grammaticæ vocant.

COPULATE, † *Couple*: vid. | Sexually (of animals); coire (absol. or with cum).—Inire. comprimere (coire. and comprim. also of men; comp. of the peacock, Col.).—Iniri. maritari. marem pati (of the female).

COPULATION, coitus.—Inytus. The season of c. coitus tempus (g. t.).—admissuræ tempus (of quadrupeds).—tempus, quo aves coeunt (of birds).—The natural desire of c., coitus libid.—cautillio (of dogs and wolves): subatio (of swine).—The passionate desire rabies. coeundi ardor.—salacitas.

COPULATIVE, connexivus (e.g. conjunctio, *Gell.* 10, 29, 1).

COPY, *Of any written document, &c., exemplar.* exemplum: a c. of a speech written out by the author, oratio sui manu transcripta; an exact c. of a will, tabula testamenti eodem exemplo. testamentum eodem exemplo (*Cass. B. G. 3, 108. Suet. Tib. 76, Brevi*): a c. of a letter, exemplar litterarum or epistolae: I have submitted a c. of the letter, earum litterarum exemplum infra scriptum est: I have received a letter from Balbus, of which I send you a copy, habeo a Balbo litteras, quarum exemplum ad te milt. *Copy of a painting, exemplar (Plin.)*; imitatio: *tabula picta ad aliam expressa. To make or take a c. (of a picture, bust), &c. (imaginem) exscribere pingereque (*Plin. Ep. 4, 28*).—picturam ex alterâ exprime (*Plin.*): the c. of a c., imitatio imitationis: to make a c., imaginem exscribere. *Of a book, exemplar; exemplum*—exemplar typis exscriptum (*printed c.*): before any c. was struck off, autequam liber typis exscriptur (retur): to publish a thousand c.'s of a work, librum in exemplaria milia transcribere, or, of printed c., describendum curare.—*Of a copy* (to be imitated by one who is learning to write), versus ad imitationem scribendi propositus (*ast. Q. 1, 1, 35*); litteræ præformatae (of single letters). To set a boy a c., c. præformare litteras (*Q. of single letters*).—c. verum ad imitationem scribendi propositus (*Q.*).

COPY, v. *Imitate, imitari.* Imitando or imitatione exprime. Imitando effingere (et exprime). *Im Imitate.* *Of writers, painters, &c.*: describere. exscribere (of a writer or painter).—exscribere pingereque (of a painter only): to c. after nature, or the life, similitudinem effingere ex vero.—rescribere (i. e. to write over again, make another c.): to c. ably with one's own hand, qd sua manu transcribere: to c. the fifth book of ably's work, a quo librum quintum describere: to c. a writer's word for word without acknowledgment, auctorem ad verbum transcribere, neque nominare (*Plin. Hist. Nat. præf. § 22*); furari qd a quo (*stronger term*). *Copied, descriptus.* exscriptus. transcriptus.

COPY-BOOK, *liber ad imitationem scribendi paratus (*ast. Quint. 1, 1, 35*); versus ad imitationem scribendi propositi or proponendi (*ast. Q. 1, 1, 35*).

COPY-HOLD, emphyteusis (ἐμphyτεῖσις: this is the nearest term of Roman law, being thus defined in *Just. lib. 3, 25, 3*: [prædia] que perpetuo quibusdam fruenta traduntur: id est, ut, quamdiu pensio sine redditu pro his domino præstetur, neque ipsi conducti, neque hæredi ejus, culve conductor hæresque ejus id prædium vendiderit aut donaverit, aut dotis nomine dederit, aliove quocunque modo alienaverit, sufferre liceat).—A c.-h. estate, emphyteuma.—prædium emphyteuticarium or emphyteuticum.—ager beneficiarius or prædium beneficiarium (*ast. Sen. Ep. 90, 2*).—To grant ably a c.-h. lease, dare rem per emphyteum (*Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1*); prædia c. perpetuo fruenta tradere (*Just. Inst. 3, 25*).—The law of c.-h., *em leges, quæ ad prædia emphyteuticaria pertinent.—lex, quæ emphyteusos contractus propriam statuit naturam (*Just. Inst. lib. 3, 25*).

COPY-HOLDER, emphyteuta.—emphyteuticarius (*Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1*).

COQUET, v. oculis venari viros.—in amorem pelli (to allure to love).

COQUETRY, nimium studium placendi viris (*cf. Plaut. Pers. 5, 4, 43*).—immodica sui ostentatio (*ast. Appl. Apol. 323, 11*).

COQUETTE, *que, quum nimis sibi placeat, operam dat ut placeat viris, or que nimis dat operam, ut placeat viri (*ast. Plaut. Pers. 4, 43*).—improba juvenum circumspectatrix (*Appl. Apol. 323, 10*).—immodica sui ostentatrix (with regard to manners).

CORAL, corallum or corallum (εἰπεύειν τὴν ῥαῖν).—corallo-schates (κοραλλοσχάτης, agals of c.: *Plin. 37, 10, 54*): a c. necklace, *linum or linea corallorum (*comp. Böttiger's Sub. 2, p. 151*).

CORAL-FISHER, *corallorum piscator.

CORAL-FISHERY, e.g. to carry on, &c., *corallia piscari.

CORAL-MOSS, *lichen corallinus (*Lin.*).

CORALLINE, corallinus (κοραλλινός). *Poet. in Anth. Lat. 1, p. 651*.

CORD, restis (thin, of different lengths, and for various purposes).—resticula; funiculus (*Dimin.*).—linum (applied for tying together documents, letters, &c., also for pants or bands). *A measure for wood, *orgyia* (measured; the Romans had not this measure); *terni cubiti.

CORD-MAKER, restio.

CORD, v. contringere (e.g. sarcinam, *Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 96*).—colligare (e.g. vasa, of soldiers, *Plaut. Pseud. 4, 3, 16*; not to be confounded with colligere vasa, which was afterwards a t. t.).—circumligare (qd qd re; e.g. chartam lino, *Plin.*).

CORDAGE; fuses (cords or ropes in general).—rudentes (of a ship).

CORDIAL, s. potus jucundissimus; *potus vires reficiens: to give ably a c., potione firmare qm.

CORDIAL, adj.; verus (true).—sincerus (genuine, sincere).—suavis. dulcis (gratifying, agreeable).—reficiens. recreans (refreshing; with animum, if relating to the mind).—To meet with a c. reception, benigne, comiter, amice, honorifice excipi a quo (*ast. C.*): not to meet with a c. reception, male excipi a quo. A c. reception, *liberalitas, comitas, humanitas, quæ qd excipitur or accipitur. To send ably one's c. salutations, c. plurimam salutem impertire, or qm plurimâ salute impertire.—See HEARTY.

CORDIALITY, animus verus or sincerus (true, sincere mind).—liberalitas, comitas, humanitas, &c., quæ qm excipimus or accipimus (as shown in the manner of receiving a person).—With great c., animo libentissimo (very willingly).—benigno vultu (e.g. recipere qm, *L.*). To be received with equal c., pari humanitate accipi (*T. Germ. 21*).

CORDIALLY, ex animo (from the heart; e.g. to love ably, opp. simulate).—animo libentissimo. libentissimo (very willingly).—sincere (in a true, genuine manner). *Jm.* sincere et ex animo (*Catull.*).—benigno vultu (with looks of kindness; excipere qm, *L.*).—To receive ably c., qm benigne or benigno vultu excipere: libentissimo animo (or, of several, animis) recipere qm (*Cass.*).—summâ humanitate (liberalitate, comitate) excipere qm.—late excipere qm (*ast.* aut receptus est lætius, *Fell. P. 2, 45, 3*). To salute ably c., qm benigne salutare (*C.*, joined to comiterque appellare). See HEARTILY.

CORDON, milites limitanei (late): to surround with a c., *fines præsidii militum tueri. *In fortification, corona muralis.*

CORDUROY, *pannus (xylinus) crassior.

CORDWAINER, see SHOE-MAKER.

CORE, *Interior, medium.* *Of fruit, vulva pomorum* (*Scrib. Larg. 104, extr.*). *Matter, pus.*

CORIACEOUS, corio-similis (resembling leather). *corio facta (made of leather).—scorteus (from a hide or skin).

CORIANDER, coriandrum (κοριάνδρον). Coriandrum sativum (*Lin.*).

CORK, *The tree, suber.*—*suberquercus (*Lin.*): of a c., subereus (late). *The bark of it, cortex (also melonym).*—a c. for a bottle, *H. Od. 3, 8, 10*.—cortex suberea (late): made of c., subereus (late). A c.-jacket, cortex (*H. nare sine cortice, Πρω.*).—scirpea ratio (*Plaut. Aut. 4, 1, 9*; pueris, qui nare discunt, scirpea indultur ratio).

CORK-SCREW, *instrumentum extrahendis corticibus.

CORK-SOLES, *soles e cortice facta.

CORK, v. *cortice obturare (*ast.* obturare dolla operculis, *Vitr.*).

CORMORANT, *pelecinus carbo (*Lin.*).

CORN, frumentum (g. t.).—fruges (as it stands ripe in the field, or is reaped).—annona (as brought into market and sold).—C. of this year, frumentum hornotium: an ear of c., spica frumentaria: the exporting of c., frumenti exportatio: distribution of c., frumentatio: a heap of c., frumenti acervus: abounding in c., copiosus a frumento or a secali (g. t. where there is c. in abundance).—terra frumento or secali ferax (rich land). Relating to c., producing c., frumentarius (e.g. leges; ager): the price of c., annona.—frugum pretium or pretia (g. t. *T. Ann. 2, 59, 1*): the present price of c., hæc annona: the former price, vetus annona: the price of c. is altered, annona commutata est (g. t.): is rising, annona incenditur; is falling, annona levatur: the fluctuations in the prices of c., annone varietas: to reduce the price of c., annonam levare or laxare; frugum pretia levare: to raise it, annonam incendere, excandefacere, excandefacere et incendere: annonam flagellare: a want of c., rei frumentariæ inopia or angustia; difficultas; frumenti penuria; also *Jm.* annone difficultas et rei frumentariæ inopia: there is a scarcity of c., annoni laboratur: to be in want of c., or to suffer from the want of it, re frumentariâ angustâ uti, re frum. laborare: to supply the want of c., rei frumentariæ mederi; rem frumentariam expedire: a supply of c., copia rei frumentariæ: to procure a large supply of c., maximam frumentum vim comparare: ably's supply

of *c.* is getting very low, re frumentaria qs. anguste attitur; res frumentaria qm. deficere cepit (begins to run low). *C. fetches no price, annona pretium non habet: to keep back their c., frumentum (or annonam) comprime (for the purpose of raising prices). A speculator in c., qui annonam flagellat (incendit, ex-candefact); qui iniquo fenore frumentum vendit (all = one who tries unfairly to raise prices). The crops (of *c.*) were very good this year, magnum proventum frumenti hic annus attulit (aft. *Plin.* Ep. 1, 13, 7). The crops of *c.* had been very bad that year, anno frumentum angustius provenerat (*Cat.*). Sicily was a very rich *c.*-country, *Sicilia erat frumentum feracissima. A *c.*-field, ager frumentarius (*g. t.*)—ager secali, tritico, &c., consitus (with rye, wheat, &c.). Good *c.*-land, terra, ager, &c., frumento ferax: the tilth of *c.*, decuma frumenti (see *C. Ferr.* 3, 70, in.). — *Indian corn.*, *zea mays (*Linn.*). *Corn on the foot, clavus pedis* or *clavus only* (in clavus pedis, qui vulgo morticinus appellatur, *Plin.* 22, 23, 49, morticinus was, probably, a bad kind of *c.*)—thymium (a wart-like *c.*; that often splits at the top, and its bleeds; nascuntur—vel in palmis, vel in inferioribus pedum partibus, *Cels.* 5, 28, 14).—myrmecium (μυρμηκων, lower, harder, more painful, and with deeper roots than the preceding; also in inferioribus partibus pedum, *Cels.* ib.). — *To cure, extract, scrape a c., clavum sanare* (*Plin. Cels.*); extrahere (*Plin.*), excidere (*Cels.*), suppurare (*Plin.*); but the last only in partic. suppuratus: to remove a *c., clavum tollere* (*Cels.*). To cure a *c.* with caustic, clavum medicamentis adurere (*Cels.*); a *c.* dies off, emoritur (*Cels.*). A *c.* should be kept well scraped, clavum subinde radere commodissimum est (*Cels.*); who also uses, circumpurare).*

CORN-BIN, cumēra (*H.*).
CORN-BIND, *convolvulus arvensis (*Linn.*).
CORN-BLIGHT, *urédio frumenti (*Linn.*).
CORN-BLUE-BOTTLE, *cyanus centaurea (*Linn.*).
CORN-CHANDLER, see CORN-MERCHANT.
CORN-CKOCKLE, *agrostemma githago (*Linn.*).
CORN-CRAKE, *Rallus crex (*Linn.*).
CORN-CUTTER, *qui clavos pedum sanat, extrahit (aft. *Plin.*).
CORN-FACTOR, see CORN-MERCHANT.
CORN-FEVERFEW, *pyrethrum inodorum (*Linn.*).
CORN-FIELD, ager frumentarius—solum frumentarium (fit for growing corn)—campus frumentarius (of greater size than ager).
CORN-MARKET, *forum frumentarium. An inspector of the *c.*-m., qui rationibus frumentariis præest.
CORN-MARYGOLD, *chrysanthemum segetum (*Linn.*).
CORN-MEASURE (a) modius (see *Lucil. Nom.* 18, 22. *Petron.* 37, 2)—modus frumentarius (*Pand.*).
CORN-MERCHANT, frumentarius (negotiator).
CORN-MILL, *mola frumentaria.
CORN-SALAD, *valeriana locusta (*Linn.*).
CORN-TRADE, quæstus frumentarius (*g. t.*). negotiatio frumentaria (the exportation of *c.* from the Provinces to Rome; Romans engaged in this traffic; they were then called negotiatores): to trade in *c.* (in this way), negotiari.

CORN, v. salem aspergere ei rei.
CORNEL, cornus *cornus mascula, *Linn.*; called so fm its hard horn-like wood). Also cornus, us; and cornum, i, n. (*Ovid.*) | The fruit, cornum (*Virg. Colum.* and others).
CORNELIAN, sarda.—sardachulus (agate).
CORNÉ, A. PROP. versura angulus: the corners of the gable, fastigiorum versura: having corners, angulus; angularis: having three *c.*'s, triangulus: that has four *c.*'s, quadrangulus: having several *c.*'s, angulosus (poet. multangulus): that stands or is in a *c.* (e. g. windows, pillars), angularis (properly of that which has *c.*'s; hence, it can only be used of what both stands as a *c.*, and is itself of an angular shape): in every *c.*, omnibus angulis. per omnes angulos (proper then also improper = all over, every where; *Sen. Qu. N.* 3, proem. 6. *Vell.* 2, 102, 3); ubique (every where): fm all *c.*'s, undique: in no *c.* (i. e. no where), nusquam. The *c.*'s of the eye, anguli oculorum. To look at obly or altho out of the *c.*'s of one's eyes li mis oculis aspicere (*Plaut.*); limis spectare (*Ter.*) limis oculis intueri (*Plin.*). | A hiding-place, angulus, recessus.—latebra, latibulum (hiding-place): in a *c.* of Italy, in angulo Italiae: in every *c.*, in omnibus angulis: a small *c.*, angellus (*Lucr.* 2, 428. *Forbig.*). [*Key*] angulus is a wrong reading; *Arnob.* 7, p. 253. | To hide in a *c.* (intra, in), in occulto or occulte latere [*Key*] in angulo latere, dondulus, *Kre.*—(trans.) abdere (in qm locum);

occultare. To be done in a *c.*, in occulto, occulte, sine arbitrio, secreto, &c., factum esse; see SECRETLY. To hide himself in a *c.* of Cappadocia, see Cappadocia; latebris occultare (*C.*; of *Mithridates*): good men should act, and not shut themselves up in a *c.* and give rules for others to act by, bonos facere oportet, potius quam in-culcos in angulis facienda præcipere, &c. (*Lactant.* 3, 16).

CORNER-HOUSE, *domus ultima plateæ.
CORNER-PILLAR, pila angularis.
CORNER-STONE, lapis angularis.
CORNER-TILE, *tegula angularis.—tegula colli ciaris (for carrying off water fm roots, corners, &c.).
CORNER-TOOTH, dens caninus.
CORNER-WINDOW, *fenestra extrema.
CORNERWISE, see DIAGONALLY.
CORNET, | A wind instrument, cornu. bu-cina: to blow a *c.*, cornu or buccinam inflare. | In the army, signifer, vexillarius (*Sym.* in *Colours*). aquillifer (who carried the Roman eagle). | A woman's head dress; see CAP.—| Of paper, cucullus (*e. g.* piperis, *Mar.* 3, 2).—capsula chartacea (*Bas.*).
CORNICE, alma (*Vitr.* 3, 3). corona.—hyperthyrum (ornament over doors).

CORNIGEROUS, cornutus (*e. g.* animalia, *Farr.*)—corniger (poet. and late prose: *Plin.*).
CORNUCOPIA, cornu copie (t. e. g. aurea fruges Italiae pleno defudit copia cornu, *But.* Ep. 1, 12, 29).
COROLLARY, corollarium (late in this sense, *Boeth.* = 'douceur,' *Class.*)—addendum. addenda (*Krebs.*)—consectarium (conclusion drawn fm a proposition; but espily of a short striking argument, *C.*).
CORONAI, see CROWN.

CORONATION, | As act; *Crel.* by the verbs under TO CROWN; for his *c.*, accipiendo diademati (*e. g.* in urbem venire). | The celebration, *solennum, quibus rex diadema accipit or regnum auspiciat: day of *c.*, dies, quo rex diadema accipit: the anniversary of the king's *c.*, dies, quo rex diadema accepit. pompa (fm the context).

CORONER, *magistratus, qui de ambiguis mortibus cognoscit or inquiri (mors ambigua, *Plin.* Ep. 3, 9; inquirere de causis capitalibus, *Curt.*); *magistratus, qui selectos iudices convocat, quoties suspicio est qm præter naturam præterque factum obisse: or *magistratus, quem nos coronarium vocamus (as *t. t.*; coronarius, *Plin.*—a maker of coronæ). A *c.*'s inquest, *cognitio de morte ambigua. A *c.*'s inquest will be held, data est inquisitio (*g. t.* for any formal investigation in a criminal case, censuit inquisitionem Bithynis dandam, *Plin.* Ep. 5, 20): to demand that a *c.*'s inquest should be held, postulare inquisitionem (*Plin.* Ep. 3, 19).

CORONET, vid. CROWN, GARLAND. | Peerage, vid.

CORPORAL, decurio.
CORPORAL, corporalis (*Sen.*; but only as a philo-soph. *t. t.* opp. incorporealis).—It may be translated by gen. corporis. *C. pain, dolor corporis.*

CORPORAL, corporalis (post-Aug. belonging to the body; *e. g.* vitia, *Sen.* Ep. 53).—corporeus (*e. g.* corporeum—omne necesse est esse quod datum est, *C.*; corp. res, natura, vox, *Lucr.* Corporeus = that of which the substance is a body; corporalis, that of which the nature and qualities are those of a body).—In corpore situs. But *Key* the gen. corporis is the usual term: *e. g.* a *c.* blemish, &c., corporis vitium; but also corporeale vitium (*Sen.* Ep. 53): *c. pains, corporis dolores* (*C.*). *Sis corpus may be used: see CORPOREAL.* | Corporal punishment, fustium admonitio. flagellorum castigatio (both *Callistr.* Dig. 48, 19, 7).—verbera, pl. (this is mly the best substantive).—Often by *Crel.* to inflict *c.* punishment, verberibus coercere (*C. 3. Leg.* 3); verberibus castigare; verbera inflerre ci (*L.*). To inflict *c.* punishment on citizens, verberibus animadvertere in civos (of the infliction by a magistrate, *S. Cat.* 51). | Corporal oath (= solemn oath, confirmed by touching the 'corpora', or cloth that covers the consecrated elements). *Jusjurandum quasi deo teste juratum (aft. *C.*'s definitions of an oath, affirmatio religiosa; affirmatio, quasi deo teste, promittitur)—Jusjurandum sanctum. To take a *c.* oath, sancte jurare, or sancte, quasi deo teste, jurare. CORPORALITY, see BODILY.

CORPORATION, corpus, collegium.
CORPOREAL, corporeus (see CORPORA); but mly by gen. corporis. *C. pleasures, corporis voluptates.*—The mind is not *c.*, animus non est corporeus. *C. and visible, corporeus et aspectabilis* (*C.*).—See CORPORA.
CORPS, corpus. collegium.—the diplomatic *c.*, lega-

tones. || *A division, manus; exercitus; pars exercitus; copiarum agmen (on the march, a detachment).*

CORPSE, corpus mortuum. corpus (hominis) mortui; also corpus only, or mortuus (see *And* corpus examine and exanimatum only in *Liv.* 8, 24, and *Curt.* 10, 10, 12).—cadaver (in a state of decomposition, as *C. Mid.* 13, 35; Clodii cruentum cadaver canibus dilaniandum relinquere; only in later writers = corpus mort. generally).—funus (the c., with ref. to the obsequies: *aby's c., corpus c.; q. mortuus; funus c.: to wash, lay out, embalm, &c. the c., corpus mortuum curare: to bury a c., corpus mortuum effere or sepelire.*

CORPULENT, corpus amplum.—habitus corporis opimus (C.).—nitro corpora (of a sleek, shining habit of body, *Ter. Eum.* 2, 2, 11).—obesitas (in being full-fed; all opp. gracilitas). *Corpulentia, Plin.; but not to be rejected: see corpulentus, under CORPULENT.*

CORPULENT, corpore amplo.—opimus (fat, from plenty and good-living; *πικυλῆρ*)—obesus (fat and c. in a bad sense, as connected with unwieldiness; opp. gracilis).—corpulentus (in a good sense, as implying portliness). *Corpulentus is used by Plaut. Ep.* 1, 1, 8; and by *Q. Col.* and *Plin.* It seems, therefore, hypercritical to reject it.—habitus (rare: *præ-class. Plaut. Ep.* 1, 1, 8: corpulentior videtur atque habitior).—To be c., corpore esse amplo or obeso; *nitere (Phædr.)*.—to grow c., corpus *ficere*. *pinguescere: on what food have you grown so c.? quo cibo fecisti tantum corporis? (Phædr.)*

CORPUS-CHRISTI-DAY, dies per corpus Christi mortuum sacra.

CORPUSCULE, corpusculum (epily of atoms, *Lucr.* C.).

CORPUSCULAR, Crcl.—Democritus, the inventor of the c. philosophy, Democritus, auctor atomorum (C.). The c. philosophy, *æorum ratio*, qui docent ex atomis effectum esse celum atque terram, nullâ cogente naturâ, nec concursu quodam fortuito, or *æorum ratio*, qui ex individuis omnia gigni affirmant. *Democritus attempts to explain the origin of the soul by the c. philosophy, Democritus lævibus et rotundis corpusculis efficit animum concursu quodam fortuito (C.).*

CORRADÉ, corrâdere.

CORRECT, v. || *A mend, corrigere (g. l. for making sth right, by altering what is wrong, or supplying what is deficient; a. g. mendum, delictum, mores, errorem penitendo).*—emendare (to remove what is faulty; according to *Dôd.* after the manner of an experienced teacher, or sympathizing friend. To c. *aby's mising*, as scripta emendare = to remove faults of a transcriber; as scripta corrigere, would be to improve the author's words or thoughts).—*J. n. corrigere et emendare, emendare et corrigere.*—*melius facere (to improve sth).*—*It has been doubted whether it is right to say, corrigere se or hominem = corrigere mores suos, mores, vitia, &c., hominis; but there is abundant authority for the acc. of the person: tu ut unquam te corrigas (C. Cat.* 1, 9, 22)! *Aliâ ratione malevolus, aliâ amator—corrigendus (Tusc.* 4, 31, 65). *Nearly m. tota civitas (= clives) emendat et corrigi solet continentia (Leg.* 3, 13, 30). *Krebs.*—To c. the manners (= mores), mores corrigere or emendare: to c. mistakes, menda tollere (espily errors in writing: and consequently the right expression for correcting errors of the press): to c. (moral) faults, vitia emendare: to c. a bad habit or custom, emendare consuetudinem vitiosam (C.): to c. errors of the press, *menda typographica tollere.* To c. the press, *plagas de prelo corrigere; or librum, plagulas, &c., perspicere et corrigere (aft. C., eas [epistolâs] ego, oportet, perspiciam, corrigam; tum denique edentur, Att.* 16, 5, extr.).

prima specimina typographica corrigere (Wyttenb.). Ruhnken used to c. the press himself, Ruhnkenius ipse specimina typographica tractare solebat (Wyttn.). || To correct by some mixture or other application, corrigere, emendare (both used as med. terms).

—to c. the taste of sth, saporem c. rei lenire: the acidity of fruit, amaritudinem frugum mitigare. To c. acidity, lenire acris (Plin.). || *Chaotise, vid.*

CORRECT, v. || *Not faulty; free from errors: ab omni vitio vacuus. vitio purus (free fm faults, whether physical or moral; of persons or things).*—accuratus (made, prepared, &c., with care; that has been carefully attended to; of things only: sermo, dicendi genus, C.).—emendatus (freed fm faults; of compositions).—emendate descriptus (correctly written or printed).—a) With respect to the text of an author, or to an edition of his works, *Ruhnken* uses emendatus, castigatus, emaculatus. To print a very c. and beautiful edition, *librum nitidissime et accuratissime describere, typis exscribere. ß) with respect to style,*

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*purus, emendatus. rectus, bonus, accuratus (see above. sermo, dicendi genus, C.).—comptus (neat)—elegans (select in the choice of words; showing good taste: the two last, both of the speech and of the speaker). A c. style, sermo purus, bonus, &c.; also, accuratus (C.).—oratio sana, recta, pura, emendata, &c. [see CORRECTISSIMA]: a c. Latin style, incorrupta quedam Latini sermone integritas (C., as possessed by an orator): to speak c. Latin, pure et Latine dicere. || Morally right, probus.—honestus (of persons or things).—bene moratus (e. g. vir: also civitas, C.).—Innocens. Insons (innocent). A c. life, recti mores. vita honesta or emendata.—vita vitio carens et sine labe peracta (O. Pont. 2, 7, 49; and 4, 8, 20): to be c., culpa carere.—sanctè vivere (of persons).—sine vitia esse; vitia carere or vacare (also of things). || Conformable to truth; accurate, justus (according to right or law; then according to a rule or directions, complete; opp. non justus).—rectus (prop. straight; then, preserving the right mean between excess and defect; consistent with reason, propr.: opp. pravus, perversus. It is only in these senses that rectus = 'correct': hence, an oratio recta is not a 'correct', but a plain, sober, sensible speech, without rhetorical ornament: vox recta or sonus rectus, is one that is neither too high nor too low; see *Ern. Lex. Techn.*, p. 325).—verus (true). A c. account (= bill), ratio, quæ convenit or constat: a c. measure, mensura justa.—mensura publice probata (stamped as such by public authority: this verse is not c., in hoc versu qd peccatum est, or qd claudicat (C.): a c. thought, vere dictum; sententia vera: a c. judgment, iudicium sincerum: to form a c. judgement, vere judicare; about sth, de qâ re: to draw a c. conclusion, vere concludere: that statement is not c. (= is inconsistent), non coherent (Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 23): your statement is quite c., res ita est, ut dicis.*

CORRECTION, correctio, emendatio. *J. n. correctio et emendatio. SYN. in To CORRECT, v. [see] correctio is also the rhetorical fig. ἀντιρροπία, when an orator corrects himself, for the purpose of adding something stronger, &c. (Hoff.) correctura = the office of a corrector, a sort of land-agent or steward in the time of the emperors). The labour of c., *emendandi cura**

—*molestia corrigendi et emendandi (Krebs).*—The most careful c. of the press, *cura*, quâ nulla eruditior cogitari potest, in plagula de prelo corrigende: to employ a person in the c. of the press, *ci librum ad operam mendis (or erratis) liberandum tradere: to attend to the c. of the press, curam tollendis operum erratis or mendis insumere: not to attend to the c.'s that have been made, non inspicere, quæ emendata sunt (e. g. in an exercise).* || Under correction, bonâ hoc tuâ veniâ dixerim (when offence is to be deprecat; e. g. 'points of view the Roman augurs, I am speaking under c., are now themselves ignorant'), quæ quidem nunc a Romanis auguribus ignorantur; bonâ hoc tuâ veniâ dixerim, *C. Dis.* 1, 15, 25).—salvo tamen tuo iudicio (with deference to your better judgement).—nisi tu aliter exestimas, sentis, censes; nisi tibi aliter videtur (unless you think differently). But, to speak under c., you do not prove your assertion, sed da mihi nunc; satisne probas? (*C. Ac.* 1, 3, 9.) || *Chaotism; vid.* || House of correction, ergastulum: to put any into a house of c., qm in ergastulum ducere or dare: to be confined in a house of c., esse in ergastulo.

CORRECTIVE, adj. *Crcl. with verbs under CORRECT. C. medicinæ, temperativa medicamina (only in Cæli Aur. Tard.* 4, 1). || A corrective, temperamentum.—temperatio (e. g. hujus vitii, *C. Leg.* 3, 12, 28).—mitigatio (*C. and Auct. ad Herenn.*).

CORRECTLY, juste, recte vere.—pure, emendate.—accurate.—elegant (*SYN. in CORRECT, adj.*).—To conclude (= infer) c., recte concludere: to judge c., vere judicare: not to judge c., perperam judicare: to speak c., pure or emendate dicere; pure et Latine dicere: not c., vitiose, barbare, male (all of language). See INCORRECTLY.—You state it c., plane ita res est, ut dicis; res ita se habet (ut dicis): to discuss a subject c., accurate disputare (de qâ re, fully and particularly): printed c., emendate descriptus; ab omnibus vitiis purus: to print a book c., librum emendate describere: to write c., emendate scribere.

CORRECTNESS, justa ratio (proper order, proportion, or quality).—veritas (truth).—elegantia (in the choice of words and phrases).—accuratio (studied c., very rare; C. Brut. 67, 238).—often by Crcl.: to doubt the c. of an account (= bill), *dubitare, num ratio constet or conveniat: to doubt the c. of a statement, *fidem narrationis in dubium vocare; *dubitare, num vera

narrentur. *C. of style, integritas sermonis (C.); oratio emendata, compta, &c. [see PUNX.] sermo accuratus. [Correctness of life and conversation, recti mores; vita honesta; vita emendator [See under CORRECT, adj.].*

CORRECTOR, corrector. emendator (*f. emendatrix*). *Jm.* corrector et emendator; also "qui (menda) corrigat. *A c. of the press, qui librum perspicit et corrigat (aft. C. Att. 16, t. extr.).* "qui regere operas suscepit. "qui plagiulis emendandis praestat; also "corrector only.

CORRELATIVES, quae se mutuo respiciunt. "quae sub eadem rationem cadunt (*Noll., correlata prae* as t. t.).

CORRESPOND, *Answer to athg*, respondere ei rei or (*less frequently*) ad quam rem (*g. t.*).—convenire ei rei (*to suit*).—non fallere qm or qd (*to answer, e.g. one's expectation*).—ei rei quasi ex altera parte respondere (*e. g. rhetoric to logic, C.*); the words *c.*, verba verbis respondent: *there is no Latin expression worth so nearly c.'s with the Greek ὁμοῖα, as the word voluptas, nullum verbum inveniri potest, quod magis idem declarat Latine, quod Graece ὁμοῖα, quam declarat voluptas: the success does not c. with ab's expectations or hopes, eventus ci non respondent ad spem; res longe aliter, ac quis ratus erat, or ac speraverat, evenit: corresponding words (in different languages), verba, quae idem declarant or significant (quod, &c.). [See To ANSWER = correspond.] *To be placed or situated oppositely*, "exadversus qm stare. contra qd esse or positum esse, ex adverso positum esse (*the first, of persons: the two last, of things*). *To agree with*, consentire. convenire. congruere. concordare (*SYN. in AGREE*).—*Not to c. with*, dissentire; dissidere; discrepare, abhorreere a qd re. *To hold intercourse by letters*, literas dare et accipere: *to c. with aby*, cum qo per literas colloqui. "epistolarum commercium habere cum qo.*

CORRESPONDENCE, *Epistolary c.*, epistolarum commercium. littere remittendae atque accipiendae (*epistolary intercourse*).—litterarum sermo (*as the means by which absent friends converse*): a brisk c., litterarum crebritas: epistolarum frequentia: *an uninterrupted c.*, assiduitas litterarum: *to carry on c. with aby*, "epistolarum commercium habere cum qo; colloqui cum qo per literas: *our c. has been interrupted*, "epistolarum commercium jacet: *our c. has been dropt*, litterae requiescunt. *Agreement*, convenientia.—consensus. consensio. consensus [congruentia, post-Aug. and rare, *Suet. Plin.*]. *Friendly intercourse*: "To hold good c. with (Bacon), concordior or familiariter vivere cum qo; in gratia esse cum qo; or by bene litter nos (vos, eos, &c.) convenit.

CORRESPONDENT, a. "litterarum commercio cum qo junctus—to be a punctual or good c., "crebras litteras ad qm dare: *to be a dilatory or bad c.*, cessatorem esse in litteris: *he is a c. of mine*, utor ejus litteris. *Mercantile agent*, *ca* procurator (C.); or negotiorum curator (*S. Jug. 71, 2*).—per quem agimus.—*To be aby's c.*, *ca* rationes negotiaque procurare; *ca* res gerere.

CORRESPONDENT, adj. **CORRESPONDING**: *By respondents or qui (quae, quod) respondet.*—consentaneus, conveniens or congruens ci rei. accommodatus ad qd.—*Jm.* aptus consentaneusque (*adapted to*) compar [ci rei; so like, as to form a pair with it]. *To show a c. affection*, ci in amore respondere; or amoris amore respondere (*both C.*). *A c. portico*, porticus, quae ci rei (*e. g. Palatio*, C.) respondet or respondeat. *A c. expression* (*in another language*), verbum, quod idem declarat or significat, quod, &c.—*To be c. to athg*, respondere ci rei. See ANSWERABLE.

CORRIDOR, prothyrum (*see Virg. 6, 7, 5*).

CORRIGIBLE, emendabilis (*Liv.*) qui corrigi or emendari potest.

CORRIVAL, corrivalis (*once, Q.*).—see COMPETITOR, RIVAL.

CORROBORATE, confirmare qd (*strengthen a statement; e. g. testimonio, argumentis*).—fidem ci rei addere or afferre.—[*But*] *adjuvare fidem ci rei, is to attach credit to it; to believe it.*—fidem *ca* or *ca* rei confirmare,—fidem facere ci rei (*to cause it to be believed*).—*Every witness has corroborated the statement about this money of Dion's*, (quorum) omnium testimonio de hac Dionis pecunia confirmatum est (C.). [*Obs*] *Not corroborate, which is 'to make strong, 'strengthen, 'confirm.'*

CORROBORATIVE, quod confirmat qd or fidem *ca* rei. quod fidem ci rei affert or addit.

CORRODE, rodere.—corrodere (C., *very rare*).—ero-

dere (*stronger*): *rust c.'s iron, ferrum rubigine roditur (Ovid.)*.

CORRODIBLE, quod rudi, corrodii potest.

CORROSION, rosio (*Cels. and Plin.*).

CORROSIVE, rodens.

CORRUGATE, rugare. corrugare (*e. g. nares, H.*).—[*Obs*] *Never corrugare frontem, but contrahere; rugare fr. Hicron.*]—See WRINKLE.

CORRUPT, TRANS. corrumpere (*prop. to break to pieces; hence, to make athg utterly bad and unserviceable; also of internal and moral corruption. Also of falsifying writings, documents, &c.*)—depravare (*Jm* pravus, *to pervert fm its right use, direction, &c.*; *hence, to make athg relatively bad; also of moral corruption; dep. mores; qm*).—*Jm.* corrumpere ac depravare.—vitare (*to destroy the purity or genuineness of athg; e. g. aurns; also to falsify writings*). *Jm.* vitare et corrumpere. adulterare (*e. g. Judicium veri, jus pecuniæ*).—infuscare (*prop. to make athg dark-coloured, destroy its transparency; hence, fig. to make athg impure by some addition, e. g. saporem vini*). *To c. a word (by bad pronunciation)*, nomen, verbum, &c., corrumpere (S.). *To c. a person*, qm depravare, or corrumpere; *ca* mores depravare or corrumpere; *ca* animum corrumpere; vitia sua inficere qm; vitia sua ci allinere, affricare (*of one who c.'s by his own bad example, Sen.*)—qm ad nequitiam adducere (Ter.). *to c. by indulgence, indulgentia depravare.* *Make dishonest by bribery*, corrumpere, with or without pecuniæ, mercede, pretio, largitione, &c.—pretio mercari qm, largitione *ca* voluntatem redimere (*to buy him*).—donis qm ad suam causam perducere (*win his support by gifts*).—largitione *ca* mentem cæcare (*blind his eyes by a gift*).—*To try to c. aby*, qm pecuniæ sollicitare or oppugnare; *ca* animum donis tentare; *ca* corruptelam moliri: *to be, or, allow oneself to be corrupted*, largitionibus moveri; pecuniæ accipere (*e. g. ob dicendum falsum testimonium*); pecuniæ accipere ac pretio fidem habere addictam; fidem pecuniæ mutare; *by aby*, pecuniæ accipere a qo; *se vendere ci: not to allow oneself to be corrupted*, largitioni resistere; adversum dona invictum animum gerere (*habitually; S. Jug. 43, extr.*). *One who c.'s: see CORRUPTA.* *To c. the judge (in a cause)*, iudicium corrumpere; *jus pecuniæ adulterare.*—*One who cannot be corrupted*, incorruptus, integer (*opp. venalis pretio*).

CORRUPT, INTRA. putrescere: putrefieri. corrumpi; depravari; vitari [*SYN. in CORRUPT, TRANS.*].—*persum ire (to be ruined, destroyed): the corn c.'s, frumentum corrumpitur.*

CORRUPT, *In a moral sense: impurus (impure).*—incestus (*unchaste*).—Inquinatus (*polluted*).—perditus (*lost without hope*).—profligatus (*profligate*).—turpis (*vile*); *Jm.* perditus profligatusque.—*C. manners*, mores corrupti depravatique; mores turpes; mores perdit. *See also Vicious.* *Bribed*, venalis pretio.—*gratia depravatus (by personal or party feeling)*. *See To CORRUPT = bribe: a c. judge, numarius iudex.*—[*Spilled*, corruptus; vitiatu. depravatus. [*SYN. in To CORRUPT.*] *In a state of decomposition*, putrefactus, putridus.—*C. blood*, insincerus cruor (*Virg.*). *Falsified*, adulterinus; subditus; vitiatu. *A c. passage*, *locus librari manu depravatus.* *To restore c. passages*, "depravatis locis (veterum scriptorum) mederi (*Ruhnck.*). *See FALSE.*

CORRUPTER, corruptor. *fem.* cor. corruptrix.—*corruptela* (abstr. pro coner; *in a moral point of view, e. g. liberorum nostrorum*).—perditor, *e. g. of the state, reipublicæ*.—perniciēs, pestis (*the plague, ruin, &c. of youth, and of the state, adolescentium, reipublicæ*).—*Briber*, corruptor, largitor.

CORRUPTIBILITY, *Crel. e. g. to deny the c. of athg*, "negare qd corrumpi, depravari, vitari, &c. posse. *Willingness to receive a bribe*, "animus venalis.

CORRUPTIBLE, quod corrumpi, depravari, vitari potest [corruptibilis, *Lact.*]. *Willing to receive a bribe*, venalis (pretio, *that may be bought, opp. incorruptus, integer*).

CORRUPTION, *Act of corrupting, or state of being corrupted, corruptio (rare: prae only C. Tusc. 4, 13, 28, totius corporis corruptio as definition of morbus; and id. ib. 29, corruptio opinio).*—depravatio (*e. g. of mind*). [*Obs*] *Corruptela is what contributes to the c. of athg; or c. as action, corruptela juvenutis (gen. obj.), Krebs.* *State of decomposition, putor.*—putredo (*the state of putrefaction*). *In a moral sense, corruptio; depravatio; privitas; turpitude* [*SYN. in To CORRUPT.*].—*C. of mind*, depravatio et fuditatis animi; *of manners*, mores corrupti depravatique mores perdit

mores turpes.—mores corruptelâ depravati (C. Legg. 2, 15; *not* corruptela morum). **BRIBERY**, corruptela (*with ref. to the demoralization of the person bribed*).—**ambitus** (*with ref. to the canvassing, e.g. for places under government*).

CORRUPTLY, corrupte (e.g. judicare, C.).—vitiose; turpiter; depravate; flagitiose; mendose; improbe; impure; inceste; scelerate [SYN. in CORRUPT and Vicious].

CORRUPTNESS; *see* **CORRUPTION**.
CORSAIR, pirata (*separatim*), or pure Latin, prædo maritimus, or fm context, prædo only.—archipirata (*separatim*, the chieftain).

CORSE; *see* **CORPSE**.
CORSET, *thorax linteus; or *præp.* mamillare (*used for confining the bosom*; Mart. 14, 66).

CORSELET, thorax (*of brass, reaching from the neck down to the groin*, Lit. 42, 61; lorica thoracæque.—*lorica* (*of undressed leather*).—cataphracta (iron or brass armor made in the shape of fish-scales, for men and animals): to cover aby with a c., lorica or thorax or cataphracta induere qm. To put on a c., lorica or thorax or cataphracta se tegere or se induere: covered with a c., ferratus, cataphractus (Tac. Ann. 3, 45, 3. Lit. 35, 48); loricaus; cum lorica.

CORTEGE, comitatus, comites (g. it. for companions, attendants on a journey, &c.).—cohors, associæ (*sæpe*); coh. *copy* of a governor going out to his province)—stipatio, stipatores corporis (*for security*). Also *Orcl.*, qui eunt or proficiuntur cum qo; qui sunt cum qo; quos qe secum ducit, qui qm sequuntur, comitantur: to be seen in aby's c., inter comites ducis aspicit: to belong to the c. of a prætor, associam prætoris esse: to join aby's c., se comitem ci adjungere.

CORTICATED, corticosus (*of trees, plants, &c.*).—corticeus (*that has a part of the rind or bark clinging to it*, Pallad.; e.g. pix, resin that has been taken from a tree with a part of the bark, Colum.).

CORUSCANT, coruscus (V.). fulgens. nitens. mica. [SYN. in TO SHINE.]

CORUSCATION, coruscatio (Solin.); fulgor; splendor; nitor [SYN. in SHINE].

CORVETTE, celox [*Cor*] *Not corbita*. *See* SHIP.]

CORYMBUS, corymbus (*Not of the ivy*).

CORYPHEUS, corypheus (*κορυφαίος*; e.g. cor. Epicureorum Zeno, C.).—princeps.

COSMETIC, lenocinium. adjumentum ad pulchritudinem (Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 55; both as means of beautifying).

COSMOGONY, (*præp.*) indagatio initiorum et tamquam seminum, unde sint omnia orta, generata, concreta (C. Tusc. 5, 24, 69).

COSMOGRAPHER, cosmographus (*κοσμογράφος*, *Art. de Progn. Aug. 2*).

COSMOGRAPHICAL, *ad descriptionem mundi pertinens.

COSMOGRAPHY, descriptio mundi; *cosmographia (*κοσμογραφία*).

COSMOPOLITAN, *a totius mundi amore profectus.

COSMOPOLITE, mundanus (C. Tusc. 5, 37, 108, in *reâ passage he renders it by*, qui totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitrat).—incola mundi. *See* COSMOS.

COSMOPOLITISM, *totius mundi amor, studium.

COST, s. i. Price, pretium. *See* PRICE, or (if it is price of corn), *see* CORN. **EXPENSE**, sumptus; impensa; impendium; arbitria, pl. n. [SYN. in EXPENSE].—*et aby's c.*, impendio cas: the c. of a funeral, arbitria funera (*prop. fees paid to the persons who assisted at it, and for having which an 'arbitrator' was employed*); at one's own c., privato sumptu; impendio privato; sua pecunia; de amo: at the public c., publico sumpto. de publica, publico; impensa publicâ; impendio publico: at a great c., magnâ impensâ; without any c., nullâ impensâ; nullo sumpto. To my c., cum magno meo damno. *See* EXPENSE. **EXPENSE**, s. i. legal expenses, impensa in litem factæ (Pavl. Ing. 3, 3, 30): to condemn aby in the c., damnare in expensâ: let him be compelled to pay both damages and c., et damnum et impensam litis adversario inferre cogatur (Just. Instit. 4, 4, 1).

COST, v. e. g. *abg e's so and so much*, qd stat w constat, *my with abl. of the price*.—qd est, with gen. of the price,—qd venit or venditur (*abg is sold at*).—emittit (*abg is bought at*).—licet qd (to have such a price bid for it); all these generally with abl. of the price.—*abg has c. me so much*, can qd (with abl. of the price): stat mihi qd (*with abl.*);

in qâ re consumo (*with acc. of the sum spent, i. e. I spend so much in abg*: e.g. The siege of Samos c. the Athenians twice hundred talents, in Samo oppugnandâ Athenienses MCC talenta consumperunt): to c. but little, parvo stare or constare or venire or vendi or licere. [SYN. ABOVE.] To c. but half as much, dimidio minoris constare (C.).—to c. nothing, gratis or nihilo constare: to c. more, pluris stare, vendi or licere: *not* to c. more, qd non excedere (e.g. centenos numes). *How much do these gardens c.?* quanti licent hi hortii? *The question, 'what does such a thing c.?' is often expressed by quanti and a verb corresponding with the nature of the object, the price of which one wishes to know, e.g. huc much did it c. him?* quanti emit? *what does your dinner c. you?* quanti cenas? *What does the passage c. you on board this vessel?* quanti vehit navis?—*It has c. me a good deal of money and labour, nec impensæ nec labori peperci:* the victory c. many lives, victoria multo sanguine stetit: the victory c. the Romans, as well as their enemies, a good many lives, nec Romanis incurta victoria fuit: the victory c. no lives, victoria sine sanguine stetit; victoria haud cruenta fuit: *abg c's aby's life*, qd morte ca stat or constat (i. e. it is obtained by the sacrifice of his life): *qd causa est, quare qs necetur (is the cause of aby's death): the war has c. a great many lives, bellum multos homines absumpsit: if c's a great deal of trouble or labour, (re) est multil laboris: it has c. me a great struggle with my feelings, vix a me or ab animo meo impetrare potui, ut, &c.

COST-PRICE, *Cret.* To be selling at c.-p., *merces suas tanti vendit qs, quanti emit (emerunt, &c.).

COSTIVE, astrictus, restrictus, &c., e. g. to make or render c., alvum astringere, comprimere, durare (Cels.). I am neter c., alvum mihi satis reddit quotidie (Cels.); alvum bonam facere soleo (aff. Cat. R. R. 114).—I am of a c. habit, sæpe fit, ut pluribus diebus non descendat alvus (aff. Cels. 2, 7).

COSTIVENESS, alvus astricta, restricta, suppressa, obstructa (Cels.).

COSTLINESS, a) *with ref. to what it c's*; caritæ.—b) *with ref. to its excellence*; excellentia. præstantia.

COSTLY, sumptuosus (*requiring a great outlay*; banquet, games, &c.).—pretiosus. magni pretii. multorum numorum (*that has cost much money, as utensils, goods, a library, &c.*).—carus (dear, g. i.).—lautus (exquisite, choice; of utensils, furniture, banquet, &c.).—magnificus (lordly, magnificent, e. g. furniture, games, banquet, &c.).—splendidus (splendid).—egregius. eximius (excellent in its kind).—pulcherrimus (very fine).—jucundissimus. suavissimus. dulcissimus (*espily of what pleases the senses*).—C. appareat, vestes majoris pretii or pretiosæ (C.): a c. præsent, donum eximium, magnificentum; munus magnificentum, præclarum (C.): to prepare a c. banquet, convivium opipare apparare (C.): to furnish a house in a e. manner, domum opipare instruere (Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 6).—in a c. manner, sumptuose. Plur. egregie: to dress in a very c. manner, vestibus pretiosis uti.

COT, or COTTAGE, casa (*inasmuch as it affords a shelter to its inmate and his property*).—tugurium (*inasmuch as it affords protection against wind and weather*: according to Voss. Virg. Ecl. 1, 68, a shelter, the roof of wch was made of straw, reed, branches or turf reaching down to the ground, and used by the shepherds in the fields).—mapale (*of wch the plural, 'mapalia,' only occurs, was a c. of the African Nomades: the word itself is of Punic extraction*).—umbraculum (*made of foliage*): a small c., casula, tugurium. **¶ A sheep c.** (or sheep-cote), dole-c. (or dove-cot), vid.

COT (= a mail bed): lectulus (little bed; bed).—lectus suspensus (hammock; with Cels. 3, 18).

COTEMPORARY, *see* CONTEMPORARY.

COTTAGER or COTTER, castrarius (Cod. Theod. 2, 42, 7), or *Cret.* If peasants' wll do, vid.

COTTON, lnum, xylum (Plin. 19, 1, 2, 3, § 14. The Greek, *κόττυλον* only Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 9, where it is literally translated by lana lignea).—*âne c.*, bombyx; byssus (late).—made of c., xylum.—bombycinus, byssinus (the latter late; both 'made of fine c.').—c. stuff, thread, byssus (late).—the c. plant, xylon.—gossypium, gossypinus (both, probably, Egyptian words).—[*]gossypium herbaceum; *gossypium arborum, Linn.]

COTTON-GRASS, *erriophorum (Linn. aff. eriophorum, Plin.).

COUCH, cubile (g. i. also that of wild beasts in a forest). *See* BED.

COUCH, TRAX. sternere, prosternere. To c. oneself any where, se abdere in occultum (of persons).—To

be couched under alth, latere or *abditum latere* sub qā re. See TO CONCEAL. || *To place in ambush, in insidia locare, collocare, or disponere.* Vid. COUCH, INTRANS. || *To c. a lance, spear, &c., hastam porrigere, less only projicere (to extend it, e.g. as a bayonet, see Brem. on Np. Chabr. 1, 2).—hastam ad ictum parare. To receive an attack with their lances couched, projectā hastā impetum excipere hostium (Np. Chabr. 1, 2): to ride agst. aby with couched lance, infesto epiculo petere qm (L. 2, 20), with lances couched, infestis hastis (e.g. conicere equos, L. 23, 47); Infestis cuspidibus (e.g. ruere in medium agmen hostium, L. 10, 41).—|| To operate on the eye, "glaucomam oculis c. objectam solvere. || To couch in writing, literis consignare; literis et scriptis mandare; per scripturam completi; conscribere.*

COUCH, INTR. || *Lie down, throw oneself down; sterni. se or corpus abjicere. decumbere. procumbere (q. ii. as well of persons as animals).—subsidiere (to sink down).—conquiescere (praeclass. Plaut. = caput inclinare, Priec.).* *to c. in the grass, se abjicere in herbā* (Np. not in herbam, see Intersp. C. de Or. 1, 7, entr.).—*recubare (to rest).—recubare. recumbere (with accessory notion of leaning backward). To c. down when the enemy hurled their darts, subsidere adversus omnia tela (L.): to c. down in the rear, subsidere in subsidio (C.).* || *To lie in secret or ambush, subdesecere in qo loco; se abdere in locum; se occultare loco or in loco (hide oneself; SYN. in HIBE): latibulis se tegere (of wild beasts).—abditum latere; in occulto se continere; abditum et inclusum in occulto latere (to keep oneself hidden).—subsidiere in insidiis (of an ambush): to c., or be couched in ambush, in insidiis esse or sublatere.*

COUCHANT, *to be formed by the past partic. of the verbs under TO COUCH.*

COUCHER, medicus ocularius or oculus oculi.

COUCH-GRASS, "agropyron repens (LINN.).

COUGH, tussis.—*A dry c., tussis sicca, quae nihil emittit: a slight c., tussicula: inclined to a c., tussiculosis (late): to have a c., tussire; *tussi laborare: a bad c., male tussire (t): to alleviate, to relieve the c., tussim inhibere, levare, discutere, sanare. a tussi liberare (of the remedy).*

COUGH, v. tussire.—*Not to expectorate in coughing, in tussim nihil exscreare.*

COULTER, dens or culter atrati.

COUNCIL, concilium or consilium (most regularly, concilium; but the MSS. vary much: 'the distinction given by Gronov., Liv. 44, 2, that concil. is a council in which one person addresses the rest, and says authoritatively what must be done; consil. (when used of the assembly), one in which the assembled body deliberate, seems to be unfounded. Comp. Cæs. B. G. 2, 4; and 1, 40; Freund).—senatus (as supreme c. of a state or town).—decusiones (in a small town; the town-c.): the supreme c., penes quos est summa consilii. A priory-c., consilium sanctus (L. 44, 35).—See "cabinet-c.", under CABINET.—C. of state, consilium publicum (C. Mil. 33, 90); consilium reipublice (Flor.): a permanent c. of state, consilium reipublice sempiternum; the elders formed the supreme c. of state, respublica penes senes erat: to hold a c., consilium, senatum habere: to summon a c., concilium convocare (C.), advocare (L.); vocare, cogere († V.): to dismiss a c., concilium dimittere: to remove it (to another place), concilium transferre (e.g. Lutetiam): to take a part in their secret c., consilia arcanis interesse (L. 35, 18): to be chosen member of a c., in consilium delectum esse (C.).—fieri publici consilii participem (of a state-c., C.). || *Council of war, consilium militare or castrense, or, fm context, consilium only.—praetorium (if assembled in or before the tent of the commander-in-chief).—duces or principes, quos sibi imperator ad consilium capendum deligit (Cæs. B. G. 7, 38); fm context, duces or principes only (if composed of the superior officers): to hold a c. of war, consilium habere: to summon one, cons. convocare: to dismiss or break up one, praetorium or duces dimittere: the c. meets or assembles, duces conveniunt: to lay agst. before a c. of war, rem deferre ad consilium (Cæs.); referre qd ad consilium (Np.). C-chamber, curia. || Meeting of the heads of the Church, *concilium principum rei Christianae, or concilium only.—synodus (Ecl.).*

COUNCILOR, consiliarius (as i. i., with the ancients it was one who gave advice in a particular case).—*a consiliis.—senator (member of the state council).—decurio (town-c. in a small town). Priory c., see CABINET.

COUNSEL, || *Deliberation, consultatio. consilium.*

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lilium (the former, as act; the latter, as state).—deliberatio (a mature consideration of what is to be done, what resolution is to be taken, &c.): to take c., consultare or deliberare de re; in consilium ire, de re; consilium habere, de re (of several persons): to take c. with aby, consultare or deliberare cum qo; qm in consilium vocare or assumere or adhibere; consilium capere una cum qo: to take c. together, consilia inter se communicare: to take c. with oneself, se solum in consilium vocare: as to the rest, I had rather that you should take c. with yourself, de reliquo malo te ipsum loqui tecum (C. ad Dio. 12, 3, extr.). || *Advice, consilium (q. i.).—auctoritas (if pronounced by a person of weight): good c., consilium bonum or rectum: bad c., consilium malum; male consilia, pl. (bad c.): prudent, wise, salutary c., consilium prudens, sanum, sapiens: by my c., me auctore; me suatore or consuatore. Jm. me auctore et consuatore, or me suatore et auctore; me suatore et impulsore: to give aby c., c. consilium dare; consilii auctorem esse c.: to give aby good, faithful c., c. rectum, fidele consilium dare; maxime utilia c. suadere (very salutary c.): to ask for aby c., qm consilere (if by writing, per literas); petere consilium a qo; exquirere consilium c.: to offer one's c. and advice, consilii copiam praebere (e.g. of a physician, Tac. Ann. 6, 50, 2): to follow aby c., sequi c. consilium; c. consilio uti; c. consilio obtemperare. I follow aby c. in alth, quod mihi deditur qd de qā re consilium, id sequor: to act according to aby c. and advice, facere de or ex c. consilio: to disregard aby c., c. consilium spernere (t): to assist aby with good c., c. adesse; c. praesto adesse; c. non deesse. || = Counselor, vid. || Purpose, consilium.—Id quod volo, cupio (id, quod vult or cupit qd).—propositum.—quod scito, sequor, peto (or quod spectat, &c. qd). Secret c., consilia arcania, interiora. To declare, entrust, &c. one's c's to aby, consilia sua credere c. (Ter.). To keep one's own c. in any matter, qd tacitum tenere, habere; secum habere; tacere, reticere; celare; occultare; occultare; occulte ferre.—tacitum, tamquam mysterium, tenere. || Prudence in planning, advising, &c., consilium (e.g. vir maximi consilii; est in qo satis consilii).*

COUNSEL, v. consiliari (mly absol.; but H. A. P. 196; ille bonis faveat et consiliatur amicis).—consilium dare.—To c. aby to do alth, auctorem esse c. rei, or with iñm.; also with ut c. fm, militi, ut abim, vehementer auctor est; C. Att. 15, 5, 2).—suasorem esse c. rei. suadere c. qd, or, mly, with ut.—hortatorem esse c. rei. hortari qd, hortari (qm), ut.—Jm. suadere et hortari; auctorem et suasorem esse.—monere or admonere qm (ut, nē).—censere (ut, or followed by subj., without ut).—SYN. in ADVISE).—To c. peace, pacis auctorem esse; pacem suadere; ad pacem hortari: to c. unanimity, hortari ad concordiam. I c. you to leave off, censeo desistas. Those who will not be counselled, cannot be helped, *actum est de iis, qui spernunt mōnentes or recte praecipientes.

COUNSELLOR, || *Adviser, consiliarius.*—consiliorum c. socius et adiutor.—auctor consilii or consiliorum, or, fm context, auctor only.—suasor, impulsor, monitor. consiliorum minister or minister only. Jm. auctor et consuator, suasor et auctor, auctor et impulsor, consiliarius et administrator. consiliarius et auctor (SYN. in ADVISE).—A faithful, friendly, experienced c., consiliarius fidelis, benevolus, non imperitius (or -issimus; all C.). The king and his c's, rex ipse consiliariusque ejus (C.): his friends and c's, amici et consiliarii ejus: to have aby for one's c., c. consilio or consiliis uti; qm consiliorum auctorem habere: to be aby's c., consilium c. dare; consilii auctorem esse c.: consilio regere qm (of one who regularly influences another). || Advocate, causarius actor, causidicus, advocatus. actor cognitor. (SYN. and phrases in ADVOCATE.)

COUNT, s. || *Computation, vid. || Charge in an indictment, formula (the prescribed legal form; of which several might be used, but not in publicis iudiciis, in Quintilian's time, Cf. Q. 3, 10, 1; privata iudicia unum iudicem habere multis et diversis formulae solent). There are many c's in the indictment, *multis et diversis formulis accusatur qd or actio c. intenditur. There are two c's in the indictment: one charging the prisoner with sacrifice, another with manslaughter, qd sacrilegii et homicidii simul accusatur (Q. 3, 10, 1; where others read, simul et homicidii). || An action in which the indictment had different c's, was, causa conjuncta (opp. causa simplex; Q. 5, 10, 1).*

COUNT (as title of honour), *comes: the title of c., *nomen comitis: the rank of c., *comitis dignitas: so

confer upon any the title of c., qm comitis nomine et dignitate ornare: the seat, residence, &c. of a c., sedes or domicilium comitis.

COUNT, v. numerum inire.—To *c. alth*, qd numerum (g. i. also = to reckon amongst).—dinumerare (to *c. the whole number, one by one; to c. all through*).—numerum *cs rei inire* or *exsequi* or *efficere* (to *c. over*); computare (to *reckon*): enumerando percensere (to *reckon them all through, naming each*): to *c. the stars*, stellas dinumerare: to *c. on one's fingers*, numerare digitis or per digitos; computare digitis: to *c. the number of troops*, numerum copiarum inire: not to be able to *c. up all a person's services*, promerita enumerando percensere non posse: it is *correctly counted*, numerus conuenit: to *c. (= have) many friends*, multos amicos numerare (O. Trist. 1, 9, 5), or habere: *veterans who c. thirty years of service*, veterani tricensa stipendia numerantes (Tac. Ann. 1, 33, 2) or meriti: to *c. alth* by such or such a thing, qd numerare ex qâ re (as C. de Or. 2, 32, in.; ea, al ex reis numeros innumerabiles sunt, eis rebus, &c.): *the Gauls do not c. by days, but by nights*, Galli non diurnum numerum, sed nocturnum computant; or Galli spatia omnis temporis non numero diurnum, sed nocturnum finiunt. ¶ *Estimate, consider, look upon as*, ducere. putare. ponere. numerare.—arbitrari. iudicare, existimare. ¶ *All these, except ponere, have two accusatives, when the person or thing really is, or is believed by us to be, what we consider him. But to express that we treat him like such or such a person, put him in the situation of such a person relatively to ourselves, then we use either qm pro (ast. habere, putare; sold, ast. ducere), or (in) numero, with gen. plur. (ast. habere, ducere, existimare), or with 'in,' and abl. sing. or plur. (ast. putare, ponere, numerare; also ast. habere).—If an adj. is used predicatively with 'count,' it should be translated either by 'in,' with abl. of subst. (ast. ponere, ducere), or by dat. of subst. (ast. habere, ducere); or by gen. of adj., used substantively with case and habeo, &c. (see examples below).—To *c. a person one's enemy*, habere qm hostem (so far as he really is so); habere qm pro hoste, or in hostium numero (so far as one looks upon and treats him as such): to *c. aby a god*, habere qm deum. numerare qd (e. g. cælium) deum: to *c. alth a favour*, ponere qd in beneficium. habere qd beneficium loco et gratia (C.): to *c. alth on evil*, habere qd in malis: to *c. it an insult*, ignominiose loco ferre qd: to *c. a man happy*, qm beatum habere: to *c. it honorable*, qd honorari habere or ducere: in laude ponere, or laudi ducere; qd in gloria ducere or ponere: it has *ever been counted wise*, semper sapientia est habitum (e. g. temporis cedere). To *c. aby your friend*, qm in tuum numerum ascribere: *one's friend*, numerare qm inter suos: to *c. as or for nothing*, qd pro nihilo ducere; nullo loco habere or numerare. ¶ To *reckon or depend upon*, spem in qo ponere or collocare; auxilium or salutem a qo expectare: *you may count upon me*, tibi non decro: to *c. on alth*, qd pro certo expectare. I *c. upon you*, spero fore ut venias (i. e. reckon on your coming); fac mihi pon desis (on your assistance): not to *c. on alth*, in qâ re nihil spei reponere posse. See also TO CONTRIBUTE; RACKON OR. ¶ To *calculate*, rationes or calculos subducere; rationem inire et subducere: fm the context, subducere only (as C. Att. 5, 21, 12).*

COUNTENANCE, vultus (v. pr.).—os (the whole face, as image of the inner man). A friendly c., vultus benignus: a cheerful c., vultus hilaris, serenus: a quiet or tranquil c., vultus tranquillitas: a tranquil and serene c., frons tranquilla et serena (C. Tusc. 3, 15, 31): a sad c., vultus inæstus: a sad or dull c., vultus tristis: a serious c., vultus severus; vultus adductus (wrinkled like that of one deep in thought): an important c., supercilium grande (Juvenal. 6, 169): a bold or impudent c., os durum or ferreum (as quality: fm c., context, os only, as C. Ferr. 4, 29, 66; os hominis insignemque impudentiam cognoscite): a hypocritical c., vultus facti, simulati: to *assume a calm c.*, frontem explicare or exporrigere (†); faciem or vultum diffundere; frontem remittere: to *put on a sad c.*, vultum ad tristitiam adducere: to *assume a serious c.*, severum vultum induere (†); vultum adducere (that of a person profoundly thinking): to *assume an angry c.*, frontem contrahere: to *assume a threatening c.*, superciliosa tollere (cf. Catull. 57, 46): to *put on a different c.*, vultum mutare: novos capere vultus (poet.); vultum facere (i. e. a c. not corresponding with one's feelings, e. g. a cheerful c. whilst one is mourning, see Cas. B. G. 1, 39, med.). To *have a cheerful, dull, sad, &c. c.*, hilari, inæsto, tristi, &c., vultu esse: to *take alth* with a cheerful c., benigno vultu qd excipere (ast. O. Fast. 1, 3);

to *invite aby with a friendly c.*, qm benigno vultu in hospitium invitare (L. 26, 28): *stupidity is written on aby's c.*, vœcordia prorsus inest in cs vultu: to *change c.*, see TO CHANGE COLOUR.—to *put out of c.*, qm differre (to *put him out, so that he does not know what to say*, see Ruhn. Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 5); qm or cs animum conturbare or perturbare (to *confuse aby*); qm in angustias adducere (stronger): to *keep one's c.*, risum tenere or continere. ¶ Encouragement, tutela. ¶ The nearest words are those that imply favour, protection, approval.—præsidium.—clientela (properly the relation of the protégé to his protector).—patrocinium (paternal protection wch a patron affords to his client): to *give c.*, ci auxiliari or opem ferre; ci favere. See TO COUNTENANCE. To *claim aby's c. and protection*, conferre se in fidem et clientelam cs (C.); commendare se ci in clientelam et fidem (Ter.).

COUNTENANCE, v. ci auxiliari or opem ferre (render assistance).—ci favere (to favour aby, or promote his interests by advice and assistance).—ci tribuere (to be favorably disposed towards aby, to interest oneself for him, e. g. quam ordini publicanorum libentissime tribuimus, C.). See also TO FAVOUR. You c. it, if you do not cry out against it, rem, cum quiescis, probas (ast. C.).

COUNTER, v. Shop-table, mensa tabernaria or mensa only. ¶ An imitation of coin, calculus (a small stone, used by the ancients for computations).

COUNTER, adv. To run c. to alth, adversari or repugnare (he opposed to it).—qd negligere (legem, &c.).—qd non servare (e. g. legem, consuetudinem).—qd migrare (e. g. jus civile).—contra or secus facere (act agt a rule, command, &c.).—To run c. to a direction, extra præscriptum egredi: to *one's own interests*, repugnare utilitati suæ: to run c. the one to the other, inter se contrariis esse.

COUNTERACT, obviam ire ci rei; occurrere ci rei (to take preventive measures).—Jn. occurrere atque obistere (C.).—comprimere. reprimere. supprimere (to check it, keep it under): to *c. aby's designs*, cs consilia occurrere atque obistere (C.): the factious proceedings of our enemies, factioni inimicorum resistere (C.).—obniti. oblectari (struggle agt).—To *c. the symptoms of a disease*, morbo opponere medicinam. See RESIST, OPPOSE.

COUNTERACTION, v. vis contraria (force, acting in the opp. direction). ¶ Purpose, act, &c. of resisting: Creli. My plans for the c. of aby's designs, consilia, quibus ci restiti (C. 2 de Orak 48), or ci resisto, resistam, &c. (according to the time want).

COUNTERBALANCE, v. vis renitens (ast. Plin. 2, 82, 84, e. g. altera vis alteri renititur).—æquilibrium (in so far as it establishes an equilibrium with another weight, Plin. 10, 3, 4).

COUNTERBALANCE, v. equare. exæquare (to make equal).—pensare. compensare qd qâ re (to weigh, as it were, one thing agt the other, to establish an equilibrium).—parem calculum ponere cum qâ re (to give as good in return, e. g. a present, Plin. Ep. 5, 3, = remunerari qm quam similimodo munere): the benefits received c. those conferred, par est ratio acceptorum et datorum: to *c. the deficiency in the revenue by economy*, quod cessat ex redditu, frugalitate supplere.

COUNTER-BASS, prps vox gravissima.

COUNTERCHANGE, commutato. See CHANGE.

COUNTERCHANGE, v. See TO CHANGE.

COUNTERCHARGE, v. actio petitori intenta.—For the meaning of actio contraria, see GERM. THES. 1. v. Actio, p. 223).

COUNTERCHARM, v. incantatum or effascinatum præstigiis exsolvere.

COUNTERFEIT, v. Make (a fraudulent) imitation of, imitari (q. i.).—imitando exprimere or effingere; Jn. effingere et exprimere. imitari et exprimere; also effingere or exprimere only.—assimulare (to make alth like another; then with accessory notion of deception; e. g. the human voice, sermonem humanum): to *c. aby's handwriting*, cs chirographum imitari or assimulare: to *c. money*, numeros adulterinos exercere (ast. Suet. Ner. 25); monetam adulterinam exercere (Ulp. Dig. 48, 15, 6, § 1): to *c. a will*, testamentum subicere, supponere, subdere.—See FORGE. ¶ To *put on the appearance of*, simulare or assimulare (e. g. sim. studium cs rei, zeal in a cause; mortem, metum, diffidentiam cs rei; sedulitatem; assimulare animum (†); se lætum): to *c. sickness*, simulare egrum; assimulare se egrum; simulare valetudinem: to *c. learning*, simulare se doctum esse; simulare doctrinam: to *c. cheerfulness*, assimulare se lætum; or hilaritatem fingere: to *c. piety*, *se pium

erga deum simulate: the appearance of youth, mentiri juvenem († *Mart.*); insimulare, simulate se furere (C.).

COUNTERFEIT, COUNTERFEITED, ficticius (g. i. not genuine, e. g. jewels, wine, *Plin.* 37, 13, 76, and 15, 7, 1, ed. *Hard.*); adulterinus (with accessory notion of deceit or falsification, opp. bonus, e. g. of coin, a false key, &c. opp. verus); -falsus (false in general, e. g. a letter); -fucosus, fucatus (that has only the external appearance of althg, opp. sincerus, probus, e. g. merchandise); -subditus, suppositus, subditiolus. Institutus (e. g. of a book, a will, &c.); -simulatus, fictus, confictus (not natural, but produced by art; forced; e. g. lacrimæ confictæ): c. pietæ, pietas erga deum simulatur: one c. tear, una falsa lacrimula: in a c. manner, simulate; simulatione; per simulationem; fecte; falso; fallaciter.

COUNTERFEIT, s. Crcl. with the adjectives under COUNTERFEIT; e. g. to prove althg to be a c., qd adulterinum (fictitium, &c.) esse probare (*Aft.* C. 2, 17, 17). COUNTERFEITER, falsarius (who commits forgery, see *Suet.* Tit. 3); -falsus signator (who affixes a false seal to althg, e. g. a will, *S. Cat.* 16, 2; cf. *C. Cluent.* 14, 41; testamentum signis adulterinis obnigare); -testamentarius (a forger of wills, *C. Off.* 3, 18, 73); -adulterator (who adulterates althg, *Pandect.*); -paracharacteres (παράχαρακτες, *Cod. Theod.* 9, 21, 9, a coiner of false money).

COUNTERMAND, *alter or contra præcipere. — *alter, atque antea, præcipere.

COUNTERMAND, s. imperium mutatum. COUNTERMARCH, v. signa convertere. — signis conversis retro redire (*L.* 8, 11; in urbem, 8). — versis signis qui locum repetere (of countermarching to a particular place, *L.* 9, 35); -reducere (march back, e. g. exercitum, legiones, &c.); -castra retro movere (*L.* 2, 58): to be countermarched, retro repetere viam (to retrace their steps, *L.* 9, 2).

COUNTERMARCH, s. *iter conversum, oppositum, contrarium. — conversa signa or (L.) versa signa; or by iter retro (e. g. *Cæd.* in *C. ad Div.* 8, 15; quodnam ob scelus iter mihi necessarium retro ad Alpes versus incidit? Cf. fuga retro, *Lio.* 8, 19; fugam magis retro quam prolium — spectante milite); -reditus (g. i. for return); — Or by Crcl. with verbs under TO COUNTERMARCH. By a c. conversis signis.

COUNTERMARK, tessera (g. i. for any ticket). COUNTERMINE, s. cuniculus transversus (*L.* 28, 8). — to make a c., see TO COUNTERMINE.

COUNTERMINE, v. transversis cuniculis hostium cuniculos excipere. *FIG.* obviam ire. occurrere (adopt preventive measures); — *fraudem fraude repellere.

COUNTERPANE, or COUNTERPOINT, see COVERLET.

COUNTERPART, res ei rei similissima (exceedingly like it); — res ei rei compar (quite equal to it); — res ei rei ex alterâ parte respondens (corresponding to it). — To be the c. of althg, ei rei similem or simillimum esse (*vid.* *L.* 4, 54); ei rei comparare esse (*vid.* *L.* 28, 42); ei rei ex alterâ parte respondere (*vid.* *C. Or.* 32, 114).

COUNTERPLEA, *actio perituri intentio (not actio contraria, *vid.* COUNTERCHARGE).

COUNTERPLOT, s. See the next word. COUNTERPLOT, v. To c. p., *fraudem fraude repellere.

COUNTERPOISE, v. pari pondere parem pensio-nem perficere (to produce an equilibrium by making the two weights equal); — examinare (*Vitr.* 10, 8, of the lever; caput vectis faciundo motu circinationis cogit pressio-nibus examinare paucis manibus oneris maxi-mi pondus); — tantumdem pendere (*Lucr.* 1, 360); — librare (*Plin.* huius [æris] vi suspensum — librari medio spatio tellurem); — pari momento librare (*Aff.* *Col.* 3, 12, 3; temperamentum pari momento libratum).

— *FIG.* To make equal to, qd ei rei in æquo or parem ponere; qd ei rei par facere; — æquare or adæ-quare qd cum qâ re; — compensare qd cum qâ re or qâ re (e. g. bona cum vitis, *L.* letitiam cum doloribus, C.).

COUNTERPOISE, s. sarcōma, litis, n. (the weight placed in the other scale, or appended to the other arm, &c., *Vitr.* 9, præf. 9, and 10); — æquipondium (this weight, so far as it establishes an equilibrium agest another weight, *Vitr.* 10, 3, 4); — paria pondera. — See EQUILIBRIUM.

COUNTERPOISON, antidōtus or antidōtūm (ἀντίδοτος, ἀντιδοτον), or, pure Latin, remedium adversus venenum.

COUNTERSCARP, § Exterior slope of the ditch, præps fossæ crepidio. § The covered way, tuniculus (g. i. for mine) with or without tectus; or (180;

Inferna via (*Aft.* *Feg.* 4, 24; cavato specu in exitum urbis infer na queritur via), or as i. t. *via caeca, quæ dicitur.

COUNTERSIGN, *una subscribere, subnotare or subsignare.

COUNTERSIGN, a. § Private signal given to soldiers on guard, and to those whom they are to admit; tessera (if a ticket). — signum (g. i.). To give the c., tesseram or signum dare: to oby, ci.

COUNTER-TENOR, *vox ab acutâ altera; *alter ab acuto sonus. — To sing the c.-t., *alterum ab acuto sonum modulari: one who sings the c.-t., *secundus vocis cantor.

COUNTER-TICKET, tessera (any ticket).

COUNTER-VAIL, *vid.* COUNTERBALANCE.

COUNTLESS, *domina comes (in her own right; *Voss.*); — *comitis uxor or conjux (by marriage).

COUNTLESS, see INNUMERABLE.

COUNTRY, § Regio; terra. regio (the former more extensive; a c. or land, geographically or politically; e. g. Italy, Sicily, &c.); — regio (any district); — tractus (a tract of c., with ref. to its length rather than its breadth); — [180] plaga in the best ages denoted a quarter of the heavens, not of the earth's surface); — ager (the c. of a small people or tribe); — fines (with ref. to its boundaries; eply when it is to be marked, that the action is done within the limits of a particular state); — pagus (district consisting of several villages; e. g. the c. of the Helvetii); — loca, pl. (with demonstr. pronoun, ea loca, &c. = those parts, i. that neighbourhood; e. g. hi ea loca incolunt, *Cæs.*). An uninhabited c., terra inhabitabilis or quem nemo incolit: open c., loca patentia. In a c. of that kind, in ejusmodi regione: a rugged and mountainous c., aspera et montuosa regio (C.); a desert c., regio deserta, vasta; loca deserta (quem nemo incolit, *Cæs.*); — [180] In the historians, when the name of a country is connected with the name of its inhabitants, the name of the inhabitants is often placed under the government of a preposition, the word country being omitted; thus, in the c. of the Etrusci, in Etruscis, or in Etruscorum finibus; also in agro Etrusco. — The c. of Italy, Spain, Africa, &c., terra Italia, Hispania, Africa, &c.; to remove to other c.'s, alias terras petere: c.'s that are blessed with pure air, terræ em, in quibus sit aer purus ac tenuis (C.); — The enemy's c., terra or ager or fines hostium; terra hostilis (anctly, ager hostilicus or hosticum only): to reside in a foreign c., peregrine habitare: to be staying or residing in a foreign c., peregrinari: in this c., in his regionibus. — apud nos (= with us, of habits, institutions, &c.); — To banish aby from a c.; send him out of the c., qm civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere; qm in exilium pellere, expellere, ejicere, agere; exalio afficere, multare; patriâ pellere. § Native country, patria; — patria nostra; — patriæ locus (the 'land,' eply as an object of affection); — solus, quo qd genitus est, urbs, in quâ qd genitus est (*Just.*); — domus (home); — urbs patria. In one's c., domi; to remain in one's c., domi manere: to leave one's c. (for a time, = go or travel abroad), peregre proficisci. — The love of c., patriæ caritas, amor patriæ, pietas erga patriam [see PATRIOTISM]; — reipublicæ studium. A lover of his c., patriæ or reipublicæ amans. — civis bonus: to love one's c., amare patriam: to die for one's c., pro patriâ mori, or mortem optetere: to devote oneself to one's c., patriæ se totum dedere (C.). Fidelity to one's c., erga patriam fidelitas. A betrayer of his c., patriæ proditor; civium or reipublicæ parricida (C. S.). — [180] locus or urbs natalis and solum natale are poet.; solum familiare, without authority). — His native c. is Athens, natus est Athenis: one's c.'s, &c., patrius: after the manner of one's c., patrio more. § In contradistinction to town; rus. — ager, eply in pl. agri (the fields and what pertains to them, as a village, &c.); into the c., rus: in the c., ruri (seldom rure): to live in the c., ruri vivere, vitam agere (prop. as peasant); rusticari (for one's pleasure). — A c. life, vita rustica (c.-life, i. e. with all its occupations); — vita rusticana. rusticatio (residence in the c. for a time, or excursion from the town): to go into the c., ire rusticana. abire rus habitatum (go into the c. to spend one's time there); rus concedere (to retire there); — rus excurrere (for an excursion): to remain in the c., ruri se continere: the people from the c. hastened together, homines ex agris concurrunt.

COUNTRY-AIR, *aer ruris (opp. air of the towns).

COUNTRY-CHURCH, *medes sacra vicl.

COUNTRY-DANCE, see DANCE.

COUNTRY-DWELLING, domicilium agreste (g. 2.)

See COUNTRY-HOUSE.

COUNTRY-ESTATE, rusticum prædium. See COUNTRY-HOUSE.

COUNTRY-GIRL, puella rustica (cf. Hor. Od. 3, 12, 3).

COUNTRY-HOUSE, villa (with or without land).—small c.-h., villula: a very small c.-h., villula pusilla: a big c.-h., prætorium (in the time of Emperors; Suet.).

COUNTRY-LIFE. See COUNTRY.

COUNTRYMAN, ¶ Fellow-countryman, popularis (prop. fm the same nation or tribe; then also fm the same country, town, or place, instead of wch only Gal. 17, uses gentilis).—qui ejusdem est civitatis. qui in eodem civitate natus est (185) conterraneus not found before Plin. præfat. § 1).—civis (fellow-citizen; concivis is spurious Latin).—municeps (from the same municipium): my or our c.-man, nostras; popularis, civis, municeps noster: your c.-man, vestras: our c.-men, populares noster; homines nostri; also nostri, nostrates only. ¶ Rustic, vid.

COUNTRY-PARSON, *sacerdos rusticanus.

COUNTRY-PEOPLE, rustici. agricolas. pagani. [Syn. in Rustic.]

COUNTRY-SCHOOL, *schola provincialis. *ludus vicarius.

COUNTRY-SCHOOL-MASTER, *ludi vicani magister.

COUNTRY-SEAT, see COUNTRY-HOUSE.

COUNTRY-SQUIRES, *nobilitas ruri vivens.

COUNTRY-SURGEON, *medicus ruri vivens.

COUNTRY-TOWN, municipium (a Roman town wch enjoyed the citizenship).—oppidum (q. t. for any town, that is not the metropolis): a small c.-t., municipium (Sidon. Ep. 3, 11).—oppidulum (Syn. ab-vee).

COUNTY, *comitatus.

COUP-DE-SOLEIL, morbus ex solis fervore contractus (Just.).

COUPLE, par (in a strict sense, of two persons or things belonging together, see PAIR).—jugum (prop. of draught-cattle; then also of two persons who are joined for any bad purpose, as C. Phil. 11, 2, eutr., jugum impiorum nefarium).—bini (two together, or at once; when two objects are viewed, that belong together, as binoi [sephos] habebam; Jubeo promi utrosque, C. Ferr. 4, 14, 32).—utrique (the two that have been mentioned; see the passage just quoted from C.).—pauci. aliquot (in a looser sense a few, some): a c. of pigeons, par columbarum: a nice c. (ironic), par nobile fratrurn (Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 243): a married c., conjuges. mariti.—nova nupta et novus maritus (a young c. who are going to be married, or a young married-c.): a c. of days, biduum: a c. of years, biennium (q. t. positively two): a c. of eggs, bina ova. ¶ Band, link, &c., copula (e. g. for dogs; copula dura canem tenet, O., also vincula, vincla; e. g. vincla canibus demere).

COUPLE, v. tr. uno vinculo copulare (see L. 28, 12, 14).—connectere. jungere. conjungere. copulare cum qd re. miscere qd re. [Syn. in TO COMBINE.]—ISTA) jungi. conjungi. se jungere. se conjungere. coire.

COUPLET, strophæ (στροφή).

COURAGE, animus; also in pl. animi, if speaking of several persons. [185] OBS. Of one person, animi should not be used (unless he is speaking of himself in the pl.: e. g. stamnis animis. C. Att. 5, 13), since its usual meaning is, 'a proud spirit,' 'pride,' &c.; of several animi or animus may be used, e. g. nostris animis augetur, Cæs.; but in some constructions the sing. should not be used; e. g. one would not say, animo cadere or exidere, of several.]—animus fortis; fortitudo (mainly c., ὑπόψια).—virtus (moral c. that shows itself in energetic action, and acts on the offensive).—ferocia, ferocitas (natural, wild c., of wch wild beasts and even barbarians are capable).—audacia (daring c.).—spiritus (energetic c.): a man of extraordinary c., vir ingenuis spiritus: to possess or to have c., animo forti esse: for althg, satis boni animi afferre ad qd. A man has not c. to do althg, ci animus non suppetit, ut qd faciat (e. g. Vitruvius nec sana constare mens, nec ut languis a castris dimicaret, animus suppetere, L.): not to have c. enough for althg, est parum animi ad qd; to take c., animum or (of several persons) animos capere or colligere: to take c. again, animum or se recipere: I take c. again, animus mihi redit; animus redintegratur; animus me recipit: to inspire ably with c., to raise or kindle ably's c., ci animum facere or afferre or addere; cs animum incendere, erigere, augere; cs animum verbis confirmare (by exhortation); or simply, firmare or confirmare qm and cs animum: to be inspired with c., to have one's c. raised, ci animus accendit (C.), augetur (Cæs.), accenditur (S. Cat. 20, 6): to

inspire ably with fresh c., animum cs redintegrare; animum ci reddere. Be of good c., bono animo es; fac animo magno fortique sis: to be of good c., stare animo, or, of several, animis: ably's c. begins to fail, animus labat: is failing, animus cadit: to lose one's c., animo or (of several persons) animis cadere or occidere; animum demittere or despondere; se animo demittere (*Cæs. B. G. 7, 29); animo deficere: to have lost one's c., animo abjecto or fracto esse: never lose your c. in adversities, in duris haud umquam defice (Val. Fl. 4, 35): now show your c., tu illum nunc adhibe animum.

COURAGEOUS, animosus (bold to act in dangerous circumstances fm an energetic spirit confident in its strength, opp. timidus).—fortis (brave, relating to a manly strength, both to act and to suffer; opp. ignavus); Jm. fortis et animosus.—ferox (possessing natural, wild courage to rush into battle or face danger; esp. a v. pr. of savages and wild beasts).—animus promptus; also promptus only (ready to dare and do).—acer, alacer (active and spirited to face danger, or take measures to prevent it).—strenuus (resolute, opp. ignavus).—inpuavidus (intrepid, opp. pavidus).—audax (bold).—To be not so c. as another person, animo esse infemior: to was c., alacriorem fieri ad rem gerendam; animum erigere or tollere: he wased c., accessit ci animus.

COURAGEOUSLY, animose; fortiter; forti animo; acri or alacri animo.—intrepide (L.); impavide (L.). audacter. [Syn. in COURAGEOUS.] To meet death c., se acriter morti offerre; animo fidenti gradi ad mortem.

COURIER, veredarius (who carries the post; late),—nuncius volucer. nuncius expeditus. nuncius trepidus.—cursor (a runner).—eques citus or citatus (on horse-back): to send c.'s in all directions, in omnes partes nuncios dimittere.

COURSE, PROPRI. cursus (q. t. also in the pl. if several things are spoken of, e. g. to observe the course of the stars, stellarum cursus notare).—curriculum (within a definite space, e. g. in the circus and of the regular motion of the heavenly bodies).—decursum (a running through a space; hence the c. in the circus).—lapisus (the quiet and equable motion, e. g. of water, the stars).—conversiones (the circular motions, revolutions, &c. e. g. of the stars, stellarum; also stellarum progressionem, their apparently forward c. in the heavens).—motus (q. t. for motion; e. g. of the stars).—meatus is poet. The regular c.'s of the stars, astrorum ordines.—With rapid c., contento cursu: to direct one's c. to any place, cursum dirigere qd (in a carriage or ship); cursum deflectere ad qd (e. g. to the north, ad septentrionem, also of the heavenly bodies): to direct one's c. to another place, or to take a different c., alium cursum petere (in a carriage or vessel); deflectere iter (of a traveller, army, &c.): to pursue cursum contorqueri et deflecti (e. g. of a river): in pursu. different c.'s, diversos abire or discedere: to have a fixed c., certos et constantes cursus habere; constanter tenere eundem cursum: to take different c.'s (e. g. of rivers), in diversas partes (in contrarias partes, opp. directiones) fluere: to change the c. of a river, flumen avertere (i. e. to turn it); amnem in alium cursum deflectere: to have a gentle c. (of rivers or water in general), labi; a rapid one, ferri (see Hirt. B. G. 8, 40): to take its c. from &c., effluere ex, &c.; profluere ex, &c.: to take its c. towards or to, e. g. to the sea, effundi in qd: to take its c. through althg, e. g. through a town, fluere per qd; medium per locum fluere; medium locum interfueri; medio loco fluere (if right through, see Liv. 24, 3): to take its c. along the very foot of the mountains, in imis radiciis montis ferri (Hirt. B. G. 8, 40). IMPROPR. ¶ Progress, iter. via, cursus. Jm. iter et cursus (e. g. natural quodam itinere et cursu, C. Rep. 2, 16).—tenor (the regular progress of althg).—progressus (e. g. rerum, C.). The c. of events, rerum cursus or progressus; rerum itinera flexusque (all C.); see PROGRESS.—To let ably take his own c., to leave ably a free c., qm non coercere, ci rei impedire: to let althg take its c., qd non morari; ci rei non obistere; qd non impedire: to have its free c., non coerceri; non impediri: to interrupt the c. of the conversation, cursum orationis interpellare. In the c. of conversation, in sermone: to throw out in the c. of conversation, that, &c., in sermone injicere, with acc. and inf. (e. g. quum mihi in sermone injicisset, se velle Asiam visere, C.). In the c. of the discussion or debate, inter disceptandum (e. g. cognitâ inter disceptandum iniquitate, ac causæ, Q. 12, 3, 10): to observe the c. wch public affairs are taking, itinera flexusque rerum publicarum videre (C. Rep. 2, 25): that is the natural c. of almost all things, id natura fert in omnibus fere rebus: according to the natural c. of things or events, ut fieri solet: the c. of a conversation, iter sermonis

C. de Legg. 1, 13, 37): the *c.* of an oration or speech, orationis ingressus, ingressus, cursus (all three with ref. to the manner of its progress, its force, spirit, &c., see *C. Or.* 59, 201; interduo cursus est in oratione ineluctator, interduo moderata ingressus; cf. *de Or.* 1, 35, 161; 2, 10, 39): *athg* takes a different *c.*, res aliter procedit. • *Manner of proceeding, ratio, consilium.*—remedium (a corrective or preventive measure): to adopt a *c.*, rationem inire; consilium capere: to shape one's *c.* according to the times, consilium pro tempore et pro re capere (act according to circumstances); temporibus servire (adapt myself to circumstances, &c., in a servile manner): to adopt a prudent *c.*, bonis consiliis uti. I am enquiring what *c.* I should take in this state of my affairs, rogo, quid faciam de rebus meis: to pursue a *c.* of one's own, suum quoddam institutum consequi: to pursue a different *c.*, diversam rationem: what *c.* is to be taken with this person? quid hoc homine facias? quid tu huic homini facias? (both *C.*) I am adopting the same *c.* in my proceedings, hæc eadem est nostræ rationis regio et via (*C. Verr.* 6, 70, 81). *Course = space of time.* A *c.* of years, multi anni (if the ref. is only to the whole space); annorum series (their succession, one after another, *H. Od.* 3, 30, 5)—inter multos, tot, &c. annos (= within so many years; e.g. all the crimes that have been committed in the *c.* of ten years, omnia quæ inter decem annos—nefarie flagitioseque facta sunt, *C.*). *The abl. of anni is less rare in this sense than is commonly supposed: The cities of Africa had seen no Roman army in the c. of almost fifty years, urbes Africæ viderant prope quinquaginta nullum Romanum exercitum viderant* (*L.* 29, 28): he died in the *c.* of a few days, paucis diebus moritur (*S. Jug.* 11, 1), intra paucos dies moritur (*L.*). In the *c.* of that year, in illo anno (*C. Off.* 3, 25, 95; and *Hand.* 3, p. 281): in the *c.* of the present year, in hoc anno (*C. Fam.* 15, 16, 5): the sun turns twice in the *c.* of a year, sol binas in singulis annis conversiones—facit: three times in the *c.* of a year, ter in anno: in the *c.* of ten months, in decem mensibus: in the *c.* of a short time, in brevi temporis spatio (*Suet.*); in paucis temporibus (e.g. solertissimi omnium factus est; *S. Jug.* 96, 1); in brevi (*Ruhn.* ad *Vell.* 2, 61, 2). In the *c.* of the month, year, &c., is also anno or mense vertente. *The order of succession is athg; see ORDER.* *Naval term* (denoting the direction in which a ship is steering), cursus—the ships could not keep their *c.*, naves cursum suum tenere non poterunt: to steer or keep the same *c.*, cursum tenere: to get out of its *c.*, a viâ aberrare. • A number of lectures (collectively), “institutionis cursus, quem dicimus. To embrace too many subjects in one *c.*, uno (e.g. semestri) cursu nimis multa complecti: to attend a *c.* of lectures, magistratus auditionesque obire: to attend the same *c.* of lectures, eadem auditiones eodemque doctores colere: to give or deliver a *c.* of lectures on *athg*, scholam habere de re, e.g. on the Stoic philosophy, scholam habere Stoicam; on rhetoric, scholam præcipere artem oratoriam. *Of dishes, farculum* (that is served on the board at one and the same time, for such, much later, missus was used): to give a dinner of seven *c.*'s, cenam septem farculis præbere (cf. *Suet.* Oct. 74): his dinners were of three, or, at the most, six *c.*'s, cenam ternis farculis, aut, quum abundantissime, senis præbebat. *Race, viâ.* The *c.* of life, vitæ curriculum, spatium (but only with ref. to its duration, space, &c.; hence, with longum, exiguum. *It must not be used to denote one's manner of living, &c.*). To run one's *c.*, vitæ spatium decurrere; ætatem decurrere: now that my *c.* is almost run or finished, prope actâ jam ætate decursumque: to finish one's *c.*, cursum conficere (well, bene, *C.*); corpore solum ad proprias sedes evolare; illuc ex his vinculis ferri (see TO DIE). The whole *c.* of life (= the manner of its progress) begins (to end), totius vitæ cursus (*Suet.*) not totius vitæ cursus, *C. Off.* 1, 4, 11, *Kræb.*). In the whole *c.* of his life, in vitâ (e.g. nihil in vitâ vidit calamitatis, *C. Client.* 6, 18); in omni vitâ (p. *Redit.* ad *Quir.* 8), omni vitâ (*L.* 2, 33); in totâ vitâ (e.g. inconstans, *C.*, where it = manner of living). *Course = manner of life, vitâ, mores: the whole c. of his life establishes his innocence, cæ innocentia perpetuâ vitâ est perspecta: a virtuous c. of life, vitâ honesta, sancta; vitâ honeste or sancte acta: a sinful c., vitâ omnibus flagitiis or libidinis dedita. *A c. of medicine, curatio.* To be under a *c.* of medicine, curationem recipere: to prescribe a *c.* of medicine, curationem valetudinis præscribere. *Row (of bricks), ordo* (e.g. lapidum).—See LAYER. *Race-course a* propr. curriculum*

(*g. t.*)—stadium (in the Olympic games).—circus (public place for the exhibition of races, &c.)—hippodrōmos (ἵπποδρόμος; for horses and chariots, *Plaut.* &c.). *Of course, or as a matter of course, necessario (necessarily); manifesto (plainly); plane (entirely so): of c. his wife could not be indifferent to all this, non mirum fecit uxor, si hoc ægre tulit; or si hoc ægre tulit uxor, quid mirum?* (*see Ter.* *Hec.* 4, 4, 87; *Ovid.* *A. A.* 3, 110). *Words of course, verba: those are mere words of c., verba sunt* (*Ter.*): a letter filled with mere words of c., inania sermo litterarum. *ADDITIONAL PHRASES.*—To let the law take its *c.*, iure agere; summo iure experiri.—Non impedi, quominus qs ad mortem ducatur or supplicio capitis afficiatur, &c. (not to stop an execution).—The law must take its *c.*, supplicio capitis pleniendus or afflicendus est qs; morte multandus est qs.

COURSE, *v. Chase, pursue, vld.* *Hunt with greyhounds, canibus vertigis lepores sectari.* *Wyttenbach says of Ruhnken* (p. 271, *Ed. Bat.*), unice eo quæ [venationis] utebatur, quod longis canibus earumque velocitate capiendo lepore continetur.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE, “pretium pecuniarum or numorum.—[ratio] ætaria, *C. Quint.* 4, 17, is our 'standard of coinage';] the *c.* of each. is unequal, numus jactatur (*C. Off.* 3, 20, 80).

COURSER, equus pennis or velox.—*Runner, cursor* (post. equus bellator).

COURT, *s.* *Any open place, in front or behind a house, area.* *The area in front of a Roman house, together with the adjoining halls, formed the vestibulum, where the clients assembled.—propatulum (a front-c.)—cavum ædium or (later) cavædium (the inner c.), round which the rooms of the house were arranged.* *It was roofed in with the exception of an open space called the compluvium, through which opening the rain-water fell into the impluvium, i. e. the uncovered part of the c., see *Plaut.* *M.* 2, 2, 319)—chors or cohors (a yard for cattle). *aula, an open place before the houses of the Greeks, where also cattle were kept, only occurs, in this meaning, in the Latin poets.* *The residence of a sovereign, or the sovereign himself, and those by whom he is surrounded: aula (g. t. post-Aug.).—regia (the royal palace: then = royal family, see *L.* 24, 23, extr. affinitate regiam contingere, 35, 19, mid.; hoc patriâ extorem in tuam regiam adduxit)—palatium, domus palatina (the palace of the emperor; time of *Æmip.* 1).—rex, princeps (the king, prince, himself).—aulici (the courtiers). *curia and curiales are very late. The royal, imperial c., aula regia; aula Augusta: to stand well at c., aulâ et rege potitum esse* (*T. Ann.* 6, 43, 1); aby is a favorite by the c., aulae favor inclinat in qm (*off. T. Ann.* 2, 56, 2); ‘aula ci faveit (instead of qm *T. Hist.* 1, 13, extr. has: aula in qm prona, arch, however, is to be rejected on account of pronus; see INCLINED). Not to be fit for a c., non aulæ accommodatum esse ingenio (*Cur.* 8, 8, 21); to be the butt of the c., inter ludibria aulæ esse (*Suet.* *Ner.* 6): he subjected king Naræus, together with his children, his wives, and the whole court, Naræum regem in dittonem subegit, simul liberos conjugesque et aulam regiam (*Avrel.* *Vict.* de *Cæsar.* 39, 35): an officer at c., purpuratus. • muneri aulico præfectus; famulus aulicus (a mental: late): c. intriguus, • frauds or fallacia aulæ; vñtæ aulicorum artes: persons who are initiated in c. intriguus, interiores aulici (*Suet.* *Cal.* 19, *Ruhn.*): a lady about the c., • femina nobilis, quæ vivit cum reginâ (fm the context, fem. nob. only; see *Cur.* 3, 11, 25): one who has been introduced at c., qui (quæ) ad aulam admittitur: the fashion or manners at c., or of the c., aulæ ingenium (i. e. the peculiar tone that prevails); consuetudo regia (with ref. to the sovereign himself, see *Np.* *Dal.* 5, 4); • mos aulicorum (with ref. to the courtiers): the splendour of the c., or at c., apparatus aulicus or regius. *Art of pleasing, civility. To pay one's c. to aby; to make c.—See TO COURT.* *Court of justice, and the judges collectively, iudicium (the place where justice is administered and the judges).—judices (the judges; in Rome, the prætor)—tribunal (the tribunal or bench on which the judge and his assessors were seated)—subsellia (the benches of the judges and advocates).—forum (the public place where the c. was held).—The king's (or queen's) c. of justice, • regia tribunal: to appear before the c., in iudicium venire (*Np.* *Ep.* 8); as sister (at a fixed time, of the defendant and the bail); vadimonium sistere (of the bail, opp. vadimonium decerere): to appear for aby in c., ci adesse in iudicio (as counsel for the defendant): to surround the c. with armed men, iudicium claudere***

multibus armatis (Q.). In the three c.'s, in trino or triplici foro (i. e. the forum Romanum; for. Julii Cæsaris; for. Augusti): to remove a cause from the c.'s of law to the assembly of the people, iudicium a sublellis in nostra deferre: to explain what the cause before the c. is, exponere, quæ causa in iudicium deducta sit (C.): to sit in c., sedere iudicem: to bring a matter before the c., qd deferre ad iudices. To settle a matter out of c., rem intra parietes peragere. None of the c.'s sat, or the c.'s were closed, for some days, iustitium per aliquot dies servatum est (L.): to open the c.'s (after a vacation), iustitium remittere (L.): to proclaim or give notice that the c.'s will be shut, iustitium indicere: to hold a c., conventum agere; forum agere (i. e. quum is, qui provinciam præest, civitates vocat, et de controversiis eorum cognoscit, Fest.).—Jus dicere (q. t.). To be put out of c., causâ cecidisse; causam perdidisse.

COURT, v. 1 Pay court to, qm cultu quodam et honore prosequi (aff. C. de Invent. 2, 53, ff.).—se ci venditare (to insinuate oneself into his favour by flattery, &c.).—ca gratiam aucupari: to c. aby by flattery, blandiri ci (not abblandiri ei).—assensum lunculi qd ca gratiam aucupari: to c. the people, studium populi ac favorem aucupari (Flor.).—To c. a female, qm colere (Suet. Otho, 2); ca cultorem esse (O. A. A. 1, 722); amare qm or amatorem esse (A. cultor is not necessarily an amator, O.); ca amore teneri or captum esse (to be in love with).—Omn. nuptiis ambire is used of parents making proposals of marriage to a person; e. g. to one considered a good match (T. Germ. 18); cf. connubis ambire, F.): to c. avaricious widows, venari viduas avaras. 1 Endeavour to obtain, aucupari (e. g. gratiam ca; studium ac favorem populi); capere (e. g. planus, misericordiam, favorem populi).—renari (e. g. laudem).—querere.

COURT-BARON, =*see* leges, quæ ad prædia beneficiaria pertinent; =*Jus feudale* (i. t.).

COURT OF CHANCERY, =*curatores rei pupillaris*.

COURT-CHAPLAIN, =*a sacris regis orator*. **a sacris principis orator*. *See* Avoid concionator aulicus.

COURT-CHAPLAINCY, =*munus oratoris a sacris regis*.

COURT-DAY, dies iudicii (L. 2, 54).

COURT-DRESS, vestis, quam aulici gerunt or gere consueverunt (aff. Np. Dat. 3, 1).

COURT-DRESSER (= *flatterer, Locke*), parasitus (*παρισιος*).—adulator.

COURT-LIKE, =*see* COURTEOUS.

COURT-LIVERY, vestis, quam famuli aulici gerunt (aff. Np. Dat. 3, 1).—=*vestis famulorum aulicorum*.

COURT-MARTIAL, =*consilium castræ: fm the context, consilium only, as Np. Phoc. 3, 4: according to the sentence passed by a c.-m., ex consilii sententiâ: those who are absent are condemned to death by a c.-m., exercitu suffragium ferente absentes capitis damantur*.

COURT-MINION, principii or principis familiaris (*see* Suet. Ner. 10. Vll. 4); also apud principem gratiosus: principii omnium amicorum carissimus.

COURTEOUS, comis (obliging to all, without regard to rank).—humanus (mild, fm principle and nobleness of character); Jm. comis et humanus.—bellus et humanus (C.).—urbanus (polite).—officiosus (ready to render a service).—benignus (kind, well-disposed).—liberalis (showing a friendly disposition, e. g. answer, invitation).—blandus (captivating, engaging in manner; polite in words).—affabilis (condescending or affable in conversation, or speaking to others).—mansuetus (amicable, in general).—[*See* civilis, in the sense of 'affable or civil', belongs to the post-classic prose]: to give a c. refusal, bello negare qd (Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 12). C. persons, homines belli (C. Att. 1, 1). c. manners or behaviour, comitas; liberalitas: a c. invitation, invitatio benigna, familiaris. He is very c. to me, perhonorificus in me est. In a very c. and friendly manner, perhonorifice atque amice.

COURTEOUSLY, comiter; humane or humaniter; officiose; benigne; liberaliter; blande (Syn. in COURTEOUS).—perhonorifice. To salute aby c., benigne qm salutare: to address aby c., comiter, blando appellare: to answer c., ci respondere liberaliter: to invite c., benigne qm invitare: to insist aby c. to remain (i. e. if he is going to take leave), familiari invitatione qm retinere: to receive aby c., qm comi hospitio accipere: to behave c. towards every body, erga omnes se affabilem præstare: to address every body c., unumquemque comiter appellare. He behaves very c. to me, perhonorificus in me est.

COURTEOUSNESS, comitas; humanitas; urbanitas; benignitas; liberalitas; affabilitas (Syn. in

COURTEOUS); voluntas officiosa (readiness to oblige aby, O. Pont. 3, 2, 17): C. in conversation, comitas affabilitasque sermonis: to combine c. with dignity, comitatu cum severitate conjungere: with c., comiter, &c.—*See* COURTEOUSLY.

COURTESY, 1 *Courteousness*; vid. 1 *A kindness*, officium, munus, beneficium. To do or show aby a c., ci officium præstare; beneficium qm officere; gratum ci facere; gratificari ci: I shall esteem it a great c. if you will, &c., gratum or gratissimum mihi feceris, si, &c.; beneficium mihi feceris, si, &c. The common c. of life, officia urbana: to dismiss a man with all possible c., dimittere qm cum bonâ gratiâ.

COURTESY (= *kurt-se*), =*genuum flexio*.—To make a c., *Georges gives*, genua flexa submittere (aff. O. Met. 4, 340; but it is there = 'to fall down on her knees'); *prope* =*flexis poplitibus salutare*; or fm context, salutare (qm) only.

COURTIER, aulicus (one who lives at court, in the strict sense of the word).—purpuratus (holding a high office at court, according to ancient notions).—homo aulice ingenio accommodatus (who knows how to adapt himself to the spirit prevailing at court).—homo aulici auribus artibus imbutus (initiated in the intrigues of the court).—homo ad omnes officiorum formulas factus (always ready to do the civil thing in the most polished way).—homo ad fraudem or ad fallendum compositus. —homo callidus (a courteous and prudent man, in general): like a c., =*aulicorum* more.

COURTINE, agger (q. t. for mound).

COURTLINESS. *See* COURTEOUSNESS.

COURTLY. *See* COURTEOUS, POLITE, ELEGANT.

1 *Flattering*, vid.

COURTSHIP, ca sollicitatio (but such an adj. as honesta should be added, to distinguish it fm an improp. sollicitatio; e. g. Sen. Contr. 2, 15, tot sollicitationibus expugnari non potuit). Mly by Crcl. with verbs under TO COURT.

COURT-YARD, =*see* COURT.

COUSIN, consobrinus (first c.).—sobrinus (second c.).

—patruelis (child of a father's brother).—amitinus (child of a father's sister, or of a mother's brother).—proplin-quus cognatus (q. t. for relation).—Syn. in RELATION.

COVE, sinus.—*See* BAY, SHELTER.

COVENANT, =*see* COMPACT.

COVENANT, v. pacisci cum qo; pactiorem facere or conficere cum qo. *See* 'to make a compact or contract,' under either of the two subtt.

COVENANTER, qui pactiorem facit or conficit cum qo. *See* CONFEDERATE, CONSOCIATE.

COVER, 1 Any moveable thing which is placed on another, tegumen or tegimen or tegmen, tegumentum, integumentum. —operimentum (that c.'s it all over).—involucrum, velamentum (that c.'s it all round).—stragulum, stragula vestis, stramentum (that is spread over aught, the two former esp. of costly c.'s over pillows or couches).—operculum (for any vessel. *See* also LID).—lodix (coverlet of a bed; prop. 'a small shaggy blanket').—opertorium was the upper bedding, opp. stragulum).—gasaape (of thick woollen stuff, e. g. for a table).—ellicium (c. or cloth of goat's hair).—storâ or storâ (plaited of straw, cord, rushes, &c.).—matta, teges (thick c. made of rushes): the c. to a well, =*putei operculum* (but puteal is = *νεκροτόμιον*, which was generally made of marble with the aculeus, and of a circular form, C. Att. 1, 10, 3; cf. Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 14); the c. of a book, =*tegumentum*. *Involucrum: to take off the c. of aught, ci rei tegumentum detrahere (draw off; e. g. scutis, C.): to put a c. on aught; *see* TO COVER. 1 *Cover for protection or concealment*, perfrugium (place of refuge).—præsidium (protection).—tuitio, munio (defence).—tegumentum (Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 32).—Under c., in occulto (e. g. opus in occulto fiebat, Cas. B. C. 1).—To finish the whole work under the c. of 'vineæ,' opus vineis tectum perficere (Cas. B. C. 2, 10, and Herz. ad loc.); sub tecto (if covered over, Cas. B. C. 2, 15): under c. of a wall, muro tectus (Cas. B. C. 2, 15); mœnibus adversum hostes munitus (L.). Under the c. of a pîntus, plutei objectu (e. g. qum usul sunt, supportare, Cas. B. C. 2, 15). Under c. of the night, nocte.—multa de nocte (= late at night, e. g. proficisci). —interpestâ nocte (in the dead of the night).—clam noctu (e. g. ex præsidibus effugere, Np. Eum. 2, extr.).—1 *At table*, mappa (convivæ).—A table of twenty c.'s, =*conviva viginti convivis instructa or apparata*. 1 *Cover*; vid. 1 *Pretext*, involucrum (e. g. simulationis, C. Quint. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15); integumentum; velamentum, obtentus, præscriptio, titulus. *See* PRETEXT, PRETENCE.

COVER, v. *tegere* (g. i.).—*contegere*. *obtegere*. *Integere*. *protegere* (to c. over; with *aliquod* qd qd re).—*velare*. *operire*. *cooperte* (to envelope).—*sternere*. *operire*. *insternere* (to spread over *aliquid*).—*occultare*. *abscondere* (to hide)—*vestire*. *convestire* (to clothe, of persons; also of the natural covering of animals, villis vestire; then also of things, e. g. a tomb covered with thorns, *sepulchrum veribus vestitum*).—*espere* et *vestire* (e. g. oculos membranis). See also **HIDE FROM**.—*obducere* (to c. over; of what is drawn over as an outward coating or layer; e. g. arbores cortice obducuntur: to c. over with a hard skin, callum obducere ei rel: the sky is covered with clouds, *caelum nubibus obducitur*; also fig.: to c. the plainest things with a dark cloud, *obducere tenebras rebus clarissimis*).—[~~205~~] *Tegere* is also used of water covering (i. e. rising higher than) piles, &c.: of course not *tegere* *lectum*, *mensam*, &c., but *sternere*.] Every thing was covered with snow, *omnia nives opplevant*: *tey c's every thing*, *hedera omnia convestit*: to c. one's head, *caput velare*, *operire* (C.), *adoperire* (L.): with his head covered, *capite operto* (C.): to c. one's nakedness, *vestibus ad verecundiam velatum esse*: to c. the sea with fleets, the river with ships, *maria classibus*, *amnem navigis consternere*: to c. the earth with flowers, *humum spargere floribus*: a covered walk, *cryptoporticus* (having the sides closed); *ambulatoria tecta* (for walking): covered with dust, *pulvere sparsum*: covered with wounds, *vulneribus onustus*, *obtritus*: a breast covered with scars, *pectus insigne cicatricibus bello acceptis*: to c. *ob* with garlands (to honour him), *complere qm coronis ac floribus*: with abuse, *omnia maledicta in qm conferre*: covered with glory, *gloria circumfusi*: covered with infamy, &c., *infamia et dedecore opertus* (C.); *cooptus* flagitii et facinoribus (S.) or *sceleribus* (C.): to c. with thatch, *stramento tegere* (Cæsar), *integere* (Hirt.): to c. with shingles, *scandulis contegere*: with turf, *capitibus consternere* (e. g. tabernacula, Cæsar): to c. the walls with marble, *parietes marmoreis excolere*: to c. the walls of a room with pictures, *tabulis cubicii parietes vestire*: cubiculum *tabellis picturarum adornare*: to c. with festoons and roses, *seritis redimire et rosâ*: with festoons, *seritis velare* (e. g. a house, &c., O. Trist. 4, 2, 3): covered with rage, *pauis obstritus*: to c. with planks or boards, *contabulare*. A covered (=decked) boat, *scapha*, &c., *tecta*, or *tecta et instructa*: to c. much ground, *raros constituisse* (e. g. *Sannites rari constitantur, were drawn up so as to c. much ground*). || To protect, *tegere* (g. i.; also t. f. for covering the position of an army).—*protegere* (to guard *fm* harm by preventive measures): *fm atque*, a qd re or contra qd.—*munire* (by a defence set up as a fortress: a qd re or contra qd; also fig. e. g. oculos membranis munire or *espere*, to c. the eyes with a membrane for their protection).—*obtegere* (e. g. *partem castrorum vinela*, Cæsar. B. C. 3, 54).—*praesidio esse* (of troops; e. g. *praes. esse Impedimentis*).—*ab Incurionibus hostium tueri* (of covering a district). To c. the retreat, *fugientem tegere* (=to conceal his retreat: Cæsar. 6, 30).—*agmen claudere*, et *novissimis praesidio esse* (Cæsar): *hostium* ("Insequentium") *impetum sustinere* (Cæsar). He sent the cavalry to c. his retreat, *equitatum, qui sustineret hostium impetum*, *misit* (Cæsar. B. G. 1, 24): to be covered by mountains, *montium altitudine tegi*: the right wing of his army was covered by the brook, *dextrum cornu ejus rivus muniebat*: the second line was covered by the bridge, *alter ordo ponte* (ab incidentibus telis) *tegebatur* (Hirt. B. G. 8, 9, 4): to c. a wing by a strong body of cavalry, *firmare cornu magnis equitum copis*: to be covered, *tectum* or *tutum esse* (i. e. to be safe): to c. oneself, *corpus suum protegere* (in fighting, e. g. with a shield).—|| To cover (=equal) the expense, *qd sarciit* or *resarciit sumptum suum* (brings back as much as it has cost, cf. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 19).—*quod impense factum est in rem, efficere* (Afr. L. 2, 18). The profit does not c. the outgoings, *impendia exsuperant redditum* (e. g. in the management of an estate). || To copulate, *colere*. *Inire*. *salire* (of quadrupeds).

COVER, s. See **LID**.

COVERING, *quidquid est placidum on over any object*; see **COVER**. || *Dress*, *vestis*, *vestimentum*, *vestitus* (g. ii.).—*amictus* (if intended to be wrapped round the body).—*velamen*, *velamentum*, *hiuolucrum*, *integumentum* (*husk*, outer covering).

COVERLET, *opertorium lecti* (the upper covering, opp. *stragulum*, the under bedding, see Sen. Ep. 87, 2).—*peristroma*, *atis* (prob. large enough to hang over the sides of the bed or couch).—[~~205~~] *ludus* was a rough, shaggy blanket; two of which were sometimes sewed together for a c.—*Dict. of Antiqu.*

COVERT, *tectum* (place covered over agst wind and weather).—*perfluxum* (*shelter*; as place of refuge).—*receptaculum* (the place which affords shelter, and thus secures agst persecution).—*portus* (prop. port: fig., a safe shelter): *Jm. portus est p. rifugium*: to conceal oneself in a c., *latebrâ se occultare*: to frighten any out of his c., *qm exspectare latibulo*.—To be under c., *tutum* or *munimentum esse*: to put oneself under c., in tuto collocare: to put oneself under c. agst dangers, *corpus tutum reddere adversus pericula*. || A thickset, locus crebris condensus arboribus (Afr. Hirt. B. Afr. 50). locus teneris arboribus et crebris rubis sentibusque obsitus (Afr. Cæsar. B. G. 2, 17).—|| For beasts, *lustrum* (lair of wild-beasts).—*latibulum* (lurking-place, the haunt of a wild beast): *cubile* (prop. a couch for men; then, also, of animals).

COVERT, *sheltered*: to be formed by the past part of the corresponding verbs in **COVER**. || *Secret*, *clandestine*; vid. || C. way (in fortification), *tectus*, *cuniculus*, or (as t. l.) *via caeca*, *quæ dicitur*.

COVERTLY, see **SECRETLY**.

COVET, *appetere* (to desire).—*cupere*. *concupiscere*. *cupidum*, *avidum esse* ei rei (to desire *aliquid* violently). *desiderare* (to long after or for *aliquid*; esp. what one misses).—*optare* (to wish).—*expetere*. *afficere* (to strive to get; to be hankering after, opp. *fugere*, *asparni*).—*gestire* (to express a longing for *aliquid* by gestures, with *infm.*).—*ardenter cupere* qd, *cupidiatè* ei rei *ardere*, *flagrare*; *desiderio* ei rei *magno teneri*; *sitire* qd; *sitienter expetere* qd (*stronger terms*; to thirst after *aliquid*): to c. or *abhor*, *appetere* aut *fugere* (refugere). I am coveting *aliquid*, *concupisco*, *appeto* (both with acc. and *infm.*); ei rei *desiderio capior*, *appetens sum* ei rei; *cupidus*, *avidus sum* ei rei: to c. earnestly, *omni cogitatione ferri ad qd*: to lay one's hands on a coveted possession, *grassari in possessionem* ei rei (L. 6, 5).

COVETABLE, see **DESIRABLE**.

COVETOUS, *habendi cupidus* (g. i.).—*aliquantum avidior* ad rem. *avarus* (endeavouring to enrich oneself at the expense of others).—*pecunie cupidus* or *avidus* (with regard to money).—*fm the context* also, *cupidus only* (as C. Sext. 43, 93, where we find: *homo castus ac non cupidus*, and *Vitr. 1, 1, 7*); or *avidus* (as C. de Or. 2, 43, 183; and opp. *liberalis*, as C. Roec. C. 11, 7, extr.).—*sordidus* (richly c.).—*petens* (striving after). To be c., *avaritia ardere*. **divitiis cupido* or *avide expetere*. See also **TO COVET**.

COVETOUSLY, *avide*; *avare*: *studiose*; *sordide*; *cupide*; *appetenter*.—(SYN. IN COVETOUS.)

COVETOUSNESS, *habendi cupiditas*, or *cupido* (g. i.).—*avaritia* (the desire of enriching oneself by any means, at the expense of others, opp. *abstinentia*).—*pecunie studium* or *cupiditas* or *aviditas* (with regard to money). From the context also, *cupiditas only* (as C. Roec. Am. 35, extr.; *Quint. 7, 3, 30* [opp. *pecunie contemptus*], and *Suet. Dom. 9* [opp. *abstinentia*], &c.) and *aviditas* (as *Plant. Merc. prod. 29*; C. Off. 2, 11, 38): *Jm. cupiditas* et *avaritia*.—*sordes* (*stronger term*; e. g. *vile c.*).—*avaritia ardens*; *avaritia hians* et *imminens* (a burning thirst, as it were, after *aliquid*).

COVEY. The best term is, *probabilis*, *pullities* (word of pigeons, Col. 8, 9, circa *messem*, cum *Jm* confirmata est pullities [where, however, it may = 'the young broods' collectively]; cf. 9, 11, in eo *vase nata est pullities*, of bees).—*grex* (but this is too strong). See **BROOD**, s. || *Companys*, *set*, *grex*, *globus*, *caterva*.

COW, *vacca*.—*bos* *femina*, *bos* *only* (if it is not necessary to allude to the sex): a little c., *vaccula* (Catull. i. e. c. calf, vitula: a young c., *juveneca* (g. i.); *bucula* (if it has not yet calved): *foras* (that is in calf): a milk-c., *vacca*, *que lac habet* [~~205~~] *lactarius* means, that is still fed with the mother's milk: e. g. *bos lactarius*, *Varr.*]. C's employed in husbandry, *vaccæ operariæ* (Col. 6, 24): a c. that gives no milk must be put to the plough, *sterilis vacca atrato deputanda est* (Pall.). to use c's in the plough, *vaccæ arare* (Col.): to put or take a c. to the bull, *vaccam tauro submittere*, or *vaccæ taurum admittere*: of or from a c., *vaccinus*.—*bubullus* (if the sex is not important).—[~~205~~] *bovinus*, in L. (de bovino grege), is *fm* an old religious form.—c's milk, *lac vaccinum* or *bubullum*. A c's udder, *uber vacce*.

COW-BANE, *cicutæ*.

COW-DUNG, *firmus bubullus*.

COW-HAIR, *capillus vaccinus*.

COW-HERD, *armentarius* (who has the care of the cattle).—*bubulcus* (= qui bobus arat; but afterwards = c.-h.).

COW-HIDE, *corium vaccæ* or *bovis* (cf. *Plin. 11, 32, 47*).

COW-HORN, *cornu vaccæ.

COW-HOUSE, bubile.

COW-LEATHER, see COW-HIDE.

COW-LEECH, veterinarius (g. t. Col.): to be a skilful c.-l., veterinarius medicinas prudenter esse.

COW-PARSLEY, cherophyllum.

COW-PARSNEP, *heracleum (the common, *arvense, Linn.).

COW-POX, *variole: the natural c.-p., v. naturales; if by vaccination, v. artificiales. To have the c.-p., *variola laborare, affici, affectum esse.

COW-WEED, carefolium (Plin. 19, 8, 54, the Greek παρδαριος [pardarius], aft. Plin. and others), and cherephylum (χαίρεφλλον, which is used by Col.).—*scandix carefolium (Linn.).

COW, v. See TO INTIMIDATE.

COWARD, homo ignavus (see COWARDLY). Do you take me for a c.? adeone me ignavum putas? I am not such a c., as to be frightened by the fear of death, non is sum, qui mortis periculo terreat: by obj., ex quo. See TIMID.

COWARDICE, ignavia (inaptitudo for any noble deed, imply for a deed of valour; opp. fortitudo).—timiditas (timidity, pusillanimity); Jm. timiditas et ignavia. See TIMIDITY.

COWARDLINESS, see COWARDICE.

COWARDLY, ignavus (copy of a soldier, opp. fortis, strenuus).—timidus (fearful, pusillanimous); Jm. ignavus se timidus; timidus atque ignavus; ignavus et imbecillus: imbecillus timidusque.—demissus. qui animo demisso or abjecto est (out of heart, in despair).—pavidus. trepidus (timid).—In a c. manner, ignave; timide; timido animo; pavidè; trepidè.

COWER, genus flectere (g. t.), subside or in genua subadire; se demittere.—conquiescere (pra-Class.).

COWL, cucullus: with a c., cucullatus; a travelling habit with a c., pænula (such used in later times to be worn by the orators, see Dial. orat. 39, 2).

COWSLIP, *primula veris (Linn.).

COXCOMB, FROCK. (crista galli.) Vain, empty fop, &c., homo ineptus.—homo opinioibz inflatus (C. Off. 1, 26, 91); homo nimium amator ingenii sui (too full of himself, Quint. 10, 1, 83).—homo inepti tudinis cumulatus (Cæcil. ap. Non.).—An old amorous c., cana culex (as epithet, in Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 12): a headless c., adolescentulus imberbis. To play the c., inepte se gerere. || Sort of flower, *celosia cristata.

COXCOMBRY, ineptus (with such an adj. as putidus, ridiculus, puerilis).—*putida elegantia (affected style of an author).

COY, pudicus. pudens. modestus. verecundus. timidus (Syn. in MODEST): rather c., subtimidus.

COYLY, pudice. modeste. pudenter. verecunde. timide (Syn. in MODEST).

COYNES, modestia. pudor. verecundia. pudicitia. timiditas (Syn. in MODEST).

COZEN, see TO CHEAT, TO TRICK.

COZENAGE, see TRICKERY.

COZENER, see CHEAT.

CRAB, || A shell fish, cancer, gen. cancri; seld. canceris (Cæd. R. B. Lucr. Arnob.).—pagurus (wray-gar, Plin. 9, 30, 51).—pagur (a species of crab, O.). || A sign of the zodiac, cancer (e.g. sol cancri signum transit). || A peculiar sort of apple, malum silvestre. || An engine; the nearest words are capreoli (Cæd. B. C. 2, 10).—machina tractoria; tetrapastus, pentapastus (according to the number of its rollers, see Virg. 3, 1, in. and 3, 2, 3). || A morose fellow, see CRABBED.

CRABBED, || Morose, morosus.—acerbus.—tristis.—male affectus.—tetricus.—intractabilis (Syn. in MOROSE). || Unpleasant, rough, ingratius; insuavis; gravis; molestus; odiosus. || Difficult or intricate, obscurus.—abstrusus (e.g. disputatio).—perplexus (intricate, e.g. sermones, carmen).—durus (rough, inharmonious; of style, versus, &c.).—perplexus (intricate, e.g. sermones, carmen).—impeditus (difficult to understand).—implicatus (confused).

CRABBEDLY, acerbè; asperè; moleste; dure. durè; obscure; implicite; perplexè; abstruse. Syn. in CRABBED.

CRABBEDNESS, morositas; asperitas; tristitia; acerbitas (Syn. in MOROSE).

CRACK, a. || The sound of athg cracking, sonitus fragilis (Lucr. 6, 111).—crepitus, fragor (the noise produced by fire, thunder, houses, &c. that come down). || A chink, rima (g. t.).—fissura (of larger size): little c., rimula: little c.-s, parvule rimulæ (C. l. 4, 4) Full of c.-s, rimosus—plenus rimarum (Ter.;

but fig.): to be full of c.-s, fissuras dehiscere.—*plurimas rimas egisse or duxisse.

CRACK, intr. || To produce a sound, sonitum fragiliem dare (cf. Lucr. 6, 110, sq.).—fragorem dare (of a loud sound)—crepare (to rattle). || To open in chinks, rimas agere; rimas feri pati (rimas ducere is poet.).—findi (e.g. of the skin, the soil, &c.).—se findere.—dissilire (to burst asunder): displodi (t. burst with an explosive sound).—rumpi, diripi (burst by force).—dehiscere, discedere (gape open, of the earth; disc. magnis quibusdam imbricis, C. l. 3, 9): to c. sm the effect of frost, rumpi gelu. || To break; vid.

CRACK, tr. findere (e.g. sol f. statuas, arva, &c.; also of the skin, and of a bone, opp. frangere, perfringere, to break it).—[dissindere (to cleave, split, e.g. saxum).—displodere (to make it burst with an explosive sound).] to c. nuts, nucas frangere: to c. a joke, jocularia findere. ridicula jactitare (both in L. 1, 7): to c. dirty jokes, crepare immunda dicta (H.): to c. abg's skull with a stone, cs caput saxo elidere, or (Plaut.) equopere: to c. a whip, flagello insonare (V.): (diurnos, boves, &c.) flagello admonere (to c. it for the purpose of urging on one's team); cracked tips, laborum fissuræ (e.g. efficax animi sevim laborum fissuris, Plin.).

CRACK-BRAINED, vecors.—ceritus.—mente caput.—delirius (Syn. in MAD): to be c., certitum esse (H., see MAD).

CRACK-HEMP, or CRACK-ROPE, furcifer. crux. patibulum. carcer (Comic. See Ruhnke. Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 26).

CRACKLE, sonitum dare. crepare (e.g. laurei in the fire).—crepitum dare, crepitare (of a flame; and also of substances in it; e.g. flos salis in igne, Plin.); sternuere (of a candle).

CRACKLING, sonitus. crepitus.

CRACKNEL, spiræ. spirula (dimin. and later). To bake c.-s, spiras coquere.

CRADLE, cunæ (e. pr.; for children; then poet. melon = birth, infancy).—cunabula, pl. (the bedding of a c.; then the c. itself; melon as our 'cradle,' a. early abode, ß = birth, origin).—incunabula, pl. (swaddling-clothes; then melon. [as our 'cradle,'] a. = native place, ß = very beginning of athg, e.g. of learning, doctrine): to put into a c., in cunas condere: sm the c., a primis cunabulis; inde ab incunabulis: to rock a c., *cunas movere: to put a child into its c., puerum in cunas condere (Plaut.): to sleep in a c., in cunis dormire: to be in its c., in cunis esse.

CRADLE, v. || To rock in a cradle, cunas infantis movere (ast. Mart. 11, 39, 1, who says: cunarium motor mearum, l. e., who once rocked me in my c.); *infantem cunis motis sopire (to rock to sleep). || Put into a c., in cunas condere (Plaut.).

CRAFT, || A manual trade; see a TRADE. || Cunn- ing, vid. || A small vessel, navicula. navigilum.—scapha. cymba. Inter. ratia. (Syn. in VESSEL.)

CRAFTILY, see CUNNINGLY.

CRAFTINESS, see CUNNING.

CRAPSMAN, see WORKMAN, TRADESMAN.

CRAFTY, see CUNNING.

CRAQ, scopulus.—saxum (rock).—See ROCK, CLIFF.

CRAGGED, or CRAGGY, saxosus. scopulosus (full of crags).—salebrosus (rough).—confragosus (of plains where holes, stones, &c. are met with, and which are difficult to pass).—scaber (rough, opp. leviss): a c. place, locus asper, or salebrosus. aspretum (with ref. to soil), also solum asperum or horridum.

CRAGGEDNESS, asperitas (virum, saxorum).

CRAM, tr. referre.—effere. inferre. differre. qd re facere or referre (to stuff quite full with athg).—stipare (crowd together; imply of personal objects and in pass. partic.).—conferre (e.g. together; of persons or things; imply in pass. partic.).—coartare (force into a very narrow compass; also of persons).—comprimere (press persons or things together): to c. into athg, stipare in qd re (e.g. asses in aliquâ cellâ, wch Varro dñnes, componere, quo minus loci occupant).—conferre in qd; to c. many subjects together into one book, plura in unum librum coartare; to c. poultry, facere (e.g. gallinas, anaves); also opimare (to fatten, imply of poultry); alere qd re (e.g. with bran, sustinere): to c. into athg, facere in qd re (e.g. handkerchiefs into abg's mouth, pannos in os); crammed full of athg, repletus qd re: crammed full of people, repletus hominibus.—stipatus (if one person stands close to the other): a theatre that is crammed full, theatrum celebratè repletissimum. || To force into, cogere introire.

CRAM, v. intr. | heluari (prop. and fig.) arguis se invitare.—se cibo invitare (S. Frag.)

CRAMP, s. || *Spasm*, spasmus (σπασμός, *Cels.* 2, 1, p. 54, ed. Bip., nervorum distentio; *Plin.* and later writers always use spasmus).—tetānus (τέτανος, *Cels.* &c.).—rigor nervorum.—See **SPASM** for phrases. || *Cramp-iron*, fibula. confibula (*Cal.*): an iron c., fibula or ansa ferrea (*Vitr.*).

CRAMP, v. tr. || *spasmo vexare* (Scrib. Larg. 171). || *To fasten together with a cramp*, fibulare.— || *To confine, congregate, coartare*, circumscribere. coercere. reprimere. contrahere. in angustum deducere.—in exiguū angustumque concludere. *To s. a person*, qm circumscribere, coercere (in his actions, &c., *C. Mil.* 88, sq.); in breve tempus conficere qm (to confine him as to time; *Ter. Hec.* 5, 4, 2); to be cramped for room, anguste sedere (*C. Ping.*; receptam se nisi anguste sederem, of room in his house).—angustus fines habere (of a nation or tribe). *Cramped circumstances*, (rerum) angustiae; res angusta (*H.*). *To write a cramped hand*, anguste scribere: a c. style, oratio contorta; contortum dicendi genus: to be cramped, angustius se habere.

CRAMP-FISH, torpēdo.

CRAMP-IRON, see **CRAMP**.

CRANBERRY, *oxycoccus. *The common European c.*, *oxycoccus palustris (*Linn.*).

CRANE, grus.—*ardea grus (*L.*)—viplo (a young c., *Plin.* 10, 49, 69). || *A machine for raising weights*, carchesium versatile (carch. = a structure surrounding the mast above the yard, antenna; here the sails were managed, &c. 'The carch. was sometimes made to turn upon its axis [arch. versatile], so that with its apparatus of pulleys it served the purposes of a c.' *Dict. of Antiqu.*; and *Index to Rod's Vir.*).—trochlea (τροχλία).—tympanum (*Lucr.* 4, 903; Multaque per trochleas et tympana pondere magno Commovet, atque levi sustollit machina nisu. See *Vitr.* 10, 2.—*Rode translates trochlea, a sheaf of pulleys.*) Tympanum was probably "a windlass."—prehensio (*Cass. B. C.* 2, 9; turris tectum per se ipsum prehensioibus—suspendere ac tollere; see *Herz.*: others read, prehensioibus: to raise by a c., machinā in carchesio versatū constitutū corripere qd ac tollere (*Afr. Vitr.* 10, 22).—per trochleas sustollere; prehensioibus elevare or suspendere ac tollere. Another machine for lifting weights was *succula*. || *An instrument used to draw liquor out of a cask*, siphon or siphon (σίφων, *C. de Fin.* 2, 8, in.).

CRANES-BILL, *geranium (*Linn.*).

CRANK, || *Of a machine; the nearest to uncus, hook.* || *A winding passage*, deverticulum.—deverticulum flexioque (*C.*)—circuitus—circuitio.

CRANNIED, rimosus, plenus rimarum.

CRANNY, rima.—fissura (of larger size).—foramen (hole in general).—rimula (*Dicmā.*).

CRAPE, *textum suberipum, quod nostri vocant 'craps'—pannus Cois (see *Heind. Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 101): a c. dress, or a dress made of c., vestis Coa (see *Heind. Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 101).

CRAPULENCE, crapula. *To sleep off one's c.*, crapulam edormire, edormiscere, obdormire, exhalare, or edormire et exhalare; crapulam excutere or discutere.

CRAPULOUS, crapulē plenus.—bene potus, temulentus. ebrius (stronger terms).—[crapularius, *Plaut.*; crapulentus, *Ammian.*]

CRASH, v. intr. fragorem dare (†). strepere. strepitum edere. sonitum dare. crepare. crepitare.—concrepare (of the c. of arms, &c.).

CRASH, s. fragor.—fragores (if the noise it produces is continued for some time). *To cause or produce a c.*, fragorem dare (†): there is a c., it, exoritur fragor (†): to fall down with a tremendous c., cum ingenti fragore precipere (e. g. of a tower, &c.): there was a c. of horns. cornua streperunt raucō cantu (*poet. V.*): with the c. of pipes and drums, tibiarum cantu tympanorumque sonitu (e. g. strepere, *Plin.*).

CRASSITUDE, crassitudo.—densitas.—spissitas.—obesitas (with ref. to the human body). See **THICKNESS**.

CRATCH, praepepe. praepes. praeseplum.

CRAVAT, focale (for = faule. fm faux, ac. linteum or vinculum, worn accord. to *Heind. H. Sat.* 2, 3, 255, only by sick and offendant persons).

CRAVE, || *Ask, beg for, flagitare; efflagitare; ponere; exposcere; expetere* [*SYN. IN DEMAND*]; *Jx. ponere et flagitare.* || *Desire, long for, require, vid.* *To be ever craving for food*, cibi plurimū esse. nimium gulosum esse (*Var.*); cibi avidum esse; voracem esse.

GRAVEN, see **COWARD**.

CRAVING, contentio, cs rei (e. g. honorum, palmae) (184)

—appetitio, cs rei (e. g. alieni; principatūs).—impetus (a violent longing, e. g. fur praise, animorum ad laudem).—desiderium cs rei—sitis cs rei (thirst for it): an insatiable c., sitis importuna, immensa, *inexplebilis.

CRAUNCH, morsu divellere (*O. Met.* 8, 877).—morsu dividere (e. g. food, escas).—morsu lacerare (to tear into pieces with one's teeth).—corrodere (to bite into pieces).—morsu frangere (e. g. nuts).—conterere. obterere (to crush).

CRAW, ingluviēs.—guttur (the throat, as the seat of the 'ingluviēs').

CRAWFISH, or **CRAYFISH**, astacus (ἀστάκος, *Plin.*).

CRAWL, s. ostrearium. ostrearum vivarium (an artificial oyster-bed, see *Plin.* 9, 54, 79. *Macrob.* Sat. 2, 11).

CRAWL, v. repere. reptare (as well of animals, with or without legs, as of persons who move on their hands and feet).—serpere (in this meaning of serpents only: of worms, snails, &c., repere must be used): to c. on one's hands and feet, reptare per manus et genua; quadrupede gradu repere: to any place, qd: crawling on hands and feet, quadrupes; more bestiarum quadrupes: to c. forth fm or out of athg, erpere, prorepere ex re: to c. into athg, repere in qd; irrepere ei rei in qd (in order merely to get into it); abdere se in qd, not in qd re (for the sake of concealment): to c. into all corners, perpertare in omnibus latebris: to c. underneath the stairs or the stair-case, abdere se in scalarum latebras: to come crawling along, arrepere; streptare: to c. forth, prorepere (e. g. ad solarium proximum; *Suet. Claud.* 10): to c. fm their holes, praeperere a cavis terrae (e. g. cochleas, *Plin.*).—errepere (*Plaut. Varr.*)—ereptare (*Sen.*). *To c. up*, erpere (per aspera et devia ad qm, *Suet.*; in puppim, *Lucan.*); surrepere (*for fm beneath*): to c. under, subrepere (e. g. sub tabulas, *C.*): to c. down, derepere (e. g. fm a tree, *Phaedr.*): to c. down trees backward, arborem aversum (am, os, as, &c.) derepere (*Plin.*). || *To move slowly*, repere (to move, travel, &c. slowly, *Hor. Np.*): gradi lente. tarde ire or ingredi. tarde pede or gradu incedere. lente incedere. tarde moveri (to move on slowly).—fessa aegre trahere membra (fm fatigue): to c. along on the road, repere. iter facere tarde. tarde procedere (to move on, or get on very slowly); lente et paulatim procedere (slowly and by degrees): to c. through the town, the streets, perpertare oppidum, plateas (*Plaut.*). *To c. up hills, montes erpere* (i. e. in travelling; *H.* 1, 5, 79).

CRAWLER, *animal repens. serpens (g. i. for any creeping animal). See **REPTILE**.

CRAWLING, reptatio (on hands and feet, per manus et genua).

CRAYON, || *Pencil*, *stillus cerussatus.—creta (*chalk*). *To draw in c.*, creta pingere qd; λευκογραφειν; monochromata pingere (with c. or chalk of one colour, see *Hard. Plin.* 35, 9, 36, No. 2): red c., rubrica (c. terra): a drawing in c., monochromata pictura (if of one colour only, *Plin.* 35, 3, 5); in the pl., monochromata, orum, n. (μονοχρόματα, *ri*, see *Hard. Plin.* 35, 9, 36, No. 2), or, if in the sense of the kind of drawing, i. e. the style of colouring, monochromata genera picturae, **Plin.* 35, 5, 11).

CRAZE, || *To break*, vid. || *To pulverize*, in pulverem redigere (for pulverare is spurious). || *To turn the brain*, qm deturbare de mente et sanitate, ad insanitatem adigere. in rabiem agere. qm omnibus orbare sensibus (gradually stronger terms).

CRAZINESS or **CRAZEDNESS**, || *Of the body*, imbecillitas. infirmitas. || *Of the mind*, imbecillitas animi (for but animi infirmitas means, 'want of character').—mentis alienatio (*Cels.* 4, 2); or alienata mens (absence of mind in general).—vesania. insanis. vecordia delirium. furor (madness). *SYN. IN MADNESS*.

CRAZY, || *Weak*, imbecillus (imbecillus is a later form: deficient in proper strength, as well with ref. to the body as the mind, opp. fortis, valens, firmus).—fragilla (not durable).—caducus (that is inclined to fall or to give way). See also **WEAK**.—A c. head, ingenium imbecillum. homo imbecillus: athg that is c., e. g. a house, ruinous. pronus in ruinam: vitiosus (damaged): delabens (tumbling to pieces): to be c., ruinouso esse. ruinam minari: labare (totering): a c. house, aedes ruinosa. || *With reference to the mind*: ingenii imbecillitas (mentally weak).—mente captus. mente alienatus. demens. amens. vesania. insanus. vecors. delirus. [*SYN. IN MAD.*].—to be c., mente captum; mento alienatum esse: insanire; delirare: to become c., mente

denari; in insaniam incidere: *to turn or make aby c., ad insaniam adigere qm.*

CREAK, crepare, concrepere (e. g. doors, fores, ostium, &c.).—stridere or stridre (e. g. of hinges; foribus cardo stridat sensu, *V.*; also of waggons, plaustrum, &c.).—sonare (e. g. *t.* to produce a sound or noise): the doors c., fores crepant; ostium conceptat: the hinge c. cardo sonat or stridet: the hinge does not c., non nutit or nutit cardo (*Plant. Cure. l. 1, 94*; but apparently personifying it).

CREAKING, *s. crepitus* (of hinges; also of the feet, *C. Top. 12*).—streptus (e. g. of doors, wheels, &c.).—stridor (*Janum. O.*; pennarum, *Plin.*).—sonitus (g. i.).

CREAKING, adj., stridulus (e. g. of waggons, *O. Trist. 3, 12, 33*).

CREAM, *v. intr.* *colligere florem (of milk). See TO FLOTH.

CREAM, *s. flos lactis* (*Vitr. 8, 3, 6*): *to skim of the c., 'florem lactis tollere.'* ¶ *Flo.* c. flos. flosculi. robur.—optima (pl.). *to skim of the c. of algh, ca rei flosculos carpere et delibare.*

CREAM-OF-TARTAR, *sal tartari (t. i.).—fœcula (*s. v. of*) *burnt sulphate of potash. v. Schmidt. Col. 12, 30, 21.*

CREASE, ruga (prop. a wrinkle; then also, *fm* its likeness, of the c. of a garment).—[*Not sinus, which is a larger space between the folds of a garment, as produced by the manner in which the ancients took up their toga, see Macrob. Sat. 2, 9*]: sitting in c., rugosus (*Mart.*): to take the c.'s out of algh, erugare qd (*Plin.*): to sit in c., rugare (*Plant. Cas. 2, 3, 32*, vide pallium ut rugat): *s. in a book, 'plicatura (dog's-ear).*

CREASE, *tr.* rugare; corrugare.—artare in rugas. qd replicare in rugas (*ast. Phil. 17, 14, 24*).

CREATE, ¶ *To call into existence, creare, procreare, gignere (to bring forth), fingere (to shape, to form).*—facere, efficere (to make, to frame): to c. the world, mundum creare, condere, gignere, fingere, edificare, fabricari. ¶ *Elect, appoint:* to c. consuls, praetors, &c., consules, praetores, &c. creare. ¶ *To cause:* to c. a sensation, admirationem movere: to c. admiration, admirationem efficere: to c. confusion in algh, turbare, perturbare, miscere, confundere qd: to c. uneasiness, sollicitudinis qd afferre: to c. disturbances in a country, terram turbare novis consiliis; seditioem movere, excitare: to c. a suspicion, suspicionem movere, commovere, excitare, facere, praebere. See TO CAUSE, and the subit. with which 'create' is used. ¶ *To invent, vid.*

CREATION, origo (origin).—principium. Initium (beginning): the c. of the world, 'mundus conditus: before the c. of the world, 'ante primordia rerum, mundi: since the c., inde ab hominum memoria; post hominum memoriam: post homines natos: at the c. of man, quum primum fingerent homines: the day of the c., 'dies, quo procreatus est mundus. ¶ The sum of things created, mundus (the world).—universitas rerum (the universe). ¶ Production: the c.'s (i. e. works) of men, 'quae ab hominibus inventa et excogitata sunt. ¶ Election to an office, creatio.

CREATIVE, effectivus (Q.).—sollers, ingeniosus (of an inventive mind). A c. mind, sollicita: c. power, effectio (*C. Acad. 1, 2, 6*): c. nature, rerum natura creatrix (t. *Lucr.*): every thing was brought into being by the c. power of nature, omnia sunt opera sollertis naturae: nature seems here to have taxed her o. powers to the utmost, in hoc natura, quid efficere possit, videtur experta.

CREATOR, procreator.—fabricator (he who produces or brings algh to light).—(quasi) parens (founder).—auctor (author): the c. of so great a work, fabricator tanti operis: the c. of a national literature, Latinarum (Aegheorum, &c.) literarum parens: the c. (= founder) of algh, es rei parens (e. g. of a national literature, Latinarum literarum); a quo initium ca rei profortum est: the c. of the world, procreator, effector or fabricator mundi; opifex edificatorque mundi; genitor mundi or universi; ille quae parens hujus universitatis: every one is the c. of his own fortune, faber est quisque fortunae suae (*S. ad Cas. de Rep. Ord. 1*): ut quisque mores fingunt fortunam (*Np. Att. 11, 6*); ut quisque fortunâ utitur, ita praecellit (*Plant. Pseud. 2, 3, 13*).

CREATURE, ¶ *Created being or thing, res. res creata, natura.*—animal (animated being, living on the earth, whether man or beast; often also in contradistinction to man, as a rational being; and likewise of man, as term of contempt).—animans (though used sometimes by C. in his philosophical writings for animal,

properly denotes any being that exists by a power within itself; hence, also used of the deity, and of plants).—homo (man, especially in the case in which we should use the word 'creature' as term of compassion or contempt).—negotium (being or thing: as term of contempt for a man, a woman, &c., e. g. that Teucris, a tedious creature indeed, Teucris illa, lentum sane negotium, *C. Att. 1, 12, in. 1* cf. p. redit. in *Sen. 6, 14*): a rational c., or a c. gifted with reason, animal intelligens or rationis participans or ratione praeditum: an irrational c., animal brutum (in pl. also bruta only). ¶ *Res* creature belongs to *Ecclesiastical*. Etc. ¶ We are all the c.'s of circumstances, omnibus nobis ut res dant sese, ita magni atque humiles sumus (*Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 20*): a cielec., nequam mulier.—sectesta; oculus: there is not in the whole universe a more detestable c. than a tyrant, tyranno neque tetricus neque foedius animal ullum cogitari potest: that pestilent c. Clodius, Clodius illud funestum animal. Sometimes 'creature' is used in English as a term of endowment for girl or woman, in which case it is to be turned by puella, virgo, mulier, e. g. that Teucris is an amiable c., Teucris illa suavissima puella (virgo, mulier); also by 'anima,' e. g. 'O thou dear c., O tu carissima anima. ¶ An absolute dependent on the will of another, ca proprius (*Np. Lys. 1, 5*: se illius fore proprium fide confirmat).—qui omnibus in rebus est in potestate ca; qui ex ca arbitrio pendet.—qui ad ca arbitrium, non ad suum vivit: Lentulus is the mere c. of Pompey, Lentulus est totus in potestate Pompei (C.).—[*Res*]. The meaning of beneficiarii sui, *Cas. B. C. 1, 75*, is not certain: they were, probably, soldiers who, having served their time and received rewards, &c. fm the general, were afterwards serving voluntarily with peculiar privileges. Hera. thinks them the veteres fideique clientas ca, *S. Cat. 19, 5*. Aby's c.'s, associæ ca (*C. Verr. 3, 12, 30*; coll. *Div. 2, 37, 79*): centuriones who were his c.'s, sui beneficii centuriones (*Suet. Tib. 12*).

CREDENCE, fides.—auctoritas (authority); Jn. auctoritas et fides: to procure c. to algh, ci rei fidem facere or afferre or addere: algh gains or obtains c., addit ci rei fides: to lose c., fidem amittere. See also FAITH. ¶ A letter of c., see CREDENTIALS.

CREDENTIALS, publicae auctoritates (e. g. legationes cum publicis auctoritatibus, C.); civitatis auctoritates ac litteræ (C.); *regiæ auctoritates or auctoritates ac litteræ (fm a king).—litteræ ad fidem faciendam datæ (g. i. for 'letters of credence'): to deliver his c.'s (of an ambassador), *legationi fidem facere litteris redditis.

CREDIBILITY, fides.—auctoritas (the o. it derives fm a sufficient voucher).—probabilitas (*C. 4 Acad. 75* = verisimilitudo): to establish the c. of algh, credible qd facere; fidem ci rei facere, addere, or afferre (of things that cause algh to be believed): to prove the c. of algh to aby's satisfaction, ci qd or de qd re probare.—[*Res*]. *ant* credible qd ci facere, though credible qd facere is correct, *Krebs*: the supposed c. of dreams is done away with, tollitur auctoritas somniorum (C.): not to overstep the bounds of c. in algh, veritatis fidem servare in re: to lose their c., fidem amittere (of words, &c.).

CREDIBLE, credibilia. facilis ad credendum (that is easily believed).—probabilis (that deserves belief).—verisimilis (probable, likely).—a fide non abhorrens (J.).—fidem non excedens (*Curt.*): c. (of witnesses, evidence, &c.), fide dignus, fidus, certus.—bonus, luculentus. luculentus: it is scarcely c., vix credible dictu (*Curt.*): to render algh c., probable facere qd, qd probare (to cause it to be believed); qd confirmare (if by proof or facts); fidem facere or addere ci rei (to gain credit or acceptance for it): it seems hardly c. to me, that, &c., illud vix adduci possum, ut, &c.: it seems more c. to me, magis adducitur, ut credam: not to be c., a fide abhorre; fidem excedere.

CREDIBLY, credibiliter. To be c. informed, certo auctore (or certis auctoribus) compertisse qd (*Cas.*). CREDIT, ¶ *Belief; the deserving of belief, fides.*—[*Res*]. A man dat fidem, 'promissus; a thing dat fidem, 'adde credit; a man habet fidem, 'bellicus; a thing habet fidem, 'is credible, *Ciceston*.—auctoritas (arising from the weight of testimony, character, &c.). Jn. auctoritas et fides. To give to c., are TO CREDIT.—we must consider what c. is to be attached to his assertion, considerandum est, quanta fides ci habenda sit: aby's c. stands very low with aby, parva ci est apud qm fides; parvam ci habet qd fidem: to be deserving of c., auctoritatem or fidem or auctoritatem et fidem habere (of letters, documents, &c.), dignum esse, cui fides habeatur (of a person): not to deserve c., indignum esse, cui credatur (of per-

(sons): fidem nullam habere (of letters, documents, &c.): the *c.* of the document is gone, tabulae fides resignatur: see BELIEF, CREDIBILITY. — || *Reputation*, auctoritas. — gratia (influence, favour). — opinio (opinion of a person, whether good or bad). — existimatio (good opinion): to support *aby* by one's *c.*, gratia qm iuvare: to gain *c.*, auctoritatem sibi comparare: *aby*'s or one's *c.* increases, gliscit auctoritas: *aby* is losing *c.*, cadit auctoritas. gratia minuitur: one who injures *aby*'s *c.*, dignitatis et auctoritatis afflictor et perditor: to keep up or preserve one's *c.*, gratiam tueri: to be in high *c.*, magna esse auctoritate: auctoritate florere or vigere: with *aby*, gratiosum esse apud qm; gratia *cs* florere; gratia multum valere apud qm (to be high in his favour). || To do credit to, &c.: *athg* does no *c.* to *aby*, qd ci est dedecori or turpitudini: to do no *c.* (of a thing), pudori esse: it does me great *c.* that, &c., summo honori mihi est, quod, &c.: your behaviour does you no *c.*, non te dignum facis (Comic.): what does *aby* *c.*, honestus. honorificus: it does us no *c.* at all, est dedecus nostrum: to do great *c.*, magnae esse glorie. || In a commercial sense; fides (faith, trust, in general). — existimatio (opinion entertained of a man's solvency, honesty, &c.). Public *c.*, populi fides, or fides only: *aby*'s *c.* does not stand so high as it did, fides cecidit, concedit: *aby*'s *c.* has begun to fail, fides qm defecere cepit: public *c.* has received a blow in every part of Italy, fides tota Italiâ angustior est: public *c.* is gone, fides de foro subata est: to endeavour to injure *aby*'s *c.*, fidem *cs* moliri: to ruin a person's *c.*, fiduciam arceâ conturbare: to take away one's *c.*, fidem tollere: to reestablish one's *c.*, fidem revocare: to maintain one's *c.*, existimationem tueri: to uphold the public *c.*, fidem populi retinere: to raise one's *c.*, ad fidem aliquid acquirere: for my own part, both my money and my *c.* is gone, ego non rem familiarem modo, sed etiam fidem consumpsi (Pomp. ap. S. Frag.): to assist *aby* with one's *c.*, fide sustentare qm (C.): to borrow money on *aby*'s *c.*, pecuniam *cs* fide mutuam sumere: one's *c.* remaining good, fide incolumi: to let *aby* have *athg* on *c.*, credere ci qd: to sell on *c.*, vendere in diem (if the day for payment is fixed): vendere pecuniâ non presenti (q. l. for selling without ready money, *ast*. Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 97): to buy on *c.*, emere in diem (see the remark above, as to in diem): emere pecuniâ non presenti (in general). A letter of credit (prps), diplomâ, *n.*: the *c.*-side of an account, acceptum: to set down or place to *aby*'s *c.*, in acceptum referre ci (C. Verr. 1, 36, 37).

CREDIT, *v.* || To believe, ci rei or ei credere (of a thing), qd credere (= to believe it true; the acc. being a neut. pronoun, id, quid, &c. e. g. quid jam credas, aut cui credas, Ter.). — qd esse credere (to believe *athg* to be true, or the case, opp. negare qd esse): ci or ei rei fidem habere, tribuere: ci rei fidem adungere (Syn. in BELIEF; ~~see~~ not fidem dare or adhibere): to *c.* *athg* without examination, or (as is often incorrectly said) implicitly, ci rei servire (e. g. incertis rumoribus, Cæs.): to cause *athg* to be credited, ci rei fidem facere, afferre or addere: *athg* cannot be credited, qd excedit fidem (Curt.); abhorret a fide (L.). To *c.* *athg* on *aby*'s authority, credo tibi de istis (Plaut.); or by qd auctor: to deserve, or not to deserve to be credited: see 'to deserve (or) not to deserve credit', in CREDIT. See TO BELIEVE. || In a mercantile sense: To *c.* *aby* with a sum, in acceptum referre ci.

CREDITABLE, || Respectable, honestus (morally good, opp. inhonestus and turpis). — liberalis (worthy of a free-born man, opp. filibalis): Jx. honestus et liberalis. — Laudabile, honorabile, honorificus, laudabilis. laude dignus, praeclabilis, laudandus. — (Syn. in PRAISEWORTHY, vid.) — To be *c.*, laudi esse: to be considered *c.*, laude dignum duco; laudi duco: to be *c.* to *aby*, honestum or decorum esse ci; qm decere: ci laudi esse: to be highly *c.*, gloriæ esse: not to be *c.* to *aby*, qm dedecore: it is very far fm *c.* to *c.*, est dedecus nostrum: in a *c.* manner, see CREDITABLY.

CREDITABLY, honeste, honorifice, decore. — laudabiliter, cum laude. — ut decet. — bene. To live *c.*, decore, honeste vivere.

CREDITOR, creditor. — fem. creditrix (Paul. Dig.). To deceive or cheat one's *c.*'s, fraudare creditores.

CREDULITY, credulitas (Planc. ad C. Epp.; afterwards common). C. is quite innate to this class of people, temeritas illi hominum generi innata, ut levem auditionem habeant pro re comperta.

CREDULOUS, credulus, or Crel. qui facile ad credendum impellitur; qui temere incognita pro cognitis habet, hisque temere assentitur (aft. C. Off. 1, 6, 18; 188)

to be *c.*, credulum esse; facile ad credendum impelli or induci (see C. de Rep. 2, 10, 18. *Pr. Con.* 3, 1, in *uch* *psange*, however, *modera* edit-*rs* substituit adduci): to show oneself *c.* in *athg*, credulum se præbere in qâ re, levem auditionem pro re comperta habere (in believing rumours, &c.).

CRED, || Confession of faith, *professio, quid sentias de rebus divinis (any profession of one's faith). — *formula Christiana, lex Christiana (the established law, by which the Christian is to regulate his life, the latter according to Amman. 2, 5, 10). — fides (in a subjective sense; cf. F. En. 4, 12). — doctrina. formula lex (in an objective sense, profession, law). — ~~see~~ It is obvious, that such an attributive as Christi or Christianus (a. um) or Christianorum (and thus in a similar manner, Mahumedi, &c., as the case may be,) ought to be added, unless it is sufficiently implied by the context. — To desert or apostatize fm the *c.* of one's fathers, sacra patria deserere: to change one's *c.*, *mutare sacrorum forum: lam: article of the *c.*, *caput doctrinae sacrae (~~see~~ caput or articulus fidei is barbarous). See RELIGION. || In a narrower sense; *professio, quid sentias de qâ re (e. g. de republicâ, one's political *c.*), a philosophical *c.*, ratio. — disciplina. — auctoritas or *cs* disciplina auctoritas (as laid down by the founders, and deriving importance fm their authority). — dogmata; praecepta or (post-Aug.) placita; scita (all *n.* pl., with gen. of the philosopher's name, or of a school): to change one's *c.*, animi iudicium mutare: to adopt *aby*'s *c.*, *cs* rationem auctoritatemque suscipere (C. Acad. 1, 9, 34): to explain the philosophical *c.* of the Peripatetics, explicare Peripateticorum auctoritatem (Ac. 1, 9, 34). I incline rather to their *c.*, who, &c., eorum magis sum sententiae, qui, &c. — See OPINION.

CREEK, sinus. — sinus maris or maritimus. || A turning, flexus.

CREEKY, flexuosus, tortuosus, sinuosus.

CREEP, repere, reptare (in all the proper meanings of our 'to creep': of animals; of men moving on their hands and feet; of plants wch trail along the ground). — serpere (of animals that move on their belly, e. g. serpents, but repere must be used of worms, anais, &c.): serpere is also used fig. of an evil that spreads itself). — obrepere (with the accessory notion of gradual, imperceptible approach; of death, sleep, &c.; mors, somnus, senectus). — perrepere (to *c.* along or through): to *c.* through a grating, clathris subrepere (Col., of hares). — Ona. For creep on all fours; creep forth, into, up, down, &c., see CRAWL. || Move along slowly: see CRAWL = 'move slowly'. — || Fig.: a) To travel slowly, repere, reptare. b) To move stealthily, obrepere (see above). To *c.* into *aby*'s friendship, se insinuare in *cs* familiaritatem, ad *cs* amicitiam arripere: into *aby*'s affection, favour, &c., irrepere in *cs* mentem. arripere *cs* animo, influere in *cs* animum: into *aby*'s friendship, by flattery, or (Prov.) to *c.* up *aby*'s spleen, blanditiis et assentationibus *cs* amicitiam colligere, or in *cs* consuetudinem se immergere: to endeavour to *c.* into *aby*'s favour by flattery, assentationem acupari *cs* gratiam; also, humiliter servire or servire only (of mean subservency; v. L. 24, 25; C. Parad. 5, 2, 39): vice *c.*'s into the heart of men under the appearance of virtue, vitia nobis obrepunt sub virtutis nomine (Sen. Ep. 45, 6).

CREEPER, || One who creeps; Crel. qui repit, reptat, &c. || A creeping plant, a) Trailing on the ground, herba, quae jacet atque serpit humi (Plin. 27, 11, 74); herba, quae serpit or repit in terrâ (Id. 22, 18, 21; and 22, 22, 39). — herba, quae humi repit (Id. 19, 24). — b) Climbing, herba, &c., quae serpit multipli lapsu et erratico (C. of the vine); or quae claviculis suis, tanquam manibus, quicquid est nacta, apprehendit (C.). — herba, quae repantibus flagellis scandit parietum aspera (climbs up walls, cucurbitæ, &c., Plin. 19, 24). || Creepers, a genus of birds: the genus *Cercithia (of many species). || Instrument with hooks; drag for rivers, &c., harpago. uncus (fm ὄγκος, Enn. Gell. 4, 17, extr. || A sort of patten or clog; vid. || An iron sliding on a kitchen grate, prps *subex coquinaria (subex, quoted by Gellius fm Ennius, = any 'support').

CREEPING, s. reptatio (e. g. infantum per manus et genua, C.). — reptatus (post-Aug.; only in abl. sing. e. g. of plants, vitium. Plin.).

CREEPINGLY, see SLOWLY.

CREPITATE, crepitare, crepitum dare.

CREPUSCULE, see TWILIGHT.

CREPUSCULAR, subluceus (towards day-break). — sublustris (somewhat bright). — subobscurus (somewhat dark).

CRESCENT, a. luna crescens (waxing).—luna decrescens or senescens (waning).—cornua lunae (the horns of the c. moon): in the shape of a c., lunatus; semicircundus, semicirculatus (Cels., semicircular).—[The crescent (as opp. to the cross), *res Turcica or Mahomedana (politically or historically considered; opp. *res Christiana);—*doctrina Mahumedi or Mahomedana (as opp. doctrina Christi or Christiana);—*superstitio Mahomedana (opp. religio Christiana).—*signum militare Turcarum (their standard).

CRESS, *lepidium (Linn.).—*lepidium sativum (garden-c., Linn.).—*salsumbrum nasturtium (water-c., Linn.).

CRESETT, | Beacon, &c., ignium significatio (s. g. ignibus facere significationem, Cas. B. C. 2, 33). See BEACON. | Lamp, vid.

CREST, | Of animals, crista (gall, of a cock; Dim. cristula, Col. 8, 2, 8).—juba (of the cock). | The crest of a helmet, crista (the plume); conus galeae (the apex in which the plume was inserted). | On a coat of arms, insigne generis.

CREST-FALLEN, fractus, demissus. Juv. fractus et demissus; fractusque humilis atque demissus.—abjectus or abjectior.—Jaena.—afflictus, perculsus, profligatus. To be c.-f., animo esse demisso, or humili atque demisso, abjecto, fracto, fracto et demisso, or demisso fractoque; animo deficere or cecidisse; esse perculso et abjecto animo.

CRESTED, cristatus. See also CREST.

CRETIC, pes Creticus (Dion., the foot).

CREVICE, see CRACK; CRANNY.

CREW, | A multitude, multitudo.—coetus (society): a vile c., perdit homines or (stronger) perdit homines latrocinque: a seditious c., conjurationis globus (an assembled body of conspirators). | Of a ship, nautici; nauta (g. l.).—classarii, classici (those belonging to a fleet).—socii navales (mariners, sailors as a class; the soldiers serving on ship-board, L.).—remiges (the c., i. e. rowers, of a galley): the whole c., remigum classicique milites (both those who manage the vessel and those who fight).

CREWEL, glomus (lane, Lucr. and H.: lili, Plin.).

CRIB, praepae, praepae. praepaeum. | The stall of an ox, bubile. | A infant's couch, see CRADLE.

CRIBBAGE, *ille lusus pignarium, qui apud nos 'Cribbage' dicitur.

CRIBBLE, | Steve (vid.), cribrum. — | Coarse ground corn, (probe) farina crassior.

CRIBBLE, v. cribro cernere, see SIEVE.

CRICK, | Of door-hinges; see TO CREAK, CREAKING. | A pain in the neck, cervicis rigor or dolor (both Plin. 28, 12, 52): to have a c. in one's neck, torpentibus rigore membris, vix flectere cervicem posse (est. L. 2, 38).

CRICKET, | An insect, gryllus.—cicada (a species, that lives on trees). | A game, *pille lusus ille, qui apud nos 'cricket' dicitur. | A stool, or low seat; see SEAT.

CRIER, praeco (herald, also the c. at a public sale).—pronunciator (one that proclaims alth: g. l.). To be a c., praemonium facere; praedicare (as an auctioneer).

CRIME, a) The lighter terms; delictum, peccatum (del. rather the transgression of positive laws fm levity and thoughtlessness; pecc. that of the laws of nature and reason fm ignorance, or want of judgement).—malefactum (a misdeed, at once a synonyme and a description of the preceding words).—| b) The stronger terms: maleficium (as visible effect of malicious intention).—facinus (a daring action manifest strength of character and will; sometimes in a good sense, but more only in a bad one: = devot. vi. Did.).—scelus (a c. with manifest contempt of law, religion, and character): Juv. scelus et maleficium; scelus et facinus.—nefa (an unnatural, impious, execrable deed, imply agst what is holy or sacred).—injuria (any action contrary to law).—crimen (c., inasmuch as one may accuse aby of it, accusation, reproach: see Obs. below).—sceleratum ac nefarium facinus; scelus nefarium (i. e. an abominable deed; an impious, atrocious outrage).—impetras (a deed that violates love and gratitude towards the Deity, our country, sovereign, neighbour, &c.).—deceus (a deed that will cause the loss of honour and esteem to the person that commits it).—flagitium (disgraceful to oneself, disgusting; i. g. gluttony, sensuality, cowardice, and other c.'s proceeding not fm strength of character, but weakness of principle): Juv. dedecus ac flagitium.—Cicero non pec. and del. in the same sense, s. g. pro Murena, 30, 63: facit aliquis c. peccatum, et ejus delicti veniam petit. A capital c., (180)

res capitalis; facinus capitale (C.); capitalis noxa (L.): to accuse aby of a capital c., qm rei capitalis accusare or reum facere: to find a man guilty of a capital c., qm rei capitalis damnare, condemnare.—[Culpas, in a juridical sense, stands only for 'unpremeditated c.', opp. dolus, which conveys the notion of premeditation and bad intent. [Crimen is hardly ever, except in poetry and post-Class. prose, used for 'crime', except where 'charge', 'accusation' might be substituted; thus, crimini dare, = 'to throw it in one's teeth as an accusation', = 'to impute it as a crime'. Hence, the crime imputed will be in the gen., not in the same case; e. g. crimen patricii summum erat (venly 'the charge of parricide was the heaviest that could be brought agt a man'); not summum crimen erat patricium, or summum erat crimen patricium; but scelus maximum erat patricium would be correct; Krebs agt. Weber and Grotfend.]—C.'s of a serious nature, leviora delicta: the principal in a c., sceleris auctor or architectus or molitor: to commit a c., delictum committere; maleficium or facinus admittere or committere or se admittere; scelus facere or committere; also flagitium committere; dedecus or scelus admittere; scelus perficere; scelere se devincire or se obstringere or alligare (see the SYN. of the subtt. above): to commit all manner of c.'s, facere scelera et flagitia; in omni genere ac scelerum ac flagitiorum or in omni dedecore volutari: to commit c. after c., in flagitia se ingurgitare: to disgrace oneself by c.'s, flagitia se dedecore or se inquinare: to commit a disgraceful or atrocious c., scelere astringi or se astringere; aliquid nefarie facere or committere; aliquid scelere or imple or imple nefarieque or proterve agere or facere; to be guilty of many c.'s agst both gods and men, multa imple nefarieque in deos homineque committere; to commit a c. with one's eyes open, scientem se contaminare scelere; what an atrocious c. / O indignum facinus! to clear oneself of a c., crimen amoliri or propulsa: to be guilty of a great c., magno crimine se astringere: to impute alth as a crime to aby, ei qd crimini dare: ei qd in crimine ponere: to paint his c. (to the judge) in the darkest colours, crimen atrociter deferre (T. Ann. 13, 19, extr.): stained with c., scelere contaminatus (of persons only).—[Perduellio is a c. agst the state, a treasonable c.; High-treason.

CRIMINAL, adj. facinorosus; sceleratus; sceleratus; scelerosus (of persons only); nefarius (of persons and things); Juv. sceleratus et nefarius (s. g. action); impius; protervus [SYN. in CRIME].—pena or supplicio dignus, animadvertendus (deserving punishment; the latter of things only).—capitalis (with ref. to capital offence, i. e., in Justinian's time, not only those of such the punishment was death, but some of such the punishment was condemnation to banishment, or the mines, Just. Inst. 4, 18, 2). It is only in forensic Latin that 'criminalis' is used (Cod. Just. 3, 35, 3, and 9, 41, 15): and the adv. 'criminaliter.' (Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, extr.).—C. law, jus publicum. A treatise on c. law, 'de jure publico'; 'de causis publicis (as title of a book): a c. judge, or judge in a case, qui iudicium publicum or capitis exercet; quaestor ac iudex. Aby's treatise or work on c. law, is liber (ca), qui est de iudiciis publicis: one that has studied c. law, 'juris publici or causarum publicarum peritus': c. court, 'forum rerum capitalium, or 'forum, ubi iudicia publica fiunt. A c. cause, iudicium publicum.—causa publica.—questio (C. distinguat hae iudicia puniendorum malefactorum causa reperta = 'criminal causes', fm iudicia distrahendum controversiarum causa reperta, 'civil causes').—causa capitalis; res capitalis; Is capitalis (if the punishment was death, banishment, or the mines). [Causa criminalis, not before Cod. Just. 9, 41, 15.] To commence c. proceedings, publicum iudicium instituere (Inst. Just. 4, 18, 1): to commence c. proceedings agst aby, item capitis in qm inferre: to defend oneself in a c. court, causam capitis or publicam dicere: c. acts, res turpes; flagitia; nefaria, pl. (the two last stronger terms): to lead a c. life, turpiter or flagitiose vivere. | Criminal conversation; see ADULTERY.

CRIMINAL, a. sons (s. g. punire fontes, C.).—nocens.—maleficus.—qui scelus fecit or commisit. [Causa, in this meaning, is not Latin, since it conveys only the notion of 'being accused'. A c. condemned to hard labour, ad opus damnatus.

CRIMINALITY, improbitas; but mly by Crel. Who does not see the c. of this action? quis non videt hoc facinus pena dignum, or hoc facinus animadvertendum esse?

CRIMINALLY, | Wickedly, scelere; scelerate;

nefarie; imple; proterve; turpiter; flagitiose. [SYN. IN CRIME.] Jv. imple nefarieque. — See WICKEDLY. — **||** With reference to criminal law, capitaliter: to prosecute c., litem capitis in qm inferre: to proceed c. in any matter, causam ad capitis iudicium revocare: agere abq., qm capitis accusare (the punishment being death, banishment, or the mines). — qm in ius vocare. c. nomen deferre (according to the Rom. forms of criminal proceedings). — publico iudicio quempiam accusare (ast. C. Flice. 6). — vocare qm in publicum iudicium (ast. C. Balb. 28). **||** "criminaliter" only in later forensic Latin (Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, extr.).

CRIMINATE, see ACCUSE.

CRIMINATION, see ACCUSATION, CHARGE.

CRIMINATOR, accusatorius (e. g. lex, C. vitam accusatoriam vivere, Q. 12, 7, 3): in a c. manner, accusatorie (e. g. dicere; agere cum qo, C.); accusatorio more et iure.

CRIMP, **||** Friable, vid. **||** Inconsistent, vid.

CRIMP, s. = one who decays and cal-hes up reverts. *qui milites in supplementum (exercitus) scribit, cogit (g. t. for recruiting officer); *qui (homines) ad militiam illicet or luescat illiciteque.

CRIMPLE, **||** Contract; vid. **||** Curl; vid.

CRIMSON, a) **||** Adj., coccineus, malochinus. **||** Subst., color coccineus, malochinus.

CRINGE, **||** To contract; vid. **||** To bow or fawn, se submittere. — adulari qm (seld. and never in C. ci). — demittere se or demitti in adulationem (T.). — A cringing fellow, homo summissus et abjectus; homo in adulationem demissus: a cringing, servile fellow, homo usque ad servilem patientiam demissus (T.): with a cringing manner and whining voice, demisso vultu, voce supplic. In a cringing manner, demisse, subjecte. demississime atque subjectissime (Cæs.).

CRINGER, see under TO CRINGE.

CRINGEROUS, see HAIRY.

CRIPPLE, s. homo debilis (weak; the part being added, e. g. coxâ, manibus pedibusque) — claudus (lame). — mancus (sely with ref. to the right hand). — homo mancus et omnibus membris captus ac debilis (with ref. to all his limbs and extreme infirmity). — homo mancus ac debilis (with ref. to the right hand and general infirmity). — homo claudus ac debilis (with ref. to the feet and general infirmity). — homo omnibus membris extortus et fractus (with all his limbs contracted). — homo pravus et extortus (lent and crippled, t). — To become a c., mancum et debilem or claudum ac debilem fieri: to make abq. a c.; see TO CRIPPLE.

CRIPPLE, v. qm claudum, mancum or debilem facere. [SYN. IN CRIPPLE.] — mancum ac debilem or claudum ac debilem facere. — qm omnibus membris debilem facere (ast. Sen. Ep. 101, 11). — clauditatem or c. adicationem adferre (to lame). **||** Pto. debilitare (to weaken). — accidere (by curtailment, &c., e. g. accidere res hostium, their power was crippled). — frangere (to break down; courage, strength, &c.). — Jv. frangere et comprimere, frangere et debilitare. — delumbare (deprive of nerve, spirit, &c., e. g. the expression of a thought, sentiment).

CRISIS, **||** Decisive or turning point of affairs, discrimen (g. t.). — momentum (the point at which a matter is decided, point). A c. of affairs, inclinatio temporis, rerum, &c. (the change effected by a c.) In this alarming c. of our affairs, in ipso discrimine periculi (L.); in extremo discrimine ac dimicatione fortunæ (C.): to be brought to a c., (summu) in periculo ac discrimen vocari or venire (of a thing; salutis, C.): the c. of our affairs is come, in summo res est discrimine (Cæs.). when the c. comes, quita in discrimen ventum est; quum ultimi discriminis tempus adveniat: the c. is over, discrimen sublatum est. See CRITICAL (state). **||** In medicine; the height of a disorder, when a favorable or unfavorable turn may be expected, dies potens, gravis or quo de ægro iudicatur (Cels.); crisis occurs Sen. Ep. 83; eandem [cum qo] crisis habere). — dies crisis (Cels. Aur. Tard.; these expressions = the critical day) — [morbi] accessio, quam criticam medici vocant (Aug. Confess. 6, 1, extr., of its occurrence). See CRITICAL (day).

CRISP, adj. **||** Curled, crispus (opp. rectus or directus, i. e. straight, plain; propr. of hair, also of leaves, &c.): rather c., suberispus; crispulus; also leniter inflexus: to render or make c., crispare, concrispare. **||** Brittle, friable, vid. — friabilis (that may be reduced to powder or dust by rubbing, Plin.).

CRISP, v. crispare. concrispare See TO CURL.

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CRISPATION, crispitudo (very late, Arnob.). See CURLING.

CRISPING-IRON, or CRISPING-PIN, see CURLING-IRONS.

CRISPNESS, Crcl. — crispitudo (very late, Arnob.).

CRISS-CROSS-ROW, literarum nomina et contextus. See ALPHABET.

CRITERION, signum (g. t.). — insigne (the characteristic mark of a thing). — nota (the mark impressed on a thing, to distinguish it by). — Indicum (that which indicates its nature). — Jv. Indicum atque insigne; also (cs rei) insigne proprium et peculiare; proprium cs rei: to use aly as a c., adhibere qd tanquam obussum (C.): to serve as a c., signo esse: that is the c. of such or such a thing, hæc est cs rei obussum (Sen. Ep. 15, 1): to try aly as a c., qd abobussum exigere (Sen. Qu. 4, 5, 1): the c. of true and false, veri et falsi nota; insigne veri; *veri qual obussum.

CRITIC, **||** A judge of any literary or artistic object, criticus (C. Pam. 9, 10, Q. 2, 1, 4). — Juxta criticus. — *artis criticæ studiosus (who takes up criticism as a profession). — *corrector (verbal c., who occupies himself with the emendation of writings, manuscripts, &c.). — *censor. — *Juxta doctus (an able judge of literary productions, e. g. in periodicals, &c.). — *librorum censor (before the printing). — *Juxta criticus. — *censor literatus (after the printing). — intelligens or sciens or peritus artis (also fm the context, sely in pl. without artis; a critical judge of artistic objects; also artium Juxta: an able c., subtilis (artium) Juxta et callidus (H. Sat. 2, 7, 101); also homo callidus only (see H. Sat. 2, 3, 23). **||** A severe censor, Juxta iniquus or inimicus. — Homo militu re ad reprehendendum contentus. — obtreक्टर (who censures or stigmatizes actions fm a spirit of envy): a severe c., Aristarchus (C.); pl. Aristarchei (propr. the disciples of Aristarchus, a c. from Alexandria; then improper. = severe c.; Varr. L. L. 8, 34, 119); patruus (with ref. to morals, proverbially used; see Heind. H. Sat. 2, 2, 97); censor castigatoreque (H. A. P., 174, of an old man, who severely censures the morals, &c. of youth, minorum).

CRITICAL, **||** Belonging or referring to criticism; criticus. — *ad criticam rationem emendatus (critically correct; of an edition, &c., F. A. Wolf). — A c. edition, *editio ad criticam rationem correctâ. — *editio ad optimas membranas castigata. A work of which there is hardly a single c. edition, liber criticam manum vix semel expertus: c. writings, *libri qui sunt de critico genere; *libri critici argumenti: c. exactness or precision, critica subtilitas: c. talents, *facultas critica: c. mind or faculty, ingenium acutum (H. Sat. 2, 2, 97, not subactum): to cultivate one's c. powers, *ingenium ad criticam facultatem formare: according to, or consistently with, c. rules, critica ratione; ad criticam rationem: to write a c. commentary on a work, or on an author, *critica grammaticâque ratione interpretari: to publish a c. edition, *ad criticam rationem corrigere. — A corruptelam sordibus iudicando purgare (by correcting errors): an extensive acquaintance with c. investigations, *magnus totius rei criticæ usus: with no sufficient knowledge of c. matters, *nullo criticæ usu: to possess no c. knowledge or talent whatever, *artis criticæ expertum esse: to be engaged in, or to occupy oneself with) a c. review of the writings of Velleius, *in recensendo Vellejo elaborare. **||** Censorious, censorius, morosus, malevolus. SYN. IN CRITIC. — mordax (litter. that is biting; bitter; mortifying in words, e. g. carmen, Ovid.). **||** Belonging to a crisis, and thus dangerous, anceps, — dubius (doubtful). — incertus (uncertain): a c. situation, res dubia; discrimen: to be brought into a c. situation or position, in discrimen adduct: in this c. situation, rebus ita suspensis: in hoc tempore (Np. Milt. 5, 1, where Bremi says, that the preposition denotes a continued, and sely a c. time): public matters have come to, or are in a c. state, res publica in ancipiti est; res publica in discrimen adducta est: c. times, tempora periculosa or dubia: the c. turns and changes of affairs, inclinationes et momenta rerum, temporum, &c.: it was c., anceps erat. See CRISIS. — a c. day (e. g. of an illness), dies crisis (κρίσιμος; Cels. Aurel. Acut. 1, 14); dies potens, gravis, or quo de ægro iudicatur (Cels.). The c. point of a disorder, critica morbi accessio (Aug.) (illa) — anceps morbi fluctuatio (Id. Conf. 6, 1, extr. ubi, as fluctuatio has the authority of L., may be safely used).

CRITICALLY, critica ratione; ad criticam rationem, — accurate (carefully, e. g. perscribere): c. correct, *ad criticam rationem emendatus (F. A. Wolf): to correct c., *ad criticam rationem corrigere; a corruptelam sordibus iudicando purgare: to treat (alq) c. (e. g. Ais-

bre, &c.). *criticā ratione tractare: to explain c. and grammatically, criticā grammaticae ratione interpretari. | *Dangerously*, e. g. the state is very c. situated, res publica in discrimen adducta est; in anripiti est res publica.

CRITICISM, or CRITIQUE. | *Examination* (aply according to the rules of art): censura.—judicium (the judgement itself): beneath all c., *non dignus, de quo iudicium feratur; pravissimus; pessimus (the last stronger terms): too severe a c. agst oneself, nimia contra se calumnia (Q. 10, 1, 115): without ref. to the conventional laws of c., non aurificis statēdā, sed quadam populari trutinā (e. g. examine art. C.): to undertake the c. of a work, *libri censuram scribere: to subject one's rulers to c., censuram agere regnantium: to submit atq. to the c. of one's friends, qd amicorum iudicio examinare. | *Examination of different readings*; or *examination of the sense of a literary work* (esp. of the Classics): *ars critica (as art.).—*critica ratio (as theory; rules of c.).—*critica studia (as occupation; critical studies).—*cerendi iudicandique munus (as office or duty incumbent on the critic).—*criticism genus, res critica (as scientific employment, in contradistinction to the other branches of philosophy): an extensive acquaintance with the rules of c., *magnus totius rei critica usus: by the aid of c., iudicando (e. g. to correct spurious passages in ancient writers, *veteres scriptores a corruptelarum sordibus iudicando purgare): without any acquaintance with the rules of c., *nullo critica usu: to pursue c. as a profession, *artis critica studiosum esse: *criticam artem exercere: to devote oneself to the higher branches of c., altioris criticae studio duci: to be quite ignorant of the art of c., artis criticae expertem esse.

CRITICIZE, iudicare.—notare qm. se verbis, to point ahy out, and thus c. him).—reprehendere (to blame).—vituperare (to blame as false or wrong, opp. laudare).—improbare (to reproach).—castigare (to c. with words, to reprehend).—obtracere (to c. fm a feeling of envy). To c. atq. or aby, censuram agere ca rei or ca (e. g. the kings, regnantium); inquirere in qd (stronger term, e. g. in vitia ca, the faults of aby).—carpere. vellicare. destingere (malticiously, &c.): to c. severely, corripere: to c. ironically, cavillari. To c. every thing too minutely, minutus et scrupulosus omnia scrutari (Q. 5, 14, 28): to c. atq. in a popular way, not according to the rules of art, qd not aurificis statēdā, sed quadam populari trutinā examinare (C.): the act or deed was not criticized, factum reprehensore caruit: to c. a literary production, *libri censuram scribere; argumentum libri recensere: to be severely criticized. reprehendi; vituperari; in vituperationem venire or cadere or incidere or adduci; vituperationem subire: to be criticized on many points, in varias reprehensiones incurrere.

CROAK, | *As a frog*, coaxare: he ordered the frogs to cease croaking, obtempentes ranas sileat iussit (Suet. Oct. 94). | *As a raven*, crocine. crocitare (as the natural voice of the raven).—canere. ocinere (g. i. also of a raven, &c.; occ. inasmuch as its croaking is taken as an omen): a raven croaked before the consul with a loud voice, corvus clarā voce ante-consulem occubuit. | *Complain*; vid.

CROAKER (= *Complainer*; colloq.). *qui reipublice male ominatur: *qui desperare solet de republica (a political c.). *qui de adversā or incommodā valetudine queri solet (about his health).

CROAKING, or CROAK. | *Of frogs*, *ranarum voces. | *Of ravens*, crocitus (as natural sound, Nov. 45, 48).—cantus (the emission of sound in general like that of the raven, of the owl).

CROCEOUS, croceus (e. g. colour, croceus tinctus, Plin.).

CROCK (obsol.), see *Por*.

CROCKERY, vasa, pl.—vasa fictilia; also fictilia, imm. s. only. See *Earthenware*.

CROCODILE, crocodilus. C.'s tears, lacrima or lacrimula falsa (Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 22).—lacrima dolo conficta (Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 26): to shed C.'s tears, lacrimas dolo conficere.

CROFT, septum. See also *Enclosure*.

CROISADE, see *Crusader*.

CRUISER, see *Crusader*.

CRONE, vetula (as term of contempt for an old woman or maid).—anus. ancula (both as a term of respect and of contempt): like an old crone, antlier.

CRONY, amicus. familiaris. See *Friend*, *Acquaintance*.

CROOK. | *Curve, bend*; vid. | *Hook*; vid. (191)

By hook or by c., iure an injuriā.—*saltem aliquo modo. | *A shepherd's c.*, pedum.

CROOK, v. curvare. incurvare (inward).—flectere. inflectere (to bend inward). See *To Bend*.

CROOK-BACKED, gibber (hump-backed).—pandus homo (Q. 3, 58).

CROOK-SHANKED, varus. valvus. vattus. cruribus variis, valgus, vattus (Syn. at end of *Crooked*).

CROOK-SHOULDERED, qui est obstipā cervicē.

CROOKED, | *Bent* (192). For the convenience of giving the synonyms together, several words are given here, that we should never construe "crooked", curvus (g. i. = καμπύλος, bent in any degree; eply circularly; as quality, opp. rectus).—curvatus (bent in any degree; e. g. as a hook, in hamum; more common in prose than curvus).—incurvus. leniter inflexus (bent inward); Inc. also of persons who stoop in their gait).—aduncus (bent inward, in the shape of a hook, as the beak of a hawk, also of an aquiline nose).—reduncus (bent outwards in the same shape).—pandus (in the shape of an arch; Vitr. 2, 9, 12, of timber that is warp; hence, pandus homo, according to Quinl. 6, 3, 58, signifies a crook-backed man, or one with a slouching, stooping gait).—repandus (bent backwards, as in C., caelesti repandi, i. e. shoes with a sort of twisted heel in front).—falcatus (scythe-shaped, sickle-shaped).—lunatus (like the horns of the crescent moon).—obliquus (slanting, λοξός).—pravus (σκολιός, denotes as a fault, what obliq. and curv. represent as a property; all three opp. rectus, ὀρθός).

Procervus is poet. (e. g. Iliad, falx, V.).—intortus (opp. surrectus et patulus, e. g. the horns of a sheep, cornua ovium).—tortuosus (full of windings).—flexuosus (full of bendings).—sinuosus (full of cavities or folds).—distorto corpore (of persons only). | *Perverse*, pravus (σκολιός; deviating fm the right direction, purpose, &c., e. g. mens, opinio, iudicium, opp. rectus, ὀρθός).—perversus (prop. that has been placed out of its natural position into a wrong one; hence, fig. not as it ought to be, e. g. sententia).—præposterus (done, or, of persons, acting, in the wrong order; beginning at the end, &c.). | *Bent in different ways or directions*, distortus (διεστραμμένος).—C. legs or thighs, crura distorta or vara (straddling, σκέλη σκαυδὰ: one who has c. legs, varus); crura valga (bent outwards like a badger's, σκέλη θλαϊαδὰ: that has such, valgus); crura valia (bent inward, σκέλη ραϊαδὰ: one who has them, vattus).—pedibus distortis (διεστραμμένους τοὺς πόδας, with or having c. feet).

CROOKEDLY, torte (Lucr. 4, 308).—intorte (Plin.). | *Perversely*, prave; perperam; præpostere; perversè. Syn. in *Crooked*. | *Untowardly*; vid.

CROOKEDNESS, curvitas. aduncitas (the being crooked; ad. the c. that assumes the shape of a hook bent inward, e. g. of the beak, rostrū).—curvatura (as property; g. i.).—pravitas (as fault). | *Perverseness*, perversitas (e. g. hominum: c. of opinions, opinionum: of manners, or aby's ways, morum); pravitas (i. e. perversely wrong direction, e. g. hominis—consilii, of a project).

CROP, s. | *The crop of a bird*, ingluvies. | *Fruits of the earth, trees, &c.*, messis (prop. the time of the harvest and the fruits, &c. that are gathered).—fructus (the produce; impropr. the profit).—sēges (the standing corn; also green crops, before they are cut; also fig.; but poet. and rare in this sense).—fructus arborum. poma, pl.: arborum bacce, and bacce only (produce of trees; opp. terræ fruges); quæ ex arboribus gignuntur. An abundant c., messis optima; seges grandissima atque optima (Var.). ubertas in fructibus percipiendi: to gather the c.'s, messem facere (of harvest).—fructus demetere et percipere: fructus percipere: the c.'s have been very fine this year, magnum frugum fructuumque proventum annus hic attulit (Aft. Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 1); hic annus copiam frugum fructuumque effudit (Aft. C. Brut. 9, 36): abundant c.'s, uberrimi lætissimique fructus (C. of vineyards and oliveyards): the gathering of the c.'s, frugum perceptio: to sow c., fruges or fructus serere: to store or house c.'s, fructus comportare et condere: vines with a large c. of grapes, graves fructu vites: to yield a good c., fructum ferre; fructum edere ex se: vineyards yield a very profitable c., uberrimus est vinearum redditus: to gather an abundant c., large condere: this field produces abundant c.'s, hic ager efficit plurimum: this estate produces abundant c.'s, hic fundus est fructuosissimus. | *A crop* (= hair cut close), capilli detonsi, præclat, &c.

CROP, v. | *Cut short*, decurtare (to shorten by cutting).—curtare (to shorten, to diminish).—detruncare (to mutilate by cutting).—recidere (my poet. and post-

Aug. prose: pilos, barbam, capillos). præcidere (e. g. capillos) : to c. the hair or head, præcidere or detondere capillos or crines : to c. the hair very short, caput attondere (*Cels.* 4, 3; of cutting it away in illness) : to c. a man's ears, aures decidere (*T.*). || To pluck or cut off (produce), mete-e. demetere : to mow, to cut off—legere (of fruit); sublegere (in case of too great an abundance on the trees).—detrahere ci qd (to take off or down).—carpere. decerpere (of flowers and g. i.).—destringere ci qd (of berries and leaves together). avellere (to pluck off). || Of cattle, depascere. depascere herbas.—derodere (to nibble or gnaw off; vites).—tondere (gramina, pabula, dumeta).—attondere (t. e. g. virgulta, P.).—detondere (e. g. salices, gramina, *Nemes. Ecl.* 1, 6).

CROP-FULL, satur.—plenus.—cibo satiat. exsatiatus cibo vinoque.

CROP-SICK, epulis obrutus (*Np.*).—vino ciboque prægravis.—qui cum ad prandium crudior venerit, et sibi tum non peperit, ægrotat (*C.*).

CROSIER, lituus. *lituus episcopi.

CROSS, s. || *The figure*: crux (+; or a *St. Anthony's c.*, T.).—decussis (in the shape of a *St. Andrew's c.*, X).—difidus (dicere, in music, with the ancients, answering to our crochets, ♯) : to divide in the shape of a X, decussare—in the shape of a c., *in cruce formam redactus or factus; in cruce apicem.—in decusum or in decussas; decussatum (in the shape of a *St. Andrew's c.*, X). A church built in the shape of a c., *medea sacra opere arcuato exstructa (opus arc. *Plin.* Ep. 10, 47, [46]. Q. in a different but similar sense).—medes in cruce formam exstructa.—A object made of some material, crux (the material of wch it is made, is to be expressed by an adjective, e. g. of gold, aurea).—*crux or insigne honoris (c. of honour, *apt. Np. Thras.* 4, 1) : to decorate anywch with the c. of honour, *honoris cruce m ci dare. || For malefactors, crux : to erect a c., cruem constituere or figere : at a place, cruce m dedigere in qo loco : to nail any to the c., cruci qm affigere or suffigere; in cruce qm suffigere (!); in cruce m agere or tollere ('C. uses cruce affigere, *Verr.* 1, 14, 9; but only in connexion with morte, crucis, cruce aff. : to die on the c., in cruce m agi : to hang upon a c., pendere in cruce : to take any down from the c., cs corpus reigere (*Just.* 9, 7, 11); also detrahere qm ex cruce : the death on the c., crux (fm the context would be sufficient).—supplicium servile (none but slaves being executed in this way at Rome, *L.* 24, 14) : to threaten any with the c., cruem ci minari or minitari (*C. Tusc.* 1, 43, in.). : to punish any with the c., supplicio servili animadvertere in qm : the banner of the c., vexillum, in quo cruce figura picta est : a soldier of the c., miles (if knight, eques) rei Christianæ propugnator : *miles (or eques), qui Dei signa sequitur : to preach the c. (i. e. exhort men to undertake a crusade), hortari homines, ut rei Christianæ causâ arma capiant (*apt. Cæs. B. G.* 1, 4).—CROSS is also used for 'the doctrine of Christ crucified' : doctrina Christi or Christiana : sta for the 'Christian body politic' (opp. to 'the crescent'), res Christiana, &c. || *meton.* The sign of the c. cross (made with the hand), *crucis figura : to make the sign of the c., *digito cruce figuram imitari. || *Fig.* adversity or suffering, mala. pl. (evil of any kind).—calamitas (misfortune that befalls us),—niseria (isery)—crux, in this signification, is poet., and therefore not to be recommended. To take up the c., or one's c., *Christo auctore mala et incommoda non subterfugere : to have many c., *multis malis vexari or conflictari : he that carries a c., or a c.-bearer, *qui cruce m fert (prop.). ærumosus et calamitosus (improp., for sufferer). || On coins, signum, nota (see *L.* 44, 27, 8. *Suet.* Oct. 75. *Aurel. Vict. Cæs.* 35, 6. See also COINAGE).

CROSS, adj. || Transverse; transversus.—transversarius (lying across).—[CROSS] not obliquus, which denotes an oblique direction.—A c. line, linea transversa; versus transversus (written across another line) : c. lines, lineæ in decussas oblique (thus X) : the c. piece of any, pars transversa; (if of wood) lignum transversarium : c. furrows, sulcus transversus (*cf. Col.* 44, extr.; in arando est observandum, ut transversus mons sulcetur . . . that on a hill c. furrows should be drawn with the plough) : c. wall, *paries transversus. OBS. The words in which 'cross' is joined by a hyphen to the following substantive, as CAROSS-BOW, are to be looked for in their alphabetical order. || *Contrary*: e. g. cross accident, incommodum. Incommodus.—adversus. See UN-
FORWARD. || *Angry, sullen*: difficilis, naturâ difficilis.—morosus. Jm. difficilis et morosus (instead of

weh Gold. 18, 7, *intell.* has, naturâ intractabilior et morosior).—tristitia. [SYN. in ILL-TEMPERED.] To make any c., stomachum ci movere; qm irritare or exacerbare : to pretend to be c., iratum simulare (*apt. Sen. Herc.* Oct. 429); with any, as simulare ci iratum or (stronger) ci inimicum (*apt. Np. Dion.* 8, 2) : a c. wife, mulier or uxor sæva, incommoda et importuna (*Comic.*) : a c. humour or character, natura difficilis, morositas, asperitas (the latter, as far as it displays itself against inferiors, *S. Np. Att.* 5, *intell.*) : to be in a c. humour, male affectum esse : to be c. (habitually), difficilem ac morosum esse. difficile esse naturâ : to be very c., difficillimâ esse naturâ : to be c. with any, ci irasci, succensere; with or about any, graviter or moleste ferre qd.

CROSS, see ACROSS.

CROSS, TR. || To lay crosswise, decussare (in the shape of X).—cancellare (like lattice-work, *Col. Plin.*) : to c. each other (of lines), decussari.—Two roads c. each other, *via altera huc fert, altera illuc : lines that c. each other, lineæ in decussas oblique : to c. one's legs, poplites alternis genibus imponere (so that one knee rests upon the other, *Plin.* 28, 6, 17). || *Fig.* To c. the breed (for the purpose of improving it), e. g. viginti milia nobilium equarum ad genus faciendum in Macedoniam missa, twenty thousand full-bred mares were sent into Macedonia, for the purpose of crossing the breed. || To go across, (per) locum transire, pervadere, penetrare (pen. = penetrare). per locum iteri facere.—transgredi. trajicere. transmittere (all three of a mountain or a river).—transcendere. superare (by ascending).—supervadere (to pass beyond).—transmigrare (to c. to any place for the purpose of settling).—transvehî. vehi per locum (to c. in a carriage, in a ship).—An army that is crossing or in the act of crossing, exercitus transiens : to c. on foot, pedibus obire (e. g. regionem).—percurrere (to c. a country hastily).—per locum penetrare (with fatigue and exertion).—agere, agitare per locum (at full speed).—to c. the forum (= walk across it), transverso foro ambulare.—to c. (a letter, &c.) transversâ charâ scribere.—easy to c., pervius, penetrabilis, apertus, opp. impervius, impenetrabilis : to let any c. (through a country), transitum dare ci or iter per agros urbesque. qm per fines suos ire pati (speaking of an army or a general) : dare ci viam (a single person, e. g. one's premises or estate, per fundum) : to refuse to let any c., qm ad transitu prohibere or arcere : he must c., transeat necesse est : to c. a river on horseback, equum (per flumen) transmittre : to c. a sea, a river, perviagare, enavigare (e. g. the bay in twelve days and nights, sinum duodecim dierum et noctium remigio, *Plin.* 9, 3, 2) : to c. a river by a bridge, transmittre amnem ponte : to c. by swimming, transire or transare or transnare; from the context also transmittre only : to c. (of birds), transvolare (g. i.); also transmittre (the sea, mare, e. g. of cranes, &c.) : to c. the sea to Italy, in Italiam trans mare advolare (of birds of passage). [CROSS] transmare fretum belongs to later Latinity.—to c. back again (over the sea) from Italy, ex Italâ trans mare revolare (also of birds of passage) : to c. with the rapidity of a bird, transgredi pennis sublime elatum, (*Plin.* 21, 30 : legatos non pennis sublime elatos Alpes transgressos, i. e. the ambassadors had not crossed the Alps by flight, or on the wings of a bird) : to prepare or take the necessary measures for crossing, *transitum parare; *transire covari (to venture the passage) : to c. the Alps, Alpes transcendere or transire or superare : to c. a river, flumen transire or transjicere or transmittre : to make the troops c. a river, copias flumen or trans flumen trajicere. || Of inanimate objects, secare or qd medium secare (e. g. a field, agrum : of streams, hedges, roads, &c.)—fluere per qd (of a stream). [CROSS] not perfluere : a white streak crosses the centre of a jewel, gemma per transversum lineâ albâ media præcingitur (*Plin.*). || To thwart, obistere.—repugnare.—obniti. reniti. adversari qm, not ci. Jm. adversari et repugnare.—obtare or officere ci and ci rei cs (with this difference, that obet. means merely to be in any's way, off. to be opposed to him in a hostile manner, e. g. to c. any's plans, cs consilia obtare or officere, observing however the difference of meaning just alluded to) : retardare qm, in alio, ad qd faciendum or a qd re faciendâ, in qd re (to c. any in any or in the execution of any, e. g. in his privileges, in suo jure) : to c. any's designs, cs consilia pervertire : to are one's hope crossed, spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur : to c. all any's plans, conturbare ci omnes rationes : if accidents and engagements had not crossed his projects, nisi aliqui casus aut occupatio ejus consilium premisset : to c. any in every thing, omnia adver-

us qm facere : *to c. one another's designs*, obtractare inter se (of two rivals) : *to c. one's own interest*, repugnare utilitati suae. || **FIG.** *to c. a b's mind*, e. g. *it crosses or is crossing my mind*, or *the thought crosses my mind*, ad cogitationem deducor, subit cogitatio animum, succurrit mihi res venit mihi in mentem or in opinionem (see *Bremi Np. Mill.* 7, 3); adducor in suspitionem (*I am led to the supposition*; venit mihi in susp. is unusual; vid. *Bremi*, &c.). || **To cross out**, or **over** (of a writing); cancellare (*proprie*); *to make in the shape of lattice-work*; *turn to a c. over in that shape*, thus X; *to cancel*, late; *Dig.*—*delere*. extinguere (q. *ll.* for blotting out over).—*inducere* *to obliterate any thing on the wax*, or *to smear over by using the other end of the stylus*.—*eradere* (*to erase, scratch out*); *to c. out a name in a book*, nomen tolle. e ex libro : *to c. a b's name out in the lists*, sc. nomen eximere de tabulis : *to c. out in the lists of senators*, eradere qm albo senatorio (*T. Ann.* 4, 42, *fn.*) : *to c. out a line*, versum atrum signum traverso calamo allinere (*poet.*). || **To c. oneself**; **digito crucis figuram imitari*. **qd crucis figuram imitando abominari*.—**crucis signo amoliri qd (if done to avert an evil)*.

CROSS BAR, pl. cancelli (in the courts of justice, fort. C.; also in the circus).—**transtrum**. See **CROSS BEAM**.

CROSS-BEAM, tignum transversum or transversarium; transtrum (*Vitr.*; derived from *spivov*, dimin. *spivovos*; sc. lignum).—*a small c.-beam*, transtilla : *to join a c.-beam*, qd materia iugamentare (*Vitr.* 2, 1, 3, *et* *Schneid.*).

CROSS-BEARER, **qui crucem fert (in a Rom. Cath. procession)*.

CROSS-BILL || *bird*, **Loxia curvirostra*. || *Action filed by defendant agst plaintiff*; **actio petitoris intentio*.

CROSS-BOW, arcuballista (*Veget. Mil.* 2, 15, and 4, 22).

CROSS BOWMAN, arcuballistarius (*Veget.* 4, 21).

CROSS-EXAMINE, **contra* rogare or interrogare; *but in the context testem rogare mihi vid. do (e. g. C. pro Flac.* 10: bene testem rogavit; callide accessit; reprehendit; quo voluit, adduxit; convicit et eloquium reddidit).—**testem inimicum (Q.) interrogare*; **testem ab adversario, or ab advocatione diversae partis, prolatum or excitatum interrogare*. See **CROSS-EXAMINATION**.

CROSS-EXAMINATION, percontationes ab adversario habitae (*afst. Q.* 5, 7, 11, *variae percontationibus, quales ab adversario haberi solent*, &c.).—*He must be subjected to a very severe c.-e.*, interrogandus est quam infestissime ac premendus (Q.).—*The witness becomes confused, and his evidence is shaken by an artful c.-e.*, turbatus est testis, et a patrono diversae partis induitur in laqueum (Q. 5, 7, 11: *Zumpt*, *but* *Codd.* induitur). *To re-examine a witness, whose evidence has been somewhat shaken by his c.-e.*, testem, si quid titubavit, opportuna rursus interrogatione velut in gradum revocare (Q.).

CROSS-GRAINED, see **PERVERSE**, **MOROSE**.

CROSS-LEGGED, *Crcl.* with poplites alterna genibus imponere (*Plin.*).

CROSS-PURPOSE. *To be at c.-p.'s*, *to be translated by Crcl.*—**ambo errore quodam contrario ducuntur*. **utrumque parum, male, or non recte*, &c. intelligi. **alter alteri, summam questionis non intuens, male respondet or non ad proposita respondet (of disputants)*. *afst. Q.* 5, 13, 35).

CROSS-STREET, via transversa; *a small c.-street*, angustior.

CROSS-WAY, via transversa (g. t.).—*trames transversa (a by-way)*—*limes transversus (a field-path)*.

CROSS WISE, **in crucis speciem (g. t.)*.—*in decussum or in decussas*, decussatum (*in the shape of a X*).—*to divide sth. c.-wise*, decussare qd.

CROSS-WORT, **galium cruciatum (Linn.)*.

CROSSING, || *Act of crossing over*; transitus (g. t.); also of a c. over to a party, e. g. *ad hostem*. transitio, transvectio, trajectio (*over the sea*, &c. : *trajectio* of the motions of the stars).—*transgressio (g. over the Alps, Alpium, C.)*.—*transitio (g. over to a party, the enemy, &c.)*. || *Space to be crossed over*, transitus (*Cass.*). || *A crossing (in the street)*, *prope* **vitae* or *plateae transitus (after fossas transitus, Cass.)* or transitus *only*.

CROSBLY, || *Peevishly*; stomachose. morose. [*syn.* in **ILL-TEMPERED**.] || *Atwart*; vid. || *Unfortunately*; vid.

CROSNESSES, morositas. nat. *la diffilis*, asperitas. [*syn.* in **ILL-TEMPERED**.]—*iniquitas (inasmuch as it*

displays itself in unjust proceedings agst others).—*tristitia (c. combined with gloom)*.

CROTCH, see **CROOK**.

CROTCHET (in music, *dilexis* (*diecis*)). See **Obs.** in **CROSS**, *subst.* || *A whim*; vid. || *In printing*, **uncinus*.

CROUCH, se demittere. caput demittere.—*To c. in a place*, delitescere in loco; se adhibere in locum; se occultare loco or in loco: *the wild beasts c. in their lairs*, feræ latibulis se tegunt: *to c. at a b's feet*, supplicem esse ci ad pedes; *cs or ci ad pedes se abjicere*, prostrare, provolvere (*cs* ci ad pedes was formerly objected to by *Krebs*, &c. erroneously); *ad pedes cs jacere* or *ci ad pedes jacere* (*C. Verr.* 5, 149, 129) or *stratum esse or stratum jacere (to lie at a b's feet)*: *to c. before a b*, i. e. *to salute him in a servile manner*, qm adorare; se venditare ci. adulari qm (*the two last are stronger terms*); also *in humiles preces demitti or se demittere (s. Claudian, Rapt. Pros.* 3, 295); or **ad infimas preces descendere*: *crouching*, humilia, humilissimus; *summissus* et *abjectus (displaying a servile mind)*.

CROW, || *The bird*; cornix. *A young crow*, cornicula (*Proc. cornix corni nunquam oculos effodit*; *Macrobi.* Sat. 7, 5).—*to pluck or pull a c.*, de laia caprinâ rixari (*quarrel about a tripe*).—*causam jurgii inferre (Phaedr., try to pick a quarrel)*. *Prov. the c. thinks her own bird the fairest*, **asinius asinus, sus sui pulcher*, et suum cuique pulchrum (*Ray*). || *An instrument to lift things or weights with*: *vecitis*; **ocula ligneus (of wood)*; **veciis ferreus (of iron)*.

CROW v. || *Of a cock*; canere. cantare. cantum edere. [*cf.* **cucurire* is not the natural crowing of this bird, but the loud boastful crowing of the cock: opp. to the 'clucking' of the hen, gracillare.].—*as soon as the cock crows*, at cock-crowing, *sub galli cantum: the crowing of the cock*, cantus. || *To boast*, se efferre, se jactare. jactare se et ostentare. soluscular de se dicere. gloriosius de se predicare. gloriâ et predicatione se efferre: *to c. about sth.*, qd jactare or ostentare. insolenter qd jactare (*stronger term*). [*syn.* in **TO BOAST**.] || *To triumph (fig.)*, triumphare. exultare et triumphare; *over a b*, triumphare de qo (*cf. Prop.* O.).

CROWS-FOOT, || *Callrop*: stimulus (*Cass. B. G.* 7, 73, *where it is defined thus*, talea, pedem longa, ferreis hamis infixa, quæ tota in terram infodiebatur, &c. *The same is 'stilus cæcus,' according to Hist. B. Afr.* 31).—*murex ferreus (a square iron instrument, which when thrown, always presented the points or iron spikes uppermost, Curt.* 4, 13, 36).

CROW-FOOT, ranunculus.

CROWD, turba (*an unorganized mass of people, reply of low rank, hence Jx. vulgus et turæ; then also of things*).—*cæterva (any body of men who form one irregular whole, s. Np Chabr.* 1, 2: *conducticæ cætervæ, in opposition to the well-disciplined phalanx)*.—*grex (liter. a herd, then of a number of persons; also used as a term of contempt, as in C. Rosc. Am.* 32, 89: *ego forsitan propter multitudinem patronorum in grege annumerer*).—*frequentia (more in the sense of an assembled body, as thronging a place; also of things)*.—*multitudo (any multitude)*.—*vis (a great number, e. g. of animals)*.—*concursum (a running together of people, e. g. hominum in forum)*.—*A great c.*, magna frequentia; magna multitudo: *to be attended home by an immense c.*, domum reduci cum maximâ frequentia ac multitudine (C.).—*a dense c.*, turba conferta: *to get into a dense c.*, **turbâ confertâ premi*: *to find oneself in the c.*, in turbâ consistere: *to press through a thick c.*, penetrare per densam turbam: *a noisy, tumultuous c.*, tumultuosa turba: *he stood in the thickest c.*, in confertissimâ turbâ stetit: *to throw oneself into the midst of the c.*, in mediam turbam se conjicere: *to struggle with or against the c.*, luctari in turbâ (H.); *keep the c. back*, submovere turbam (i. e. *to make room, reply as order given to the lietois to make room for the consul*): *the tribunes ordered the c. to keep back or to make room*, tribuni submoverunt populum (sc. per lietois, L.). *to be raised above the c.*, longe ab imperituro intelligentiâ sensuque sejunctum esse (in an intellectual point of view); also *plus sapere, quam ceteri*: *an uneducated or ignorant c.*, multitudo imperita or imperitum. || *Of inanimate objects*: *acervus*, cumulus (*SYN.* in **HEAP**).—*frequentia (e. g. sepulcrorum)*.—*SYN.* in **VIEW** et **SENTENTIARUM**: *silva observationum*; *it can, however, only be used of intellectual objects*.—*nubes (cloud)*; *but not to be used unless the image of a 'cloud' can be kept up*; hence *not nubes exemplorum*, but *multa exempla*, or *magna copia exemplorum*, esp. *if to be used for a purpose*: *in the c. of laws that fill our statute-book*, in O

hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cumulo. **CR.** If a large, but at the same time indefinite number of things is to be expressed, 'sexcenti' (lit. six hundred) is sometimes used in Latin, e. g. I received at once a whole crowd of letters, sexcentas literas uno tempore accepi, meaning an unusual number of letters.

CROWD, v. TA. coartare. coangustare (Hirt.). — confere (of both men and things). — constipare (C.). — condensare (e. g. his ranks, aciem, Hirt.). — constringere (to bind together, that it may take up little room). — peragustare referre (in q̄ re; c. subjects, arguments, &c. into a small compass). — comprimere (to press together; persons and things; e. g. ordines; versus ordinibus, O.). — astringere (in a speech). — To c. so many men together, tantum numerum hominum constipare (e. g. in agrum campanum, C.): so crowded that they cannot turn round, ita coartati, ut ne versari quidem possint (oft. Col. 8, 7, 2): to c. one another, urgere se; coangustari (Hirt.): they were crowding each other, sese ipsi premebant (L.). To crowd sail, plenius velis navigare; passis velis vehi. To c. many subjects into one book, plura coartare in unum librum; also contra-here (e. g. in paucos libros): crowded, confertus: a very crowded theatre, theatrum celebritate refertissimum.

CROWD, v. ITTA. confluere (to c. together in a mass). — concurrere (to run together hastily). — cogi. — se congregare or congregari (to assemble, to meet). — artius coire or cogi. frequentes convenire (if in great masses). — accervari. cumulari. crecere (to increase, to wax, of a mass of persons and things): to c. together to one place, se congregare ac condensare in locum unum (Varr.). — fresh business is perpetually crowding upon me, negotiis veteribus nova accrescunt: majus in dies occupationum agmen extenditur (Plin. Ep. 2, 8, 3): misfortunes are crowding upon me, malum malo additur (aft. L. 1, 3). **PROPR.** To crowd in or into; influere. infundi (to pour in, of a multitude). — irrumpere. irrumpere (burst in). — percurrere (violently burst through all obstacles). — invadere (prop. of an enemy into a town, harbour, &c.; and impr. of evils, &c.). **IMPROR.** Crowd upon (of things crowding on aby): se offerre. obijci (e. g. animo); se inculcare (e. g. oculis). All three of imaginations, recollections, thoughts that crowd upon us or press themselves upon our mind; se incul. of imaginary objects that present themselves, as it were, to our eyes. Many thoughts are crowding upon me, multa simul cogito. **TO** crowd through, penetrare (g. t. per locum. — ad locum, ad locum usque). — penetrare per (densam) turbam. — percurrere (burst through). — The enemy were crowding through the narrow gates, hostes angusto exitu portarum sese ipsi premebant.

CROWDER, see FIDDER.

CROWN, s. **AS** ornament of the head (esp. of heroes, poets, &c., given as a reward): corona (in the shape of a wreath, given by the ancients as a token of gratitude: e. g. for having saved the life of a Roman citizen, corona civica; for him who had been the first to scale a wall or enter the enemy's camp, corona vallaris, muralis, castrensis; for him who had delivered Romans, fm a blockade, cor. obidionalis). — to present aby with a c., qm coronare; qm coronā donare. **REGAL** crown: insigne capitis. insigne regum (with the ancients = diadema, fascia, v. Sen. Ep. 80, 9. C. Sest. 27, 58. T. Ann. 2, 50, 3). — diadema, atis, n. (diādēma) (or seid.) pure Latin fascia (a tie of blue and white, studded with diamonds, as sign of imperial dignity amongst oriental princes; afterwards adopted by the Romans [e. C. Phil. 2, 34, 85; 3, 5, 12; 10, 3, 7. H. Od. 2, 22. Curt. 3, 5, 9. T. Ann. 15, 24, 2], fm wch, in course of time, the crown of our princes took its origin, whence 'diadema' is likewise to be used for that, since 'corona' never conveyed that meaning with the ancients, and Ammian. 21, 1, distinguishes diadema lapidum fulgore distinctum [i. e. the brilliant crown] from villis corona [a simple wreath]). — To place the c. on aby or aby's head, insigne regum or diadema ci or capiti ca imponere: to accept the c., diadema accipere: with a brilliant c. on his head, insigni capitis decorus: like a c., *corone similis. **EMPIRE**: summa rerum; regnum; Imperium; e. g. to succeed to the c., the c. is placed on aby's head, summa rerum or regnum ac diadema deferunt ci or ad qm: To deprive aby of his c., regnum ci auferre or eripere: a pretender to the c., æmulus regni: the pretenders to the c., quidē regno inter se contendunt (Cæs.): the heir to the c., heres regni (L.). See **CROWN-PRINCE**. **STATE**, kingdom: regnum. rex. — The c. of England, *regnum Britannicum, *rex Britan-

norum: estates of the c., c.-lands, prædia publica. **THE** highest point; vertex (fm vertere: also 'a. of the head,' propter flexum capillorum = pars summa capitis: ex hoc, id, quod in montibus eminentissimum, Q.). — **GREATEST** ornament; decus, ornamentum. Jx. decus et ornamentum. insigne atque ornamentum. — This is the glory and c. of aby, hoc ci rei tamquam ornamentum accedit. **ATKIS** is the c. of virtue, qd primus est virtutis honos (H. Sat. 1, 6, 83): this was the c. of his prosperity, supremus felicitati ejus cumulus accessit (Plin. Ep. 2, 1): to place the c. on aby, *ci rei qd tamquam fastigium imponere. **CROWN-PIECE**, prop. numus regius (with Suet. Oct. 7).

CROWN, v. **TO** reward with an honorary crown; coronare (g. t. as coronare comediam, to c. the comedy, instead of 'to crown its author,' see Suet. Claud. 11). — coronare lauro (with laurel). — præmio ornare (to reward with the offered prize, e. g. a writing or its author). — a poet or orator that has been crowned, coronatus de oratoribus, de poetis (see Suet. Dom. 13). — **ÆNEAS** (Fig.) To perfect atky; cumulare q̄ re (e. g. he crowned his military glory by eloquence, eloquentiā cumulatv bellum gloriam): magno cumulo augere qd (a. g. beneficium, C.): cumulum ca rei ci afferre (e. g. aby has crowned my joy, qd cumulum mihi gaudii attulit. C.). — accedit ad qd quam maximus cumulus (C.). — absolvere qd (e. g. beneficium, L. 2, 2). — The end crowns the work or labour, *exitus acta probat: the undertaking was crowned with happy success, res prospere successit or eventit: fortunā in eā re prospere usque eat (aft. Sall. Jug. 93, 1): may heaven c. your wishes with success, dil dent, que velis; dil tibi dent, qm (or quæcumque) optes; dil tibi dent, quæcumque comoda preceris — to be crowned with success, felicem exitum habere. bonos exitus habere (to turn out well). **TO CROWN** a sovereign; insigne regum or diadema ci or capiti ca imponere (prop.). — qm purpurā et accepto et illis insignibus regis exornare (to invest him with the insignia of royalty, aft. C. Sest. 36, 57): regnum ac diadema ci or ad qm deferre (H. Od. 2, 2, 22). — rerum summam ad qm deferre. — to be crowned, diadema accipere. — a crowned head, princeps (prince, in general); rex (king); imperator, Cæsar (emperor).

CROWN-GLASS, vitrum purum or candidum (Plin.). — vitrum translucens quam proximā crystalli similitudine (Plin.).

CROWN-IMPERIAL, *frutillaria imperatoria (L.).

CROWN-PRINCE, filius regis (principis) in spem imperit genitus (Curt. 4, 14, 22, of 3, 11, 24). — filius regis tamquam haud dubius regni heres (L. 42, 16, extr.). — filius regis summum ad fastigium genitus (aft. T. Ann. 13, 17, 3). — heres regni (g. t. for heir of the empire, L. 1, 48). **NOT** 'princeps hereditarius.' — the wife of the c.-p., conjux heredis regni.

CROWN-SCAB (i. e. a cutaneous disease of the head): porrigo, Inis (also of animals, according to Juven. 2, 79).

CRUCIATE (obol.), see EXCRUCIATE.

CRUCIBLE, catinus. (Plin. 33, 6, 35: it appears to have had two divisions, called superior and inferior catinus.)

CRUCIFIX, *Christus cruci affixus.

CRUCIFIXION, crux (fm context will wly do). — supplicium servile (fm its being inflicted on slaves only). To threaten aby with c., crucem ci minari or minitari: to put aby to death by c., vid. TO CAUCIRY. The c. of CHAÏR, *supplicium summum or servile a Christo sumptum. The day of our Lord's c., dies, quo Christi crux constituta est, ab omnibus Christianis celebrandus or celebratus (aft. Plin. Ep. 10, 103).

CRUCIFY, cruci qm affigere or suffigere; in cruce qm suffigere (†); qm in cruce agere or tollere (C. mæra cruce affigere, but only in connexion with other abil. morte, cruciati, cruce afficere, 2 Verr. 1, 4, 9). — supplicio servili animadvertere in qm (g. t.). — To be crucified, in cruce agi. — pendere in cruce (to hang on the cross). — To threaten to c. aby, crucem ci minari or minitari (C.).

CRUDE, **RAW**; vid. **UNWROUGHT**; rudis (without any preparation by art, such as nature produces it). — incultus (not properly wrought or refined). — infertus (e. g. of gold, silver, &c., opp. factus). **UNRIPE**; vid. **UNFINISHED**; imperfectus (imperfect). — inchoatus (a fav. word of C's: only begun, not brought to perfection; opp. perfectus). Jx. inchoatus ac rudis. mancus quodammodo et inchoatus. inchoatus quidam et confusus. inchoatus quidam, non perfectus (all C.). — adumbratus (only traced, superficial, e. g. intelligentia opinio). — vitiosus (incorrect). — mancus (that has defects or wants). — Informis (that has not the proper shape or

form.—*Indoctus* (i. e., with reference to *aby's* notions).—*to leave a kg in a c. stale*, inchoatum relinquere qd: *e. notions or ideas*, intelligentiam inchoatam (so far as they are in a *c. stale*, not fully developed; *e. g.* rem omnium quasi adumbratas intelligentias animo ac mente concludere, C.).

CRUDELY, inculte; dure; imperfecto; vitiose; indocte. [SYN. in CRUDE.]

CRUDENESS, *Crud.* by *adjf.* under **CRUDE**.

CRUDITY, cruditas indigestion; overloading of the stomach; also *pi.* cruditates = undigested food, *Plin.*. | *Crudeness*; *vid.*

CRUEL, crudelis (cruelly disposed, acting with cruelty, opp. clemens).—*sævus* (blood-thirsty, *e. g.* aivós).—*ferus* (wild by nature, opp. mitis; different *fm* ferox, i. e. unslayed, haughty, &c.).—*immanis* (producing terror *fm* its unnatural savageness; hence wild, *e. g.* opp. mansuetus). These four, also of whatever shows or proceeds *fm* cruelty). *Jn.* dirus (dreadful; as a property of things or persons) et immanis; ferus et immanis; immanis et crudelis.—*durus* (hard, inextinguishable, of persons, as well as their character, opp. misericors).—*atrox* (fearful; likely to make an impression of terror on anybody of things, *e. g.* deed, act); *Jn.* sævus et atrox.—*inhumanus* (inhuman)—*barbarus* (cruel by nature, *e. g.* seque tam barbari linguâ et natione illi, quam tu naturâ et moribus, C.). *A c. character or disposition*, immanis natura (C.): *a c. stepmother*, dira noverca.—*very c.*, crudelissimus (of persons and things).—*a most c. punishment*, supplicium exempli parum memoris legum humanarum.

CRUELLY, crudeliter; dure; atrociter; inhumane. [SYN. in CRUEL.]—*very or most c.*, crudelissime.—*to treat or use aby c.*, crudelitatem suam in qo exercere; crudelitatem adhibere in qm;—*most cruelly*, ultimâ crudelitâ sævire (in qm).

CRUELNESS or **CRUELTY**, crudelitas; sævitia; feritas; immanitas; duritas; atrocitas. [SYN. in CRUEL.] *Jn.* diritas et immanitas; feritas et immanitas; immanitas et crudelitas.—*To treat aby with c.*, crudelitatem suam in qo exercere; crudelitatem adhibere in qm (when other means are of no effect, *e. g.* of the master against his slave); *to exercise or indulge in all manner of cruelties*, in omne genus crudelitatis erumpere; nullum genus crudelitatis intermittere: *to exercise the greatest cruelty*, ultimâ crudelitâ sævire: *opposit* aby, crudelitatem suam in qo exponere; *opposit* aby, crudelitatem suam in qo: *to display a ferocious c.*, sanguine et corde sævire (by bloodshed and murder); *to exhibit unexampled c.*, ultra humanarum irarum fidem sævire (L. 8. 14): *Sulla after the victory indulged in unexampled c.*, Sulla post victoriam audito fuit crudelior: *to exercise and suffer unheard-of c.*, facere et pati infanda: *with the greatest c.*, crudelissime.

CRUENTATE, see **BLOODY**.

CRUET, urceolus (Col. 12, 16, 4. Juren. 3, 203).—*guttus* (with a narrow neck for ointments and oil, as used in the bath-rooms or at a sacrifice, ὑπόχορ, H. and *Plin.*).—*urceus olearius* (an oil-cruet).—*acetabulum* (a vinegar-c.).

CRUISE, *c.* *Crut.* *vid.* | *Of a vessel*, expeditio (p. L.). *To send a vessel on a s.*, navem in expeditionem mittere (off. milites equitesque in exp. mitt. Cæs.). *A piratical c.*, *expeditio prædandi gratiâ facta.

'CRUISE, *v. mari vagari*; pervagari mare (L.): *to c. along the coast*, præter oram vagari (L. 12, 14; but not *oram* legere, *weh* means merely to sail close in by the shore); *to c. (of a pirate)*, piraticam facere or exercere; *lærocinio maris vitam tolerare* (inasmuch as the cruiser makes a living by it).

CRUISER, prædo (maritimus, piratical c.). | *Melon the ship itself*: "navis armata in expeditionem missa; navis prædonis or prædatoria (piratical).—*to make the sea unsafe by their (piratical) cruisers*, mare incertum facere navibus piraticis; *latrocinis et prædonibus infestare mare*.

CRUM or **CRUMB**, mollis pars panis. panis mollia pl. (the soft part of the loaf, opp. to 'the crust').—*interior pars panis* (the inner part of a loaf, in general).—*mica* (a bit, a particle of bread).—*frustula* (small pieces of bread that have been broken from the loaf).—*reliquiæ* (remnants, pieces of bread that have been left, or not been eaten at any given meal).—*A few c's of bread*, panis crusta: *a person who picks up the crumbs that fall from the table*, ἀναλεῖται; *Mori.*—*a small c.*, mica.—*I have not a single c. of bread to eat*, in summa inopia viro. | *To pick up one's crumbs* (i. e. to recover from illness).—*TO RECOVER*.

CRUM or **CRUMBLE**, *v. tr.* friare.—*comminuer* (to break into small pieces, in general).—*conterere* (to

rub to dust).—*To c. bread into milk*, panem interere in lacte. | *v. intr.* | *friari*, se friare. in micas friare. in micas friari. | *To c. into dust*, a) *tr.* in pulverem resolvere. b) *intr.* in pulverem resolveri.—*corrûere* (to haves, &c., falling down).

CRUMMY, *Crcl.* the *c. part of a loaf*, mollia panis (*Plin.*).—*friabilis* (that will crumble away). | *Soft*; *vid.*

CRUMP, see **CRACKED**.

CRUMPET, crustulum (*dim.* of crustum, *H. Sen. &c.*).

CRUMPLE, *v. tr.* rugare. corrugare.—*Crumpled*, rugosus.—*intr.* corrugari.—*rugare* (*Plaut.* Cas. 2, 3, 30: palliolus—rugari).

CRUMPLING, *pomum degener (aft. arundo degener, *Col.*)—*c. a.*, poma priores succos oblita (aft. *V.* pomaque degenerant, succos oblita priores).

CRÜPER, postilena (**Plaut.* Cus. 1, 37).

CRUSADE, *bellum rei Christianæ causâ susceptum; *bellum *pm* sacris Christianis susceptum.—*to c.*, expeditio cruciata or sacra is barbarous.

CRUSH, *a.* compressio.—*confusio*. *Sis pulsus, latus, percussio, collisus, collisio, attritus magis severe*. *A dense crowd*, turba confertissima.

CRUSH, *tr.* contundere (*g. t. both propr.* [az, caput; colla, pectus; oleas; florem aratro, *Catull.*], and *fig.* qm, es animum, audaciam, opes, &c.).—*ejidere* (*propr.* 'to strike or thrust out, or violently'; talos, caput saxo).—*illidere* (to strike into; injure by a crushing blow: *e. g.* serpens illisa, C.).—*premere* (to press).—*comprimere* (to press together).—*deprimere*. opprimere (crush down: *propr.* and *fig.*).—*confringere* (to beat to pieces).—*comminuer* (to break or beat into bits)—*concucare* (to c. by treading on it).—*perfringere* (to break thoroughly).—*diminuer* (to reduce to small pieces or atoms, *e. g.* aby's head, or brains, caput, cerebrum).—*deterere* (to reduce by rubbing, to bruise, *e. g.* frumenta).—*pisinere* (to pound).—*conterere*. obterere (to reduce to atoms by rubbing, to pulverize).—*in pulverem redigere* or *conterere* (to reduce to dust, to pulverize—*to c.* but not pulverare).—*oblidere* (to mangle, to jam).—*To c. grapes*, torculari (*late*). *prelo premere*; calcare (*Col.* 12, 39, 2).—*to c. oleas*, oleas contundere: *to c. in a mortar*, contundere in pillâ (*e. g.* thymum).—*to c. a thigh with a weight*, qd elidere pondere (*Plin.* draconem).—*To c.* *to be crushed*, frangi; contundi; elidi. [SYN. above].—*to be crushed between rocks*, contundi ac debilitari inier saxa rupeque (L.): *to have been nearly crushed by the fall of a tree*, prope funeratam esse ictu arboris (H.): *to be crushed by the fall of a room*, ruinâ conclavia opprimi (C.). | *Fig.* contundere (see above).—*affligere* (to dash to the ground: opp. erigere): *opprimere* (to quell, *e. g.* a commotion, tumultum; in oppress, destroy violently, libertatem; cf. C. *Læt.* 4, 78: ut extinctis potius amicitiis, quam oppressis esse videantur).—*comprimere* (to stop or quell by main force, *e. g.* tumultum, seditionem).—*obruere* (to cover over with a mass that is or overwhelms one).—*obtundere* (to beat on thigh and thus deprive it of its power: *e. g.* to dull the mental powers, mentem, ingenia).—*To c. aby's pride*, superbiam c. retundere (*Phædr.* 4, 23, 21): *a manly character is not to be crushed by pains*, viri non est debilitari dolore, frangi, succumbere: *to be crushed* (*e. g.* under deep affliction), ægritudine afflictum debilitatum esse; *by a burden*, onere opprimi, deprimi: *to be crushed by the magnitude of debts*, an affair, &c., obrui ære alieno, negotii magnitudine: *to be almost crushed by one's own greatness*, magnitudine suâ laborare: *by the power of fate*, impetum fortunæ superare non posse: *to c. aby*, qm obruere (i. *Proper.* Deus me obruit).—qm or cs opea contundere (*e. his power*).—qm conterere or contempitum conterere (*Plaut.* 1).—qm frangere (break his spirit: opp. erigere).—qm deprimere (sink him or his scale: opp. extollere).—*tyrannicâ crudelitâ importune vexare* (of a tyrant, *e. g.* speaking of a nation, see *Justin* 42, 1, 3).—*tyrannum esse* in qm; *superbe crudeliterque tractare qm* (of a single individual: see C. *Phil.* 13, 8, 17. *Justin* 42, 1, 3).—*to c. aby's hopes*, cs apem extinguere, incidere or infringere: *aby's power*, cs opea contundere; cs potentiam extinguere: *to c. the enemy*, hostes profigare.

CRUSH, *intr.* densari; condensari; spissari; con-spissari; concrecere.—*coypressionem coactum esse* (*Vitr.*).

CRUST, *s.* crusta (any natural rind or coating, *e. g.* of bread, a wound, &c.).—*To cover with a c.*, crustare. *crustâ obducere*—covered with a c., crustatus. *crustosus*—the c. of bread, crusta panis.—*A c.* (= morsel) of bread, frustum (*dim.* frustulum). *I have not a c. of bread to eat*, see **CRUM**.

CRUST, *tr.* crustare; crustâ obducere. *intr.* crustari.

CRUSTACEOUS, crustatus. crustosus, *e. g.* crustata, pl. (*sc. animalia, e. animalia*, *Plin.* 11, 37, 62).

CRUSTILY, *see* CROSSLY.

CRUSTINESS, *see* CRABBEDNESS, CROSSNESS.

CRUSTY, *q. covered with a c.* *See* CRUST. *q. Moist.* *See* CROSS, CRABBED.

CRUTCH, *s. baculum* (with the ancients *athg* that would serve as a support in walking).—To lean on a c., baculo inniti (*O. Met.* 14, 655): to walk with a c., baculo levare membra (*ibid.* 8, 693).

CRUTCH, *v. baculo levare. firmare.*

CRY, *v. q. shout out, clamare* (*g. i. to raise one's voice, also to cry out, e. g. for sale, &c.*).—conclamare (*of several persons, but its meaning the same as that of clamare*).—proclamare (*to c. aloud; but in prose generally used in speaking of the 'præco' or crier*).—vociferari (*to c. violently, passionately, on account of pain, dissatisfaction, anger, and the like*).—exclamare (*to scream*).—clamorem edere or tollere (*to raise a cry*).—plorare (*to weep, to weep*).—quiritare (*to c. pitiably*).—vocem intendere (*to raise one's voice, opp. vocem remittere*): *to c. out* (*in a murmuring, threatening manner*), fremere (*with acc., or acc. and inf.: e. g. Arius erupit sibi consulatum fremit*).—clamare de q̄ re (*to utter cries about athg*).—*To c. out for athg, clamare or inclamare qm: to c. out after a person, clamore qm insequi; clamoribus qm consecrari: to c. out to athg for help, vocare qm in auxilium: to c. with all one's might, maximā voce clamare; altum clamorem tollere; or clamitare only: clamando aures cs fatigare* (*infl. L. v. 20*) or obtundere (*infl. Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 69): *to c. or shout athg into athg's ear, aures cs personare* (*fl. Ep.* 1, 1, 7). *See* TO SHOUT.—*To c. out 'fire'* ignem conclamare (*Sem. de ira*, 3, 43, 3): *they cried out, 'robbers!'* conclamant latrones. *q. To complain loudly: gemitus edere. suspirare* (*to sigh loudly*); also *an imo pectore suspirare or suspiria ducere* (*Oe. Met.* 2, 156). *See* TO SIGH. *q. To cry fm pain, grief, &c.*: plorare (*to weep aloud with passionate expression of grief, esp. of children; cf. Sen. Ep.* 63, 1: lacrimandum edere, non plorandum).—lacrimare (*to shed tears, whether fm joy or sorrow*).—flere (*to weep: between the passionate lacrimare and plorare*).—ejulare (*to weep with cries and sobs*).—vagrare (*of young children*).—lamentari (*of a long-continued wailing*).—*To make athg c., lacrimas or fletum ci movere: lacrimas ci elioere or excutere; qm ad fletum adducere; qm plorantem facere: he cries for joy like a child, homini cadunt lacrimæ, quasi puero, gaudio* (*Ter. Ad.* 4, 1, 20): *I cannot help crying, nequeo, quin lacrimem; lacrimas tenere non possum: do not c.!* ne lacrima; ne plora: *to c. about athg, lacrimare qd, or casum cs; flere de q̄ re* (*qd is post. only*): *to c. one's eyes out, efflere oculos; lacrimis confici. See also* TO WEEP. *q. To proclaim publicly: pronunciare, renunciare* (*to make known, by crying out, the latter esp. at the election of magistrates. See* BREMI SUEL. *Cas.* 41. *Schulz Lex. Cic. sub vv.*).—*predicare* (*if by a herald, e. g. a victory, an auction*).—*indicare* (*to proclaim a solemnity*).—*declamare* (*to declaim publicly*).—*clamitare* (*to cry out in the streets for sale, e. g. figs, cauneas*): *to have athg cried, qd per præconem pronunciare, qd præconi or sub præcone or præconia voci subdicere, qd per præconem vendere* (*e. g. with regard to athg offered for sale*). *See* PRO-MULGATE, PROCLAIM. *q. To cry down* (*to deprave*): *de qd detrahendi causā dicere, detrahere de qo.*—obtricare *cl.*—vituperando affligere *qd*—(verbia) elevare *qm* or *qd* (*e. g. cs facta or res gestas; cs auctoritatem*)—detractare *qd* (*e. g. athg's adonages, cs virtutes*).—*ci infamiam movere; qm infamare; qm diffamare or qm varis rumoribus differre* (*stronger terms*). [*SEN. IN DECRY.*] *q. To cry unto: to cry TO INVOKE.* *q. To cry up: qm plenior ore or utroque pollice laudare: pleni manu cs laudes in astra tollere, qm honorificentissime laudare; dilaudare* (*to praise beyond measure*): *see also* TO PRAISE. *q. To cry out AGAINST, fremere adversus qd. For* CRY OUT, *see* beginning of article.

CRY, *s. q. clamour* (*clamor* (*e. g. to raise a c., clamorem edere or tollere*).—*exclamatio. exclamatio* (*exclamatio*): *accl. also the rhetorical figure ἐκφώνημα*, *Q. 8, 5, 11*).—*profulciatio. pronulgatio* (*proclamation*).—*præconium* (*if by a herald or crier, e. g. proclamation respecting a public sale*).—*vox* (*the sound of the voice, e. g. vox lugubris, a plaintive cry, also ejulatio. ejulatus*).—*quiritatus* (*a whimpering c.*).—*To utter a c. of pain or anguish, quiritationem facere or ejulare* (*if uttered with a plaintive voice*).—*c. of children, vagitus*.—*a c. of joy, clamor et gaudium* (*T. Hist.* 2, 70, 3); *clamor lætus* (*P. Æn.* 3, 524): *to receive athg with a c. of*

joy, "clamor et gaudio or clamore læto qm exfere: the c. of bounds, latratu canum. *q. A battle-cry, clamor proelium* Inchoantium (*infl. L. 38, 17*): *shouting their battle-c.*, clamore sublato: *to raise the battle-c.*, clamorem tollere [*q. non* *classicum canere, i. e. to give the signal of attack by sound of trumpet*].—*q. baritus* (*barritus or barditus is spurious*) means the battle-c. of the Germans, *weh Tac. Germ.* 3, 2, mistakes for the usual warlike hymn that was sung before the commencement of battle. *See* Interp. on those passages.

CRYSTAL, *s. crystallus. Glass that is as clear as c., vitrum translucens quam proximā crystalli similitudine.*—*made of c., crystallinus: a goblet of c., poculum crystallinum: like c., vitreus* (*i. e. transparent like glass*).—*Rock-c., crystallus or crystallum.*

CRYSTAL or CRYSTALLINE, crystallinus.—*vitreus* (*transparent, like glass*).—*A c. cup, poculum crystallinum: c. glasses, crystallina, pl.: a c. globe, pila crystallina* (*Plin.* 37, 2, 10): *a c. mirror, speculum crystallinum: c. glass* (*i. e. the material itself*), vitrum translucens quam proximā crystalli similitudine.

q. Clear; transparent: crystallinus; pellucidus; translucent; clarus; lucidus; translucens; pellucens. [*SEN. IN TRANSPARENT.*] *The crystalline lens* (*in the eye*), humor translucens quam proximā crystalli similitudine (*infl. Plin.* 36, 25, 67).

CRYSTALLIZATION, formatio crystalli.

CRYSTALLIZE, *tr.* *q. in crystallos formare.*

q. INTRA. *q. in crystallos abire.*

CUB, *s. cubitus* (*dimin. of canis, but also applied in Latin to the young of other animals, e. g. lions, cats, sheep, hogs, wolves, tigers, foxes, opeas, weasels, lizards, serpents, &c.*): *c. of a fox, also vulpulus* (*C. N. D.* 1, 31, 88; *H. Ep.* 1, 7, 29. *Schmid. Auct. Carm. de Philom.* 59).—*c. of a whale* (*Walter*), vitulus from the context (*Plin.*).

CUB, *v. parere. fetum ponere or procreare. cubulos parere. fetus edere or procreare.*

CUBE, cubus (*κύβος, as geometrical body: pure Latin, quadrantal, q. Gell.* 1, 20).—*figura ex omni latere quadrata* (*as Agure, ibid*): *corpus ex sex lateribus æquali latitudine planititerum perquadratum* (*Vitr.* 5 *Præf.*): *in the form of a c.*, cubo similis. *A c.* (*= cubic number*), cubus (*Gell.* 1, 20). *q. Adj.*—*The c.-root.*—*radix cubica.*

CUBIC or CUBICAL, cubicus.—*A c. number, cubus* (*Gell.* 1, 10): *c. proportion, ratio cubica* (*Vitr.* 5, *præf.* 3): *c. measure, mensura cubica: c. mile, milie passus cubici: c. inch, digitus cubicus: c. foot, pes cubicus.*

CUBIT, cubitus and cubitum (*Plaut. &c.*)—*scapulae* (*id.*)

CUBITAL, cubitalis (*Liv. &c.*). sesquipedalls *e. g.* latitudo (*Vitr.*). sesquipedaneus (*Plin.* 9, 27, 28).

CUCKOLD, curculla (*Juv.* 6, 276, *Rupert.*).—*Called by the Greeks, σπαρξιας, sparsigios*.—*To make a man a c., cum cs uxore rem habere, cs uxorem adulterare.*

CUCKOO, cuculus (*cucullus, Auct. Carm. Phil.* 35): *also as epithet with the ancients, e. g. qm cuculum cornepellare* (*see* *H. Sat.* 1, 1, 31; *cf. with* *Plin.* 18, 26, 66, 2).

CUCKOO-FLOWER, *Lychnis floe-cuculi (*Ragged Robin, Linn.*).

CUCKOO-PINT, *Arum maculatum (*Linn.*).

CUCUMBER, cucumis.—*A pickled c., cucumis aceto maceratus: c. seed, cucumeris semen.*

CUCURBITE, *cucurbita.

CUD, ruma. rumen. *To chew the c., ruminare or ruminari* (*ruma and INTRA.*)—*remandere* (*tr. and INTRA.*, *post-Aug.*).—*q. To chew the c. of one's thoughts, lustrare qd animo* (*C.*): *reputare qd cum animo* (*S.*): *versare qd in animo* (*L.*): *agitare qd in mente* (*C.*), mente (*L.*), animo (*S.*): *revocare se ad qd* (*C.*).

CUD-BEAR, *Lecanora tartarea (*Bot.*).

CUD-WEED, *gnaphalium (*Bot.; gnaphalion, Plin.*).

CUGEL, *s. baculum* (*any stick; baculus is post-class.*)—*fustis* (*for beating*).—*scipio* (*scipion, scipion, for walking; but occasionally used as c., Plaut.*). *To strike athg on the head with a c., cs caput baculo percutere.*

CUDGEL, *v. qm fusti verberare: fusti in qm animadvertere; qm petere baculo* (*to hit him or strike at him with a c. or stick*).

CUDGELLING, *e. g. to get a good c. or beating, male mulcari: to give athg a good c., male mulcare qm* (*Comic. only, prope percutere; bene depepxum dare, verberibus or fustibus irrigare qm*).

CUE, *q. A hint, signum* (*q. l.*) nutus. *To give athg* *his c., ci innuere* (*if with finger, digit*); *capite nutare*

(with the hand), dictate (with the eye); c) signum dare uti (all of them of signifying by a sign what one wishes a man to do), to give a sign, to signify, c) furium nunt signum dare (supra Q. Fast. i, 418), communiōnē qm, est, any subject, de qā re (of a private warning), —To take one's s. fm aby, ad nuntum cs qd facere; nunt quod vult, vult, &c. qm, cōfiscare: it would have been done in a moment, if I had but given him his c., si inuissum modo, hoc facile perfici posset. | Humour, temper; val. —temporarii animi motus (see Q. 3, 10, 28). [Strs. in Humour.] —The last word of a speech, on hearing which the other actor is to begin, verbum, quod alterius orationem excipit. | *Stratag.* red. used by billiard-players, *clava lusit.

CUFF, *s.* | *A blow*, pugnis.—*colaphus* (κόλαφος, *f.e.*
blow with the fist in *aby's* face).—*alapa* (with the flat
hand). *To deal or give *aby* a c.*: see *TO CUFF*.—*to come*
to fisty-c's, *res venit ad manus*, *ad manum accedere*.
| *The end of a sleeve*, (*prps*) *limbus*. | *Hand-*
cuffs, *manica*.

CUFF, v. TR.)—pugnum or colaphum cū impingere.—
qm pugnis cedere. qm colaphis pulsare. pugneo hos-
piti accipere qm (Com.). ¶ V. INTR.) pugnis certare
or inter se contendere.

CUIRASS, thorax.—cataphracta [*see* ARMOUR].—Covered with a c., thoracatus (*Plin.*); cataphractus (*covered with defensive armour*).

CUIRASSIER, *eques thoracatus (a/s. navarca thoracatus, *Plin.*); eques cataphractus; eques gravis armatura: a regiment of c.'s, or c.-regiment, *chillas. equitum thoracatorum or cataphractorum or equitum gravis armaturæ. *Cuirassiers*, thoracati or equites thoracati.

CUIS (i. e. the armour that protects the thighs), *tegu-
menta ferrea femorum, or *squammæ ferreæ, quæ lori-
cæ modo femora tegunt.

CULINARY, coquinarus (*belonging to the kitchen*, *c. g. vasa*, *Plin.* 33, 11, 49).—*coquinaris* is another form (*c. g. culter*, *Farr.* in *Nom.* 195, 17).—*coquinarius*

(*e. g.* *culina*, *arr.* *in Nov. 188, 19*; *coquinarius* (*e. g.* *Instrumentum, Ulp. Dig.* 2, 19, § 2); *c. matoria*, **res culinaria*; *the c. art.*, **ars coquinaria*. **ars culinaria* : *c. utensilia*, *instrumentum coquinatorium*; *s. c. utensil.*, *vasa coquinaria* (*any vessel*); *c. vessels*, *vasa coquinaria*; *vasa*, quibus ad cibum comparandum uti adestent *or* assolemus; *vasa*, quæ ad cibaria coquenda et conficienda pertinent. — See *COOKERY*.

CULLE, eligere; deligere; selligere; selectum habere, facere (SYN. IN TO CHOOSE): *to c. fine passages wherever one meets with them, omnes undique flosculos carpere atque delibare: to c. fine passages out of a book, e libro excerpere.*

CULLION. *A rascally c., homo deterrimus—scelus viri.*

CULM, culmus (of corn, fr. the root to the ear inclusive) — calamus (properly of a reed, then also of corn).

CULMINATE, in summo fastigium esse.—ad am-
plissimos gradus promoveri or promotum esse (to reach
or have reached the highest honours). The culminating
point, summum fastigium. *He has reached his culmi-
nating point, summum ejus felicitati cumulus accessit.*

CULMINATION, summum fastigium (*the highest point: improper.*)

CULPABLE, reprehendendus, vituperabilis. (dis)pu-
tandus (reprehensio) or vituperationis dignus (*deser-
ving reproof*, SYN. of *vituperatus*, IS TO BLAME).
malus (bad)—peccāti dignus (*deserving punishment*).—
animadvertendus (*only of actions deserving severe notice*
or punishment, e.g. *lunatus*). To be *c.* in *vitio* ease
(*of persons and things*); in *culpā* ease (*of persons*).
He who does not prevent the commission of an injury,
when he can, is *c. as a c.*, qul non obstitit, si potest,
vitiosum tam in *vitio* est quam si *fecit*.

CULPABLENESS, or CULPABILITY, culpa (*the guilt itself*). Crcl.—*I deny my c.*, non sum reprehendus. *I deny the c. of this*, hoc nihil in se habet, quod reprehendi possit. *Who does not see at once the c. of this act?* quis non videt, hoc facinus poenā dignum or hoc facinus animadvertendum esse?

CULPABLY, male (*badly*). *Crit.*—*To have acted c.*, in culpā esse; *not to have acted c.*, a reprehensione absente: sine vitio esse. *He who suffers a wrong he might have prevented, acts as c. as, &c.*, qui non obstitit, si potest injuriam, tam in vitio esse, quam si, &c.: *to consider any to have acted c.*, qm nocentem habere.

CULPRIT, *noxius*.—*nocens*.—*solus* [SYN. in 'CRIMINAL'] *reus* = an accused person; a defendant.

CULTIVATE, *agrum co're*. *agrum arare, colere* (the latter also of growing vines).—*facere agrum* (to turn into a field, in general, Col. 2, 2, 8).—*semen facere* (to put the seed into the ground): *to c.* a woody district, or a forest, *silvestrem regionem in avorum formam*

redligere (Col. 2, 2, 8): a piece or tract of land that has never been cultivated, ager nullā ex parte cultus: to leave the care of cultivating one's fields to somebody else, agros cū colendis dare: the land is not cultivated, terra non habet cultores: terra jacet inculta: soil that is fit to be cultivated, campus or terra arabilis; ager culture facili: a soil that is not easy to c., terra vix nullā culturā vineibilis: the Gauls considered it degrading to c. their own fields, Galli turpe esse ducunt frumentum manu quærere. || Of intellectual cultivation, fingere, formare, conformare (to shape)--colere, excolere (to train and develop)--expolire (to polish)--instituire (to instruct in any given branch of learning): to c. one's mind, or mental powers, animum, mentem fingere or conformare: animum colere, excolere (doctrinā): to c. one's manners, or those of others, mores conformare; expolire hominemque reddere: omni virtū atque cultu excolere atque expolire; ad humanitatem informare or effingere: to c. the minds of youth, puerilem ætatem ad humanitatem informare; juventutem ad honestatem fingere; juventutis mentem ad virtutem fingere: to c. abv's mind or taste for the arts and sciences, artibus et literis qm̄ erudire or instituire: to c. an art or science, ad qd se applicare (e. g. ad philosophiam, ad eloquentiam, ad scribendum historiam, &c., C.)--ad aliquod studium se applicare (Ter. Heaut. Prul. 23).--ci rei studere (e. g. arti scientiæ, literis, virtuti. Cat. ap. Gel.). in qā re poeticiæ artis non erat, si quis in eā re studebat, &c.).--[~~per~~ artem colere, exercere, faciliare, in qā arte versari: to practise it.]-doctrinā (or disciplinā) imbui or erudiri: to c. a taste for literature, literis studere; literis se tradere or se dedere; literarum studio se dedere; animum ad studia referre: to c. the higher branches of the arts and sciences, altioribus studiis artibusq; se dedere: to have cultivated the sciences, literis imbutum esse (see C. Ecl. p. 23); in literis aliquid proficisci: to have cultivated them to some considerable degree: to cease or give over cultivating an art, cessare artem: to be no longer cultivated (of an art), desinere. Cultivated nations, populi eruditi (see C. Rep. 2, 10).--|| To cultivate abv's acquaintance, appetere cæ familiaritatem; abv's friendship, cæ amicitiam sequi; ad cæ familiaritatem or amicitiam se applicare (C.): to c. the friendship of the Athenians, ad Atheniensium societatem se applicare (Nn.).

CULTIVATION, *cultūra*. *cultus* (*both propr. and impropr.*).—*C.* of the *soil*, *agri cultura*; or *cultura* *only*, or *agricultura* or *agri cultus* or *agrorum cultus* (*q. l.*).—*aratio* (*the ploughing*).—*arandi ratio* (*the mode or manner in which this is done*).—*See also TO PLOUGH*; *PLOUGHING*. ¶ *Intellectual cultivation*, *animi cultus*.—*cura* (*the care itself bestowed on the c. of an object*).—*humanitas* (*physical and mental elevation, espely with ref. to manners and morals*); *Jn.* *cultus atque humanitas*: *the c. of literature, literarum studia, pl.*: *the c. of all the arts and sciences, omnes bonarum rerum discipline*: *the c. of the liberal arts, cultus honestarum artium, studia liberalia*.

CULTIVATOR. ¶ *With ref. to agriculture,* cultor. agricola. agricultor. colônus. ~~colôn~~ rucicola is poet. only (SYN. IN PEASANT). -sator, qui serit (who plants); ~~colôn~~ plantator or qui plantat is not classic.; the c.'s of the soil in Sicily, II, qui in Sicilia arant. ¶ *In an intellectual point of view,* cultor. curator (who takes care of *sthg* in general). -educator et altor (ast. C. de N. D. 2, 34, in., one that nourishes and fosters). -sautor (one who protects or patronizes a'y or *sthg*): to be a c. of an art, arti ci studere. -See TU CULTIVATE.

CULVERIN, *colubrīnum (sc. tormentum).

CUMBER, impedire, obstruere [SYN. IN TO OBSTRUCT].—gravare, prægavare.—molestiam ci afferre or exhibere (*to become troublesome to a person*).—obstare or impedimento esse ci. (*to be in any's way*).—onerare qm or qd qâ re.—onera ci imponere. *To c. with cares, curis impedire (Ter.)*.—See OBSTRUCT, LOAD, IMPEDE.

CUMBERSOME, or CUMBROUS *gravia* (*heavy*; *burthensome*).—onerous (*poet.* and *past-Class. prov.*).
molestus. incommodus. Iniquus (*inconvenient*; *incommodious*).—inhabilis prope magnitudinis (*so large as to be almost unmanageable, L.*; *so inhabilis pondere, Curt.*); the *c.* bulk of their huge bodies, inhabilis vastorum corporum moles (*of elephants*; *Curt.*)—*durus* (*heavy in expression; of averse, &c.*)—*operosus, laboriosus* (*laborious*; *troublesome*).—*difficilis*; *Jx. gravis* et *incommodus*; *laboriosus molestus* &c.

CUMBERSOMELY, graviter; incommode. — one-rose (*very late*, *Paul. Nol.*).

CUMBERSOMENESS, inhabilis moles (Curt.). — corpus vastum (*huge body*). — onerositas (*very late, Terrell*). — Stenosis, impedimentum, &c., may serve, or (of a verse or passage), duritas.

CUMBRANCE, see ENCUMBRANCE.

CUMIN, cuminum (if grown in a garden). — *carum carvi (if grown in the fields, common c., l.): seasoned with c., cuminatus (*labe*). — c.-bread, panis cuminatus (*late*): c.-broth, cuminatum (see Jus, in Apio, l. 29): c.-cheese *caseus cuminatus.

CUMULATE, v. tr. See HEAP UP, or ACCUMULATE.

CUMULATION, see ACCUMULATION.

CUNCTATION, see DELAY.

CUNNING, s. astutus. — calliditas (*clever c., astut. as natural quality; callid., as acquired by practice*). — versutia (*the c. that is fertile in expedients*). — vafrities (*trickiness; sly in legal affairs*). — consilium. callidum inventum (*a shrewd or subtle design, c., as single act; astutus hardly belongs to the prose of the gold. age*). — dolus (*a subtle or c. design or plot, for the purpose of defrauding or deceiving ably*). — ars. artificium (*a trick*): to allow oneself to be deceived by ably's c. arte or dolo capi, falli: to have recourse to c., arte uti, agere atq., adversus qd. (e. g. vim): dolum commoliri: to have recourse to c. in deceiving ably, dolum intendere ad qm fallendum. — See DECEIT, FRAUD. || Art; skill, ars. dexteritas. — solertia. — ingenii dexteritas. — peritia ca rei. — See SKILL.

CUNNING, adj. || Crafty, astutus; callidus; versutus; vafer; dolosus [SYN. in CUNNING, subst.]. — veterinarian (of a person who, for practice, is versed in all sorts of trickery); IN. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; versutus et callidus; veterinarian et callidus; callidus et astutus ad fraudem. — subdolos (deceitful, with c.). — See DECEITFUL. || Knowing, peritus (usu). usu alique exercitatione peritus (*having experience*). — expertus; callidus; peritus ca rei. gnarus ca rei; exercitatus, versutus in qd re; instructus; solers; habilis; dexter [SYN. in SKILLFUL]. || A cunning woman, harlots. vates (*fortune-teller*).

CUNNINGLY, || Craftily, astute; callide; verute; astute; subdole; dolose; fraudulentiter [SYN. in CUNNING, subst.]. || Skillfully, perite; scienter; solenter; prudenter; dextere or dextre; callide; ingeniose: most c., solertissime.

CUP, vas potiorum. poculum (g. l.). — poculum majus (of a larger size). — calix (καλὶς, beaker, of clay, glass, or metal, with one or more pointed spouts to it, Juven. 5, 47; calix quatuor nasorum). — scyphus (σκύφος, a larger drinking vessel, without legs and ears; this was also used at sacrifices, and was a ther of wood or metal). — calichus (καλίσκος, like the expanded c. of a lily; see Voss. Virg. Ecl. 5, 71). — cantharus (κάνθαρος, a sort of jug, of a large size, swelling out in the middle, and with ears, made of clay, stone, or metal; it was particularly consecrated to Bacchus, although it was also made use of on common occasions). — capla. cupido. cupula (a small c. with ears to it, made of clay, wood, metal, for sacred and profane use, although in the latter case considered as a rarity or article of luxury). — phiala (φιάλη, a vessel with a broad, flat bottom, artistically wrought of fine metal or stone). — patiera (a c. with a still flatter bottom than the phiala, like which it was made of some precious metal, &c.). — ciborium (κισβόριον, in the shape of the pericarp of the Egyptian laburnum). — carchesium (καρχήσιον, a tall c., diminishing in circumference towards the middle, with ears, reaching down fm the brim to the foot). — scaphium (in the shape of a boat). — cymbrium (also in the shape of a boat, though somewhat different fm the scaphium). — battiola (a larger vessel, made of gold). — cithullus (a clay goblet used by the pontifices and vestals at their sacred services; then, also, a small jug of gold, used by the wealthy). — scutula or scutella (a flat square plate in the shape of a rhombus, also used as a drinking-vessel). — cythrus (a small vessel used for pouring wine fm the 'crater,' in which it was mixed, into the c.'s of the guests; see H. Od. 3, 19, 12). A small c., pocillum (Cat. and L.): to empty a c. at one draught or full, poculum, &c., uno impetu epotare: cups, pocula, pl.; vas potiora, pl.: sicer c's, argentum potiorum; potiora argentea: gold c's, potiora aurea. PROV. 'There's many a slip 'twixt the c. and the lip': see SLIP, s. || Tea-cup, *pocillum anatum in scutella posticum (c. and saucer); fm the context, *pocillum anatum only. || Calix of a flower, doliolum floris (Plin.). calthus (later and poet. only) [Gloss. Calix is not found in this sense. || Fica. The c. of sorrows, e. g. to empty the c. of sorrows to the winds, exanclare omnes labores ('less correctly exanclare'.

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Freund.). — || Meton. for WINE. — To like a c., vinum delectum esse, vinum indulgere: over his c's, in poculis. in mediâ potione. inter scyphos or pocula. ad vinum. A stirrup-c., or parting-c., pps. *poculum viaticum (aft. cena viatica, Plaut. uxor was given to a friend about to set out on a journey). To have had a c. too much, bene potum esse; vine gravem, or vini (Gloss. not vino) plenum esse.

CUP, v. per cucurbitulas el sanguinem detrudere (by means of cupping); also cucurbitulas admove or imponere or accommodare or aptare or agglutinare corpori (= to apply cupping-glasses).

CUPPING, scarificatio (g. l.). — detractio sanguinis per cucurbitulas.

CUP-BEARER, minister or ministrator vini. — a cyathos or a potione (sc. servus or puer, inscript, of the time of the emperors, whence it may be inferred, that they were known as early as the gold. age; cf. H. Od. 1, 29, 7). — prægustator. prægustans (inasmuch as he tasted the wine before handing it). — pincerna [Ascon. ad C. 11. Verr. l. 86 extr. and quite late] and pocillator [only in Appul. Met. 6. p. 179, 16, &c.] should be avoided as later forms, very little used. — The royal or imperial c.-b., c.-b. to a or the king &c., regia, Cæsaria a cyathos or a potione: to fill the office of c.-b., pocula ministrare; stare a cyathos; prægustare potum or pocula: to be ably's c.-b., ei pocula ministrare; ei cibere ministrare; esse a cyathos ea.

CUPBOARD, a. armarium parietis insertum (Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 8). — To make or to contrive a c. (in the wall), armarium parietis inserere: to shut a c., armarium obcludere (Plaut.). — To open a c., armarium recludere (Plaut.). — To steal sth out of a c., ex armario subripere qd (Plaut.). — To cut out the bottom of a c., armarii fundum exsecare: to place or put sth in a c., in armario reponere qd (Plaut.). A meat-c., or c. in store-room, &c., armarium promptuarium: a c. for books, clothes, &c., armarium librorum or vestium gratia paratum (Petr. Dig. 33, 10, 3): for books also, armarium parietis in bibliotheca speciem insertum (Plin. 2. Ep. 17, 8).

CUPBOARD, v. in armario reponere (Plaut.). — 'in armario condere, recondere.

CUPIDITY, cupiditas. cupido. (Gloss. Cupido, for the most part, only occurs in the poets and historians; never in C.) — cupiditatis ardor, impetus, sitis. — aviditas. — libido. [SYN. in DESIRE, s.] insatiabilis unrestrained, &c. c., indomita atque effrenata cupiditas: cupiditas insatiabilis: To tempt the c. of ably, c. cupiditatem dare, or (stranger) injicere; qm cupiditatem impellere: qm cupiditate incendere, inflammare. For more phrases, see DESIRE, s.

CUPOLA, thibula.

CUPPING-GLASS, cucurbitula. To apply a-g.'s: see TO CUP.

CUR, see DOE.

CURABLE, sanabilis; quod sanari potest. — Medica-billa is poet. only; and curabilia, in this meaning, not Latin.

CURACY, *sacerdotis vicarii munus.

CURATE, *vicarius or vicarianus (aft. vicaria præfectura, Ammian. s.; vicariani apparitores, Cod. Theod.). — *vicarius sacerdotis or *quod successit vicarius sacerdotis ca muneris (aft. C. suædam ego vicarius tuo muneris).

CURATOR, curator (g. l. for one on whom the care of sth devolves: e. g. medles curatores urbis, annonæ, ludorumque solemnium, C., but sly as l. l. the guardian of a person of age, until his twenty-fifth year [see Heincc. Antiq. Rom. Syst. 1, 23, 6. p. 226, sq.], while tutor designates the guardian of ably under fourteen and thus, according to Roman law, not of age: also the guardian of a spendthrift or one labouring under mental debility, &c.). — custos ca rei (e. g. hortorum, fani).

CURB, s. || Propr. pps. catenula maxillaris: see BIR. || Fig. Restrictio: frenum. coercitio. — to use the c., cl frenos adhibere (opp. calcarea adhibere, to use the spur) or injicere, or (Curt.) imponere.

CURB, v. || PROPRI. for curbing a horse: oream ori (equi) insere (to bit). habenam adducere. frenos adhibere or dare. equo frenos injicere. Infrénare equum. frenare (to bridle). || FIO. To restrain, hold in check: frenare. cl frenos adhibere or injicere. qm vinculo alligare et constringere (C.). — coercere or coercere qm. — domare. reprimere. — to c. one's passions, &c., refrenare or coercere or comprimere or continere cupiditates (or libidines); moderari cupiditatibus. frangere cupiditates. cupiditatus impetare; ably's wrath, frenare ca furorem: not to c. one's passions, &c., cupiditatum avarum licentiam non co-

drive: to c. the licentiousness of youth, or young men, juvenem refricare or coercere: uncured, effrenatus (both prop. and fig.); dissolutus (fig. only).

CURD or CURDLE, coire.—*spissari et in densitatem coire:—congelari, se congelare,—coagulari (prop. to curdle by means of rennet; of milk, &c., used also to curdle in general, of any liquid mass).—to cause to c., congelare (by cooling); coagulare (by rennet, &c.).—Milk that has curdled, lac gelatum, concretum. See COAGULATE.—Milk curdles, lac colit; lac coagulatur (if by rennet); lac arescit; lac spissatur grows thick or thickens).*

CURDS, coagulum (lactis), lac concretum. oxygala ('milk').

CURDY or CURDLED: by the past participle of the verbs under TO CURD.

CURE, s. *Of a disease, curatio (cure never occurs in C., and but seldom in Cels.).—sanatio (act of healing, C. prop. and fig.; e. g. malorum).—medendi facultas (the means of curing a thing)—medicina (the remedy as prepared for a thing, ca rei).—A certain c. for a thing, sanatio certa et propria ca rei (e. g. perturbationis animi, C.).—a dangerous method of c., curatio periculosa et anceps.—to employ a method of c., curationem adhibere morbo (to an illness); curationem amovere ad qm (to apply it to a thing); this method of c. may be adopted in the case of young people, and whenever the evil is not of a serious nature, hanc curationem puerilis aetas et modicum malum recipit. A c. for evils, sanatio malorum (C.): to follow a prescribed method of c., curationem repere: to undertake a thing's c., curationem suscipere: the method of c. promises to be successful, bene procedit curatio: to be called on to undertake the cure of a disease, ad curationem ca morbi adhiberi: method of c., curandi ratio, via. curatio. medendi ratio: without a c., insanabilis. In q. ca. sanari non potest: a thing is without a c., non est in q. re medicinae faciendus locus: a thing is the only c. for a thing, ca rei in una q. re posita sanatio est: to attempt a thing's c., by a different mode of treatment, aliam quamdam curationem adhibere ad qm: to look about for a c., medicam ci rei querere (prop. and fig.). **CURE of souls**, c. curam animarum. *Living with c. of souls*, *beneficia, quibus animarum cura subest (Conec. Trid. Sess. 24, c. 12); *beneficia curam animarum habentia (ib.); *living without c. of souls*, *beneficia, quibus animarum cura nulla subest (ib.): one who has a c. of souls, *qui pastor regit or moderatur. *animarum servator (not pastor).—*qui beneficium obtinet, cui animarum cura subest (asf. Conec. Trid.).*

CURE, v. sanare. sanum facere qm or qd. sanitatem ci restituere (to cure a thing, or a disease, a wound, &c.).—mederi ci or ci rei (to assist or help a thing by remedies; all three as well of the physician as of the medicines or remedy, and also improper. for 'to restore to a former healthy state or condition').—curare qm or qd (to bestow the necessary attention and care on a person or disease; = 'treat a thing' or 'a thing, but never in the sense of 'effectually curing').—*Medicari or medicate do not belong to class. prose.—To c. a thing effectually or radically, qd pensare or percurare (post-Aug.): to c. a thing perfectly, veram sanitatem ci reddere: to c. one's self by a thing, mederi sibi qd re (e. g. canceros edendo): to be cured of a disease, sanum fieri ex morbo: to c. a thing mentally, sanare qm or ca animum; qm ad sanitatem reducere or perducere or revocare: sanitatem ca animo afferre: to be cured mentally, ad sanitatem reverti or redire or se convertere: what cannot be cured, insanabilis (immedicabilis in poet.).—To preserve, sale indurare. sale condire. sale macerare.—salire. sale conpergere. sale aspersere ci rei (to strew salt over or on a thing, to salt it): sale obtuere (to put a great deal of salt on a thing).—Cured meat, caro sale indurata: the curing of meat, fish, &c., salura.*

CURLESS, see INCURABLE.

CURLEN, see PEXSICIA.

CURIOSITY, *The desire of seeing something novel, &c., curiositas (very rare: C. Alt. 2, 12). nova nocendi studium. nova videndi studium. ignara visendi cupiditas (desire to see something novel; see L. 1, 9, S. Gril. 9, 12, extr.).—spectandi studium (desire of viewing or beholding objects in general, Hirt. B. Alar. 20).—audiendi et cognoscendi studium (Cels.).—audiendi cupiditas (c. to hear, &c.)—expectatio (the long-very anxiety about things to come).—Fm c., spectandi studio: fm c. to see the new town, studio videndae novae urbis (L. 1, 9).—Aby is possessed by an insatiable c., est qm in curiositate defecit (C. Alt. 2, 12): to gratify or satisfy one's c., studio spectandi indulgere: after having satisfied his c., omnibus perspectis: some of them were induced or led by curiosity to go there; or,*

*went there from c., pars eorum spectandi studio ferebatur. **A** thing not seen or met with every day, raritas res rara, res rara visu or inventu. res raritate notabilis.—res visenda (a thing worth seeing). Her ears were really a c., gerebat auribus quam maxime singulare et vere unicum opus naturae (Petr. 9, 35, 36): to be no longer a c., novitatis gratiam exuere: a thing that is quite a c., monstrum.*

CURIOS, *inquisitive, curiosus (fond of learning or finding out news or new things)—nova videndi or ignara visendi cupidus (anxious to see new sights).—spectandi studiosus (fond of seeing, gazing at, &c.).—audiendi cupidus (c. to hear). To be c. to hear, audiendi cupiditate incensum esse.—(I am) c. to see him, ejus videndi cupidus: to be c., esse curiosum, &c.: I am curious to learn, exspecto (am anxious); miror (our vulgar 'I wonder' see interpr. to Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 11), e. g. I am c. to know (I wonder) what you want, exspecto, quid velis: I am c. to hear (I wonder) what cause or reason they will have to allege, quam causam repertit, miror. **Not common, rarus (not frequently met with; but if = singularis and eximius, it is only poet.).—singularis (unique in its kind).—eximius (distinguished by its peculiar features or advantages, rare).—insolitus. insolens (uncommon, unusual, of things, e. g. word, precept).—mirus (strange, of things),—novus (new, of things).—monstruosus (extraordinary, with ref. to the nature of things; also of persons, with regard to their manners or conduct).—A c. person or sort of person, *mirum caput (Cov.). a c. chance, mirus quidam casus: a c. dress, dissensiens a ceteris habitus: it seems to me a c. thing, permirum mihi videtur: that sounds c., hoc dictu est difficilissimum (see C. Ecl. p. 199); hoc nescio quomodo dicatur (see C. Tusc. 2, 20, 47): it is c. how, &c., mirabile est, quam (with why): how c. I mira narras or memoras! (i. e. you are relating c. or strange things). **Worthy of being seen**: spectatu dignus, spectandus. **Eager to obtain knowledge**, *discendi cupidus or studiosus; propensus ad discendum: to be of a c. turn of mind, discendi studio or audiendi cupiditate incensum esse (stronger). See INQUISITIVE. **Accurate, curious (he who displays much accuracy, especially in investigations, &c.)—accuratus (made with accuracy, of things).—diligens (proceeding with punctuality, precaution, and accuracy; or made with accuracy, &c.; in a thing, qd re).—To be c. in a thing, curam adhibere de qd re or in qd re; curiosum or diligentem esse in qd re.*****

CURIOSLY, curiose, raro [*curiosus*] rarer than is not good Latin; perraro; perquam raro; rarissime (very c.)—mirum in modum; mire (strangely)—unice (in a unique manner).—C. dressed, cultu notabilis.—to enquire too c., curiosus, quam necesse est, qd requirere: very c. wrought, preceptus artis (a); summo artificio factus; summa or singulari arte factus; singulari opere artificio perfectus; politissima arte perfectus; callidissimo artificio fabricatus. **In an enquiring manner, &c.;** studiosus; cupide; accurate; diligenter; eximie; exquasite; exacte; subtiliter. [Syll. in CURIOUS.] Jx. diligenter et accurate. accurate et exquasite.

CURL, v. tr. (a) torquere. convolvere. involvere. See TO TWIST.—crispare. concrispare (to make curly, in general).—To c. one's hair, calamistro intorquere or convertere. calamistro ornare. calamistro inuerrere; also inuerrere only (with a curling-iron, e. g. comam, crines, capillos).—Curled hair, capillus crispus: curled locks, concrispati capilli (Vir): curled (with an iron), calamistratus (also of one who has his hair curled in that way).

CURL, INTR. (a) To twist itself, curvari. se curvare. incurvari (to round itself, or assume a circular form, of things); also crispari; leniter inflecti, se crispare or concrispare. se vertere or vertere only; se convertere; converti; se torquere; se versare; circumagere; ferri; se convertere et torquere circum qd; ambire qd; versari, volvi, ferri circa qd. [Syll. in TO TWIST.]—one whose hair curls naturally, cirratus: hair that curls naturally, cirrus (generally used in the plural). Curling (of vapours), se concrispans (Vir.).

CURL, s. cirrus (a natural c.).—having natural c., cirratus.—cincinnus (an artificial c.); he who wears them (cincinnatus).—annulus (a ringlet)—the ends of c., cincinnorum ambræ. **Undulation, fluctus (a curling of the waves, as well as the wave itself).**

CURLEW, *scolopax arctica.

CURLING-IRONS or TONGS, calamister. calamistrum; also ferrum only. To curl one's hair with the c.—i. e. crines calamistro inuerrere. comam calamistrate

CUR The *three* who heated the c.-i. was cinisio or cinerarius (Heind. ad H. Sat. 1, 2, 98).

CURLY, crispus (e. g. capillus). A man with c. hair, cincinnatus (naturally). calamistratus (with the curling-irons).

CURMUDEGEON, homo tenax; homo sordidus; homo illiberalis, &c.

CURRENT, *ribes (Linn.).—*fructus ribium (the fruit). The red c., *ribes rubrum; black c., *ribes nigrum. [Dried] currants; *uvæ passæ Corinthiæ.

CURRENCY, *Fluency*: vid. [Course of things, cursus (rerum).] Current coin, numi circumforanei (ast. C. ad Att. 2, 1, 11), or numi only: *lawful* c., numi boni: *copper* c., æs signatum: *silver* c., argentum signatum or (fm context) argentum only; see COIN.

CURRENT, vulgaris, usitatus (usual).—more or usu receptus. in usu or more positus (received as a custom, or generally received).—tritus (that has been and is still in use).—obsoletus (that has become common).—quotidianus (occurring every day). JX. usitatus et quotidianus; vulgaris et obsoletus; communis et vulgaris. vulgaris communisque.—bonus (good, of money; opp. malus or adulterinus).—To be c., in usu esse (usual); valere (that has currency, e. g. a coin); alth is c. at a place, in qo loco versari (see C. Manil. 7, 19): to become c., more or usu recipi (to become an adopted custom).—a c. opinion, opinio vulgaris or vulgi; sententia vulgaris; communis hominum opinio; opinio vulgata (with ref. to alth); omnium opinio de re: the c. opinion, that, &c., opinio vulgata, quâ creditur, &c. (see L. 40, 29): according to the c. opinion, ad vulgi opinionem; ex vulgi opinione: to render a word c. by frequent use, tractando facere usitatus verbum et tritus; verbum usu molire: a c. expression, verbum usitatum et tritum; verbum vulgare or vulgi; see also COMMON: this is not a c. expression, but a philosophical term, hoc non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum.—a c. saying, proverbium sermone tritum: to become c., in vulgi probari: to make c., probare (also of money, T. Germ. 5) A thing passes c., qd sumitur, putatur, or habetur pro certo: ei rei fides tribuitur: res fidem habet.—qd in vulgus probatur. For c. payment, præsentî pecuniâ. [The c. year, annus vertens or hic annus: the c. month, hic mensis.]

CURRENT, s. [Stream: vid. [Course: vid. CURRENTLY, vulgo (commonly; publicly). It was c. reported, that, &c., vulgo loquebantur (with acc. and inf.).] Fluently: vid.

CURRENTNESS, see CURRENCY.

CURRICLE, see CARIOT.

CURRIER, coriarius; coriorum confector (late).

CURRISH, mordax.—moxosus.—acerbus.—rixosus. rixæ cupidus.

CURRY, [To dress leather, subigere, depesere.—conficere, perficere (to prepare, e. g. aluta tenuiter conficere).] To beat, qm verberibus cedere or in qm verberibus animadvertere (with leather things or a whip).—qm cedere virgis (with a rod). See To BEAT. [To curry favour with one, venditare se ci.—blandiri et suppliciter inasnuare ci (C.).—blanditis et assentationibus cs amicitiam colligere or in cs consuetudinem se immergere; blanditis et assentationibus cs benevolentiam sibi adiungere (ast. C. Muren. 20, 41); blanditis infuere in aures ca, insinuare se in ca familiaritatem; gratiam sibi parere apud qm: to endeavour to c. favour with aby, assentationem aucupari cs gratiam; locum gratiæ apud qm querere.]

CURRY (a horse), strigili radere: subradere.

CURRY-COMB, strigilla.

CURSE, v. execratoris uti. To c. aby, execrari qm or in qm.—devovère qm, also with the addition of diris (to devote aby with execrations to the infernal gods).—detestari in caput cs minas et periculum (to call down on aby's head terrible dangers, L. 39, 10, 2).—detestari in caput cs iram deorum (to call on him the wrath of the gods, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 6).—ci pestem exoptare (C.). Whenever they see you, they c. you, to—quum viderunt, tantum auspiciis malum detestantur. [detestari qm, by itself, means merely to detect aby; but never 'to c. him.'—male precari ci (to wish him evil), diras (poenas) imprecari ci. SYN. in CURSE, s. [To utter impious words, *impia voces jactare, emitte, diras voces addere.]

CURSE, s. [Malediction, execratio (by wch the wrath of the gods is called down on aby).—devotio (by wch aby is excluded fm every thing ho'y, and devoted to the infernal gods).—imprecatio (by wch the wrath of the gods, and evil generally, is called down on aby): the

c. of the gods (inasmuch as it rests upon aby), irreconcilable (see L. 9, 1). [An imprecatory expression, execratio, diræ.—maledictio (malediction).] [Melon. cause of mischiefs, pestis; perniciës: JX. pestis ac perniciës. [detestari] 'lues' and 'vomica' have not this meaning of 'causing destruction or ruin.']

CURSED, devotus (that has been c.).—execrabilis, execrandus (that is or ought to be c.).—nefarius, nefandus (that is impious; sinning agst what is holy or sacred: the latter of things only).—detestabilis (to be abominated).

CURSEDLY, pessime.

CURSER, qui execratur, &c. [detestator, very late, Terullus].

CURSING, execratio.

CURSITOR, magister scriniorum (later only).

CURSORY, brevis (briefly)—leviter (lightly).—cursim (in running over alth).—strictim (superficially, briefly).—negligenter, parum diligenter (with little attention bestowed on it, inaccurately, opp. diligenter, e. g. to work, to do alth, to write, &c.). To go through alth or read alth over c., percurrere (also with the addition of oculo veloci).—pervolvere, pervolvere (i. e. merely to turn the leaves over); also ad extremum revolvere or strictim attingere (to skim alth over, or to run through it, e. g. librum, a book): to read the annals over (or go through them) c. only, paginas in annalibus percurrere (L. 9, 18, med.): to look at papers c., scripta lectione transcurrere (Q. 10, 5, 3): to look over some books (or examine them) c., libros cursim transire (i. e. at the bookseller's, Gell. 9, 4, p. 1n.).

CURTAL, curtare, decurtare (to shorten by cutting off a part).—detruncare (to cut off and so mutilate).—subscare (to cut off below, or a small part).—abscedere (not abscondere: to shorten by heaving off a part).—præcidere (to cut or heave off a piece in front).—recidere; also præcidere (to cut fm off the ends, to clip, e. g. pilos, the hair).—resecare (to cut off what is too long). [Fig. to c. aby's power, pinnas ca or nervos cs incidere: to c. aby's alth, præcidere ci qd (e. g. his liberty): to c. one's expenses, parvas vivere, sumptus circumcidere. modum facere sumptibus, impensas corripere (with regard to luxury, the last in Suet. Tib. 34). se collidere (to restrain oneself in one's manner of living, in general): to c. alth that one has written, e. g. commentarios, commentarios, writings, &c., in angustum cogere (Sen. Ep. 39, 1).—Injuriam detrudere aliquid de qâ re (to c. or diminish in an unjust manner, e. g. aby's wages or salary, de cs mercede, ast. C. Verr. 3, 78, 182).—deminuere partem cs rei, or qd de qâ re, detrudere de re (to lessen alth by the abstraction of a part).—fraudare qm parte cs rei (e. g. servitia parte cibi diurni). To c. aby of his rights, deminuere partem juris or qd de jure; detrudere de jure.]

CURTAIN, s. velum (g. t. for any piece of cloth or stuff, that is hung or spread before alth, e. g. bed-c. c. before a door).—pligula (c. spread over a bed, a screen-chair, &c.).—aulæum (h aulæa, a splendidly wrought c., eply to draw before or to spread over a bed, e. g. lectus aulæis obductus [ast. Curt. 8, 5, 21] then = c. before the stage in the theatre, wch was let down at the beginning of the piece [mititur, premittitur aulæum], and drawn up at the end of it [tollitur aulæum]; compare Schmid. H. Ep. 2, 1, 189): to draw the c.'s round alth, velis qd obtendere: to draw or pull down the c.'s, vela obducere: to open or draw the c.'s, vela reducere. [Term in fortification, murus intergerinus [A curtain lecture, uxoria admonitio or oburgatio. Uxoribus nocturna oburgatio: to read a husband a c.-lecture, maritum graviter monere.]

CURTAIN, v. See CURTAIN, subst.

CURULE, curulis.

CURVATED, curvatus; incurvus; leniter inflexus: incurvus [SYN. in CROOKED].

CURVATION, curvatio. incurvatio. flexio. inflexio. **CURVATURE**, curvamen (curved direction, as permanent and existing appearance).—curvitas, aduncitas (as quality in abstracto, e. g. of the brak, rostri).—curvatura, flexura (c., in relation to other local objects).—flexus (a bending).—anfractus (the bending or winding, eply of a road; hence, fm the context = winding of a road, in general).—tortus (a winding).—sinus (any winding, in the shape of a bay).

CURVE, curvus, curvatus, incurvus.

CURVE, v. See CURVATION, CURVATURE.

CURVE, v. incurvare, incurvare.—flectere inflectere (to bend inwards). See also To BEND.

CURVED, see CROOKED.

CURVET, v. See To JUMP

CURVET, s. saltus

CURVILINEAR, *linea curvis or obliquis or pravis [Syn. in *CRUOKED*].

CUSHION, pulvinus (g. t.).—pulvinar. pulvinarium (only of the c.'s for the images of the gods; see *Ramsh. Syn. No. 391*).—culcita (a mattress, to repose on, stuffed with some soft or compact substance).—culcita, quæ corpori resistit or in qua vestigium apparere non potest (a c. or bolster, well stuffed): a couch with c.'s, lectus. —A small c., pulvillus. *Cur* torus is hardly used except by the poets; for sofa, &c.

CUSP, see *CRESCENT*.

CUSPATED, or **CUSPIDATED**, cuspidatus; acutus; mucronatus; spiculatus; acuminatus; acuminatus; fastigatus [Syn. in *POINTED*].

CUSTARD, *prope* ovorum puls. *puls e lacte facta.

CUSTODY, *Imprisonment*, custodia (g. t.). carcer, vincula, pl. —To keep aby in c., qm custodiam asservere: to take aby into c., qm in custodiam dare or includere or condere; comprehendere: to be in c., in custodia esse. In custodia haberi or servari. custodia teneri or retineri. *Cur* For custodia libera, and the different degrees of c.; see *IMPRISONMENT*. *Charge*, cura, custodia; also Jx. cura custodiaque, tutela, presidium [Syn. in *CHARGE*]: to have in one's c., curare, regere, moderari qd: to give into aby's c., credere ci rei custodiam; qd in custodiam cs concedere or committere: to give aby into aby's c., qm cs curæ custodiæque mandare; qm ci in disciplinam tradere (for the sake of being taken care of and brought up). *Defence*, presidium, custodia (the latter, *infr-guard*). See *DEFENCE*, *PROTECTION*.

CUSTOM, *Habit*, mos, consuetudo; Jx. mos atque consuetudo.—institutum (a c. now sanctioned either by formal or tacit agreement); Jx. mos atque institutum or mos institutumque or institutum ac mos.—ritus (the external form observed in any holy or profane act); Jx. mos ac ritus.—cerimonia (the form in sacred things). *Cur* usus (= the constant use of athg or practice of athg) always requires an object either expressed or understood, and can never stand for mos, &c. An old c., vetus mos, vetus consuetudo, receptum inter veteres mos (i. e. a custom practised by the ancients); mos ab antiquis ad nostram ætatem traditus, mos a majoribus or ab antiquis traditus, mos institutumque majorum, ritus patrius (a c. handed down to us from our ancestors): it is the c., mos est; moris est: it is an old or ancient c., a majoribus or ab antiquis traditus est mos; a majoribus institutum est: it is a c. with the Greeks, *that*, &c., est moris Græcorum, ut, &c.: it has become the c., *that*, &c., est hoc in more positum, ut, &c.: this used to be his c., sic ejus erat mos: it happens to be my c., sic meus est mos: it is a c. among them, illis mos est: c. requires that it should be so, consuetudo ita fert: *agst* or *contrary* to c., contra morem; *preter* morem: according to c., e or de more; *more*; institutum ac more: according to an old or ancient c., recepto inter veteres mos; veteres consuetudine; more institutoque majorum; recepta jam pridem consuetudine: to be received as a c., in morem venire: to follow the same c., eodem instituto uti: to introduce a new c., novum morem inducere: *sacred* by s., solemnitas (L. 4, 53). *Habit of purchasing*, *Crei*.—To give aby one's c., *a qo (multa) emere; *cs tabernam frequentare.—uti cs operâ (to employ a workman). *Customers*, emptores (of a merchant).—*qui cs operâ utuntur (of a mechanic): to have a good c., *multos emptores habere (of a merchant); *multis operam suam præbere or præstare (of a mechanic). He is losing his c., *discedunt a qo emptores pristini. *Duty*, vectigal (g. t.).—portorium (for imports and transit): to pay the c., vectigal pendere, portorium dare. See also *DUTY*.

CUSTOM HOUSE, telonium or teloneum (τελώνιον, τελωνίον, late). A c.-h. officer, portitor, telonarius (Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 3, extr.); exactor portorii (the receiver); pl. qui vectigalia exerceant atque exigunt.

CUSTOMABLE, see *CUSTOMARY*.

CUSTOMABLY, consuetudine (ast. the fashion or usage, e. g. Romanorum)—ut solet, ut aasolet. See also *CUSTOMABLY*.

CUSTOMARILY, usitato more; tralatico more; more suo; moribus suis; (ex) consuetudine. See *USUALLY*.

CUSTOMARY, usitatus; in usu or more positus; usu receptus, consuetus (e. g. verba consuetissima, O.). To be c., in usu or more positum esse; usitatum or morem or moris esse, with *Inf.* or *Acc* and *Inf.* or *ut*: summuni in usu esse: to be very c., vigere: it was c. among the Greeks, to, &c., moris erat Græcorum,

ut, &c.: to become c., in usum or morem venire; usu or in usum recipi, in consuetudinem or morem venire. morem recipi [See also *CUSTOM*]; ab omnibus recipi. Invenitascere (stronger terms): to render athg c., in morem perducere; celebrare qd: athg that is c., solitum. *Cur* *Customary may be translated by solere or (of persons) assuevisse, consuevisse: these are the c. signs of athg, hæc cs rei indicia esse solent.

CUSTOMER, emptor; emens (g. t. = buyer).—*qui opificia cs operâ utitur (of an employer).—emens qd. qui emit qd (who purchases), empturus qd. qui emere velit qd (who is going to purchase). A good c. of aby's, *qui multa or sæpe a qo emit (of a purchaser).—*qui sæpe cs operâ utitur; *qui operam cs exercet, alit, juvat (Bau.; of an employer). bonum nomen (of one who pays punctually; opp. malum nomen). He is a good c. of mine, *multum pecunie ab eo aufero, magnum fructum ex eo capio (Bau.). to drive away c.'s, *emptores deterere, depellere (Bau.). to take away aby's c.'s, *emptores a qo avocare, abducere (Bau.). To be losing one's c.'s, *emptores a qo discedunt.

CUT, v. tr. secare (g. t., also with a surgical instrument).—scalpulum agmovere or adhibere ci rei (with a surgical instrument).—scalpere (to shape or frame by cutting, to carve, e. g. wood, stone; see *TO CARVE*).—metere, demetere (to cut with the scythe).—castrare (to castrate, of men and beasts; then also = to c. off a part).—temperare (to give athg a point by cutting, e. g. a pen). To c. out of athg, exaccare qd ci rei: to c. to pieces, secare, consecare: to c. up a tree into boards, arborem in lamina secare: to c. into pieces, minutum or minutatim concidere: to c. to the bone, consecare usque ad ossa: to c. aby's throat, jugulum ci præcidere; jugulare qm: to c. aby for the stone, ci calculos excidere: to c. oneself, cultro se vulnerare: the morning air cuts one's face, matutinus frigus mordet os: to c. wood, lignum cedere (by hewing): to c. stones out of a quarry, lapides ex lapidicina, or merely lapides cedere (which is different from *lapides secare, i. e. to c. stones to serve as parts for any given work); also saxa de lapidicina eximere (to take them out): to c. poles, palis cedere: to c. (= prune) trees, putare; amputare; deputare. See also under *TO CUT DOWN*: to c. (hedgcs), tondere; detondere: to c. meat, carnes concidere: to c. the hair, pilos recidere, tondere: to c. glass, vitrum tornare; vitrum torno terere (on a lathe), vitrum cælare (to c. figures in alto-rilievo into it): to c. the meadows, prata secare or decescare: to c. with an axe, (ascia) dolare, dedolare, edolare (to shape roughly; asciare = to shape or chip away with a trowel, see *PLUR. 7, 2*; exasciare is only used in the partic. exasciatus, see *PLAUT. ASTR. 2, 93*, and used tropic. for 'to prepare'); asciâ polire (to make smooth with an axe); circumdolare (to c. or make smooth all round with the axe): to c. wood (to serve as timber), materiali; materiam cedere (Ces. B. G. 7, 73); lignari (if for burning): a forest in wch the wood may be c., silva cædua (opp. incedua): to c. and carry (e. g. corn), frumentum in horrea invehere. *Engrave*, or cut into, scalpere in qâ re (e. g. qm in gemmâ); incidere ci rei, describere in qâ re (to c. into or write with a sharp instrument on athg); insculpere (with a chisel); exculpere qd ci rei (exculp. if in alto-rilievo, *insculp. if in basso-rilievo). *Of sharp instruments* e. g. the teeth of a saw, &c., incidere (O. Met. 8, 245).—atterere, stringere (e. g. cutem, the skin; e. g. speaking of a cord, &c.): a knife or instrument that does not c.; see *BLUNT*. *FIG.* To cut a figure in the state, in administratione reipublice florere; principes personam tuam in civitate: he did not c. a very splendid figure, *minus splendide se gessit. *To c. aby*, ignorare qm (i. e. to pretend not to know him, eadem nunc, quom est melius, me, cuius operâ est, ignoras malis, *PLAUT. AS. 1, 2, 18*).—ab amicitia cs se removere; amicitiam cs dimittere (of giving up his acquaintance). Errory body's c. you, nemo te agnoscit (C.); omnes te oculis fugiunt (C.). *To cut (run away)*, vid. *To cut capers*, exultare (Np. Em. 5, 5, of a horse). See *TO CAPER*. *To cut on*; See *TO RUN*.—*To cut away*, see *TO CUT OFF* and *ALONG*. *To be cutting one's teeth*, dentire. To cut down, a. To fell, arbores collucare or interducere (to c. down trees on different spots, to clear, i. e. of trees); arbores intervellere (to c. off the branches); silvam excidere (to clear the forest): to c. down the forests, silvas sternere dolabris (Curt. 8, 4, 11). *To kill*, trucidare, trucidando occidere (to slaughter); obtruncare (to massacre): c. down every thing, omnia sternite ferro (L. 24, 38): a great number of the fugitives were c. down, magna cædes fugientium.

num est facta: a great number were c. down on both sides, pugnatum ingenti cæde utrimque: to c. aby down (who has hanged himself), præcidere ci laqueum (Sen. Controv. 5, 1, astr.).

To CUT INTO; incidere. accidere to c. *algh* so nearly through, that the least touch will cause it to fall, e. g. arborem, *Cæs. B. G. 6, 27*: to c. into small pieces, minutim et minutatim concidere: (to c. pieces of bread into soup, mollis panis incoquere (Aft. Plin. 29, 4, 23): to c. bacon into small squares, spatulam porcinam tessellatim concidere (Aft. 4, 3, p. 153. ad. Lat.).

To CUT OFF, a) To separate *algh* by cutting off a part *fm* its whole; secare. desecare. rescare (e. ll.).—subsecare (to c. off a small part; e. g. of one's nails, unguis).—abscidere (not abscindere, to hew off).—præcidere (to c. off in front): to c. off *aby's* head, amputare ci caput: *aby's* tongue, excicare ci linguam: ears, nose, lips, &c., præcidere or decidere or abscidere ci aures, nasum, labiaque: *aby's* hair, pilos recidere; præcidere capillos: to c. off one's beard, barbam ponere (see Bremi Suet. Cal. 10): to c. off grapes, detrahre uvas arboribus; uvas legere. ß) To disturb or interrupt *algh* in its course by cutting or digging: to c. off their supply of water, flumen avertere (by turning a river; *Cæs. often in a hostile sense*); also præcidere fistulas, quibus urbi aqua suppediatur (to c. the water-pipes): to c. off all access to a place, intercludere viam (by ditches). ¶ IMPROPR. a) To impede *algh* or *aby* in any course: to c. off *fm* *algh*, intercludere qm re or a re (e. g. the enemy *fm* a town, their magazines, the main body, &c.): to c. off the enemy's proposed line of march).—excludere qm re or a re (e. g. the enemy *fm* the harbour, the sea-coast, &c.). ß) Of things or circumstances that impede or break off *algh*, præcidere ci qd (to c. off *aby's* return, hope, &c.).—excludere or intercludere qm qd re (e. g. the retreat): the enemy *fm* their supply of water, prohibere hostem aqua or equatione (i. e. prevent them *fm* fetching water): to c. off supplies, commeatu qm intercludere or prohibere; re frumentaria qm intercludere; frumento commeatuque qm prohibere; urbem omni commeatu privare (if a town): to c. off all approach or access to *aby*, ci omnes aditus ad qm intercludere: all opportunities, præcidere ci omnes causas (Aft. Hec. 4, 2, 22): to c. off short, præcidere. 7) To destroy, funditus tollere or evertere; delere; extinguere; exterminare; extirpare; excidere (SYN. in To DESTROY); JN. extirpare et funditus tollere. 8) To shorten, curtare. decurtare.—contrahere (e. g. orationem).—e) To take away, demere; auferre; tollere; eripere; detrahre; ruerre; amovere; removere; adimere (SYN. in To TAKE AWAY). 7) To interrupt (a speaker, &c.), interpellare (to interrupt an orator or speaker).—intercipere (to interrupt a conversation abruptly, sermonem medium).—dirimere (to cause to cease entirely, e. g. sermonem).—interrumpere (to cause *algh* to cease in its course or the midst of its progress).—n) To intercept, deprehendere (to take or seize in its course e. g. ci tabellarios, a messenger; literas, letters; naves, vessels).—intercipere (messengers, letters, &c., if secretly or by lying in ambush).—intercludere (to obstruct, e. g. ci fugam; aditum ci ad qm). 8) To deprive of as inheritance, exheredare. hereditate excludere. exheredem facere or scribere. to c. one's son off with a shilling, filium exheredare (i. e. in one's will); filium abdicare, however, is used in the case of the son being disowned by his father during the life-time of the latter, and thus losing his inheritance.

To CUT OPEN, incidere (i. e. to open *aby* by cutting).—insecare (to make an incision in *algh*, in order to open it. e. g. of an anatomist opening a body, corpus mortuum).

To CUT OUT, ¶ To shape, e. g. *pannum in habitum vestis concidere (to c. out a coat, or any garment or dress).—formare (to give *algh* the shape or form *sch* it requires).—conformare (to shape so as to produce symmetry in the various or different parts of the whole).—figere; contingere; figurare; formare ci rei facere; imaginem ci rei ducere; sculpsere; scalpere (SYN. in To FORM). JN. fingere et formare: to c. out *algh* off a certain pattern, qd in formam ci rei redigere. ¶ To contrive, excogitare; cogitatione assequi; invenire; comminisci; coquere; concoquere (the two latter in a bad sense), machinari (stronger term). ¶ To adapt; natus ad qd: c. out for *algh*, for an (orator), unus ex omnibus ad (dicendum) maxime natus aptusque: he is quite c. out for a philosopher, inest naturâ philosophia in hujus viri mente quædam; also ad qd factus; ci rei or ad qd natus factusque (npo. ad qd doctus or institutus): to be c. out for *algh*, idoneum esse ad qd:

not to be c. out for *algh*, alienum esse ci rei. non utilem or inutilem esse ad qd. ¶ To out-do, superare or exsuperare qm (in) qd re; vincere qm qd re; antecedere or præcedere or antere or præstare qm or ci qd re; priorem esse qd re; esse ante qm qd re; excellere (in) qd re, e. g. all others, alitis (SYN. in To EXCEL). ¶ To debar, excludere; segregare; removere (SYN. in To EXCLUDE).—To c. *aby* out *fm* *algh*, qm a re excludere, segregare; excludere qm re (e. g. honore magistratûs). ¶ To cut out with a sharp instrument (e. g. with a knife, scissora, &c.), excicare. excutere. See To CUT, init. —excidere (with an axe, pick-axe, &c., e. g. lapides e terrâ; columnas rupibus, &c.): to c. out a road between the mountains, viam inter montes excidere: to c. out an obelisk, obeliscum excidere: to c. out the leaves (of a book), librum excidere (if for the purpose of falsifying it, Plin. Ep. 6, 22, 4, Glerig).

To CUT SHORT, ¶ To abridge, contrahere (e. g. orationem); in angustum cogere; amputare; imminuere; notare. SYN. in To ABRIDGE. See also To ABBREVIATE. ¶ To interrupt suddenly, interpellare (to interrupt a speaker, or one who speaks); also obloqui ci (if for the purpose of contradicting him).—intercipere (to check or interrupt suddenly or abruptly, e. g. sermonem medium).—intervenire ci rei (to step, as it were, between and interfere, e. g. deliberation).—dirimere (to cause to stop entirely, e. g. sermonem).—moram facere ci rei. moram afferre ca or ci rei. cohîbere.

To CUT THROUGH, secare. intersecare.—dissecare (to c. asunder, into pieces, and thus mutilate).—persecare (to c. through entirely).—concidere. præcidere (to separate, c. or hew into pieces, præc. in front).—consecare (to c. through and into small pieces).—scindere, discindere (to c. or cleave through forcibly).—decussare (to c. through crosswise, e. g. a line): to c. through in the middle, medium secare: to c. through with an axe, ictu findere: to c. through with a knife, a sword, &c., ferro dividere: to c. one's way through the enemy, viam ferro facere or patefacere (inter, &c., see T. Ann. 1, 32, 2); iter ferro aperire or patefacere (see S. Cal. 59, 7, Herz.); erumpere ad qm (to *aby*); per medios or per medium hostium aciem percurrere (through the midst or the thickest of the enemy): to c. through the snow, nivem secare (L. 21, 36).

To CUT UP, ¶ To carve or c. into small pieces, consecare; persecare; concidere; dissecare. SYN. in To CUT THROUGH. —e. g. ci up (a dead body), secare. incidere corpus mortui ejusque viscera et intestina scrutari (Cels. præf. p. 16. Hip. p. 7, ed. Kraus); rescindere artus cadaveris (Sen. Controv. 5, 34); Insecare aperireque humana corpora (of an anatomist, Gell. 10, 10). To c. up by the roots, cs rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus; omnes ca rei stirpes ejicere. radicitus vellere, evellere, extrahere, avellere et extrahere. ¶ FIG. ¶ Satisfice, acerbis faciliis irridere.—destringere. perstringere. carpere (vocibus or sinistris sermonibus).—vexare. peragere.

CUT, IMPROPR. (but only *fm* omission of object). ¶ To be sharp, acutum esse.—It is a cutting wind, frigus mordet os: a cutting wind, ventus perfrigidus. ventus nivalls (bringing snow). A cutting witicism, facetiam acerbæ.

CUT, a. sectio (empty of a surgical incision).—ductus falcis (the c. with a vintager's knife, as act, opp. ictus falcis, i. e. when used for hewing).—ictus (a blow that reaches *algh* and thus wounds it, whether with a stick, a cudgel, or a weapon, &c.).—incisio. incisura. fissum (e. g. jecoris or jecorum).—see INCISION.—sectura (a cutting, Varr. L. L. 5, 23, § 115. Plin. 37, 8, 33).—conclusa (the division itself made by a c., split; Plin. 34, 8, 19).—fissura (a cleft).—plaga (the stroke that falls upon the person that is hit, either with a weapon or a blunt instrument, as a stick, &c.).—verber (a c. or strike with a whip, rod, &c.; compare T. Ann. 13, 57, 5; 'ictu fustium alii que verberibus ut feras absterrobar.') In the pl. sometimes JN. verbera et fustia. See STRIKE. A slight c., plaga levis (i. e. if received): to make a c. at, cum ictu cadere (e. g. with a scythe) at *aby*, ictum ci inferre; plagam ci inferre or injicere or inficere.—ictu qm vulnerare. plagâ qm sauciare (to wound with a c.; the former, however, only if a wound is actually inflicted; the latter, only if blood appears): a c. in the face, cicatrix (i. e. a healed wound): a c. with a sword, gladii ictus: a c. that disfigures the face, stigma, stis, n. (eriyua, Mart. 11, 85, 13, speaking of a c. in the face made by an unskillful barber). ¶ IMPROPR. A sarcastic remark, facetia acerbæ (e. g. omnes acerbis facetiis irridere, to have a c. at every body in his turn). ¶ A channel (made by art) = canalis (e. g. i.).—

specus (if a subterranean one; see *Cass. B. G. 3, 49*).—**stula** (if serving as an aqueduct).—**fossa** (as junction of two rivers, &c.).—**small c., canalicula**. **canaliculus**: to make a c. in order to effect junction (e. g. of a river with the lake); **fossam** percutere ad committendum flumini lacum (*Plin. Ep. 10, 70, 4*).—**A part (c. of fm a whole), segmen** or **segmentum**.—**segmentum** (g. l.).—**præsegmentum** (that which has been c. off in front).—**particula** (a small part, c. off). See also **PART**.—**FRAGMENT**.—**A wearer way, trames; a short c., trames compendiosus**.—**via proxima et quasi compendiosa** (Fig. e. g. ad gloriam, C.).—**rectissima via** (Fig. e. g. laudis, C.).—**semita** is a narrow path, that runs along but distinct fm the main road, and is intended for foot-passengers).—**The shape of a garment or dress; fashion observed in its style**, **habitus vestis**: a new c., **habitus novus**: a coat or dress of a quite new c., **vestis novus**: to wear a dress of a quite new c., **nove vestimentum esse** (*Plaut. Epid. 2, 40*).—**Print, stamp**, **figura ligno incisa** (a wood-c.).—**pictura linearis** or **image per æneam laminam expressa** (if engraved on copper).—**lamina cypria** or **ænea** (the plate itself).—**Cypris** = **lots** (e. g. to draw c.).—**vid. Lora**.

CUTANEOUS, e. g. a c. disease, scabies (g. l.); **porrigo** (if on the head); **psoriasis** (on the whole body); **mentigra**, **mentigo** (on the chin).

CUTICLE, **cuticula**, **membranula**, **pellicula** (*SYN. in SKIN*).

CUTICULAR (belonging to the skin). See **CUTANEOUS**.

CUTLASS, **culter venatorius** (a forester's knife).—**ferum** (meton. for any sword).—**acinctus** (ἀκινκῆς, the short sword of the Persians, Medes, and Scythians; wch, however, can only be used, when we are speaking of those nations).

CUTLER, **cultrarius** (*Inscr.*).

CUTLERY, **The business of making knives and edged tools**, **fabrica ferrea** (g. l. art of working in iron, *Plin. 7, 56, 57*).—**Cutler's wares**, **cultri** (knives).—**præp. vasa ferrea** (for ligones, falces, &c. are *vasa*; *Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8*).

CUTLET, **caro friza**, **caruncula** (any small piece of meat, a chop).

CUTPURSE, **sector zonarius** (*Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20*).—**crumenale** is without any classic authority.

CUTTER, **sector** (g. l. for one who cuts aith, cuts off or into pieces, &c.). e. g. *hey, feni, Col.*: a glass-c., **vitri celator**; **vitri torno terendi artifex** (*SYN. in 'to cut glass, in To CUT*).—**a stone-c.**, **lapidarius** (*post-Aug.*).—**quadratarius** is one who cuts stone out of a quarry; **late**.—**A cutting instrument, culter**; **dolabra** (a butcher's chopper, *Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18*).—**A sort of small vessel (præp)**, **cerocerus** (ἀρκεοῦρος).—**Cutlery** (earth), **dentes**, qui digerunt cibum lati acutique (*Plin.*)—**dentes**, qui secant (*Cels.*).

CUT-THROAT, e. **alcarius**; **fm** the current insidiator only (*C. Mil. 7, 29*); to hire a c., **percussorem** ei subornare. See **ASSASSIN**, **MURDERER**.

CUT-THROAT, **adj.** **cruentus**, **sanguinarius** (of men, though).

CUTTING, e. **segmen** (a piece cut off fm a whole).—**resegmentum** (e. g. chartæ, *qst. Plin. 13, 12, 23*, *rea. papyri, of paper*).—**scobis** or **scobs** (of wood, metal, by sawing, filing, boring, &c.).—**recissamentum**, **ramentum**, **pl. ramenta** (chips, see **CHIT**).—**assula** (for burning, e. g. of a pine-tree, schidia or assula tædæ).—**propago**, **trax**, **mensura** (layer of a wine).—**ramentum** (any thin branch of a tree or plant, that has been cut, either green or dry, *C. Cat. Maj. 18, 52*; **pl. ramenta**, are dry c's of wch *Jugosa* are made, e. g. *ligna* et *sarmentum* circumdare, C.; **sarmenta arida**, L.; **fasces sarmentorum**, *id.*)—**talpa**, **taleda** (c. of trees, i. e. pieces that are cut at both ends to be planted in the ground).—**malloctus** (new shoot, e. g. of the vine, cut off fm planting, with a bit of the old wood on each side of it, in the shape of a mallet).—**clava**, **clavilla** or **clavilla** (*Diwn. of clava, a slip or twig for planting, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 4*).

CUTTING, **adj.** **acutus** (sharp, or that makes a painful impression).—**acer** (penetrating).—**acerbus** (*Fig. bitter, of words, &c.*).—**mordens**, **mordax** (*biting*).—**aculeatus** (*liter. pricking; mortifying*).—C. cold, **gelu acutum** (t. of cold weather; also **prægelidum frigus**): a c. wind, **ventus perfrigidus**; **ventus nivialis** (inasmuch as it brings snow): a c. or intense pain, **dolor acer** or **acerrimus**: e. words, **verborum aculei**: a c. verse, **carmen mordax**: a c. letter, or a letter containing c. or bitter remarks or words, **litteræ aculeatæ**: e. **foeta**, **asperiores** **laccie**: **velly** in a c. manner, cum aculeo aliquo facta: (203)

tus: the c. nature of wit or humour, **acerbitas salis**: in a c. manner, **mordaciter** (*late*); **acerbe** (*impr. bitterly, e. g. dicere*).

CUTTLE, **sepia** (*Linn.*). Two species were known to the ancients, namely, the sepia (*sepia officinalis, Linn.*), and the loligo (*sepia loligo, Linn.*), see *Plin. 9, 28, 44*, and 29, 45.—**Fig. A slenderer**; **vid.**

CYCLE, see **CIRCLE**, **ORA**.
CYCLOPEDIA, see **ENCYCLOPEDIA**.

CYCLOPS, **cyclops**, **ōpia** (κύκλωψ), in the singular apply the c., **Polyphemus** (*H. and Ovid.*).

CYGNET, **pullus olorinus**.

CYLINDER, **cylindrus** (κύλινδρος).

CYLINDRIC, or **CYLINDRICAL**, **cylindricatus** (*Plin. 18, 12, 33*, *ad. Hard.*).

CYMBAL, **cymbalum** (κύμβαλον, generally in pl., as two were always beaten together).—**es**: to play the c., **cymballare** (*Cass. Hæmia with Non. 90, 25*); **æra concerpere** (*Petron. 22, estr.*); **cymbala quater** (*Virg. Georg. 4, 64*).

CYMBAL-PLAYER, **cymbalista** (*Appul. de Deo Socr. 49, 18*); **fem. cymbalistris** (*Petron. 22, estr.*).

CYNIC, **αὐκιστής**, a c. philosopher.

CYNIC, or **CYNICAL**, **adj.** **cynicus** (e. g. sect, gens).—**severus**; **rigidus**, **asper**.—**mordax** (*biting*).—**satiyricus** (*satiric*): a teacher of the c. philosophy, **cynicus** **institutions** doctor.

CYNOSURE, **ursa minor**; **parvula Cynosura** (see *C. Acad. 2, 20, 66*); **if speaking of both the constellations** [the bears], **septentriones** is used, hence, in *Vitr.* the great bear is called 'septentrio major', and the little bear, 'sept. minor.'

CYPRESS-TREE, **cupressus**: made of a c.-tree, **cupressæus**; **cupressinus**.—**cupressifer** (bearing c. is *poet. only*): a c.-grove, **cupressetum**.

CZAR, **imperator Russorum**.

CZARINA, **imperatorix Russorum**.

D.

DAB, **To strike gently**, **leviter attingere** **qm** or **qd**: to d. a sore with lint, **vulneri linamenta applicare**.

DAB, **A spot, punctum, punctulum**, or **punctillum** (if very small; late).—**macula** (if larger).—**A gentle blow**, **alapa** (with the flat hand).—**asperio** (with something).—**A n adepti**, **rerum intelligenti**; **sciens**; **peritus**, **in aith**, **os rei**: to be d. at aith, **bene** or **probe versatum esse** in rei: **instructum** or **eruditum** **qâ re**.—**A small flat fish**, **pleuronectes thombus** (*Linn.*).—**A dab-chick**, **fulica**.—**fulica chloropus** (*Linn.*).

DABBLE, **To play in water**, in aquâ ludere; **like a duck**, **cœnum rostro fodere**.—**To besprinkle**, **aspergere**; **conspargere**. See **BEDABBLE**.—**To dab aith superficially**, &c., **inscienter facere** **qd**: to d. in an art, &c., **inscite opitulum** **qd** or **artem** **qm** **exercere**: to d. in aith; see 'to be a DABBLER in aith.'

DABBLER, **One who dips slightly in aith, without fully understanding it**, **non impetrus**; **non satis versatus in qâ arte** (*qst. C.*).—**offensator** (a stumblor; a mere d.; see *Spald. ad Q. 10, 3, 20*).—**impudicus artifex**.—**A d. in literature**, qui **leviter**, qui **primariis**, ut **alunt**, **labris gustavit literas**, **parum versatus in literis** **artibusque** (*qst. C.*).—**To be a d. in aith**, **vix imbutum esse qâ re**, **imperfectum** or **parum peritum esse** **es rei**; **leviter attingere** **qd**: to be a d. in music, **male** or **imperite tractare dies** (but all these expressions fail in expressing that the person is fond of meddling wth the subject, though he does it unskilfully).—**A superficial meddler**, **ardello** (*Phædr.*).

DACE, **a sort of fish**, **albunus** (*Æmon. Mos. 126*).—**cyprinus leuciscus** (*Linn.*).

DACTYL, **dactylus** (fm δάκτυλος, a finger).

DAD, or **DADDY**, see **PAPA**.

DÉDAL = **ingeniously VARIEGATED**; **vid.**

DAFF (*provincial*), **to thrust away**, or **off**, **proturbare**; **propulzare**; **asparnari**.

DAFFODIL, or **DAFFODILLY**, **a plant of the genus Narcissus**.—**Asphodellus ramosus** (*Linn. asphodelos*).

DAGGER, **pugio** (g. l. for d. as a weapon; not regularly employed for murder); **alica** (the secret weapon of bandits, alcaiti).—**To draw one's d.**, **alcam vibrare**; **agilaby**, **alcam intente** **ci**; **pugione petere** **qm**: to stab aith wth a d., **qm** **pugione percutere**: **at d.** **drawing**, **rixantes inter se**, **ad depugnandum instructi** et **parati**:

to be at d.'s drawing, jurgula certare inter se. accerrime rixari inter se: *with abq*, certare cum qd pugnaciter; summâ contentione cum qd pugnare; tantâ contentione cum qd pugnare, ut res ad manus atque ad pugnam ventura videatur.

DAGGLE, || *To trail*, trahere; verrere terram (*to sweep the ground*, Claud. Stilich. 2, 248). || *To dirty with athq*, inquinare qd qâ re: *to daggle oneself*, se inquinare (qâ re, e. g. cœno or sordibus).

DAGGLETAIL, lutosus; cœnosus; aqualore sordidus: cœno oblitus (*with ref. to that part of the dress that comes in contact with the mud*).

DAHLIA, *Gorgia variabilis (Botan.).

DAILY, quotidianus (*happening every day, customary; but not necessarily taking up the whole day*).—diurnus (*recurring every day, and having some ref. to the whole day*). *D. food*, victus quotidianus (*one's usual d. food*); cœna quotidianus (*one's usual dinner, opp. cœna magnifica*); victus diurnus; cibus diurnus (*d. rationes, the rations prepared for the whole day; e. g. of the slaves*): *to seek their d. bread*, victum diurnum querere.

DAILY, adv. quotidie: in dies singulos (quotidie applies to things that are d. repeated; in singulos dies, to things that, from day to day, increase or decrease; C. At. 5, 7. Quotidie vel potius in singulos dies breviores litteræ ad te mitto, Dôd.).

DAINTILY, adv. delicate; moliter; belle; venuste; eleganter; nitide; laute; fastidiose.

DAINTINESS, || *Fondness for dainties*, *cuppida, m. f.—liguritus (both C. Tusc. 4, 11, extr.). || *Exquisite taste, elegance*, || *Fastidiousness, fastidium*.

DAINTY, adj. || *Fond of dainties*, *cuppidior studiosus (aft. Suet. Cæs. 46).—fastidii delicati. *I am not at all d.*, nihil moror cupidia: *to be d.*, ligurire (Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 14). || *Possessing exquisite taste, nitidus; elegans*. || *Fastidious, fastidiosus*.

DAINTY, s. cibus delicatus; in the pl. cuppida, or cuppides, cibi delicatiores; res ad epulandum exquisitissimæ; bonæ res (Np. Ag. 8, 5, τὰ ἀγαθὰ);—gulæ irritamenta (inasmuch as they tickle the palate, or make the mouth water). Such expressions as *ecce mollicule, scitamenta, belong to Comedy, and lautiltæ beloken a magnificent style of living; to live on the choicest d.*, unum quicquid, quod eat bellissimum, edere (aft. Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 51): *this bird is a d.*, seldom to be met with, hæc ales nunc inter primas expellitur: *this, too, is one of Gunter's d.*, est hoc quoque inter opera ganæ: *don't talk to me of d.*, nihil moror cupidia.

DAIRY, lactaria, cella: *d.-maid*, *mulier, or puella que lac curat, or que lac vendit or venditat.

DAISY, *bellis minor (Linn.).

DALE, valis. See VALLEY.

DALLIANCE, || *Carresses, blanditium; blandimenta: to lavish many acts of d. upon abq*, multa blandimenta ci dare. || *Delay, dilatio; prolatio (pulling off): fm one day to another, procrastinatio*.

DALLIER, cunctator; cesator (*the cunctans delays to begin an action; the cessans, to go on with an action already begun; Dôd.*).

DALLY, || *To caress, blandiri ci (with words or gestures)*.—permulcère qm, also with the word manu, expressed or understood.—amplexari et osculari qm (*to clasp and kiss*). || *To trifle with, nugari cum qd; nugas agere*. || *To delay, morari; remorari; qd procrastinare; qd differre quotidie et procrastinare: to d. with athq till the winter, qd in hiemem producere*.

DALMATIC, dalmatica, with veils understood (Eid. Orig.). *vestis liturgica.

DAM, || *Of a person, mater; of a beast, matrix; procreatrix; genitrix (poet.)*. || *For confining water, moles; agger; moles fluctibus opposita: to make a d., molem or aggerem or molem et aggerem exstruere; molem or aggerem jacere*.

DAM UP, moles atque aggeres obicere ci rei: a river, fluvium extra ripas diffuentem coercere; moles atque aggeres obicere fluctibus; mollis crepidinibus fluvium coercere; or merely fluvium coercere.

DAMAGE, incommodum (any aduerse and prejudicial accident, opp. commodum).—dammum (loss, especially by wrong, opp. lucrum).—detrimētum (detrimēt, opp. emolumentum): *without d. to your health, sine incommodo valetudinis tuz: to inflict d., incommodum ci ferre, or afferre; detrimentum qd afficere: to suffer d., incommodum or detrimentum capere or accipere: to suffer some d., aliquid damni contrahere. See DETRIMENT, HURT. || Damages; to get costs (204)*

and d.'s, litem cum impensis obtinere. *To sue abq for d.*, qm iudicio recuperatori persequi.

DAMAGE, v. nocere; damno or detrimento esse.—dammum inferre; detrimentum asferre, inferre, or apportare: *the storm d.'s the ships, tempestas affligit or afflicta naves. See INJURE*.

DAMAGEABLE, || *That may be damaged, quod damnum accipere potest; quod corrumpi potest. || That may damage, noxius; nociturus; damnosus*.

DAMASK (*linen, or silk woven in flowers*), *pannus Damascenus.—linteum Damascenum (*if of linen*): *d. blade*, *ferrum Damascenum: *d. plum or damson*, prunum Damascenum (Mart.): *d. rose*, *rosa Damascena.

DAMASK, v. auro or argento distinguere atque ornare.

DAME, matrona (*with ref. to her rank*).—domina (*with ref. to her title*).—femina (*with ref. to her sex*).—mater familias (*with ref. to her family, opp. concubina*).—hers (*with ref. to her slaves*).—magistra (*with ref. to her school*).

DAMN, || *To condemn; vid.* || *To consign to eternal torment, qd æternis suppliciis addicere*. || *To hiss, sibillare; exsibilare; sibilla consecrari (exspirare, in order to convey to the speaker or player displeasure)*.—e scena sibilla explodere (*to hiss off the stage, actorem, the player*).—ejicere; or eicere (ἐκβαλεῖν, ἐκπύρειν, orotem, actorem, or actorem, or poetam, or fabulum): *to be damned, ejici; exigi: one who has never been damned, intactus a sibilo: to fear being damned, albulum metuere: that ought to be damned, exigendus*.

DAMNABLE, adj. damnandus; condemnandus; sceleratus; scelestus; impius.

DAMNABLY, nefarie; scelestè.

DAMNATION, damnatio; condemnatio (post-Aug.).—*pena, quâ quis post mortem afficitur; penæ, quam improbus manent.

DAMNATORY (*containing a sentence of condemnation*), damnans, or condemnans qm or qd.

DAMNED, || *Condemned, damnatus; condemnatus; æternis suppliciis addictus. || Hissed off the stage, sibilla explosus*.

DAMNIFIC, noceus; noxius; nociturus: things that are thought d., ea que nocitura videantur.

DAMNIFY, damno or detrimento esse; obesse; officere. officere et obtare.—dammum inferre; detrimentum asferre, inferre, or importare.

DAMP, adj. || *vaporis plenus*.—vaporescus (Appul. Met. 8, p. 223, 31, &c.), humidus; humor vitiatius (*if the dampness is perceptible by the smell*).—laxus (*not well strung, hanging loosely, opp. strictus*). || (Fig.) (Milton) demissus; tristis; abjectus.

DAMP, s. || vapor; exhalatio; nebula (mist); humor. || (Fig.) animi demissio; animus abjectus, or afflictus, or jacens: *don't let him perceive that there is a d. upon your spirits, cave to easo tristem sentiat* (Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 29): *to dissip the d. that is upon abq's spirits, animum cs jacentem excitare*.

DAMP, v. || humectare (e. g. the cheeks with tears, genas lacrimis t); *to be damp, humescere: the eyes are damp with tears, oculus humectat*. || (Fig.) *to depress, deprimere; comprimere; restinguere; sedare: to d. the fire, ignem, incendium restinguere: to d. the impetuosity, impetum comprimere or sedare: to d. abq's courage, cs animum, or qm frangere (opp. cs animum excitare, or qm erigere); cs animum infringere, or affligere, or percellere*.

DAMPISH, subhumidus.—poet. humidulus.

DAMSEL, puella; virgo (*a young maiden, with nobilia added, if of noble birth*).—See 'young lady' under LADY.

DAMSON, *prunum Damascenum.

DANCE, saltare (g. t.).—se movère or moveri (t.).—se ad numerum movère (*to move the limbs in accordance with time, as in the stately minuet*).—tripudiarè (of a religious d.; and fig. for joy): *to know how to d., saltare scire: to learn to d., or dancing, saltare discere: to be taught to d. by abq, a qd saltare doceri: to d. well, comode or eleganter saltare: to d. in a ring, orbem saltatorium versare: to d. to music, ad symphonie cantum saltare; ad symphonie cantum saltatione quadam moveri (but only of balanced motions like dancing; e. g. of dancers on horseback, Plin. 8, 42, 64). To d. on the tight rope, per funem extensum ire (H.). See ROPE. To d. to edq's pipe, se totum ad cs nutum et voluntatem convertere (C.); totum se fingere et accommodare ad cs arbitrium et nutum (C.). To d. attendance; vid. ATTENDANCE.—To d. for joy, exul-*

tare ac tripudiare (C.); gaudio exsultare; gaudio et lætitiæ exsultare: a *dancing-bear*, *ursus, qui ad tibularum cantum saltatione quadam moveri solet (Plin. 8, 42, 61).

DANCE, *TR.* To *d.* a child in one's arms, *puerum, infantem, &c. in manus acceptum jactare; on one's knees, *puerum genibus impositum jactare.

DANCE, saltatio; saltatus; saltandi ars.—chorœa (χορεία, a *d.* in a row with singing).—orbis saltatorius (in a circle).

DANCER, saltans (g. i. one who is now dancing).—saltator (one who understands the art; if a female, saltatrix): a good or scientific d., saltationis artifex: to be a good d.; vid. 'To DANCE well.'—a rope-d., funambulus (Ter.).—schoronobates (χορωνοβάτης, Juv.).

DANCING, saltatio; saltatus: the art of d., ars saltandi: a d.-master, *saltandi magister: a partner in d., *saltationis socius, or socius: a d.-room, *locus, quo utriusque sexus juvenes saltandi causâ veniunt (ast. Cic. Let. 15, 36): a d.-school, ludus saltatorius (Scip. Afr. 6. ap. Macrobi. Sat. 2, 10).

DANDELION, a plant, *leondōton taraxicum (Linn.).

DANDIPRAT, homo pusillus.—frustum hominis (a bit of a man, or an apology for a man).

DANGLE, see DANCE, TR.

DANDRUFF, furfures (scurf on the head).—porrigo (diseased scurf on the head): affected with the d., porriginosus (caput porriginosum, Plin.).

DANDY, homo elegans or elegantior (nice in his dress).—bellus homunculus (a spruce little fellow, Varr. Gell.).—homo punicatus (who smooths his skin with pumice stone, Plin. Ep. 2, 11).—homo vulvus (who has the hairs of his face pulled out: see Spald. on Q. 2, 5, 12).

Juvenis barbâ et comâ nitidus, de caputâ totus (who struts along trimmed and curled just as if he came out of a band-box, Sen. Ep. 115, 2).—homo putidus (affected in manner or speech).—trossulus (in ancient times, eques Romanus; about the end of the republic, a nickname for a coward: see Ruhnck. Sen. Ep. 16, 1).—delicati adolescentes (C. Brut. 53).

DANGER, periculum (a dangerous situation).—discrimen (the critical moment of danger; hence, sometimes opp. to periculum, as Phil. 7, 1, adducta est res in maximum periculum, et extremum pæne discrimen; also L. 8, 24; quid in discrimine periculi cunctaretur, interrogans; still oftener, however, combined; allatum est periculum discrimineque patris, C. Off. 1, 43, 154; discrimina periculæque).—dimicatio fortunæ (or fortunarius), vitæ or capitis (when one's fortune, one's life is at stake). D's and toils, pericula ac labores (e. g. obire: the toils and d's of life, vitæ pericula laboresque (the usual order; vid. C. Arch. 12, 30; Off. 1, 10, 29). D. and difficulty, periculum negotiæque: to rush into certain d. under the influence of uncertain hopes, dubiâ spe impulsus certum in periculum se committere: don't foolishly court d., minime sis canterinus in fossam (Prov. L. 23, 47; see Lat. Dict. canterinus): to expose oneself to d., periculum adire, obire, subire, auspicere: to rush into d., in periculum se offerre or inferre [*not* periculo se exponere]; in discrimen se conferre, se inferre, se obijcere. Aby is in d. of not, &c., qm in periculum venit, ne, &c. (C.). To be in no d. of falling, a periculo decedendi abesse (Plin.). To encounter d., periculum adire, ingredi: certain d., manifeste periculo corpus obijcere, or caput offerre; ad pestem ante oculos positam proficisci; needlessly, periculo temere or sine causâ se offerre; for aby, subire pro quo periculum: for aby's safety, inferre se in periculum capitis atque vitæ discrimen pro se salute (if one's life is risked): to bring aby into d., qm in periculum, in discrimen adducere, deducere, vocare: to lead or bring aby into great d., multum periculi ei inferre; magnum in periculum qm adducere: to bring into extreme d., qm or qd in præceps dare (e. g. republicam): to try to place aby in circumstances of d., periculum ei intendere, moliri: to change aby's peaceful condition into one of extreme d., qm ad scopulum a tranquillo auferre; qm in scopulum (e. tranquillo) inferre (v. Ter. Phorm. 4, 48; L. 38, 10): to be in d. in periculo or discrimine esse, versari, in cubio esse (of life).—in periculum or in discrimen venire, incidere: periculum subire (of things): to be in very great d., in summo (ingenti) periculo esse; in maximum periculum et extremum pæne discrimen adductum esse (of things): in extreme d., in præcipiti esse; in extremo situ esse (of things); Prov. Inter ænrum et æxum stare (to be between the victim and the knife; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 84): to be in d. of losing aby, decernere, dimicare de re (see Interpp. (206)

on Np. Timoth. 4, 3. C. Off. 1, 24, 85): to be in d. of losing one's life, de vitâ dimicare; vitæ periculum adductum esse: you are in the same d. yourself, in eadem es navi (Prov. C.): alibi is in d., agitur qd (= to be at stake); Jn. res agitur, in discrimine ventum est. To be in d. on every side, undique imminent discrimina; lupum, id quod aiant, auribus teneo: to be exposed to two d's, periculo acniti præmi: to be out of d., extra periculum esse; in tuto esse; a periculo abesse, vacare, periculo vacuum esse; in portu esse or navigare (Prov. To be safe in port; the first, of persons and things; the last, of things only): to pass through a d. safely, periculo perfungi: to be threatened with a d., periculum ei impendit, instat: to avoid a d., periculum declinare (C.), vitare (Cæs.). To escape from a d., periculum effugere, subterfugere: to exaggerate the d., of aby, *periculum es rei verbis augere or exaggerare: to put out of d., tutum præstare, in tuto collocare qd or qm: to avert d., periculum depellere, propulsare; fm aby, a qo: to avert a d. that threatens every body, periculum, quod omnibus intenditur, propulsare.—¶ Danger of one's life, vitæ or mortis periculum (g. tt.).—vitæ or salutis discrimen (critical state of things, when one's life is at stake).—capitis periculum or discrimen (d. of losing one's head).—To be or stand in d. of one's life, in capitis or vitæ periculum vocatum esse; ad mortis periculum adductum esse (of an accused person); in præcipiti esse (of a sick person). He says that aby's life (= his neck) is in no d., a securi negat ei periculum esse (C.). See 'Risk one's life, under To Risk. To bring aby's life into d., qm in capitis periculum inferre, inducere, accersere. ¶ Of a sick man. To be in d., in præcipiti esse, in periculo mortis esse (Cels.). qm vitæ ulia medicina periculo subtrahit, or qv vitæ sanescit (of a case that is always one of great d.): to be out of d. (of a sick person), omni periculo vacare; tutum esse: to be almost out of d., in bonâ spe esse; potest ei secunda valetudo contingere (he may recover): to be quite out of d., ex toto tutum esse (all, Cels. 2, 8); sine ullo metu esse (ib.): he is in some d. of his life, salus ejus infestior est (C.).

DANGEROUS, periculosus (g. t.).—periculi plenus. (*not* alem plenus is poet.).—anceps, dubius; Jn. periculosus et anceps.—perniculosus (leading to destruction or ruin)—capitalis (threatening a man's life or temporal well-being with danger)—gravis (far fm inconsiderable or unimportant; e. g. a war, an opponent; then, also, d. to one's health, &c.). Jn. gravis et periculosus.—A d. person, homo periculosus, perniculosus, capitalis: a very d. affair, res magni periculi: a d. situation, res dubie; angustium (state of doubt and difficulty).—discrimen (the critical point in a d. question or affair). In this d. state of affairs, hoc in tempore (see Interpp. on Np. Milt. 5, 1): to be in a d. situation, in discrimine (in angustia) esse or versari: in a very d. situation, in maximum periculum et extremum pæne discrimen adductum esse (of a state, &c.): our country is in a very d. state, allatum est periculum discrimineque patriæ: to bring aby into an exceedingly d. position (where life or property, &c. may be lost), qm in summum capitis periculum accersere; qm in discrimen omnium fortunarum vocare. It will be very d. for you to do, &c., summo periculo facies, &c. (C.): d. times, tempora periculosa, periculi plena; tempora dubia: d. places in the sea, *loca maris periculosa, or incerta (poet. brevia or vada brevia).—*It is dangerous,* is often translated by *ado*, periculose; thus,—It is d. to sail in the winter, periculose navigatur hieme.

DANGEROUSLY, periculose. To be d. ill, periculose ægrotare.—in periculo mortis esse; in præcipiti esse.

DANGEROUSNESS, see DANGER.

DANGLE, ¶ To hang loose, pendere. suspensum ex quo loco pendere (C.).—fluctuare (of any thing hanging loose; vela, vestes, &c.).—'to dangle on a gibbet, in furcâ suspensum esse (Ulp. Dig.): to d. by a rope, reste suspensum esse (L.). ¶ To dangle after (= cleave to) aby, associari qm; associam or sectatorem esse ca; quasi umbra qm sequitur qv; se agglutinare (Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 63).

DANGLER, associa; sectator or associator; ei deditus: to be a d. aft. aby, studiosum esse ca; ca esse studiosissimum; valde observare qm.

DANK, see DAMP.

DAPPER, pernix; agilis; promptus; versatilis; dexter.

DAPPERLING, homunculus, or adolescentulus, pernix, agilis, &c.

DAPPLE, adj. varius.—varii coloris.—coloris maculosi; maculosus; maculis sparatus: d.-grey, scutulatus.

tas (of horses): a d. grey horse, equus scutulatus (Pall. leid.).

DAPPLE, maculis spargere; maculas facere in qd re.
DARE, ¶ To possess courage to do althg, audere; non vereri, both followed by inf. — hoc sibi sumere, ut, &c. (to take upon oneself): he dared to ask him, ausus est eum rogare. I d. not take the liberty of reproving you, mihi non sumo tantum neque arrego, ut to vituperem (C.): they durst not stay, non ausi sunt manere: to dare to do althg, audere qd; periculum facere cs rei (to venture upon it); all things, ultima or extrema audere. ¶ To challenge; vid.

DARING, animosus.—fidens (confident).—confidens (in a bad sense).—atrenuus (resolute, opp. ignavus).—audens (with ref. to a present occasion; only in a good sense; opp. ignavus).—impudens (shameless). See BOLD, COURAGEOUS.—audax (in good or bad sense; and as an abiding quality).—~~cor-~~ cordatus in this sense is not Lat.

DARINGLY, animose; fidenter; animo fidenti or praesenti; impavide; audacter or audacius; impudenter (-lus, -issime).

DARINGNESS, audacia (sometimes a laudable boldness, sometimes fool-hardiness).—confidentia (blind trust in one's own strength).—temeritas (recklessness of danger); temeritas et audacia; confidentia et temeritas.—~~audentia~~ audentia is always a laudable daring or spirit of enterprise. See BOLDNESS, COURAGE.

DARK, ¶ Void of light, obscurus (dark, obscure; not sufficiently illuminated; opp. illustris).—tenebri-cosus (veiled in darkness; apply of shameful things and places; libidines; popina; tempus ineuntis metatis).—caliginosus (quite without light; tenebr. stronger than obs.; calig. than tenebr.).—~~tenebri-~~ tenebri-cus (very rare); and tenebrosus, are poetical words.—caecus (when it is impossible to see; e. g. night, a house).—opacus (shady; with ref. to pleasant coolness; opp. apertus, apiculus, like ~~obscuro~~).—umbrosus (stronger than opacus, with an approximation to darkness; = exuber).—nubilus (cloudy; of a day, &c.).—~~obscuro-~~ obscurus.—subobscurus (sm clouds): a d. night, nox obscura (in such the sky is cloudy); nox caliginosa (a very d. night); nox caeca or obducta (in such one can't see two steps before one); it is d., tenebræ sunt; it grows d., tenebræ oboriuntur; caligo offunditur; vesperscit; adversperascit: when it was already d., jam obscura luce; tenebris obortis: when it was, or is being, still d., obscuro etiam tum lumine: when it was just beginning to grow d., primis se indentibus tenebris; primo vespere; primâ nocte: to make althg d., obscurum facere, obscurare (both, e. g. of a room, cubiculum, conclave); clari lucem eripere (to deprive it of light).—A d. lantern, *lâterna furtiva or surda: to see as it were in the d., quasi per caliginem cernere (obscurely; C. Pin. 3, 15, 43). ¶ Difficult to understand, obscurus; caecus; involutus (obscure, dark).—non apertus ad intelligendum (not clear).—abstrusus (e. g. insidius, disputatio).—perplexus. Impeditus. incertus, &c.—~~Some-~~ Some-what d., subobscurus: to make althg d., ci rei obscuritatem et tenebras afferre; tenebras obducere; lucem eripere et quasi noctem quandam ci rei offundere (C. N. D. 1, 3, 6): to make a speech d., orationem occaecare: to be so d., as to be unintelligible, in tenebris latere; obscuritate involutum latere: to be as d., as possible, crassius occultatum et circumfusum tenebris latere; omni intellectu carere. ¶ With ref. to colour; fuscus (d. brown, opp. candidus).—austerus (= nigricans; opp. to a gay colour).—niger (opp. albus).—pullus (of a dirty black; e. g. like the wool of a black sheep).—râvus (of a yellowish grey): to be somewhat d., nigricare (of a colour).—colore nigricare (of a stuff, &c.).

DARK, or **DARKNESS,** obscurus, obscurum.—tenebræ (opp. lux).—caligo (complete d.). SYN. of *adji.* under **DARK.** To strengthen the notion, JX. obscuritas et tenebræ; tenebræ et caligo; caligo et tenebræ; d. of the sky, cœlum caliginosum. ¶ Abstruseness, &c. of a subject, obscuritas.—¶ Want of knowledge; see IGNORANCE. In that date of d. and uncertainty, in *ad* obscuritate et dubitatione: althg about which we are in the dark, res obscura, occulta, involuta, occulta et quasi involuta. To be in the dark about althg, 'gnorare qd (once de qd, C. Ignorat etiam de filio, Att. 6, 14, 3). We are still in the dark about althg, qd res nondum ad liquidum perducta or explorata est: to be involved in d., obscuritate involutum jacere: to dispel d. sm the mind as sm the eyes, caliginem ab animo tanquam ab oculis dispellere. ¶ The prince of darkness; see DEVIL.

DARKEN, obscurare.—tenebras offundere, or obducere ci rei, or ci (to wrap in darkness, so that it can no longer be seen in a clear light; propr. and fig.): noctem offundere ci rei (propr.).—denigrare (to make black; rare, Varr. lanam, capillum, Plin.).—colorare (to d. the complexion, &c.).—[~~off-~~ officere, poet.; as inf. diem, O.] aby's eyes are darkened, oculi caligant; tenebras oboriuntur; tenebræ mihi sunt; caligo oculis offunditur: aby's 'joy is d. rkened, oculi cs tristitia quodam nubium ducunt (Q. 11, 3, 75). It is natural that my walking in the sun should d. my complexion, quum in sole ambulem, naturâ fit, ut colorer (C.): no forgetfulness shall d. the remembrance of you, tuam memoriam nulla oblivio obducit: to d. a subject, ci rei obscuritatem et tenebras afferre or tenebras obducere; lucem eripere et quasi noctem quandam ci rei offundere (C.): to d. aby's doors (colloq.). cs limen intrare or transire: not to let aby d. one's doors, prohibere quoniam limine tectore.

DARKISH, subobscurus; subnubilus: a d. night, nox subnubila: it gets d., nubillare cepit.

DARKLING, in tenebris latens.

DARKLY, obscure; perplex: to speak d., obscure dicere; abscondite disserere: to see, as through a glass d., quasi per caliginem cernere.

DARKNESS, see **DARK.**

DARKSOME, ¶ Dark; vid. ¶ Darkish; vid.

DARLING, delicias; amores: aby to my d., est mihi qd in deliciis, or in amorous, or in amore et deliciis; qm in deliciis habeo; est qd in sinu et complexu meo; est mihi qd longe omnium amicorum (if a friend), liberorum (if a child), carissimus: my d., anime mi; dulcissime tuum.

DARN. Either the general terms for repairing, mending; as reconcinnare (e. g. pallam); resarcire (e. g. vestem); sarcire (e. g. vestimentum), or *suende reficere, sarcire. *acu sarcire.

DARNEL, lolium.

DARNER, sarcinator. sarcinatrix (of one who patches and repairs, Lucif. Farr. Inscript.). A good d., *tibialium callida sarcinatrix.

DARNING-NEEDLE, *prps* acus grandior.

DART, telum missile; also missile (g. it.).—jaculum (g. t. including the hunting-d.); pilum (a short d., used by the Roman infantry).—verutum. tragulum (military d.).—lancea (a long d., used by the Prætorian guard). ~~has~~ hasta and lancea serve both for thrusting and hurling; pilum, jaculum, more for hurling (Ddd.). To hurt a d., missile (jaculum, &c.) mittere. See SPERM.

DART, ¶ To hurt, mittere; jaculari; conijcere. [SYN. &c. in HURV. vid.]—to d. althg at aby's head, in caput cs qd jaculari: to d. lightning, fulmina jaculari; fulminare. ¶ To dart upon (= fly at; attack), se conijcere in qd or qm; involare in qm or qd; also, ad qm (B. Alex. 52; to fly at): to d. suddenly upon aby, incurere or irumpere in qm. ¶ To rush; to d. into a place, involare in locum.—conijcere se in locum.—rapim intrare locum.—praecipitem ire (to d. headlong, in qd).—¶ Emit (of beams, &c.), mittere (e. g. lucem mittere). The moon d's her beams to the earth, luna lucem mittit in terram. ~~has~~ jaculare lucem (e. g. proprio de corpore, Lucr.) is poetical.—jaculari lucem (Plin.). ¶ Fig. To d. a look at aby, oculos or os in qm conijcere. To d. an angry or threatening look at aby, *infestos, truces or minaces oculos ad qm conijcere.

DASH, TR. ¶ Strike or knock agst, offendere qd ad qd (unintentionally; e. g. one's head agt the door, caput ad fores; one's foot agt a stone, pedem ad lapidem).—qd illidere or impingere ci rei (purposely; illud. referring to the injury received; imp. to the violence of the shock; one's head agt the door, caput sibi illidere; one's head violently agt the wall, caput parieti ingenti impetu impingere).—allidere (to d. althg agt althg; rare, but Class. pars ad scopulos alia, Cæc.).—affligere (to strike down; propr. and fig.; opp. excitare; also to d. agst; e. g. affligere navem ad scopulos, C.): to d. oneself agst althg, impingere se in qd (e. g. in columnas, Sen.).—offendere qd; illidi or impingi ci rei.—incurere qd ci rei (to strike it agt it; e. g. pedem terræ [= to stamp on it], Q., pollicem limini cubuli, Plin.). To d. one's fist into aby, impingere pugnam ci (Plaut.).—To d. aby's brains out, caput elidere (e. g. saxo, L. 21, 45); cs cerebrum or caput comminere (præ-Class.); excutere cerebrum ci (Plaut.).—cerebrum effringere (T. V.).—[~~has~~ Osa, L. 8, 6; lapus per gradus, capite graviter offensus, ita impactus est saxo, ut sopiretur, shows that imping. may be used in the passive without implying intention.]—To d.

the ships one against another, inter se navigia collidere (Curt.): *to d. a cupm aby's hands, excutere poculum e manibus* (Pers.). *To dash to pieces, confringere, effringere* (break to pieces).—discutere (by a violent blow, separating the parts of a structure; e.g. columnam; lateritium; aliquantum muri).—contundere (to pound to pieces, contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque, L. 21, 40). *To be dashed to pieces* (of ships), elidi et naufragio interire (Ces. B. C. 3, 37, very rare).—*To sprinkle with ash, e. s. water, aspergere; conspergere; respergere.* *To mingle ash with ash, miscere cum qd re, qd qd re, or qd ci rei; admiscere ci rei; or, in the pastore, admiscere qd re.* *To dash, or put out of countenance, pudorem ci injicere, incutere* (1).—ruborem ci afferre (to put to the blush, T. Ann. 13, 15, 2).—*To be dashed, pudore confundi mihi; pudore affici qd re; dashed, pudore suffusus.* *To frustrate* (vid.) ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere; ad nihil redigere; disturbare (e.g. nuptias; legem): *to d. all aby's projects, conturbare ci omnes rationes; es consilia discutere* (Just. 2, eutr.): *dash d.'s all one's hopes and projects, omnem spem atque omnia vitæ consilia mori perverit.* *Dash out; see ERASE.* *To beat down; to d. aby's pride, es spiritus reprimere: to d. aby's hopes or confid-nc, es spem infirmitate, debilitare; spem ci precipere.* *Sketch hastily* (Pope), prima velut lineæ qd designare.

DASH, intr. *Impingi, illidi, allicdi ci rei* (e.g. saxo), offendere ci rei and in quo (e.g. offendere solido, H.; puppa offendit in scopulo, O.).—affligi (e.g. naves saxo). *Rush; vid.: to d. (= rush) into; see 'to DART into.' The waves d. violently against the shore, fluctus se illidunt maximo cum sonitu in litus. The waves d. over the ships, naves fluctibus complentur* (Ces. B. C. 4, 28).

DASH, a. *Collision, collisus* (post-Aug.).—concurvico.—illius (only in obl.; illius aquarum, Sit.).—letus levis (a light stroke).—*Violent and sudden onset, incurso, incursum.*—impetus. *To make a d. against the enemy, equum or se immittere in hostes; incurere, inveli in hostem.* *A sprinkling, resperdo.* *A small portion, or admixture of ash, paululum.*—exiguum (L., and post-Class; e.g. aquæ, mellis).—nescio quid, aliquid. *A d. of literature, litterarum nescio quid* (C. Att. 7, 3, 7).—*A man with a d. of impudence, paulum impudens. It may often be translated by non sine* (with or without quidam): *not without a d. of envy, non sine invidia: to have a d. of* (any colour, e.g.) *violet, in violam vergere; violam sentire; in violam desinere.* *A mark in writing, signum orationis præciæ* (unknown to the ancients). *By a single d. of his pen, unâ litterarum significatione* (of an order given by a single letter).

DASHING, see DASH, s.

DASTARD, see COWARD.

DATA, concessæ res (C.). concessa (points, &c. that are granted). *Jv. certa atque concessa.—Sis indicia, argumenta may serve, or initia* (necessary first principles, e.g. in geometry, C.).

DATE, dies. *Without d., sine die et consule* (afr. Roman custom): *sine die.—His third letter bears d. the 12th of November, tertia est epistola prid. Id. Novemb. data* (C.). *Your letters were of an earlier d. than Cæsar's, antiquior dies in tuis scriptis literis, quam in Cæsaris.* *Ead; vid.* *Duration; vid.* *To grow out of date, obsolescere: out of d., obsoletus; desuetus.* *The fruit of the palm-tree, palmula; palmæ pomum.* *The tree itself, palma* ("phoenix dactylifera, Linn.). *A d.-grove, palmæum.* *D.-wine, vinum palmæum.* *'Date,' as adj. palmus.*

DATE, v. To d. a letter, diem in epistolâ ascribere: to ap-ecit to d. it, diem in epistolâ non ascribere: the third letter is dated November 12, tertia est epistola prid. Id. Novemb. data (C. Att. 3, 23, 1, 5): *not dated, sine die et consule* (since the ancients reckoned by consules; Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 1, § 1).—*Obs.* *In a wider sense, 'to date' may be translated by dare, scribere. His letter was dated the first of January, epistola Calendia Januarii data or scripta est* (afr. C.). *To refer the beginning or origin of ath to ath or aby, repetere initia es rei ex qd re* (C. Fam. 6, 16). *To d. ath too far back, qd longius repetere: further back than is necessary, qd longius repetere, quam res postulat.*

DATE, intr. *Initium capere. Incipere, eclipse: ath will d. from to-day, hodiernus dies initium es rei erit* (T. Agric. 30): *ath d.'s fm such a time or* (207)

erent, duco initia es rei ex qd re: fabulae do not d. fm Æsop, fabulae originem non ab Æsopo accipiunt (Q.).

DATIVE, casus dativus, or dativus only (Q.); *dandi casus* (Farr.).

DAUB, linere; oblinere (qd qd re).—illinere (qd qd re).—perlinere (Col.).—ungere; perungere (with ath greasy).—**male pingere* (of a painter).—*Defile, inquinare qd qd re: oneself, es inquinare qd re* (e.g. ceno, or sordibus). *To coat over, inducere qd ci rei or super qd; inducere qd qd re* (e.g. to d. the walls with wax, inducere ceram parieti, or parietem cera).—*circumlinere qd qd re* (if coated all round). *To cover with something specious, honestâ præscriptione qd tegere, rei deformi dare colorem.* *To flatter grossly; see FLATTER.*

DAUB, s. **tabula male picta* (afr. C. tabula bene picta).

DAUBER, opus negligent faciens (generally).—male pingens* (of a painter). *Flatterer; vid. DAULATOR.—assessor.—homo blandus.***

DAUGHTER, filia (opp. filius).—puella; virgo (opp. puer, juvenis): *the d. of aby, ex quo nata* (205) *but not mea, tua nata): the master's d., filia herilis* (with ref. to the servants); *filia familias* (with ref. to her being still under age, and, therefore, under her father's power). *little d., filiola* (of very little) *filia admodum parva: d.'s son, ex filia nepos: d.'s d., ex filia neptis: my, thy, his, ex filia meâ, tuâ, suâ nepos or neptis: d.'s children, ex filia nepotes: d.'s husband, gener.—d. in-law, nurus.* *Pro.* *quasi alumna quedam: the Latin language is the d. of the Greek, Lingua Latina e Græcâ nata est.*

DAUNT, see TO FRIGHTEN.

DAUNTLESS, see FEARLESS.

DAUNTLESSNESS, see FEARLESSNESS.

DAUPHIN, *Delphinus.—**silus regis Francogallie in spem regni genitus.—*regni Francogallie heres* (see CROWN-PRINCE).

DAW, monedilla (*corvus monedilla, Linn.).

DAWDLE, cessare.—tempus perdere.—tempore abuti.

DAWDLER, cessator.—homo ignavus et cessator.
DAWN, v. *The day or morning d.'s, lucecit; illucescit; dilucescit* (205) *but not elucescit); lux oritur: the day has dawned, lucet: before the day d.'s, antequam luceat: as soon as ever the morning d., ubi primum illucescit: as soon as it has dawned, simul atque luceat* (or luceat); *the morning had not yet dawned, when, &c., nondum lucebat, quum, &c.* *Pro.* *To unfold itself, adolescere* (advance towards maturity, e.g. ratio, ingenium).—ostendere se (show itself).—*elucere* (shine forth).—*His genius is beginning to d., scintilla ingenii jam elucet in puero* (afr. C. Rep. 2, 21). **ingenium ejus sese ostendit or clarius conspicitur.*

DAWN, s. *prima lux; diluculum: at d., diluculo; primâ luce.—ubi primum illuxit.—ad lucem; luce oriente: called up at the first streak of the d., ad primam Auroram excitus.*

DAY, dies (opp. nox).—lux (opp. tenebræ or nox): *the longest d., dies solstitialis; solstitium* (the whole time when the d.'s are longest): *the shortest d., dies brumalis; bruma* (the whole time when the d.'s are shortest): *the d.'s are longer than with us, diernum spatia ultra nostris orbis mensuram* (T. Agr. 12, 3): *before d., ante lucem: at break of d., (cum) primâ luce; luce oriente: by d., die. Interdu: by d.-light, luce: night and day, diem noctemque; dies noctesque; noctes diesque; noctes et dies; noctes atque dies* (all equally common; but *noctes precedes, when the notion of 'night' is to be made prominent.* *Noctesque et dies* is poet.).—*die ac nocte; nocte ac die; die nocteque; nocte et Interdu (= by night and by d.): they worked at it night and d., nocturnus diurno continuatus labor est: the d. breaks, lucecit; illucescit; dilucescit; lux oritur: for many months there is no d., multis mensibus dies non cernitur: it is broad d., clara dies est: the d. is far advanced, multus dies est: when it was already broad d., or when the d. was already far advanced, multo die: it is eight d.'s to-d., hic est octavus dies: to the d. (= at or by any appointed d.), in or ad diem; ad diem dictum, statutum or constitutum; in diem certum: to sleep till it is broad d., ad lucem dormitare; in medio dies dormire: to wish aby good d., qm saluum esse jubere; qm salutare: good d., salve or (if several are addressed) salvet: to make a d. (= a merry d.) of it, diem festum agere: a good d. (in a fever), dies intermissionis: a bad d. (in a fever), dies accessions febris: a lucky d., dies albus or candidus: an unlucky d., dies ater or omi-*

DIEM: a space of two, three, four d.'s, biduum; triduum; quadriduum: three whole d.'s, totum or univarium triduum: every other d., alternis diebus: *sm d. to d.*, in dies: *d. after d.*, diem ex die; diem de die (*not de die in diem*): every d., quotidie (occurring every d.)—in dies singulos or in dies (when there is daily increase or decrease). To be waiting or expecting *d. after d.*, diem ex die expectare: to put off *d. after d.*, diem de die differre: qd in diem ex die differre: the evil is gone by for to-d., or deferred to another d., malum abijt in diem: to ask for a thing for a d., qd rogare in diem: promised by such a d., in diem promissus (e. g. pecunia): to make but one meal a d., in dies singulas escas edere (Plaut.): but for a d. (= for a very short time), in diem (e. g. natura flores in diem gignit, C.): *five times a d.*, quinque in die (Plin.): several times a d., sæpius in die (Plin.): to make very few verses a d., paucissimos die versus facere (Q.)—*Die* is also used for 'the event, &c. of a d.': e. g. pœnas ejus die dare (C.); totum diem mecum scrutari (Sen.). Within a few d.'s, paucis diebus: within the last few d.'s, his diebus; per hos dies (C.): after a few d.'s, a few d.'s afterwards, post paucis diebus (L.); paucis post diebus (Sulp. ap. C.); paucis diebus interjectis (L.): after nearly 40 d.'s, prope xl. diebus interpositis: to pay on the d., in diem solvere: every d. (= upon every d.), in omnes dies: the d. before, pridie; the d. after, postridie; postridie ejus diei: the d. before his arrival, pridie adventum. | Space of time in which persons are living. Up to our own d.'s, usque ad hoc tempus; adhuc; usque adhuc; hodie (e. g. we have retained it up to our own d.'s, retinemus id hodie (C.): now-a-d., hodie; hoc tempore; his temporibus; nunc: even at the present d., hodie (which then generally stands first in its clause, unless an emphatic verb precedes, as in, id quod retinemus hodie, C. Rep. 2, 9, 15); hodie quoque; hodie etiam (Q.) hodieque does not occur, in this sense, in C. or even in L.; but it occurs in C. at the beginning of a clause where que = 'and.' In Vell. and later writers, it is found = hodie quoque.—hodie num and hodieum are barbarous. *Hand. Turs. 3, 100. &c.*: this very d. (= immediately), hodie (C. *Fragm. Or. pro Tull. 53, p. 66, Beier.*: and this very d., hodieque (*Hirt. B. Afr. 54*). Our own d.'s, nostra ætas: the men of our own d.'s, homines nostræ ætatis; homines, qui nunc vivunt: in our (own) d.'s, nostrâ ætate; nostro tempore; nostris temporibus: in aby's latter d.'s, in senectute: to spend one's d.'s in ease, in want, vitam degere in otio, in egestate: to end one's d.'s, diem supremum obire. | Order of the day, præ edictum: to publish an order of the d., edictum proponere: that, &c., edicere, ut or nē. | FIG. To be the order of the d., vigère (e. g. pro pudore, pro virtute audacia, avariia vigebant).

DAY-BED, lectula lucubratoria (a couch, on which the ancients lay in the day-time, to meditate and study).

DAY-BOOK, ephemeris, idis, f. (ἐφημερίς) or pure Lat., commentarii diurni.—adversaria, pl.—to enter a thing into a d.-b., qd in commentarios diurnos referre; qd in libellum memorie causâ referre: to keep a d.-b. (= journal), facta dietaque describere per dies.

DAY-BREAK, lucis ortus; prima lux; diluculum: before d.-b., ante lucem; antequam luceat (lucere): about or towards d.-b., sub ortum lucis; ad lucem; luce appetente: at d.-b., primâ lux; simulatque luceat (lucere); ubi primus illucescit (illuxit).

DAY-LABOURER, in diem se locans.—mercenarius.—operarius. in pl. operæ mercenarius; or merely operæ: to hire d.-l.'s, operas (mercenarias) conducere: to be a d.-l., operas præbere: he was a d.-l., ei opera vita erat (*Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 16*).

DAY-LIGHT, lux.—lux diurna only *Lucr. 6, 848*, and lumen diurnum (the sun, or morning star) only, *O. Fast. 4, 450. Lucr. 4, 459*:—to see d.-l., in lucem edi; suscipi; nasci: to shew d.-l., lucem fugere.

DAY-STAR, stella diurna (*Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 26*).—Lucifer.

DAZZLE, oculos, or oculorum aciem præstringere (*not perstringere*).—The sun's rays d. the eyes, solis radii visus præstringunt nostros. | IMPROPR. To blind the eyes of the mind, &c., cæcare, cæcare, occæcare qm or cs mentem; animi or mentis aciem, oculos cs præstringere: by beauty, &c., capere, irritare, in amorem pellicere: the dignity and splendour of Domitius dazzled the eyes of Valinius, Domitii dignitas et splendor præstringebat oculos Vatinii. He is dazzled by the splendour of his own name, illius animi aciem præstringit (not perstringit) splendor (208)

sui nominis (C.); my eyes are dazzled, oculi fulgore stupent.

DEACON, diaconus (Ecl.).

DEACONESS, diaconissa (Ecl.).

DEACONRY, diaconatus (as an office; Ecl.).—*munus diaconi.

DEAD, mortuus (not in classical prose never defunctus).—exanimis; exanimus (when life is gone).—inanimus, inanimus (without life; inanimale, opp. animale; animal).—vitâ et sensu carens (naturally without life and feeling).—exangulus (without blood; the blood having ceased to circulate; also fig. e. g. genus orationis).—A d. body, mortuus, funus (a corpse).—Almost d., prope exangulus; Intermortuus: the kingdom of the d., inferi: to rise from the d., ab inferis existere: to raise from the d., ab inferis excitare, or revocare; a morte ad vitam revocare: to strike d., plagam mortiferam intingere ei (C. in *Val. 8, 20*; where it is fig.): to be struck d. by lightning, lectu fu minis deflagrare (C.). It is said that such a person is d., mortuus esse qd dicitur or nunciatur.—He is a d. man, actum est de qo. I am a d. man, perit, occidit, nullus sum: to be half d. with laughing, risu pœne emori: the city is like a city of the d., *ingens solitudo est in urbe; *vastum in totâ urbe silentium est (a d. silence). | IMPROPR. mortuus (that has died away; e. g. carbones; natura; also mare; and = no longer in use; e. g. leges, lingua, C.).—languidus (feble; unimpressive; e. g. lingua, colores).—emortuus (guilt d.; e. g. membrum, carbo).—præmortuus (before its time; e. g. limbo; also fig. vires).—intermortuus (of what has lost its brilliancy; opp. exardescere; also of what has wholly disappeared, Catilinus reliquæ; memoria generis). d. capital, pecunie otiosæ, vacuæ, or steriles: his capital lies d., pecunie otiosæ jacent.—vapidas; vaporis expers; infirmi saporis (of liquors) d. sleep, *somnia morti similis; *sopor morti similis. I lay in a d. sleep, somnus artissimus me complexus est (C. *Sonn. Scip. 1*).—tam gravi somno premitur, ut nullo modo excitari queam (*Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 127*): d. water, aqua stagnans; aqua pigra; stagnum: d. flesh, caro hebes.—D. colours, colores languidi, fuscii, non læti: a d. silence, altum silentium. The cars are d., frigidas languidæque aures (Cels.). A d. language, lingua mortua (aft. leges mortuus, C.) or *lingua, quæ ex vitâ et consuetudine communis abijt; *lingua ex usu communi remota; *lingua solis literarum monumentis servata (Wytlenb.). A d. calm, tanta malicia ac tranquillitas, ut se ex loco movere non possint (sc. naves. Cels.). d.-dream, vino sepultus (1); a d.-sift, res desperatæ or perditæ or perditæ et desperatæ, desperatio rerum: to help a man at a d.-sift, (hunc remem) qm expirare. | In the dead of the night nocte intempestâ.

DEAD-NETTLE, galeopsis (γαλιόψις, *Plin.*; also *Lin.*); pure Lat. lamium.

DEADEN, | To weaken, imbecillum or infirmum reddere (e. g. stomachum).—debilitare (e. g. sententias); enervare (e. g. rationem; corpus orationis, Petr.).—Infirmare (to take away its strength, force, validity, e. g. fidem testis).—attenuare; extenuare (prop. to make thin; atten. vires, curas; ext. spem, curas, molestias, mala, vires).—minuere; imminuere; comminuire (to abate).—frangere; infringere; refringere (to break the force of althg).—hebetare; obtundere (to make dull; epy the senses): the sight, hebetare aciem oculorum, oculos; the sense of hearing, hebetare aures; obtundere auditum; the mind, animum, or ingenium, or ingenii vires comminuire; the wind and body, nervos mentis ac corporis frangere; hope, spem debilitare or extenuare; courage, animum frangere or infringere; their violence, impetum comprimere, or sedare.

DEADLY, adj. mortifer (death-bringing, e. g. a cut, thrust, wound, sickness; not to be used fig. poet. letalis or letifer).—extitialis (bringing ruin and destruction).—capitalis (even to death): a d. enemy, inimicus (hostis, adversarius) capitalis: to show oneself aby's d. enemy, se i implacabilem inexpiabilemque præbere. A d. hatred, odium capitale or implacabile, or inexpiabile (*not odium mortiferum*): a d. feud, inimicitie gravissimæ: to harbour a d. hatred agst aby, capitali odio a qo dissidere; Implacabile odium in qm suscipere. A d. poison, venenum durum, malum or exitiale (aft. *Plin.*; animalia venenata magis extitialis, si, &c.).—(a cup of) d. poison, poculum mortis: d. sin, (grande) nefas: to think it a d. sin to, &c., nefas habere or credere (with inf.).

DEADLY, adv. mortifere: to fall d. wounded, mor-

tifera vulnere letum cadere. *D. pale*, cadaverosus. luridus (in a bad sense). —perpallidus, —exsanguis.

DEADLY NIGHTSHADE. **Atropa Belladonna* (Lew.).

DEADNESS, rigor (numbness, rigidity *fm* cold). —torpor (insensibility, as a state). —torpore (numbness, as an accident only: *fig. for slith*). —stupor (*fig. the dawning caused by fright*). —languor (sometimes applied to colour). —lassitudo (caused by fatigue). —hebetatio (Plin.): the blunting or bluntness, hebetudo, very late; sensuum, *Macrob.* Imbecillitas, infirmitas, debilitas, weakness; all three, also *fig. of the mind*. —virium defectio (the loss or failing of strength). —resolutio (relaxed state, e. g. nervorum, Cels.). —inertia (want of activity). —frigus (coldness, inactivity, C.). *saporis rei nullus; insuavitas (d. with *ref* to liveliness and beauty, e. g. villae). d. (of the flesh), caro hebes: d. to the world, *animus ab omni rerum humanarum curâ alienus: d. of the eye, hebetatio oculorum. —resolutio oculorum (Cels.): d. of the stomach, imbecillitas or infirmitas stomachi; resolutio stomachi: d. of the pulse, venarum exiguâ imbecillique pulsus: d. of the mental faculties, animi imbecillitas; animi debilitas; animi virgo obtusus; animi acies or vis obtusa: d. of the limbs, vires corporis affectae.

DEAF, surdus (both of one who cannot, and of one who will not, hear). —auribus captus (whether naturally, or through illness): somewhat d., surdaster (C. Tusc. 5, 40, 116): naturally d., ci auditus negatus est: to grow d., obsurdere: to make aby almost d. with *athg*, qm or cs aures obtundere qâ re: the ears of aby are d. to *athg*, aures cs ad qd surdæ, or ad qd clausæ sunt; surdus est qâ in qâ re; qd in aures non recipit or accipit: to be d. to advice, qm (momentem) non audire: to preach to d. ears, surdo or surdis auribus canere (F. L. 40, 4): frustra surdas aures fatigare (Ter.); surdo narrare fabulam (Ter.); verba fiunt mortuo (Ter.); d. and dumb, naturaliter surdus idemque mutus —cul et auditus negatus est, et sermonis usus ablatu (both *off*. Plin. 10, 69, 88). To turn a d. ear to aby, respicere qm auribus, or aures qm respiciunt (to refuse to listen to a person one dislikes).

DEAFEN, exsurdare (r. pr. e. g. aures). —obtundere (to stun with clau-noise, aures; or aby with entreaties, qm rogando).

DEAFISH, sui iaster (C. Tusc. 5, 40, 116): to be d., graviter audire (F. L. 40, 116) not male audire, *vel* means to have a bad character). gravitate auditus laborare; aures hebetiores habere.

DEAFNESS, stultitas.

DEAL, 1. A considerable quantity; *als* by *crip*, vis, multus *ido* (e. g. copia argenti; infinita vis marmoris; copia rugum); *but als* by the *new*. adjectives of quantity: a great d. of *athg*, multum; plurimum (and less *als* only) aliquantum (= a considerable d. e. g. argenti): a d. of trouble, plurimum laboris et operæ. A great d. (= by a great d.), multo, longe, *als* multis partibus. | Deal at cards, *paginarum partitio or distributio. It is your d., *tuum est paginas dispertire. | *P* in wood, lignum abiegnum abies.

DEAL, *tm*, dividere; dispertire; distribuere; dispensare (to d. out in shares). —largiri; dilargiri; elargiri (to d. out or spend with liberality: elargiri, Pers. 3, 70): to d. out corn, frumentum metiri; meat, viscationem dare; among the soldiers, militibus; the tablets used in voting, tabellas diribere: to d. aby hard words, verbis castigare qm; blows, pugnos obsecrare ci (Comic.): to d. cards, *paginas dispertire, *chartas or scidas distribuere.

DEAL, *INTR.* | Behare (nbsol. or towards a person; followed by 'with' or 'by'). —tractare qm (to treat him; e. g. liberaliter, injuriosus, honorificentius, benignus). —habere qm (e. g. bene, male, liberaliter). —agere, qm esse in qm (e. g. who did not d. with you quite fairly, qui in te injuriosus fuit); se præbere erga or in qm: to d. honorably in *athg*, in qâ re bene, or *tm* *als* *ide* versari, or probe agere; to d. liberally with aby, liberaliter qm habere; to d. harshly with aby, asperere or male qm tractare; qd deuti (Np. Eum. 11, 3): to d. indulgently with aby, indulgentia or indulgenter tractare qm. indulgere ci (s. Hæc. Cæs. B. G. 1, 40): to d. with aby exactly as with every body else, qm eodem loco habere, quo alium: to d. with aby as with an enemy, (in) hostium numero habere; pro hoste habere or ducere: he dealt kindly with me, benigne se mihi præbuit; benignum cum expertus sum; benigne me excepit, or mecum egit. *Sis* to d. with, = 'to do with', facere ci, qd. or (seld.) de qo. How would you d. with this fellow? quid huic homini facias? | Manage a person, tractare qm. —cs animum ducere, —ex volum-

tate uti qo (to do what one pleases with him): one who knows how to d. with aby, artifex cs or cs animum tractandi: easy to d. with, tractabilis (e. g. homo; ingenium): a temper that is easy to d. with, mite ac tractabile ingenium. | Manage or handle (subjects, affairs, &c.), tractare (to handle; e. g. questionem, res turbidas): to d. with a subject, tractare rem (q. t.). —dicere de qâ re (by word of mouth). —scribere de qâ re: scripturâ persequi qd; disserere, disputare de qâ re: to d. briefly with *athg*, paucis absolvere qd: to d. awkwardly with *athg*, rem perperam incipere or aggredi: how would he d. with this conclusion? quid faceret hunc conclusionem? (C.). —To deal in, or drive a trade in, *athg*, rem gerere; rem gerere et lucrum facere (if profitably); mercaturam (mercaturas, if in several things) facere (as a merchant, especially a wholesale dealer). —negotiari; vendere, or venditare; commercium cs rei facere (e. g. thuris, Plin.): the Roman merchants d. with the Gauls, mercatores Romani ad Gallos comenat (that is, go with their merchandise backwards and forwards, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1).

DEALER. A d. in *athg*, mercator cs rei (e. g. thuris Arabicorum odorum, Plin. 6, 24, 26). —qui commercium exercet cs rei (of articles of commerce; e. g. Hl primi commercium thuris fecere maxime exercent, Plin. 12, 14, 30). —qui venditat, &c. qd —A d. in leather, *qui coria vendit or venditat; —A d. in dry goods, *qui merces ad unam vendit. —A retail d.; wholesale d.; vid. RETAIL, WHOLESALE. | Abol.; institor (a retailer, or d. in trifles going from house to house). —mercator; negotiator (a merchant). —tabernarius (if he keeps a shop). —propola; caupo (both mere vendors of different articles). —nundinator (one who frequents the weekly markets). —A dealer at cards, *qui paginas dispertit: a careful d. at cards, *qui paginas studiosè dispertit. | To be a plain dealer with aby, *sine fraude agere cum qo: a plain d., homo sine furo et fallacia; a double-d., fraudator. —homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus; quadrupla; —bilinguis (double-tongued). —homo ad fraudem acutus; veterator; homo totus ex fraude factus (opp. homo sine furo et fallacia): to be a double-d., totum ex fraude et fallacia constare, or (with *ref*. to aby), ci suum facere; qm fraude or dolo capere. | Fict. A dealer in *athg* (e. g. 'these small dealers in wit and learning; Swift), velut insitor quidam cs rei (e. g. eloquentiæ, Q. 8, 3, 12); or insitor cs rei only (e. g. ambitiosus insitor eloquentiæ, Q. = ostentator, jactator).

DEALING, | Intercoercere, commercium (prop. for trade, then also of connexion generally). —negotia, pl. (business). —conversatio (familiar intercourse in daily life). —usus (intercourse with a person *fm* which one derives benefit). —consuetudo (habits of intercourse or intimacy). —convictus (as far as one, more or less, lives with another). To have d.'s with aby, commercium habere cum qo; commercio cs frui; est mihi commercium or consuetudo cum qo: to break off all d.'s with aby, consuetudinem intermittere: to order one's slaves to have no d.'s with strangers, servis vetare quidquam rei cum alienis hominibus esse: to have no d.'s with, commercium cum qo non est; in *athg*, cs rei; cum qo or qâ re commercii nihil est (Plaut.). | Treatment, tractatio (e. g. of questions, affairs, &c., rerum, questionum). —rei tractandæ modus. —(agendi) ratio. —agendi modus —Harsh d., severitas (opp. indulgentia). —Gentle d., lenitas. To be harsh in one's d. with aby, severitatem adhibere ci, or in qm: to be too indulgent in one's d. with aby, qm *tm* *als* indulgentiâ tractare. | Behaviour; plain or upright d., fides, integritas et fides. probitas. —Double-d., fallacia, —doli aque fallacia. To be guilty of double-d. in *athg*, fallaciam in re facere; towards aby, fraudem ci facere; dolum ci struere, nectere, constringere: there is some double-d., qd doli subest: there is no double-d., nihil doli subest. | At cards, *paginarum dispertitio: careful d., *paginarum studiosa dispertitio (so as to avoid a misdeal).

DEAN, *decanus.

DEANERY, | Dean's house, *Decani domicilium. —domus, quæ ad habiendum semper datur ei, qui Decani munus obtinet (*off*. Vitr. 2, 8, 9). | Dean's office; see next word.

DEANSHIP, *decani munus; *decanatus, *us*, m. **DEAR**, | Beloved, carus; gratus; jucundus: a d. boy or girl, puer, puella suavis, dulcis: a d. man (ironically), suavis homo (T. Phorm. 2, 3, 64): my d. fellow (in accosting) O bone! vir bone! also (in a parenthesis) amabo, or sodes: by whatever is most d. to you, have compassion upon us, per ea, quæ tibi dulcissima sunt in vitâ, miserere nostri. —I hold aby d., or aby is

d. to me, qd mihi carus, gratus, gratus acceptusque est; qm carum habeo; qm diligo, amo: very d., qm unice diligo: to be d. to aby, ci cordi esse; a qd amari, diligi: to hold aby as d. as a son, qm haud secus diligere ac filium: he is as d. to me as my own brother, ne frater quidem mihi carior est: his life is dearer to him than his fame, illi major vitæ quam gloriæ cupido. § Costly, carus (opp. vilis).—magni pretii; pretiosus (opp. parvi pretii).—Corn is d., annona cara est; in much dearer times, rebus carioribus multo (Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 8): what you do not want is d. at any price, quod non opus est, asse carum est: to buy athg d., qd emere care, or magno, or male; comparare qd magno pretio: very d. (used adverbially), carissime; impenso pretio, or impenso only: however d. it may be, quanti quanti: how d., quanti: to make things d., anonam incendere, or flagellare, or excandescere (of persons; e.g. by buying up corn); caritatem annonæ inferre (of things, e.g. of hail-storms): every thing was remarkably d. that year, annus in summâ caritate fuit: to sell d., vendere care, or magno, or bene: to sell dearer, plura vendere: to be sold exceedingly d., impenso pretio venire: as d. as possible, quam plurimo venire: to pay very d. for athg, qd carissime emere (prop.).—maximas cs rei pœnas dare (to smart for it): to be d., care constare; pluri stare; non sine magnâ mercede contingere (not to be had for a small sum): to be much dearer than, &c., multo pluri esse, quam, &c. § Dear (expressing astonishment)! prob Jupiter; prob deum atque hominum fidem.

DEARLING, see DARLING.

DEARLY, adv. blande; amanter; pie: to love aby dearly, intimo amore prosequi qm; pie colere qm. § At a high price; see DEAR.

DEARNESS, § High price, or value, caritas (opp. vilitas).—magnum pretium (opp. parvum pretium): d. of corn, caritas annonæ, or rei frumentariæ: excessive d., or dearth, inopia rei frumentariæ; inopia frumentaria; inopia et caritas rei frumentariæ. § Quality of being dear, caritas.

DEARTH, inopia et fames; of corn, inopia et caritas rei frumentariæ: to suffer fm d., fame or inopiâ et fame premi. § IMPROPR. Want; deficiency, penuria.—inopia.—A d. of friends, penuria amicorum; of arguments, inopia argumentorum: to be suffering fm a d. of athg, cs rei inopiâ laborare or premi; a qâ re laborare.

DEARTICULATE, see DISLOCATE.

DEATH, mors (extinction of life, or the separation of the soul fm the body).—letum (as the lot of man, poetical).—nex (violent death, and confined to this sense in classical prose).—There are also many euphœnistic expressions for d., such as obitus; excessus vitæ or e vitâ; discessus a vitâ.—finis or exitus vitæ.—dissolutio nature, &c.—interitus; exitum (violent d., the former usually, the latter always): after d., post-mortem: after the d. of aby, post mortem cs; qd mortuo: near his d., moriens or moribundus. § The forms in bandus strengthen the notion of the present participle; moribundus = when the hand of d. was laid violently upon him.—d. for one's country, mors pro patriâ optata: to die a violent d., violentâ morte perire: to die a natural d., nature concedere or satisfacere; vitam nature reddere; morbo nature debitum reddere; suâ morte defungi; fato obire mortem; fataliter mori: a sudden d., mors subita: to be cut off by a sudden d., repentino mori; subitâ morte extingui or corripri: a voluntary, a premature d., mors voluntaria or optata; mors immatura: to condemn to d. and execute, qm capitis damnatum morte multare: to have an easy d., facilem exitum habere: to put aby to d., mortem ci afferre; morte qm afficere; morte multare (esp. of a judge, sovereign, &c.); but also of a person himself, of nature, &c.): to suffer d., mortem subire or optere (opp. impying, if not actually courting it, yet bravely encountering it); for aby, emori, or mortem (seld. morte, L.) occumbere pro qo: to meet d. bravely, æquo animo mortem optere; fidenti animo ad mortem gradi: to shun d., mortem fugere: to seek d., mortem expetere: to find an honorable d., honeste occumbere: to punish with d., morte multare; supplicio afficere (persons only).—supplicio vindicare qd (a crime): the punishment of athg is d., ci rei supplicium constitutum est: aby's sorrow will be the d. of him, qd innoxore consumitur: to dread athg as much as d. itself, qd mortis instat putare: to meet one's d. on the field of battle, (in) prælio or acie cadere: to pass sentence of d., to condemn to d., capitis or capite damnare or condemnare: to beat aby to d., per amorem ad mortem multare: to avert oneself to d., per incediam a vitâ discedere. I

was tormented with the fear of d., metu mortis cruciabar: to let aby choose his own d., ci liberum mortis arbitrium indulgere: to drink of the cup of d., poculum mortis exhaurire: the hour of d., hora supremæ; tempus mortis or moriendi: when the hour of d. was nigh, quum jam moriendi tempus urgeret: sentence of d., sententia, quâ cs capitis condemnatur. The punishment of d., pœna vitæ, capitis, or mortis; ultima pœna; supplicium ultimum, extremum, or summum; fm context also supplicium only: a crime of wch the punishment is d.; see CAPITAL, adj.: to pronounce sentence of d., constituere in qm supplicium; decernere ci supplicium: to make it d. to do so and so, capite sancire, si qula, &c.; sacre caput ejus, qui, &c. (L. 2, 8): it was d. to, &c., or, if any one did so and so, the punishment was d., capitale fuit or capitali fuit, &c.: sick unto d., morbo gravi et mortifero affectus: to be sick unto d., mortifere ægrotare (Phn. Ep. 3, 16, 3); morbo mortifero corruptum esse; morbo gravi et mortifero affectum esse: the sleep of d., sopor æternus (Lucr. 3, 467): a d.-blow, plaga extrema (see C. Seal. 37, 80): to give aby his d.-blow, plagam extremam infligere: the news of aby's d., nuntius mortis: to receive a false report of aby's d., de morte cs falsus nuntius venit: the pains of d., mortis cruciatus. § discernim mortis: a d.-sweet, auditor, quem mors elicit or evocat: the certificate of aby's d., litteræ mortis testes: to be at d.'s door, animam agere (to be breathing one's last); mortifere ægrotare (Phn.).—§ DEATH-WATCH (insect), *termes pulsatorius (Linn.).—THE DEATH'S-HEAD SPHINX, Sphinx Atropos (Linn.).—§ DEATH-BED, lectus vitalis (Petr.). § lectus fatalis (Bryn.). On his d.-bed, moriens (as he was dying).—moribundus (visibly dying; the hand of d. being upon him).

DEATHLESS, see IMMORTAL.

DEATH-LIKE, idicium mortis præ se ferens: a d.-i. silence, silentium summum: a d.-i. countenance, cadaverosa facies. A d.-i. sleep, *somnia mortu similis; *sopor mortu similis: to lie in a d.-i. sleep, somnia artissimus me complexus est (C.): tam gravi somno premor, ut nullo modo excitari queam (off. Phn. 3, 36, 54).

DEBAR, excludere (prop. and fig.; qm qâ re or a qâ re).—prohibere qm or qd qâ re; or with quominus, ne, or (esp. pass.) inf. (prohibere qâ re = to hold back fm; prohibere a qâ re = to protect agst. Freund.; but this is doubtful).—denegare ci qd (refuse him; e.g. gaudia, O.): to d. fm magisterial offices, qm honore magistratûs: fm a share in the government, qm a republicâ excludere or prohibere; fm being a citizen, qm a civium numero sejungere; qm ex numero civium ejicere, or qm numero civium excidere: to d. aby fm entering a town, qm mœnibus excludere. See EXCLUDE.

DEBARCATION, see DISSEMBARCATION.

DEBARK, see DISSEMBARK.

DEBASE, § To lower, minuire; imminuere; oneself, se denitire, se submittere: to algh, prolabi ad qd; se prolicere in qd (e.g. to effeminate lamentations, in muliebres fletus); descendere ad qd (e.g. ad gravissimas verborum contumelias): one's rank, minuere suam dignitatem: to d. oneself to the lowest degree, se abjicere or se abjicere et prosternere: to d. an art by practising it for money or gain, artem ad mercedem atque quæstum abducere: to such an extent did Perillus d. his art, in hoc Perillus artem devocavit. § To disgrace, dedecorare; dedecore afficere: to d. oneself by algh, se dedecorare qâ re (e.g. flagitiis); dedecus concipere qâ re (e.g. libidinum intemperantiâ); athg d's me, qd mihi est dedecori, or turpitudini.—§ To adulterate, corrumpere (to spoil).—vitare (e.g. pecunias; merces).—adulterare (e.g. numos; gemmas): money thus debased, numus adulterinus (opp. numus bonus). § Debasing, indecorus.

DEBASEMENT, humilitas (debasing conduct, C. de Invent. 1, 50, 109); ignominia (disgrace); adulteratio (of coin, numorum).

DEBATABLE, quod or de quo ambigitur; ambiguus; dubius; dubius et controversus.—quod in controversiam vocari, or adduci, or deduci potest; quod in controversiâ relinquitur. See CONTROVERTIBLE.

DEBATE, v. disputare (not = 'to dispute' in our sense of the word; but either to discuss a question, or to think it over in one's own mind; it does not relate to contest, but to deliberation and discussion: to d. a point, or subject, is not rem, but de qâ re, with the exception of id, hoc, hæc, quæ, multa, &c.).—disceptare verbis (to weigh the grounds of any disputed point, with a view to its decision; de qâ re, except hæc, &c.; also absol.).—verbis contendere, concertare (of a vehement controversial d.): the question is debated,

comes in disceptatione versatur: *to d. the point wisely and justly, hæc justo sapienterque disceptare; pro and con, de re in contrariis partem, or in utramque partem disputare.* ¶ *To debate in one's own mind upon sth., cogitare, or meditari de qâ re; secum in animo versare (unamquamque) rem; omnes in utraque parte calculos ponere; exactissimo iudicio examinare qd.*

DEBATE, s. disceptatio (*a quiet consideration of the arguments on both sides, truth being the object*).—*contention (a contest in words, to make good one's own cause).*—*A stormy d.,* *props magna non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio (aff. L. 38, 32; magna ibi non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio fuit: there was an animated or violent d. in the senate, magna in senatu disceptatio fuit (L. 38, 32).*—*If = strife; vid.*

DEBATEFUL, ¶ *Breeding debates, controversus et plenus dissensionis (C.).* ¶ *Contentious, certandi studiosus.*—*concentrationis studiosus.*—*pugnax et quasi bellatorius.*

DEBATER, *Cvel.*—*If = fond of debating, certandi or concentrationis studiosus; concentrationis cupidus; ad concentrationem promptus.*—*Not disceptator, sed a legalis umpire, &c.*

DEBAUCH, v. ¶ *Corrupt, vitiate, a rectâ viâ abducere (prop.).*—*qm transversum agere (fig. to d. or seduce fm the path of right or virtue; S. Jug. 14, 20. Sen. Ep. 8, 3).*—*corruptere cs animum et mores; also corruptere qm only (aby's moral principles).*—*a bono honestoque in pravum abstrahere (S. Jug. 29, 2).* *qm ad nequitiam adducere; ci fenestras ad nequitiam patreficere (to d. or lead into debauchery; Ter. Ad. 3, 3. A. Heaut. 3, 1, 72).*—*qm in stuprum illicere.*—*¶ Seduce fm duty or allegiance, corruptere (q. l.). To try to d. aby, tentare qm (Np. Ep. 4, 1).*—*qm (pecuniâ) corrupendum suscipere (to undertake to d.).—solicitare (Cæs.)* or tentare (*oft. quod me tentasti, Np. Epam. 4, 1*): *to try to d. the soldiers, milites or militum animos tentare (Afr. 57): to undertake to d. the soldiers, milites corrupendos (pecuniâ) suscipere: an opportunity of debauching the soldiers, milites solicitandi occasio (Cæs. B. C. 2, 33, fin.).* ¶ *Debauch a woman, (per vim) stuprare; stuprum inferre ci; stuprum cum qâ facere; corruptere (aducere).*

DEBAUCH, heluatio (*as an act*).—*luxuria (as a habit).*—*comissatio (carousing).*

DEBAUCHEE, homo or vir libidinosus (C.).—*heluo (stultus, &c.; also one who squanders his property in excess).*—*gurgus; nepos (aspendithrift).* Jx. gurgus atque heluo. —*comissator (a pot-companion).*—*scortator (of dissolute habits).*

DEBAUCHER, corruptor; corruptela (Ter.). stuprator.—*alienus pudicitie insidiator (Auct. ad Herens.).*—*solicitor (Sen.).*

DEBAUCHERY, mores dissoluti; vita dissoluta; vita libidinosa, or libidinitibus dedita: the companion of his d's, libidinis socius (T.): *a youth spent in d., adolescentia libidinosâ et intemperans: to tempt to d., illicere qm in stuprum; corruptere qm; corruptelam libidinis iretre qm; faciem prætere ci ad libidinem.* ¶ *Corruption of fidelity, solicitatio (attempt to seduce; e. g. soldiers).*—*corruptela (e. g. servi, C. Deiot. 11, 30).*

DEBELLATE, *See To SUBDUE.*

DEBENTURE, chirographum (*note of hand*).—*syngrapha (a formal contract subscribed by both parties).*

DEBILE, *See WEAK.*

DEBILITATE, imbecillum or infirmum reddere (*prop. e. g. stomachum*).—*debilitare (prop. and fig.).*—*enervare; declinare; vires debilitare, or attenuare, or efflicere. See WEAKEN.*

DEBILITY, imbecillitas; infirmitas: d. of body, valetudo infirma; valetudinis infirmitas or imbecillitas. *See WEAKNESS.*

DEBIT, v. inducere ci qd (e. g. sumptum ci, C.).—*qd expensum ferre (to set it down as paid to him).*—*in tabulis or in codicem referre (to set down a debt).*—*nomina facere (see Obs. at the end of 'DEBT').*

DEBONAIRE, *See ELEGANT; WELL-BRED.*

DEBONAIRELY, comiter; hilariter; blande; hilariter.

DEBT, debitum (g. i. for every sort of obligation; also a money-d.).—*pecunia debita (money owed).*—*pecunia credita (money lent).*—*nomen (the debtor's name as entered in the account-book): the whole d., solidum: debts, or alienum (with grande, novum, tantum, &c.).—pecunia debita (sums owed); pecunie credite (sums lent).*—*nomina (sums set down as owed by particular persons):*

*sons): bac a's, nomina impedita (opp. nom. expedita): a little d., raudusculum (C.; de raudusculo Numeriano multum te amo, Att. 7, 2, 7); also parvum nomen: the extent of his d's, eris alieni magnitudo: to contract d's, æs alienum facere, contrahere (C.), confiare (S.): to fall into d., in æs alienum incidere: to be, or be involved in, d., æs alienum habere; in ære alieno esse; debere (opp. in suis numis versari). To be quite out of d., to be in d. to nobody, debere nullum numum nemini: to be deep in d., ære alieno laborare, or premi; obstratum esse: to be over head and ears in d., ære alieno demerui, or obrutum esse; animam debere (Prov. Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 56): to involve aby in d., qm ære alieno obstringere; deeply, ære alieno obruere qm: he is in my d., in ære meo est (also = he is under obligations to me; vid. C. Dir. 13, 62, 1, 15, 14, 1): he has been many years in my d., multi sunt anni, quum ille in meo ere est: to exact, or call in a d., nomen exigere: the whole d., in solidum appellare (T. Ann. 6, 17, 1): to discharge or pay d's, debita solvere; nomina dissolvere, exsolvere, or expédire: to free aby fm d., liberare qm ære alieno, or (to free partially) levare qm ære alieno: to forgive aby his d's, pecunias creditas condonare ci (C.).—donare ci æs alienum (Brut ap. C.): to make oneself liable for the d's of one's friends, æs alienum amicorum suscipere (C. Off. 2, 15, 56).—Aby's property consists of outstanding d's, pecuniam in nominibus habere (C.): to apply to aby for the payment of a d., debitorem admonere, or *de pecuniâ debita appellare: to set down a d. (due to one), nomen referre in adversaria (in a day-book): to take measures for recovering a d., pecuniam persequi; syngraphas suas persequi (d's for wch one has a note of hand): to cancel a d., nomen inducere; pecuniam creditam condonare ci: to get out of d., æs alienum solvere, or dissolvere; ære alieno exire: to be unable to pay one's old d's, in veteri ære alieno vacillare: to pay old d's by contracting new; or, take up money to pay one's d's, versura solvere or dissolvere (see Np. Att. 2, 4): the calling in of d's, exactio nominum or pecuniarum: d.-book, tabule, codex.—calendarium (showing the interest due on the Calends of each month).—Free from d., ære alieno vacuus (having no d's).—ære alieno solutus or liberatus (whose d's have been discharged): to pay the d. of nature (fig. for to die), debitum nature reddere (Np. de Regg. 1, 4): to discharge one's d. to one's country, solvo patriæ, quod debeo. ¶ Oss. nomina facere is (on the part of the creditor) to set down a d. to be considered due on some future day (cf. C. Fam. 7, 23; nomina se facturum, quâ ego vellem die); but probably also on the part of the debtor to engage to pay at some future time (see Schütz Lex. Cic. nomen).—¶ When 'debt' is used fig., it is not debitum (except in the phrase 'debt of nature'), but officium, or quod debeo, quod meum est.*

DEBTOR, debitor; debens; qui debet (in ref. to the creditor).—obstratus (with ref. to oneself; deeply in debt).—¶ *Nomen, prop. 'the debt,' also stands for 'the debtor,' but only relatively; as, a d. who pays punctually, bonum nomen: a d. who cannot pay, or is backward in paying, malum, lentum nomen:—to be aby's d., ci debere; to a great extent, ci grandem debere pecuniam (prop. for to owe much money to aby); in cs ære alieno esse (both prop. and fig.); ci multa debere (fig. for to be much beholden to aby).*

DEBUT, initium, principium, introitus (Suet.), auspiciâ (Just.), with gen. of the thing (e. g. initium regni; introitus sacerdotii): to make one's d. (of an actor). Initium in scenam prodeundi auspiciâ (Suet. Cat. 54).

DECADE, decas, idles (late; used by L. for a period of ten years).—pure Lat. numerus denarius.

DECADENCY, *See DECLINE.*

DECALOGUE, Decalogus (eccl. term).—*præcepta or leges decem tabularum.

DECAMP, ¶ *PROPE.* castra movere or promovere; in the historians often movere only (to break up the camp, and march further); or signa movere or ferre (the standard); or tabernacula tendere (to take down the tents). ¶ *To set off; depart, se dare in viam; se committere viæ or itineri; se commovere; abire; discedere; contendere qd (see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 1, 1).*

DECAMPMENT, profectio; abitus; discessus (of the soldiers, e. castris): to give the signal for d., vasa conclamare; signum dare, ut milites vasa colligant: to order it to be given, (vasa) conclamari jubere; to give the signal for d., and for battle at the same time, signum simul itineris pugnaque proponere.

DECANT, vinum diffundere (with or without de dolo; diffundere sc. de doliis in cados, is to be distinguished fm defendere, to pour into glasses, &c., see

Inapp. on H. Ep. 1, 5, 4.—transfundere, transferre.—transfundere in aliud vas.

DECANTER, § lagena.—ampulla (*big-bellied, such as is used for claret, champagne*): a small d., laguncula; ampullula (*Sulpic. S. v. Dial. 3, 3, in*): a glass d., *lagena crystallina; with a wide neck, lagena patentissimis oris: to empty a d., lagenam exsiccare, *secretly, furtim* (a jocular expression of Q. C., see Ep. 16, 26, 2). || One who decants, capulator (*Cat. Col.*).

DECAPITATE, caput cs prædicere (with a sword, when the person is not previously strangled).—caput cervicibus abscondere, or cervicibus fractis caput abscondere (when the person is previously strangled; *C. Phil. 11, 2, 5*).—accuri ferire or percutere (with the axe, by the executioner).—decollare (*post-Aug.*, and in the less elevated style).

DECAY, v. || INTRANS. in ruinam pronum esse (*prop. to be near falling*).—lahi (*prop. to fall in, e. g. of a house, of the cheeks, then fig. to sink, to become worse, e. g. of a bird or race, of manners, of sciences*).—collabi (*to be falling to ruins, prop. of buildings; fig. of the state*).—dilabi (*prop. to separate fm each other, e. g. of the parts of buildings, of walls; then fig. to be going downwards, e. g. of the state*).—marcescere (*to fall away, of living beings*).—marcescere (*fade away; hence, languish, grow weak; e. g. marcescentes senio vires, Plin.; marcescere desid. L.*).—deminui (*of the moon, also of strength; it would be wrong to use diminui, see Ochs. C. Fcl. p. 13*).—minui; minuire (*to be lessened; e. g. of the memory*): my strength d.'s or falls me, viribus senescas, or delior; vires extenuantur, deliscent: my memory d.'s, memoria labat, minuitur; deficiat memoria: zeal and hope d. together, studium cum spe senescit: the power of the Athenians d.'s, opes Atheniensium senescunt: to d. or be reduced to poverty, ad inopiam or egestatem or pauperatatem redigi. || TRANS. imbecillum or infirmum reddere: attenuare; vitare (*see WEAKEN*). A decayed tooth, dens exesus.—dens cavus or cavatus (*hollow*): decayed (= reduced to poverty), ad inopiam, egestatem or pauperatatem redactus: beams that are decayed, asseres marcidit (*Vitr.*).

DECAY, deminui.—defectio vitium; vires corporis affectæ; of the understanding, deminutio mentis. To fall to d., to go to d.—see DECAY, v. INTR.

DECEASE, obitus; excessus vitæ or e vitâ; discessus a vitâ; exitus (*SYN. in DEATH, vid.*).

DECEASE, v., e vitâ discedere: exire de ore e vitâ; mortem or diem supremum obire (*SYN. in DIE, vid.*).

DECEIT, fraus (*fraudulent action*).—fraudatio (*dishonesty, opp. fides, honesty*).—dolus malus, or dolus optimi (*artifice*).—fallacia (*esp. when the d. is carried on by words*); doli atque fallaciæ; ars; artes; machinæ (*artful means to attain one's end*): without d., sine fraude: full of d. (*of men*), fraudulentus; qui totus ex fraude et fallaciis constat (*opp. homo sine fuce et fallaciis*): to practise d., fraudem inferre: fraudem moliri; agi ab, dolum ci struere, necere, confingere: fallaciam in qm intendere: there is, or is not, any d. in it, aliquid or nihil doli subest. Self-d., error, also fraus.

DECEITFUL, ad fallendum instructus; fraudulentus.—fallax (*prone to deceive craftily*).—dolosus (*full of deceit, all both of persons and things*).—vafertly.—veterator (*grown old in deceit*).—vanus (*empty; of things; e. g. hopes, spes*): d. words, verba ad fallendum instructa.

DECEITFULLY, fraudulentè; fallaciter; dolose; per dolum: to deal d., dolose, or malâ fide agere.

DECEITFULNESS, fraudatio (*opp. fides*).—fallendi studium (*propensity to deceive*).—vanitas. Inanitas (*emptiness*).

DECEITLESS, sincerus. verus. JN. sincerus atque verus.—incurptus.—candidus.—apertus. simplex; JN. apertus et simplex.

DECEIVABLE, Crel, qui facile decipi, &c. potest.

DECEIVE, fraudare (*verb. prop.*).—fallere (*also with fraude; to make aby take falsehood for truth without being aware of it, socios induxit, deceptit, destituit, omni fraude et perfidia fefellerit, C.*).—decipere (*to outwit by a suddenly executed plot* [Död.]; to d. by false appearances, and take advantage of aby's folly, or want of caution).—In errore inducere, or inducere only (*to lead into error by deceitful counsel; to take in; see fallere above*).—deludere (*to play upon aby's credulity*).—imponere ci aliquid, or merely imponere ci (*under the pretext of giving information*).—verba dare ci (*to pass words for current coin*).—frustrari (*to d. by false hopes; to d. one's expectation*).—destituere (*to leave in the lurch*).—mentiri (*fig. of things, e. g. frons, oculi, vultus mentuntur*).—circumscribere (*ensnare*).—fallaciam or (212)

fraudem ci facere; dolum ci necere or confingere (*play him a trick; practise deceit agst him*).—circumventio (*lit. "come round a man; take him in by an artfully laid plot*).—fraude or dolo capere, eludere (*get a fraudulent advantage over him*).—ci fucum facere (*to throw dust in his eyes*).—circumducere (*Com.*): to lead by the nose: to d. his creditors, fraudare creditores: to try to d. aby, fraude qm tentare; fallaciam intendere in qm: it was this that deceived me, hoc mihi fraudi fuit: to d. aby's expectation, spes cs fallere, or destituere; expectationem cs decipere: my eyes have deceived me, visus (m) frustratus est. I am deceived, me fallo; fallor; animus me fallit: I am much deceived, vehementer error: I am deceived in alth, qd me fallit: I am deceived in my expectation, a spe destitui; spes me fallit, destituit, or frustratur: being deceived in this expectation, hac spe lapsus (*Cæs.*): unless I am deceived, nisi quid me fefellerit; nisi fallor: I am completely deceived, if, &c., omnia me fallunt, nisi, &c.

DECEIVER, fraudator.—homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus.—homo ad fraudem acutus.—veterator (*a d. who has grown old in the service*).—Deceptor only *Syn. Theist. 40*.

DECEMBER, December, bris (*the tenth month of the Roman year, reckoning fm March; sometimes put for the year that is ended, hic tertius December, ex quo, &c., H.*).

DECEMPEDAL, *decem pedes habens.

DECEMPVIRATE, decemviratus, ßs (*government of ten persons; C. and L.*): of or belonging to the d., decemviralis (*e. g. collegium, C. leges, the twelve tables, L., potestas, L. and T.*).

DECENCY, || Fitness, decentia. || Propriety, decor.—decorum.—modestia (*modest, well-bred behaviour, opp. immodestia*): to observe the rules of d., decorum sequi, servare, tenere or custodire: to study the rules of d. in alth, in qd re quid doceat, considerare, or videre: to have a sense of d., quid deceat, sentire: alth is agst the rules of d., turpe est: to forget the rules of d., decoris oblivisci.

DECENNIAL, decem annorum (*in general*).—decennis (*lasting ten years*).—decennalia, lum, pl. a festival, celebrated every tenth year fm its institution by Augustus; a d. period, decennium (*late*); duo lustra, pl.

DECENT, || Fit, aptus ci (*of persons*): ci rei or ad qd (*of things*). || Becoming, quod decet qm (*Decens only by the poets, and in prose-writers of the silver age, esp. Q.; e. g. decentior amictus*).—decorus (*only applies to words and actions*): words that are not over-d., verba parum verecunda.

DECENTLY, decore; recte.—decentior (*decentius*).—honeste; modeste; verecunde; ut decet. D. clad, honeste vestitus (*Farr.*).

DECEPTION, fraudatio, fallacia. circumscriptio, fraus. [*Decipio, wch used to stand, Vitr. 3, 8, is very late*] See DECEIT.

DECHARM, *incantatum or effascinatum præstigiis exsolvere.

DECIDE, disceptare qd (*to d. a question of right, agt weighing the arguments on both sides; then to d. generally, and also to d. by arms*).—decernere qd or de re, or abool. (*to determine judicially agt deliberation, &c., then to determine generally; also with the sword*).—dijudicare qd (*to give judgment in a cause, and so settle the question; also generally, or with the sword*).—Judicare qd or de re (*to d. or pass sentence as judge, or generally*).—arbitri partes auspicere (*abool. to d. a controversy as arbiters*).—decidere qd or de re (*to cut off, as it were, all further litigation; also decidere cum qn, to settle a matter with a person, and abool.*).—statuere, constituere (*to d. or settle a controverted point*): JN. decidere statuereque (*to d. and determine, &c., what, quid*).—momentum facere ci rei or in qd re; momentum asserre ad qd (*of a circumstance wch gives the decisive turn to alth*).—pronunciare (*to pronounce sentence, as a judge; and of alth that pronounces judicially; e. g. reusna will d. the point equitably, equam pronunciat sententiam ratio, C.*): to d. a point, affirmare de re (*i. e. to state one's decided opinion about it*): to d. a cause, pronunciare de causa, re, &c. (*Q.*): to d. a controversy, controversiam disceptare, decernere, dijudicare (*all three also by arms, ferro*).—controversiam dirimere (*C. Off. 3, 33, 119; dirimere item, O.*).—de controversiâ decidere, statuere, constituere. [*Decis. Obs. secare, lites, res, &c. is poet. (H. Ep. 1, 16, 42 and Sat. 1, 10, 15)*].—controversiam componere (*to arrange it; to bring parties to an agreement*): to d. a question, questionem solvere; also decidere (*Ulp.*): a law-suit, dijudicare litem (†); in favour of the accused, secundum reum

dare litem or *judicare* (opp. contra reum dare litem): matters not to be decided by mere opinion, res ab opinionis arbitrio sequebantur: to d. the battle, pugnam decernere; the victory, momentum asserere ad victoriam: arma must d., omnia arma agenda sunt: when circumstances require it, the sword must decide, quum tempus postulat, manu decertandum est: the sword has already decided, jam decretum est (C. ad Div. 10, 10, 2): the fate of the republic will be decided by a single battle, in uno praelio omnis fortuna reipublice disceptat (ibid.): to d. the affair by arms, ferro inter se decernere.—I am to d. it, res penes me posita est: I allowe me to d. it, ex rei potestas omnis in me est posita: not to d. aly, integrum or injudicatum relinquere qd: a thing not yet decided, res integra: the matter is not yet decided, adhuc sub iudice lis est (H. A. P. 78): adhuc de hac re apud iudicem lis est (Ascun. ad C. Ferr. 1, 45, p. 335, ed. Schütz.): it will soon be decided, *brevis patebit, manifestum fiet (i. e. it will soon be generally known). Whether the passions are also a part of it, is a question that is not yet decided, perturbaciones sintne ejusdem partes, questio est: his jam res not yet decided, non habet exploratam rationem salutis sue.

DECIDE, INTRANS. | *Determine, resolve, determine.* consilium capere.—apud animum statuere, constituere.—destinare. animum proponere. censere. placet ci.—sciscere. jubere. Jn. sciscere et jubere (of the assembly of the people; scisc. *equiv.* of the plebs; jub. of the whole populus): to d. upon aly, pronunciare, constituere de re: to d. upon doing aly, decernere qd faciendum (S. Cui. 4, 1): to d. (= declare oneself) for aly, ca partes sequi.—Obs. To 'decide,' absol. = 'to decide a cause' (i. e. in favour of aly) will be found under **DECIDE, TRANS.** | *I have decided, certum mihi est: as soon as I have decided, simul ac constituere. I have quite decided, statutum cum animo habeo ac deliberatum; deliberatum mihi ac constitutum est: mihi certum est, certum est deliberatumque: mihi iudicatum est; all with inf.—To d. unanimously, omnium consensu constituere.*

DECIDED, adjudicatus (by a judicial sentence).—*decius* (e. g. quibus omnibus rebus actis atque decisis, C.—decia negotia, H.: jam decisa questio, Ulp.). Also, of course, by the particip. of the other verbs under **DECIDE**.—certus, exploratus (certum, ascertained, e. g. e. victory, victoria certa or explorata).—destinatus (defined, fixed: e. g. opinio, sententia): a d. opinion, stabili certaque sententia (opp. errans et vaga sent. C.): certa destinataque sententia (C.): destinata opinio (L): to give a d. opinion, *certam sententiam expromere: never to give a d. opinion, nullam rem aperte judicare. | *As adj. firm, resolute, firmus, stabilis, constans.* Jn. firmus et stabilis et constans.—promptus (also with animi, or animo in T.; ready; hence, egiurus, &c.). A d. character, animus promptus certus. A person of a character, qui nunquam inope est consilii (L.), *cui, quid consilii capiat, or quid faciat, semper promptum est (suff. C.): to be of a d. character, in rebus excogitandis promptum esse: in ipso negotio or ex tempore consilium capere (of the decision of character weh can we what is to be done, and carry it out firmly).—| *Clear, unequivocal, clarus*.—certus.—manifesta, perspicuus, evidens. The most d. proofs of his guilt, indicia atque argumenta certissima (C.): to be a d. proof, indicio esse (with subord. clause; how, what, quam, qualis, &c.): to announce aly to aby as d., pro certo perscribere qd ad qm: a d. likeness, expressa effigies or imago.

DECIDEDLY, In answers of unhesitating assent, certo, verò, recte.—*ita, ita est*.—sic est.—*ita plane*.—*ita scilicet*.—etiam. sane.—sane quidem; or by repetition of a word in the question: *will you come? veniesne? Decidedly, veniam: do you want me? mone visat te? [Syn. IN CERTAINLY.]—| *In a fixed determinate manner, definite* (in a fixed, express, positive manner).—Jn. aperte actus definite.—*diserte* (in express terms).—*certe, certo* (certainly).—Syn. IN CERTAINLY.

DECIDENCE, delapsus (e. g. aque, Farr.).

DECIDER, arbitror (one who decides a dispute only by the rules of equity).—*Judex* (who decides according to strict justice); or *Crcf.* with qui decernit, &c.

DECIDUOUS, caducus; deciduus (not perennial).

DECIMATE, To take the tenth, decimas exigere. | *To take one in ten out of a cohort, &c., to be punished with death* (among the ancients by casting lots), decimare cohortem (post-Aug. militar. l. i. see Bremi Suet Oct. 24).—sorte decimum quemque (cohortis) ad supplicium legere (L. 2, 59, extr.).—decimum quemque cohortis sorte ductos fusti

necare, or merely decimum quemque fusti ferire (T. Ann. 3, 21, 1, and 14, 44, extr.).

DECIMATION, A tilthing, decumarum exactio. | *The punishing one in ten, decimatio* (Capit. Maer. 12).

DECIPHER, To make out what is written in cipher, investigare et persequi (what is written in cipher, notas, Suet. Cæs. 56, Wolf.). | *Unfold what is intricate or obscure, explicare; explanare; interpretari; enodare* (to free fm knots = difficulties).

DECIPHERING, Art of making out what is written in cipher, ars investigandi et persequendi notas (Suet. Cæs. 56).—| *Explanation of what is obscure, explicatio; explanatio; interpretatio; enodatio.*

DECISION, judicatio; disceptatio (as an act).—*Judicium; sententia* (as a sentence pronounced).—*arbitrium* (the d. of an umpire).—*momentum* (poen, a decisive turn): to leave to aby's d., ca arbitrio permittere: to bring to a d., momentum asserere ad qd; momentum facere ci rei, or in qd re (of things that have an important bearing on the result).—| *Unswerving firmness, animi fortitudo. constantia. animus certus or confirmatus (firmness).—animi presentia. animus præsens (quickness in deciding). See TO DECIDE.*

DECISIVE, decretorius (post-Aug.).—quod habet or facit momentum (what gives a d. turn).—*ultimus* (what is d., as being last; e. g. a battle, a cause): the d. hour, hora decretoria; ultimi discriminis tempus (approach, advent): a d. moment, *momentum, quo fortuna in discrimen vocatur; temporis discrimen: a d. battle, pugna decretoria (Q. 6, 4, 6); proelium, in quo omnia fortuna reipublice disceptat (on the result of weh the fate of the republic depends, C. ad Div. 10, 10, 2): a/o ultima, or universæ rei dimicatio (L. 1, 15, and 38): an engagement, weh is not d., proelium anceps: to hazard a d. battle, summis cum hoste copiis contendere (Herz. Cæs. B. G. 5, 17): de summâ rerum decernere: it comes to a d. battle, venit res ad ultimum dimicationis; venit in casum universæ dimicationis: no d. battle was fought, nusquam ad universæ rei dimicationem ventum est.

DECISIVELY, modo decretorio.

DECK, To cover, tegere (e. g. t.).—*contegere; obtegere; integere* (alyh with alyh, qd re qd).—*sternere; consternere; internere* [Syn. in COVER; weh see for phrases]: to d. a horse with trappings, equum sternere, internere. | *To adorn, ornare* (e. g. t.).—*exornare, distinguere* [Syn. in ADORN].—*comere*: to d. with alyh, ornare, or exornare, or distinguere, or distinguere et ornare qd re; excolere qd re, or ornari ca rei (e. g. the walls with marble, parietes marmoribus: a room with pictures, cubiculum tabularum pictarum ornatum): to d. oneself, se exornare (e. g. I d. myself out to please you, me exorno, tibi ut placeam). | *To cover with a deck; vid. naut. word.*

DECK, a. constratum navis (*Petron. 100, 3 and 6). *To cover with a d., consternere* (but only found in the past partic.; L. 21, 28 being in a different sense) *A vessel with a d., constrata navis* (C. L.); tecta navis (Cæs. L. T.): ships weh have d's, naves tectæ, or constratæ (opp. naves aperte).

DECLAIM, pronunciare (to deliver a speech artistically, e. g. of an actor).—*cum putidâ gravitate dicere (to d. with an affected solemnity; in an inflated style, &c.).—*declamare; declamitare* (to d. for practice, as was customary in the ancient schools of rhetoric): to d. in a striking and graceful manner, graviter et venuste pronunciare.

DECLAIMER, declamator (one who delivered declamations in a school of rhetoric).—*putidus pronunciator or *qui cum putidâ gravitate dicit or pronunciat, or (with ref. to the style) cujus oratio turget atque inflata est.

DECLAMATION, Style of delivery, pronuntiatio (according to the rules of art; C. Inven. 1, 7, uses Crcf.; ex rerum et verborum dignitate vocis et corporis moderato, Auct. ad Her. 1, 2, extr. vocis, vultus, gestus moderato cum venustate).—*actio* (C. de Or. 2, 17, extr.).—*pronuntiandi ratio* (g. l. for delivery, Q. 10, 1, 17).—*pronuntiatio* vigs mutationibus resultans (with ref. to affected changes of tone, Q. 11, 3, 183).—| *An oration composed for practice on a given subject, declamatio*.—In ostentationem comparata declamatio (suff. Q. 2, 9, 10).

DECLAMATORY, declamatorius (pertaining to declamation; i. e. rhetorical exercises in the schools).—*tumidus; turgidus; inflatus* (inflated). *His style is d., oratio turget atque inflata est: their delivery is refined without being unnatural or d., neque ita prorsus, ut uos vulgo*

loquimur, pronuntiant [or, neque sine arte pronuntiant], neque procul tamen a natura recedunt (Q. 2, 10, 13).—*A vehement and d. mode of delivery should be avoided, actio ita temperanda est, ne, dum agitoris captivum elegantiam, perdamus viri boni et gravis auctoritatem* (Q. lib. 1, cstr.).

DECLARABLE, probabilis (*capable of proof*); quod probari, doceri potest.

DECLARATION, declaratio (e. g. amoris sui).—pronuntiatio (proclamation by word of mouth, *Cæs.*) *Sic vox, sententia, oratio, may serve*.—denuntiatio (a threatening d.; e. g. belli).—proscriptio (d. of outlawry).—*After this d.*, hac pronuntiatione facta (*Cæs. B. C. 2, 25*): for 'to make a d.', see DECLARE.

DECLARATORY, Crcl. by quod declarat or declarationem habet es rei (e. g. ilber late—quantum habet declarationem amoris tui, C.).—~~DECL.~~ declarativus quide late | *Appul. Mart. Capell.*

DECLARE, | *To make known, declare (to make the existence of althg perceived, whether a sensible object or a feeling; also with acc. and inf. or dependent interrog. clause).*—exponere, or expromere e. g. one's opinion, quid sentiam; sententiam suam aperire, dicere; clearly about althg, accuratius exponere de re; fully, pluribus verbis disserere de re.—| *To proclaim, prodero (of the response of an oracle).*—indicare (e. g. bellum).—denunciare (in a threatening manner, e. g. bellum).—~~DECL.~~ declarare bellum se barbarum).—pronunciare (by word of mouth. Curio pronunciare—jubeat—se in hostium habitum loco, qui, &c., *Cæs. B. C. 2, 25*): to d. aby althg, declarare, appellare, with a double acc. following (e. g. qm regem): to d. or pronounce aby althg, judicare (e. g. qm hostem, proditorum patrie); aby consul, qm dicere or declarare or renunciare consulem; emperor, qm imperatorem salutare (*post-Aug.*); aby king, qm regem appellare (*Cæs.*); declarare (*L.*); aby one's heir, heredem qm scribere or instituere; an outlaw, proscribere qm: to d. himself a candidate, ostendere se candidatum (*Suet.*): to d. null and void, infirmare; irritum facere; abolere (*espily a law*): to d. oneself conquered, victum se prosteri; manus dare: to d. one's opinion in favour of althg, qd accipere, probare; agsi althg, rem recusare, or detractare; rem improbare: to d. on oath, *juratum qd affirmare: to d. in writing, literis or per literas significare: the victory d.'s itself by the omens, victoria se ostendit omnibus.

DECLARE, INTRANS. | *Assert, affirm, affirmare, confirmare, contendere, dicere, asseverare, profiteri* (SYN. IN ASSERT, AFFIRM). *To d. for aby, cs partes sequi; in cs partes transire (to join aby's party): to d. agsi aby, inimicum se ei ostendere: to d. off, renunciare qd (e. g. conductionem, &c., also qd ci; e. g. societatem (L. 38, 31): victory d.'s for, &c., victoria penes qui est (e. g. penes patres, L.).—victoria ad qm venit (e. g. ad meliores, C.).—victoria cs est; or qs victoriam obdinet; victoria potitur.*

DECLENSION, | *Declining state, ruina (prop. of a building; fig. of a state, republic): d. of manners, mores corrupti: d. of bodily strength, defectio virium; vires corporis affectus: d. of one's mental powers, deminutio mentis.* | *Inflexion of words, declinatio; flexus; flexura.*

DECLINE, u. deminutio. imminutio.—extenuatio. remissio.—mitigatio.—See LESSENING.—*To be on the d.; see TO DECLINE.—The d. of life, ingravescentia aetas (C.). In the d. of life, provecione aetate (in advanced years); vergente jam senectate (T.); vergens annis (T.): to be in the d. of life, longius aetate provecum esso.* | *Consumption, tabes.*—phthisis (*phthis, Cels. 3, 22*): aby is in a d., corpus cs ad tabem venit; tabes qm invadit: to be in a d., *tabe laborare.

DECLINE, | *To lean downwards, inclinare—proclivem or declivem esse.—labi; delabi (to sink gradually); inclinari, se inclinare (of the day, fortune, &c.).* | *To grow weaker, or to decrease, deminui (to be lessened; of bodily strength, &c.—~~DECL.~~ not diminui).—minui, imminui (of prices, influence, &c.).—remittere (of what is diminished in intensity).—defervecere (of heat, desires, passions).—senescere (to be weakened by age or time; of strength; also of memory, hope, zeal, &c.).—deficere (of strength, &c.).—my strength d.'s, viribus senesco, or deficio; vires extenuantur, deficient: the price of corn d.'s, annona laxat, levatur: the price of althg d.'s, *pretium mercis imminuitur; *res fit villor: public credit d.'s, fides (totâ qd terrâ [e. g. Italia, *Cæs.*] est angustior: aby's health is declining, qs valetudinem amittit.—cs valetudo decrescit (*Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 4*); qs tenui, infirmâ, minus commodâ est valetudine: eloquence has declined fr its Attic purity of diction, eloquentia omnem illam saubritatem Atticæ*

dictionis quasi sanitatem perdidit (C.): the day d.'s, dies se inclinat or inclinat, but probably better, *in vespertinum tempus inclinat (*aff. Inclinato in post-meridianum tempus die, C.*); dies vergit (*Suet. Otho, 7; Plin.*): aby's influence, popularity, &c. d.'s, cs auctoritas, existimatio, &c. imminuit; est: the power of the Athenians d.'s, opes Atheniensium senescunt.

| *To refuse, declinare qd (by getting out of its way; frequent in C.).—renuere qd (by a shake of the head): to d. complying with aby's entreaties, petenti qd denegare; preces cs repulare: to d. faintly, subnegare qd; courteously, belle negare; faintly, præcise negare; sine ullâ exceptione or plane præcedere.—| Deviate fr; see DEVIATE.—| To decline a word, verbum imutare casibus; verbum declinare (used in the old Grammarians of every kind of gramm. inflection).*

DECLIVITY, declivitas; acclivitas; proclivitas (*sloping positions*).—locus declivis, acclivis, proclivis, ascensus (with ref. to a person ascending it): a gentle d., collis leniter editus or clementer assurgens.

DECLIVOUS, declivis; acclivis; proclivis.

DECOCT, defervecere.—decoquere.

DECOCTION, decocto (*Cæl. Aur. Tard. 2, 13*).—decoctum (that wch is decocted = medicinal drink; *Plin.*)—potio medicata.

DECOLLATE, caput cs præcidere (with the sword; it would be wrong to say caput cervicibus abscidere, C. Phil. 11, 2, 5, unless the person be previously strangled; cervicibus fractis caput abscidit).—securi ferire or percutere (with the axe of the executioner).—decollare (*post-Aug.* and to be rejected in the more elevated style).

DECOLLATION, Crcl. with phrases under DECOLLATE; or caput recium (O.); or totâ cervice desecta divlsum a corpore caput (L. 31, 34).—~~DECL.~~ Decollatio, *Vet. Glous.*

DECOMPOSE, | *To resolve into component parts, solve; dissolvere; resolvere.—diluere (dissolve it).*—See DISSOLVE.

DECOMPOSITE, solutus; dissolutus.

DECOMPOSITION, solutio; dissolutio.

DECOMPOUND, see DECOMPOSE.

DECORATE, ornare; exornare.—decori or ornamento esse.—decus asferre (all three applicable to persons or things, ci or ci rei): to d. with althg, ornare or exornare qd re.—vestire (cloths or cover, e. g. walls): to d. the walls of a room with pictures, tabulis cubicali parietes vestire; cubiculum tabellis picturatum adornare; with garlands, sertis redimire ci rosâ; sertis velare (quite cover it; e. g. a house).—See ORNAMENT, v.

DECORATION, ornatio; exornatio (as acts): as the ornaments themselves, cultus (taken collectively).—ornatus; ornamentum (taken separately: e. g. of theatrical d.).—apparatus (the whole supply of objects with wch to decorate althg): to change the d.'s (of a theatre), mutare speciem orationis (*Plir. 5, 6, 8*).

DECORATOR, qui ornât, &c.

DECOROUS, | *Suitable, aptus; accommodatus ci rei or ad qd.—conveniensi, consentaneus: to be d. or suitable, aptum consentaneumque esse; convenire.*

| *Becoming, quod decet qm (in general; ~~DECL.~~ never decens, except in poetry and in the silver age).—decorus (only of words and actions).*

DECOROUSLY, decore. recte. honeste. ut decet.

—apte. convenienter. accommodate (*suitably*).

DECORTICATE, to d. a tree, corticem arbori in orbem detrahere; decorticare arborem.—delibare arborem (the inner bark).—summam corticem decusquare (the outer bark; by mistake).

DECORTICATION, decortico (no Dictionary produces authority for delibatio).

DECORUM, decorum (τό πένθος; for wch Q. uses decor): to observe d., decorum sequi, or servare, or custodire: to observe d. in althg, in qâ re, quid decet, considerare, or videre: to have a sense of d., quid decet, sentire: althg is agsi d., turpe est qd: it was not then inconsistent with d., decorum erat tum (with inf. L.). With d., decore, non indecore.

DECOY, allicere; allectare; invitare et allectare, or allectare et invitare, all qm ad qd.—illicere or pellicere qm in or ad qd.—inescare (with a bait): to d. in many ways, multa habere invitamenta. See ALLURE.

DECOY, | *As an act, allectatio.* | *As a thing, invitamentum.—Incitamentum.*—illicere: a d.-bird, allector.—illex (*Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 68*).—| *The place where wild ducks are decoyed, *locus anatis capiensis fada, idoneus.*

DECREASE, TRANS. | *Minuere (to make less in number, magnitude, weight, and importance, opp. augere, e. g. vectigalia; cs gloriam; molestias; potentiam et auctoritatem senatus).—imminuere (also opp. augere,*

e. g. the number of the senate, numerum patrum; troops, copias; abys's renown, ca laudem.—*deminuere* qd or de qd re (to make less by taking away fm althg, e. g. vici-galia; vires; aliquid de potestate).—*extenuare* (to d. by abating, e. g. sumptus; molestias; spem).—*levare*; *sublevare* (to d. by making lighter, e. g. pretium, annonam; inopiam; pericula).—*elevare* (to d. both in a good sense and in a bad, e. g. egritudinem; sollicitudinem; auctoritatem; fidem ca rei).—*lenire* (to d. by lessening the sensation of althg; e. g. dolores; fletum quiete; morbum temerantia).—*deminuere* qd de qd re (by deducting; e. g. a Grecian mina by deducting five drachmas, de minâ unâ quinque numos; ~~sed~~ *deminuere* and *comminuere* cannot be used in this sense).—*detrudere* qd de qd re (e. g. de totâ pecuniâ quinquagesimam partem).

DECREASE, INTRANS. *decrescere* (to grow less, shorter, &c., opp. *crescere*; e. g. dies, pondus, admiratio; flumina, &c.).—*minui*; *se minuere*; also *minuere only* (to become less).—*imminui* (to d. inwardly).—*remitti*; *se remittere*; also *remittere only* (to d. or abate, e. g. of rain, cold, fever, &c.).—*levare*; *sublevare* (to become lighter).—*leniri*; *mitigari* (to become milder).—*decreverescere* (to become less hot, e. g. æstus, ira, &c. defervescent). See **LESSEN, INTRANS.**

DECREASE, S. *deminutio*; *imminutio*.—*extenuatio*.—*remissio*.—*mitigatio*.—*levatio* [Syn. in *Lessen*].—[~~605~~] *Vitr.* 9, 14, has quotidiana decrecentia lunæ; for which he uses *deminutio* a little before).—*defectio* (e. g. virium).—Comp. the *subst.* with the verbs fm which they are derived, under **TO DECREASE**.

DECREE, V. *edicere* (to issue a d.; of magistrates and persons in authority).—*sciscere* (to d. by vote, espily of the people in a free state).—Jn. *sciscere* jubereque (the former, rather of the plebs; the latter, of the whole assembled people).—*sancire* (to d. or ratify by a d., of lawgivers, the people, &c.).—*decernere* (to decide a't. weighing the reasons, &c.).—*censere*. *placet ei* (to be of opinion; to pronounce that the thing should be so; of the senate).—*cavere* (to d. that for the future something should [if followed by ut], or should not [if followed by nē], be observed, or take place).—*constituere* (e. g. for to determine or fix).—*prescribere* (to d. or lay down beforehand, as a direction and rule of conduct): to d. on penalty of death, capite sancire.—There is a law which d. that, &c., *lege cautum est, ut, &c.*; that not, ne; in qd lege cautum or cautum est, ut (ne), &c. There was also a public edict which decreed that, &c., *decretum etiam publicum exstabat, quod cavebatur, ut: it is not decreed (by law) that—not, &c., nulla lex sancit, quo minus.* | *To fix or appoint by a decree, &c., decernere*: althg to abey, qd ei.—*constituere* (to fix).—*To decree a triumph, &c.* to abey, decernere ei triumphum, honores, pecuniam: to d. a punishment, constituere ei poenam: to d. a fine, dicere ei multam.

DECREE, S. *decretum* (the d. of a magistrate or superior court, of the senate, consul, praetor, &c.).—*edictum* (the regularly published d. of a sovereign power or superior magistrate).—*consultum* (the conclusion come to by a deliberative body; hence also the d. in which such resolution is embodied); Jn. *consultum et decretum*.—*lex* (law).—*prescriptum* (laid down beforehand as a direction and rule). A d. of the senate, senatus auctoritas (so far as a decision of theirs has weight fm the authority of their body and position in the state; hence, of a d. either not yet sanctioned by the tribunes, or formally opposed by the interposition of their veto).—*senatus* or *patrum consultum* (with ref. to the deliberation that has preceded its adoption, and so far as it is formally sanctioned by the tribunes, and has the force of a law).—*senatus* or *patrum decretum* (a resolution of the senate either empowering magistrates to do any important act, or confirming the acts of the assembly of the people and giving them the force of laws).—A d. of the people, *populicium* (adopted by the assembly of the people legally convened).—*plebiscitum* (so far as proposed to the plebs [as opp. the senate] by a presiding magistrate, and adopted by a majority of votes).—*populi jussum* (as far as the people had the right to require the senate to confirm a d. of theirs, oft. which it had full legal validity). Jn. *populi actum jussumque*: by a d. of the sovereign, *jussu regis* or *principis*: *legal d.'s*, *prescripta legum*; *quæ legibus sancta sunt*: to issue a d., *edictum proponere*.

DECREMENT, see DECREASE.

DECREPIT, decrepitus; *etate decrepita* (C.).—*confectus senectute* (enfeebled by age).—*enervatus*.—*annus defectus* (Phædr.).

DECREPITUDE, defectio virium; *decrepita ætas* (C.)

DECRESCENT, decrescens (decreasing).—*senescens* (growing old).—*luna tum senescens, tum crescens*.

DECRETAL, adj., see **DECRETORY**.

DECRETAL, S. *codex* or *corpus juris Romani* or *Pontificii*.

DECRETORY, decretorius (post-Aug.).—See **JUDICIAL**.—A d., *decretum* Pape.

DECRIAL, vituperatio.—*reprehensio* [Syn. in *BLAME*]; *calumniâ* (e. g. ingenui calumniâ, C.).

DECRY, vituperare (to blame, rail at; e. g. rhetoric, rhetoricam, C.).—*infamare* (to bring into evil report, qd or qm).—*diffamare* (said. and post-Aug.; to spread evil reports of a person so as to make him notorious).—*cs famam dehonestare* (by spreading bad reports of him).—*rem suspicantem infamemque criminando facere* (L. 8, 23).—*criminiari*. *invidiose criminari* (C.; e. g. *ca potentiam, auctoritatem, res gestas, &c.*).—*cs laudi obestrepere* (post-Aug., Sen.). *de famâ or existimatione ca detrudere* (to slander him; try to lessen his reputation).—*calumniari qm* or *qd* (to censure maliciously).—*To d. the art of rhetoric, vituperare rhetoricam* (C.); *criminiari rhetoricen vitile* (Q.); *to d. abys's achievements, criminari ca res gestas argumentando* (C.).

DECUMBENCE, DECUMBENCY, cubitus, Cs (very rare; e. g. proni; supini; in latera, Plin.).

DECUMBENT, *decumbens (as Bot. t. t.).

DECUPLÉ, see TEN-FOLD.

DECURION, decurio, onis, m.

DECURSION, decursus (e. g. aquæ, amniun); *lapsus*; *delapsus aquæ* (the d. of water on a field; Varr. R. R. 1 6, 6).

DECURATION. The nearest subst. are amputatio (act of cutting off; e. g. sarmentorum, C.); *contractio* (act of contracting, shortening; e. g. paginæ, orationis, C.).

DECUSSATE, decussare (C.).—in speciem Græcæ literæ X decussare (Col.). *Decussated lines, linæ in decussibus oblique* (Plin.).

DEDECORATE, dedecorare; *dedecore afficere*.

DEDECORATION, ignominia (whether inflicted on others, or brought upon oneself).—*labes aliqua decoris*.

DEDECOROUS, inhonestus.—*turpis*.—*infamis*.—*dedecorus* (præ-Class. and Silv. age; T.).

DEDICATE, *Consecrare, dicare; *dedicare* (whether to a god or a man).—*sacrare*; *consecrare* (to a god; see SYN. in **CONSECRATE**).—*inaugurare* (to d. aft. consulting the augurs): to d. an altar to Jupiter, Jovi aram dicare (also aram dedicare, consecrare); a temple to a god, deo templum sacrare or consecrare; deo delubrum dedicare.—| *Inscribe a book with abys's name*; a book to abey, ci librum dicare or dedicare (used aft. Aug. age; Q. Phædr. Plin.); librum ad qm mittere (to send a book to abey, with C. uses as the customary phrase in his time for dicare and dedicare; see Cat. Maj. 1, 3. N. D. 1, 7, 16; so librum mittere ei; e. g. libros, quos Septimio misi, Varr.); librum ci despondere (to intend to d. it to; C. Alt. 13, 12, 3). 'Dedicated to M. Brutus' (on the title page of a book), ad M. Brutum (without any participle). | *Give up to; devote to*; dicare (e. g. hunc totum diem tibi, C.; tuum studium meæ laudi, C.); to d. oneself to althg, ci rei se tradere, or se dedere; ci rei operam dare: to d. oneself to the service of the state, patriæ se dedere, or se devovere; rei publicæ se tradere: to d. oneself wholly to the service of the gods, totum se vertere in cultum deorum: to d. one's time to althg, tempus consumere in qd re; one's talents to althg, ingenium conferre ad qd. See **DEVOTE**.

DEDICATE, or DEDICATED, dicatus.—*dedicatus*.—*sacratu*; *consecratu*; *sacer* (holy, as belonging to the gods).—| *Devoted to*, *deditus* ci rei.

DEDICATION, dedicatio (d. of a thing).—*consecratio* (d. of a person, e. g. of a priest; see **INSCRIPT**. Grut. 303, 2. On the distinction between ded. and consecr., see **CONSECRATE**).—~~sed~~ *inauguratio* is without Class. authority.—*dicatio* (C.; not in this sense). | *Dedication of a book, *dedicatio*.

DEDICATOR, qui dicat; *qui consecrat, &c.*

DEDITION, traditio.—*deditio* (the act of yielding up).

DEDUCE, ducere, or deducere a or ex, &c.; *one's race, one's origin fm abey, genus deducere a qm*; *originem ducere or trahere a qm*; *originem sui ad qm referre*: to d. althg fm God, Deum facere cs rei effectorem. | *Infer*: vid.

DEDUCEMENT, see INFERENCE.

DEDUCIBLE, see INFERRABLE.

DEDUCT, *To take away; e. g. to d. althg fm a sum total, detrudere, deducere qd de summa.—*detra-*

here qd de totâ pecuniâ (e. g. quinquagesimam partem). deductionem or decessionem de pecuniâ facere. To d. 10 per cent., *remissionem centesimarum denarum facere. If = sub tract, deducere only (C. Off. 1, 8, 59; in this sense, detrahere would not be Lat.); to d. a thing *fm* weight, subtrahere qd e pondere: not to d. a farthing for aly, nullum numum cuiquam deducere. Not a single farthing can be deducted, non potest triobolium hinc abesse (Plaut.).

DEDUCTION, || *Abatement*, deductio: without any d., sine ullâ deductione: to make a d., deductionem, decessionem de pecuniâ facere: to pay without d., solidum solvere. || *Syllogistic inference*, conclusio: is not this a right d.? satisne hoc conclusum videtur?

DEED, || *Thing done*; see ACT, s.—in very d., re; revera, reapse; re et veritate (not in words merely); sane; profecto (forms of assurance): not in word, but in d., non verbia, sed re. || *Writing containing a contract*, syngrapha (Plaut. syngraphus: as signed by both parties); tabulae (also with the gen. of what the d. referred to; e. g. locationis).—See CONTRACT. To draw up a d. or contract, syngrapham conscribere (nft. syngraphum conscribere, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 1); tabulas conficere (g. t.).

DEEM, || *Think*; to judge, opinari. putare. arbitrari. censere. existimare. æstimare.—rer. iudicare. sentire et iudicare. See THINK for SYN. and phrases.

DEEP, altus (what recedes *fm* a surface by height or depth; hence, relatively 'high' or 'deep': e. g., d. water, aqua; a river, flumen; roots, radices; wound caused by a thrust, plaga. The fig. translation of 'deep' by altus for magnus, summus, is foreign to class. prose).—profundus (entering d. into the ground, e. g. the sea, mare (whereas mare altum means both the d. sea, and the high sea); a whirlpool, gurgis. In its fig. mean ng, profundus means what is 'unlimited', 'unbridled', and therefore does not belong to 'deep').—depressus; demissus (lying low, e. g. country, loca).—in altitudinem depressus (e. g. vallis, opp. late patens, Hirt.).—latus (of horizontal depth: e. g. of the depth of a house).—gravis (of sound; base, opp. acutus, e. g. tone, sonus; vox; vocis genus)—arctus (or rather) artus (fast; of sleep)—magnus (great, e. g. affliction, luctus)—summus (very great, calm, quies; tranquillitas; silence, silentium; learning, eruditio).—*Depth*. The measure of the depth is expressed by altus with the acc. (later with abl.) or in altitudinem with gen.; but the latter only when the statement is that a thing is made or becomes of that depth, consequently only with verb or participle. So with latus or in latitudinem, of horizontal depth.—three feet d., tres pedes altus, latus: a place ten feet d., locus in altitudinem pedum decem; depressus: a house ten feet d., domus, quæ in latitudinem pedum decem exstructa est: very d., præaltus; infiniti altitudinis; in mirandam altitudinem depressus: d. peace, placidissima pax; in the deepest peace, in luto summo pacis (Plin. Paneg. 56, 4, in such relations as gerere consulatum): to lie in the deepest peace, placidissimâ pace uti or frui (later, profundissimâ pace florere): being in a state of the deepest peace, pacatissimus (e. g. of a town, or province): to be lying in a d. sleep, arte (arte) dormire: to be in d. affliction, in summo esse luctu: to be d. in thought, in cogitatione defixum esse: to have a d. insight into a thing, accuratam es rei cogitationem habere: to draw a d. sigh, al. e suspiria petere (Plaut.); ab uno pectore suspirare or suspiria ducere (O.): to pierce d. into the body, alto in corpus descendere (of a spear, &c.): a d. furrow, sulcus altius impressus (C.): to make a d. furrow, sulcum alto imprimere: to make a ditch three feet d., fossam tres pedes altum depingere; scrobem trium in altitudinem pedum defodere: to dip one's nose d. into one's drink, nares in bibendo altius mergere: to penetrate deeper, penitus penetrare (e. g. of a wound): to lie d., in loco depresso, or demisso situm esse (of a country); penitus abditum esse (to be deeply hidden, e. g. in the earth, of gold, silver, &c.). in profundo demersum or abstrusum esse (fig. of truth): d. sunk eyes, oculi conditi: to strike d. root, altius radices agere.—capere radices (Cat. Plin. prop.): penitus immittere radices (Q. fig.): to have struck d. root; see DEEPLY.—they spring up quickly because they have no d. root, ut quæ summo solo sparsa sunt semina, celerius se effundunt (Q. 1, 3, 5, fig.): d.-rooted; see DEEPLY.—d. rooted vice, vitium penitus defixum et herens (C.); vitium aditum et prævauidum (T.): d.-rooted affection, amor penitus insitus. A d. bed (of a river), pressus in solum alveus (Curt.): a very d. cavern, vasto recessu subnota speculca († F.): to dig d., altius terram effodire (C.): to dig d. ditch, scrobem

in profundum. agere (Plin.): to dig d., depressus pastinare (Col.; e. g. the soil for vines): to penetrate d. into a country, interiores regiones petere; ad interiores regiones penetrare. || *Cunning* (e. g. not easily fathomed), astutus; callidus; versutus; veterator; vafre; subdûlus, &c. Jn. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; versutus et callidus; callidus et acutus ad fraudem: veterator et callidus.—See CUNNING. || *Profound*, deeply learned, subtilis (of persons and things).—ingeni acumine valens; acerrimo acutissimo ingenio (of persons).—obscurus, occultus. Involutus, absconditus. reconditus, abstrusus. Jn. occultus et quasi involutus. reconditus et abstrusus (hard to understand; of things).—A d. discussion, disputatio subtilis or abstrusa. disputatio paulo abstrusior (C.): without entering upon any d. discussion, remotâ subtilitate disserendi: d. learning, summa or præclara eruditio; literæ non vulgares, sed quædam interiores et reconditæ: a d. thinker, homo subtilis: to be a d. thinker, acute, subtiliter cogitare; subtiliter acutum esse in cogitando (nft. C.); subtiliter esse disputatorem (C.). || *Dark* (of colour), nigrans or nigricans (blackish); austerus (opp. bright, floridus).—adstrictus (opp. excitatus, Plin.).—nubilus et pressus (Solin.).

DEEP, s. altum (the high sea, opp. coast or haven).—salum (the open sea, sælus, opp. haven).—mare (g. t. &c.) pelagus and pontus are used by the poets only.—Oceanus; mare oceanus (the main, of which seas are parts): to commit oneself to the d., navigationi se committere: to launch into the d., navem solvere; also merely solve; altum petere; in altum proveli.—See SEA.

DEEPEN, depimere (to fix deeper in the ground, opp. tollere, allevare; e. g. a building, ædem).—*majorem in altitudinem depimere (alt. mirandam in altitudinem depressus, &c.).—altius imprimere (e. g. a furrow, sulcum).—excavare (to hollow out, e.g. the shores).—depressius fodere (Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9; e. g. specus).—|| To make darker; to d. the darkness, densare tenebras († nft. F. obtentâ densantur nocte tenebræ): to d. a colour, colori austeritatem dare (Plin.).—colorem adstringere or astringere (opp. excitare, to make it brighter; Plin.): to d. colours that are too bright, nimis floridis coloribus austeritatem dare (Plin. 35, 10) || Increase (e. g. sorrow, &c.), augere (dolorem, molestiam, &c.).

DEEPLY, alte; profunde; penitus (inwardly).—valde; vehementer (e. g. to feel pain or affliction): d.-afflicted, graviter afflictus; marore proligatus (C.): d.-rooted, altis radicibus defluxus (prop. and fig. e. g. virtus, C.): inveteratus (fig. of habit, hatred, &c.): very d.-rooted, altissimis deinx radicibus (e. g. virtus, C.): d. rooted in aby, penitus defluxus in qd (e. g. fandi): a d.-rooted opinion, opinio penitus insita: d.-rooted evil, mala inveterata, fixa (C.): to be d.-rooted, altas radices agere (prop.); inexterata (fig. of habit, &c.): to be very d. rooted, penitus immissis radicibus niti (Q. 1, 3, fig.).—More under DEEP.—to impress d. on one's heart, animi suo penitus mandare qd. || *Cunningly*, astute; callide; versute; vafre; subdoie || *Profoundly*, subtiliter, abscondite (e. g. dissere). DEEPNESS, || *Depth*; vid. || *Craft*, cunning; vid.

DEER, dama (follow d.; Plin. V. H., &c.—as mæne. only V. and Stat. comp. Q. 9, 3, 6).—cervus (g. t. fem. cervæ): d.-hunting, venatio or venatus cervorum. A d.-stealer, *predo cervorum: to practise d.-stealing, *furtum cervos interciperi: d.-skin, *pellis damæ or cervi, caprea, &c.

DEFACE, deformare (to disfigure).—turpare (to make ugly).—Sis corrumpere.—depravare.—in pejus mutare, vertere, or (H.) fingere.

DEFACED, deformatus; deformis; depravatus: d. by errors, mendosus (as a book, &c.).

DEFACEMENT, deformatio (e. g. tantæ majestatis, L.).—depravatio (both as act).—deformitas; turpitude (as a state).

DEFALCATE, injuriâ detrahere qd de qâ re (wrongfully to make a deduction *fm* aly, e. g. *fm* aby's wages or salary, de ea mercede, C. Ferr. 3, 78, 182).—fraude re or defraudare qm qd re (g. t., to cheat aby of aly).

DEFALCATION, deductio (*fm* a sum total): without any d., sine ullâ deductione: to pay without d., solidum solvere

DEFAMATION, calumnia (false accusation).—crimînatio (slander; the blackening of a man's character).—obretatio (malicious disparaging; often in pl.).

DEFAMATORY, calumniosus (defaming others; late).—falsas criminationes continens (containing slander).—probrus (T.). A d. poem, carmen probrosum

(T.). *A d. libel*, libellus famosus.—*The libels of the acenties were mostly in verse; hence carmen probrosum (T.) or famosum (H.).*—carmen, quod infamiam facit flagitiumve alteri (T.)—elogium (written on a person's door: *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 3, 74).—carmen referum contumeliis cs (T.). To compose a *d. libel* agst aby, carmen probrosum facere in qm (oft. T.); carmine probroso diffamare qm (T.); carmen ad infamiam cs edere (*Suet. Oct.* 55); Malum hi qm carmen condere (H.): to publish a *d. libel*, *carmen probrosum or famosum vulgare (all these suppose that it is in poetry).—libellum ad infamiam cs edere (*Suet. Oct.* 55); qm scriptis procacibus diffamare.

DEFAME, ci infamiam movère; qm infamare (to bring aby into ill repute)—qm varils rumoribus differe; qm diffamare (to spread reports agst aby; diffam. post-Aug. T.)—calumniari (to accuse falsely, and fm base motives)—criminari (to blacken, and render suspected by false accusations); aby to aby, qm apud qm.—de fama or existimatione cs detrudere (to detract fm aby's good name)—maledicere ci (to speak ill of aby).—probrum inferre (e. g. castis, C.): behind the back, de qo absente detrahendi causa maledice contumelioseque dicere (C. Off. 1, 37, 134); ci absenti male loqui (*Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 25). I am defamed, detrahitur de meâ fama.

DEFAMER, homo maledicus (one who speaks ill of aby fm malice)—maledicus conviciator (when done with calumny and vulgar abuse)—calumniator (a malignant slanderer).

DEPATIGATE, see FATIGUE, v.

DEPATIGATION, fatigatio; defatigatio.—lassitudo.

DEFAULT, defectio; defectus (with the gen.: both express omission, or defect; the first as an act; the latter as a condition). I Default, as a law-term, vadimonium desertum: to let judgement go by d., ad diem, or ad vadimonium non venire; vadimonium desecere.—se non sistere.—Failure (vid.). 'In d. of' by Crcl. with verbs desecere, defecere, &c.: in d. of arms, quum tela deficient or deficerent (Cæs.): in d. of arms they seized upon sticks and stones, *arma quum uecessant (or deficerent, if they had before had some), saxa et ligna corripuerunt: to have recourse to lies in d. of argument, *idoneo argumento deficiente, ad mendacia confugere.

DEFAULTER, I One who lets judgement go by default, qui ad diem non venit; qui vadimonium deserit—qui se non sistit. I Pecuniary d., peculator (who peculates, C.).—qui pecuniam publicam auerit qui peculatorum facti or felici. To be brought to trial as a d., peculator accusari: to be a convicted d., damnari peculari. damnari pecuniae publice.

DEFEASANCE, *conditio pactum (or testamentum, &c.) irritum faciens, tollens, &c.—Sis exceptio may do (reck is the g. i. for the plea by which the defendunt endeavours to meet a charge; hence, also, 'a plea in d. of abig'); or adjunctio (a condition by wch any thing is limited).

DEFEASIBLE, quod aboleri, rescindi, rogari, Irritum fieri potest.

DEFEAT, v. I Conquer (vid.), vincere; superare; the enemy, hostem fundere fugareque; ci cladem afferre, or inferre; qm prosternere; ci detrimentum inferre. I To frustrate, ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere.—disturbare (e. g. a marriage, nuptias).—dislicere (e. g. an affair, rem; plans, consilia, L.).—discutere (e. g. rem, C.; consilia, &c.). JN. discutere et comprimere: to completely d. aby's plans, conturbare ci omnes rationes: to d. aby's hopes, spem fallere, ludere, destituere: one's hopes are defeated, spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur, or by spe excedere; a spe decidere; spe deijci: if my hopes are defeated, si spes destituit: to be defeated, irritum fieri; ad irritum cadere or recidere, or venire: unless some accident had defeated his plans, nisi aliquis casus ejus consilium peremisset: death d's all one's hopes and plans, omnem spem atque omnia vite consilia mors pervertit. I Resist with success; to d. an attack, impetum ferre (to stand it).—impetum (hostium) propulsare (to stand it, and also drive the enemy back).—I To defeat or annul, qd rescindere (e. g. a will, contract, verdict, &c.); qd irritum facere.—See ANNUL.

DEFEAT, s. I Overthrow, the state of an army completely routed, clades (g. L.).—strages (the d. of the enemy, when heaps are slain).—interneccio (the d., in wch all are slain to a man, no quarter being given).—*When the Romans speak of a d. wch they themselves have suffered, they employ euphemistic expressions, such as adversa pugna, or adversum prelium (see L. 8, 31; 7, 29), or incommmodum (see C. Luc.*

3, 10. Cæs. B. G. 1, 3), or detrimentum (see Cæs. B. 4, 3, 52; 6, 31, &c.), or calamitas (see C. Brut. 3, 12 Cæs. B. G. 1, 30. L. 2, 12): to inflict a d., stragem dare, or edere, or facere; on aby; see To DEFEAT.—a great d., qm ingenti cæde prosternere: to inflict a complete d. on aby, qm ad interneccionem cadere: to suffer a d., cladem pugnae, or merely cladem, or calamitatem, or incommodum, or detrimentum accipere: a complete d., ad interneccionem cædi, or deleri; ad interneccionem venire: if we should suffer a d., si adversa pugna eveniret. I Defeat, or complete frustration, frustratio cs rei (e. g. legis, L. [the making it practically of no effect]; and absol. Not C.—Planc. ap. C.—Varr.).—deletio; extinctio; eversio.

DEFECATE, defecare (e. g. vinum, Colum.); purgare; expurgare; purum facere; all used both propr. and fig. I Purify; vid.

DEFECATION, purgatio (g. t. *Defecatio* is a bad word).—lustratio (d. by expiatory sacrifice).—defecatio (very late; *Tert. Anim.* 27).

DEFECT, vitium (kakia, any physical or moral imperfection, as a quality, not deserting of punishment, but of censure; also any natural def. to wch no blame is attached, e. g. of the body, of the organ of speech, oris).—quod deest (what is wanting; opp. quod abundat atque affluit: or to excess, quod superest, superat or redundat): full of d.'s (= faults), mendosus: free fm d.'s, ab omni vitio vacuus, vitio purus (free fm physical and moral d.'s; of persons and things).—emendatus (of writings): to be without d.'s, sine vitis esse; vitis carere or vacare (of persons and things): if there is no d. in althg, si nihil est in qâ rei vitii (C.); e. g. in tecto, parietibus, C.): to perceive d.'s in aby, in qo vitia videre: if althg is suffering fm any d., si deest ci rei quippiam (C.). I have two d.'s wch prevent me, &c., duæ inhires, quominus, &c., deuant (e. g. duæ sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, defuisse, C.): to supply a d., quod deest ci, or ci rei, explere (C. Brut. 12, 154): to supply the d.'s of althg, supplere qd (e. g. of your library, bibliothecam tuam, C.): or imperfectum qd supplere (*Suet. Cæs.* 56); partem relictam explere (to supply a portion that the thing has not yet had): excess is better than d., satius est qd superest (ci rei) quam deesse: to see the d.'s of others, and to forget one's own, aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum (C. Tac. 3, 30, 73); magis in aliis cernere, quam in nobismet ipsis, aliquid delinquitur (C. Off. 1, 41, 146); aliorum vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo nostra (Sen. de irâ, 2, 28, 6).—The d. of althg in the one is equal to the excess of it in the other, quanti alteri deest ci rei, tantum alteri superest.—*Defectio* (= 'the ceasing,' 'failing,' &c. *Plin.* e. g. lactis) is rare, except in the elder *Plin.*—defectio (= d. caused by the ceasing or failing of althg) is classical in this sense, but must not be used of any other kind of d.—See FAULT.

DEFECTION, I A falling away, defectio; fm aby, a qo.—rebellio; rebellum (both mean a renewal of war on the side of a people reduced to peace, the last occurs in L. 42, 21).—transfugium; transitio ad hostem (a going over of soldiers to the enemy): a d. fm one's religion, 'a defectio a sacris: to try to bring aby about aby's d., cs animum al d. defectionem sollicitare: to drive aby to d., qm in societatem defectionis impellere.—See REVOLT.

DEFECTIVE, mancus; non integer (not complete).—non perfectus; imperfectus; suis numeris non absolutus (unfinished).—non commodus (not good of its sort).—vitiosus (blemished): it is better for a narrative to be redundant than d., satius est, aliquid narrationi superesse, quam deesse. The gram. term d. is defective (e. g., a d. verb, verbum defectivum).

DEFECTIVELY, imperfecte; haud commode.—vitiose.

DEFENCE, I Protection, tutela (d. in as far as it has althg under careful inspection, and averts fm it whatever may be hurtful, for wch meaning protectio is late Latin).—presidium (d., in as far as through it one is sheltered, and can fly to it for refuge, when in need of help).—defensio (the g. or act by wch one wards off damage or danger whensoever proceeding).—tutamentum (L.; means of defence).—patrocinium (the d. or fatherly protection, wch a patron affords to his client, or protégé): to undertake aby's d., qm in fidem recipere (as a superior, general, &c.).—cs patrocinium suscipere (as a patron or advocate): to look to or fly to aby for d., se in fidem cs committere; se in fidem et tutelam cs conferre; se ci in clientelam et fidem dare; cs fidem sequi (vid. Herz. Cæs. B. G. 4): that the d. of the city should be committed to the old men, seniores ad urbem

custodiam ut praesto essent (L.).—¶ *Vindication, excusatio (apology), purgatio (justification).*—responsio.—causae dictio, or actio (d. before a court by a speech, &c.) to call upon *aby* for his d., rationem qm reddere iudice (call him to account): to undertake the d. of a cause, patrocinium causae suscipere: to decline the d., patrocinium ca rei repudiare: to commit one's own d., ipsum pro se dicere: to write one's d., or draw up a d. in writing, defensionem suae causae scribere. ¶ *Resistance, defensio; means of d., tutamen (g. f.); arma (arms);* *quae ad qm tuendum or ad locum tuendum parantur: to prepare for d., ad resistendum or ad vim propulsandam se parare (of a person): muros instruere (of a besieged general or force putting the walls in a state of d.; see Herz. ad B. G. 7, 18): to put a fortress in a state of d., castellum munire ac rebus necessariis instruere: to make a stout d., fortiter repugnare or resistere: without any means of d.; see DEFENCELESS.—¶ *Defensive works; fortification, operis munition; opus (or opera) munitionesque; also munitiones only, or munimenta, ps.; opera, um, a.*—propugnaculum (fig.) the art of d. or fortification, *ars muniendi; *architectura militaris: the natural means of d. (of a city), nativa praesidia (urbis, C.).

DEFENCELESS, inermis (without arms).—armis exutus (disarmed).—impeditus (prevented *fm* using arms): intuitus (unprotected).—defensoribus nudatus (deprived of defenders; both of places).—indensus (L. unde-fendit).—sine praesidio; non tutus; non munitus (of a town, &c.).

DEFEND, defendere; defensare (to d. aby or alth *fm* an actual attack, whether with arms or words: defensare has the accessory notion of great activity and perseverance; agi or *fm* aby or alth, a qo and a qā re, and contra qm).—tueri; tutari (protect); to d. *fm* possible attacks, *fm* dangers; whether with arms or words; agi or *fm* aby or alth, a qo or a qā re, or contra qm or qd).—tegere; protegere (to d. with arms, or other means of defence; protegere also with words); to d. *aby* in alth, tegere qm in qā re. JN. defendere et protegere a qā re or contra qd.—propugnare pro qā re (be its champion; to fight for with arms or words); JN. defendere et propugnare.—ci praesidio esse (to be a bulwark, a protector).—prohibere qd (to keep a thing ajar off; to ward it off; of things, e. g. medicines: to d. alth or aby *fm* alth or aby, prohibere qd a qo or qm a qā re: e. g. agros populationibus prohibere, L.; qm contumelia militum conviciisque, Cae., injurias a qo, Cae.).—dicere pro qo, or pro qā re (to make a speech in defence, to plead his cause; *emly* in a court of justice).—patrocinium ca rei suscipere; ci rei patrocinari (to d. or take aby or alth under one's patronage, and speak for): to d. *aby* (in a court of justice), causam ca defendere or dicere (to plead his cause); ci in jure cavere (C., of a jurist giving his client the necessary forms and precautions): to d. people (in a court of justice, as an advocate), causas defensare or tueri; aby before the praetor, defendere qm apud praetorem; aby agi unius accusers, defendere qm contra iniquos; aby's innocence, defendere innocentiam ca; aby's reputation, propugnare pro ca famā: to d. oneself, defendere ipsum sese (in a general sense); dicere ipsum pro se (in a court of justice).—se purgare (to d. oneself successfully in a court of justice); vim vi repellere (*fm* violence): to d. oneself *fm* aby's anger, se tutari a ce ira: to d. aby *fm* cold, a frigore defendere (V.). muniere (Col.). *fm* the heat, tutari a calore (C.); one's life, defendere vitam: to d. one's life and reputation, defendere caput et famam (C.): to permit aby to d. himself, defensionem ei dare (C.): to d. the frontiers, tueri fines ab incursionibus hostium (C.); alth agi are, qd contra ignem firmare; agi frost and storm, a frigore et tempestate muniere; aby carefully agi wind, cold, and rain, qm diligenter muniere a vento, frigore, pluvia. ¶ To fortify, firmare (to make secure); agi alth, contra qd.—munire (to fortify); agi alth, a qā re, contra or adversus qd.—sepire (to d. by a trench, or fence of any sort).—custodire (to d. or guard agi detriment by vigilant inspection): to d. (by surrounding), circummunire: to d. a garden agi the forcible entry of men, hortum muniere ab incursum hominum: to d. the pass by a strong redoubt, fauces regionis valido munimento sepire: defended by the nature of the ground, loci naturā munitus; sicut naturali munitus; both by nature and art, et naturā loci et manu, or operibus et loco munitus; quum manu munitus, tum naturā loci: nature has defended Italy by the Alps, Alpibus munit Italia natura.

DEPENDANT, reus (in a criminal process, opp. (218)

accusator).—is unde petitur; also pos-esse: (in a civil process about meum and tuum, opp. petitur): to be accused for the d., pro reo dicere; ci adesse (in iudicio).

DEFENDER, defensor (one who wards off hostile attacks).—propugnator (the champion, who with arms in his hand defends alth).—*adv. assertor only Q. and Suet.—tutor (the d. who takes alth under his protection).—patronus (the patron, who defends the rights of his clients): the d. or advocate in a court of law; see ADVOCATE.—to have aby for one's d., esse in ca tutela; esse in ca tutela et fide; esse in ca clientela.

DEFENSIBLE, defendi potest, &c.
DEFENSIVE, Crcl.—d. preparatio, *quae ad qm tuendum, or ad locum tuendum parantur: a d. alliance, *foedus ad bellum defendendum iutum: a d. and offensive alliance, *foedus ad bella et repellenda et inferenda iutum or factum: a d. war, bellum, quod defendendo geritur: d. arms, arma, quae sunt ad tegendum (opp. arma, quae sunt ad nocendum, offensive arms): on the d., defendendo: to act on the d., ad vim propulsandam se parare.

DEFENSIVELY, defendendo.

DEFER, ¶ To put off to another time, differre; proferre; conferre (with the distinction, that by diff. the time of putting off may either be fixed or not; whereas prof. and conf. for each transference said stands, intimate that the time of putting off is fixed).—procrastinare; differre et procrastinare (to put off to the following day, *emly* in a dilatory manner).—producere. prolatore (e. g. comitia, diem).—rejicere in or ad (with acc.; to put off what should be done now; also reservare).—protrudere (to thrust off; e. g. comitia in mensem Januariam): to d. from one day to another, diem ex die ducere or prolatore; alth *fm* day to day, rem in dies proferre ac procrastinare (C.): to d. the payment of a debt, solutionem nominis sustinere (C.): to d. it to another time, in aliud tempus differre, proferre or rejicere; to the next day, qd differre in crastinum; qd in posterum diem conferre: to d. for some days, aliquot dies proferre or promovere; a wedding, prodere nuptiis aliquot dies (Ter.): to d. passing sentence on a person accused (till the third day off his trial, or later), compendinare reum: to d. the sentence (in order to afford the accused ampler means of defence), ampliare reum. ¶ To defer to or pay deference to, ci obsequi or morigerari; ci or ca voluntati morem gerere; ci obtemperare.

DEFERENCE, observantia (emly the d. wech one actually pays to aby; see C. Invenit. 2, 22, 66).—reverentia (d., or due respect accompanied with something of a reverential awe).—veneratio. reverentia (a d. that is stronger than rev.; a heart-felt respect for the high worth of a person): d. is due to parents, reverentia debetur parentibus: to show or pay d. to aby, qm observare; qm colere et observare, or reveri colere; qm reveri; reverentiam adversus qm adhibere; reverentiam ci habere or prestare: to pay the greatest d. to aby, qm summā observantia colere; qm colere et observare diligenter; perhonorificum esse in qm; veneratione qm prosequi: he pays me no d., nihil mihi tribuit (C.). I have never been wanting in d. to you, mihi in te nunquam observantia defuit (C.); we should pay d. to the old, sequam est senibus obsequi (Ter.).: to pay no d. to aby, negligere qm.

DEFERENTIAL, qm observans (towards aby, ce).—reverens. venerabundus [Syn. of subit. in DEFERENCE].—I hope that he will always show you a d. respect, em semper spero tui fore observantem.

DEFERENTIALLY, reverenter: to accost aby d., qm reverenter (issime) alloqui.

DEFIANCE, provocatio: to take arms in answer to a d., adversus qm provocantem arma capere (see L. 4, 8): to bid d. to aby, provocare or loacessere qm ad pugnam (see To CHALLENGE): to set aby at d., contumacem esse in qm. contumacia parere ci (to oppose a person whom one should obey, in an obstinate, refractory manner).—(confidenter) resistere ci (to resist a person); confidenter resistitum respondere (to answer with daring resistance): to set alth at d., contumacem esse adversus qd (e. g. imperia patris); contumaciter spernere (to set at naught in the spirit of d.; e. g. imperia validiorum); contumaciter resistere ci rei (e. g. sculpturae, Plin.; speaking of an extremely hard stone); contemnere qd (to despise what it might be thought dangerous to overlook; e. g. omnia iura humana); obviam ire ci rei, se offerre ci rei (to encounter it; e. g. periculis); in d. of aby, adversus ca voluntatem; qd invito (agi his will); adversus (agi); e. g., in d. of that decree [of the senate], adversus id senatus consultum; off. by abl. absol. with neglectus, contemptus; in d. of my

embratim, contemptis or neglectis precibus meis [see 'in NITE of'].

DEFICIENCY, defectio; defectus (*with the gen.*; expresses *d.*, as the want of *aliquid*; the first as casual, the last as a condition; in the sense of intellectual and moral imperfection, they are used in modern Lat. only without ancient authority).—vitium (includes *d.* of any sort, and therefore imperfection, intellectual and moral).

—quod deest or desideratur (*what is wanting to make a thing complete*).—pars relicta (*the part left undone*): complice *d.* of every thing, omnium rerum inopia; summa angustia rerum necessarium: *d.* of money, pecunie or argenti penuria (163) defectus pecunie, late; inopia argenti or argentaria; difficultas rei numarie, or diff. numaria; angustie rei familiaris: *d.* of water, penuria aquarum: *d.* of water in the brooks, defectus aquarum circa rivos: *d.* of friends, penuria amicorum: to suffer from *d.* of *aliquid*, qā re carere (not to have it); qā re egere, indigere (to be sorry that one has not got it); *ca rei inopiā laborare, premi; also merely a qā re laborare; qā re premi; ca rei inopiā affici (e. g. consilii, C.): *fm* a *d.* of arguments, inopiā argumentorum: *there is a great d.* of *aliquid*, magna est *ca* rei penuria: *d.* of provisions (corn), rei frumentarie inopia or angustie or difficultas: to supply the *d.* of corn, rei frumentarie mederi; rei frumentariam expedire: to supply a *d.*, partem relictam explere (*it being a part left undone*); inopiā *ca* rei lenire, levare (to supply it partially)—qā re anguste uti (*to be obliged to use it sparingly*): the *d.* of *aliquid* (Juvénal.), mendosa *ca* rei natura (H. Sat. i, 6, 66).—See DEFECT.

DEFICIENT, see DEFECTIVE.

DEFIER, provocator (Just. and Gell.; a peculiar kind of gladiator: C. Sext. 64, 134).

DEFILE, *tr.* maculare; commaculare; maculis spargere (*caply to stain what is white*).—contaminare (*to mally the purity of aliquid*).—inquinare (*to pollute, with the accessory notion of destroying the beauty of aliquid*).—polluere (*implies a desecration of what is holy and pure*).—spargere; conspurcare (*to make dirty, with the accessory notion of disgust; scarcely ever used in the elevated style*).—violare (*to dishonour, to defile, and also to profane*): to *d.* one's hands with blood, manus suas sanguine cruentare: to be defiled with the blood of kinsmen, paritudo contaminari: to be *d.* with lust, vitam obliere libidine; libidinis inquirari.—See STAIN, POLLUTE.

DEFILE, *intr.* *prps* in acie procedere: to *d.*, or march through a narrow pass, per angustias iter habere: the army *d.'s* through a mountain-pass covered with woods, agmen per saltum porrigitur (T. Ann. i, 51, 3).

DEFILE, angustie (a narrow pass, through a chain of mountains).—fauces (a narrow pass, opening into a wider space).

DEFILEMENT, contaminatio, pollutio (*both of a later age*).—macula. labe (the stain itself): free *fm* *d.*, involutus (opp. pollutus): *d.* of a maid, vitiatio (*the act*); vitium virgini oblatum (as thing done): moral *d.*, labe aliqua decoris. See POLLUTION.

DEFILER (of a female), stuprator; constuprator.

DEFINABLE, quod definiri potest.

DEFINE [To give a logical definition of, define (to fix the limits, so that the thing may be accurately distinguished *fm* other things).—circumscribere (*to limit the meaning, so that too much may not be comprehended under it, &c.*).—*Jm.* circumscribere et definire. dicere et quasi circumscribere verbin.—definitione declarare.—constituere, qui sint in qā re fines (*to limit a moral person, &c., C.*): to *d.* the notion of duty, definire, quid sit officium; the general notion of *aliquid*, universam et propriam *ca* (rei) vim definire completeque; propriam *ca* rei vim definitione declarare: to *d.* in a few words, brevi circumscribere et definire; definire rem verbis et breviter describere: to *d.* the term man, dicere et quasi circumscribere verbis, quid homo sit (C.): it is of great importance, how you *d.* the office of a tribune, plurimum interest, quid esse tribunatum pates. Fortitude is correctly defined by the Stoics to be, &c., probe definitur a Stoicis fortitudo, quum eam—esse dicunt, &c. (C.): such they *d.* to be, &c., quod sic definiunt, ut (id) velit esse, &c.: the former term is usually defined thus, illud superius sic fere definitur: to *d.* the proper limits of friendship, constituere, qui sint in amicitia fines et quasi termini diligendi (C.). [To determine the extent of *aliquid* with precision, definire.—circumscribere.—terminare (e. g. fines imperii; regiones, &c.).—limitare (very rare; quasi terminem, Furr.).—See TO LIMIT.

DEFINER, qui definit. &c.

DEFINITE, [Fixed, status; constitutus.—fini-

tus; definitus (*d.* or closely *d.* fixed).—certus destinatus que (e. g. opinio, sententia, C.: persona, personæ, Q.).—certus (certain, decided); *Jm.* certus et definitus.—præstitus (fixed beforehand): a *d.* day, dies dictus, constitutus, præstitutus; certus: *d.* expensæ, *expensæ statim (opp. sumptus fortuiti): *d.* income, relictus: utat: to express a *d.* opinion, *certam sententiam expromere: to have or entertain a *d.* opinion on no subject whatever, nullam rem aperte judicare.

DEFINITELY, certo or certe (Syn. in CERTAINLY).—definite (with a statement of all the peculiarities, &c., opp. generatim).—diserte (in express terms.—163) not disertis verbis).—ex destinato. destinato (post-Aug. Suet.: with del berate intention).

DEFINITION, finitio; definitio (a strict *d.*).—explicitatio (an explanation). To give a *d.* of; see TO DEFINE.

DEFINITIVE, and **DEFINITIVELY**, see DEFINITE and DEFINITELY.—To answer *d.*, sine ulla dubitatione respondere: a *d.* sentence, sententia, quā omnis controversia dirimitur; or, quā illa judicatur.—sententia terminalis (Jale l. i. Cod. Just.): to pronounce a *d.* sentence, item judicare (H.).

DEFLAGRABLE, see COMBUSTIBLE.

DEFLAGRATION, deflagratio; conflagratio; see COMBUSTION.

DEFLECT, deflectere (*both trans. and intrans.*; propr. and *fig.*: de qā re, of a local relation; e. g. de rectā regione, viā, spatio; ab qā re, *fig.*; e. g. a veritate, proposito, amicitia; *intr.* deflecti or deflectere).—declinare. degressi (these three all imply the consent of the will, and are used both propr. and *fig.*).—aberrare (to *d.* without consciousness, and the consent of the will, propr. and *fig.*).—See 'TURN aside'.

DEFLECTION, *d.*, or deviation *fm* the straight path, declinatio (163) deflexio, Macrobi.: deflexus, Val. Max.): to make a *d.*, deflectere, &c. See TO DEFLECT.

DEFLOURATION, [Act of deflowering, a) a female, vitatio.—vitium or stuprum per vim mulieris allatum, b) a thing, deformatio. [Selection of the best, flos. *optima (n. pl.).

DEFOUR, stuprare or constuprare *qam*; *ca* pudicitie vim atque vitium afferre; per vim stuprare *qam*; per vim vitium or stuprum offerre ei.—stuprum inferre ei (C.). [Fig.] corrumpere. deformare. depravare.—turbare (T.).

DEFLUOUS, defluens (163) defluus, post-Aug.).—delabens (gliding downwards).—decurrens (running down).

DEFLUXION, delapsus (the gliding down).—fluxio; rheumatismus (of the humours of the body, fluxiones omnes, quos rheumatismos vocant, see Plin. 28, 8, 24). destillatio (a *d.* or running, e. g. of the nose, naris).—I am suffering *fm* *d.*'s, *rheumatismi laboro: destillationes male me habent (*fm* colds, catarrh).—[R.] defluxio, Firm. Math.: Cat. Aur.—defluxus, Appul.

DEFORM, deformare (to *d.* or disfigure).—turbare (to *d.* or make ugly: T.).—in pejus fingere (to make a caricature of: H. Ep. 2, i, 265).—corrumpere (to *d.*, spoil, or mar).—corrumpere formam et pulchritudinem *ca* rei (e. g. honestatis, C.).—depravare (to *d.*, distort, or pervert; *impror.* = to interpret falsely; purposely, industriā).—in pejus mutare or vertere (*impror.* to interpret incorrectly).

DEFORMATION, deformatio (L.); depravatio (as an act; def. = disfigurement; depr. = perversion, distortion).

DEFORMED, deformatus; deformis (ugly).—depravatus (corrupted; made worse than it should be).—pravus (disproportioned; not such as it should be, membra, crura, &c.).—distortus (abool. of a person; C.).—pravus extortusque (Juv.).—omnibus membris extortus et fractus (*fm* the dislocation and fracture of limbs; Plin.).—D. limbe, prava membra.—In pravum elapsi artus (T.): *d.* by mistake, mendosus (like a deform): terribly *d.* distortissimus (C.).—insignis ad deformitatem.

DEFORMITY, deformitas; turpitude (mean deformity, as a state, the result of deformation).—corporis pravitas or pravitates.—membrorum pravitas (misshapen limbs).—distortio membrorum; distortio et depravatio (quædam) in qā re. A *d.*, res deformis.—monstrum (e. g. monstr. hominis).—Moral or mental *d.*, animi deformitas (C.); depravatio et fœditas animi (C.).

DEFRAUD, fraudare (v. pr.).—defraudare (rare; twice in C.; not in Cas.).—frauden or fallaciam ci facere; dolum ci necere, confingere; (fraude) decipere.—fallere, also with fraude.—frustrari.—imponere ci.—circumvenire: to *d.* *abq* of *aliquid*, fraudare, defraudare *qm* qā re; of money, *qm* circumducere, or circumvire

tere argenteo; qm emungere argento; perfabricare qm (the two last expressions = to trick him out of his money; to take him in: all are confined to Comedy): d. one's creditors, fraudare creditores: to attempt to d. aby, fraude qm tentare; fallaciam intendere in qm: [?] The fallen deceives by imparting erroneous views; the frustans, by false hopes; the imponens, by practising on the credulity of another. Decipere and circumvenire mean to outwit, and obtain an unfair advantage; the decipiens by a suddenly executed; the circumveniens by an artfully laid plot. Fraudare means to injure and rob aby by an abuse of his confidence; Dōd. [see DECEIVE].

DEPRAUDER, fraudator. — [?] defraudator, *very late*; Gay. Inst. 4, 65. — homo ad fallendum paratus, or instructus (one who delights in defrauding). — See DECEIVER, — circumscriptor (espily one who takes advantage of the young and inexperienced). — quadruplator (espily one who tries to get the property of others by chicanery, &c.). — veterator (an old hand at defrauding, &c.). — [?] deceptor only Sen. Thestyl. 144. See DECEIVER.

DEPRAY, suppeditare (e. g. the expense, charge, cost, &c., sumptus or sumptum): to d. part of the cost, in partem impensæ venire: to be able to d. the expense, sumptus sustinere; sumptibus subsistere: not to be able to d. the expense, sumptibus sufficere or subsistere non posse; sumptus tolerare non posse: to d. the first cost, &c., sarcire or resarcire sumptum suum (Ter.). — quod impensæ factum est in rem efficere: the profits do not d. the expenses of management, impendia superant redditum: to d. household expenses, *usibus rei familiaris satisfacere. I have enough to d. my expenses, habeo, unde utar.

DEPRAYER, qui sumptus suppeditat, &c.

DEPRAYMENT, see PAYMENT.

DEPT, ¶ Apt at athg, habilis, aptus, idoneus ad qd (sometimes, but seldom, with dat.; see Groef. § 197. Zumpt. § 409). ¶ Elegans in mien and gesture, bellus. — venustus; elegans. — [?] With alacrity, hilaris; (less commonly) hilaris; alacer.

DEPTLY, apte; idonee; apposite: — belle; festive; elegantior or comode: — hilaris; læte, &c.: he who does athg d., qui qd comode facit (e. g. comode saltare). — qui qd scilicet facit (e. g. he plays on the pipe d., scilicet tibia cantat).

DEPUNCT, mortuus ([?] defunctus, unclass.).

DEPY, ¶ Challenge; vid. ¶ Set at defiance; are unde DEFIANCE.

DEGENERACY, ¶ Natural degeneracy: Crcl. with degener or degenerare; or degenerare in feritatem. ¶ Moral degeneracy, degener animus (V. degenerans animos timor arguit) — depravatio animi. — L. uses the neut. partic. degeneratum (1, 53; ni degeneratum in aliis huius quoque decori officialet, if his having degenerated in other respects had not, &c.) — The gods bear me witness, that I cannot justly be charged with d., ni mihi sunt testes non degenerasse propinquo (sc. me, Proper.). d. of manners, mores corrupti, depravatiq; mores perdit; mores turpes.

DEGENERATE, v. degenerare. — degenerare in feritatem (to grow wild again, of trees). — degenerare a parentibus (d. fm auctora, of children).

DEGENERATE, indignus parentibus or maioribus. — degener (poet. and post-Class. prose; [?] degeneratus, Val. Max.). — d. age, mas pejor parentibus or avis (nfl. H.). If 'degenerate' is used vaguely to denote 'corruption', see CORRUPT.

DEGLUTINATE, deglutinare (e. g. palpebras, Plin. 23, 13, 103). — reglutinare (Culull. 25, 9. Marc. Cap. 6, p. 191).

DEGLUTITION, Crcl. with glutire; haurire.

DEGRADATION, ¶ Formal act of degrading or deposing, gradus dejectio (Modest. in Dig. 49, 16, 3). — ab ordine motio (Ulp. 37, 20, 3). — depositio dignitatis (Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8). ¶ In a wider sense, diminutio cs auctoritatis or dignitatis, — ignominia. deducere (diagrace). — It is thought a d. to have one's name removed to the city tribes, in urbanas tribus transferri, ignominie est (Plin.): to think athg a d., qd infra se positum arbitrari. See 'to think degrading' in TO DEGRADE.

DEGRADE, ¶ Remove to a lower rank, loco movere (of soldiers; Cas. B. C. 3, 74; coupled with ignominia notare, to diagrace). — ex superiore ordine in inferiorem detrudere qm (cf. Suet. Cas. 29, in.). — gradu dejicere qm (nfl. Modest. in Dig. 49, 16, 3). — ab ordine movere qm (nfl. Ulp. Dig. 37, 20, 30). — militandi ordinem ei mutare (of a soldier; cf. L. 25, 6, 15). — removere, amovere or submovere qm munere (to remove (220)

him fm his office: espily fm an office of state). — To d. a senator, qm a or de senatu movere: qm senatu or senatorio loco movere (L. 39, 42). to d. aby fm his office, abrogare or abolere ei magistratum (both in the Rom. sense; abol. implying that the degradation is for ever): to d. the governor of a province, qm provincia demovere. ¶ In a wider sense; to diagrace, &c., dignitate sua privare or spoliare. — imminuere ea auctoritatem — qm ignominia afficere or notare (the latter, Cas. B. C. 3, 74). — ignominiam ei injungere or inurere (to diagrace). — To d. oneself, se abdicare. — se abdicare et prosternere. — minuire suam dignitatem. — dignitatis suam immemorem esse. — se dedecore (e. g. fingitis). — se ipsum in ordinem cogere (L.; to forget what is due to oneself; fig. expression fm the notion of reducing an officer to the ranks [?]). — In pejorem partem raptare: to d. art to a gainful trade, artem ad mercedem atque questum adducere: to such a degree was art degraded by Perillus, in hoc Perillus artem devocavit. To d. oneself to athg, prolabi ad qd. descendere ad qd. se projicere in qd: to d. athg, qd abdicare et prosternere (Ter.). ¶ Degrading; see DISGRACEFUL. To think athg d., qd infra se positum arbitrari; athg is d. to athg, est infra se dignitatem. Thinking it degrading to b., inferiori majestate sua rati, si, &c. (Ter. Ann. 3, 3.).

DEGREE, gradus (strictly applicable only to things that are susceptible of gradations, such as relationship, rank, honour, age, &c.; also applied to d.'s of perfection; see C. Ecl. p. 181; and in Mathem. of the d.'s of a circle, &c.). [?] gradus also stands for 'degree of relationship; e. g. — not to stand in any d. of relationship to aby, nullo gradu contingere cs domum (Suet. Ner. Galb. 2; whence we may form the expressions, 'to be related in the second or third degree', &c.): to stand in a near d. of relationship to aby, arcto propinquitatis vinculo cum qo conjunctum esse: to stand in a near d. of relationship to aby on the mother's side, a matre artissimo gradu contingere qm. To reach a high d. (of perfection), ad altum gradum pervenire: not yet to have reached so high a d. of wisdom, nouidum pervenisse ad istum gradum sapientie: to bring a work to the highest d. of perfection, operi fastigium imponere. [?] In a high degree' is mly translated by summus, &c., with-out gradus; e. g. you possess that faculty in a high d., ea facultas in te summa est: those faculties have been granted to you in a less d., tibi ea minora data sunt (C. Or. 1, 29, 132): to possess athg in a higher d., qd majus habere (e. C. N. D. 2, 31, 79): to possess athg in a very high d., qd in te summum est; qd re cumulatim esse. — When a degree' means a quality, it is expressed in Lat. not by gradus, but by some other turn of expression, e. g. a slight d. of cold, frigus leve: a high d. of cold, frigus immodicum: an intolerable d. of cold, frigus intolerabile. To have reached the highest d., venisse ad summum (e. g. of aby's glory): in a high d., valde; magnopere: in a higher d., magis: in the highest d., maxime; summopere: in an equal d., æque; pariter: to love in the same d., pares in amore esse et æquales: in the same d. as, ita . . . ut (C. Off. 1, 13, extr.); quantum . . . tantum (Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 7): to such a d. of boldness, eo audacie: to such a d. that, &c., usque eo or adeo . . . ut, &c. — ¶ Class, classis (e. r.). — Ordo (d. or rank): men of the lowest d., hominis infimi ordinis or generis: people of all d.'s, omnium ordinum homines: of the same d., ejusdem ordinis homines. ¶ By degrees, paulatim (gradually). — sensim (by imperceptible d.'s, opp. subito or repente). — pedetentim; gradatim (step by step, ped. opp. curru, equo, &c.; grad. opp. concitato gradu). — sensim et paulatim; sensim et pedetentim; pedetentim et gradatim. — minutatim (in separate small portions; e. g. to retreat, &c.). — [?] the combination so frequent in modern Lat., sensum sensimque is false Lat.; a hill rising by gentle d.'s, collis mollior assurgens; also leniter editus, placide or leniter acclivis (opp. leniter declivis): a chain of mountains, ascending by gentle d.'s, molle et clementer editum montis jugum: to go forwards by d.'s, placide progredi: to go backwards by d.'s, paulatim labi. — ¶ An academical degree, 'gradus honoris academici or dignitatis academice.

DEHORT, see TO DISSUADE; and for its derivatives, see the corresponding derivat res of DISSUADE.

DEIFICATION, apothéosis (ἀποθ. ωσις, Eccl.). — pure Lat. consecratio (Ter. Ann. 13, 2, extr.).

DEIFY, qm ex homine deum facere (to make aby a god); qm in celum tollere (to raise aby to heaven); qm inter deos, or in deorum numerum referre; qm in deorum numero collocare (to place aby amongst the gods). — deorum numero consecrare; or merely consecrare (to d. a man, beast, or thing); qm ut deum

colere (to d. or worship as a god).—deorum honores ei tribuere (to d. or pay divine honours to abg).—ad caelum or ad astra tollere. laudes ei in astra tollere; qm ad caelum laudibus efferre (fig. to exalt him to the skies).

DEIGN, || To descend or vouchsafe, velle.—non gravari (with acc. and inf.); he has deigned, ipse placuit, collibit, or visum est.—D. to, &c., rogo, ut ne praveris, &c. (C. with inf.)—often by Crcl. with dignum habere, ducere or iudicare qm qd re, or qui. followed by subjunctive (see § 105) only the poets and writers of the silc. age say dignari qm qd re: to d. to have intercourse with abg, qm congressione dignum iudicare; qm dignum iudicare, quicumq; congreder: to d. to speak to abg, qm sermone dignum iudicare (C.): to d. to converse with abg, *dignum habere qm, quicum colloquar or sermonem conferamus: to d. to invite abg to dinner, qm dignum honore cenae habere (Suet. Vesp. 2, rstr. says dignari qm honore cenae: not to d. to look at abg, qm oculis fugere; *qm ne aspectu quidem dignum habere.—[T. a.] (obsol.) dignum habere, ducere, iudicare qm qd re.

DEISM, *deismus.

DEI-T, *deista or *qui ita deum esse concedit, ut Christianorum deum non agnoscat; or *qui deum quidem esse concedit, sed factum et commenticium; or *qui ita deum esse concedit, ut in ejus opinione turpissime laborat (cf. C. N. D. 1, 29).

DEITY, Deus (DEI).—numen divinum (the divine power, &c.).—divinitas, natura divina (the nature and essence of God).—[DEI] deitas quite late; Augustin.] See God, GODHEAD.

DEJECT, deprimere; opprimere (prop. and fig.).—frangere (fig. to make spiritless, opp. erigere; see Bremi Np. Them. 1, 3): to be dejected by the consciousness of one's crimes, conscientia a scelerum opprimi—cs animum or qm frangere (opp. cs animum excitare, or qm erigere).—cs animum infringere, or affligere, or percellere.—*Wit dejected face; Crcl. with deiecit vultum or oculos (e.g. deiecit vultum et submissa voce locuta est, F.).—deiecit vultum (Stat.).

DEJECTED, humilis; demissus; humilis atque demissus (saint-hearted).—abjectus or abjectior; afflictus; fractus; demissus fractusque; fractus et demissus; jaceens (d., or broken in spirit).—perculsus: profligatus (deeply d.); perculsus et abjectus.—iratus.—a spe alienus (void of all hope; all these epithets are applied to men, and the state of their minds).—[DEI] Dejectus, in this sense, belongs to poetry and post-class. prose (rare): haud dejectus equum duci jubet: dejecti et infracti, Q.—somewhat d., subtristis: *serenitas d., gravissimè afflictus: to be d., animo esse demisso, or humili atque demisso, or abjecto, or fracto, &c.: animo deflere; animo cecidisse; esse percusso et abjecto animo: jacerè (see C. Tusc. 3, 17, in.; quid jaces? quid mæres?); to become d., animo demitti, or se demittere; animum demittere or contrahere; animum contrahere et demittere; animum abjicere; animum despondere: to be d. by no danger, nulli periculo animum submittere.

DEJECTEDLY, humil animo; demisso; demisso animo; humili atque demisso animo (d., or saint-heartedly).—abjecte; abjecto or fracto or afflicto animo; demisso fractoque animo (with a broken spirit).—tristi animo (sadly).

DEJECTEDNESS, or DEJECTION, animi demissio, contractio, or infractio; animus demissus.—animi debilitatio et abjectio (C.).—recessus quidam animi et fuga.—animus a spe alienus.—Sts tristitia.—animus abjectus, afflictus, debilitatus, or jaceens: don't let him en gourd d., cave te tristem esse sentias (Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 29): to rouse abg from his d., animum cs jacentem excitare.

DELABERATION, see DILACERATION.

DELATATION, see WEANING.

DELATE, || Convey: vid. || Accuse: vid.

DELATION, || Consequence: vid. || Accusation: vid.

DELATOR, see ACCUSER.

DELAY, TA. || Put off; see DEPER. || To delay or hinder fm going on, morari; remorari; moram facere ci rei: moram afferre ci rei; moram et tarditatem afferre ci rei (to cause d. in atq).—tardare; tardare (to d. or retard atq, e.g. the pursuit of the ramp, &c.): to d. abg (i. e. prevent his setting out on a journey), profecturum detinere: cs profecionem tardare: abg on his journey, retardare qm in viâ; remorari cs iter: unless he has been delayed (on his road), a si quid impedimentum in viâ passus est (C.): to d. abg in pursuit of the enemy, tardare qm ad insequendum hostem (of a bog, with lag in the way): the attack of the

enemy, morari, tardare, or retardare hostium impetum: to be delayed by atq, tardari qd re. I am delayed by the winds, ventis detineor in loco; venti me tardant.

DELAY, INTR or ANSOL. || To linger, loiter, be slow, cessare (to d. fm laziness when a task is to be performed: abnt. or with inf.; also in qd re and its ad qd; e.g. ad arma, and poet. in qd; in vota preceque, F.).—cunctari (to d. doing atq fm irresolution; seld. with inf. [e.g. profliteri, C.] or rel. clause [quid faciat, S.]).—morari; moram facere (to d. when abg ought to be getting on; morari may be followed by inf.).—tardare (fm ennuoi or want of will).—tergiversari (to seek an escape fm the necessity of doing or saying what one dislikes).—Jm. cunctari et tergiversari (with ut, nē, C.).—hæsitare (to d. from not knowing what to do or say): to d. fm day to day, diem ex die ducere or prolatare. To punish those who d., tardantes punire (of bees; Plin.).

DELAY, a. mora.—retardate. Jm. retardatio et mora (d. that makes one late, hinders one, &c.).—suspensio (the being suspended, as to its execution, &c. for a time). Jm. mora et sustentatio.—commoratio (time one stops at a place).—cessatio (fm laziness when work is to be done).—dilatatio (the putting off).—procrastinatio (d. fm one day to another).—tarditas (slowness); Jm. tarditas et procrastinatio (C.).—cunctatio (d. fm irresolution): to grant d., dare dilationem: to grant a few days d. (with ref. to payment), paucos dies ad solvendum ci prorogare: to ask for d., petere dilationem: to admit of d., habere qm moram et sustentationem (opp. necessity of being done at once, statim): to endure no d., dilationem non pati; dilationem non pati or recipere; cunctationem non recipere: without d., sine dilatione; sine morâ; nullâ interpositâ morâ.—protinus, statim, continuo (immediately).—abjectâ omni cunctatione (without any d. fm irresolution): to do atq without d., representare qd (easily of a payment; but also of other actions): it is no time for d., nulla mora est; maturato opus est: to cause d., tarditatem or moram et tarditatem afferre (ci rei); impedimentum afferre (ci rei, T.); moram atque impedimentum (ci rei) inferre (C.): (ci rei) moram facere, afferre, inferre, obijcere.

DELAVER, cunctator (a d. or irresolute person).—cessator (d., or person who sits with his hands before him, when he has work to do).—cunctans; cunctabundus; cessans: if a female, mulier cunctans; mulier cessans: a terrible d., lentum sane negotium (C.).

DELECTABLE, see DELIGHTFUL.

DELECTABLENESS, DELECTION, delectatio.—oblectatio. See DELIGHT.

DELEGATE, || Send with power to transact business, legare; allegare (to d. or depute).—legatum mittere (to d. or send as an ambassador, esp. in affairs of state).—mandata ci dare (to give him a commission).—[DEI] It would be wrong to employ amandare and ablegare in this sense (as is frequently done in modern Lat.); those words mean 'to send abg away under a pretext in order to get rid of him': to d. abg to do atq, ci mandare, ut, &c.; negotium ci dare, ut, &c.: to be delegated to do atq, jussus sum facere qd: to d. with full power, ci rei faciendū licentiam dare or permittere (cf. C. Ferr. 3, 94, 220. S. Jug. 103, 2).—liberum cs rei arbitrium ci permittere (L. 32, 37): to be delegated by abg, mandata habere a qo; cs nomine, or qo auctore facere qd (to do atq in consequence of being delegated by abg). || To deliver or entrust atq to the care of another on whom one confers authority to manage it, &c., mandare ci qd (commission him to do it; e.g. negotium).—demandare ci qd (give it up entirely to another, so as to think no more about it oneself; e.g. funeris curam; bellum).—delegare ci qd (to shore off upon another what one should do oneself: e.g. curam cs rei ci; officium ci).

DELEGATE, s. legatus; cui rerum agendarum licentia data or permissa est (d. with full powers; cf. C. Ferr. 3, 94, 220. S. Jug. 103, 2).—qui mandata habet a qo (commissioned).—*publicâ auctoritatē misus; also merely legatus (a d. with authority fm the state;—[DEI] Here ablegatus would be false Lat.; d.'s come from Sicily, Siculi veniunt cum mandatis).

DELEGATION, delegatio (C.; but in the sense of assigning a debt to another; in the usual sense of 'delegation,' Sen.: delegationem ista res non recipit, that 'cannot be performed by d.'): i. e. must be done by oneself).—mandatus, ōa (but only in the abl.; C.—cujus emptorem itum demonstravi fulas mandatu censuiz, Cæc. 7, 19).—res mandata (the affair delegated; C.).—potestas qd faciendū; auctoritas, &c. will sit help, or procuratio nepotii, munera, &c. (management of an affair, office, committed to a person): by d. from the

senate, auctoritate senatus. § *Body of delegates.* allegati (C. Qu. Fr. 2, 3, 5. *Client.* 13, 39).—electi, apocleti (*chosen counselors, &c.*; a more select committee, &c.; L.).—legatio (*an embassy*).

DELETE, *see* TO BLOT OUT.
DELETERIOUS, pernicious; exitious; extitialis (*the first of an injurious; the two next, of a destructive nature*).—nocens, noxius, nociturus (*harmful; d. substances, ea, quæ nocitura videntur*).—veneno imbutus, or infectus, or tinctus.—tabidus, tabidus (*e. g. venenum, &c., causing substances to waste away, &c.*)—virulentus (*imbued with poison; or of a poisonous nature*): who does not know that this substance is of a d. nature? quis non intelligit hanc rem nocere? to be d., nocere; nociturus esse.

DELETERIOUSNESS, vis nocendi.

DELETION, *see* ERASURE.

DELF, § *Mine*; fodina (*a mine*).—*See* MINÆ.—*Earthenware*, fictilia in lapidis duritiem efficta, n. pi (*Delft-ware*).—*See* EARTHENWARE.

DELIBERATE, v. deliberare (*to weigh, as it were, in a balance; about or on a subject, de qâ re; also with utrum—an; with abq, cum qo; also used absol.*)—expendere; pendere; pensare.—ponderare; examinare (*to examine and weigh the reasons for and agel alth*).—considerare, *emply* with cum animo, or in animo, or secum (*to take alth into consideration, in order to make one's choice, or come to a decision*).—reputare (*to calculate in the mind, what will be the probable result of alth, emply with secum, animo, or cum animo*).—agitare mente, or animo, or in mente, or cum animo (*to stir up in one's mind; to think it over repeatedly*). volutare, *in one's mind, secum animo, in animo; or with abq, cum qo; with one's friends, cum amicis volutare*.—volvere animo or secum; versare secum in animo (*to turn every way in one's mind: this expression never occurs in C., but frequently in L. and S.*): maturely, multa secum reputare de re; etiam atque etiam reputare, quid, &c.; videre etiam atque etiam et considerare, quid, &c. (*e. g. what is to be done, quid agendum*); most carefully and maturely, omnia diligenter circumspicere; omnia ratione animoque lustrare; secum in animo versare unamquamque rem: *after I had maturely deliberated, and weighed every particular, circumspiciam rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis; the reasons on both sides, omnes in utraque parte calculos ponere: to d. upon or examine alth most accurately, exactissimo iudicio examinare qd.* § *To deliberate or take counsel with others, deliberare or consultare cum qo; qm adhibere in consilium, or ad deliberationes: to meet in order to d., in deliberationem, or in consultationem venire; in order to d., consilium causâ: it is a thing upon which one must d., consilii res est; res in deliberationem cadit.*

DELIBERATE, deliberatus (*adopted as a fixed purpose, oft. deliberation: e. g. mors, H. post. in this sense*).—consideratus (*maturely weighed: e. g. iudicium mentis, C.; also impr. of persons who act with deliberation*). Jw. (*of things*) consideratus ac provisos (*e. g. via vivendi, C.*); consideratus ac diligens (*e. g. excogitatio faciendi qd.*)—circumspicius (*e. g. iudicium; moderatio animi; prps not præ-Aug. Freund; also impr. of persons*).—meditatus or meditatus et præparatus (*e. g. ea [= those injuries] quæ meditata et præparata inferuntur, C. Off. 1, 8, 27*).—cogitatus (*e. g. facinus*).—Jw. meditatus et cogitatus (*e. g. a crime, scelus, C.*); or diu consideratus et multo ante meditatus (*C.*). *It is my d. resolution, ceum ac deliberatum est; deliberatum et constitutum est; habeo statutum cum animo ac deliberatum (with inf.; all C.): he had no more d. purpose, than, &c., neque illi quicquam deliberatus fuit, quam, &c.: to take alth into more d. consideration, consideratus consilium ei rei (C.): a d. opinion (= decision of the mind) or resolution, consideratum iudicium mentis (C.): a d. resolve (of a moral nature), quædam inductio animi ac voluntas (C. ad Q. F. 1, 11): not by any d. and wise choice, but by a sudden impulse, non delectu aliquo aut sapientia, sed impetu et quâdam temeritate (e. g. duci, C.).* *Deliberate may often be translated by 'deliberately' prudens sciensque ac sciens only; e. g. to utter a d. calumny, calumniari sciens.*

DELIBERATELY, considerate (opp. inconsiderate); caute (opp. incaute).—circumspicte (opp. temere et nullo consilio).—consulto (§ *consult*) is præ- and post-Class.; cogitato; cogitate; consilio; iudicio (opp. inconsiderate; inconsulto, or inconsulte; sine consilio; sine iudicio); caute or circumspicte (opp. incaute; temere; imprudenter; temere atque impru-

denter).—de industria.—datâ or deditâ operâ (*of deliberate purpose*).—voluntate et iudicio (C. *Tusc.* 3, 23, 66; by a deliberate act of the will): to do alth d. consulte et cogitatum facio qd; qd prudens sciensque facio: a method d. chosen, deliberata ac provisa via (*e. g. vivendi, C.*); a word d. chosen, verbum meditatum, cogitatum (C.); a wrong d. committed, injuria, quæ consulto et cogitata fit (C.), or quæ meditata et præparata infertur (C.).—§ *Slowly* (vid.), lente, cunctanter; not d. and wisely, non delectu aliquo aut sapientia (C.).

DELIBERATENESS, *Sis* consideratio.—cautio. circumspicte. prudentia (*caution, &c.*).—*See* considerantia only Vitr. 6, 1.

DELIBERATION, deliberatio.—consultatio. Jw. deliberatio et consultatio.—consideratio.—reputatio (SYN. of *verba in To DELIBERATE*): the affair requires d., habet res deliberationem; ea res venit or cadit in deliberationem (C.): to have time for d., spatium deliberandi habere (C.); weh requires farther d., quod majoris consilii est (C.); time for d., deliberandi or consilium spatium: to demand or ask for time for d., tempus ad deliberandum or deliberandi causâ sibi postulare: to ask a single day for d., deliberandi sibi unum diem postulare: to take time for d., consilium or deliberandi spatium sumere: after mature d., re consultâ et exploratâ; initiâ subductâque ratione; circumspicte rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis; re deliberatâ (Cæs.): to weigh a point with the most careful d., exactissimo iudicio examinare qd: without alth of due care and d., temere et nullo consilio: temere ac nullo ratione: to speak and act with d., circumspicere dicta factaque; to act with great d., circumspicte facere qd. *See* also DELIBERATELY.—If = HESITATION or SLOWNESS, vid. those words.

DELIBERATIVE, deliberativus. A d. body (publicum) consilium: the president of a d. assembly (publicorum) consiliorum moderator.

DELICACY, § *Softness, fineness (prop. and imprpr.)*, mollitia, molities, molitudo (*softness*).—tenuitas (*tenderness*). Jw. molities et tenuitas.—tenuitas (*thinness, fineness; e. g. of limbs, lines, and imprpr. of style*).—subtilitas (*fineness; e. g. of lines, of the touches of a graving tool, &c., post-Aug. in this sense; Class. in the sense of acuteness, refined accuracy of style, &c.*)—elegantia (*refinement and taste in selectum*).—venustas (*loveliness*).—D. of feeling, molitudo humanitatis (C.); verecundia (C. Qu. Fr. 3, 1, 3): natural d., mollitia naturæ (*natural susceptibility*);—naturaliter tenerum quiddam atque molle. Attic d. (*of style*), ea subtilitas, quam Atticam vocant: fm d. (*of feeling*), verecundia, pudore: an absurd or exaggerated d. of taste, fastidium delicatum or insolens: d. of ear, or of taste (*with ref. to style*), aures teretes et religiosæ; aures teretes, intelligentesque iudicium (C.); delicate aures (Q. 3, 1, 3): the last implying something of *verfastidiusness*: the person of extreme d. of taste, homo in omni iudicio elegantissimus (C.). § *Weakness; e. g. of health, imbecillitas or infirmitas valetudinis. valetudo infirma*. *infirma corpora constitutio (*natural d. of constitution; oft. firma corpora constitutio, C.*).—§ *A delicacy, cibis lautus or suavisimus (see a Dainty)*.—Delicacies, cibi exquisitissimi or suavisissimi; cibi delicatiores.—cupedia, pl. or cupidum (su. cupp.). § *Niceness and tact in action; mly by difficultas or difficultas referred to the thing: to be a matter of great d., magnam difficultatem habere: of great d., difficultas (C.); lubricus or anceps et lubricus (Plin. cf. Epil. 1, 86). With d., delicate (post-Aug.); e. g. delicatus tractare iracundos, Sen.: with gentleness, tact, &c.*

DELICATE, A) *Of persons; a) tender, soft, tener, mollis*.—delicatus (*mly in a bad sense; overnice, luxuriosus*).—b) not easily satisfied, delicatus fastidii (*fastidious, whether in eating, or in any other respect*).—*subtilis palati (*wise in his eating, cf. H. S. 2, 8, 38*).—lautiliarum studiosus. —c) Weak, imbecillus infirmus (*see under b.*).—b) *Of things; a) Agreeable, suavis (agreeable to the taste)*.—delicatus (*mly in a bad sense, of what is too luxurious*).—b) Soft, fine, &c. (*prop. and imprpr.*) tener (*tender*).—mollis (*soft*). Jw. tener et mollis.—tenuis (*fine, thin*).—subtilis (*acute; of judgement, taste, &c.*).—t. res. fastidiosus (*of d. taste in style, &c.; fast. mly of what is over-d.*).—elegans (*easily distinguishing differences; therefore, nice in selection, &c.*).—D. feeling, verecundia. A d. ear, aures teretes, elegantes (*see DELICACY*): a d. taste, iudicium subtile: a person of the most d. taste, homo in omni iudicio elegantissimus (C.).—c) Difficult to manage, difficilis. lubricus. anceps et lubricus (cf.

Pha. Ep. 1, 8, 6. | *Weak (in health), imbecillus.*—*Infirmus.*—parum firmus. *D. health, tenuis valetudo (C.).* valetudo imbecilla or infirma: *to be in d. health, tenuis esse valetudine; imbecilliorum esse valetudine: in very d. health, tenui, aut nullā potius esse valetudine.* | *Endowed with quickness of feeling, facile sentiens. The eye is a very d. organ, oculi facillime laeduntur.*

DELICATELY. | *Tenderly, softly, tenere or tenerius (post-Aug.).*—*molliiter.*—*delicate.* *Jm. molliiter et delicate; delicate ac molliiter: to live d., molliiter se curare (Ter.); delicate ac molliiter vivere (C.).* | *I have brought you up too d., nimium te habui delicatum (Plant.).*—| *Finely, elegantly, exquisitely.*—*mira-bili opere (C.).*—*elegantior.*—*subtiliter.* [*Syn. of adj.* *under DELICATE.*]

DELICIOUS, suavissimus, dulcissimus, jucundis-simus.—*pergratus; jucundus; perjucundus; delectabilis (post-Aug. e. g. avus. T.).*—*mirifica suavitate (C. of a villa): to be very d., habere multum suavitatis; suavitatis refertum esse: to be exquisitely d., sensus titillare or fovere, or voluptate permulcere: to be of a d. taste, jucunde sapere: to give a d. taste or flavour to aliquid, suavitatem facere ei rei; condire qd.*

DELICIOUSLY, jucunde; perjucunde; suaviter; amene, or ameniter.

DELICIOUSNESS, dulcedo, dulcitus (the first as a momentary sensation; the last as a quality);—*suavitas (e. g. cibi; odorum).*—*Jucunditas; jucunditas et suavitatis.*—*deliciae (the delights; as rei).*—*amenitas (epliy of noble objects; comitatus, villas, gardens, &c.).*

DELIGHT, delectatio (*real positive pleasure or enjoyment*).—*Jm. delectatio jucunditasque; suavitatis et delectatio; delectatio et voluptas.*—*oblectatio (relative pleasure, fm conversation, amusement, &c.).*—*delectamentum (rare; C. Pla. 25, 60; inanitas sunt ista delectamenta pene puerorum).*—*deliciae (objectively; as conseru d.).*—*oblectamentum (that which amuses; with gen. of object or object, e. g. senectutis; rerum rusticarum).*—*amenitas (beauty of country, &c.).*—*amenitas orarum et litorum:* *to take d. in aliquid, magnam voluptatem capere or percipere ex qā re; qd in deliciis habere; delectari qā re; cs rei studio captum esse: to take no d. in aliquid, abhorre, alienum esse a qā re (see PLEASURE).*

DELIGHT, v. TR. | *delectare (to give a high degree of positive pleasure).*—*oblectare (to confer a relative pleasure; amuse, dispel wearisomeness and unpleasant feelings).* *lætitiā afficere; lætitiā et voluptatē afficere; voluptatē afficere, perfundere (to d. or fill with pleasure).*—*permulcere (to d. or affect with pleasurable sensations, e. g. the ears or the hearing): to d. the eyes with aliquid, pascere oculos qā re; fructum capere oculis ex re (by beholding it); fructum capere oculis in qā re faciendū (to find extreme pleasure in doing aliquid; e. g. in cs corpore lacerando; C. Phil. 11, 3, 8); dare oculis epulas (Com.): to have one's mind as much delighted as one's palate, non minus animo quam ventre delectari (at a feast).*—| *To d. oneself, or to be delighted with aliquid (see 'to DELIGHT in, INTRANS.).* *se delectare; se oblectare; delectari, oblectari qā re; gaudere qā re; lætari qā re; voluptatem capere or percipere ex re; gaudium, lætitudinem capere ex re; pascere animum, or merely pasci qā re (to d. one's eyes with an object; e. g. a picture, picturā); cs rei voluptate animum explere (to variate the mind, as it were, with aliquid. e. g. with a very pleasant reading, jucundissimae lectionis).* *To be ex-citatorily delighted, valde gaudere; gaudere vehementerque lætari.* | *I am delighted, that, &c., gaudeo with acc. and inf. or quod, &c.*—*in hoc delector, quod, &c.* | *I am excessively (beyond measure, &c.) delighted, that, &c., sane gaudeo, quod, &c.* | *In hoc admodum delector, quod, &c.* | *I am (excessively) delighted to hear, that Caesar loves you better every day, quod scriba te Cae-sarem quotidie plus diligit, immortaliter gaudeo (C. Ep.): aliquid ob aliquid delecto me, gratum, jucundum est mihi qd; propterea mihi qd, or qd; arripit mihi qd, est qd or qā in deliciis meis; est qd stomachi mei (according to the vulgar saying, it is meat and drink to me): this place d. me, hic locus mihi arripit: d. me exceedingly, hic mihi præter omnes locus arripit (H. Od. 2, 6, 13): to be highly delighted, maximā lætitiā pertusum esse; lætitiā exultare or efferi.*

DELIGHT, INTR. | *To d. in aliquid, gaudere qā re (of the inward feeling of d. in moderation; whether habitual, or in a single instance; e. g. seguitate.—equis, lictis tabellis).*—*delectari qā re (to take pleasure in habitually; e. g. honore, vestitu cultuque corporis, &c.).*—*gessere qā re (to feel d. one cannot conceal; to be elevated by it; e. g. apiritate diet, Col.; otio, L.;*

secundis rebus, L.).—*exsultare (to leap, as it were, for joy; to exult in: equi ferocitate exsultantes, C.).*—*lætari (to rejoice in; e. g. equus, quo maxime lætabatur, Suet.; also impropr. of plants, &c. liking a particular soil; Col.).*—*oblectare se in qā re (to amuse oneself with a pursuit; e. g. in agri cultione, C.).*—*cs rei studiosum esse (to be fond of a pursuit; e. g. venandi, C.).*—*cs rei studio captum esse or teneri (in the same sense).*—| *Fig.* | *Delectari with inf. in post.; e. g. delectaris bibere humanum sanguinem (Phaedr.) for bibendo humano sanguine.*—| *(See 'to be delighted with,' under TO DELIGHT, TRANS.).*

DELIGHTFUL, suavis, dulcis, jucundus (or superl. of these adjectives).—*acceptus; gratus.*—*amēnus [Syn. in AGREEABLE]: very d., pergratus; gratus acce, tusque; jucundus; perjucundus; oblectationalis plenus (C.): d. weather, tempestas læta; a d. life, vita amēna: to be exceedingly d., habere multum suavitatis, jucunditatis; suavitatis refertum esse: to be d. to the eyes, delectare oculos; to the ears, aures mulcere or permul-cere; auribus blandiri; to the senses, sensus titillare, fovere, voluptate permulcere.*

DELIGHTFULLY, jucunde; perjucunde; suaviter; amene, or ameniter.

DELIGHTFULNESS, delectatio; oblectatio; deli-cia; voluptas; amenitas [*Syn. in DELIGHT*].

DELINEATE, I PROP. | *To draw the outline of aliquid, describere (in all the meanings of the Engl. word).*—*cs rei primas lineas ducere (impropr. in Q. of the first sketch of a subject).*—*primis lineis designare qd (Q.; impropr.; but both may be used propr.).*—*ex-primer imaginem cs rei (epliy in order to give an exact representation of aliquid).*—*formam cs describere (to d. the whole form).*—*speciem or imaginem operis cs deformare (Vitr.).*—*delineare imaginem cs (post-Class. Plin.): to draw a sketch).*—*exscribere imaginem cs (to copy).*—*qm or qd depingere (to d. or depict): | I Draw a picture; vid.—to d. the river Himerā like a woman, both in form and dress, Himeram in muliebrem formam habitumque formare: to d. the gods like men, deos in humani oris speciem assimilare (T.).*—| *Fig.* | *To give a lively representation of aliquid in words, dicendo effingere cs rei imaginem; exponere; expri-mere (to make visible, as it were, by words, expr. also with the addition of oratione).*—*adumbrare qd or speciem et formam cs rei (to shadow out, and place aliquid in its proper light; of painters and orators).*—*describere (to d. characteristically, χαράττειν(αυ)).*—*deformare qm (is sometimes used in a bad sense: see C. Cat. 2, int.): to d. badly, male narrare rem.—If there exists such a woman, as I have just delineated, at qua mulier sit hujusmodi, qualem ego paulo ante descripsi (C.).*

DELINEATION, PROP. | *forma (of an architec-tural object; cf. C. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 2; and Vitr. vium est mihi forma, sive uti Græci σχήματα dicunt, duo ex-plicare, of an illustrative figure).*—*deformatio (Vitr.).*—*adumbratio (a slightly shaded sketch; Vitr., and impropr. C.).*—*designatio (the marking out, e. g. cellarum, Vitr.).*—*descriptio (e. g. volutarum, Vitr.).*—*Ich-nographia (the first, a representation in drawing; the latter, a ground-plan or design).*—*Sis figura. species. imago: to make a d. of aliquid, speciem operis deformare; im-aginem or formam operis delineare (late; Plin.): to make a d. of a building, imaginem operis deformare lineis. The arts of delineation, artes, que in effectu positæ sunt; artes effectivæ (Q. 2, 18, 2 and 5).*—| *Fig.* | *By words, &c., descriptio (d. of places, characters, &c.).*—*designatio; imago; forma; figura; species et figura; operis ratio.*—*primæ velut lineæ cs rei (a first sketch of it; afl. velut primas lineas ducere, Q.): to give a d. of aliquid, cs rei speciem et formam adumbrare: to give a short d. of aliquid, tantummodo summas attingere (opp. res explicare, Np. Rel. 1, 1).*

DELINQUENCY, see GUILT, CRIME.

DELINQUENT, nocens.—*maleficus.*—*qui scelus fecit or commisit.*—| *(See) Not reus. See CRIMINAL.*

DELIQUATE, deliquare. See MELT, DISSOLVE.

DELIQUATION, liquatio; coactio (of metals).

DELIQUESCERE, deliquescere.

DELIQUUM, subita (animæ) defectio (Suet. Cal. 50; fainting; ~~delirium~~ animi deliquum not Lat.; animi defectus doubtful. No distinction of the kinds or degrees, such as deliquum, syncope, occur in Cels.; they may be retained as it is.).

DELIRIOUS, delirus.—*mente alienatus: to be d., mente alienatus esse (p. t.).*—*mente alienatā or per-turbatā loqui: to become d., mente alienari.*

DELIRIUM, delirium (med. term. Cels. 2, 8; cui calor et tremor, salutē delirium est).—*mentis alienatio (q. t. as temporary d.; Cels. 4, 2, int.).*

DELIVER. ¶ *Set free, &c.* liberare re or a re.—
exsolvere (to set free *fm* *bonds*; *prop.* and *fig.* *fm* *debt*, *anxiety*, *punishment*, &c.)—*eximere* re, or *ex* or *de* re (to release by taking out of, &c. *fm* *fear*, *slavery*, *punishment*, &c. with *acc* re, when it means 'to exempt'; e. g. *agrum de vectigalibus*, *post-Aug.* with *dat.*)—
levare re (to d. *fm* a weight = an unpleasant state, such as that of fear, care, trouble)—*expedire* ex re, re (*dis-*
entangle *fm*; *Cic.* has ex laqueis, but molestia without prep.; also ab omni occupatione; *Ter.* has molestia, erumnis, crimine, cura, but ex turba)—in libertatem vindicare (to set free, rempublicam, patriam, populum; *fm* *alig.* ex re, e. g. ex dominiat. ca. C.)—*extrahere* ex re (to drag out of *alig.*)—*eripere* ex or a re (to snatch *fm* *alig.*; the two last mean to d. out of dangers or unpleasant states); *fm* slavery, servitute liberare or excipere; servitio eximere; e servitute in libertatem restituere or vindicare; servile Jugum e cervicibus ca delicere; a qo servituti Jugum depellere: ci conditionem servilem eripere; *fm* a blockade, liberare obsidione; eximere obsidione or ex obsidione; *fm* *debt*, ere alieno liberare or exsolvere; *fm* pecuniary difficulties, difficultate pecuniariam exuere. See **TO FREE**; and the particular subtt. **TROUBLE**, **SORROW**, **CARE**, &c.—¶ **To deliver** (without express mention of *fm* *what*). To d. one's country, patriam e servitute in libertatem vindicare; patriam eripere ex hostium manibus: to d. a prisoner, qm liberare custoditis, eximere vinculis: to d. a city, urbem obsidione liberare (*fm* a blockade). ¶ **To save, servare; conservare.**—salutem ci dare; salutis auctorem esse ci (to d. *aby*, or save *aby's* life, or civil existence): to d. a city *fm* the enemy, urbem ab hostibus recuperare (to recover it): to d. *aby* *fm* destruction, ab interitu vindicare or retrahere; ab exitio ad salutem revocare; a morte eripere, (C.): to be delivered *fm* the very jaws of death, a limine ipso mortis revocari. ¶ **To deliver** (in child-birth), mulieri parienti adesse or opem ferre: to be delivered, partum edere; parere; of a child, partui edere infantem: to be delivered of twins, geminum partum edere (L. 1, 4).—¶ *eniti* (enitus, L.; enixus, Q.) is not found in this sense before *Liv.*; e. g. 40, 4.—¶ **To hand over to** *aby*, tradere (to d. *alig* to the care of *aby*, ci qd).—reddere (to d. or restore *alig* received to its proper owner, ci qd).—deferre (to d. *alig* to the charge of *aby*, qd ad qm).—perferre (to convey *alig* to *aby* and d. it to him, qd ad qm; all these apply to a letter, literas; epistolam).—¶ *qum* but dare literas a qm *man* to write to *aby*). To d. with one's own hand, rem de manu in manum tradere. ¶ **TO DELIVER OVER; see DELIVER UP.** ¶ **TO DELIVER DOWN**, tradere (by writing; and of traditional customs, &c., consuetudo a majoribus tradita).—¶ **TO DELIVER UP**, dedere (g. t., to *aby*, ci; to *alig*, ad qd; to something to be suffered, ci rei; to something it is to serve, patriam, libidini ca; and *fig.* to a pursuit, studio, literis).—prodere (treacherously)—tradere (to hand over to; d. over to; e. g. urbem, arma, thesaurum), &c.—cedere (to yield up a possession; currum, regnum, possessionem; all, ci): to d. up to be tortured, qm ad cruciatum dedere: to d. *alig* into a person's own hands, qd ei ipsi (coram) tradere in manum (Plaut.). to d. up deserters, dare or reddere transfugas; perugas restituere (e. g. according to compact, ex fodere): to d. up arms, *debris* of draught, &c. (of a city to the enemy, arma proferre; jumenta producere (Cez. B. G. 7, 11): to d. *aby* up to be killed, dedere qm ad supplicium, necem, or (T.) exitium; exhibere qm ad ferrum; qm ad supplicium; tradere qm supplicio (Suet. Vitell. 14): to demand that *aby* should be delivered up, exposcere qm (e. g. of a state, publice)—deposcere qm, with or without in penam, ad supplicium: to deliver a city up to the enemy, urbem tradere hostibus in manum; urbem dedere; urbis deditionem facere. ¶ **To utter, speak, &c.** pronunciate (to d. a speech)—recitare (to d. with appropriate expression): to d. *alig* from memory, qd memoriter pronunciate or proferre (prof. applies to recitation before an audience): to d. a speech, orationem habere, agere or dicere (g. t.).—conciari concionem habere (in harangue a multitude; the people, soldiers, &c.); before *aby*, verba facere apud qm; to the people, verba facere apud populum (g. t.).—ad or apud populum agere (as a public accuser; the proposer of a law, &c.): he delivered a speech to this effect, verba ita fecit: to d. *alig* verbatim, or word for word, librum verbis qd redire: to d. *alig* in a mechanical, or ring-song manner, qd decantare: to d. *aby's* message to *aby*, mandata ca ad qm perferre (about *alig*, de qd re): to d. one's opinion, sententiam suam promovere, expromere, depromere, prode, aperire; quid velim, or sentiam, dicere, ostendere, profiteri: by deputy, sententiam suam per alium ostendere; with freedom, libere dicere or loqui; before *aby* about *alig*, libere qd profiteri apud qm.

DELIVERANCE, see DELIVER.

DELIVERER. ¶ *Preserver, servator; conservator* (g. t.).—salutis auctor (preserver of life and civil existence).—liberator: is qui liberat (deliverer).—vindex (d. or rescuer, e. g. *fm* danger, periculi).—¶ *salvator* (for servator) belonged to the country district of the Romans, but sospitator is defended by Lindemann, ad Vit. Duomo. p. 6.: a female d., servatrix; conservatrix.—¶ *One who communicates*: Crecl. (traditor very late, Anob.). the d. of a message, nuntius.

DELIVERY. ¶ *Act of setting free, liberatio* (setting free).—¶ *Act of bringing forth children, partus* (child birth).—¶ *enixus, late. Plin.*—*untimely d.*, abortio.—¶ *Act of delivering up, traditio* (d. or surrender to the enemy)—*editio* (full surrender into the power and disposal of the enemy)—*proditio* (when accompanied with treachery).—¶ *A manner in which* *aby* delivers himself (= speaks), genus dicendi; dictio (reply the manner of ex resing thoughts by speech).—*actio* (rhetorical d. in ref. to the proper modulation of the voice, the holding and motions of the body, *esp.* in the representation of a theatrical piece).—*pronunciatio* (including both speech and action, as far as the expression of the thoughts is concerned).—*elocutio* (rhetorical d. with ref. to pronunciation, diction, and style, *epicure*): a popular d., popularis dictio: a d. full of life or spirit, actio plena nimis or spiritibus: a good d., facilis et profuena in dicendo celeritas (of the readiness with which words are found; the absence of hesitation, &c.): to have a good d., bene or commodè dicere: a fluent or ready d., faciliem esse in dicendo; faciliem et expeditum esse ad dicendum.

DELL, vallis.—convallis = 'planities ex omni parte comprehensa montibus collibus, Feat.).

DELTA. Delta (Δ, or incl. nent).—Also of 'the Delta' in Egypt (Auct. Bell. Aez. 27; Plin. &c.).

DELUDE, see DECEIVE, DISAPPPOINT.

DELUDE, see DECEIVER.

DELUGE, a flood.—See **FLOOD**. ¶ **(Fig.)** magna vis ca rei; *superfusa; ca rei copiosa (cf. Q. 1, 2, 28; but not in this sense); or by partic. superfusus. A d. of enemies, hostes superfusi: of the Arabian race, Alaudani gens superfusa (e. g. montibus Caucasus, Plin.).

DELUGE, v., inundare (prop. and *fig.*).—¶ *Irrigare, in this sense, is port.* in L. 7, 3.—*superfundi* (with *dat.* prop. and *fig.*—in *fig.* sense also superfundere se with *dat.* or *acc.* with in; e. g. causa superfundendi se Italiam; superfudit deinde se in Asiam. T. joins nube ipsa optere ac superfundere, of overwhelming troops irresistibly; Hist. 3, 2, An.).—The Tiber deluged the fields, Tiberis agros inundavit; continued rain deluging the whole country, imbres continui campis omnibus inundantes (L. 8, 24): the Cimbr deluged Italy, Cimbr Italian inundabant (Justin. 38, 4, 15): that the Thracians and Illyrians would d. Macedonia, Thracas et Illyrios in Macedoniam se effusuros (L. 38, 12): to d. Europe with his armies, Europam inundare exercitibus.

DELUSION. ¶ *Act of deluding; see DECEPTION.* ¶ *Delusive representation: false notion, &c.*, opinio falsa.—error.—vana spes (delusive hope): a pleasant d., error felicissimus or gratissimus: to be under a happy d., errore felicissimo duci: an optical d., mendacium oculorum (a false report made by the error of sight): ludibrium oculorum (Curt.). superstition, a d., by which the human mind is enslaved, mentium humanarum ludibrium superstitione (L.): to make *aby* believe a d., in fraudem qm impellere.

DELUSIVE, falsus, fallax; Jn. falsus atque fallax.—vanus (empty). A d. hope, fallax spes; spes falsa atque fallax: a d. image of *alig*, falsa imitatio similitudine ca rei.

DELUSIVELY, fraudulentely; fallaciter; dolose; per dolum (fraudulently).—simulate: to act d., dolose, malâ fide, fallaciter, simulate, &c. agere.

DELVE, see TO DIG; and for fig. meaning, TO FATHOM.

DELVE, a. See **PIT, DITCH, &c.**

DELVER, see DIGGER.

DEMAOGUE, concinator (C. Cat. 5, 5, 9; an haranguer of the people).—homo popularis ac turbulentus (C.): homo seditiosus; seditioium auctor; homo evetendarum rerum cupidus; homo rerum novarum (or commutandarum) or rerum mutationis cupidus; princeps novandarum rerum: rerum novarum molitor (an innovator, a man of revolutionary principles; Suet. Domit. 10).—turbator plebis, or vulgi (an agitator); to

in a d., popularem hominem esse ac turbulentum; rebus novis studere; res novas querere, agere, moliri; novis consiliis rem publicam turbare: *to play the d., populariter agere: the spirit of a d., ingenium ad res novas proclive.*

DEMAND. v. *Claim*, poscere.—depescere; exposcere.—postulare; expostulare.—flagitare; efflagitare.—petere; expetere: *fm.* depescere atque expetere [*87x* in CLAIM].—exigere (*to d. the payment of a debt*): *to d. aly* or *fm aly*, rem a qo petere, postulare, poscere; (*as a due*) rem exigere a qo: *to d. for* or *on behalf of aly*, petere pro altero (C.).—petere alteri (P.): *to d. by letter*, per literas flagitare: *to have a right to d.*, iure quodam suo postulare posse; iustam postulandi causam habere.—*|| To d. so much for goods, &c.*, poscere (e. g. quanti poscit,—tanti, &c., *Plant.*)—indicare (opp. promittere, *to offer*: *to d. 100 merces*, indicare centum numis).—*|| Require, as needed*, poscere, postulare [*see REQUIRE, NEED*].—*the time d's aly*, tempus poscit: *when circumstances d.*, quum res postulabit: *what both time and circumstances d.*, quæ tempus et necessitas flagitat: *when necessity d's it*, quum necessitas postulat: *truth d's*, veritas clamat: *my interest d's it*, ita rerum rationes nostræ: *do what your honour and the public interests d.*, fac ex iustâ dignitate et e republicâ (C.): *necessity d's it*, id postulât necessitas (C.); id poscit usus (Ces.): *it d's prudence*, est prudentia: *friendship d's*, est amicitia: *those subjects d. a long discourse*, multi sermones sunt ista.

DEMAND. s. *|| Claim*, preces (d's or solicitations). postulatium (*act of claiming; claim. It has no pl. in good prose, except in sense of 'an expiatory sacrifice'*).—postulatium (*thing demanded*): *at aly's d.*, qo petente; postulante: *what is your d.?* quid est, quod me velis? quid vis faciam? *to refuse aly's d.*, ei petenti negare: *a d. not to be put up with*, postulatum intolerabile: *a shameless d.*, postulatio impudens: *very fair or moderate d's*, postulata lenissima: *a just d.*, æqua et honesta postulatio: *to resist a d.*, postulationi cs resistere (C.): *to comply with a d.*, postulationi cs concedere; postulata facere (Np.): *to take aly's d. into consideration*, de postulati cs cognoscere (Ces. B. G. 4, 11): *to make an unjust d.*, iniquum postulare: *I grant aly's d.*, quod qs postulat, concedo: *not to comply with a d. for aly*, postulationem cs rei abjicere: *an urgent d.*, flagitatio; efflagitatio: *an unreasonable d.*, efflagitatio impetiva.—*|| The inquiring the price of aly*; *there is a great d. for aly* (= it has a large sale), qd a multis expetitur. *To be in d.*, facie vendi; facile emptorem reperire (*Plant. Poen. 1, 2, 128*). *Goods that are in d.*, merces vendibiles.—*|| Claim for payment*: *To pay aly on d.*, pecuniam repræsentare; pecuniam præsumere solvere (*to aly, cl.*). *The bill is payable on d.*, pecunia ex syngraphâ statim solvenda est; pecunia ex syngraphâ repræsentanda est. *I will give you a bill on such a person, payable on d.*, pecuniam a qo [qui mihi debet] repræsentabo (C. Att. 12, 25). *I will give you a bill on Faberius payable on d.*, pecuniam a Faberio repræsentabimus (C. Att. 12, 25). *To make no further d.*, amplius non petere: *to give a security that no further d's will be made*, satisfacere amplius eo nomine suo peti (*a technical form of Rom. law; C. Fam. 13, 28*). *|| Legal claim*, ius (a d. or right).—petitio (*an action in a court of justice to establish a claim*).—vindicta (*a judicial claim to aly or person*): *an unjust d. or claim*, iniuste vindicta: *the suit or process for establishing a d.*, illa vindictarum: *to make a d. of aly*, rem sibi vindicare, or ad se (whether in a court of justice, or otherwise): *to enforce a d. agst aly*, expetere ius a qo. *See CLAIM.*

DEMANDANT. postulator.—flagitator (*an urgent d.*).—accusator; actor; actor accusatorque (*exply in a criminal process*).—petitor; qui petit (*in a civil process with regard to metum and tuum*); *if a female*, accusatrix; quæ accusat, quæ petit.

DEMANDER. qui postulat; qui petit (q. i. for one who demands).—*See DEMANDANT.*

DEMARICATION. *Point of d.*, terminus: *lines of d.*, fines et termini (*order never reversed*).—termini constructi.—fines terminati.

DEMEAN. *|| To d. oneself*, se gerere (*with an adv.* [*not* not adj.], e. g. *as an honest man*, honeste); *as aly*, alio pro qo; *in aly*, in re: *to d. oneself suitably to one's rank*, pro dignitate vivere: *to d. oneself towards aly suitably to his rank*, dignitati cs consulere; *see To BEHAVE*.—*to d. oneself liberally*, harshly towards aly, qm liberaliter habere; asperè tractare. *|| To act in a manner beneath oneself*, se demittere; se submittere.—se abjicere. se abjicere et prosternere;

minuere suam dignitatem: *to d. oneself to aly*, prolabi ad qd; se projicere in qd (*by shedding tears, like a woman*, in muliebribus fletibus).—descendere ad qd (e. g. *the most violent abuse*, ad gravissimas verborum contumelias).

DEMEANOUR. *ratio, quæ qs utitur adversus qm (*d. in ref. to others*).—mores (*moral or external d.*).—vita (d., or manner of living).—*|| Demeanour* and its adj. are often expressed together by a substantive; thus:—*unassuming d.*, modestia: *courteous d.*, humanitas (*in our intercourse with others*): *friendly, condescending, affable d.* (*exply towards inferiors and dependents*), comitas: *liberal d.*, liberalitas: *engaging d.*, dulcedo et suavisitas morum. *exceedingly engaging d.*, suavissimi mores: *obliging, courteous, respectful d. towards others*, observantia: *prudent d.*, prudentia: *haughty d.*, superbia: *insolent, presumptuous d.*, insolentia: *savage, brutal d.*, ferocitas (*as a characteristic*): *unseemly d.*, impudentia: *lawless d.*, intemperantia: *to assume a very different d.*, novum gestum capere (*Comic*): *to make aly assume a new d.*, cs mores mutare (*under particular circumstances or events*).—*|| Deportment, carriage, gestus*. gestus motusque.—*incessant (gait)*.

DEMENTATE, in rabiem agere (*of beasts and men, when brought into a rabid state*); ad insanitatem adigere (*of men, when brought into a state of insatiation*); efferrare (*to provoke into a fury*).—*|| Dementeare* = demittere, 'to be mad,' is a doubtful reading; *Appul. Apol. p. 527*.

DEMENTATION (= *Act of making frantic*); *Crci.* with in rabiem agere; ad insanitatem adigere; efferrare, &c.

DEMERIT, v. in culpâ esse.

DEMERIT, s. *See FAULT, BLAME.*

DEMI-, semi-; sem- (*before vocels*); sē- (*before libra and metris fm mensis*).—*|| Demi-* Most of these compounds are post-Avg.—*hemi-* (*the Greek, hui-*).

DEMIGOD, heros (*poet. semi-deus*).

DEMIGRATE, *see EMIGRATE.*

DEMISE, s. *|| Decease*; *the d. of aly*, decessus cs; *decessus cs e vitâ*; *excessus e vitâ*; *obitus cs: on the day of his d.*, eo ipso die, quo excessit e vitâ: *on the evening before his d.*, ad vespertum pridie quam excessit e vitâ. *|| Conveyance by lease or will, &c.*, locatio (*by lease*).—legatum (*property demised*).—testamentum (*will*); or *Crci.* by legare, legatum scribere; legatum habere in testamento, &c.

DEMISE, v. *|| To leave, &c.*, locare, elocare. *|| To bequeath*, legare ci qd.—ci legatum scribere: *to have aly demised to one*, legatum habere in testamento: *aly is demised to aly*, qd legatum habet in cs testamento (*Petrus. 141, 2*); *to d. the greatest part of his estate to aly*, qm heredem ex asse instituire: *to d. the whole of his property to aly*, qm heredem omnibus bonis instituire: *to d. half, the third part of his property to aly*, qm heredem ex dimidia parte, ex tertiâ parte, or ex tercio instituire. *See 'To LEAVE by will'.*

DEMISSION, *see DEPRESSION or DEGRADATION.*

DEMIT, *see DEPRESS, DEGRADE.*

DEMI-TONE, hemitonum.

DEMOCRACY, *ex imperii forma, quâ vis omnis penes populum est* (L. 1, 43); ratio popularis; populi potentia or imperium; populi potestas omnium rerum (*as a form of government*).—civitas (res publica) popularis (opp. civ. regia); civitas, in quâ in populo sunt omnia; civitas, quæ a populo tenetur; civitas in quâ omnia per populum geruntur; civitas, in quâ populi potestas summa est; res publica, in quâ per populum aguntur, et sunt in populi potestate omnia; resp. in quâ populus plurimum potest, omnique ejus arbitrio geruntur; resp., quæ populo, or populi potestate, regitur (*all as states. For most of these expressions, see C. de Rep. 1, 26—28; 3, 14, 33 and 35*).—*For 'a pure d.'*, take the strongest of these terms.—*To have an antipathy to a d.*, aversum esse a ratione populari.

DEMOCRAT, qui populi causam agit; populi potentie amicus.—homo popularis.—homo popularis ac turbulentus (*as term of reproach*).

DEMOCRATICAL, popularis (e. g. *d. constitution*, ratio popularis); *to restore the d. form of government*, populo reddere procuratorem republicæ (Np.).

DEMOLISH, demoliri (*pull down with an exertion of strength*; e. g. *a roof, part of a wall*, tectum; partem muri).—evertere (*to d.*, or *turn topsy-turvy*, e. g. urbem, statuum; thence *fig.* to annihilate, e. g. the state; virtue; friendship; rem publicam; virtutem; amicitiam).—disjicere (e. g. mœnia, arcem, munitiones, statuas, &c.).—discutere (*to shake to pieces*; e. g. oolum

nam, aliquidum mori).—*delēre* (*destroy utterly; e. g. urbem*): *to d. utterly, funditus destruere*; a or e fundamētis disjicere; funditus evertere (*prop.*).—*solo sequere*, or *adequare*; *delēre et solo adaequare* (*e. g. urbem*).—*to d. fortifications*, *mœnia a fundamentis disjicere*: *there is nothing, which time cannot d., nihil est, quod non conficiat vetustas*.

DEMOLISHER, *e. g. alth*, *eversor* *cs rei* (*he who overthrows alth; e. g. Corinth, Corinthi; a kingdom, or city, imperi, urbis*).—*extinctior* *cs rei* (*fig.; he who extinguishes what may be fig. considered a fire; e. g. a conspiracy, conjuration*).

DEMOLITION, *demolito* (*rare; C. Vitr.*). *disturbatio*.—*eversio*.—*excelsio*.—*excidium*.—*extinctio* (*fig. annihilation*).—*SYN. in DESTRUCTION*.—*deletio* (*only Lucii*).—*the total d. of our army*, *deletio nostri ad unum exercitus, Lucii*.—*destructio* *is not classical*. *At the d. of Corinth*, *in Corinthi disturbance*: *before the d. of Troy, Trojâ incolumi*.

DEMON, *Evil spirit, demon* (*Lact. 2, 44, sqq.*). *diabŏlus* (*a devil; διαβόλος, Eccl.*): *one who expels d's*, **qui diabŏlus expellit ac fugat*.—(*if by exorcism*) *exorcista* (*Eccl.*).—*A good or bad spirit, Genius, or genius comes* (*H.*).

DEMONIAC, *dæmoniachus* (*Firm. Math.—Sulp. Sev. Vit. S. Martini, 18*).—*A malis dæmonibus actus*, *lymphaticus*, *lymphatus* (*possessed*).

DEMONIACAL, *dæmoniachus* (*Lact.*): *dæmonicus* (*Tert.*): *diabolicus* (*Eccl.*).—*nefandus* (*fig. e. g., d. malignity, nefanda malitia*).—*sedus* (*e. g. fœda consilia*).

DEMONSTRABLE, *quod argumentis, or rationibus, firmari, quod argumentis doceri potest; quod probari potest; probabilis*.

DEMONSTRABLY, *probabiliter*.

DEMONSTRATE, *docere, gravissimis argumentis docere*.—*demonstrare* (*to prove fully, and by incontrovertible arguments*).—*firmare*; *confirmare; eply with argumentis* (*to confirm by weighty arguments*).—*probare* *ei qd* (*to convince aby of the possibility of alth; see Hera. Cæs. B. G. 1, 3*).—*efficere* (*to make out by force of logical demonstration*).—*vincere*; *vincere argumentis*; *vincere* (*to convince by irrefragable arguments, evincere rare; cf. C. Ep. 2, 28, 4; vincere with acc. and inf.; sed, hoc, ut, II.*); *convincere, by irrefragable arguments; alth, qd. e. g. errores Epicuri; te nihil scire*.—*coarguere* (*e. g. errorem, &c.*).—*demonstrare* *does not, like the Eng. 'demonstrate', imply irresistible force of argument*.—*This is demonstrated by the fact, that, &c.*, *ejus rei testimonium est, quod, &c.*: *this is difficult to d., hoc difficile est probatu: to be demonstrated, effectum esse: to consider it demonstrated, habere pro re competat*.

DEMONSTRATION, *probatio* (*in the Dig. it is used for the proof of an allegation in a court of justice*).—*demonstratio* (*proving by bringing strong arguments; Vitr. 9, præf. 4, also mathematical d.*).—*argumentatio* (*clear and rigorous d. by arguments*).—*via*, *ratio* *probandi*.—*The force may often be given by firmissima argumenta: to prove to d., firmissima argumentis docere*.

DEMONSTRATIVE, *firmus ad probandum* (*adapted to prove, e. g. argumentum*).—*gravis* (*weighty, and thence conclusive, e. g. argumentum, C. Rose. Com. 12, 36*): *a d. argument, argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum*.—*demonstrativus* *is a rhetorical t. t. 'containing praise or dispraise; &c.*

DEMONSTRATIVELY, *ad persuadendum accommodate; ad persuasionem apposite* (*e. g. dicere*).—*manifeste* or *manifeste*; *evidenter*; *oculorum judicio*.—*demonstrative*, *per late; Maerob.*

DEMONSTRATOR, *qui docet, eply with argumentis*.—*qui demonstrat*.—*qui probat* *ei qd*.—*qui interpretatur qd*: *qui diligentius explicat qd*; *qui naturam cs rei evoluit*; *qui notionem rei involutum aperit*.—*demonstrator* (*one who points out alth; C. and Col. very rare; in Col. opp. inventor*).

DEMORALIZATION, *mores corrumpi or perdit*.—*vita vitia flagitiosque omnibus dedita* (*of an individual*): *our d. is on the increase, mores magis magisque lapsi sunt*.

DEMORALIZE, *mores corrumpere or depravare*.—*moribus nocere*: *the age grows more and more demoralized every d., mores magis magisque labuntur: having a demoralizing effect, mores corrumpens*; *moribus nocens*: *the frequenting of taverns has a demoralizing effect, cauponæ moribus nocent*; *in cauponis mores corrumpuntur* (*Q. 1, 2, 3 and 4*): *in this demoralized age, tam perditis moribus; in this demoralized state, in tam corruptâ civitate*.

DEMULCENT, *dolorem leniens, mitigans* (*assuaging*) (226)

pain).—*A d., levamen; levamentum; allevamentum; for alth, cs rei* (*possessing the quality of assuaging pain*).—*medicina*, *for alth, cs rei* (*possessing healing qualities*).—*fomentum*, *for alth, cs rei* (*possessing soothing qualities; all both prop. and fig.*).

DEMUR, *Hesitare, &c.*, *dubitare*.—*dubium esse*: *in dubio esse* (*to be undecided*).—*dubitatio* *æstus* (*to d. so as to be completely unwinged, fm non knowing how to make up one's mind; see C. Ferr. 2, 30, 74*); *animo* or *animi pendere* (*to d. or remain irresolute*).—*abnuo alth, dubitare de qd re* (*with the acc., in Class. Lat., only if a pronoun is used; to d. a little, subdubitare*.—*To plead a point of law, &c.; to d. agsi aby or alth, ei or ei rei exceptione uti; exceptionem opponere; excipere adversus qm* (*Ulp. and Paul. Dig. 44, 1, 2, and 20; African. Dig. 16, 1, 17, § 1*).

DEMUR, *s. Hesitation, dubitatio*.—*hesitatio*.—*scrupulus*—*religio* (*a scruple of conscience*).—*See Hesitation*.—*there will be no d. on my part, nihil impedio; non repugnabo; without any d., non dubitantes; nulla interposita dubitatione; sine ullâ dubitatione*.

DEMURE, *severus; gravis; verecundus; modestus*: *affectedly d., qui vultum ad severitatem componit*.—*DEMURELY*, *vultu ad severitatem composito; or modeste*; *pudice; decore, &c.*

DEMURENESS. *No exact expression: vultus ad severitatem compositus, modestia simulata*.—*quædam vultus modestia* (*vultus modestia, Q. 4, 1, 55; though not in this sense*): *to put on a look of d., vultum ad severitatem componere*.

DEMURRAGE, **stipendium pro morâ datum*.—*DEMURRER*, *dilatator; prolatio* (*delay*).—*exceptio* (*d. as legal plea*).—*quod excipitur: he who demurs should prove his d., qui excipit, probare debet, quod excipitur* (*Cels. Dig. 22*): *to put in a d., exceptione uti; excipere: the case admits of a d., datur exceptio*.

DEN, *cavum* (*g. t. for any hole*).—*caverna*, *spelunca*, *specus*, *and* (*poet.*) *spelæum* (*SYN. in CAVERN*).—*latibulum* (*hiding-place of wild-beasts, &c.*).—*lustra, pl.* (*d's of wild-beasts, ferarum in the poets; in prose-writers, 'dens' for debauchery and other dens of darkness*).—*cubile* (*g. t. for sleeping-place; d., lair, &c.*): *to hide themselves in d's, latibulis se tegere; in cubilibus delitescere*.

DENIABLE, *quod negari potest; quod non satis constat: to be d., incertum or dubium esse*.

DENIAL, *Assertion that the thing is not so, negatio* (*an answer in the negative*).—*infinitio* (*a d. of some statement or charge that affects one's personal interest; eply with ref. to pecuniary transactions*): *to persist in his d., pernegare*.—*Refusal, recusatio*.—*repudiatio* (*SYN. of verbs under DENY*).—*detrectatio* (*d. or refusal to do alth, e. g. of military service, militiam*): *to meet with a d. from aby, repulsam ferre a qo*.—*Repulsam pati, poet. O.*—*I give aby a d. of alth, cs rei* *as he me repulsam fert: he gave me a direct d., negavit se hoc esse facturum*.—*Denial of oneself, dolorum et laborum contemptio* (*contempt of pain and hardship*).—*animi moderatio* (*self-d., evincens in self-control*).

DENIER, *qui negat, recusat, &c.*; *qui infatias it; infatior* (*eply one who denies a debt*).—*repudiator* *and negator; very late: a d. of his Maker, repudiator Creatoris* (*Tertull.*), *negator* (*Tertull. Prudent. &c.*).

DENIER, *numus; not a d., ne numum quidem*.

DENIGATE, *denigrare*: *to make black; Ferr. Plin.*.—*Infuscare* (*to make blackish*).—*See BLACKEN*.

DENIGATION, *denigratio* (*late*).

DENIZATION, *civitas* (*or, of a small state, civitula*).—*Jus civitatis*.—*See CITIZENSHIP*.—*civitas sine suffragio* (*of imperfect citizenship without the right of voting*).—*Fig.*: *To give d. to a word, verbo civitatem dare* (*Suet. Gramm. 22*): *this word has obtained d. in the Lat. language, hoc verbum Latino sermone satis tritum est*.

DENIZEN, *v. civitatem ei dare, impertiri, tribuere*; *civitate qm donare; diplomâ civitatis ei offerre* (*Suet. Ner. 12*); *qm in civitatem accipere, recipere, or suscipere; qm scribere civitati, or in civitatem; qm in civitatem, or in numerum civium accicere*.—*If the notion of 'imperfect citizenship' is to be estimated, civitas nulli receive some modifying addition; e. g. sine suffragio*.

DENIZEN, *non optimo jure civis*.—*civis Inquilinus* (*applied contemptuously to Calpurne by C.*).—*civitatî ascriptus* (*if inferiority of right need not be intimated*).—*qui jus civitatis accepit, &c.*

DENOMINATE, *nominare*.—*denominare* *is post-Class., chiefly in Q., and of derivative words; so II*

hbe [a Lamio] Latinas ferunt Denominatos. C. esse nominare (ex) in this sense; e. g. qd ex majore parte nominare.—See NAME, CALL.

DENOMINATION, nominatio (tr. and inlr.).—appellatio, nomen, vocabulum (inlr.): to bring fractions to the same d., *fracturas diversorum indicum ad alias ejusdem potestatis, sed eundem indicem, or idem nomen habentes, revocare.—**DE** Denominatio as rhet. t. t. is 'Metonymy.'

DENOMINATIVE, qui nomen dat, &c.
DENOMINATOR (of a fraction), *index.—*qui nomen dat numero fracto, or fracturæ.

DENOTATION, notatio (denoting or pointing out, whether as an act, or by means of words.—**DE** denotatio late, Q. Decl. 19, 3).—nota; signum (as a sign).—designatio (the marking out; hence, the sketch or plan of alth).

DENOTE, notare; denotare; signare; designare (to mark; to make knowable by a mark).—indicare (to be a sign of; to intimate; e. g. superclilla maxime indicant flatum, Plin.).—ostendere, significare (to convey a meaning; of words; e. g. multa verba aliud nunc ostendunt, aliud ante significabant, ut hostia, C.).—To 'denote' in this sense, may also be translated by esse; e. g. ut sciatur, quid sit error (what the word 'error' d's).—declarare (to make clear to the understanding; hence, to convey a meaning whether as a word or conventional mark; e. g. que [litera, C.] convensa mulierem declarat).—**DE** denotare must not be used in the sense of 'expressing'; not, hoc vocabulum denotat, &c. for ostendit, significat. These things are better denoted in the Latin language than in the Greek, melius hæc notata sunt verbis Latinis quam Græcis: to d. the tones of the voice by musical notes, vocis sonos notis signare et exprimere: to d. by words, verbis describere, declarare, designare.

DENOUEMENT, exitus (e. g. of a dramatic piece).—See CATASTROPHE.

DENOUNCE, ¶ Inform agst, accusare qm.—qm in ius vocare, or in iudicium adducere (to d. in a court of justice).—citare qm reum (to d. or summon in a court of justice); for SYN., see TO ACCUSE, &c.—notare (to mark, i. e. as guilty, blamable, &c., e. g. rem, qm, improbatem cs, &c.).—deferre nomen cs (de qd re; post-Aug. deferre qm; propr. to give in a person's name to the Praetor as being guilty of such and such a crime: 'to d. a person as a parricide,' nomen cs de parricidio deferre, C.); the person to whom the denouncement is made, may be in the dat., or in the acc. with ad; the crime may stand in the gen. a/t. nomen; but more usually takes de). ¶ To declare openly, &c., nunciare; renuciare (to d. or declare openly).—denunciare (to d. or declare in a very positive, often in a threatening manner).—testari, testificari (to call the gods, &c. to witness one's assertion).—confirmare (to make a strong assertion).—I d. to you that (e. g. ye shall perish, Dent. xxx.) testor (Np), or denuncio (C.), or testificor, denuncio atque precipio (C.—all with acc. and inf.); to d. war, bellum indicere or (if in a threatening manner) denunciare.

DENOUNCEMENT, accusatio (g. t.).—denunciatio (e. g. accusatorium, Suet. 66).—delatio (secrei d., as that of an informer).

DENOUNCER, accusator; qui accusat (propr. in a criminal process, then as a general term): a secret d., delator (silo. age).—index (g. t. for informant, informer; Sestius ab indice Cn. Nerio de ambitu est postulatiss).

DENSE, densus; condensus (consisting of parts closely compacted together, opp. rarus).—spissus (consisting of parts so closely compacted, that there is scarcely any perceptible space between them; almost impenetrable, almost opaque, opp. solutus).—solidus (consisting of solid masses, opp. casus, pervius).—confertus (completely filled up, opp. rarus).—arctior or artior (consisting of parts tightly braced together): a d. wood, silva densa; silva arctior: a d. fog, nebula densa; d. air, aer crassus or crassior: a d. battle-array, acies condensa, conferta: to fight in d. masses, confertim pugnare; to make d., densare: condensare; spissare; compingere; solidare: to become d., densari (and the participles of the other verbs, given above); spissescere; solidescere.—¶ Stupid; vid.

DENSELY, dense; spissæ; solide; confertim; arctius: d. planted with trees, condensus arboribus; crebris condensus arboribus: to draw up the soldiers in dense masses, milites constipare, condensare; arctius solicare.—See THICK.

DENSITY, soliditas; densitas; spissitas: d. of the

air, densitas aeris. Cf. SYN. of adj. under DENSE.—

¶ Stupidity; vid.

DENT, see INDENT.

DENT, s. crena (v. pr.; also the notch in the arrow, whereby it is fixed on the string; Gr. γαυγίς, Onomat. Vet. Plin. 11, 37, 68, Siliog.).—incisio; Inclusura (g. t. for incision; the former only as an act; the latter also as a thing; e. g. in the hand, in insects, on leaves, &c.).—**DE** Not striat, uch is the channel or flute of a pillar. To make a d. in alth. inoldere qd.

DENTAL, dentarius (very late: Appul.); ad dentes pertinens: a letter of the alphabet, belonging to the class of d's, littera dentalis.

DENTICLE, denticulus.

DENTICULATED, dentatus; denticulatus.—serratus (d., or jagged like a saw): leaves broad with their edges d., folia lata serrato ambitu.

DENTIFRICE, dentifricum (post-Aug.)—fm conlez, pulvisculus only (Appul. Apol. p. 271, 5).—**DE** mundicia dentium is a vile expression in Appul. Apol. p. 271, 4.

DENTIST, *medicus dentium.

DENTITION, dentitio: to make d. easy, facilem præstare dentitionem infantibus.

DENUDETE, or DENUDE, nudare. denudare (prop. and fig.). retere; aperire (uncover, open).—privare; spoliare (to rob, or plunder).—See TO STRIP.

DENUDATION, nudatio.—privatio.—spoliatio; expellatio.—orbatio.

DENUNCIATION, see DENOUNCEMENT

DENUNCIATOR, see DENOUNCER.

DENY, ¶ Affirm that the thing is not so, negare (reply to make a neg. assertion; opp. dicere, to make an affirmative assertion, or say that alth is so).—abnuere (to d. by signs, opp. annuere).—infilias ire; infiliari (to d. a fact; reply in wch one's personal interest is concerned; such as being in debt to aby, opp. confiteri, to acknowledge a debt).—diffiteri (very rare; opp. profiteri, confiteri). I will never d., numquam diffitebor (with acc. and inf. Planc. np. C. Epp. 10, 8, 4): to d. utterly, denegare: to d. steadfastly, pernegare. ¶ To refuse to grant, negare qd.—recusare qd and de re (to d. or refuse for certain reasons).—renuere qd (to d. or refuse by a shake of the head): to d. alth to aby, petenti ci qd denegare; petenti ci deesse; preces cs repudiare: to d. alth faintly, subnegare qd: to d. in a courteous manner, belle negare: to d. plainly, or flatly, præcie negare; sine ullâ exceptione, or plane negare: neither nature nor learning appears to have denied him alth, ei nihil a naturâ denegatum, neque a doctrinâ non delatum videtur: the gods have denied them silver and gold, argentum et aurum dii his negaverunt: to d. the rites of burial to aby, qm sepulcrâ prohibere: to d. oneself alth, qd re se abstinere: strength is denied me, vires deficiunt. ¶ To d. aby (= say that he is not at home), negare qm domi esse: to order oneself to be denied, negare (Mart. 2, 5, 5). ¶ To d. a person (= say one does not know him) [as Peter denied our Lord], negare se qm novisse, infiliari notitiam cs († O. Pont. 4, 6, 42).—deserere (to desert him).—¶ To be faithless to [as in 'to deny the faith']], prodere [e. g. fidem, officium].—deserere or deserere ac prodere: to d. the faith, *sacra Christiana deserere.

—¶ To d. oneself (= exert self-denial), haud ullum sui respectum habere (L. 42, 9); abstrahere se respectu rerum suarum (L. 31, 46, &c.): to d. oneself in all things, semper omnia, quem jucunda videntur, ipai naturæ ac necessitati denegare (Afr. C. 2 Ferr. 5, 4, 35): to d. oneself (pleasures), voluptates repudiare (C.).

DEOBSTRUCT, alvum astrictum solvere.

DEOBSTRUENT, alvum astrictum solvens (of a medicine).

DEODAND, *res, quæ, quum mortis fuerit causa, quasi Deo sacra, confiscatur.

DEPART, ¶ Leave a place or person; set out from, &c., abire (g. t. for going away; from, a or ex: very said, with the abl. of place alone).—abducere (to withdraw, reply fm some one who orders or wishes the departure; hence, alio, of sorrow, anger, &c.; quitting a person; from, &c., a or ex).—cedere qd loco or ex qd loco (to d. fm a place where one has had business, &c.).—discedere a qd or loco, a or e loco (to d., and so separate oneself fm a person or place; deceed, is absol., disced, relative [Herzog]; hence, disced, of persons departing fm each other different ways; but 'he departed' is, ille discessit, according to Bremi, because deced, has obtained a different meaning, but more probably

because separation fm a person is implied).—excedere loco or e loco (to go out of a place and quit its neighbourhood).—illegredi a qo (to quit a person; also de qā re).—egredi loco, a or ex loco, less commonly loco (to come out of a place; leave the space it encloses).—devertere a qo (to quit a person by taking a road that leads one in a different direction).—proficisci (to set out).—facessere (to take oneself off; used in commands, &c.).—ex loco; loco; a re).—~~Not~~ Not degressi, wch is to come down (e. g. ex arce; monte, colle, &c.). D. fm my sight, e conspectu meo abscedite (Plant.). de part, procul eate (addressed to the profane, &c.): d. hence! facessite hinc! to d. fm a province; see PROVINCE. || To de part fm the way (= deviate), degressi de viā; devertite with and without viā; deflectere, declinare de viā; avertere se itinere, or ab itinere (all these with the will); aberrare, deerrare viā or a viā (to d. fm the way agst the will, to lose one's way); to d. fm the high road into a by-path, de viā in semitam degressi: to d. fm the truth, deflectere a veritate; fm a custom, recedere a consuetudine: not to d. fm one's custom, institutum suum tenere: to d. fm an ancient custom, a pristina consuetudine deflectere; fm one's duty, ab officio decedere, or decedere; fm what is right, abire a iure (C. Ferr. 1, 44, 114): fm what one has undertaken, incepto abscedere (L. 26, 7): fm what one intended, declinare a proposito (~~Not~~ Not digredi, see Elendt. C. Brut. 21, 82); declinare ab eo, quod proposeris: one may not d. a nail's breadth fm aq, as the saying is, a qā re non licet transversum, ut aiunt, digitum discedere; a qā re transversum unguem non oportet discedere. || A euphemism for to die, decedere with or without viā, de or ex viā, exire e, or de, viā; excedere viā or ex viā (~~Not~~ Gbrenz says, not de viā; but Hand thinks him wrong).—vitam deserere and (V.) vitam relinquere; ex hominum viā demigrare. —~~Not~~ discedere ex viā is seldom used by C., and only for the sake of the metaphor; Cat. Maj. 23, 84.—The departed, mortui; qui ex viā excesserunt or emigraverunt.

DEPART, or DEPARTURE. || The act of going away, profectio (the setting out).—discessus, secl. abitus, a or de loco: at the moment of d., proficiscens; sub ipsā profectioe: just before his d. he said, abiturus jam dixit: to prepare for d., iter parare, comparare. He resolved not to put off his d. for Greece any longer, non ultra differre profectioem in Graeciam constituit (L.). || Decesse; see DECEASE, or DEMISE.

DEPARTMENT, || Sphere of business, provincia; munus; cura; munia, pl. (functions, duties, public or private).—officium (duty).—curatio (proper the managing, but also the business to be managed by abq; and of public offices: me sinas curare ancillas; quæ mea est curatio, Plaut. Cus. 2, 3, 43; see L. 4, 12, 13).—ministerium (e. g., the management of his d., curatio ministerii sui, L. 4, 12): that does not belong to my d., munus meum hoc non est: to manage a (public) d., negotium publicum obire: the naval d., provincia maritima (L. 37, 2); provincia classis (L. 41, 1; cf. 42, 48): the naval d. belongs to abq. ci provincia maritima est, or ci classis provincia evenit (ibid.): the foreign d., cura, or administratio rerum externarum (Bau.).—|| The department of a country; district, para.—regio (district).—~~Not~~ not provincia. To divide the country into four d.'s, terram in quatuor regiones or partes describere, dividere: in d.'s, regionatim (L. 45, 30, in.).—|| Branch of literature, genus.—certum qd litterarum genus: admirabile in his own d. (of literature), admirabilis in suo genere: to confine himself exclusively to a single d. of literature, in unā re (e. g. in unā philosophiā) quasi tabernaculum vitæ suæ collocasse (C. de Or. 3, 20, 77).

DEPAUPERATE, see IMPOVERISH.

DEPAUPERATION, see IMPOVERISHMENT.

DEPEND, || Hang down from, dependere (not common till post-Aug. period; L., not C. or Cæs.): to d. fm, dependere qā re, a qā re; ex qā re (e. g. ex humeris, V.).—pendere, fm aq, a (de, ex) qā re.—|| To be dependent on; to d. on abq or aq, pendere ex qo or qā re (less commonly qo; in a gen. sense), pendere ex cs arbitrio, cs indigere.—esse in cs manu, or potestate; in qo esse positum (aitum) esse (of things, &c. that are in the power of abq).—in cs potestate verti (e. g. omnia in unius potestate vertuntur, C.).—in qā re verti (e. g. in iure illa causa vertetur). contineri qā re (to be contained or involved in aq).—penes qm constare or consistere (to d. on abq's will, see B. G. 7, 21; Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 5, 7): his d.'s entirely upon you, huiusce rei potestas omnis in te sita est: (228)

what part we play, d.'s upon our own will, or upon ourselves, ipsi quam personam gerere velimus, a nostrā potestate proficiscitur: to d. on fortune, fortunæ subjectum esse; fortuitum esse (to d. on chance): to d. upon another or others, ex alieno arbitrio pendere (opp. suis viribus stare, L. 35, 32): to d. upon himself, non aliunde pendere (to have need of nobody).—suis viribus stare (L.): it does not d. upon me, non eat or non situm est in meā manu or potestate; non potestas mihi est (with gerund). Great events often d. upon trifling circumstances, ex parvis rebus sæpe magnarum momenta pendunt: if it had depended upon me, *si res mei arbitrii fuisset (Ruhnk.): this d.'s entirely upon you, potestas tota huius rei tua est: my safety d.'s on yours, tuā salute continetur mea: all d.'s upon you, in te omnia sunt: all d.'s on the good or bad luck of others, omnia suspensa aliorum aut bono casu aut contrario pendere ex alterius evenit coguntur: their fate d.'s on the event of the war, discrimen rerum suarum in bello eventusque ejus vertitur: the whole matter d.'s on their will and decision, eorum ad arbitrium iudiciumque summa omnium rerum pendet. —~~Not~~ Dependere is found, in this sense, only in O., dependetque fides a veniente die (Fast. 3, 356).—|| To rely on, fidere or confidere ci, or ci rei, or qā re (to trust it with complete reliance).—fretum esse qo and qā re (to d. or build upon abq or aq).—niti qā re (to rest upon it): to d. upon oneself, fiduciam in se collocare: to d. too much on oneself, nimis confidere: to d. entirely upon abq, se totum ci committere (to put oneself quite in his hands): not to d. upon abq, ci diffidere. I. d. upon your secrecy, hoc tibi soli diximus; hoc in aures tibi dixerim! hoc lapidi dixerim! secreto hoc audi tecumque habeto (~~Not~~ sub rosā tibi hoc dixerim, is not Lat.): you may d. upon my affection and zeal to serve you, a me summa in te studia officiaque expecta (C.): lest they should become careless by depending upon each other, ne mutui inter se fiduciā negligentiores fiant. It shall be done; you may d. upon it, ne dubita; factum puta.—To be depended on, certus (of persons and things).—constans. firmus et constans. certus et constans (steady; not fickle, &c.).—fidus, fidelis (faithful).—verus (true).—A friend who may be depended upon, amicus certus, firmus, constans, or firmus et constans.—amicus fidus or fidelis: an historian who may be depended on, scriptor, qui ad historiam fidem narrat.—|| Depend on it (he, it, &c., will), may be translated by certe, non dubito, or ne dubita, quin. . . . mihi crede; (unum hoc) sic habeto, &c. D. upon it he is deceiving himself, certe hic se ipse fallit (Ter.). d. upon it the thing is possible, non dubito, quin hoc fieri possit; but d. upon it, not a man of you will overtake me, sed, mihi crede, nemo me vestrum consequetur.

DEPENDANCE, or DEPENDENCE. || Connection, e. g. the d. of circumstances on each other, causæ alie ex aliis apte: there is a d. of all the virtues upon each other, omnes virtutes inter se nexæ sunt; SYN. in CONCATENATION. || Subjection, ditio.—obsequium (T. obedience).—officium (duty).—servitium (slavery).—Indigentia (the want of aq necessary to its existence): to be in a state of d. upon abq, in cs dititionem venire; sub cs imperium dititionemque cadere; sub nutum dititionemque cs pervenire; cs ditioe nutuque regi; ex arbitrio or imperio pendere: to be in d. upon abq or aq, sub dominationem cs or cs rei subiectum esse.—ci or ci rei obnoxium esse (to be in d. on the caprice of abq, or aq): to live in d. on abq, vivere obedientem ci (S.); to live in a state of d., *ad alius arbitrium non ad suum vivere. || Reliance upon, fiducia; upon abq or aq, cs or cs rei.—fides (d. on the probity of abq).—spes firma; spes certa (perfect d., or sure and certain hope).—JN. spes atque fiducia (e. g. Domitium, cuius spe atque fiducia permanserint, fugæ consilium capere).

DEPENDANT, or DEPENDENT, adj. and subst. dependens; pendens ex qo or qā re.—indignus cs (d. on abq for advancement).—sub dominationem cs or cs rei subiectus.—ci subiectus (under the command of abq).—ci rei or sub qd subiectus (improper. e. g. sub libidinem; sub varis casibus).—ci or ci rei obnoxius (e. g. casibus; exposed to).—cs imperio subiectus: all your d.'s, omnia, quibus præes: cruel towards d.'s, crudelis in inferiores: a d. vassal or client, cliens, d., or hanger-on, assēcla (a d. on people of rank, mostly in a contemptuous sense, also as a disciple, or the follower of a sect).—Abq's creature and d.'s, cs assentatores atque assēclæ (C.): to be d. on; see TO DEPEND ON.

DEPICT, || PROP. depingere.—coloribus reddere (to d. or represent by colours; to paint): to d. figure,

coloribus figuras depingere; a face, effingere oris lineamenta.—See TO PAINT.—representare (represent; also of statues, &c. painters, &c. Phn.).—pingere (prop. and also of orators, &c.).—effingere, effingere (of statues; also of orators, &c.).—[Fig.] dicendo effingere cs rei imaginem; exponere; exprimere (to d. or make visible, as it were, by words, expr. with the addition of oratione).—adumbrare qd or speciem et formam cs rei (to d., or represent with the proper lights and shades; of the painter and orator).—describere (to d. or represent characteristically, χαρακτικῶς). To d. a person's character, cs vitam depingere; imaginem consuetudinis atque vitæ cs exprimere [Fig.] ad depingere qm].

DEPILATION, pilorum evulsio, or exstirpatio (the plucking off of the hair).

DEPILATORY, s. dropax (δρωπάξ, a pitch plaster, to take away the hair; see Mart. 3, 74, 1): to take away the hair by a d. plaster, depicare qm (δρωπάξαι qm; Ocul. Hor. 4).

DEPILOUS, sine pilo, or sine pills; pilo carens (by nature).—pilis defectus (by old age, Phædr. 5, 7, 2).—depilatus (deprived of hair, on any part of the body).—calvus (opp. capillatus, comatus).

DEPLETION, exinanitio.—detractio sanguinis and detractio only (d. by blood-letting): to bear d., detractio[nem] (sanguinis) sustinere (Cels. 2, 10): to be cured by d., detractio[n]ibus curari (Vitr. 1, 6, opp. adjectionibus): to use d., deplere sanguinem (Phn.).

DEPLORABLE, miserabilis; dolendus.—miserandus; commiserandus; deplorandus; lamentabilis; ærumosus.—calamitosus [See LAMENTABLE, WRETCHED].

DEPLORABLENESS, see MISERY, WRETCHEDNESS.

DEPLORABLY, miserandum or miserum in modum.—miserè.—miserabiliter (in a manner to excite compassion; miserab. also, very badly; e. g. miserabiliter scriptæ literæ).

DEPLORE, deplere.—deplorare; complorare (to d. or bewail vehemently; compl. esp. of several): to d. the death of aby, deplere, complorare cs mortem; de morte cs flere; ca morti illacrimari; ca mortem cum fetu deplorare: to d. the dead, lacrimis iustoque compulso prosequi mortuos (of deploring the dead by female mourners at the funeral; L. 25, 26): to d. the living as well as the dead, complorare omnes, pariter vivos mortuosque: the death of aby is not deplored, non cs caret lacrimis: to d. himself and his country, complorare se patriamque (cf. L. 2, 40): to d. his misfortunes, deplorare de suis incommodis: to d. the fate of the nation with unavailing tears, complorare inutili lamentatione fortunam gentis: it is much to be deplored, valde dolendum est.—See BEWAIL, LAMENT.

DEPLUMATION, plumarum detractio.

DEPLUME, e. g. a bird, *avi pennas evellere, or auferre.

DEPLUMED, depiums (without feathers).—depiumatus (said. late).

DEPONENT, testis.—qui juratus qd affirmat.—[I] s grammar, verbum deponens.

DEPOPULATE. To d. a country, terram vacuare; incolas terrâ ejicere (to remove the inhabitants; see Np. Cim. 2, 5).—vastare; devastare; pervastare (to lay waste; make uninhabitable for men; dev. and perv. to make so utterly)—populâri; depopulari; perpopulari (to lay waste by an army, so as to drive away the inhabitants, and destroy whatever can afford them subsistence, esp. by robbery and plunder): to d. and lay waste by fire and sword, ferro ignique, or igni ferroque vastare: ferro flammisque pervastare.

DEPOPULATION, vastatio.—populatio; depopulatio (d. and complete ransacking, e. g. of the land, agrorum).—vastitas (the state of being depopulated).

DEPOPULATOR, vastator.—populator (d. or layer waste).—eversor (destroyer); Jn. populator eversorque.

DEPORT, [I] To deport oneself; see DEMEAN ONESELF; BEHAVE. [I] To banish (vid.), deportare qm; to ex island, in insulam.

DEPORTATION, deportatio (Ulp.). See TRANS-PORTATION and EXILE.

DEPORTMENT, see DEMEANOUR, BEHAVIOUR.

DEPOSE, [I] To deprive of a high station, a) Deltrahere, vid. §) To reduce fm other high stations, loco suo qm movere (g. t.).—removere, ab- movere, submovere qm a muneris.—abolire, or abro- gere ci magistratum or Imperium (both in the Rom. law; abol. with the notion of deposition for ever). [I] To depose as a witness, testificari; pro testi- monio dicere: it d. on oath, *juratum qd affirmare:

to d. in confirmation of another person's deposition, attestari; testimonio confirmare.

DEPOSIT, v. PROBA.) ponere; deponere (to lay down; also to d. or give into the keeping of aby): to d. a burden, onus deponere: to d. in the earth, qd depo- nere defossâ terrâ (H.); in a ditch, trench, scrobe, sulco, &c. qd deponere: to d. eggs, ova ponere (e. g. scipibus, V.).—[Fig.] deponere in qo loco and in qm locum, both Class.—[I] To deposit with a view to preservation, deponere: to d. money, ponere pecu- niam: to d. alth with aby, deponere qd apud qm: to d. in a temple, ponere in templo (as a consecrated gift); referre in templum (to d. for the sake of safe custody): in the treasury (money), in ærarium or in publicum referre; in thesaurum referre (of the foregoing verbs the two first refer to the magistrate, who d.'s the money received by him in charge for the state, or to the general who d.'s the money taken as booty, in the public treas- ury; see C. Agr. 3, 27, 72. Np. Timoth. 1, 2; the last is in L. 29, 18; esp. in ref. to the money collected, and deposited in the treasury). In ærarium deferre has a totally different meaning, and refers to what is con- tributed by individuals, and deposited in the treasury for the use of the state; see L. 5, 25; 40, 41): to d. the money of minors in the treasury (by the state), pecunias pupillares in fide publicâ deponere: to d. or pay in, tra- dere: to d. for the sake of being kept, servandum dare: to d. as a pledge; see FLEDOX.

DEPOSIT, depositum.—*pecunie apud qm depositæ.—fidei commissum (property of any sort, which aby is under an obligation to restore to a third party): a d. or pledge, pignus (pignus of res mobiles wch are actually deposited, hypotheca of res immobiles: 'res que sine traditione nudâ conven- tione tenetur,' Just. Inst. 4, 6, 7).—arrhbo; arrha (a d. or earnest-money): to give a d. or pledge, dare pignus: to give alth as a d. or pledge, qd pignerare or oppigne- rare; qd pignori dare, or obligare, or opponere; fidu- ciarium dare qd: to receive alth as a d., qd pignori accipere: to give alth as a d. to aby, apud qm pignori ponere qd: to restore a d., reddere depositum. For other meanings, see FLEDOX; MORTUAG.

DEPOSITARY, custos; apud quem qd depositum est.—sequester (= 'apud quem plures eandem rem, de quâ controversa est, deposuerunt,' Modest. Dig. 50, 16, 110).

DEPOSITION, [I] Deprivation, of rank. Crel. by verbs. The d. of Lentulus, 'abrogatum Lentuli Im- perium: a law about the d. of Lentulus, lex de abro- gando Lentuli Imperio. [I] Evidence, testimonium: to make a d., juratum qd affirmare: to make a d. as to alth, testimonium cs rei dare or reddere; testimonium cs rei afferre.

DEPOSITOR, depositor (late; Ulp.).—qui pecunias apud qm deponit or deposit.

DEPOSITORY, receptaculum (g. t., prædæ, for the booty).—apotheca, æ, f. (ἀποθήκη; a place where stores are kept; esp. wine; C. H. and others).—horreum (magazine, &c., esp. for corn).

DEPOT, see DEPOSITORY.

DEPRAVATION, corruptio. depravatio. deterior conditio or status. pravitās.

DEPRAVE, deterius facere, or in deterius mutare qd (to make worse, instead of better, opp. corrigere).—in pejus mutare, or vertere et mutare (to turn to evil, opp. in melius mutare).—corrumpere; depravare (to d. physically and morally, opp. corrigere); Jn. corrup- pere et depravare: to d. aby, qm depravare; cs mores depravare or corrumpere.

DEPRAVED, see CORRUPT, adj. WICKED.

DEPRAVITY, depravatio et feditas animi (C.).—mores corrupti depravatique; mores perditii or turpes. See CORRUPT; WICKEDNESS.

DEPRECATE. To d. (or avert alth fm aby by prayer). deprecari qd a go: to d. a fault, postulare, ut delicto ignoscatur; erroris veniam petere: to d. aby's wrath, deprecari iram cs (e. g. senatûs, L.); postulare, ut delicto ignoscatur.

DEPRECATION, deprecatio (prayer for the pardon of an offence).—ignoscendi postulatio (prayer for pardon): at aby's d., qd deprecator: compelled by your importunate d., coactus tuis assiduis vociibus.

DEPRECIATE, [I] To lessen the price, levare pretia cs rei: to d. corn, annonam laxare or levare; [Fig.] depreciare late; Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 22.—[I] To undervalue, detrachere de qâ re, or de qo (to d. or detract from the value of alth, or aby): to speak of aby in order to d. his character, de qo detrachendi causâ dicere: to d. aby's actions, elevare res gestas; elevare cs præclare acta (L.); aby's credit or authority, elevare

qm or cs auctoritatem; levare cs auctoritatem: *to d. or speak agst aby, or athg, obtreclare ci, and ci rei, or (seldom) qd; cs laudibus et cs laudes: every one extols himself and d's his neighbour, ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimit alium (L.).*

DEPRECIATION, obtreclatio.

DEPREDATE, v.—~~DEPR~~ non deprædari, late, for prædari; prædam agere; depopulari; depeculari; spoliare, &c.—See PLUNDER, PILLAGE, PREY upon.

DEPREDACTION, direptio; expilatio; depopulatio; prædatio: *d.'s of all sorts, latrocinia et raptus: to commit d.'s, rapinas facere; latrocinari: to abstain fm d.'s, direptione prædæque abstinere.*—~~DEPR~~ deprædatio very late; Laclant.

DEPRDATOR, || Plunderer, raptor (*the d. who employs force in plundering others*).—prædo (*who makes booty, either by sea or land*).—pirata (*who seizes the possessions of others by open force at sea, the corsair: the d.'s of the world (of the Romans), raptor's orbis (Tac. Agr. 30, 5).*—|| Depopulator, vastator.—populatur (*a d. or ravager*).—eversor (*a d. or destroyer*); J.N. populator eversorque.

DEPRDATORY, rapax (*in search of plunder*).—prædatorius (*fitted out to make booty, e. v. navis*).—latrocinii assuetus (*accustomed to live by plunder; e. g. gens*).—latrocinio similis (*like a highway robbery*).

DEPREHEND, || To catch or take unawares: *aby in athg, deprehendere qm in re.—comprehendere (to d. and put in confinement); aby in the very act, qm deprehendere in manifesto facinore.*—|| To deprehend, find out, or detect, deprehendere.—invenire. reperire. See DETECT.

DEPREHENSIBLE. Crel. with verb.—quod deprehendi potest, &c.

DEPREHENSION, || comprehensio (prop.).—prehensio (prop. and in a juridical sense; e. g. *to have the right of d., jus prehensionis habere*).—deprehensio (*taking by surprise*).—|| Finding out, inventio.—observatio: cognitio (perception).

DEPRESS, deprimere; opprimere (prop. and fig.). frangere (fig.; *to make spiritless, opp. erigere, see Bremi Xp. Thém. 1, 3*): *to be depressed by a consciousness of his crimes, conscientia scelerum opprimi: to d. or afflict aby, qm, or cs animum affligere; cs animum frangere or infringere: to d. aby's hopes, spem cs incidere or infringere: suddenly, spem cs præcidere.*

DEPRESSION, || Pœpna. depressio (post-Class. rare; e. g. *of the sun*; opp. *to altitudo ejus; of the nose, nasi, Macrob.*).—|| Fia. Mental depression, animi demissio; animus demissus; animus abjectus, or afflictus, or jacens (*want of spirit*).—animus a spe alienus (*hopelessness*).—tristitia (*sadness*). *Don't let him perceive your d., cave te esso tristem sentiat (Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 29): to rouse aby fm a state of d., animum cs jacentem excitare.*

DEPRESSIVE, gravis; acerbus.

DEPRIVATION, || The act of depriving, privato; spoliatio; direptio; expilatio; orbatio, &c. (Syn. of verbs under DEPRIVE).—ademptio (*the taking away, C.: pl. T. ademptionis bonorum*).—amotio (*the removal; e. g. doloris, C.*).—|| The state of losing, amissio, amissus (*loss: for the latter, see Np. Alc. 6, 2*). jactura (*a loss voluntarily undergone; see Plin. Ep. 1, 12, in jacturam gravissimam feci, si jactura dicenda tanti viri amissio*).—orbitas (*state of desolation fm the loss of aby, e. g. of the commonwealth, orbitas rei publicæ talium virorum*).—Athg is a great d. to aby, miserum est ei carere qâ re.—*The loss of athg was a great d. to aby, quam huic erat miserum carere re (e. g. consuetudine amicorum, C.).*

DEPRIVE, privare qm qâ re (*to take away athg fm aby*).—spoliare; depollare; or expoliare (*stronger expressions*).—adimere (*to take away something desirable*).—criperre (*to snatch away*) ei qd.—orbare qm re (*to take away athg which is dear to us, eply children, hopes, &c.*): *to d. aby of his children, qm orbare liberis; liberos a qo abstrahere (by main force, e. g. as hostages, obsidum nomine): to d. aby of all his senses, qm omnibus orbare sensibus: to d. aby of his reason, qm deturbare de mente et sanitate: deprived of athg, orbus qâ re; of children, liberis orbatu; of the use of one's limbs, membris captus: of the sight, hearing, understanding, oculis et auribus, mente captus; of hope, spe orbatu; completely, spe dejectus.*

DEPTH, altitudo (*d., as a quality*).—profunditas (*d., as a property; though not used by ancient writers, it is analogically formed, and may be retained, wherever periphrasis requires it*).—profundum, altum (*d.'s of the sea; hardly, except where mare, locus, &c. can be supplied; e. g. jecissem me potius in profundum, sc. mare, (230)*

into the d.'s of the sea).—vorago (*an abyss*).—latitudo (*horizontal d. fm face to back; breadth, opp. longitudo*).—vocus zenital grave (*d. of voice or sound*).—recessus (*that which retires back: e. g. recessus oris, &c.*): depths, loca in mirandum altitudinem depressa: *the d.'s of a forest, silvarum profunda (T.)*; *the d. of the stream, altitudo fluminis: the immense d. (of a river), profunda altitudo (T.)*; *the d. of the sea, altitudo maris (as a property); profundum maris (the bottom of the sea): to cast oneself into the d.'s of the sea, præcipitare (without design); se jacere in profundum (with design): to be out of one's d., in profundo esse; solo or vado fugiente destitui; qm vadum destituit (L. 21, 28): to be afraid of getting out of one's d., timere altitudinem (L. 21, 28); the house is thirty feet in d., domus triginta pedes in latitudinem extracta est; domus triginta pedes lata est.*—|| Depth of character, altitudo ingenii; of soul, altitudo animi (Boetius; see Beier C. Off. 1, 23, 58); the d. of the Divine wisdom, summa Dei sapientia.—~~DEPR~~ Neither profunditas, nor profundum, nor altitudo can be used for 'depth of learning,' 'depth of intellect,' &c.; but either subtilitas or acumen ingenii, or Crel. ingenium subtile; literæ non vulgares, sed interiores quedam et recondite, &c.—|| Middle; in the d. of the night, mediâ nocte: the d. of winter, summa hiems: it was the d. of winter, the weather being very cold and rainy, erat hiems summa, tempestas perfrigida, imber maximus (C.).

DEPURATE, or DEPURE, || To purify; vid.

DEURATION, see PURIFICATION.

DEPUTE, mandare ci, ut, &c. (*to commission aby*).—delegare (*e. g. qm huic negotio; to depute him to perform it, e. g. in quid. agr. of deputing a person to perform what one should perform oneself*).—deferre, demandare ci qd (*entrust aby with the care of athg; e. g. curam cs rei*): *to d. the tribunes to attend to the wounded, curam sauciorum militum tribunis demandare (L.).*—~~DEPR~~ Deputare = (1) to pronounce, (2) to reckon, consider, &c.—Sic ci cs rei faciendæ licentiam dare, or permittere.—liberum cs rei arbitrium ci permittere (*both meaning to give to aby complete authority to act*) may serve: *to be deputed by aby, mandata habere a qo: to do athg in consequence of being deputed by aby, cs nomine (in aby's name and by aby's authority); qo auctore (as aby's representative) facere qd.*—See DELEGATE.

DEPUTATION, || Act of deputing, delegatio (*in C. only of the assignment of a debt; in other sense in later writers*).—|| Permission to act, potestas qd faciendi.—auctoritas (*the commission, by virtue of which aby is competent to act*): *by d. fm the senate, auctoritate senatus: to grant a d. to aby, cs arbitrio rem gerendam tradere, or committere: by d. fm aby, mandatu cs (C.); auctoritate cs (by his authority); nomine cs (in his name).*—|| Persons deputed, legato. —legati. *If the name of the state is mentioned, the adj. is often used alone: the Sicilian d.'s, Siculi. Some d.'s arrive fm Sicily, Siculi veniunt cum mandatis.*

DEPUTY, cui rerum agendarum licentia data or permessa est (C. Ferr. 3, 94, 220; S. Jng. 103, 2).—qui mandata habet a qo (commissioner).—*publica auctoritate missus; or merely legatus (*a d. or commissioner sent by the state*).—procurator (*aby, who acts as a proxy*).—See DELEGATE and AMBASSADOR.

DERACINATE, see ROOT UP, or OUT.

DERANGE, turbare; conturbare; perturbare (*to put in disorder; cont. and pert. are also equivalent to, to make amazed*).—miscere; permiscere (*fig. to throw in disorder one with another*).—confundere (*to cast together; hence, fig. to throw together into one mass, and thereby put into disorder: equivalent to, to make amazed or confused*): *to d. the stomach, stomachum dissolvere (Plin.)*; *to d. the hair, capillos turbare: the order of battle, aciem implicare; ordines aciei conturbare, or perturbare, or confundere; aby's plans, rationes ci (omnes) conturbare: to d. every thing, omnia perturbare or miscere: to d. the order of things, perturbare rerum ordinem (C.).*—|| To disorder the intellect, mentem turbare, alienare (*to make crazed*).

DERANGED, || Confused; out of order, perturbatus. conturbatus. confusus. J.N. conturbatus et confusus.—impeditus. perplexus.—inordinatus. incompositus. || Mad; vid.

DERANGEMENT, implicatio (*involved condition, e. g. of family estate or fortune, res familiares*).—perturbatio (*disturbance of the order of athg, e. g. of an army, exercitus*).—perturbatio ordinis (*absol. disturbance of the ranks and arrangement of troops*).—mens turbata (*d. of the understanding*).—perturbatio (absol. perplexity).—trepidatio (*shuddering and shaking like aby out of his wits at the near approach of danger*): a

complete d. of every thing, omnium rerum perturbatio: to cause a complete d. of every thing, omnia miscere et turbare: to fall into a state of d., turbari; conturbari; perturbari: to be in a state of mental d., mentis errore affici; mente capi or alienari.

DERELICTION. *The act of forsaking, or state of being forsaken, relictio; desertio; desertio. — Inopia: d. of duty, *prætermisio officii (since prætermisio officium is Class., and also the word prætermisio, it is probably correct in this construction), or Crel. with officium prætermittit, deservit; officio deservit: censure for his d. of duty, officii prætermisii reprehensio.*

DERIDE. *see 'LAUGH AT.'*

DERIDER, derisor (rare; not C.).—*Irrisor (of althg, as rei). — See MOCKER, SCOFFER.*

DERISION, derisus; derisio (laughing to scorn; derisio by later writers).—*irrisio; irrisus (mockery) — cavillatio (ironical, irritating d.). — augillatio (d. with supercilious insulting mockery). — ludicatio (making a laughing-stock of abty): in d., ab irrisu (L.); per dericulum (Plant.): to become an object of d., in ludibrium verti; ad ludibrium recidere: to have abty in d., qm habere ludibrio et despectu (C.); qm habere dericulum.*

DERISIVE, irrident; deridens; cavillans (of persons).—*aculeatus; acerbus (pointed; stinging, mortifying, of words, &c.); d. words, verborum aculei: d. jokes, acerbæ faciliæ.*

DERISIVELY, cum qo aculeo; irrisione (e. g. irrisione omnium ludii).

DERIVATION, of a word, verbi originatio.—*etymologia (denotes not only the d. but also the explanation of a word fm its root; according to Q. 1, 6, 28, originatio was the word used for d. by several writers of his time); origo, —verbi derivatio (the formation of the word fm an existing word; e. g. Pelides fm Peleus).*

DERIVATIVE, derivativus (Gramm. t. t. Prisc.).

DERIVE. *To d. his genealogy or origin fm abty, genus deducere a qo: originem ducere, or trahere, a qo; oriundum esse a qo (to descend fm abty, of more remote descent); originem sui qd referre (to trace one's origin to abty, by a very remote descent): to d. althg fm the Deity, Deum facere cs rei effectorem. — To d. derive words fm roots or other words; to d. one word fm another, esse puto, ducere, or deducere a or ex, &c.; verbum ducere or flectere a, &c.—verbum derivare, or denominare a, &c. (to form one word fm another existing word, as 'Pelides' fm 'Peleus' ¹⁸²⁵ but not in the sense of, supposing one word to be the root of another, — verbum ducere, &c.): to d. a word fm the Greek, flectere verbum de Græco (Gell. 4, 3): to d. the name of althg fm a certain word, nomen cs rei a verbo quodam ducere: fm what do you think the name of Neptune is derived? unde nomen Neptuni dictum, or ductum, esse putas? Jænus is derived fm ire; nomen Jæni ab eundo ductum est (C.). 'Fæcio' is derived fm 'fæcio', proprio nomine dicitur facere a facie (Var.). I suppose 'amicitia' to be derived fm 'amare', 'amicitia' amando ductam, appellatam, factam, dictam (1825) not derivatam. — Draw fm a source or channel, derivare (prop. and fig.); fm a source, ex fonte (Q.), fonte (H.); to... in with acc.: to d. the various secondary meanings of a word fm its primary signification, "multiplices vocis significatiæ a nativâ ducere.*

DEROGATE. *Disparage, &c. followed by 'from,' minuire; imminuere qd (easily to lessen). — deminueret partem cs rei, or qd de qâ re; detrachere de qâ re (to take away althg fm althg). — derogare (e. g. quiddam de honestate, C.): to d. fm abty's fame, cs gloriam or laudem minuire, or imminuere; detrachere de cs gloriâ; gloriæ cs obtrahere: to d. fm abty's authority, auctoritatem minuire or imminuere: to d. fm abty's good name, detrachere de famâ cs. — A derogate (obsolet.); vid.*

DEROGATION, imminutio. — *obtrectatio (e. g. of gloriæ renown, aliene gloriæ: without any d. fm your dignity, sine imminutione dignitatis tue. — SYN. in DETRACTION.*

DEROGATIVE, or DEROGATORY, imminuens; deminuens; detrachens, &c. (making less). — damnosus; detrimentosus (causing injury, detr. *Cæs. B. G. 7, 33). — alienus; adversus (unfavourable). — iniquus (unjust): to commit nothing d. to the character of a wise man, nihil deducere a dignitate sapientis: to commit althg d. to one's character, rank, &c., a dignitate suâ detrachere: not to allow althg that is d. to another thing to be done, qd de qâ re (e. g. de auctoritate suâ) deminui

non pati: to say althg d. of abty, cs laudibus obtrahere; detrachere de cs famâ.

DEROGATORILY, male (unfavourably). — *iniquè (unjustly).*

DERVISE, *monachus Muhammedanus.

DESCANT, v. *vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere (Cic. de Or. 1, 59). — To descant or be proliz on any subject, nimium esse in qâ re; copiose et abundanter dicere; fuisse et late dicere; upon althg, uberius et fusiùs de qâ re disputare (opp. brevius et angustius); also dilatare qd (opp. premere qd): to d. or speak more than is necessary, longius, latius, et diffusius dicere; verbosus, quam necesse erat.*

DESCANT, s. *vox summa, (t) or acuta, or attenuata. — Proliz discussion, verboritas (using too many words, as a quality, late). — anfractus; ambages (circumlocution): to ring a d., ambages narrare (Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 77).*

DESCEND, v. *To come down, descendere (fm higher ground, ex superioribus locis; fm a mountain, citadel, &c., de monte, arce, &c.: to the plain, in planitiem, campum, æquum locum, or æquum only). — degressi (to go down). — se demittere to lei oneself down (e. g. in convallum). — labi or delabi, fm, &c. (also delabi a, de... — defluere (insensibly and slowly): to d. into battle (1 Sam. 26), descendere in aciem (L.): to d. or fall to the ground, desidere; subidere. — IMPROPR. To d. to our own times (of customs, traditions, &c.), hæc in tempora, or usque ad nostra tempora durare; ad nostram memoriam manere (of written or other monuments); tradi ab antiquis usque ad nostram ætatem (of a custom, manners, &c.): to d. gradually fm remote antiquity to our own days, summâ memoriâ gradatim descendere ad hanc ætatem. — To come down to what is low or mean, descendere ad qd. — delabi ad qd, in qd (e. g. in hoc vitium scurrile, C.; ad impatientiam, T.). — demittere se in or ad qd (e. g. ad servilem patientiam, in adulationem, both T.): to d. to the level of brutes, omnem humanitatem exuere: to d. gradually fm worse to worse, declinare in pejus: to d. to a state of slavery, ad servitium (ad servitiâ) cadere. — To d. or be descended = derive one's origin fm abty, ortum, oriundum esse (in prose, in declaring the person fm whom abty d's, the prep. a, or ab, must be used, but in declaring the rank out of which abty d's, the prep. a, or ab, must be omitted). — originem trahere a qo; originem ducere a or ex qo (to d. fm or derive his origin fm, &c.). — To descend fm a ship, = disembark, e. navi exire; in terram exire; also exire only; (e) navi egredi; also egredi only; ascendere; excensionem facere. — To descend or make a descent upon, irruptionem or incursionem facere in, &c.; upon a country, terram invadere; in terram irruptionem facere; virescens, terram invadere cum copis; copias in fines hostium introducere; in hostes irrupere, irrumpere, impressionem facere. — Of the descent of property, &c., pervenire ad qm (e. g. hereditas ad filiam pervenit, C.). — venire ci (e. g. major hereditas unicuique nostrum venit, &c., C. Cæcia, 26, 74).*

DESCENDANT, progenies: abty's d., oriundus a qo; prognatus ex qo: abty's d's, poster; progenies: to be a d. fm abty, oriundum, ortum esse a qo (the latter seldom); prognatus esse ex qo: the Atracii were d's of the Cimbrî and the Teutones, Atracii erant ex Cimbrîs Teutonisque prognati: male d's, stirps virilis; virilis sexus stirps: to leave d's, stirpem relinquere; ex se natos (sc. filios) relinquere: to leave no male d's, virilem sexum non relinquere.

DESCENT, v. *Act of descending, descensio (post-Aug. e. g. balinearum, into the bath, Plin.). — descensus, us (S.; not C. or Cæs.). — casus; lapsus (fall). — D. declivis, declivitas; acclivitas; proclivitas (sloping positions). — locus declivis; acclivis; proclivis (a sloping place, whether ascending or descending, since, wherever there is an ascent, there must also be a d.). — descensus (way leading downwards; S. Hirt.): a very easy d., facillimè descensus (Hirt.): a hill, that has a gentle d., or ascent, collis leniter editus: a city built on the d. or ascent of a hill, urbs applicata colli. — Hostile attack, irruptio; incursio; incursum: to make a d. upon, irruptionem, or incursionem facere in, &c. — Extraction, origo; genus; stirps: of noble d., nobili genere natus: of no mean d., haud obscuro loco natus: of low d., ignobili, humili, obscuro loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus: to trace one's d. fm abty, originem trahere a qo; originem ducere a or ex qo; ad qm originem sui referre (in speaking of a remote d.).*

DESCRIBE, || Show or represent by words; describere. — *perscribere (d. fully).* — *verbis exsequi.* scripturâ persequi (*to represent by a written description or narrative*). — *explicare qd or de re (give an explanation; enter into detail about)* — *exponere qd or de re (to set forth, as it were, before the eyes; give a lucid description of, &c.).* — *Stu enarrare.* enumerare. *litteris maudare.* — *memoriâ prodere or tradere.* — *verbis depingere, effingere, exprimere.* — *exprimere et effingere verbis (make clear by a description).* — *verbis definire (to give a logical description of).* — *Jx. definire verbis et describere; illustrare verbisque definire.* *To d. a few words, breviter describere, exponere, compleri: to d. in many words, stilo uberius explicare: to d. in verse, versibus describere, exponere, persui: to d. ab's actions, res cs persequi (C.): ab's life, vitam cs explicare (C. Cæcil. 8, 27); vitam cs depingere (C. Rosc. Am. 27); de vitâ cs exponere; imaginein vitæ cs exprimere: to d. a person, exprimere qm, scribere de qo: to d. a man shortly, qm informare (C. Att. 7, 3, 2).* — *|| To describe a geometrical figure, scribere; describere: to describe a square, quadratum paribus lateribus describere: to d. a circle with a (given) center, a centro circumagere lineam rotundationis (Vir. 1, 6; see CIRCLE: to d. figures in the dust, formas in pulvere describere.*

DESCRIPTOR, scriptor. — *narrator. The d. of a country, chorographus. And to analogous words may be formed. See under DESCRIPTION.*

DESCRIPTION, descriptio; narratio; enarratio; expositio: *eloquent beyond d., supra quam enarrari potest eloquens: exquisite beyond all d., supra quam ut describi possit eximius: d. of the earth, geographia; of a country, chorographia (Vir. 10, 2, 6, where ed. Schneid. chorographus is used): d. of a place, topographia. By analogy other words may be formed in the same manner, as 'description of the moon,' or map of the moon, *selenographia; of mountains, *orographia; of the world, *cosinographia, and so forth. A graphic d., cs rei pene sub aspectum subjectio, — cs rei sub oculis subjectio.*

DESCRY, || To see, videre. cernere. aspicere. — *conspicere. conspiciari (Syn. in SEE. — conspiciari = epi'ly 'to see at a distance and suddenly, is the nearest to our 'descri'; but, though common in Plant. and Cæs., not found in C. V. H. &c.).* — *prospicere (to behold at a distance; e. g. Italiam, V.).* — *To d. aby at d., conspiciari qm; qm procul videre (Ter.).* — *|| To spy (obol.).* — *speculari; explorare (vid. To SPY).* — *|| To discover, invenire. — animadvertere (to mark). — cognoscere (to recognize). — deprehendere. — detegere.*

DESECRATE, profanare; profanum facere (in the gold. age, only to make what is divine, human; what is holy, common; opp. sacrum esse velle; by later writers it is used epi'ly for 'to violate'). — *exaugurare (to d. what has been consecrated, by bringing it again into common use, opp. inaugurare, see L. 1, 55).* — *polluere; maculare (to d. what is pure and holy by a shameful act).* — *violare (not to respect its sanctity; e. g. loca religiosa).* — *Not the post-Aug. desacrare, wch = consecrare.*

DESECRATION, violatio (e. g. templi, L.). — *profanatio (Plin.).* — *exauguratio (e. g. sacelli, the depriving of its sanctity and restoring it to common purposes).* — *Often by Crecl.*

DESERT, solitudo (in a good sense). — *vasitas (in a bad sense): a desert, regio vasta, or deserta, or deserta vastaque; loca deserta or inculta; solitudo vasta or deserta (but deserta rather poet.); also merely deserta, pl. (of a district abandoned by men): the Libyan d.'s, vasitas Libyæ; deserta Libyæ: to turn a country into a d., regioni vasitatem inferre; regionem vastare, devastare.* — *|| As an adj. vastus; desertus; incultus.*

DESERT, s. || Worth, dignitas. — *virtus (excellence): tried d., spectata virtus: according to his d., pro merito; pro dignitate; merito.* — *|| An action, or quality, wch gains the thanks of others, meritum; promeritum: d.'s with ref. to aby, merita erga or in qm (Cæs.) cs circa qm merita would be false Lat.: the nobility, wch is founded upon d., nobilitas, qum fit or cept ex virtute.* — *See MERIT.*

DESERT, TRANS. — *linguere (belongs properly to poetical language, and is used by Cic. only when his language takes a poetical flight, as in his orations).* — *relinquere (to leave behind, either a person, or place; thence also it = deserere, as Np. Dat. 6, 3; signa relinquere to d. one's colours, 'to desert').* — *derelinquere (to d.*

aby, or athg, without further troubling oneself about them). — *cedere qo loco, or ex qo loco.* — *decedere qo loco de or ex qo loco.* — *diacedere a qo, or loco, a or e loco (decedere qo loco implies the forsaking of one's customary functions; diacedere, merely going away).* — *destituere (to d. where aby's support and assistance is expected).* — *Jx. relinquere et deserere; deserere et relinquere; destituere et relinquere.* — *ci deesse; deficere qm (to fail him when his services are required and expected).* — *desclacere a qo (e. g. nec si a me forte desclaciveris, idcirco te — patiar, &c. C.).* — *Hope d.'s aby, destituitur qd a spe: my strength d.'s, or fails me, vires me deficient; a viribus deficiat: my memory d.'s, memoria deficit, or labat; memoria labor: presence of mind never d.'s a good speaker, prudentia nunquam deficit bonum oratorem: to d. aby or any party, &c., deficere a qo or a qd re (also fig.).* — *deficere ab amicitia cs; desclacere a qo (Np.).*

DESERT, TRANS. — *exercitum deserere; signa desedere (Cæs.) or relinquere (to d. his colours; S. L.).* — *transire. transfugere (to cross over to fly to): to d. the enemy, ad adversarios or hostes transire, transfugere, perfergere; pro perfuga venire ad hostem (Cæs.): to the Romans, ad Romanos transfugere (of actually flying to them; e. g. fm a city: L. Np.): many deserted to the enemy, transitiones ad hostem fiebant (L. 28, 16): to d. to aby, in cs partes transgredi; deficere ad qm.*

DESERTER, desertor (one who d.'s the colours of his army, or general; Cæs. L.). — *transfuga; perfuga (one who goes over to the opposite party, perfuga as a delinquent, who betrays his party; transfuga as a warner, who changes and forakes his party; Döb.).*

DESERTION, a generally, relicto. derelictio (e. g. rel. republicæ, consula, &c. der. communis utilitatis). destitutio (the leaving aby in the lurch). A base and treacherous d. of aby, relicto proditorio cs. — *f) Gaius q over to the opp. party, transfugium (L.).* — *desertio (Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3).* — *desertio signorum.* — *transitio ad hostem (passing over to the enemy): d.'s occurred, transitiones ad hostem fiebant (L.): frequent d.'s, transfuga crebra.*

DERIVE, || To make oneself worthy of *athg by one's services, merere; mereri.* — *commerere; commereri (to d. by means of athg).* — *promerere; promereri (to d. athg as a proportional reward or punishment for something done).* — *dignum esse qd re (to be worthy of athg, by the possession of qualities, wch in general estimation confer a right to it): he d.'s to be praised by me, dignus est, quem laudem, or qui a me laudetur: to d. to be believed, fide dignum esse: to d. athg of aby, de qo or erga qm qd mereri: have I deserved this of you? sicine de te merui, or meritus sum? I did not d. this fm you, *non merui, cui talem gratiam referas; according as he d.'s, (pro) merito co: to d. well of aby, bene mereri de qo. ~~See~~ perf. merui rather than meritus sum. — To d. to be praised, &c., is mereri ut or cur; *vid. inf.* though Q. has meruit et d. secundus; but ~~See~~ dignus est, ut or qui should be used of fitness to be praised, &c.; mereri implies that it is earned by the person's exertions, &c.*

DESERVEDLY, pro merito; merito; pro dignitate; very d., meritissimo (C.). — *merito ac jure.* — *Jure.* — *merito atque optimo jure; jure ac merito; jure meritoque: he would be d. punished, jure in eum animadvertetur: to be d. praised, merito ac jure laudari (C.).* — *See D. may, in poetry, be rendered by meritus; e. g. meritus torquetur ab (D.).*

DESERVING, dignus rei or (better) re; bene meritus, merens, or promeritus de: d. praise or commendation, (omni) laude dignus: d. the severest punishment, dignus omnibus suppliciis (Plin.); novissima exempla meritus (T.): d. well of the state, de republicâ bene meritus. — A d. person, omni laude dignus. — omni virtute ornatus. — vir optimus or probus. — vir dignissimus omni fortunâ optimâ (3 Rep. 17). — *See MERITISSIMO: it is used absol. in the Inscrip. — Fulvius filius meritisissimæ.*

DESHABILLE, negligentior amictus (Q.; who uses it, however, of the manner in wch an orator lets his dress sit, &c.). — *vestis domestica (opp. vestis forensis, Suet. Oct. 73. Vitell. 8).* — **vestis, quam mane induo, &c.; in d., in veste domesticâ: to be in d., *negligentius amicti, vestiri.*

DESICCANTS, cataplasmata calida.

DESICCATE, allicare; exsiccare. — desiccare (præ and post-Class.).

DESICCATION, siccatio; siccitas (e. g. of a body). — ariditas (the dryness, e. g. of fields).

DESICCATIVE, qd siccet; exsiccet.

DESIDERIATUM, res maxime necessaria ad qd; quod desideratur; quod deest; desiderium (*aliquid quod est in desiderio*).

DESIGN, v. || *Purpose, intend*, in animo habere.—*cogitare; agitare* (in) mente or (in) animo.—*parare (to prepare)*.—*moliri* (*my of some difficult purpose*).—*agitare* de qâ re; *moliri* qd.—*constituere* (*to fix; to purpose*).—*destinare* (e. g. quæ agere destinaverat).—*See To PURPOSE, To INTEND*.—|| *To draw an outline, or sketch, delineare*; *designare*; *describere* (*not used absolutely, but always with the object expressed, e. g. imaginem, or some such word*).—*depingere*; *describere* (*fig.*): *to d. skilfully*, probe *depingere* qd: *to be skilled in the art of designing, graphidos scientiam habere*.—*See To DRAW*.

DESIGN, || *Purpose, consilium (plan or purpose)*.—*inceptum*: *inceptum (beginning, or undertaking)*.—*propositum* (*intention or purpose*).—*institutum* (*that which ably intends to put into execution*).—*cogitata*, pl. quod *cogito* (*what is in the thoughts, or will*): *my d.*, res, quam paro; *institutum meum*: *to betray, or discover, his d.*, *consilium* or *cogitata patefacere*: *to execute his d.*, *consilium exsequi*; *propositum peragere*: *to have a d. to injure, habere voluntatem nocendi; to entertain hostile d.'s agere the state, contra rempublicam sentire: to form great d.'s, magna meditari or moliri*. || *Sketch, plan, designatio*; *adumbratio*.—*deformatio* (*delineation*).—*forma*; *figura*; *species* (*sketch*).—*imago* (*outline*).—*descriptio*; *ichnographia* (*ground-plan*): *a d. for a house, edificandi descriptio* (e. g. usus, ad quem accommodanda est edificandi descriptio, C.).—|| *Drawing, graphis, idos, f. (γραφειν) or in pure Lat. pictura linearis: to be skilful in the art of d.*, *graphidos scientiam habere*; *graphidos non imperitum esse*.

DESIGNATE, notare. denotare. signare. designare (g. h. to make distinguishable by a mark).—*nominare*. appellare. vocare. dicere.—*SYN. in CALL = NAME*.—[825] *voc. mly with a subst., dic. with an adj.*—*nomen* ci dare. *indere* or *imponere* (*give it a name*).—*designare* qd verbis (C. to describe).—*designare* is also used alone in the sense of 'denote': *verba quæ res communes designant* (Varr.).—*To d. every thing by a name of its own, suo quaque rem nomine appellare*. || *Point out to or for (any purpose, situation, &c.)*, *destinare* qm (or qd) ad qd or ci rei.—*designare* (e. g. *mark out, fix upon, locum sepulchro*); also *absol.* quem populus designaverit).

DESIGNATION, || *Act of marking out, or appointing to, designatio* (e. g. sine designatione personarum et temporum, C.).—*designatio consultius, his appointment to the consulship; T.*)—*nominatio* (*naming*).—*notatio* (*as action; also of denoting by words*). || *That to which a person or thing is appointed, finis* (*the final purpose for which a thing is intended*).—*sors*, provincia (*the sphere of a person's duties; his office, calling, &c.*).—|| *Import* (*of a word*; Locke), *sententia*, *notio*, *significatio*, *vis*, *potestas*.

DESIGNEDLY, consulto. cogitate.—*JN.* consulto et cogitate (*aff. due consideration*).—*voluntate* (*willingly, opp. casu*).—*dedita operâ*, de industria (*with intentional exertion*).—*aponte* (*with no other inducement than one's own inclination*).—*To do aliquid d.*, *consulto et cogitatum facere* qd. *Not d.*, imprudenter; per imprudentiam; inconsulte; temere; *JN.* inconsulte ac temere; temere ac fortuito; casu (*by accident*).

DESIGNER, || *Who has designed or planned aliquid, inventor* ([825] *reptor, Poet. and post-Class.*).—*actor*, architectus. *JN.* architectus et princeps. || *A former of plans, projects, &c.*, *qui consilia struit or mente agitât. *consiliorum architectus. *homo semper agens qd et moliens.—*doli or fallacia-rum machinator* (*plotter*; T. Ann. 1, 10, 2).—|| *One who draws designs, pictor* (g. l.); or *Crcel.* with *verba, &c.*

DESIGNING, callidus et ad fraudem acutus.—*fraudulentus*.—*dolosus*.—*subdôlus*.—*subdôlus atque occultus* (T.).—*semper struens qd atque moliens.—*veterator et callidus*.—*See DECEITFUL*.

DESIGNLESS, imprudens.—*Inconsultus*.—*temerarius*.—*fortuitus*.

DESIGNLESSLY, vid. 'Not DESIGNEDLY.'

DESIGNMENT, || *Purpose, consilium*,—*consilium institutum*.—*cogitatio*.—*propositum*.—*inceptum* (*purpose, plan*).—*SYN. in PLAN*.—|| *The plan sketched out, descriptio* ci rei.—*ratio* ci rei.—*rei agende ordo*.

DESIRABLE, optabilis. optandus.—*cupiundus* (S. Jng. 3, 1).—*expetendus*.—*desiderabilis* (*rare*; e. g. quæ

[cupiditates] inanes sunt, his parendum non est; nihil enim desiderabile concupiscunt, C. Fin. 1, 16, 53; and Top. 18, 69).—*Not to seem at all d.*, minime cupiundum videri: *not to be d. for its own sake*, nihil habere in se, cur expetatur: *to be very d.*, magnopere expetendum esse: *to be d. for its own sake*, propter se expetendum esse: *there is nothing in this world so d.* as, &c., nihil in hac vitâ magnopere expetendum, nisi, &c.

DESIRABLENESS, *Crcel.*—*To have no d.*, nihil in se habere, cur expetatur.

DESIRE, s. desiderium (*longing desire for an object, the want of which is felt*).—*cupido*, cupiditas (*the former considered as in action, and necessarily with a gen. of the object expressed or implied; the latter considered as a state, the passion of desire, opp. tranquillity of mind*.—[825] *cupido* "not found in C. or Cæsar; common in the poets and historians; *esply T. Sall.*; twice in Q."—*Freund*).—*appetitus* (*the act of endeavouring to obtain*).—*appetitus* (*the state of endeavouring to obtain*).—*appetitia* (*the desire itself, which seeks to obtain something*).—*All with gen. of the object, cs rei*.—*libido* (*the intemperate longing after aliquid; pl. libidines, desires* = *lusts, with ref. to want of self-government*).—*studium* (*the d. that leads to the zealous pursuit of aliquid*).—*An insatiable d.*, *insatiabilis* (quædam) cupiditas (e. g. *veri videndi*; cognoscendi, C.); *a marvellous d.*, *mirabilis* (Np.). *mira* (T.): cupiditas: *an immoderate d.*, *immodica cupido* (L.); *blinded by d.*, cupidine cæcus (Lucr.). *I feel an intense d. for aliquid*, magnum me tenet desiderium cs rei (C.). *A natural d.*, desiderium naturale (e. g. cibi, potionis; opp. voluptas); *unless they were blinded by d.*, nisi ipsos cæcos redderet cupiditas (C.).—*To be inflamed, filled, &c. with d.*, of aliquid, cs rei desiderio incendi; (magnus) cs rei desiderio teneri; qd appetere, concupiscere, desiderare: *to be tormented with the d. of aliquid*, cs rei desiderio flagrare, aestuare, excruciarî, confici (C.); *summâ* cs rei cupiditate affectum esse. *I feel an intense d. to know, hear, &c.* (valde) avaro scire, audire, &c.; *libido* est scire (Plaut.): *to be stirred with d.*, desiderio moveri: *to inspire aliquid with a d.*, of aliquid, dare or injicere ci cupiditatem rei; *impellere* qm in rei cupiditatem [825] *inspirare cupiditatem ci or qm cupiditate would be barbarous*; of doing aliquid, qm facienti qd cupiditate incitare: *to inflame aliquid's d.*, of aliquid, incendere cs cupiditatem cs rei: *an intense and passionate d.* is *weakened, abated, &c.*, acerrima illa ac fortissima cupiditas imminuta ac debilitata est: *to satisfy a d.*, desiderium explere (L.): *the d. of wealth, amor, cupiditas habendi* [825] *not desiderium habendi*).—|| *Thing desired*; *wish*, quæ quis optat or vult (e. g. facere, to perform them): *to satisfy aliquid's d.*, quæ quis optat or vult, facere; cs voluntati satisfacere or obsequi; qm voti competem facere: *to obtain one's d.*, optatum impetro (a qo); adipiscor, quod optaveram, or concupiveram: *my d's have been satisfied*, quæ volui, mihi obtulerunt: *my heart's d. is satisfied*, quod maxime cupio, mihi contingit. *More under WISH*; vid.

DESIRE, v. appetere (endeavour to obtain).—*cupere*, concupiscere, cupere, avidum esse cs rei (to. vehemently and passionately; the last = to d. greedily).—*velle* (*to wish and co-operate towards the realization of one's wish*).—*desiderare* (*to be dissatisfied because one does not possess the object desired*).—*optare* (*to wish; leaving the realization of the wish to others or to fate*).—*expetere* (*to long for a distant object, and apply to others for the realization of one's wish*).—*avere* (*with following inf.*: *to feel an impatient d.*, *esply to hear or learn something; often with valde*).—*gestire*, with following inf. (*to manifest a lively d. by gestures*): *to d. eagerly, ardentem cupere* qd.—*cupiditas* cs rei ardere, flagrare; desiderio cs rei magno teneri; sistere qd; sitilenter expetere qd: *not to d. aliquid any longer*, qd carere posse. *Everything is going on exactly as I could d.*, cuncta mihi procedunt; nihil mihi accidit, quod nolim; fortuna in omnibus rebus respondet optatis meis: *just as I, he, &c. could d.*, ut volo, volumus, &c. ex sententia; ex optato; ad (cs) voluntatem: *aliquid is going on just as I could d.*, qd ex sententia succedit or procedit; qd optabilem exitum habet: *hitherto all has been exactly as I could have desired*, nihil adhuc mihi præter voluntatem accidit.—|| *To express one's desire, velle* qm, or (ut) *to wish to have somebody or something*, petere. poscere. postulare (SYN. in AER).—*contendere* a qo, ut, &c.: *to d. aliquid of aliquid*, postulare [825] *not desiderare*] qd a qo. *What do you d. me to do?* quid est, quod me velis? quid vis faciam? *to d. the grace of pardon* (Shakep.), veniam a qo petere (*for any fault, cs delicti*).

DESIROUS, appetens.—cupidus—studiosus.—avidus. *All with gen.* (*In post-Aug. historians, avid. also with inf.*) *to be d. of doing althg.* ardet animus ad qd faciendum (*e. g. of revenging, ad ulciscendum*)—avere. *gestire (with inf. Srv. in DESIRE, v.): to make aby d.* ci cupiditatem dare or (*stronger*) inficere: qm in cupiditatem impellere; qm cupiditate incendere; qm faciendi qd (*e. g. imitandi*) cupiditate incitare (C.): *to become d.* in eis rei cupiditatem incidere; injicitur mihi eis rei cupiditas: *to become very d.* ingens es rei cupido me incendit; maxima es rei cupido or libido me invadit.

DESIST FROM, desistere re, a re, de re, or with inf. or aft. neg. with quin.—abstistere qd re, or a qd re (*not in C., but in Cæs. L., &c.*): *to d. fm an undertaking*, desistere incepto. abstistere incepto (L.): *fm a purpose*, desistere consilio (Cæs.); *fm an attempt*, desistere conatu (Cæs.); *fm investing a town, fm fighting, abstistere obsidione, pugnâ; fm the assault (of a town)*, desistere oppugnatione (Cæs.), ab oppugnatione (S.); *fm asking, exhorting, &c.*, desistere rogare, hortari, &c.; *fm building, abjicere modificationem; deponere modificationem* (C.): *to d. fm war, recedere ab armis: mor, if she is still alive, will I ever d. fm looking for her till I find her, neque, si vivit, eam vivam unquam quin inveniam, desistam* (Plaut.).

DESK, mensa scriptoria (*writing-d.*). **Reading-desk** (*in a church*), prps pulpitu (Georges; who gives *suggestus sacer. *suggestum sacrum for 'pulpit').

DESOLATE, adj. vastus (*without human habitations; opp. commodatus, Georges; uncultivated, opp. cultus; Död.*)—desertus (*deserted by men; opp. celebr, Georges; to habitatus, Död.*)—incolutus (*opp. cultus*)—*Jn. vastus ac desertus; desertus vastusque; incolutus ac desertus; incolutus et derelictus. D. places, solitudo (without blame).*—*locus deserta*—tesqua (*in wch an awful silence reigns; Död. t H.*): *to make d.* vastare, devastare; ci loco vastitatem inferre: *to make a land d.* vastas solitudines facere ex terrâ; vastitatem reddere in terrâ; tectis atque agris vastitatem inferre.—*Of persons: hopeles, &c.*, spe destitutus.—*orbis*—*orbis auxilii* (Plaut.).—*afflictus*. *moestus, &c.*—*desolatus* (Plin. T. and Poet.); *also with abl.* (*deserta desolatque reliquis subsidii aula, Suet.*).

DESOLATE, v. *See* LAY WASTE.

DESOLATENESS. *See* DESOLATION.

DESOLATION, *Act of laying waste, &c.*, vastatio.—*populatio*. depopulatio (*plundering; e. g. agorum,edium sacrarum*)—*eversio*. excidium (*overthrow of a town, &c.*)—*State of being desolate, vastitas*.—*Desolate place, locus desertus, locus vastus et desertus; solitudo vasta or avia; omnia humani cultus solitudo* (Curi. 7, 3, 12).—*State of being bereaved, afflictio, &c.*, orbis (*state of being bereaved; also fig. e. casum et orbitaltem senatûs, C.*)—*viduitas* (*state of being widowed*)—*solitudo* (*loneliness*)—*Jn. viduitas ac solitudo* (*e. g. qui jamdiu Cæcennæ viduitate ac solitudine aletur, C. Cæs. 5, 13*)—*viduitas omnium copiarum atque opum* (Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 2).

DESPAIR, a. desperatio (= 'ægritudo sine ullâ rerum expectatione mellorum, C.'): *to reduce aby to d.*, qm ad desperationem adducere or redigere (*the latter, Suet.*): *to be reduced to d.*, ad (summam) desperationem pervenire (Cæs.); ad desperationem adduci; omni spe orbatus sum; nulla spes in me reliqua est: *when I was in the depths of d.*, quum magnâ desperatione affectus essem (C.): *to be in d.*, in desperatione esse (Front. Strat. 3, 17, 7): *to derive courage fm d.*, a desperatione ira accendit qm (L. 31, 17); *extremâ desperatione in iram stimulari* (T.): *a state of utter d.*, omnium rerum desperatio. *From or in d.*, ad desperationem adductus. *The extremity of d.*; *utler or absolute d.*, summa, maxima [~~not~~ not extrema] desperatio; *extrema spes* (*e. g. in extremâ spe, Cæs. B. G. 2, 27*).

DESPAIR, v. desperare.—saluti or sibi desperare (*of one's own safety*).—*omnem spem abjicere*. animum despondere: *to d. of althg.* desperare de qâ re, or qd, or ci rei; or with acc. and inf. (v. Herz. Cæs. B. G. 3, 12).—*If to d. is followed by the partic. substantive*, desperare will be followed by infin.—*to d. of being able, &c.*, despero me posse, &c.: *it is disgraceful to d. of accomplishing althg that is possible*, turpiter desperatur, quicquid efficit potest (Q.): *to d. of ever seeing althg again, qd se visurum postea desperare: to d. of a sick person's recovery*, ægrum deporere; ægrum or ægroti salutem desperare; *all the physicians d. of his recovery, or of him, omnes medici diffidunt: my recovery is despaired of*, desperor: *his*

recovery is despaired of, a medicis desertus est: althg is despaired of, desperatur qd: *to d. of peace, one's life, desperare pacem, vitam; of the state, de republicâ (C.)*; *republican* (Lentul. ap. C.): *of one's safety, salutis suæ desperare* (C. Client. 23, 69); *de salute desp.* (Cæs.): *see must d. of his safety, salutis ejus desperanda est*.

DESPAIRFUL, desperans. exapes (*desp. denotes the painful feeling; exapes, the hopeless state of despair*).—*spe carens or orbatus; spe dejectus* (*of a person who has ceased to hope*).—*ad desperationem adductus or* (Suet.) *reductus*.—*magnâ desperatione affectus*.

DESPAIRING, v. DESPAIRFUL.

DESPAIRINGLY, desperanter (*e. g. cum quo loqui, C.*); or Crcl. by ad desperationem adductus [~~not~~ desperate. *very late*; Augustin].

DESPATCH, *Send off, mittere (send; e. g. an ambassador, legatum, literas, &c.)*—*dimittere* (*several in different directions; v. pr. of sending off letters, acutus, &c.*)—*(1) if the messengers are to go fm person to person, or fm place to place, per or circum or (L.) circa are used; (2) if to a person or nation, ad qm; (3) if to a district, in wth acc. or ad before the name of a tribe, &c.; (4) in every direction, in omnes partes or quoquoque*.—*e. g. dimitt. nuncios, literas, &c. circum amicos; circum provincias exercitusque; per omnes provincias; ad Centrones; in finitimas civitates; in eam partem Italiæ; in omnes partes; quoquoque* (Cæs. B. G. 3, 23, 2).—*absolvere* (*to finish a thing; or lei a person go whom one has long detained; Plaut.*)—*legare*. allegare (*to d. for the execution of a delegated office; e. g. homines nobiles allegat iis, qui petentur, &c., C.*; *allegarem te ad illos, qui, &c.*): *to d. a letter to aby, mittere or dare literas ad qm* (dimittere, if to several in different places).—*To finish, execute, &c.* *See* EXECUTE.—*To exhort aby to d. a business, hortari qm ad qd periculiendum: to like to d. a business quickly, consilium facta conjungere*.—*To d. a business, expedire negotium*—*conficere or transigere negotium*.—*profigere negotium* (Lentul. ap. C.—*L.*: *implying labour and exertion*) *to d. althg between themselves, inter se transigere qd: the thing may be despatched in a few words, res paucis verbis transigi potest*.—*Kill; vid.*

DESPATCH, *Act of sending off, dimissio* (*e. g. nuntii, of a messenger*).—*missio* (*e. g. literarum, legatorum, both C.*); or by Crcl. *Give me my d.*, me absolvo (Plaut.).—*The execution, &c. of business, executio* (*post-Aug. negotii, T.*; *instituti operis, Plin.*)—*effectio* (*only in C.'s philol. writings*)—*peractio* (C. Cal. Maj. 23, estr.). *To prevent the d. of a business, ne res conficiatur, obistere: about the d. of what remains to be done, de reliqua rebus maturandis et agendis (C.)*.—*Haste, speed* (*vid.*), celeritas festinatiloque—*maturatio* (Auch. ad Herenn.).—*There is need of d.*, properato or maturato opus est: *the utmost possible d.*, quanta maxima adhiberi potest festinatio. **Despatches**, literæ.—*literæ publice missæ* (*fm a public officer*).

DESPERADO, homo stolidus ferox, or stolidus feroxque.—*homo promptus or summæ audaciæ*.

DESPERATE, desperatus (*of persons and things*).—*exapes, spe carens or orbatus, spe dejectus* (*hopeless; of persons who have ceased to hope*).—*discriminis plenus* (*very critical; of things; &c.*) *aleæ plenus* is poet.).—**ad desperationem adductus*. *magnâ desperatione affectus* (*of persons*). *A d. state of affairs, res desperatae or perditæ; res perditæ et desperatae*. desperatio rerum omnium.—*Sis extremæ res* (*sue, &c.*); *extrema, pl.* *In their d. condition, in extremis rebus suis: our state is now almost d.*, res jam ad extremum perducta casum (Cæs.); *so ad extremum casum periculi—deductus, B. Alex. 7*: *how often have our affairs seemed almost d.* 7 quotes ad extrema periculum ventum? (L. 7, 29, init.). *Filled with courage fm despair, desperatione ira accensus* (Aft. L. 31, 17); *extremâ desperatione ad iram stimulari* (Aft. T. Hist. 2, 44, extr.). **Desperate** = *very dangerous* (*of undertakings, &c.*), periculosus; *discriminis plenus; temerarius* [~~not~~ not desperatus].

DESPERATELY, desperanter (*without hope*).—*With verbs and adjectives, it expresses the intensity of the action or quality, and may be variously translated: Improbe; scelerate; male; summe; summopere; maxime; valde; vehementer; acriter; pertinaciter.*—*To defend oneself d.*, *pertinacissime, or acerrime repugnare, resistere: *to fall d. in love, perditæ or misere amare: to try d.*, perditæ conari (Q.): *omnibus viribus contendere et laborare; omni opo atque operâ anti* (ut. &c.): *to be d. angry, gravissimâ ira*

It may often be translated by the superlat. : *d. foolish, stolidissimus.*

DESPERATION, *vid.* DESPAIR, s.

DESPICABLE, *see* CONTENTIBLE.

DESPISE, *v.* desplicere. despicitūl habēre (to look down upon; not to value: *opp.* suspicere, revereri, admirari)—contemnere. contemptūl habēre (to *d. what one might be expected to fear; opp.* metuere, timēre; *e.g.* mortem, pericula: *but* also auctoritates, consilium, &c.)—spernere (to *d. or hold cheap what one might be expected to desire; to reject with scorn; opp.* appetere, concupiscere; *but* also of holding a person cheap)—aspernari (to reject with aversion; to utter the feeling implied in spernere).—*Jm.* contemnere ac desplicere; desplicere et contemnere; contemnere et pro nihilo ducere; desplicere et pro nihilo putare; spernere et pro nihilo putare; spernere et repudiare.—fastidire (to feel disgust agst althg; to reject if *fm* pride, &c.)—negligere (to disregard).—*Jm.* contemnere ac negligere.—*Desp* temnere is poetical for contemnere; desplicari, *late* and *rare*.—*Nobody d.s himself, nemo unquam sui despicitūl fuit: the consciousness of having despised the gods, spectrorum deorum conscientia: to d. glory, gloriam repudiare or spernere; abys's favour, gratiam ea repudiare.*

DESPISER, contemptor. —pretor; or Crcl.

DESPITE, *Malice, hatred, (vid.) malitia.* —fraus et malitia.—improbitas perversitaseque.—caedium.

—*Spite; in spite of; vid.* SPITE.

DESPITE, *v.* *See* TO VEX, TO OFFEND.

DESPITEFULL, malitiosus.

DESPITEFULLNESS, malitia.—odium.

DESPOIL, spoliare qm or qd; and qm or qd qd re.—*Jm.* spoliare atque orbare; spoliare atque denudare.—spoliare qm qd re et depulcari (of money, argento).—despoliare. expoliare (strengthen the meaning of spoliare, *such is to deprive a person or thing of what serves for use or ornament*).—detrahere spoliareque qd.—privare qm qd re.—adimere or eripere ci qd.—diripere (to plunder men, towns, &c.).—expilare. compilare (to strip temples, &c.; *rob. treasures, &c.*: the latter also qd qd re).—nudare, denudare, exuere qm re.—orbare qm re.—multare qm re.—*Syn.* in DEPRIVE.

DESPOILER, spoliator (C. L.).—expilator (C.).—director (C.).—populator.—predator.

DESPOLIATION, spoliatio.—direptio.—expilatio. orbatio.—privatio (*Syn.* of verbs in DEPRIVE).—*Jm.* expilatio direptioque.

DESPOND, animum abjicere or demittere or submittere; animo cadere (C.).—animo concidere (L.); and (*oft.* in *Plant.*) animum despondere (no L.) and despondere only (Col.; to allow one's spirit, courage, &c. to fail).—spem abjicere, projicere, or deponere (to cast away all hope).—*See* TO DESPAIR.—To cause aby to d., animum ea frangere, infringere (C.); percellere qm.

DESPONDENCY, animus demissus, jacens or abjectus; animi defectio or abjectio (depression of spirit, &c.).—desperatio (despair); to feel d., animum demissum; animo demisso esse; animo cecidisse; nullam spem habere; to give way to d., animo demitti.

DESPONDENT, demissus.—qui animo demisso, abjecto, or defecto est.—exapes.—spe orbatus.—spe carens.—spe defectus.

DESPONDINGLY, animo demisso or abjecto.—timide.—sine spe.—desperanter.

DESPOT, princeps or rex, ea arbitrium pro legibus est, or cujus libido pro legibus habetur (a sovereign whose will is law; *ast.* *Just.* 1, 1; 2, 7, 3).—tyrannus or *pure Lat.*, dominus (a usurper who has obtained absolute power in a free state).—rex importunus (*opp.* rex clemens).

DESPOTIC, imperiosus, agst aby, ci (imperious; hence, tyrannical).—superbus (arrogant; hence, as epithet, 'the proud' in *Targ.* superbus).—*Jm.* imperiosus et superbus.—impotens, agst aby, ci (who cannot restrain his passions, &c.; hence, who cannot restrain himself in a post of command; also of things that imply and proceed *fm* such a temper; imperious, &c.).—importunus (harsh, unbecoming, &c. in his conduct towards others); crudelis or saevus in qm (*e.g.* tyrannus saevissimus et violentissimus in suos, *L.* 34, 32). A d. temper, superbia: a d. government, dominatio impotens or superba, or crudelis superbaque (*cf.* C. Phil. 3, 14, 34).—tyrannis or *pure Lat.* dominatio (sovereignty introduced agst the will of a people; and, therefore, a usurped government, a tyranny, or despotism).

DESPOTICALLY, superbe. crudeliter. To act d.,

crudeliter ac regie agere: to behave or act very d., crudelissime se gerere: to govern d., crudelissime superbum que dominationem exercere (*ast.* C. Phil. 3, 14, 34).

DESPOTISM, superbia. impotentia (as temper; *Syn.* of *ad.* in DUROTTIC).—dominatio impotens or superba; or crudelis superbaque.—A d., civitas, in qua libido principis pro legibus habetur (*ast.* *Just.* 2, 7, 3), or in qua arbitrium regis pro legibus est (*ast.* *Just.* 1, 1, 2).

DESPUMATION, despumatio (*late; Tertull.*).—Crcl.

DESPUME, despumare.

DESSERT, mensa secunda.—bellaria (*e.g.* sweetmeats, fruits, sweet wines, &c. τραγηνάτα or τραγήλια; *cf.* *Gell.* 13, 11, *extr.*): to eat on the d., mensam secundam apponere.

DESTINATION, destinatio (L.; *prps* not *græ*-Aug.; a purpose, determination, decision).—lex, qua nati sumus; fatum, quo nati sumus (the purpose we are born to serve, &c.).—finis (the end althg is to serve).—sors, provincia (the sphere of action assigned to aby).—It is our d., to &c., *ad* lege (how fate or ita) nati sumus, ut, &c.; ita a natura generati sumus, ut, &c.; hoc nobis propositum est, ut, &c. Nature hath assigned us a higher d., natura nos ad majora genuit et conformavit; ad altiora quaedam et magnificentiora nati sumus: man is born to a glorious d., homo præclarâ quâdam conditione generatus est a summo Deo: not to be fitted for ita d., non aptum esse ad exsequendum munus suum: not to accomplish ita d., deesse officio suo et muneris: what the d. of man is, cujus muneris colendi efficiendique causâ nati atque in lucem editi sumus (C.).—Place to which aby or althg is to go, *locus ci destinatus; locus, quo tendit.—*locus, quo proficisci jussus sum (to which I am ordered to go).—sedes futura (my future residence).

DESTINE, destinare (in nearly all the meanings of the *Engl.* verb; *e.g.* qm ci rei or ad qd, sit in qd (dest. qm foro, Q.; domos publicis usibus, *Fell.*; qm ad mortem, *Suet.* diem necis ci, C.); also = to intend, purpose; *emply* in L. with animis (*e.g.* quis agere destinaverat, *Cæsar.*; also in *pass.* sibi destinatum in animo esse qd facere, L.); hora mortis destinata, C.).—designare ad qd (to mark out for a purpose).—seponere ci or ad qd (to set it aside for a purpose; *e.g.* money, pecuniam in modificationem templi seponere, L.; quod ex istis rebus receptum est, ad illud sanum [sc. ornandum] seponere, C.).—præfîre. præstitueret (to be beforehand; *e.g.* præstit. diem operi faciundo, C.).—to be destined (as doomed) to althg, ci rei or ad rem natum esse (to be born to it);—fate fieri qd (to become or to be doomed to it, by a decree of fate); we are destined to, ea lege generati sumus, ut, &c.—(*See* TO DOOM.)

DESTINED, destinatus (both of the thing to which althg is destined; and of the person or thing destined to a purpose).—constitutus.—fînitus. præfînitus. præstitutus.—*Syn.* of verbs in DESTINE. The d. hour of death, hora mortis destinata.

DESTINY, *see* FATE. | THE DESTINIES; *see* the FATES.

DESTITUTE, | With the object expressed, destitutus qd re (less commonly a qd re; *e.g.* amicis; præceptis; scientiâ juris; *but* spe [*Cur.*] or a spe [L.]; a re familiaris).—derelictus qd re (*e.g.* non modo fortunâ, verum etiam spe).—nudus. nudatus.—privatus; spoliatus qd re: to be d. of troops, nudum esse ab exercitu (of a country): to be d. of every thing, omnibus rebus nudatum esse; omnium rerum esse inopem.—| *ASSOL.* inops, also with auxiliis (who has no power to help himself).—auxilio orbatus or destitutus.—omnium rerum inops. omnibus rebus orbatus (utterly d.).—omnibus fortunis spoliatus (C.).—egenus omnium (L.; *rare, not præ*-Aug.).—egenus. egentissimus. mendiculus (miserably poor): to be d. (= miserably poor), in summâ egestate or mendicitate esse; in summâ mendicitate vivere; vitam in mendicitate degere. aby is utterly d., nihil quo egentius: a d. condition, inopia.

DESTITUTION, inopia (want of resources).—egestas. mendiculus (extreme poverty; beggary).—solitudo (the state of being left alone; also solitudo ea rei).—*Jm.* solitudo atque inopia; viduitas ac solitudo. To be reduced to d., *ad mendicitatem redigi; ad pudendam paupertatem delabi: to reduce a man to d., qm omnibus bonis evertere; ad rerum omnium inopiam redigere.—*Ad.* destituito (*rare; C.*) is the 'leaving in the lurch,' *derectio*.

DESTROY, perdere (to d., to ruin).—destruere (to d. an artificial structure; also ea fortunam; tyrannidem).—demoliri (to d. a firm, solid strus

lure. tectum; partem muri). — *Jn. destruere et demoliri.* — *disficere* (to *d. by violent separation of its parts*; *e. g. arcem, moenia, munitiones*). — *dissipare* (nearly = *disficere*. *emply* in *C.*, who does not use *dis*); *statuam*; *C. turres, Vitr. rem familiarem*; *C. reliquias republicae*, *C.*). — *disturbare* (to *separate violently and to disarrange the parts*, &c.; *e. g. tecta, opera, porticum*). — *Jn. disturbare et dissipare* (*C.*). — *diruere* (*e. g. tecta, muros, urbem, monumentum*). — *evertere* (to *overthrow*; *throw down*; *propr. urbem, statuam*; *impropr. rempublicam, virtutem, amicitiam*). — *excidere* (to *d. by cutting or hewing*; *not necessarily implying total destruction, urbem, vicos, agrum, exercitum*). — *Jn. excidere et evertere.* — *excindere* (to *d. utterly*; *emply of cities, urbes, Numantiam, C. Mil. 33, 90; 6 Rep. 11; Planc. 41, 97; 4 Phil. 5, 13. Scheller and even Freund maintain, erroneously, that it is poet. and post-Class.*; see *Krebs*). — *vastare locum.* *vastitatem inferre loco* (to *lay waste, urbem, urbem*). — *pervertere* (to *quite overthrow, spem, consilia*; *domum, tecta, arbusta, defensionem*; *also qm; alium C.*). — *concidere* (to *cut to pieces*; *e. g. hostes, also to d. utterly, naves, L.*; *auctoritatem Senatûs*; *qm*). — *tolle* (remove out of the way). — *rescindere.* *Interscindere.* *dissolvere.* *Interrumpere* (*all, e. g. a bridge, pontem*). — *delere* (*d. utterly*; *blot out, urbem, omnia, hæc, sepulcrum, ædificium, religionem*). — *extinguere* (to *put out a light*; *fig. to deprive of its power and existence*; *e. g. potentiam, spem, vitam societatem, cs salutem*). — *Jn. extinguere et (funditus) delere.* *perimere* et *delere.* — *conficere* (to *put an end to althg*). — *subvertere* (*subverti, imperium*; *leges et libertatem*). — *consumere* (*e. g. ædes incendio.* *exercitum fame*; *opes, fortunas, &c.*; *by athg, qd re*; *e. g. ferro, flammâ*). To *d. utterly, funditus destruere*; *a or e fundamentis disficere*; *funditus (propr.) evertere (propr.)*; *ab stirpe extinguere*; *stirpibus* or *radicibus* extrahere; *tolle* *atque extrahere radicibus* (to *root up, impropr. e. g. desires*); *extinguere* et *funditus delere*; *perimere* et *delere omnino (annihilare)*. — *perimere.* *interficere* (to *d. life = kill*): to *d. (= kill) a whole body, ad internecionem delere, redigere, adducere, cadere*; *occidione cadere* or *occidere* (*emply with the sword; enemies*); *the intention of destroying, &c.*, *consilium evertere, tollere, &c.* (no *Sp.* *consilium Lysander inlit reges tollere*; *Are d's every thing, ignis cuncta disturbat et dissipat: there is nothing that time does not d., nihil est, quod non conficiat vastitas: to d. all ab'y's plans, ci conturbare omnes rationes* or *omnia consilia pervertere* to *d. plans, consilia disficere, frangere* and *(Pel.)* *corrumpere*: to *d. hope, spem* *extinguere* (*C.*); *spes corrumpere*: it is a *and thing to see all one's last hope destroyed, miserum est nec habere ne spel quidem extremum. The Nervii, when they saw this hope destroyed, Nervii hac spe lapsi* or *dejecti, de hac spe depulsi, ab hac spe repulsi, &c.* To *be utterly destroyed, interire.* — *funditus* or *ab stirpe interire.* — *concidere* (*e. g. auctoritas senatûs*; *fides publica, publicæ credit, &c.*). — *excindere* (*of towns*). — *deleri, &c.* — *consumi* *totonque deleri.* — *ad internecionem venire*; *ad internecionem perire* (to *bring about death*; *per. by a pestilence, &c.*) *the soul and all sensation is destroyed by death, animi hominum sensusque morte restinguuntur* (*C.*). || To *d. oneself, mortem* or *necem* *sibi consciscere*; *manus sibi inferre.* — *Interficere se* is *not wrong*; *Sulpic. ap. C. Ep.* *se ipsam interficere*; *and C. 3 Orat. 5, 10, Crassum suapte manu interfectum*; *L. 31, 18, 7, seque ipsi interficiunt.* — *See to commit suicide.*

DESTROYER, *evorsor* *cs rei* (*overthrower*; *e. g. urbs, imperii*). — *extinctor* *cs rei* (*e. g. conjurationis*). — *perditor* (*one who ruins althg*; *e. g. republicæ*). — *corruptor.* *corruptela* (*in a moral sense*). — *pestis, perniciës* (*the bane of althg; the ruin*). — *confector.* *consumptor* (*consump. rare*; *C. e. g. ignis omnium confector et consumptor, also conf. ferarum, Suet.*). — *subversor* (*e. g. legum*; *opp. auctor. T.*). — *vastator.* *populator* (*who lays a country waste*). *Jn. populator evorsorque.* — *interfector, and (only once; Plaut.) occisor* *cs. percursor* *cs* (*the person who slays another*; *preemptor, interemptor, laie*). — *destructor* *very late.* — *To be the d. of ab'y, extio esse ci* (*his ruin*).

DESTRUCTIBILITY, *fragilitas* (*C.*). — *corruptibilitas* (*very late*; *substantive humane, Terentii*). — *Crci.*

DESTRUCTIBLE, *destructibilis, corruptibilis* (*Ecccl. Lament.*). — *destructilis* (*Prud.*). — *fragilis.* — *but mly Crci.*

DESTRUCTION, *eversio* (*the overthrowing, rei publicæ, urbs, &c., rei familiaris, &c.*) — *extinctio* (*the extinguishing*; *and fig. the destroying the existence of althg that had life and energy*). — *excisio* (*Auct. Or. pro* (234)

dom. Harusp. Respons.) — *excidium* (*L.*; *not Cæs. or C.* — *urbis, gentis, &c.*). — *disturbatio* (*e. g. Corinthi, C.*; *once only*). — *dissipatio, interitus* and (*rare, but Class.*) *interitio.* — *Jn. interitus et dissipatio.* — *consumptio* (*act of consuming, &c., C. rare*). — *conjectio* (*e. g. valetudinis*; *escrum*). — *ruina* (*the falling down*; *e. g. communis ruina*; *also in pl. ruinæ fortunarum tuarum*). — *exitium* (*ruin*). — *dissolutio* (*the breaking up a compact whole*; *e. g. nature, stomachi, legum*). — *interemptio* (*slaying, death*; *C. rare*). — *destructio* (*post-Class. murorum, Suet.*). — *vastatio.* — *populatio.* *depopulatio* (*the laying waste, plundering, &c.*). Before the *d. of Troy, Trojâ incolumi* is *to be the d. of althg, perniciës esse*; *extio esse ci*: to *cause the d. of ab'y, qm perire* or *perire dare*; *qm ad interitum vocare*: to *rush to d.*, *ad interitum ruere*; *in perniciem incurere*: to *seek the d. of ab'y, interitum cs querere*; *perniciem ci moliri*: to *save ab'y fm d.*, *qm ab interitu vindicare* or *retrahere*; *qm ab extio ad salutem revocare*; *qm a morte eripere* (*fm death*): to *save the state fm d.*, *rempublicam ab occasu restitueri*; to *cause d.* (= a severe blow or loss), *cladem afferre* or *inferre.* — *strages* *facere* (*C.*); *edere* (*L.*; to *cut down foes*). A *wide-spread d. overtakes the state, magna clades atque calamitas opprimat rempublicam.* || *Destructio = destroyer* (*abstract pro concreto*), *perniciës, pestis, corruptela, corruptor.* — *extium.* To *be the d. of ab'y, perniciës esse*; *extio esse ci.* — *See DESTROYER.* || *If destruction = DEATH, vid.*

DESTRUCTIVE, perniciosus, exitiosus, extitialis, extitabilis. — *funestus, damnosus*; to *ab'y, ci.* — *Syn. in HURTUL.* — *destructivus* *very late*; *Cæc. Aur. Tordit.*

DESTRUCTIVELY, perniciose. — *pestifere.* — *funeste.*
DESTRUCTIVENESS, vis nocendi (*T. Ann. 15, 34; Just. 6, 8, 2.*) — *perniciösitas* *not Lat.* — *natura rei perniciose, exitiosa, pestifera.* — *Off. Crci.* *with nocere.* Who does not see the d. of this qui non videt hanc rem nocere? or *quis est quin videat, quam perniciose sit res (e. g. vinolentia)?

DESUETUDE, desuetudo (*L.*; *cs rei*; *absol. O. Julian, Dig.*). To *fall into d.*, *obsolescere, exolescere* (*in desuetudinem venire, only in Dig.*). What has been lost by d., *obsoletus, exoletus, with or without vetustate* — *oblivione obsoletus* (*C.*).

DESULTORILY, leviter. — *negligenter* — *parum diligenter* (*carelessly*). — *quasi præteriens* (*C.*, *just in passing, as it were*) to *study d.*, *studia leviter attingere* (*Suet.*). — *primoribus*, ut *dictitur, labris quævis literas* (*off. C.*): to *read d.*, *libros cursim transire* (*Gell.*). — *volaticæ more, modo huc, modo illuc* (*cf. C. Att. 13, 25, 31.*)

DESULTORINESS, mos volaticus, modo huc, modo illuc (*cf. C. Att. 13, 25, 31.*) — *Sis levitas, mobilitas.* *inconstantia.*

DESULTORY, levis. — *mobilis, inconstans, volaticus.* — *Jn. volaticus ac levis.* A *person of a d. mind, homo volaticus ac ut similis, modo huc, modo illuc* (*cf. C. Att. 13, 25, 31*): a *d. person*, **vaga, instabilis, temeraria, improvisa* *as cæca, volatica lectio* (*Krebs*). — *If desultorius be used, it must on no account stand without a quasi.* It means *af. the manner of a desultor in the circus*; *vid. Lex. In a d. manner: see DESULTORILY.* A *d. conversation, sermo varius*; **sermo multa leviter attingens.*

DETACH, Separate, disengage, solve, dissolvere (to *destroy the connexion between things, and so set them free*). — *separate* (to *separate*). — *segregare* (*propr. to separate fm a herd; then generally to remove fm a body*). — *sejungere.* *secernere* (*emply to separate the pure or good fm the impure or bad*). — *abscindere* (to *cut off with violence*; *to rend, &c.*). — *semove* (to *move ab'y or althg away fm*). — *disjungere* (to *disjoin persons or things that are united*). To *d. oneself fm ab'y, se sejungere* a *go*: to *d. oneself fm society*, **ab hominum consuetudine se remove*; *hominum consuetudini se exerpere* (*Sen. Ep. 5, 2*): to *d. one's thoughts fm external objects, a consuetudine oculorum mentis aciem abducere*: to *d. a person fm another, disjungere qm a cs amicitia*; *divellere qm a go* (*by violent means*): to *connect what had been detached, dissipata connectere*; *rem dissolutam divulsamque conglutinare*: to *d. myself fm the side I have hitherto supported, dissociare causam meam* (*T.*). || To *detach troops, una mittere.*

DETACHMENT, electa manus, electi milites: to *send a d. of 300 men, ccc sub vexillo una mittere.*

DETAIL, s. singula, singulæ res. — *The d's of an occurrence, res ordine narrata*: to *enter into d.*, *de singulis agere*; *de singulis rebus scribere.* — *res explicare* (*opp. summas tantummodo attingere, Np. Pet. 1, 1*);

rem fatus exponere (Q.); singillatim loqui de qâ re (opp. generatim atque universe loqui, C.): in *one word*, not to enter into unnecessary d., ad summam, ne agam de singulis (C. Off. 1, 41, 149): *it is unnecessary to enter into d.*, nihil est, quod de singulis rebus scribam (C.): *it is safer to enter into all the d.'s*, certius est ire per singula (to go through all the particulars, one by one; Q. 6, 1, 12). *In d.*, membraim (e. g. enumerare).—singillatim. *He maintained that, if they dispersed, they would all be cut off in d.*, desperas testabatur perituros (Np. Them. 4, 3).—See TO DETAIL.

DETAIL, v. res explicare (opp. tantummodo summas attingere, Np. Pel. 1, 1).—singula consecreti et colligere (in a speech; Plin. Paneg. 75, 1).—See 'to enter into DETAIL.' A detailed account, res ordine narrata: to be copious and distinct in detailing events, in narratione plenum esse et expressum (Q.; of an orator).

DETAIN, tenere (to keep at a place).—detinere (to hold aly or aly back, so that it or he cannot reach its destination; e. g. naves tempestatibus detinentur).—retinere (to keep back; to prevent a person or thing from proceeding further; e. g. one who wishes to set out on a journey, a visitor, &c.; being detained by a storm, by disturbances in the city, tempestas, urbano motu retentus, Cae.; also to keep what belongs to another, retinere alienum).—deprehendere (to seize and keep; e. g. to d. letters, ships, &c.).—tardare. retardare (to retard the progress of a person or thing; prop. and fig.): to d. a person, profecturum detinere; ea profectorem tardare (to prevent a person's setting out at the time he wishes).—retardare qm in viâ; retardare ea iter (to d. him after he has set out); unless he has been detained, nisi quid impedimenti in viâ passus est. *I am detained by adverse winds*, ventis detineor (in loco); venti me tardant; tempestate retineor; to d. aly any where, qm qo loco retinere or detinere, or continere or cohibere: to be detained by business, multis occupationibus detineri. *To keep in custody*, qm custodiâ asservare; qm in custodiam dare or includere or condere; comprehendere: to be detained (in custody), in custodiâ haberi or servari, custodiâ teneri or retineri.

DETAINEE, retinens (es rei).—morator es rei (who prevents its progress); or Crcl. with qui detinet, &c.

DETECT, deprehendere (to catch or find a man out in a bad action; e. g. in facinore manifesto, in the very act, in adulterio, &c., also deprehendere falsas gemmas).—comprehendere (also to find out aly in a bad action, or to discover the bad action itself; comprehensures, Catull.; adulterium, C.).—reperire (to find).—invenire (e. g. maleficium).—compere (to discover the whole of aly).—patefacere (to d. and make its existence manifest; e. g. conjurationem, C.): to d. faults in aly, vitia in qo videre: to d. and refute what is false, falsa deprehendere et repellere (Q.): to d. barbarisms, deprehendere, quæ barbara sunt (Q.): to d. and expose the impudent falsehood of the whole evidence, totius testimonii fictam audaciam manifesto comprehensum atque oppressam tenere (C.): to have detected aly by his scouls, per exploratores cognovisse qd.—DETEGEE = to uncover, to declare, to reveal, to bring, &c.; it must not be used for to detect = 'to find out, &c.; but when 'to be detected' = to reveal itself, detegere, or ne detegere may be used; e. g. [id quod in scriptis] ipsa coloris Inaequalitate detegitur, Q. 12, 9, 17; the word is rare in the Aug. age; once in C., not in Cae.—If the conspiracy was detected by me, si conjuratio per me patefacta est: detected wickedness, scelus manifestum atque deprehensum (C.), or manifestum compertum atque deprehensum (C.): detected, compertus (of persons, with gen. of crime, stupri, sacrilegii, &c., L.; also of things).—patefactus (laid open).—deprehensus: detected in the commission of adultery with aly, uxor in ea stupro comperta (Suet.).

DETECTION, deprehensio (seld. but Class.; e. g. manifestâ veneni deprehensione, C. Client. 13; Ulp. Dig.).—comprehensio (the seizing of criminals; e. g. sonitum, C.). The d. of the conspiracy is due to me, conjuratio per me patefacta est (C.): after the d. of his crime, *patefacto scelere; *comperto scelere atque deprehensio.

DETECTION, retentio (C. uses it of a driver's pulling up his horses; in Dig. the unjust d., e. g. dotis).—retardatio (the act of delaying, &c.). Unless he has met with some d. on his journey, nisi quid impedimenti in viâ passus est.—Act of detaining as a prisoner or person under arrest, inclusio (incarceration; C.).—comprehensio (act of seizing; a. g. sonitum); but only by Crcl.

DETER, deterrere. abterrere qm a or de re; or with ne, quin, quominus.—repellere qm a re (to repel aly; e. g. a conatu, fm an attempt).—avertere a re (to turn aly away fm; e. g. ab incepto). Not to allow oneself to be deterred by dangers, periculo non moveri a re; not to allow oneself to be deterred by aly, invictum esse adversus ea, quæ ceteros terrent (Curi.). Aly is deterred by threats of aly, ea rei terrores et minæ avertunt qm a re (L.); by shame, pudor qm a re avertit (L.).

DETERGEE, detergere.

DETERGENTS, *detergentia or *detersoria remedia (as med. t. t. Kraus's Med. Wörterbuch).

DETERIORATE, intr. deteriorari fieri.—in pejorem partem verti et mutari.—in pejus mutari. To have deteriorated, deteriorate statu or conditione esse; pejore loco esse. TRANS. deterioris facere or in deterioris mutare qd (opp. corrigere).—in pejus mutare or vertere et mutare (opp. in melius mutare).—corumpere. depravare (either physically or morally; opp. corrigere).—DETERIORATE, very late; Claud. Mamert.; Frontin.; Symm.

DETERIORATION, deterior conditio or status. depravatio (act of corrupting, making worse, &c.).—pravitās (corrupti or deteriorated state). To be in a state of d., deteriorate conditione or statu esse. pejore loco esse (to be in a worse position; of a man's circumstances).

DETERMINE, Crcl. by verbs under DETER.

DETERMINE, see DEFINITE; and for 'a d. (= final) judgement,' see 'DEFINITIVE sentence.'

DETERMINATION, Act of determining, definitio (act of marking out, defining, &c., hominum et temporum definitio, d. of the particular persons meant, and of the times when the events were to occur).

—limitatio (the marking out the boundaries or limits; Virr. Col.).—Act of determining a cause; determination of a cause, adjudicatio (act of deciding a question).—disceptatio (properly the discussion that precedes the d., but also = d., e. g. discept. arbitrum, Q. 11, 1, 43).—judicium. sententia (d. formally declared by a judge, &c.).—arbitrium (decision of an arbiter). To come to a d., in the case of aly, de qo constituere (Np.). The d. of that question is very difficult, magna est ista adjudicatio (C.).

—Resolution, decision, consilium (purpose; resolve).—sententia (opinion).—judicium (deliberate judgement). A sudden d., repentina voluntas: to adopt a d., or come to a d., consilium capere or inire: to come to the d., in animo habere: to adhere to one's d., in proposito susceptoque consilio permanere: it is my fixed d., certum est mihi; stat mihi (sententia); statutum habeo cum animo et deliberatum: not to be able to come to any d., animi or animo pendere; varie or in diversas partes distrahi; certum consilium capere non posse; certâ qâ in sententiâ consistere non posse; hæreo, quid faciam; in incerto habeo, quidnam consilii capiam: with the d. to, &c., eo animo, ut: with the same d. as, &c., eâ mente, quam, &c. END: the putting an end to, &c., determinatio (e. g. mundi, orationis, C.).

—Direction: act of directing (e. g. in 'the determination of the will to an object'); see DIRECTION.—Decision of character, constantia, animi constantia (O.).—constantia morum (T.).—animus certus or confirmatus (firmness).—animus præsens, animi presentia (quickness and presence of mind to decide according to circumstances).

DETERMINE, TRANS. Terminate by a decision, disceptare qd.—decernere qd or de re.—dijudicare qd.—judicare qd, or de re.—decidere qd or de re.—affirmare de re.—pronunciare, constituere de re.

SYN. IN DECIDE. To d. a dispute, controversiam disceptare, decernere, judicare (all three, also ferro, by the sword); de controversiâ decidere, statuere, constituere: to d. a question, questionem solvere; a doubtful point, rem dubiam decernere (L.); a cause, dijudicare item (†); in favour of the accused, secundum reum dare item or judicare (opp. contra reum dare item, to d. it agere him); points that are not to be determined by mere opinions, res ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctæ: to refuse to d. a point, integrum or injudicium relinquere qd: in medio relinquere qd (S.): a point that is not yet determined, adhuc sub judice; its est (H.); adhuc de hac re apud judicem suis est (Ascon. ad C. Ferr. 1, 45, p. 335, ed. Schütz); his fate is not yet determined, non habet exploratam rationem salutis suæ: that is no easy point to d., magna est ista adjudicatio (C.); whether this is so, &c., is not yet determined, sit hoc, &c. ... questio est: a single battle will d. the fate of the commonwealth, in uno prælio omnis fortuna reipublicæ

discripat: the question is already determined, res non integra est; non integrum est. § *Settle, fix, statuere*. constituere (§s: const. if the subject or object is a multitude; Döb.).—**designare** (to form a decided resolution about althg, by wch a matter is set at rest; e. g. diem necis; tempus et locum ad qd);—**designare** (to mark out; e. g. locum sepulcro); Jx. constituere et designare.—**finire**. definire (mark out the limits; also ascertain the limits of althg, fin. modum, locum, diem, tempus, latitudinem salve [Cov.]; defn. tempus adeundi): to d. the day, diem statuere, constituere, dicere; beforehand, diem praestituere, praefinire: to d. the time, tempus dicere, destinare: to d. the time and place, tempus et locum condicere [by agreement together]: to d. the bounds of the empire, terminare fines imperii: to d. the questions (i. e. settle what is in, &c.), limitare questionem. § *To limit, confine, finire*. definire.—**terminare**. determinare (determ. L.; sold. in C.).—**continere**.—circumscribere.—**limitare** (Vitr. Col.): to d. our view, aspectum nostrum definire (C.).—**Col.**: To give a direction towards any object; influence the will towards it, &c., adducere qm ad qd; commovere qm ad qd; incitare or concitare qm ad qd. § *Resolve (to do althg)*, statuere. constituere. decernere. destinare. obtinere (animo, or of several, animis).—**ci** destinatum in animo est (e. g. qd facere).—**consilium** capere (with gen. of gerund).—**inducere** animum or in animum (with inf. or ut).—**Syn. in RESOLVE**. I am determined, certum est mihi; stat mihi (sententia); statutum habeo cum animo et deliberatum: to be determined to die, ad mortem obstinate esse: they were determined to conquer or to die, obstinaverant animis vincere aut mori (L.).

DETERMINE, **INTRANS.** or **ABSOL.** To d. concerning a matter, constituere de re. affirmare or pronuntiare de re.—**decernere** (when used absol. or de re): to d. in favour of ab, decernere secundum qm. § *End*; vid.

DETERSIVE, smecticus (σμεκτικός, Plin.). A d. lotion, smegma (σμήγμα, Plin.; for making the skin smooth).

DETEST, abhorrere qm or qd or a qd re.—**abominari** qm or qd.—**detestari** qm or qd.—**aversari** qm or qd [Syn. in **ABOMINATE**].—**abominari**, first in L.—**animo** esse aversissimo in qm; execrari qm (to curse him; C.).—**horrere** (to shudder at; e. g. ingrati animi crimen; cs crudelitatem; qm, H.).—**acerbissimum** est cs odium in qm: to d. a thing, magnum qm cepit cs rei odium: he d.'s himself, ipse se fugit (C. de Rep. 3, 23, 33; de Fin. 5, 12, 35): to be detested by aby, in odio apud qm esse; magno odio esse ci or apud qm; odium cs ardet in qm: to be universally detested, omnium odia in eum conversa sunt or in eum ardent; magno est apud omnes odio.

DETESTABLE, see **ABOMINABLE**.

DETESTABLY, see **ABOMINABLY**.

DETESTATION, see **ABOMINATION**; **HATRED**.

DETESTER, see **HATER**.

DETHRONE, dignitatem regi ci adimere.—**ci** regi imperium abrogare (by a decree of the people, &c.: C. Off. 3, 10, 40).—**regnum** ci eripere or auferre.—**qm** regno spoliate.—**regno** pellere or expellere qm.

DETONATE, **INTRANS.** crepare or crepitare (to make a loud noise).—**exillire** (to leap forth; to explode; e. g. flus salis in igne nec crepitat, nec exillit).—**fit** fragor a qd re (O.).—**disillire** (of what bursts in exploding).—**sonitu** fragorem dare (off. procella—perterricre prosonitu dat missa fragorem, Lucr.).—**Detonare** and intonare (to not answer to one's 'detonate').

DETORT, detorquere (qd a qd re; to althg, in or ad qd).

DETRACT FROM, detrudere de qo or de qd re (to take away something fm the merits, &c. of a person or thing; e. g. de cs rebus gestis, fama, gloria).—(verbis) elevare qm or qd (to speak lightly, and so depreciate the moral worth of althg, cs facta, res gestas, auctoritatem).—**minuere** or **imminuere** (to lessen, cs gloriam, laudem).—**detractare** (to deal with an object as to lower it improperly; implying a feeling of antipathy; S. L. O.; cs virtutes, laudes, &c.).—**obdetractare** ci or ci rei (to set oneself agst a person or his merits, &c., fm envy or jealousy; it implies active opposition and rivalry, laudibus or laudes ca).

DETRACTION, obtractatio (d. fm rivalry and jealousy; e. g. alienae glorie).—**calumniia** (backbiting, slander).—**crimatio** (the blackening a character by accusations).

DETRACTORY, see **DEFAMATORY**.

DETRACTRESS, calumniatrix.

DETRIMENT, detrimentum (a loss one has suffered; (338)

opp. emolumentum).—**damnum** (a loss for wch one has to blame oneself; opp. lucrum).—**lactura** (a voluntary loss). To cause, occasion, &c. d. to aby or althg, ci or ci rei detrimentum ferre, inferre; ci rei detrimentum importare (e. g. reipublice, C.).—**qm** detrimento accipere: to suffer d., detrimentum facere, accipere, capere [Syn. **new**—detrimentum pati, wch would be to bear it]; to inflict d. on aby's reputation, auctoritatem cs minuere: without d. to your honour, sine imminutione dignitatis tunc: if althg has suffered any d., si qd res qd detrimenti cepit: to see that the state suffers no d., videre or curare ne quid respublica detrimento capiat (the charge given to the consuls, &c. in times of public danger): not without great d. to althg; or, to the great d. of althg, non sine magno cs rei detrimento (C.).

DETRIMENTAL, damnosus, detrimentosus (the latter once only; Cov.).—**alienus**. adversus (opposed to; hostile to).—**iniquus** (unfavourable).—**perniciosus** (ruinous in its consequences, &c.; e. g. consilium; lex); often by Crel.: that journey proved very d. to althg, haec peregrinatio detrimentum ci rei attulit (C.).

DETRITION, Crel. by detere; usu detere; contere. Iron suffers d., conteritur ferrum (silices tenuantur ab usu, O.).

DETRUDE, detrudere (ad or in qd; also dat. statul; and ex, de, ab, qo loco; de sententiâ, &c. detr. is always fig. Krehl).

DETRUNCATE, detruncare (rare; prob. not præ-Aug., Freund.—arbores, caput; alam regis apium).

DETRUNCATION, detruncatio (ramorum, Plin.).

DETRUSION, detrusio (very late; Hieron.).—**Better** by Crel.

DETURPATE (Taylor), deformare. maculare. inquinare. polluere.—**deturpare** (late; Suet. Plin.).

DEUCE (on dice), *dyaç, *binio (Bau.).—**As an exclamation**. The d. take you! abi in malam rem abi in malam crucem! or i tu hinc, quo dignus es (Com.)! male sit tibi! quin tu abis in malam pestem malumque cruciatum (C. Phil. 13, 21, 48).—**a**) As expressing vexation or displeasure.—The d. or the d. take it! malum. The d. take your impudence, quæ, malum, ista audacia!—**β**) As an exclamation of surprise, pape! euge! at!

DEUTEROGAMIST, qui ad secundas nuptias transit, venit, pervenit; quæ iterum nubit (of the woman).

DEUTEROGAMY, secundæ nuptiæ. To oppose d., *docere abintendum esse a secundis nuptiis.

DEUTERONOMY, Deuteronomium (Eccl. Lactant.).

DEVASTATE, vastare. devastare. pervastare. populari. depopulari. perpopulari (vast. to lay waste fm rage or policy; to destroy the property of an enemy; **ἀπέραιε**: populari. to plunder on a great scale for one's own use; carrying off the crops and driving off the herds: devast. sold., not præ-Aug.).—ferro ignique or igni ferociter vastare; ferro flammisque pervastare.—See **LAY WASTE**.

DEVASTATION, vastatio.—**populatio**, depopulatio (e. g. agrorum, adium sacrarum).—**Syn.** of verbs in **DEVASTATE**.—**everatio**. excidium (destruction of a town, &c.).

DEVELOP, § *Unfold*, explicare (unfold, e. g. i., also of leaves, frondes pampinus expl. V.).—**evolvere** (unroll).—**id** quod involutum est, evolere (C.).—**To form or perfect gradually**, excolere.—**educare** et confirmare (e. g. one's natural talents, &c., quæ sunt orta jam in nobis et procreta). To d. the powers of the mind, animum mentemque excolere: to d. itself, crescere. adolere (the former only physically; the latter mentally; of a nation, constitution, &c.: C. Rep. 2, 11, init.). To be developed: see **Develop** itself, below.—**To d. the resources of a country**, *rempubli can ita moderari, ut opibus firma sit, copis locuples (aft. C. Att. 8, 11). A country whose resources are developed, republica or civitas opibus firma, copia locuples (C. Att. 8, 11); republica adulta, et jam firma atque robusta (C.); populus adultus.—**To render plain what was perplexed and obscure**, explicare, explanare.—**enodare** (to free it, as it were, fm knots).—**aperire** (to lay open; cogitationes, consilia, sententiam; fontem sceieris). To d. an idea, animi sul complicatam notionem evolere; the causes of althg, explicare cs rei causas (evolvere causas belli, Bæm.). to d. althg in a masterly way, præclare qd ante oculos ponere; diligenter explicare or explanare qd; accuratius evolere qd (e. g. totam deliberationem, C.): to d. one's ideas or thoughts with great facility, solum esse in explicandis sententiis; subtiliter versari de re [Syn.]. For simple explanations, explicare qm rem may be used; but for fuller or complete explanations of a

subject or question, explicare de re, Krebs: to d. a *subject carefully, accurately, &c.*, accurate dicere or disputare de re. to d. the nature of things, naturam (omnium rerum) evolvere (C.). — *To discover and expose, detegere (prop. and impr.)*, —retere. revelare. nudare (*prop.*), —denudare. aperire. patefacere (*layopen*). To d. a *plot*, conjurationem patefacere. *Developed*, nudus, apertus, —evolutus integumentis (cs rei; *fig. e. g.* dissimulationis tunc). — *Develop itself*, crescere, adolescere (*the former only physically; the latter mentally, &c.*; also of the constitution of a state; C. Rep. 2, 11, *init.*), —patere. planum or manifestum fieri. se aperire (= *discover itself; show itself*; *Np. Paus. 3, 7.*) —se detegere (*to reveal itself*). —exitum habere. ad exitum venire (*habeo a catastrophe, &c.*). *The ear (of corn) d.'s itself*, folliculo se exerit apica mollis (*Sen. Ep. 124, 11.*); frux latius, ruptis velamentis, quæ folliculos agricolas vocant, aperitur (*Sen. C. N. 5, 18, 2.*); *his character d.'s itself*, —indoles ejus sese ostendit or clarius conspicitur; mores ejus se detegunt (*reveal their nature to a spectator; Q.*); *his talents d. themselves more and more*, ejus ingenii vires in dies magis elucunt.

DEVELOPMENT, explicatio (*prop. and fig.*) —*explication (explanation)*, —filum orationis (*the manner in which the subject of a speech or treatise is developed; see C. Lat. 7, 25.*) —rerum progressus (*d. of circumstances; C. Off. 1, 4, 11.*) —*exitus (the event, catastrophe; e. g. fabulae)*. To be skilful in the d. of his thoughts, &c., solutum esse in explicandis sententiis.

DEVIATE, *Wander fm*, deerrare, aberrare a quo, a qâ re, or qâ re only (*aberr. prop. and fig.*) — *To turn aside or wander fm a path*, degressi de viâ, devortere *with or without viâ* (also deverti, L. 29, 9, 4), deflectere, declinare de viâ. avortere se itinere or de itinere (*all these of an intentional departure fm a path, road, &c.*), —deerrare viâ or a viâ (*to lose one's road*). To d. into a by-path, de viâ in emitam degressi. To d. fm a purpose, aberrare a proposito or ab eo, quod propositum est (*unintentionally*); declinare (aliquantulum) a proposito (*intentionally*). To d. fm one subject to another (*of an argument, discussion, &c.*), a qâ re ad rem deflectere (C. Lat. 20, 38); to d. fm right course, a recto itinere declinare (*of a speech; Q.*); to return to the point fm which we deviated, ut eo revertatur, unde huc declinavit oratio. To d. fm the path of duty, declinare a religione officii: not to d. a law's breadth fm atq, (transversum) digitum non discedere a re. I am resolved not to d. a hair's breadth fm atq, mihi certum est a re digitum nusquam (C.).

DEVIATION, declinatio (*also fig. declinatio a proposito, C. de Or. 3, 53, extr.*) —deflexio (*Macrob.*) —*derectus (Pud. Max.)*, —abitus; discessus; decessio, decessus (*departure*). —*aberratio* is used by C. in the sense of 'an escape fm' (*pain, trouble, &c.*).

DEVICE, *Emblematical figure*, —*imago symbolica* —insigne (*g. l. for a distinctive mark, &c. by which a person or thing is recognized*). To be easily distinguished by his d., ex insigni facile agnoscî posse (*Np.*); of the admiral's ship; — *Motto used with the device, dictum sententia*, —*inscriptio*, —index (*e. g. tabula cum indice hoc, L.; index sub imagine, Tib.*) — *Artifice*, ars, artificium, machina, —*dolus, fraud*; and (*Comm.*) techna, strophæ (*τέχνη, στροφή*). To contrive a d., artificium excogitare: to employ a d., artem or machinam adhibere (*ci rei, or in qâ re*). To obtain one's end by some d., artificij qd consequi; artificij vincere: atq, has been brought into any state by the d.'s of a person, cs artificij effectum est, ut res in qm statum perveniret (C.).

DEVIL, diabolus (*δίαβολος, Eccl.*) —*prævus et subdolis spiritus (Lact.)*, —*also caccodemon (Eccl.)*, —*To cast out d's, demonas adjuratione divini nominis expellere ac fugare (Lact.)*, —*A d.'s brat*, Acherontis pabulum (*Plaut. Cæs. 2, 1, 12.*) —*Go to the d. l. abi in malam rem!* i to hinc, quo dignus es (*Comm.*) —(*IMPROPR.*) home (= *felix; e. g. a poor d., &c.*) A d., homo perditissimus.

DEVILISH, diabolicus (*Eccl.*) —*nefandus, fœdus, perditus, sceleratissimus, &c.* (*e. g. nefanda malitia; fœda, perditæ, sceleratissima comilla*). —*furiâlis (mily poët, but also C. furiâlis illa vox)*, —*diabolicis facibus inflammatus (inspired by the d.)*.

DEVILISHLY, diabolicè (*Eccl.*) —*fœde, fœdissime, (Pud. Nol.)* —*furiâliter (O.)*.

DEVILISM, nefanda malitia.
DEVIOUS, devius (*lying away fm a road; also fig. by devium, a side or by-path; C. Att. 4, 3, 4; 14, 10, 15.*) —*Wandering; vid. 'A d step, lapsus (a slip)* —*scelus*.

DEVISE, excogitare. —*oogitatione assequi. Invenire (think out; make out by thinking, &c.)*, —*ingere. comminisci (seign, imagine; of something bad; fing. causas, Ter.; comm. dolum, mendacium)*. —*Jm. fabricari et comminisci (Plaut.)*; reperire et comminisci (*Plaut.*) —*coquere. concocere (hatch; concoct plots, &c., consilia clandestina; bellum, &c.)*. —*machinari (to form some crafty device)*, —*ementiri (to d. something false; qd in qm)*. To d. crafty plans, &c., dolos necetere, procurdere (*Comm.*): to d. a new way of doing atq, novam cs rei faciendæ rationem excogitare: to d. atq, for a purpose, excogitare rem ad qd: to d. the means of making atq, unpopular, quærere invidiam in qm: to d. plots agst aby, insidias comparare, parare ci (C.), moliri (V.); agst aby's life, insidias facere or ponere vitæ cs (C.). I am thinking what means I can d. of, &c., id mecum sis agito et comparo, quo pacto, &c., with subj. (*e. g. magnam molem minuiam, Att. ap. Non.*) — *Bequeath by will; see BEQUEATH*.

DEVISEE, legatarius (*Suet. Galb. 5.*) —*fem. legataria (Ulp.)*.

DEVISER, see CONTRIVER.

DEVOLD, *Empty, vid. 'Free fm, without, vacuus re or a re; experts cs rei; solutus ac liber a re; intactus qâ re (SYN. in FREE)*. D. of care, securus (*de qâ re; e. g. de bello*); d. of fear, metu vacuus; see 'FREE fm. To be d. of; see 'to be FREE fm.'

DEVOIR, munus, officium, —*militis officium (the duty of a soldier; opp. to that of a commander-in-chief)*. —*munus belli or militare (can individual's department of service)* —*To do one's d. (as a knight)*, militis officium præstare (*Cæs.*); virtutem præstare; se virum præbere: fortiter pugnare: they did their d. so well, that, &c., tantam virtutem præstiterunt, ut, &c. *Act of civility, &c., officium (chiefly post-Aug.)*. —*To pay one's d's, salutare, convenire qm* —*qm salutum venire, salutandi causâ venire, ad officium venire*, —*qm petere (to pay one's addresses to)*.

DEVOLUTION, devolutio (t. t.).

DEVOLVE, TRANS. *To roll down, devolvere. To move fm one to another; to make over atq, to aby, deferre qd ci or ad qm (e. g. omnem suam auctoritatem ad negotium conficiendum, C.)*, —*mandare ci qd (to charge him to perform it; e. g. negotium)*, —*demandare (to make over to another what one should properly perform oneself; e. g. curam funeri)*, —*delegare ci qd (to thrust off upon another what one ought to perform oneself)*, —*conferre et transerre qd ad qm are without ancient authority in this sense*, —*transmittere qd ci (e. g. hunc hoc tantum bellum, C.)*, also filiz hereditatem, *Plin.*. To be devolved on aby; see TO DEVOLVE, INTRANS.)

DEVOLVE, INTRANS. pervenire ad qm (*e. g. hereditas*). —*transmittitur ci (e. g. hereditas transmittenda erat filiz, ought to have passed to the daughter; Plin.)*, —*cedere ci (e. g. Pompeii potentia in Caesarem cessit, T.; villa creditoribus cessit)*, —*redire ad qm (e. g. regnum, Plaut.; summa imperii, Cæs.; property, bona, Ter.)*, —*obvenire ci (e. g. hereditas; fundus ci hereditate obvenit)*, —*Emilio novum bellum Etruria sorte obvenit, L.*, —*venire ci (e. g. on whom the command of the fleet had devolved [by lot], cui classis venisset, L.; so hereditas venit ci, C.)*. An estate, property, &c. uch d.'s upon aby, hereditas quæ ci venit or obvenit; quæ ad qm venit or pervenit.

DEVOTE. *Set apart by a religious vow, devovère (e. g. qd Deo, Cæs.)*, —*dicare, dedicare*, —*sacrare, consecrare (SYN. in CONSECRATE)*, —*addicere (by a decree; e. g. agros omnes deo, Vell.)*, —*More generally: To give up to any object, devovère (by a solemn vow of the person making the offer; e. g. se amicitiz cs, Cæs.; se glorie, Curt.; annos suos tibi soli, O.)*, —*dicare (appropriate it to, &c., e. g. hunc totum diem tibi, C.)*, —*dedicare (to give up wholly; e. g. operam tibi)*, —*To make out a person &c. for something evil, devovère (to d. to the infernal gods; e. g. natum suum)*, —*destinare qm ci rei or (better in prose) ad qd (e. g. qm aras, V.; qd ad mortem, L.)*, —*addicere (to give up by a formal decision; e. g. Galliam perpetue servituti, Cæs.; qm morti, C.)*, —*To set apart atq, with the intention of employing it for a particular purpose, seponere (to put it aside for; e. g. pecuniam ad or in qd; ad sanum [cs. ornandum], C.; in ædificationem templi, L.)*, —*destinare qd ci rei or ad qd (to intend it for; e. g. domos publicis usibus, Vell.; quantum diem cibo)*, —*designare ad qd (mark it out for)*.

TO DEVOTE ONESELF. To give oneself up to, a) To a person, devovère se ci or cs amicitiz (*Cæs.*), —*dedere se (totum) ci (C.)*, —*addicere se ci (e. g. sen-*

tul, C.).—dicare se ei (C.).—applicare se ad amicitiam ca (C.) or ad qm (Farr.).—totum se ei tradere.—β) To *pur-sue*, &c., se dare, dedere or tradere ei rei.—studere ei rei. ca rei studiosum esse. dedere se studio ca rei (e. g. eloquentiam, citharæ)—operam dare or operam (205) in *hilo. age* also studium dare ei rei.—operam ponere, studium collocare in re; operam conferre in qd; adhibere studium ad qd or curam et diligentiam in re (to *apply pains, endeavour, diligence* to *athg.*);—colere qd, incumbere ad qd or in qd (205) ci rei is *unclassical*; to *pur-sue athg* diligently; inservire ci rei (to *make oneself the slave of athg*); elaborare in re (to *use great exertions to produce something*); agere, also sequi qd (to *give oneself up especially to athg*); se conferre ad qd or ad studium ca rei; se applicare ad qd or ad studium quoddam (to *turn one's careful attention to a thing; to begin to pursue it attentively*).—[205] Vacare rei, in this sense, is not Lat.] to d. oneself no longer to a thing, omittere studium ca rei (e. g. sapientie): to *devote oneself entirely to athg*, totum se conferre ad studium ca rei; totum et mente et animo in qd insilire; ponere totum animum et diligentiam in re; omni cogitatione et curâ in qd incumbere; omni studio eunti ad qd (e. g. ad dicendum): to d. oneself to one thing only, in unâ re quasi tabernaculum suum vitæ collocare (C. de Or. 3, 20, 78): to d. oneself entirely to the investigation of one subject, totum se in qâ re exquirendâ collocare: to d. oneself to literature, literis studere; literarum or doctrinarum esse studiosum: literarum studio se dedere or tradere; elaborare in literis; ad literarum studium or ad doctrinæ studia se conferre; ad literas incumbere (205) On the contrary, studiis vacare, = not to pursue the sciences; see C. de Or. 3, 11, 43): to d. oneself to philosophy, ad studium philosophiæ se conferre (205) On the contrary, philosophiæ vacare, = to have leisure to pursue philosophy: C. de Divin. 1, 6, 11): to d. oneself to an art, arti se dedere; artem amplecti: to d. oneself entirely to music, penitus se dedere musicis: to d. oneself to virtue, virtutem sequi or amplectari: to d. oneself to pleasure, voluptatibus se tradere or se dedere.—[205] Devovere se ei rei is found occasionally; e. g. devovere se amicitie ca, C.: se glorie, Curt.; but must be used carefully.—γ) To sacrifice oneself to any cause, &c.: to d. oneself to death, se offerre ad mortem, se devovere (to the infernal gods); for *aby*, pro qo; for one's country, vitam suam totam patriæ dedere; victimam se præbere republicæ; pro salute patriæ caput suum vovere: to d. myself and all that I possess to the cause of my country, se suasque fortunas pro incolumitate patriæ devovere; se suamque vitam reipublicæ condonare.—See TO SACRIFICE ONESELF.

DEVOTED, deditus ei or ei rei.—studiosus cs or ei rei (to feel a strong liking for).—addictus ei or ei rei.—Jn. addictus et deditus. ci rei quasi addictus et consecratus.—devotus ei or ei rei (post-Aug.).—obnoxius (subject to another's will under some penalty or strong obligation; hence, of subjects, dependents, &c., but also uxori, Ter.).—Jn. obnoxius fiducie, obnoxius atque subjectus. To be d. to *aby*, totum esse cs; cs esse proprium (C. ad Div. 7, 30, 2); studiosissimus esse cs; eximii caritate diligere qm (Curt.);—obnoxius atque subjectum esse ci (L. 7, 30; of a dependent power). To make *aby* d. to oneself, qm totum facere suum; obnoxium fiducie sibi facere (S.: not in Cæs. or C., in this sense). To be d. to pleasure, voluptatibus deditum esse; voluptatibus servire; ætatem in voluptatibus collocare; libidinibus se servum præbere. Pompey's d. followers, Pompei veteres fidei clientes: a d. wife, fidelissima atque optima uxor: to be d. to hunting, multum esse in venationibus: d. to *aby*'s party, ca factioni addictus et deditus (Suet.). *Aby*'s most d. servants, &c., observantissimus or studiofissimus ca.—[205] Devotissimus in Suet. and Inscripiti.—D. attachment; see under DEVOTION.

DEVOTEDLY, studiose.—studio summo or maximo or ardentore: d. attached to *aby*, studiofissimus or studiofissimus cupidissimisque cs or ei rei; summe studiosus cs or ei rei. A d. attached wife, fidelissima atque optima uxor: a d. attached friend, benevolentissimus atque amississimus (C.).

DEVOTEDNESS, see DEVOTION = devoted attachment.

DEVOTION, ¶ Act of devoting, devotio (act of sacrificing oneself for one's country, &c.; also solemn form of curse, ban, &c.).—dedicatio (act of consecrating).—[205] Not dicatio = [jm context] 'the act, dicandi se in aliam civitatem';—sacratio, late; Macrobi.).—sepositio (act of setting apart, late; Ulp.).—¶ State of

being devoted to; devoted attachment to, studium (zeal, predilection for an object, = 'animi assidua et vehemens ad qm rem applicata magna cum voluptate occupatio, ut philosophiæ,' &c., C. Invent. 1, 25, 58): to *athg*, cs rei; also with gerund in di; dis rendi, &c.—obsequium (complacence; obsequiousness to the will of any one).—observantia (devotedness accompanied with esteem).—voluntas, benevolentia (good-will).—fidus in qm animus (fidelity).—pietas (dutiful affection).—singularis in qm fides atque animus (devoted fidelity and attachment; C.).—Incredibilis quidam amor (to a person).—omnia in qm summa ac singularia studia (C.): to prove one's d. to any one, *probare ci voluntatem suam: he assured him of his entire d., se proprium ejus fore confirmavit: he perceived his particular d. to himself, egregiam in se voluntatem perspexit: the d. of the legions, prompta studia legionum.—[1] Devotissima, attenta rerum divinarum cogitatio, contemplatio (a directing of the mind to a religious object).—pietas erga Deum.—sanctitas.—Jn. pietas et sanctitas: with d., pie (with the fear of God): without d., negligent, frigide: to fill the hearers with d., audientium animos religione perfundere.—[2] Devotions, preces.—meditationes piæ.—meditationes pietatis augendæ or alendæ causâ institutæ: to disturb any one's d's, piæ ca meditationes turbare, Interpellare.—See PRAYERS.

DEVOTIONAL, pius. Del studiosus.—*rebus sacris intentus.—*pietatis studio deditus. D. exercises, *meditationes piæ.—*meditationes pietatis augendæ or alendæ causâ institutæ: to perform one's d. exercises; præ ab externis rebus animum ad res divinas avocare; *cogitationes ad res divinas intendere.

DEVOUR, vorare. devorare (used also fig. = to read or learn with avidity).—haurire (to suck down, swallow up whole; e. g. of serpents; also fig. of swallowing up property, ope.).—absorbere (to suck up, suck in; also fig. of swallowing greedily; e. g. orationem meam).—absumere, consumere (of diseases; also of fœces).—conficere (of disease; also of grief, longing, &c.).—Jn. conficere et consumere.—comedere (to eat up all, and impropr. to waste property, &c.). The fire d's, &c., incendium absumit (domos); haurit (aggerem): to be devoured by the flames, incendio consumi; flammis absumi: to be devoured by grief, ægritudo exest cs animum. To d. another's property (as in 'to d. widows' houses'), aliorum opes devorare; comedere qm (Plaut.): to d. with his eyes, oculis devorare (also = read with avidity); qd oculis comedere (to fix longing or greedy eyes upon an object): to d. literature, literas vorare, devorare; quasi hluare libris (C.): *aby*'s words, ca dicta devorare; *aby*'s speech, ca orationem absorbere (C.); in the sense of wishing the whole of it, to speak of nobody but himself): to d. food whole, cibos integros haurire (Col.): to d. a stag whole, solidum haurire cervum (Plin.).—[1] To put up with (as in, to d. one's vexation), devorare (e. g. molestiam, tedium).—[2] Devouring (of flames), omnia hauriens; (of disease) tabificus.

DEVOURER, heluo (gluttonous eater; also impropr. patriæ; librorum).—esor (very late).—exesor († Lucr.).—confector. consumptor.—Jn. confector et consumptor (e. g. omnium ignis).

DEVOUT, *rebus sacris intentus (attentive to the service of God, to prayer); *pietatis studio deditus; Deum reverens (fearing God).—pius, religiosus (pious, religious): a d. prayer, ardentis preces: a d. heart, animus pius or Dei studiosus.

DEVOUTLY, multâ cum veneratione (e. g. prosequi Deum, T.).—religiose. sancte (e. g. to pray).—attente. pie. reverenter.

DEVOUTNESS, see DEVOTION.

DEW, v. rore as; ergere.

DEW, ros (also fig. of tears). The d. falls, rorat; ros cadit: to besprinkle with d., rore aspergere: fresh-fallen d., ros recens: the d.'s of heaven, ros cœlestis: to be exposed to the d.'s of heaven (at night), nocturnum excipere rorem (Cæs. B. C. 3, 15): the pearly d., ros vitreus (glasy; O.): the morning d., ros matutinus.

DEW-BESPRINKLED, roscidus, rorulentus.

DEW-DROP, *roris gutta; or by ros vitreus (O.).

DEW-LAP, palear; mista palearia, pl.

DEWY, roscidus.—rorulentus (Cat. Col. Plin.; materia, terra, &c.).—rorans (fig. e. g. lacrimæ).—roratus (sprinkled with dew, &c.).

DEXTERITY, habitus.—[205] ingenii dexteritas, or dexteritas (ad qd) only, is 'facti,' 'worldly wisdom,' 'address.' not 'dexterity.'—See SKILFULNESS.

DEXTROUS, see SKILFUL.

DEXTROUSLY see SKILFULLY

DIABETES, profluvium urinae (*Plin.*; *prps diabētēs* as *l. l.* but its *Lat.* meaning is *water-pipe, siphon*).—**diarrhoea urinosa* (*l. l.*).

DIABOLIC, **DIABOLICAL**, ¶ See **DEVILISH**.

DIABOLISM, *see* **DEVILISM**.

DIACONATE, *diaconatus* (*as Eccl. office*). **diaconi munus* (*with ref. to the individual filling it*).

DIADEM, *diadēma* (*C.*)—insigne regium. *To place* (*a. d.*) *on ab's head*, imponere *ci* or *cs* capiti.

DIADENED, *diadenatus* (*Plin.*).

DIAGONAL, *diagonalis* and (*Greek*) *diagonios*; *also fem. diagonalis* (*all Vitr.*). *A d.* *diagonalis* (*or diagonios* or *diagonia* or *diagonil*) *linea* (*all Vitr.*).

DIAGRAM, *forma geometrica*.—*descriptio*. *To draw a d.*, *formam geometricam describere*.—*Fig. 5* *Diagramma is the musical scale*: *Vitr.*

DIAL, *solarium* (*sun-dial*).—*or horarium* (*Censor. de die natali*).—¶ *Dial-plate*, **orbis circumscriptus* *numeri*.

DIALECT, *genus linguae*.—*dialectus* (*the former the Lat. expression, the latter borrowed fm the Greek*; *Suet. Tib. 56*). *Earlier writers used lingua* or *sermo*. *The five Greek dialects*, quinque *sermones* *Græci differentiae*. *To speak in the Doric d.*, *Dorice loqui*.

DIALECTIC, *dialecticus*.—¶ **DIALECTICS**, *dialectica*, *pl.* or *dialectica*, *as* [Fig. 5] *The correctness of the latter form is incorrectly denied by Zumpt, ad C. Off. l. 6, 5*].—*ars bene disserendi et vera ac falsa iudicandi*.—*disserendi ratio* or *subtilitas*. *Skilled in d.'s*, *dialectica*.

DIALECTICIAN, *dialecticus*.

DIALLING, *gnomonice*.

DIALOGUE, ¶ *a* *Philosophical*, *dialogus*. *sermo*. *To introduce ab'y in a d.*, *qm in dialogum inducere* (*C.*).—*To compose a d.*, *inducere sermonem hominum* (*ast. C. Att. 13, 19, 4*).—*β* *In a play*, *sermones alterni* (*H.*).—*diverbiu* (*L. 7, 2*).—*Fig. 5* *Never dialogus in this sense*.

DIAMETER, *diāmētros* (*diāmetros*; *Col. Vitr.*); *per Lat. dimetiens* (*f. sc. linea*, *Plin. 2, 23, 21*).—*linea media* (*C.*).—*A semi-d.*, **radius* (*l. l.*).—**semidiameter* (*l. l.*).—*A foot in d.*, *quasi pedalis* (*of the sun*; *C. Acad. 2, 26, 28*).—*a vessel four feet in d.*, *dolum*, *quod occupat per medium pedes quatuor* (*cf. Vitr. 6, 6, 3*).

DIAMETRICAL, *diāmētros* (*e. g.* *radiatio*, *Firm. Math. 4, 1, mid.*).

DIAMETRICALLY, *per medium* (*ast. example fm Vitr. under DIAMETER*).—¶ **FIG.** *prorsus* (*e. g.* *di-centre*, *&c.*).—*D. opposite*, *valde contrarius* (*C.*; *sunt enim valde contr. illa, quæ vocantur negantia*).—*tamquam e regione contrarius* (*C.*; *of things that, though directly opposite, yet correspond; being ex eodem genere*).—*maxime disjunctus atque contrarius* (*C.*).—*D. opposite* (*things*), *contraria inter sese*. *contraria diversæ atque inter se repugnantis* (*C.*).—*To be d. opposite* (*valde* or *maxime*) *contraria esse*. *inter se repugnare* [Fig. 5] *Murelius* *us ex diametro pugnare with* *as ut ajunt: but this should not be imitated*.

DIAMOND, *adamas*.—*A glazier's d.*, *adamas ferro inclusus*. *parva adamantina crusta, quæ ferro inclusa est* (*see Plin. 37, 4, 15*).—*A adj. adamantinus*. *A d. cross*, **insigne crucis in formam adamantibus distinctus*. *A d. ring*, **annulus adamante ornatus, fulgens*.

DIAPASON, *diapason* (*διά πασών, sc. χορδών*; *Vitr. 5, 4*).

DIAPENTE, *diapente* (*or διά πέντε*; *see note under DIAPASSARON*).

DIAPHORESIS (*med.*), *diaphorēsis* (*διαφόρησις*; *Theop. Præ. de diatēl.*).

DIAPHORETIC (*med.*), *diaphorēticus* (*Cæc. Aur. Tard. 2, 12*; *διαφωρητικός, in Greek characters*, *Cels. 21, 7*).

DIAPHRAGM, *præcordia*, *pl.*; *septum*, *quod membrā quādam superioris paries præcordiorum ab inferioribus dividit* (*Cels.*)—*diaphragma* (*διάφραγμα*; *Cæc. Aur. Tard.*; *in Cels. in Greek characters*).—*diap-tum*, *quod ventrem et cetera intestina discernit* (*Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 6*).

DIARHŒA, *fluor* (*g. l. Cels.* *In Scribon.* *fluor solutusque stomachi*).—*alvi profluvium* or *profusio*; *alvus citra, citator, liquida, fluens, soluta* [Fig. 5] *diap-hœa, in Greek characters*, *C.*.—*To be suffering fm d.*, *fluore ætium esse* (*Cels.*); *profluvio laborare*: *to bring* *o d.*, *alvum cière*. *movere, solvere, elicere*: *to check* *or stop a d.*, *alvum suam firmare* (*Cels.*).—*alvum attingere, sistere*. *I was seized by so violent an attack of d.*, *tanta me corripuit diarrhoea* (*C.*).—*A d. is checked, diarrhoea consistit* (*C.*).

DICTARY, *factorum dictorumque descripta per dies*—

commentarii diurni (*a daily record of household affairs and events*; *kept, according to Bremi, by a slave*; *Suet. Oct. 64*).—*memorialis libellus* (*note-book*; *Id. Cæs. 56*).—*ephēmeris* (*acc.-book of daily expenses*; *Np. Att. 13, 6*)—*diarium* (*qui diarium scribunt, quam Græci ἐφημερίδα vocant, Astell. ap. Gell. 5, 18, 8*).—*To keep a d.*, *facta dictaque describere per dies*.—*diarium scribere* (*ast. Astell.*; *see above*).—*To set down atq in a d.*, *qd in commentariis diurnis referre* (*Suet.*).—*To record in a d.*, *the facts that I hear stated*, **eorum, quæ audio* (*ab qo*), *commentarios conficere* (*Murel.*).

DIATYLE, *diastyles* *species arædi* (*Vitr.*).

DIATESSARON, *diatessaron* (*as l. l.*; *it occurs = διά τεσσαράκοντον*).—*This and diapason above prps be written in Greek characters*; *as Macrob. Somn. Scip. 2, 1, Freund*.

DIATONIC, *diatonicus* (*e. g.* *modulatio*, *Marc. Capell.*).—*diatōnus* (*a. um*).

DIATRIBE, *commentatio, disputatio, libellus*.

DIBBLE, *s.* *The nearest terms are capreolus and pastinum* (*Syn. in Hoz*).

DIBBLE, *v.* *infodere* (*dig in*).—*scrobe* or *sulco* *deponere*.

DICE, *v.* *talis* or *tesseris* *ludere*; *alea* or *aleam ludere* (*to play at d.*); *aleam exercere* (*T.*); *aleam studiosissime ludere*; *aleam indulgere* (*to be a dicer*; *to gamble*).—*forum aleatorum calefacere* (*literally*: *to keep the dice-board hot* [*forum from forus*]; *Ocl. ap. Suet. Oct. 71*).

DICE, *see* **DIX**, *s.* (*where the phrases will be found*).

DICE-BOARD, *abacus* (*Macrob. Sat. 1, 5*).—*alveus* (*Suet. Claud. 33*; *Plin.*).—*alveolus* (*C. de Fn. 5, 20*).—*tabula* (*O. Eleg. Nuz. 77*; *Juv. 1, 89*).—*forum aleatorum* (*Suet. Aug. 71*).

DICE-BOX, *phimus* (*φίμω*).—*frutillus* (*'of a cylindrical form; with parallel indentations on the inside, so as to make a rattling noise, when the dice were shaken'*; *Dict. of Antiqu.*)—*orca* (*brilliant out in the centre*; *Pers. 3, 50*).—*pyrgus* (*lower-shaped, with spirally ascending grooves inside; it was fixed at the end of the board: turricula only in the superscript. of Mart. 14, 16, which is not genuine*).—*To put the dice in the d.-b.*, *mittere talos in phimum or frutillum*: *to shake the d.-b.*, *phimum or frutillum concutere*.

DICEPHALOUS, *biceps*.

DICER, *aleo* (*devoted to dice*).—*aleator* (*a professional gambler*).

DICHOTOMIZE, *in duas partes dividere*.

DICHOTOMIZED, *dichotōmōs* (*διχότομος*; *Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 6*).

DICING, *alea*.—*See GAMING*.

DICTATE, *v.* ¶ *I suggest, suggerere* or *subdicere* *ci* (*to suggest*; *to put atq into a person's mind*).—*monere* *qm qd*, or *monere ut* (*to warn, &c.*; *of the heart, of God*).—*ci* *injecere* [Fig. 5] *inspirare, poet. and post-Aug.*.—*To d. to ab'y the thought, plan, &c.*, *mentem* *ci dare*, *ut, &c.*; *in am mentem qm impellere*, *ut, &c.*—*This thought was dictated to Metellus fm above*, *Metello divinitus hoc venit in mentem*: *fm a d.*, *plan*, *subdicere consilium*: *the course we sorrow d.'s*, *quæ dolor subicit* (*L.*): *such language as anger and dissimulation d.*, *sermo, qualem ira et dissimulatio gignit* (*T. Ann. 2, 57, 3*); *nequiem dictated this law*, *inopia scripsit hanc legem*: *to d. what one is to say* or *answer*, *subdicere, quid dicat qs*; *admonere, quid respondeat qs*.—*A few words we put my feelings d.*, *pauca, quæ me animus monet* (*S.*).—*Fig. 5* *dictare = to utter*, *what others are to follow*.—*To 'teach,' command*; *is the meaning that is involved in dictator*; *but no example of it is found in the ante-Aug. age*.—*It is used by Q., &c.*; *and so reason seems to d.*, *et ita videtur ratio dicare* (*Q.*): *such nature dictated, quod natura dictavit* (*Q.*).—¶ *To utter what another is to write down*, *dic-tare*: *to d. poems to ab'y*, *prescribere carmina* *ci* (*Tib.*).—¶ *Prescribe*, *prescribere* (*e. g.* *jura civibus*; *also præscr. ut, ne, &c.*).—*constituere* (*to fix, e. g. terms, conditions; a law, legem*).—*imponere* *ci* (*e. g. conditions*).—*See COMMAND*.

DICTATE, *s.* *præscriptum*.—*præceptum* (*express directions how atq is to be made or done*).—*monitus* (*warning, counsel*).—*præscriptio* (*the direction or rule weh reason, nature, or any authority or obligatory command prescribes*; *præscriptio nature, rationis, C.*), *lex, regula, norma* (*law, rule, &c.*).—*To utter d.'s*, *præcepta dare* or *tradere* *cs rei* or *de qâ re*: *to observe d.'s*, *præscriptum servare*: *to transgress* or *neglect them*, *præscriptum egredi*; *præcepta negligere* (*Plin.*).

DICTATION, ¶ *Act of dictating what is to be written down*; *Cicli.*—*diotatio* (*very late*; *Paul.*

Di.].—*Act of ordering, &c. To act by aly's d.,* qd. momento, jubente, suadente, subiciente, &c.—See *DICTARE*, & *COMMAND*.

DICTATOR, dictator. *To be d., dictaturam gerere.*
DICTATORIAL, dictatorial; imperiosus (*commanding*); in a *d. manner*, imperiose (e. g. *præcipere*).

DICTATORSHIP, dictatura: *to lay down the d., dictaturam deponere: to hold the d., dictaturam gerere.*

DICTION, dicendi or scribendi genus, orationis or sermonis genus. oratio. sermo (*manner of writing or speaking; style*).—*eloquutio (rhetorical delivery)*.—*verba (with ref. to single words)*.—See *STYLE*.

DICTIONARY, lexicon (λεξικόν; *alphabetical index, &c., of names and words*).—*onomasticon (ὀνομαστικόν; *collection of words and names arranged according to their subjects*).—*Dictionary belongs to the barbarous Lat. of the mid. ages.*—*A copious d., thesaurus verborum: a small or pocket d., index verborum: to make a d., lexicon condere, conficere: Ruhnck. has *Latine linguæ thesaurum construere. I find him a walking d., mihi, quoties qd. additum quæro, ille thesaurus est (Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 2).*

DIDACTIC, didacticus.

DIDAPPER, mergus.

DIE, pl. *DICE*. *Any small cubic body, cubus (Gr.); Lat., quadrantal (Gell.)*; figura ex omni latere quadrata (ib.): *of or belonging to a d., cubicus: like a d., cubo similis*.—*A cube used in gaming, talus (ἄταρις, ἄταροις, ἀτάρατος; with six sides; only four of them being square, and marked respectively with 1, 3, 4, and 6 points; the other two sides were rounded and blank)*.—*tessera (κύβος; with six sides marked respectively with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 points, exactly like our modern dice). The diminutive of talus is taxillus; of tessera, tesseraula or tessella.*—*The players used four tali, and three tesserae, which were placed in a kind of box (pinhus, frutillus), and then shaken, and thrown into the pyrgus (a kind of perpendicular box, like a tower, with steps or a kind of spiral staircase, inside), through which the dice fell on the board (talos, or tesserae, jacere or mittere).*—*If all the tali presented the same numbers, they were said stare eodem vultu; if one of them fell on an end (in caput), it was said rectus cadit or assisist, and the throw was repeated. A throw of the dice, jactus, or missus, talorum; or fm context, simply jactus. The best, or most lucky throw, was called Venus, or jactus venerus (with the tali, when each of them presented a different number); jactus basilicus (with the tesserae, when all six were thrown). The worst, or most unlucky throw, was called canis, canicula (with the tali, when none but even numbers were thrown); jactus vulturius (with the tesserae, when all were aces or single points). The next to the canis was when six were thrown = 1, 1, 1, 3, called senio; the next to that, when seven were thrown = 1, 1, 1, 4, called urus or uras; the next, when eight = 1, 1, 3, 3, called stesichorus (στέσιχος). To play at dice, talis (or tessera) ludere: alea, or aleam, ludere; alea se oblectare (not ocellatis ludere, Suet. Aug. 83): to throw d., talos (tesseras) jacere or mittere: a game at dice, alea; ludus talarius. The die is cast, jacta est alea.*

DIE, v. mori (v. pr. in all the meanings of the Eng. word).—*demori (to d. off, with ref. to others; esp. of a member of a society, whose death causes a vacancy)*.—*emori (= omnino mori; often opp. to a living death in misery, slavery, disgrace, &c.; e. g. emori potius quam servire; aut vincere aut emori.*—*In C. only in the 1st.].—*intermori (= (1) paulatim mori; but, in this sense only fig. of trees, a frs., &c.; (2) in tempus, in præsen. mori; of an apparent death, a fainting fit, &c.).—*For mori the Lat., like every other language, has many euphemistic expressions; de-cedere. vitâ decedere. e vitâ cedere. a or e vitâ discedere. e vitâ excedere. ex vitâ egredi. exire de or e vitâ. abire e vitâ. e vitâ proficisci (all = 'to depart this life').—vitam ponere or relinquere. vitam edere (to quit this life).—animam efflare or edere. extremum vitæ spiritum edere (to breathe one's last).—animam exspirare or expirare alicui: vitam or animam exhalare: vitam or extremum spiritum exhalare are poet.; but expirare, L. 37, 53).—vivere or esse desinere (to cease to be).—inter homines esse or agere desinere. homines relinquere (to depart fm this world; post-Aug.).—extingui (fig.; taken fm putting out a light).—perire (to perish before one's time; esp. by suicide; never without an adv. or ubi. of manner, &c., e. g. summo cruciatu, turpiter, ferro).—interire (to d. slowly, either by an unperceived and easy death, or by a long and painful one; nly with mention of the manner, e. g. fame***

aut ferro).—*naturæ satisfacere or debitum reddere (to pay the debt of nature)*.—*naturæ concedere (to yield to the universal law of death)*.—*mortem cum vitâ commutare (to pass from life into death)*.—*mortem or diem supremum obire (to reach the appointed end of life; only of a peaceful death = ὁσπρον ἐκτελεῖν.*—*obire morte is un-Lat.; obire only, un-class.*—*mortem optere (as a moral act of one who, if he does not court death, yet, at all events, faces it with firmness; e. g. millies optetere mortem, quam illa perpeti malle).*—*mortem (less cmly) morte occumbere (e. g. pro patriâ). occidere (to fall; e. g. in bello, C.).—To d. a natural death, naturæ concedere or satisfacere; vitam naturæ reddere; morbo naturæ debitum reddere; suâ morte defungi; fato obire mortem; fataliter mori: to d. a violent death, morte violentâ perire: to d. a voluntary death, consciscere mortem voluntariam (C.; see *SUICIDE*): to d. of a disease, morbo mori or perire or confici, or consumi or absumi; in morbum implicitus moritur qs (Np.): to d. suddenly, repente mori; subitâ morte extingui or corripi: to d. in a calm, composed frame of mind, animo æquo paratoque mori: to d. before his time, mature decedere (Np. Ali. 2, 1, see *Bremi*): to d. of hunger; see *HUNGER*: to d. of a wound, ex vulnere mori: to d. of his wounds, ex vulneribus perire (L.): to d. of old age, senectute confectum or derelictum supremum diem obire: to be about to d., to be dying, animam agere: to wish to d., vitam fugere: to be determined to d., obstinatum esse mori: to d. in aly's arms, in cs complexu extremum vitæ spiritum edere: to d. by aly's hands; see *HAND*.—to d. an honorable death, honestâ morte defungi: to d. in battle, (in) proelio or acie cadere: to d. for aly, mori or emori pro qo. mortem optere pro cs salute. —cadere pro qo (in battle).—*Intermori.*—*To d. of fear, to be almost dead with fear, pene timore corruere (C.): to d. of joy, fear, &c., gaudio, terrore extingui, exanimari, opprimi (aft. C.): to d. with laughing, risu (pene) corruere (C.); risu (pene) emori (Ter.); risu rumpi (Afron. ap. Non.): to d. for one's country, pro patriâ mori; pro patriâ mortem optere; largiri patriæ suum sanguinem (C.).—*To suffer capital punishment, capitis penam or supplicium subire. —*To die away, intermori (of plants, &c.; of frs.).—*Senescere (grow old; both propr. and fig.; e. g. of strength, diseases, hope, zeal, &c.).—remittere (to abate; of rain, pain, a fever, &c.).—deservescere (to cool down; of heat, desires, passions).—hebescere (to grow blunt; e. g. of the mind).—quiescere. conquiescere (to rest).—residere. considere. remittere (of winds and passions, &c.).—concidere (of winds, poet.; H.).—conticescere (of a noise; e. g. of an uproar, &c., also of rage).—The wind has quite died away, venti vis omnis cecidit. —*To lose vigour or life gradually, mori, emori, intermori (of plants, trees); mori, emori, præmori (the last, to d. at one end, of limbs); exanimari (of animals); sanguine at tanquam spiritu carere compisse (of limbs). These arms are dead, hi lacerti mortui sunt.******

DIET, v. victu curare morbos; victu mederi; diætâ curare (to cure by d.).

DIET, diætâ, victus.—*ratio victûs (Cels.)*.—*certus vivendi modus ac lex—lex quædam ciborum (C.): rigid d., abstinencia (abstinence in eating and drinking; as, to assuage fever by a strict attention to d., abstinencia febrem mitigare. Q. 2, 17, 9): too strict a d., nimia abstinencia. The body is strengthened by exercise and attention to d., corpus validius fit exercitacione et lege quædam ciborum (C.). Attention to one's d., ciborum observatio (Q. 11, 3, 23).—*Maladies for which attention to d. is the best cure, ex corporis mala, quibus victûs ratio maxime subvenit (Cels.).—*Strict attention to their d. and exercises, cibum atque exercitacionem certa necessitas (Q. 10, 5, 15, of gladiators): a light d., cibum infirmus (Cels.): to cure by means of d., victu curare morbos; victu mederi; diætâ curare: to prescribe a strict d., legem quædam ciborum constituere. —*Assembly of states, consilium or conventus principum (Not comitia, wch. Notlen properly rejects).****

DIET-DRINK, potio medicata—*potulum medicatum*.—*sorbito (of aly, ex qâ re, Cels. 2, 30).*

DIETETICS, diætetica, m. f., ea medicinæ pars, quæ victu curat morbos, or quæ victu medetur (Cels. Præfat. p. 13, Bip.). to write on d., scribere de morbis victu curandis; or de victûs ratione præcipere.

TO DIFFER. *To be different, differre; in aly, qâ re or in qâ re; fm aly, a qo.—distare (to be separated by an interval; not in this sense in C.*

qā re; in *algh*, a qā re [poet. ei or ei rel].—discrepare [*prop. of difference in sound*, qā re or in qā re; *fm algh*, a eum qā re; *cum qā*; *about algh*, de qā re; *all three with inter se, fm each other*].—diversos esse: *to d. very widely, longe esse diversa atque sejuncta (C.)*, plurimum differre. *To d. only in words*, verbo inter se discrepare, re unum sonare (C.). *To d. much, or in many respects*, multum [*not multa*] differre, multum inter se distare: *to d. little*, paululum differre.—¶ *To disagree*, discrepare cum quo and cum re (not *to be in union with*, opp. concinere).—dissidēre, dissentire a and cum quo (not *to agree in opinion*, opp. consentire): *writers d. fm each other*, discrepat inter scriptores, inter auctores: *to d. fm any one more in words than in reality*, ab quo dissentire verbis magis quam sententiis: *to agree with one in reality*, but *to d. in words*, re concinere, verbis discrepare cum quo.

DIFFERENCE, s. varietas. diversitas. discrepantia. differentia. distantia. dissimilitudo (SYN. in DIVERGENT).—*To make no d. between one man and another*, nullum personae or personarum discrimen facere or servare: *to do away with all d. between one thing and another*, omnium rerum delectum atque discrimen tollere: *there is a d. between*, qd interest inter... &c.: *est, quod differat inter*... &c.: *it makes a great d. whether*... or... &c. interest (utrum)... an... &c.: *there is a very considerable d. between*... aliquantum interest inter, &c.; or nequaquam idem est with acc. and infn.: *there is a mighty d. between them*, periculum interest inter eos: *the principal d. between men and the brute creation is, that, &c.*, inter hominem ac bellum hoc maxime interest, quod, &c.: *there is no d. of meaning*, nihil significacionis interest: *what a d.!* quantum differt! *with only this d.*, illo tantum discrimine interposito: *d. of character*, morum distantia or dissimilitudo: *d. of character and pursuits*, distantia morum studiorumque.—See DISTINCTION.—¶ *Missunderstanding*, dissensio, dissidium.—JX. dissensio ac dissidium, dissidium ac dissensio (SYN. in DISAGREEMENT). *There is a d. between us*, est inter nos qd dissensio; dissidium inter nos some d. sprang up between the friends, qd amicorum dissensio facta est.—See DISPUTE, QUARREL.—¶ *Difference of opinion*, discrepantia (want of agreement); dissensio (diversity in opinion): *there exists a great d. of opinion*, variae et discrepantes sunt sententiae; dissensio de hac re inter (e. g. philosophos) est: *on these points great d.'s of opinion exist (among philosophers)*, de his summa (philosophorum) dissensio est; or magna dissensio est.

DIFFERENT, varius (changeable, varying: of the same object).—diversus (d., of several objects with respect to each other): in plur. JX. vari et diversi.—dispar, impar, ci rei (of size or greatness, unequal); dispar, partially d.; impar, wholly d.); in plur. JX. diversi et impares.—dissimilis, cs rei (in nature or quality, unlike): in plur. JX. dispares ac dissimiles.—disjunctus (separate: copy of places).—discrepans (not agreeing or accordant); plur. vari et discrepantes—allus (not the same, another). *To be d.*, diversos esse; inter se differre or discrepare: *to be of d. opinions*, dissentire; dissidēre.—The preposition de has a d. signification in the same word. De praepositio in uno eodemque verbo diversitatem significationis capit: d. perit, studia varia, disparia (C.): a d. reading, *varia, discrepans lectio: *varietas lectionis: *to mark the d. readings of a manuscript*, *discrepantes lectiones codicis notare.

DIFFERENTIAL, *differentialis (as t. t.). The d. calculus, *calculus differentialis (t. t.).

DIFFERENTLY, alter (otherwise).—alto modo or pacto.—aliā ratione (in another manner, &c.).—secus (not so).—If it should turn out d., si secus acciderit.

DIFFICULT, difficilis (hard to execute or accomplish)—non facilis (not easy): by Litotes = far fm easy).—arduus (hard to reach or attain to: stronger than difficilis, of what borders on the impossible).—impeditus (intricate, surrounded with difficulties: opp. expeditus).—magni negotii (requiring great labour: opp. nullius negotii).—Very d., perdifficilis; perarduus; perimpeditus: a d. labour (child-birth), partus difficilis or laboriosus: *to have a d. labour*, partum difficulter edere: a d. task, magnus opus atque arduum: a d. book, *liber difficilis ad intelligendum: a d. passage, *locus difficilis ad explicandum [*not*] locus contortus, haud: *only is a d. task*, res est magni negotii; magnus opus atque arduum. I see how d. the thing is, non quanta sit intelligo: *to be d.*, difficillem esse ad persequendum (to be d. of execution); difficilis habere executionem (to be d. to explain; of a passage; C. de N. D. 1. 10, 94): *difficillem esse ad intelligendum* (hard to understand): d. to be, &c., difficilis or non facilis, with

sup. in u; or with ad and gerundive, or with infn., or subat. [For the difference of these constructions, see EASY].—It is d., to difficile or non facile, arduum or magnum or magni est with infn.

DIFFICULTY, difficultas (g. t. easily in affairs, the execution of wch requires the application of great strength and powerful means).—negotium (the pains and labour necessary for the attainment of an object).—impedimentum (hindrance by wch the attainment of an object is delayed).—nodus (the knot to be untied = the d. to be overcome in an intricate matter or question).—scrupulus (the scruple, or disturbing doubt; the d. that a mind makes or finds in the consideration of alth). With d., difficulter, difficulter. egre (opp. secure or facile).—vix vixque; vix aut ne vix quidem (scarcely, if at all).—grave or gravatim (selling about it with the feeling of unwillingness): *there is nothing that I feel more d. in selling about*, non (hoc tempore) quidquam difficiliter facio: *to make a d. about alth*; *to have great d. in bringing oneself to do alth*, qd egre or invitus facere; gravari; absol. or with infn. (e. g. grav. literas dare): without d., haud difficulter, facile, nullo negotio, sine negotio (easily; without trouble); haud gravate, haud gravatim (willingly). Under such d.'s, or in circumstances of such d., tcnis difficultatibus objectis.—D. in learning, speaking, &c., difficultas discendi, dicendi, &c.: the d.'s of the ground, difficultates locorum: the thing is one of great d.; or, is surrounded with d.'s, res habet multum difficultatis or magnam difficultatem; res est in magna difficultate; res multis difficultatibus obstructa est: the thing is one of no d., nihil est negotii: res nihil est negotii: there is no longer any d.; or, all the d. is overcome, nihil negotii superest: what d. is there? quid est negotii? I am aware of its d., res quanta sit intelligo: *there was d. in getting the corn conveyed (to a camp, &c.)*, minus commodum frumentum supportabatur: *to create or cause a d.*, difficultatem afferre (of things or persons; e. g. publicana, C., in the way of alth, ad qd; to aby, ci); *to make d.'s*, cunctari (to delay); tergiversari (to make evasive excuses, and so try to escape); gravari (either absol. or with infn.: to set about it unwillingly). I shall make no d., nihil in me erit moeror. I shall throw no d.'s in your way in either case, neutra in re vobis difficultas a me erit: *to meet with a serious d.*, in magna difficultatem incurre: *to remove a d.*, difficultati mederi; nodum expedire (to remove a perplexity, a difficulty): *to remove aby's d.'s* (= scruple), scrupulum ci eximere: *to remove or conquer the d. of alth*, infringere difficultatem cs rei: *to make d.'s when there are none*, nodum in scirpo querere (Prov. Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 38).—¶ Difficulties (= pecuniary embarrassment), difficultas nummaria.—difficultas domestica (C. Cat. 1, 6, 14).—inopia pecuniarum or rei pecuniarum.—inopia argenti or argentaria. Inopia nummaria.—angustia pecuniarum. The pecuniary d.'s of a state, angustiae rerum or pecuniae publicae. *To be in extreme d.*, in summa difficultate nummaria esse: *to fall into the greatest d.*, in summas angustias adduci: *to relieve aby fm his d.'s*, qm difficultate nummaria erueri.—¶ Objection: vid.

DIFFIDENCE, modestia.—pudor.—verecundia (SYN. in MODESTY).—Diffidentia (mly with cs rei) opp. fidetia is 'distrust', 'want of confidence' in a person or thing; in C., and even in Justin [1, 8, 10], it is used only for want of confidence in oneself, or one's own luck.

DIFFIDENT, modestus. verecundus.—timidus.—sibi diffidens. ingenio suo diffidens (distrusting himself or his own abilities, &c.).

DIFFIDENTLY, modeste. timide. verecunde.—diffidenter. timide et diffidenter (with fear and distrust).

DIFFUSE, v. diffundere (to pour out into different parts, to spread, propr. and fig.; e. g. sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur; a misaken notion that is widely diffused, error longe lateque diffusus).—differe (to carry hither and thither; propr. and fig., ignem, rumorem, famam; hence, also = to spread as a report).—circumferre (to carry about; propr. and fig., pacis bona, Vell.; incendia, caedes, terrorum, T.); of spreading a rumour, &c. not pra-Aug.; Col. Plin.).—circumfundere (to pour around, qd ci rei, or absol., e. g. voluptates, L.; nitorem, Q.).—disseminare (sow here and there; scatter about; e. g. sermonem, malum).—spargere. dispersere (scatter; fig. e. g. rumorem).—vulgare. divulgare. pervulgare (to bring it to the knowledge of people; e. g. rumorem, rem).—evulgare. In vulgus edere (to publish what ought to be kept secret).—To d. J-y, laetitia dare (e. g. amongst my enemies, in-

milis meis); laetitia afficere (e. g. *amon; st the Roman people, populum Romanum*).—*A false opinion of ably that is widely diffused, vulgata falso de qo opinio: a society that is very widely diffused, societas latissime patens.*—*To be diffused, se diffundere, diffundi (prop. and fig.).*—serpere (to creep about; to extend itself gradually; prop. and fig.).—increbrescere (to grow frequent, common, strong, &c., of reports, customs, &c.). *To be widely diffused, late diffundi or se diffundere (prop.: e. g. of bought; then fig. of reports, mistakes).*—late serpere (of what spreads widely, but gradually; e. g. of fire, the vine; then fig. of reports).—longius serpere atque progredi (of an evil).—serpere inanareque in dies latius (of a daily increasing evil).—longe lateque fluere (e. g. of a doctrine or creed, doctrina Pythagorae). *To be diffused through or over athg, diffundi or se diffundere per or in qd (e. g. in omne corpus); pervadere per qd.*—See SPREAD.

DIFFUSE, adj. longius progrediens, evagans.—præter modum longius (lengthy).—multus (one who gives much).—nimius (one who gives too much).—verbosus (using many words where few words might serve).—copiosus (with abundance of words and matter).—longus (long).—[~~Diffus~~] Prolixus is unclass. in this sense.—*A d. style of oratory, vagum orationis genus; oratio vagans: to be d., latius, uberius dicere, disputare; pluribus dicere; multa verba facere de re: to be very d., late or latius se fundere; longum esse; multum esse in qâ re: to be too d., effusus dicere; nimium esse in qâ re.*—[~~Diffus~~] Diffusus must be used cautiously (e. g. opus diffusum, diffusus per multa volumina. C. has oratio collatata et diffusa, opp. angusta et concisa [Or. 56, 187]; diffusus et dissipatus, of materials existing without classification).

DIFFUSELY, late, longe.—fuse, diffuse; Jx. latius et diffusius.—copiose.—verbosè.—multis verbis.—*To speak d., copiose, longius or latius et diffusius dicere: too d., verbosius quam necesse erat: to write d., late or verbosè qd perscribere: to speak too d. (of an orator), orationem provehere.*

DIFFUSION, extensio (length; orationis, C.).—Crel.

DIFFUSION, extensio or extensio (extension; Vitr. 9, 1, 13).—prolatio (act of carrying further; finium, L.).—propagatio (act of widening or extending; e. g. finium, imperii).—*Mtly by Crel.*—[~~Diffusio~~] diffusio, Sen.; but only in diff. animi; disseminatio, very late; evangelii, Tert.

DIFFUSIVE, see DIFFUSE, adj.

DIG, v. INTRA. fodere: to d. for athg, qd rimari (to search for) by digging; e. g. radices arborum; suscitare et elicere (e. g. fontem); e terræ cavernis elicere (e. g. ferrum); the two last = to d. for; to endeavour to find and bring up fm the bowels of the earth).—[~~Trans.~~] To d. out, or up, fodere, effodere (e. g. gold, silver).—elocere (e. g. ferrum e cavernis).—eruerè (e. g. a corpse).—[~~To work about by digging; to digover, fodere (e. g. a garden).~~] To make by digging, fodere; effodere (e. g. a well, a lake, &c.).—Infodere (e. g. sulcum, lacum).—[~~To d. through, perfodere (tr.: to d. under, suffodere: to d. round, circumfodere (s. t.).~~]—ablaqueare or oblaqueare (to d. round a tree): to d. up by the roots, eradicare. extirpare. radicibus vellere, evellere, extrahere, evellere et extricare.

DIGAMMA, digamma, ætia. digammon (Seld., digammos fem. sc. littera). The *Ætolic d.*, digamma or digammon *Æolicum*.

DIGEST, s. (collection of Roman laws), digesta (pl. adj.; cf. Just. Cod. 1, 17, 3).

DIGEST, v. [In the stomach, concoquere (tr. and intr.; prop., also fig., both of digesting what one has read [Sen. Ep. 84, 6], and of 'stomaching' or putting up with a person or thing; qm, famem, hæc, C.; ista odia, Petr.).—conficere. perficere (tr.: to work up thoroughly; prop., but only of the organs of digestion).—To d. one's food, cibos concoquere or conficere (conficere only of the organs of digestion).—[~~Diffus~~] avoid the use of digerere cibos in this sense; for cibi digeruntur (it is in this way only that the phrase occurs; necer in the active, of the person digesting) means 'the masticated or digested food is distributed through the system.' see Celsum (præf.), but digeri may be used when no distinction is necessary; e. g. cibos mannos demittere, quo facilius digerantur (Q. 10, 1, 19). Easy to d., faciliis ad concoquendum: hard to d., difficilis ad concoquendum, concoctioni, or concoctu; quod difficulter concoquitur. The food we have taken, is a burden to the stomach till it is digested, alimenta, quæ accipimus, quamdiu in sua qualitate perdurant et solida innitant stomacho, onera sunt (Sen. Ep. 84, 6).—[~~Arrange in order,~~

digerere. in ordinem digerere. descripte et electe digerere (opp. confuse et permiste disaperire).—disponere (e. g. of the parts of an oration, &c.): to d. a plan, instituire rationem es rei; describere rationem es rei (of ordering what one has arranged): to follow a well-digested plan, modo ac ratione omnia facere.—To d. (what we have read, concoquere (Sen.); lectioem non crudam, sed multa liratione molliam et velut confectam memorie imitatione tradere (Q. 10, 1, 19): unless we d. what we have read, it will burden the memory, without improving the mind, *concoquenda sunt, quæcunque legimus; alioquin in memoriam ibunt, non in ingenium (Afl. Sen. Ep. 84, 6).

DIGESTIBLE, faciliis ad concoquendum or concoctioni or concoctu.—[~~Diffus~~] digestibilis late (Cal. Aur. Tard. 1, 5).

DIGESTION, concoctio. [~~Diffus~~] On digestio, see SYN. under DIGEST; but since a good d. implies the further process, dig. is its used = 'digestion' (e. g.) a good d., faciliis digestio (Q.): a bad or slow d., tarda digestio: to assist or promote d., concoctiones adjuvare; concoctionibus conferre (Plin. 20, 5, 19); to hinder it, concoctionem impedire: the organs of d., eæ corporis partes, per quas concoquimus: easy of d.; see DIGESTIBLE.—a medicine, &c. good for the d., quod utile est concoctioni [~~Diffus~~] medicamentum digestorium, in late writers): difficult of d., difficilis ad concoquendum or concoctioni or concoctu; quod difficulter concoquitur: eating fast is injurious to d., avide hausta difficulter perficiuntur.—[~~Act of ordering,~~ digestio. See ARRANGEMENT.

DIGESTIVE, quod adjuvat concoctionem. quod utile est concoctioni. [~~Diffus~~] digestorius late (e. g. medicamentum, Plin. Valer. 2, 8).

DIGESTIVE, s. See the preceding word.

DIGGER, fossor.

DIGHT, v. See ARRAY, ADORN.

DIGIT, digitus (1-10th of the Rom. res).—[~~The mark that represents a number under ten; littera.~~] *nota numeri (lit. the ancient term, because their numerals were letters, to wch a numerical value was assigned).—Ona. When 'a digit' is used for a fraction, as in speaking of an eclipse, it must be turned into its value, and translated accordingly.

DIGITATED, digitatus (Plin.; e. g. aves; may be used as t. in Botany).

DIGNIFIED, amplius (e. g. corporis forma).—augustus (majestic, habitus formaque).—Jx. amplius et augustus.—gravis (earnest, serious, and so solemn; opp. light).—dignitate or honore auctus or ornatus (having some dignity, rank, &c.). In a d. manner, graviter, decore: to act in a d. manner, cum dignitate agere. The d. clergy, *li clerici, qui altiores or ampliores dignitatis gradus consecuti or adepti sunt; or *li clerici, qui dignitate qd aucti or ornati sunt.

DIGNIFY, [~~Elevate to rank, &c.~~] dignitate or honore qm augere or ornare; ad (summam) dignitatem qm perducere (Cæs.); producere ad dignitatem.—promovere ad or in munus or ad locum (below an office on abey; Times of Empp.—promovere alone, bad).—promovere qm ad amplioem gradum.—[~~A dora, vid.~~

DIGNITARY, *clericus, qui amplioem dignitatis gradum consecutus est.

DIGNITY, dignitas (= 'cs honesta et cultu et honore et verecundiâ digna auctoritas,' C.: his position as honorable, whether fm personal advantages, or rank in society).—honestas (moral worth; a man's claims to respect founded on his conduct).—gravitas (serious, earnest character; a mild d., comitate condita gravitas).—auctoritas (weight and influence).—amplitudo (dignified position in society, whether the consequence of power, rank, wealth, or achievements; in rhetoric = fullness and d. of expression).—majestas (the d. of a state or ruler).—To act with d., cum dignitate agere or agere cum dignitate et venustate; honeste se gerere: to preserve one's d., dignitatem retinere or conservare; nihil a dignitate suâ discedere: to forget one's d., decoris oblivisci: to think althg beneath one's d., infra se ducere; infra se positum arbitrari; alienum ducere majestatem suâ; non censere esse majestatis suæ; inferius majestatis suâ rerî: to have reached such a height of rank and d., in hanc celsissimam sedem dignitatis atque honoris ascendisse: to raise abv fm a low condition to the height of rank and d., qm ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perducere: he thought it inconsistent both with his own d., and that of the Roman nation, neque suæ neque populi Romani dignitatis esse statuebat (Cæs.).—[~~A dignity, dignitas (s. t.).~~]—gradus honoris.—A very high d., summum fastigium; amplioem dignitatis gradus [See an HONOUR, an OFFICE].

DIGRESS (in a speech), abire. discodere. degridi (not digredi, all three to go off or away).—devertere (C.; to a subject, in locum).—egredi. evagari (to go out of the way; Q.).—aberrare (to wander out of the way).—declinare (to bend, as it were, or turn aside): to d. fm one's subject, aberrare or egredi or declinare a proposito: to u. too far fm one's subject, es oratio ab eo, quod propositum est, longius aberrat: to d. fm an idea, sententiam deflectere: the speech d's to other subjects, oratio ad alia aberrat.—To digress widely (in speaking), longius evagari or labi; ad alia aberrare; oratione longius progredi; extra cancellos egredi, quos sibi ipse circumdedit qs; exsultare; too widely, plus justo declinare (e. g. a rerum ordine, L.): to return to the point whence I digressed. See under DIGRESSION.

DIGRESSION, declinatio; digressio: also with a proposito or a proposita oratione (Q.). digressio, *Freund*; according to *Ellendt C. Brui.* 21, 82, digressio.—egressus or egressio (ωαρεβασις; see Q. 4, 3, 12): a slight d., brevis declinatio a proposito: but I return to the point fm wh I made this d., sed unde huc digressa est, eodem redeat oratio; sed redeamus ad id, unde devertimus; sed ut eo revertar, unde sum egressus; ut eo, unde egressa est, referat se oratio; also by redire ad rem propositam. He made a d. in praise of Castor and Pollux, digressus (al. digressus) in laudes Castoris ac Pollucis exierat (Q.).—Q. 4, 3, 12, deverticulum; excursus: digressus are found in this sense in later writers: deverticulum, L. 9, 17.

DIGRESSIVE, *asplius a proposito oratione digressiens.

DIJUDICATE, dijudicare (but only when there is ref. to two parties or opinions; e. g. controversiam, vera et falsa, inter duas sententias; but not e. g. Horatii ingenium dij., *Krebs*).—See JUDGE, v.

DIKE, || *Dilch*, vid. || Mound to defend a country fm inundation, agger, aggeratio.—moles (the mass of stones or other materials sunk into the water, on which the proper agger is constructed).—Jm moles et agger.—moles fluctibus opposta. To cast a d., molem or aggerem or molem et aggerem exstruere; molem or aggerem jacere; see DAM.—|| *Vein of basalt*, &c., vena.

DILACERATE, lacerare. dilacerare.—laniare. dilaniare (lacer. = to tear by main force; e. g. by hands, teeth, claws; lan. = to cut or hack to pieces by a sharp instrument, under such teeth and talons, however, may be included; *Ddd*.—dilac. rather pool. and poet-Class.).—scindere. concindere. descindere (g. l. for separating into parts in a violent manner).—concernere. discerpere (pluck or tear to pieces, bit by bit).—|| *FIG.* lacinare. dissipare. dilacerare (dilac. see above; for republica dilacerata [*S. Jug.* 41, 5] L. has resp. dissipata [2, 28]).—discindere. divellere.—See TEAR (TO PIERCE).

DILACERATION, laceratio (C. L.).—laniatio. laniatus (the former, **Sen. Clem.* 2, 4, 2).

DILAPIDATE, intr. Go to ruin; fall by decay, collapsi. prolabi.—etate prolabi.—ruinam minari.—in ruinam proum esse.—Tr. || Cause or suffer to go to ruin, non sarcire.—sartum non servare (not to keep in repair).—Q. 4, 3, 12, dilapidare propr. only Col.; grandine dilapidans hominumque bovumque labores.—Not dilapidated, sartus intergeque relictus (C.).—|| *FIG.* To squander, dissipare (e. g. rem familiarem, patrimonium. C.; avitas opes, T.).—Jv. dissipere et dissipare (Q.). dilapidare very rare; trignia minas, Ter.; facultates paternae substantiae, *Fermic. Math.* 6, 10).

DILAPIDATION, prps. dilapidatio, as t. l. (dilap. honorum, *Cod. Theod.* 4, 20, 1).—Sic sartia tecta tolli serve: to determine the d's, de sartis tectis cognoscere.—|| Pecuniatio, vid.

DILATABLE, quod extendi or dilatarı potest.—lentos (viscosos, tenacios, gluey, &c., and hence, extensibilis: used also of lead).

DILATATION, *Crel.* (dilatio) very late; lamine, *Ferrul.*; extensio, *Veget.*; extensio, *Vitr.*; productio, not in this sense).

DILATE, || *Expand*, &c., dilatate (propr.; e. g. stomachi partes; opp. contrahere, and fg. orationem, argumentum, opp. contrahere, premere).—producere (lengthen; e. g. ferrum incude; lineas ex argento).—|| Enlarge upon a subject at great length, longum esse; latius, uberius dicere or disputare; pluribus dicere; multa verba facere de re.—late se fundere: to d. upon it at a tedious length, effusius dicere: multum or multum et insolentem esse (e. g. in re notā, C.).

DILATORINESS, tarditas.—cunctatio (fm inde- (245)

cision).—cessatio (*Plant.*).—mora (objectively; delay).—D. in alia, tarditas in qā re (e. g. in negotiis gerendis).—D. as a correspondent, negligentia epistoliarum; fm context, negligentia only (as C. ad Fam. 2, 1, in.).

DILATORY, tardus, lentus (Syn. in Slow).—negligens (fm careless).—To be a d. correspondent, cessatorem esse in literis (C.); a d. creature indeed! lentum sane negotium! (C.; of one who is slow in paying money that is due).—D. in matters of business, tardus in negotiis gerendis.—A d. person, cessator.—dilator (*H.*).—Not that I am often d., especially, &c., non quo cessator esse solemem, præsertim (e. g. in literis, C.).—Q. 4, 3, 12, cunctator is used in this sense by *Cael. ap. C. Fam.* 8, 10, 3; nostri Marcellum, quam tardus et parum efficax; Itemque Servus, quam cunctator; but it is often used in a good sense, nearly = cautus.

DILEMMA, complexio (*defined de Inv.* 1, 29; complexio est, in quā, utrum concesseris, reprehenditur, ad hunc modum; si improbus est, cur uteris? si probus, cur accusas?).—dilemma (as t. l. *Serv.* ad *Æn.* 2, 675; and 10, 449).—I have placed you between the horns of a d., *eo rem deduxi, ut utrum concesseris, reprehendi possit.—|| State of perplexity, angustia: to place aby in a d., qm in angustias adducere (of a thing); in angustum compellere: to be brought into a d., in angustias adduci; in angustum venire: to be placed, or to be in a d., in angustias esse or hætere; neclo quomodo me expediam ex re.—See PERPLEXITY.

DILETTANTE, qui artem or studia ad voluptatem tantum exeret (*Plin. Ep.* 6, 8, 6).

DILIGENCE, diligētia. industria. assiduitas. sedulitas (Syn. in ASSIDUITY).—Jm. industria et diligentia.—navitas (opp. ignavia; activity: the useful d. of ordinary men, and of the industrious citizen).—opera (activity; doing, as opp. to momentary inactivity, or merely thinking, talking, or adorning; = ὑπαγία).—labor (continued and toilsome activity; = νόμος).—studium (the inward impulse, or inclination towards the object).—Impigritas (C. ap. *Non.* 125, 20).—Jm. industria et labor.—cura (care).—To exhibit or use d. in alth, industriam locare; diligentiam adhibere; studium collocare (all in re): to exhibit or use great d. in alth, multum studii adhibere ad qd; opere plurimum studique in qā re consumere; magnum studium et multam operam conferre ad qd; nultum operæ laborisque in re consumere; multo audere et labore facere qd; desudare et laborare in re: to use or exhibit all possible d. in alth, omnem industriam or diligentiam ponere in re; omne studium conferre ad qd; omni cogitatione et curā incumbere in qd; totum animum atque diligentiam ponere in re; totum et mente et animo incumbere in qd.—See INDUSTRY.

DILIGENT, diligens. industrius. sedulus. assiduus (Syn. in ASSIDUOUS).—gnavus or navus.—Impiger.—To be d. in business, in re gerendā acrem et industrium esse: d. in alth, diligens cs rei in re (accurate, careful, and prudent in alth, opp. negligens).

DILIGENTLY, industrie, sedulo. non sine studio.—diligenter, cum diligentia.—accurate.

DILL, anethum (V. *Plin.*).—*anethum graveolens (*Linn.*).

DILUENT, diluens (e. g. diluere vinum, potionem).

DILUENT, s. *diluens remedium (as t. l. *Kraus. Medic. Wörterb.*).

DILUTE, v. diluere (d., e. g. vinum, by mixing it with water; also dissolve, and fg.; but mly of weakening something bad).—temperare (to bring to the proper strength; e. g. by mixing water with wine, or wine with water; also fg. modice temperatam libertatem [opp. nimis meracam libertatem] haurire).—aqui permiscere (Col.; so vino permiscere, C.; cuius acerbities morum ne vino quidem permixta temperari solet).—delumbare (e. g. sententias, C.; prop. to take away the strength of its loins).—ennervare (to take away its nerves or strength; e. g. orationem, sententiam).—See WEAKEN.—Q. 4, 3, 12, Gell. uses dilutus of a weak law; videtur nimis esse dilutus, quod scriptum est.

DILUTION, *Crel.* or temperatio (the mixing in due proportion).—A d., dilutum (*Plin.*).—A very weak d., potio quam dilutissima.

DIM, hebes (v. propr. blunted; then fg. of sight and the other organs of sense; of light and colour; of the intellect.—Jm. hebes et tardus, of the senses).—obscurus.—subobscurus (C.; but only fg. of style).—subfuscus (brownish; e. g. margarita, T.).—languidus. languens (wanting life, spirit, or brightness; e. g. of colour, light, expression, &c.).—iners (dull, sluggish; e. g. of the eyes, a look, &c.).—To grow d., hebescere (of the eyes; of precious stones; of the stars;—Q. 4, 3, 12, hebetescere, post-Aug. and rare).—sensus obscurati

(of the recollection of *athg*; *C.*—*memoria* nsm ob-
scureata est et vanitas).—*linguacere* (of *light* or *colour*;
luna. T.): to be *ad.*, hiescere, esse hiebus *ad.*
slim obscureatum esse—*vanescere* (*C.*; of the recol-
lection of *athg*).—*linguere* (of the *mod.* *Proper.*):
to make *athg* *ad.*; *vid.* To *Dim.*—*D. tigris*, languida
luminia (*Pin.*).—*A d. colour*, color languidus, lentus.
—*A d. yellow*, languescens in luteum color (*Pin.*).—
Hia eyes are d., oculi caecuntur (*Parr. ap. Non.*): *hia*
eyes was d., acries oculorum hebescit (*D. right-d.*
hebes.—*lusciosis*, luscitiosis) ('qui vespere non videt'
or 'qui interdiu non videt')—*liquis* (*liqar-eyed*).

DIM, *v.* hebetare (*not in C. nor præ-Aug.*; *visus* *ci. V.*; *oculorum aciem, lunam, &c., Plin.*).—*obscurum* *facere, obscurare* (*e. g. lumen lucernæ, C.*; *also of weakening the recollection of athg.*).—*obscuritatem* *afferre* *ci rei (C.)*.

DIMENSION, *dimensio* (the measuring; e. g. quadrati, C.). — *ratio* modi (proportionate magnitude). — *To take the d.'s of* alibi, *metiri* (e. g. of a field, agrum, C.). — *dimetiri* qd. — *mensuram* cs *rei* *inire* (Col.), *agere* (Plin.), *facere* (+ O.): to take the d.'s by the same method, *eodem ratione mensuram addere* (Pirr. 9, 3).

DIMIDIATE, *dimidiare* (but only in *particip.* *dimidiatus*).

DIMINISH, minuire; imminuere; deminuere qd, or qd de qâ re; extenuare; levare, sublevare, elevare (*athg heavy or burdensome*); remittere qd, or qd de qâ re (*tho relax*); lenire (*athg unpleasant*). See LESSEN.

DIMINUTION, diminutio.—imminutio.—extenuatio.—levatio.—remissio.—mitigatio.—*D. of strength, defectio virium; vires corporis affectæ.*—See LESSENING.

MINUTIVE, see **SMALL**.—|| *A d.*, nomen diminutivum (Q.); diminutivum (*Prisc. Charis.*).—‘*Cymbia* is a *d. fm cymba*,’ *cymbia* diminutive a *cymba* dicta (*Macrob.*).

DIMINUTIVENESS, *see* **SMALLNESS**.

DISSOLVITIO, dissolutio. — *Letters d.*, dissolutio litterarum ('dissolutio litterarum' dicuntur, quae vulgo apostoli dicuntur [*i. e. an order to remove a cause to a higher court*]). — Dissolutio autem dicta, quia causa ad eum, qui appellatus est, dimittitur, *Modest. Dig.*).


DIMITY, *pannus linoxylinus.

DIMNESS, *obscuratio* (e. g. *obscurity*, quibus in rebus magna obscuratio est, C.).—*obscuritas* (C.; *obscurum oculorum*, Plin.).—*hebetatio* (*post-Class.* *oculorum*, Plin.).—*hebetudo* (*post-Class.* *Macrobius Somn. Scip. 1*,

DIMPLE, *lacuna parva lacuna* (in the chin or cheeks; *O. A. A. 3, 283*; so *Apul. medio mento lacuna*). —*gelasinus* (γελασινος, a d. in the cheeks, appearing when one laughs; *Mart. 7, 25, 6*).

DIN, *s.* strepitus. fragor. fragores. crepitus. sonitus [Syn. in Noise, vid.].—*The d. of arms, armorum crepitus (L.); strepitus belli (L.; if used as Crcl. for 'war').*

DIN, v. *To d. aby's ears*, obtundere cs aures (*with athg*, qâ re, C.).—*obtundere qm* (*with athg*, qâ re; e. g. *voce*, *rogitando*, *Ter.*): *to d. with clamour*, qm clamoribus exsurdare (*Sen.*).

DINE, *prandĕre*, *prandium comedere* or (with *Suet.* Oct. 78) *cibum meridianum sumere* (a sort of late breakfast or lunch at 12 o'clock. —  Of soldiers, *prandĕre* is the right word for to 'dine,' *Rupertii*). —

conare. cenitare (to take the principal meal of the day, towards evening).—epulari (at a dinner to which company is invited): to d. early, de die cenare. de media die cenare (with the Romans, for the purpose of lengthening the meal, for a good or bad motive).—To d. with any, accubare apud qm (C. Att. 14, 12).—cenare apud qm (C.), or cum q (H.; Suet. Juv.). *I have but just dined, cenavi modo: to invite any to d. with one, invitare or vocare qm, with or without ad cenam: to tell, or send word to any, that you will d. with him, condicere cl ad cenam: condicere cl: to d. with any by express invitation, cenare cum qo vocatu ipsius. When I had dined; after I had dined, &c., cenatus: to engage to d. with any, promittere ad qm (C.); promittere ad cenam (Plin.): to have any to d. with one, cenam addicere qm (C.): to d. out frequently; to be fond of dining out, cenas obire; ad cenas litare: to be dining out, fors cenare: to d. out, fors cenitare, ad cenas litare (of the habit; = to accept invitations to dinner): to d. on any, cenare qd (Plaut. H.; Oul. avien).*

DING, TRANS.) allidere. Illidere.—incutere. Infligere.—INTR.) see BOUNCE, BLUSTER.

DINGY, fuscus (brown).—subniger (blackish).—sordidus. sordidior. sordidulus (dirty; dirtyish).
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DINING-ROOM, cœnatio (*only in post-Aug. prose*).
conclave, ubi epulamur.—*A small d.-r., cœnatiuncula.*

DINNER, cena (*the principal meal of the Romans*); usually the last of the day, to which they sat down at about the hora nona, though often later: *it was this to which guests were invited*.—*clibus meridianum, prandium* (*a late breakfast, usually of only cold meat, about the hora sexta or septima*; in an army the prandium was the principal meal).—*To get one's d., cenare, prandere* (*the latter imply of an army: ducibus praeceptum, ut prandere omnes iuberent, L.*): to sit down to d., *accubare* (*since the Romans lay down*): to order d., *cenam imperare* (*with dat., e. g. servo*): to invite a**by** to d., *qm* ad cenam vocare, invitare, and (*Np.*) *devoicare*: to be getting d. ready; to prepare the d., *cenam adparare* (*T.*), *curare* (*Plant.*): to cook a d., *cenam coquere*: to give a d. to *aby.*, *cenam dare ei* (*Plant. C.*): *crnare* *adhibere qm*: to give d., *cenae* or *cenulas* *facere* (*C.*): to take one's d. with *aby.*, *cenare apud qm*: to come to take one's d. with *aby.*, *venire ad cenam*: after d., *post cenam*: often by *partec.* *cenatus*. That is my only chance of getting a d., *est illic mihi una spes cenicatica* (*Plant.*): to give a d. of three courses, *cenam tribus ferculis praebere*: an early d., *cena tempestiva* (*within the Romans, for the purpose of gaining more time, either for rational conversation, or for the pleasure of the table*): to have a d. of seven courses served up when one is quite alone, *fercula septem secreto cenatus* (*† Juv.*): to be longing for one's d., *cenaturire* (*Martial.*).

DINNER-TIME, tempus cœnandi: our d.-t. is five o'clock. *hora quintâ cœnatur.

DINT, *Blow, stroke*, vid.—*Force, in such expressions as 'by d. of war, exertions, arguments, &c.: mly by the simple abl.: stz by non sine.—To try to refute aby by d. of arguments, qm argumentis refellere conari: by d. of great exertions or industry, non sine summâ industriâ.—Mark of a blow, &c., nota.—vibex (weat).*

DINT, v. notam imprimere (*to mark*).—incidere (*to cut in*).—atterere, stringere (*of cords, &c. & q. cutem*).

DIOCESAN, episcopus. *ordinarius (in *Eccles. Lat.*,
g. g. Council of Trent).

DIOCESE, diocēsis (διοίκησις, *Ecc.*).
DIOPTRIC|S, dioptrica (f. f.).

DIP, TR.) mergere in qd or in qâ re, or qâ re only
(e. g. in aquam or aquâ: in the sea, mari).—(ingers or

intingere in qā to anoint (to d. or sleep in althg. for the purpose of moistening it [e. g. a sponge in vinegar, spongium in acetio]; or of extinguishing it [e. g. torches in a river, faces in amne]; ting. qā is reply = to d. for the purpose of colouring althg. — [see] numerage, my poet. and post-Aug. prose, but not in C.) — To d. one's hands in aby's blood, manus cæde ca imbueret; to d. one's pen in the ink, calamus intingere (Q 10, 3, 31). — To d. althg under, submergere; demergere or mergere only; althg in, qd in qā re, sub qā re. — To d. one's head under (in bailing), submergere fluctibus caput. demergere vultum in undas († Properi. 3, 18, 9). — To baptize (used contemptuously), perfundere (so used by the Pelagian Julianus, elegisti verbum, quod fletu contemptibile quod dicebas, August. contr. Julian. 6, 26).

DIP, INTRA, se mergere in qd or in qāre (of persons).—| *Incline, vergere*.—proclivem or declivem esse (to d. or slope downwards): to d. to the south, in meridiem vergere. —| Of the magnetic needle: declinare (s. i.).—| Engage in, implicari (into atq., qā re), se immiscere (into atq., ci re).—| To enter slightly into, leviter attingere qd (e. g. Greek, Graecas literas. C.).—gustare qd. primis or primitivis labris, ut ajunt, gustare (just to taste of it; fig. opp. to the thorough study of atq.).—To d. into a book, librum strictim attingere (C. Att. 2, 1, 1).—librum percurrere (ast. C.)—librum cursim transire (Gell.).—(Poet., oculo propterante legere, O.: oculo velox percurrere, H.)—paginas percurrere (e. g. in annalibus, L. 9, 18, mid.).—inspicere librum (Plaut.).—Satisfied with dipping into the *Gorgias* without looking at his other works, Gorgiam legere contentus, neque hoc totum neque alia ejus volumina evolvit (ast. C. 15, 15, 24).

DIP, s. inclinatio.—declinatio (s. g. cœli.—mundi).
—D. of the magnetic-needle, *fastigium acûs nauticæ
(Georges). — *inclinatio, divergentia acûs nauticæ
(Kraft.; diverg. only Gell.).

DIPHTHONG, diphthongus (*Priac.*).
DIPLOMA, diploma, stis, n. (in the time of Cicero, a public letter of recommendation for persons travelling in the provinces; in later times, any writing in favour of any, drawn up by a magistrate, as Suet. *Nor.* 12, diploma civitatis ei offerre; i. e. to offer to any the

freedom of the city).—*codicilli* (*a writing of the prince, in which he assigns an office to any one*, as *Suet. Tib. 42, Brevi*).—*tabula publica* (*document, record*).

DIPLOMACY, **legationum obmundum disciplina atque doctrina* (*of the duty of ambassadors*).—**disciplina, quae tabularum publicarum fidem atque usum docet* (*science which teaches how to understand, &c., official documents*). To follow *d.* (as a profession), *legationis obire*: by *d.*, per legatos.

DIPLOMATIC, by the *genitives* *legationis* or *legationis*: *legati* or *legatorum* (*legatoria provincia* is *doubtful*: according to *Orrelli*, a false reading, for *legatoria provincia*, *C. Att. 15, 9, 1*): a *d. post*, *legationis* or *legati munus*: **legati provincia*: a *d. dinner*, *epulum legatorum* (*Inscr.*); *convivium, quo legati pascentur* (*ast. Eutrop. 4, 1, extr.*): the *d. corps* or *body*, **corpus legatorum*: to go to a place in a *d. character*, *legatum* *quo venire*.

DIPLOMATIST, **in legationibus obmundis versatus* (*experienced in embassies*).—*legatus* (*ambassador*).

DIRE, DIREFUL, see TERRIBLE.

DIRECT, || To point *aliquid* in a straight line towards an object, *dirigere*; to an object, *ad* *qd* (*prop. and impropr.*).—To *d. one's course* to any place, *cursum dirigere* *quo* (*also cursum dirigere, absol. O.*): *one's steps* any whither, *iter dirigere* or *convertere* *quo*; elsewhere, *iter flectere*: to *d. a gun, &c.*; see *TO POINT*.—To *d. one's eyes* to an object, *oculos conijcere ad* or *in* *qd*; *oculos ci* or *ad* *qd* *adijcere*; *oculos convertere in* *qm* or *qd* (*dirigere aciem ad* *qm*, *† Catull.*): *all eyes are directed* to *quo*, *omnium oculi in te sunt coniecti*: to *d. one's attention* to *aliquid*, *animum ad* *qd* *attendere*, *adijcere* or *applicare*; *mentem ad* *qd* *dirigere* or *appellere*; *one's thoughts* to any subject, *cogitationes ad* *qd* *dirigere* (*C.*): *cogitationes ad* or *in* *qd* *intendere*; *all one's thoughts or attention*, *omni cogitatione ferri ad* *qd*; *total animo et studio omni incumbere ad* *qd*; *in* *qd* *omni cogitatione curaque incumbere*.—*Not only the object to which, but also the rule by which we d. aliquid, is placed with ad*: to *d. ourselves* (*our lives, &c.*) by the rule of right reason, *dirigere vitam ad rationis normam* (*so leges hominum ad naturam*).—|| Give a direction for finding a person or object; tell a person where to go, *ci* *monstrare viam* or *iter*: *qm* *ducere in viam* (*to put him in the right way*); *qm* *reducere in viam* (*if he had been astray*): *to d. aby* to any one, *ubi* *quo* *habitat demonstrare ci* (*to d. aby's house*).—delegare *qm* (*to send him there, to obtain, &c. leave, &c. something*: a *g. studiosus* *Catonis* *ad volumen*): to *d. to any one* (*to point to with the finger*), *qm* *digito monstrare* or *demonstrare*; *qm* *digito demonstrare conspiciendum facere* (*in order to make him distinguishable among the multitude*); *digito intendere ad* *qd* (*e.g. to the original source, ad fontes, C.*).—|| Govern, guide, *qd* *gubernare* (*to sit at the helm and d. it*).—*qd* *regere* (*to guide, conduct*).—*ci* *rei* *praesae*, *praefectum esse, praesideri* (*to be set over, to preside over*): to *d. the affairs of a nation*, *republicam administrare* or *procurare* (*proc. of one who has the sole management*).—|| Prescribe, enjoin, *praescribere* or *praecipere ci* *qd*.—*We directed them, to &c.*, *sic* *illis praecipimus, ut, &c.*: *d. me* *what* *to do*, *quid* *faciam praescribere* (*H.*): the *Pythia directed them, to &c.*, *consulentibus Pythia praecipit, ut, &c.*: they directed him what to do, *hunc, quid* *seil* *vellent*, *praecipiant* (*i. e. what they wished to have done*).—*He directed me to pay such a person, mihi* *ci* *nummerem delegavi*.—See *COMMAND*.—|| To address: to *d. a letter* to *aby*, *ci* *inscribere epistolam*.—|| Prescribe (e. g. epistola, *ci* *titulus praescriptus est, Gell.*) does not answer to our direction on the outside.

DIRECTION, || Act of directing or aiming at, *directio*; thus *Q. says*, a 'conjecture' is a direction quadam rationis ad veritatem.—|| Line of motion with ref. to the point to be reached.—|| My by *Crel.* or by *regio*, *tractus* (*the district or quarter towards which the d. lies*) or *via* (*way*); *cursum* (*directio*, *partes* (*parts*)).—|| *Directio* is the act of directing, or of levelling.—|| *D.* is in which the motion of bodies takes place, *momenta* (*a. Wolff* *Tusc. 1, 17, 40*).—In the *d. of Gaul*, *the Alps, &c.* (*act. verb of motion*), *ad Galliam versus*, *ad Alpes versus* (*act. verb. scilicet, without ad*: as, *ille supra Malum-Alanum versus navigaturus erat*, *Sulpic. ap. Fenn. 4, 12, 1*; *ad* *in Italiam*).—In a straightforward *d.*, *recta regione*, *recta via*: in all *d.*s., *quoquoque* (*Cas.*): in *omnes partes* (*both* *act. a verb of motion*; e. g. *legationes, servos, &c.* *dimittere*): in *both d.*s., *utroque versus* (*Gell.*): in *opposite d.*s., in *contrarias partes* (*e. g. abire, of two persons*; *fluere, of two streams*): to *g. away in the opposite d.*, in *contrariam partem ire*

(*Cas.*): in *different d.*s., in *diversas partes*; also *diversi* (*e. g. discescerunt*)—*diversi* *itineribus* (*of d.*s. in which persons come); where the river changes the *d. of its course*, *qua* *flumen intermittit* (*Cas. B. G. 1, 38*): to regain their right *d.*, *cursum corrigere* (*L. 29, 27*): to put *aby* in the right *d.*, *ducere in viam*, or (*if he had before lost it*) *reducere in viam*; *erranti monstrare viam*: the *d. thins* are taking, *cursum rerum*.—To give *aliquid* a *d. towards, &c.*, *qd* *dirigere in* or *ad* *qd* (*e. g. navem in portum; a littora*): to keep the right *d.*, *cursum tenere* (*esp. of a vessel*): to wander *fm*, deviate *fm* the right *d.*, a *via aberrare* (*to lose one's way*); *cursum non tenere* (*esp. of ships and sea-faring people*): to take another *d.*, *flectere iter* (*to take another way*; of persons); *immutari* (*to be changed; esp. for the worse*).—A road runs in the *d. of, &c.*, *via fert* *quo* (*leads to it*); *ducit* *quo* (*†*).—I always move involuntarily in the *d. of your room*, *ad dictam* *tuam* *ipsi* *me* *pedes ducunt* (*Plin. Ep. 7, 1*); the roads, the footpaths, &c. lie or are in the *d. of, &c.*, *itineris, vestigia ferunt* *quo*; my proceedings are all in the same *d.*, *haec eadem est nostras rationis regio et via* (*C. Ferr. 5, 7, 181*).—To gallop in different *d.*s., **citato cursum in diversas partes avehi* (*of cavalry*).—*discurrere* *is to ride up and down, to and fro*: to be dragged in different *d.*s., in *diversas partes distrahi* (*fig. of the desires, &c.*).—|| Government, management, administratio (*e. g. belli*).—moderatio, gubernatio (*government, guidance; esp. of the state, republic*).—cura (*the care*).—procuratio (*as deputy for another*).—auctoritas (*declaration of a superior's pleasure, with the inferior submits to*).—summa rerum or imperii (*the supreme d. of either domestic or military affairs*).—summa belli (*the d. of military affairs*): the *d. of domestic concerns*, *cura rei domesticae*.—By *aby's d.*, *quo* *duce*; *cs* *ductu* (*by his guidance*); *quo* *auctore* (*by his advice*): to do *aliquid* by *aby's d.*, *quo* *auctore* *facere* *qd*: to have the *d. of* *aliquid*, *regere*; moderari; moderatorem esse *cs* *rei*; gubernare; *Jx.* *regere* et moderari. *regere* et *gubernare*. *gubernare* et moderari.—administrare.—praesae *ci* *rei* (*e. g. the games, ludis; a business, negotio*): to be entrusted with the *d. of the war*, *bellum administrare*: to have the principal *d. of public affairs*, *publici consilii auctorem* or moderatorem esse; *republicam procurare*: to submit to *aby's d.*, or to be under his *d.*, *cs* *consilio regi*; *qm* or *cs* *auctoritatem sequi*, *ci* *parere*, *obtemperare*: to be under the *d. of another, or of others*, *alieni arbitrii esse*.—|| Command, order, praescriptio; *Jx.* *praescriptio* moderatiorque, praescriptum, jussum, mandatum, auctoritas.—By *aby's d.*, *jussu* or *auctoritate* *cs*; *jubente* *quo*; *jussu* a *q.* (*Syn. in COMMAND*).—To follow *aby's d.*, *cs* *praescriptum observare*, *curare* (*opp. negligere*): to follow the letter of his *d.*, *ad praescriptum agere* (*of an officer*); see *COMMAND*, for phrases.—|| Direction (*of a letter*).—inscriptio; **titulus epistolae inscriptus* (*of a epistola, cui* *cs* *nomen praescriptum est, Gell.*).—|| Body of directors, **collegium magistrorum, praefectorum, praesidum*; or *magistri, praefecti, praesides* (*Syn. in DIRECTOR*).

DIRECTLY, || In a direct line, *recta* (*e. g. a sub-sellii recta ad rostra, C.*; *tendere recta Beneventum, H.*); *recta via*, *recta regione*.—|| Immediately, straightway, statim, protinus, confestim, e vestigio, illico.—Syn. in IMMEDIATELY.

DIRECTNESS, *rectitudo* (*post-Class., Aggen. in Front. p. 46, Goes.*). *Crel.*

DIRECTOR, *magister* (*one that takes care of and manages the interests of a company*).—princeps (*one that is at the head*).—praeses (*a president, one that fills the chair*).—praefectus (*one set over*).—rector, moderator, gubernator (*one that guides the helm, has the direction of the whole*).—*Director* is without any ancient warrant, and at the most ought to be applied only as a title, in order to distinguish it *fm* *rector* *d.* of a company or society, *magister societatis* (*e. g. of a trading company*): of a choir of singers, *chori cantantium magister* (*Col. 12, 2, 4*): to be a *d.*; see *TO DIRECT*.—to take the place of a *d.*, *pro magistro esse*.

DIRECTORY, || The office of a director, *magisterium*; *praefectura*.—|| The directors as a body, **collegium magistrorum, praefectorum, praesidum, &c.*; *magistri*; *praefecti*; *praesides*.

DIRECTION, *directio* (*C.*).

DIRGE, *naenia*.—*carmen funebre* (*the latter as an explanation of the former, Q. 8, 28*).—*cantus funebis* (*so far as actually sung, vid. C. Milon. 32, 86*).—*carmen fiale* (*death-song*; *V.* of the howling of the screech-owl). To sing a *d. over* *aby*, *naeniam dicere de* *q.* (*ast. Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 3*).

DIRK, *pugniunculus*.

DIRT, v. See DIRTY.

DIRT, lutum (d. of *streets, roads*).—cenum (*miré of bog, morass, &c.*).—sordes. illuvies (*the former, any d., e. g. of clithrs; the latter eply d. on the bodies of persons and animals*).—stercus. fimus. merda (*the dung of persons and animals*; sterus, simply dung; fimus, as filth; merda, as something contemptible, defiling).—quisquilis (*all sweepings, refuse, &c. wch one throws away; also fig. of useless things*).—squalor (*disgusting d., opp. nitor*).—situs (d. contracted by things being never touched or removed; by its being left in a damp place, &c.).—pædor (of d., as emitting a bad smell; e. g. fm neglect of the person).—purgamentum (*of the impurities that are removed when athg is cleaned*).—To be covered with d., situ squalere: covered with d., situ sordidus; obætus squalore (e. g. vestis).—A spot of d., macula: to remove spots of d., maculas abluere, auferre, emendare, tollere (Plin.).—To remove a spot of d. fm athg, maculam auferre de qâ re (t); maculam abluere ex qâ re (by washing it out).

DIRTILY, sordide.—obscæne.—SYN. IN DIRTY.

DIRTINESS, sordes, squalor: See DIRT, s.—[A false name, vid.—] Obæceni, vid.

DIRTY, lutosus, cænosus (*prop.*; SYN. IN DIRTY, s.).—lutulentus (*also fig.*).—luto or cæno obætus; obscenus (*creating disgust when we see or hear of it, fig. of persons, paintings, verses, &c.*).—immundus (*not neat, not clean; opp. mundus*).—apurcus (*of uncleanliness disgusting to the eye or nose; then fig. as morally impure*).—sordidus (*also fig. of one who is dirtily mean, and of low-minded men generally*).—squalidus (*only prop.*).—pædidus (*offensively d. in prison: very rare, Petron.*).—Very d., sordium plenus; squalore sordidus; squaloripenus (C., of a person).—obætus sordibus, or squalore, obætus horridus (t).—To be d., sordere, squalere: to be very d., situ squalere: to become d., sordescere.

DIRTY, v. Inquinare qd qâ re.—maculam facere in qâ re (*cause a spot of dirt on it*).—maculare (spot it; Plant. Cui. V.).—To d. oneself, se inquinare qâ re (e. g. sordibus, cæno).

DISABILITY, Crel. He confesses his d., confitetur se non posse.—To lie under a d. of doing athg, qd non posse: to lie under a d. in consequence of athg, qâ re parum posse (e. g. ingenio).—To lie under a legal d., legibus vetari; jure prohiberi: to acknowledge no d., nihil non se efficere posse ducere.—See TO DISABLE.—Sic imbecillitas; infirmitas (weakness) may serve (as in 'the understanding is conscious of its disability').

DISABLE, debilitare (TO WEAKEN; membra, C.; the enemy, opes adversariorum, Np.).—Jn. affligere et debilitare.—Infirmare, enervare (SYN. IN WEAKEN; vid.).—ci facultatem qd faciendi eripere; qm prohibere, quominus qd faciat (d. him to do something).—qm omnibus membris debilem facere (Sen.). of maiming him bodily).—exarnare (Vell.); victis afflictique ipsi exarnati.—civitatem dare maluerunt, vid. Ruhek. ad loc.).—Exarnare usum incommodare (e. g. manum, Ulp., is post-Clas.).—To d. a ship, navem affligere, frangere; *inutilem ad navigandum reddere.—Old age d.'s us, senectus enervat et affligit homines.—To d. the enemy, opes hostium affligere (L.); hostes bello affligere (L.); opes adversariorum debilitare (Np.); accidere res hostium. To d. guns, *frangere pedamentum or pegma tormentorum (Bau.).

DISABLED, debilitatus (opp. occisus, obætus).—infirmus ac debilis factus.—exarnatus (Vell.).—manus. omnibus membris claudus ac debilis.—homo claudus ac debilis, or mancus ac debilis (see CRIPPLE).—A d. ship, navis ad navigandum inutilis (Ces.).—navis quassa or ventis quassata (t), debilitata (Lucr.).—D. in consequence of a fall, lapsu debilitatus.

DISABUSE, dedocere qm qd (unleach him).—opinionem levare qm.—ci or ex cs animo opinionem evellere (correct a wrong impression; the latter of quite removing it).—meliora edocere qm (teach him better).—errore qm levare (C.). or exsolvere (Ter.). errorum ci tollere (L.), eripere, extorquere.—ab errore avellere qm (by strong measures; C.).

DISACUSTOM, detrahare ci cs rei consuetudinem. a consuetudine cs rei qm abducere.—dedocere qm qd (to unleach him athg).

DISADVANTAGE, s. incommodum.—damnum, detrimentum, læctura (SYN. IN LOSS).—iniquitas (d. of situation; of an army, &c.; loci, locorum; also of a state of affairs, temporum).—He states the d.'s of the ground, quid iniquitas loci habeat incommodi proponit (Ces. B. G. 7, 45).—At a d., to one's d., cum incommodo; cum damno; cum detrimento: at a great d., to my great d., cum magno meo incommodo: to buy or sell at a d., male emere or vendere: without any d.,

sine incommodo; sine damno; sine fraude: to state the d.'s of athg, quid qâ res habeat incommodi proponere (Aft. Cæs. B. G. 7, 45).—That d. is in some degrees compensated by this advantage, in istâ incommoditate illud inest tamen commodi (quod, &c., C.): to suffer some d., qo incommodo affici (C.): the advantages of athg are greater than its d.'s, qd plus habet adjumenti quam incommodi: athg was a great d. to aby, qâ res magnum ci attulit incommodum: to remedy, leuare, &c. escape fm a d., incommodum dejicere, deminuere, devitare (C.).—The Roman people, in spite of all their d.'s, populus Romanus, tametsi multis incommodis difficultatibusque affectus est, tamen, &c.: to speak to aby's d., laudibus cs obtreatare; detrahare de cs famâ.—Under all these d.'s, tot incommoda confictatus (Cæs. B. G. 5, 35, 5).

DISADVANTAGE, v. incommodare (ci or ci rei. or absol. C. but rare).—incommodum ci dare, ferre, afferre, or importare (C.).—nocere (Aur!).—ci damnum dare, afferre, or apportare.—detrimento qm adferre, inferre, or importare; detrimento qm adficere.—fraudem c. facere.

DISADVANTAGEOUS, incommodus.—damnosus, detrimētousus (Aur!).—alienus, adversus (unfavorable).—Iniquus (unfavorable; eply of ground, with ref. to military operations).—D. ground, locus iniquus or alienus.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, cum incommodo; cum damno; cum detrimento.—inale (ill).—inique (unfavorably).—Incomode (agst one's convenience, interest, &c.).

DISAFFECT, alienare or abalienare (abalienatus dicitur, quem quis a se removerit; alienatus, qui alienus est factus, Fest.). to aby, a qm—or cs voluntatem or (Plaut.) animum a qo abalienare. qm or cs voluntatem or animum (L. Fell.). a qo alienare (to oneself, a se; also alienare sibi animum cs, Fell.).—avertere qm or cs animum (absol. or a qo, a cs amicitia; C. Cæs.).—abducere, abstrahere, distrahere, subducere qm a qo.—To attempt to d. soldiers, milites sollicitare (cf. Cæs. B. C. 2, 35, extr.). IF DISAFFECTED, alienatus, to aby, a qo; in consequence of athg, qâ re.—voluntate alienatus (S.): to be disaffected to aby, a qo animo esse alieno or averso; totum se a cs amicitia aversisse (Cæs.).

DISAFFECTION, alienatio: to aby, a qo (in T., in qm; see example below; C. also has a qo ad qm, Phil. 2, 1).—Jn. alienatio junctioque (the latter term is the stronger, implying the actual separation that follows a change in one's inward feelings; see Beier ad C. Læl. 21, 76).—animus inimicus infestusque.—voluntas abalienata.—Wch was the principal cause of d. to Vitellius in the Illyrian armies, inde præcipua in Vitellium alienatio per Illyricos exercitus.

DISAGREE, ¶ Differ, discrepare cum qo and cum re (not to be in unison with, opp. concinere); dissidere, dissentire a and cum qo (not to agree in opinion, opp. consentire): writers d. with each other, discrepat inter auctores, inter scriptores: to d. with aby more in words than in reality, a qo dissentire verbis magis quam sententiis: to agree with any one in reality, but to d. in words, re concinere, verbis discrepare cum qo.—¶ Of food, stomacho alienum esse (opp. stomacho aptum or idoneum esse or convenire. Cels. 2, 25).—Innare stomacho (opp. sedere, H. Plin.).—to float about in it undigested).—minus facile concoqui (not to be easily digested).—grævem esse, or parum salubrem esse.—¶ Of medicine, *parum comode facere.—*parum prodesse (not to act well).—nocere (to be hurtful).

DISAGREEABLE, ingratus, insuavis, injucundus, non jucundus, gravis, molestus, odiosus.—See UNPLEASANT.—To contrit athg d., injucunditatis qd habere (C.).—A d. smell, odor injucundus, gravis.—A d. voice, injucundus vocis sonus: a smell that is not d., non injucundus odor (Plin.); jucundus odor, C.): what is more d. than, &c.? quid insuavis, quam, &c.? (C.: e. g. clamor in exordio cadens).—A d. temper, difficilis natura: fm its d. smell, propter gravitatem odoris (Plin.): it is very d. of you to, &c., illud mihi odium est, quod, &c.—Oit, when too old, has a d. smell, vetustas oleo tædium affert (Plin.): to render life d., vitam insuavem reddere (C.).

DISAGREEABLENESS, injucunditas (C.; e. g. orationis).—gravitas (e. g. odoris, Plin.).—insuavitas (very late; dictionis, Cels.).—molestitas (d. of temper).—molestia (d., as felt; the annoyance or disgust caused by it).—tædium (a object that wears one, annoys one).

DISAGREEABLY, injucundius (e. g. res injucundius atæ, C.): Injucundus does not occur).—male (e. g. olere, to smell d.).—gravior (e. g. olere).

DISAGREEMENT, *disensio* (in q̄ re.—de re: *difference of opinion*; then = a misunderstanding or dispute, as the consequence of such difference; and *difference generally of things*: e. g. *utilium cum honestis*, C.).—*disidium* (the alienation of persons, and breaking off of their intercourse; of two persons or parties.—*not to be confounded with disidium = a local separation*).—*Jn. dissenso* ac *disidium*; *disidium* ac *dissenso*.—*discordia* (want of harmony; the aiming at different ends; hence, also of things, rerum).—*A* *disamicabile d.*, sine acerbitate *disensio*.—*Amongst those who maintain the existence of the gods, there is so much d.*, &c., qui deos esse dixerunt, in tantā sunt varietate ac *disensione* constituti, ut, &c.—See **DIFFERENCE**; **QUARREL**.

DISALLOW, non probare. *Improbare* (not to approve of; opp. probare, approbare; *improb.* also [opp. defendere] = not to admit the truth of an opinion; and also to rescind [e. g. *Judicium sacerdotis*]).—*reprobare* (also opp. probare, approbare; of not allowing opinions; also [opp. accipere] of what our nature rejects and dislikes; C.).—*damnare*, condemnare (condemn).—*reprehendere*, vituperare (censure; opp. probare, laudare).—[**SYN.** in **BLAME**.]—*negare* (to deny).—*To d. an account*, rationem non probare (C.).—*To allow each particular item*, and yet *d. the total*, *vera singula probare*; summam, quæ ex his confecta est, non probare (C.).

DISALLOWABLE, non probandus. *improbandus*, *reprobandus*.—*vituperandus*, *reprehendendus*.

DISALLOWANCE, *improbatio* (opp. approbatio).—*disuasio* (opp. adhortatio).—*reprehensio*, *vituperatio* (censure; opp. probatio, laus).

DISALLOWED, non concessus.—non probatus. *reprobatus*, *improbatus*.

DISANIMATE, see **DISHEARTEN**.

DISANNUL, see **ANNUL**.

DISAPPEAR, *evanescere* (prop. of dew, &c.; then of reports, &c. [of hopes]).—*evolare* e conspectu (*pass rapidly out of sight*; of ships, &c.).—*abire* (go away, prop. and fig.; of a pestilence, fear, an evil, time, &c.).—*auferri* (to be carried away or removed; legally or illegally; prop.).—*toll* (to be taken out of the way; prop. and fig.).—*obscuri* (to be darkened; of the stars).—*extinguere* (used fig. of what dies away; e. g. opinions, C.).—*occultari* (to be hidden; opp. aperiri; of the stars).—*se abdere*, *se abdere in occultum* (to hide oneself; of persons).—*se subtrahere*, *clam se subducere* (of persons abscinding).—*The ship soon disappeared*, *navis evolavit* e conspectu quasi fugiens; the land soon disappeared, *celeriter* e conspectu terræ ablata sunt (L. 29, 27): *the silver tables disappeared from all the temples*, *menae argenteæ ex omnibus templis sublatae sunt*; those times have disappeared, *ablit illud tempus*: the evil disappeared for a short time, *malum abiit in diem*: every memorial of them has disappeared, *eorum memoria evanuit*: this custom has totally disappeared, *consuetudo de civitate sublata est*: the fear of regis perennans has disappeared, *timor regni sublatus est*: not only the thing, but its very name has disappeared, *cum re nomen quoddam vetustate abolevit* (L. 1, 23).

DISAPPEARANCE, *Crel.*; with the d. of their fear, metu remoto (T.).

DISAPPOINT, fallere, decipere (deceive; the latter implying intention).—*frustrari* (deceive by false hopes, d. ab'y's expectation).—*destituere* (to leave in the lurch, after having promised, &c.; also used absol.).—*mentiri* (to convey a false notion or expectation; of things, e. g. oculi, frons, vultus).—*fraudare* (to defraud, qm̄ qd.; and absol. qm̄).—*Jn.* fraudare et fallere (e. g. socium, C.).—*ad vanum* or *ad irritum* or *ad vanum* et *irritum* redigere (to make althg as good as undone; defeat it, &c.).—*Not ad nihil redigere, in this sense*.—*Idem* fallere, mutare, or frustrari; *idem* frangere, violare, non servare (to d. by not keeping one's word): take care not to d. me, cave aliter facias.—*To d. ab'y's hope* or expectation, *spem* cs fallere, ludere or destituere; expectationem cs decipere: to be disappointed in a hope or expectation, a spe destituitur; *spe* me fallit, destituit, or frustratur; opinio me frustratur: to see one's hopes disappointed, *spem* perdere; *spe* excidere; a spe decidere; *spe* deijci; *spes* ad irritum cadit or redigitur: *death disappointed all his hopes*, *omnem spem atque omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit: disappointed of his hope*, *destitutus a spe* (L.), *spe* (Curi. 8, 6): *being disappointed in this hope* or expectation, *hac spe lapsus* (Cæsar); *being disappointed of his only hope*, *destitutus ab unica spe* (L. 40, 47): if he d's us, si in destituitur (L.): to be disappointed by ab'y, a go destitutum esse: to d. a suitor, cs

precibus non satisfacere.—*I am never disappointed, when I ask him a favour*, *nullius rei a go regulam fero* (Np.): *when he was disappointed in this*, *ubi id parum processit*.—*To be disappointed (of things)*; e. g. *attempts, plans, &c.*, *irritum fieri*; *ad irritum cadere, recidere* or *venire*.—*I have been disappointed*, *evēnit qd præter spem*; *res præter opinionem cecidit*; *res aliter, ac ratus eram, cecidit*; *aliter res cecidit*, *no putabam (the thing has turned out differently from what I expected; in a bad sense)*.

DISAPPOINTING, *spem fallens, frustratus, &c.*—*To feel or think althg d.*, *molestiam trahere* or *capere* ex re.

DISAPPOINTMENT, *destitutio* (the being deserted by ab'y, who has broken an implied or actual promise).—*successus nullus* (want of success).—*frustratio* (e. g. quo magis me petiverunt, tanto majorem his frustratio dolorem attulit, *Planc. ap. C. Ep. 10, 23, 25*).—*malum incommodum* (an evil; an annoyance).—*repulsa* (rejection of one's suit).—*To meet with a d.* (= refusal), *repulsam ferre*.—*You shall not meet with a d.* (= refusal), *haud repulsus abibis*; *quidquid me ores, impetruis* (Aft. *Plant. Capt. 3, 2, 14*).—*My by Crel.*—*I have met with a d.*, *spe* me fefellit, delusit, frustrata est; *spe* deceptus sum; a spe destitutus sum.—*After this d.*, *ubi id parum processit (when this attempt failed, L.)*.—*Althg has been a great d. to me*, *molestiam trahere* or *capere* ex q̄ re.

DISAPPROBATION, *improbatio* (opp. approbatio). *disuasio* (*dissuading* fm; opp. adhortatio).—*reprehensio*, *vituperatio* (censure; opp. probatio, laus); *shouts of d.*, *acclamatio* (see **LAT. DIC.**).—*To meet with d.*, *improbari* (not to be approved of); *vituperari*; in *vituperationem* venire (to be blamed).

DISAPPROVAL, see **DISAPPROBATION**.

DISAPPROVE, non probare. *improbare*, *reprobare* (opp. probare, approbare).—*damnare*, *condemnare* (condemn; opp. approbare).—*dissuadere* qd or de re (*dissuade* fm; opp. auctorem esse cs rei or adhortari).—*reprehendere*, *vituperare* (censure; opp. probare, laudare). *To d. greatly of althg*, qd vehementer reprehendere; *valde* vituperare.

DISARM, *examare* (also impr. = 'to make harmless'; e. g. accusationem, *Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 29*).—*dearmare*, *armis exuere* (only prop.; the first, L. 4, 10).—*armis depoliare* qm̄ (Cæsar).—*arma militibus deripere* († H.).—*lenire*, *militare* (impr.—to soften down; e. g. *aby's wrath*, cs iram).

DISARRAY, v. | *Undress*: vid.—[Throw ranks into confusion, turbare (ordines); perturbare (exercitum); confundere (ordines)].

DISARRAY, s. | *Undress*: vid.—[Disorder, confusion, perturbatio (e. g. exercitus).—ordines incompoti].

DISASTER, *incommodum* (unpleasant, inconvenient occurrence; often as euphemistic term for a defeat).—*malum*, *res mala* or *adversa* (evil).—*casus adversus* or *infestus* (mischance, mishap).—*adversa fortuna* (adverse occurrence).—*calamitas* (misery occasioned by great damage or loss; also by war).—*clades* (disastrous occurrence; e. g. of disastrous military occurrence).—*A great d.* (i. e. disastrous defeat), *magna clades* atque *calamitas*: to cause a great d., *cladem inferre*; *nam*—*nam* cladem facere (S): to bring a great d. upon a state, &c., *magnam ci* (e. g. populo Romano) *cladem afferre*: to meet with a d., *cladem accipere*: a great d., (maximam) *calamitatem capere* or *accipere*.—*D.'s* (= mishaps, mischances), *incommoda*, pl.; *res adversæ* or *incommodæ*: to meet with d.'s, *in res adversas incidere*: to meet with nothing but d.'s, *multum malarum rerum sustinere*; *omnia mala qm̄ consecantur*: to bear d.'s, *mala ferre* or *perpeti*. *calamitates perferre* (Cæsar), *tolerare* (C.), *ferre* (Np.). to save ab'y fm a d., *calamitatem prohibere* qm̄: disheartened by these d.'s, *his proliis calamitatibusque fractus*.

DISASTER, v. See **TO BLAST**, **INJURE**, &c.

DISASTROUS, *misæ*, *calamitosus*.—*Jn.* *funestus* et *calamitosus*.—*infelix*, *adversus*, *malus*, *luctuosus*, *gravis*, *tristis*, *infestus* (**SYN.** in **CALAMITOUS**). *A d. event*, *clades*, *calamitas*.—*Jn.* *clades* atque *calamitas*.—*Incommodum*.—*malum casus adversus* or *infestus*: a most d. war, *acerbissimum* atque *calamitosissimum* bellum: a d. fire, *calamitosum incendium*.—*Disheartened by these d. battles*, *his proliis calamitatibusque fractus*.—*D. times*, *tempora grava*, *iniqua*.

DISAVOW, *abnuere* (opp. annuere; to signify by nods, winks, &c. that a supposition is erroneous; e. g. *abnuere crimen*).—*infutari* (in *Tor.* &c., *infutia* ire, opp. constiteri; to deny some fact affecting one's interest; e. g. a debt, *infutari* debitum, so *infut.* depositum, &c.).

repudiare (to reject; e. g. consilium).—Improbare (to express disapproval of; as in 'to d. parts of the proclamation').—diffiteri (rare; but Class.; with acc. only, O.; diffiteri opus).—non agnoscere qd (opp. confiteri or sum esse dicere).—*negare qd or qm suum esse.—He d. all suspicion, negat nec suspicari: to d. the authorship of althg, diffiteri opus (aff. O. Am. 3, 14, 28; librum, &c., *negare se qd scripsisse).

DISAVOWAL, initiatio (esp. d. of a debt, &c.).—improbatio (declaration of one's disapproval of a person or thing).—repudiatio (rejection); or by Crel.

DISAVOWMENT, see DISAVOWAL.

DISBAND, dimittere (militi. v. propr.; e. g. exercitum, &c.).—mittere. missos facere. missionem dare (to give soldiers, &c. their dismissal).—sacramento or militia solvere (to free fm their obligation to serve).—exautorare (L.; not præ-Aug.: in the time of emperors to dismiss those who had served at most 16 years, whereas mitti was applied to those who had served 20 years or more; see T. 1 Ann. 36; Bremi ad Suet. Oct. 24).—That all the troops should be disbanded and sent home, ut omnes milites exautorati domum dimitterentur (L.; to d. themselves, ex autorare (L.).—Disbanded, missicius (e. g. missici Prætoriani, Suet. Ner. 48).

DISBARK, see DEBARK, DISEMBARKE.

DISBELIEF, pppe dubitanti obstinatio (e. g. for unbelief).—diffidentia (want of confident reliance on a statement, fact, &c.; e. g. diffidentiam rei simulare, S. Jug. 60, 5).—Crel. by non credere: they strengthened the conspiracy by their d. of its existence, conjurationem nascentem non credendo corroboraverunt.

DISBELIEVE, non credere.—fidem non habere ei or ei rei (e. g. insanorum visis).—fidem non adjungere ei rei. fidem non tribuere ei rei.—qd verum (esse) non putare.—parvam ei fidem habere (Ter.).—We are not so much to d. the fact, as to inquire into the reasons of it, non tam fides non habenda, quam ratio querenda est: when fables began to be disbelieved, quum fabulis minor haberetur fides.

DISBORDEL, exenterare (præ- and post-Class.).

DISBURDEN, exonerare (to relieve fm a burden, propr.; e. g. navem, stomachum, alvum, ventrem; and fig. animum sollicitudine; conscientiam meam, both Curt.).—levare. liberare. solvere (fig. to free fm): to d. oneself of althg, deponere qd (to lay aside; e. g. curas).—expedire se qd rei (to extricate oneself fm; e. g. curâ): to d. one's heart (of care), allevare sollicitudines; animum exonerare sollicitudine (Curt. 4, 13, 22): to d. one's heart (= make a full statement of what oppresses it), totum se patefacere ei; expromere ocula sua (Ter.): 'to d. a country surcharged with multitude of inhabitants' (Hale), exonerare plebem colonis deductis (L.): 'to disburden itself into . . . of a river', exonerare se in (with acc. Plin.).

DISBURSE, solvere. exsolvere. persolvere.—pendere. expendere.—numerare. dinumerare (Com.). dissolvere.—pendere (Syn. in Par.).—erogare (ask for it out; propr. to take money out of the treasury [ex erario] aft. application to the people; the purpose for which, in with acc.; e. g. pecuniam in classem; also of private disbursements; C. Att. 8, 5, fin.).—promere. depromere (to take out; deprom. qd ex arch, ex erario).

DISBURSEMENT, erogatio (rare, but Class.; pecuniam, C.).—solutio (act of paying, C.).—pensio (payment; of several; e. g. prima pensio).—~~dis~~ expensio post-Class. (Cod. Theod.).

DISBURSER, Crel. qui erogat, &c. ~~dis~~ erogator, solutor, laus, divisor, agent who disburses money in bribes to electors.

DISC, discus (the d. or quoit of the ancients).—orbis (any round but flat body).—The sun's or moon's d., orbis solis, lune (see Plin. 2, 8, 6).

DISCARD, ¶ Cast off a person, dimittere qm (e. g. a soldier or servant).—repudiare (to reject, &c.; e. g. istos comites, Plaut.; duces, Cæsar.).—To d. a friend, removere se ab amicitia (e. g. C. Lat. 21, 77) or a qo (C. Att. 4, 8, 6, § 3): repudiare amicitiam (e. g. C.); defecere ab amicitia (e. g. Nep. Com. 2); renunciare amicitiam ei (L.).—¶ Reject or get rid of a thing, rejicere (e. g. accordiam, Plaut.).—rejicere et aspernari (C.).—removere (e. g. avaritiam, superbiam, S.; moram, Plaut.; sumptum, C.).—repudiare (e. g. Iracundiam, virtutem, &c.); Jm. aspernare et repudiare. repudiare rejicereque.—exuere (to strip off althg, humanitatem omnem; feriatum, &c.).—nuncium remittere ei rei (to divorce oneself fm it; e. g. virtuti, C.).—relegare (to banish, ¶ ambitionem, H.): to d. the feelings of humanity, omnem humanitatem exuere: to d. all suspicion, suspicacionem depouere: whatever suspicion one has entertained,

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omnem offensionem suspicionis, quam habuerat qd, depouere: to d. anxiety, exonerare alvum sollicitudine.

DISCERN, discernere (Curt.; see an object so as to distinguish it fm others; qd or qm; qd or qm a qo); discipere (propr.; my neut.: fig. of the mind, with acc.); Jm. discernere et discipere.—Internoscere (to know an object amongst others, fm which one distinguishes it).—~~dis~~ To discern one thing fm another, or 'between one thing and another', is either discernere or internoscere hoc et illud, or hoc ab illo; e. g. to d. black fm white, alba et atra discernere (so probanda atque improbanda; insidiatorem et petulum insidias): to d. between panthers and parads, disc. pantheras a paradis (so id quod visum erat a falso, C.).—His blinded intellect discerned none of these things, horum nihil discepit cæcatis mens: to d. between a true and a false friend, discernere blandum amicum a vero et internoscere: to d. a deserving person fm an undeserving one, internoscere dignum et indignum.—~~dis~~ discernere, internoscere, &c. may also have a dependent interrog. clause; e. g. internoscere vias vera sint illa, an falsa (C.); animus discernit, quid sit ejusdem generis, quid alterius (C.).—¶ See clearly, cernere. videre (Syn. in S&K).—Jm. cernere et videre.—sentire ac videre (of mental perception; acc. and inf.).

DISCERNIBLE, aspectabilis. quod cerni potest. quod aspectu sentitur. quod in cernendi sensum cadit.—conspicius. oculis subjectus (plainly d.): to be d., oculis cerni; cadere sub aspectum or sub oculos, or in cernendi sensum; aspectu sentiri: to become d., sub aspectum venire. in conspectum dari. apparere.—oculis subj. —se aperire (of stars, &c.). To make d., subijcere oculis or sub oculos or sub aspectum. dare in conspectum. Too small to be d., minor, quam ut cerni possit: the light of the sun causes the stars themselves to be no longer d., in sole sidera ipsa desinunt cerni (Q.).

DISCERNIBLY, manifeste.—ita ut facile appareat.

DISCERNING, intelligens (understanding, having a sound judgement, &c.; e. g. intelligentium judicium, opp. vulgi iudicium).—acutus. acer.—perplexus. sagax.—[Syn. in S&K acutus, vid.]

DISCERNMENT, ¶ The distinguishing between objects, distinctio (e. g. veri a falso, C.).—¶ Intelligent insight into things, intelligentia (understanding; survey taken by means of it, and distinct knowledge thereby acquired, ca rei).—perpicacia (a seeing through, clear understanding, veri, C. Off. 1, 5, 14).—prudentia. sapientia (higher d., thus distinguished by C. in philosophy; that sapientia is d. of the nature of God and mankind, and the relations in which these stand to each other; but prudentia, the knowledge of that which we should choose as good, and avoid as evil; cf. Off. 1, 43, 153; of althg, ca rei).—judicium (faculty of judging; then judgement founded on knowledge).—cognitio (clear knowledge and d. acquired in a thing; in althg, ca rei): want of d., imprudentia: a man of great d., vir prudentissimus; vir multi or magni consilii; vir consilii plenus: men of education and d., viri docti et eruditi: nothing escapes his d., nihil est, quod non perspiciat: with d., sapienter; prudenter: to have or possess d., intelligentia valere or præstare (esp. great d.): to possess understanding and d., ratiois et intelligentie participem esse: to possess great d., prudenter intelligere (e. g. of an orator; C. Brut. 6, 23): to possess deep d., altè mente præditum esse: to possess more d. than some one, plus, quam qs, habere prudentiam: to have d. in althg, intelligentiam ca rei habere: to have a clear d. of a thing, plane videre qd.

DISCERP, discerpere.

DISCERPIBLE, quod discerpi, dirimi, or distrahi potest (C.). The soul is not d., animus nec scerni, nec dividi, nec discerpi, nec distrahi potest (C.). A body that is not d., corpus, quod dirimi distrahi non potest.

DISCERPIBILITY, Crel. To deny the d. of the soul, *negare animum discerpi posse.

DISCERPTION, divulsio (late; Hieron.).

DISCHARGE, ¶ Emission of a fluid, effusum (the flowing out; e. g. humoris ex corpore, Plin.).—profluvium (the flowing forth; e. g. sanguinis; alvi, &c.).—fluxio (Class. Freund.; of blood fm the nose, sanguinis e naribus, Plin.; fm the eyes, oculorum, Plin.).—¶ Dissimulatio, misio (e. g. of soldiers: Of a misio gratiosa as a favour, honesta after the fall time of service, causaria on account of illness, infirmitas, &c., justa or injusta with or without good reasons, ignominiosa as a disgrace).—dimissio (of servants or sol-

disce).—To give *aby* his *d.*, dimittere qm; missionem dare ei; exauctorare qm (exact. was used, in the times of the empire, of soldiers who had served but 16 years at most; mittere, &c., of those who had served 20 years or more; v. T. Ann. 1, 36: comp. *Breui Suet.* Oct. 24).—qm militiā o sacramento solvere: to give *aby* his *d.* as a mark of disgrace, cum ignominia dimittere qm; qm ignominia causā removēre ab exercitu: to receive one's *d.*, dimitti; missio datur ei; militiā o sacramento solvi: to demand one's *d.*, missionem postulare o expocere; missionem effugare (in a violent manner): to apply for one's *d.*, missionem rogare.—|| *Discharge of artillery*, &c., emissio (e.g. tormenta telorum emissiones habent, &c.), o *Crel.* by *tormentum (or -a) mittere o emittere: *d.*'s of artillery in honour of *aby*, *tormenta honoris causā emissa: to salute *aby* with *d.*'s of artillery, *tormenta honoris causā emittere (to fire a salute).—|| *Discharge in consequence of an acquittal*, absolutio (g. t. with gen. of the charge).—liberatio (the act of freeing, or the being freed).

DISCHARGE, v. TRANS. || *Unload, exonerare* (e.g. a ship's cargo, exon. navem o navigium; ~~exon.~~ but exanare nav. is an *improp.* expression; exon. plaustrum)—exanare (to empty; navem, used *improp.*), C. onustum vehiculum, *Plin.*).—|| *Improp.*—a) To pay; to *d.* a debt, es alienum solvere o dissolvere; ere alieno exire: to *d.* debts, debita solvere; nomina dissolvere, exsolvere, expdite: to *d.* a debt by taking up money, versura solvere o dissolvere: to *d.* one's debts, liberare se ere alieno: to *d.* his debts wholly o in part, liberare aut levare se ere alieno: to call upon *aby* to *d.* a debt, nomen exigere: to *d.* the debt of nature, debitum naturae reddere: to *d.* the debt we owe to our country, solvo patriae, quod debet.—b) To perform a duty, get rid of an obligation; to *d.* a duty, officium praestare o facere o exsequi: to *d.* every particular of one's duty, nullam officii partem deserere [more under DUTY]; officio suo fungi; officio suo satisfacere (*seld.*, and not in C., exple officium; implere officii sui partes): to *d.* a duty conscientiously, *munere sibi delato religioso fungi: not to *d.* a duty, officio suo deesse; deserere officii sui partes; ab officio suo decedere, recedere: to *d.* a commission, mandatum conficere, perficere, peragere, exsequi, persequi: in the most accurate manner, exaurire mandatum.—γ) To let off a gun, &c., telum mittere, emittere, permittere (the last, so as to hit the mark): to *d.* guns, tormenta mittere o emittere (~~exon.~~ tormenta bellica explodere o displodere, not Lat.): to *d.* an arrow, sagittam expellere arcu (?).—|| *Dismiss* (a soldier), qm militiā o sacramento solvere; qm exauctorare; qm dimittere (g. t. soldiers o servants): to ask to be discharged, missionem postulare.—|| To *DISCHARGE ITSELF* (of rivers, &c.): in mare effundi, o se effundere; in mare fluere o effluere; in mare erumpere.—in mare, &c. esse exonerare (*Plin.*).

DISCHARGE, INTRANS. A wound *d.*s, pus exit, effluit, o effunditur ex vulnere.

DISCIPLE, s. discipulus.—auditor (a hearer; e.g. Theophrasti). Jn. auditor et discipulus (C.).—ascia (a follower, *hanc* or on, but only with contemptuous meaning.—~~discip.~~ sectator, assector not till *sic.* age).—D.'s of Aristotle, Zeno, &c., ab Aristotele, a Zenone profecti: our friends the *d.*'s of Plato and Aristotle, nostri illi a Platone et Aristotele: to be a *d.* of *aby*, discipulū o instituti-ne ca uti: uti qo magistro; qm magistrum habere (to have *aby* for one's master); qm audire (to attend *aby*'s lectures); esse o profectum esse a qo (to belong to his school of philosophy); qm sequi o persequi (to receive his doctrines): to become *aby*'s *d.*, trahere se ei in disciplinam.—The Romans used to express the *d.*'s of *aby* by an attributive: the *d.*'s of Pythagoras, Socrates, &c., Pythagorici, Socratici, &c.

DISCIPLE, v. *disciplinā o ad disciplinam informare qm.—*ad legem o disciplinam instituere qm.—*rigione imbuerē qm.—*institutionibus suis erudire qm.

DISCIPLESHIP, Crel.—discipulatus (very late; Tertull.).

DISCIPLINARIAN. A strict *d.*, severissimi imperii vir.—diligens imperii (*Np.* Con. 1, 2).—diligens disciplinae (*Vell.* 1, 6).

DISCIPLINE, s. disciplina.—Want of *d.*, immodestia. Intemperantia (want of subordination; e.g. amongst soldiers).—licentia (want of restraint, licence).—Bad domestic *d.*, mala domestica disciplina: to subject *aby* to severe *d.*, qm severius coercere; qm tristiore disciplina continere: to preserve strict *d.*, disciplinam severe regere. in his family he preserved, in little and great

this is alike, not only a strict but even a severe *d.*, domesticam disciplinam in parvis et majoribus rebus diligenter adeo severeque rexit: is this your *d.*? or what *d.* is this? quinam sunt hi mores? quoniam ista licentia est?—|| *Military discipline*, discipl. militiā o rei militaris (L.). disciplina militaris (~~disc.~~ In this sense never disciplina bellica, i. e. the art of war).—militiā disciplina; in context, *d.* disciplina only: severe military *d.*, disciplina severa; disciplina severitasque: bad military *d.*, disciplina solvitur o laxior: to preserve strict military *d.*, disciplinam militarem severe conservare (L. 39, 6); disciplinam militarem severe regere (*ast. Suet. Cæs.* 48); disciplinam acerrime exigere (*Suet. Tib.* 19).—*militis severā disciplinā coercere: to introduce too severe a military *d.*, disciplinam militarem praefractus et rigidius astringere (*Val. Max.* 9, 7, 7): military *d.* relaxes, ceases, disciplina solvitur o dissolvitur o prolabitur (L.): to relax, &c. military *d.*, disciplinam militarem solvere (L.), resolvere (C.); disciplinam severitatemque dissolvere (*Auct. B. Afr.* 65).—L. Scipio preserved a strict military *d.*, disciplina militaris a Lucio Scipione severe conservabat (L. 39, 6): want of *d.*, immodestia. Intemperantia: to restore the ancient military *d.*, disciplinam militarem restituere (L.) or ad placidos mores redigere; antiquam duram militiam revocare (T.): to preserve *d.*, milites coercere et in officio continere.

DISCIPLINE, v. To *d.* *aby*, qm regendum suscipere: to *d.* troops, milites coercere et in officio continere (of preserving *d.* amongst them).—*exercitum justae militiā o militari disciplinā assuefacere.—Disciplined troops, exercitus parentior: well-disciplined troops, milites optimā disciplinā instituti (L.).

DISCLAIM, renunciare ei rei; also qd ei (to give up as if by a formal declaration; e.g. the Stoics, Stoici; public business, publicis officiis; *aby*'s friendship, amicitiam ei).—dimittere o remittere qd (to let *allogo*): to *d.* an opinion, remittere opinionem animo (to give up an opinion one has entertained); sententiam aspernari o contemnere (despise it).—repudiare (to reject; e.g. consilium).—improbare. (omnino) non probare (not to approve of).—aspernare. aspernari (to despise and therefore reject).—recusare (to refuse; e.g. amicitiam populi Romani).—abjicere qd (to fling it away; e.g. honorem et gloriam).—infatigare qd (empty a debt).—negare. pernegare (the latter rare; to deny).—~~disc.~~ A substantive *ost. disclaimer* is often translated by an *inf. ost.* negare: he disclaimed any intention of not respecting their territories, fines eorum se violaturum negavit: he *d.*'s all recollection, negat se meminisse; all knowledge of, scisse se, id vero pernegat (Ter.); negat se scire: he *d.*'s all suspicion of, negat nec suspicari (C.): to *d.* a son, abdicare filium: *aby*'s jurisdiction, imperium ca detractare; dominationem ca detractare.

DISCLAIMER, s. One who disclaims, detractor (post-Class. *Petr. Aus.*).—infatigator (one who denies a deposit or debt).—~~disc.~~ repudiator (Ter.).—Improbator, very late.—|| *Plea of denial*, negatio (denial), negatio initiatioque facti (C.).

DISCLOSE, aperire (open; g. t. in almost every sense of 'disclose').—pandere. expandere (to open; of flowers, &c., florem).—nudare. reterege (to *d.* thoughts, secrets, &c.).—expromere. in medium proferre (to publish for the advantage, &c. of others).—manifestum facere, patefacere (to reveal; e.g. a crime, plot, &c.).—enunciare. vulgare. in lucem proferre (to reveal what one should keep secret).—communicare qd cum qo (to communicate it to him, consilium suum cum qo).—prodere (to betray).—detegere (common *ast.* Aug. age; does not occur in *Cæs.*; C. joins patefactus et detectus; Insidia, L.; consilium, L.; mentem, Q.; animi secreta, Q.).—indicare (e.g. rem patri, Ter.; ci de epistolis, Q.).—inducere ca rei afferre ad qm (C.); indicium deferre ad qm (T.); to *d.* a crime to a magistrate; of an accomplice).—To *d.* to *aby* all one's secrets, omnia arcana apud qm expromere: to *d.* the secrets of one's heart, animi arcana proferre: he *d.*'s his opinion, sententiam suam aperit: to the captain of the vessel who he is, domino navis, quis sit, aperit: to *d.* the mysteries, enucleare mysteria: to *d.* itself, se aperire (g. t. and empty of flowers).—se pandere; florem expandere (of flowers).—disciscere (*Plin.*; of the rose).—se detegere (to discover itself; e.g. mores—se detegunt): we must wait till the thing *d.*s itself, expectandum, dum se ipsa res aperiat.—~~disc.~~ For disclosing thoughts, &c., recludere and reserare are almost entirely poet.

DISCLOSURE, indicium (d. of a crime to a magistrate; e.g. conjurationis).—patefactio (e.g. rerum operatum, C.; very rare).—delatio (d. of a crime to a magistrate): to make a *d.* to *aby*, demonstrare o sig-

nificare qd ei.—communicare qd cum qo.—certiorem qm facere de re.—indiciu cs rei ad qm afferre.—indiciu deferre ad qm. *See To DISCLOSE.*—*Often by Crel.; Alcibiades saw that he should gain much popularity by this d., sensit Alcibiades, id si aperuisset, magnam se initurum gratiam (Np. Alc. 9, 5): if the d. of this conspiracy is due to me, ista conjuratio si patefacta per me est.*

DISCOLORATION, decoloratio (C.).—coloris mutatio.

DISCOLOUR, decolorare, with athg, qd re.—colorem cs rei vitare (*Sem.; as definition of decolorare*).—colorem cs rei mutare or immutare (*of a simple change of colour*).—splendorem cs rei maculare (*used figuratively by C.*).—*To be d., discolorari*.—colorem mutare (*of a state, colorem mutasse*).—*A discoloured corpse, decoloratum corpus mortui (Auct. Herenn.).*

DISCOMFIT, v. See To DEFEAT.

DISCOMFORTURE, DISCOMFIT, s. See DEFEAT, s.

DISCOMFORT, s. mala corporis affectio (bodily d.).

—incommodum. incommoditas (*athg that it is inconvenient, disagreeable, annoying; the latter my post-Aug.*).

—(animi) perturbatio (*uneasiness of mind*).—cura (*uneasiness, apprehension*).—sollicitudo (*anxiety*).—angor (*distress and anguish of mind fm apprehension of an impending evil*).—tristitudo (*distress of mind, caused by a present evil*).—molestia (*trouble; depression of spirits*).

—*inquietudo post-Aug. (Sem.)*.—*To suffer d., incommodum capere or accipere, qo affici incommodo (to suffer any inconvenience, annoyance, &c.).*

—molestiam trahere (ex qd re); molestiam capere; perturbari; commoveri; permoveri; sollicitum esse de re: *nothing caused me more d. than, &c., nihil me magis sollicitabat, quam, &c.: to cause any d. to aby, ci qd sollicitudinis afferre (any anxiety); molestiam ci aspergere (C.) or afferre (Ter.)*; ci qd incommodi importare; qm qo incommodo afficere (*to cause him any annoyance, inconvenience, hurt, &c.*); *without d., sine incommodo; sine molestia: 'to bear athg without d.,' qd equo animo ferre: to our great d., nostro incommodo: to suffer no d., incommodi nihil accipere. See UNEASINESS.*

DISCOMFORT, v. qm perturbare, commovere, permovere; qm or cs animum conturbare (to distress, agitate, &c.).—sollicitare qm or sollicitum facere—ci qd sollicitudinis afferre (*cause him anxiety*)—agitare qm or cs animum (*to agitate him*)—molestiam ci aspergere (*trouble him*)—incommodi qd importare ci ci incommodare (*cause him inconvenience, annoyance*).—*inquietare (Sem. Plin.).*

DISCOMMEND, improbare. See To BLAME, To CENSURE.

DISCOMMENDATION, improbatio. See BLAME, CENSURE.

DISCOMMODE. see INCOMMODE.

DISCOMMODIOUS, see INCOMMODIOUS, INCONVENIENT.

DISCOMMODITY, see INCONVENIENCE.

DISCOMPOSE, dissolvere (opp. conglutinare; e. g. concordiam, amicitias; so Clarendon speaks of 'discomposing confidence').

DISCOMPOSURE, turbidus motus (C. Tusc. 1, 3^a, int.).—perturbatio (*empty of the mind, animi*).—animi (or mentis) concitatio (*excited state of the mind*).—aestus (*unsettled state of mental doubt and perplexity*)—angor. sollicitudo. molestia. aegritudo (*SYN. in ANXIETY*).—*inquietus (opp. quies) very rare; nocturna, Plin.*

DISCONCERT, *Disarrange, defeat plans, schemes, &c., conturbare (throw in confusion; e. g. ci omnes rationes).*

—perimere (*utterly destroy or defeat, cs consilium, C.*).—pervertere (*overthrow; e. g. apem, consilia*).—infringere. confringere (*to break to pieces; infr. conatus cs, Cae.; confr. consilia, C.*).—discutere (*to shake to pieces; to defeat, an attempt, rem, C. L.; consilia, Front.*).—dirimere (*consilium, S.*).—*To be disconcerted (of a plan, &c.), irritum fieri: ad irritum cadere, recidere, or venire; spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur: thus was this attempt disconcerted, ita frustra id ineptum iis fuit.*—*Unsettle a person's mind, &c., animum perturbare, perterere; qm or cs animum conturbare; animum cs de statu or de sede sua demovere; animum cs perterritum loco et certo de statu demovere; mentem e sede sua et statu demovere; percutere qm: to d. aby by the quickness of one's resolution, qm consilio opprimere (C. Caccin. 14, 44): to be disconcerted, de gradu or de statu suo defici, de statu suo discedere, demigrare; mente confidere; perturbari; animo consternari (Cae.); by athg, qd re: to be disconcerted (of a continuing state), sui or mentis et animi non compotem esse; minus compotem esse*

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sui; mente vix constare: *not to allow oneself to be disconcerted, non defici se de gradu pati; by athg, non perturbari in re, nec de gradu defici, ut dicitur, sed praesentis animo uti et constanti (C. Off. 1, 23, 80); also equo animo ferre qd: being quite disconcerted, deficiente consilio: though disconcerted by this blow he still held out, hac ille percussus plagâ non succubuit (Np. Eum. 1).*

DISCONCERTED, perturbatus, confusus: to be d., perturbari de qd re: to look d., ore esse confuso: to look utterly d., ore confuso magnae perturbationis notas pra se ferre.

DISCONFORMITY, see DISAGREEMENT.

DISCONGRUITY, see UNCONGRUITY, DISAGREEMENT.

DISCONNECT, disjungere. sejungere. separare. segregare. dirimere. divellere. distrahere. dividere (SYN. in SEPARATE; vid.).

DISCONNECTION, sejunctio (fm athg, a qd re).—disjunctio (*fm athg, cs rei*).—separatio. abruptio (*violent breaking off; e. g. of a marriage*).—distractio (*SYN. in SEPARATION; vid.*).

DISCONSOLATE, *Ditstitute of comfort, &c., a spe alienus, spe destitutus, cujus dolor or luctus nullo solatio levâri potest. To be d., jacere; 'nihil consolationis admittere; esse periculo et abjecto animo (to be quite dispirited); jacere or versari in mœrore (both C.); vincit omnem consolationem dolor.*—*inconsolabilis, poet. Ov., but improp. inconsolabile vulnus.*—*To look d., vultu mæsto uti; vultu mæsto or tristi esse; vultu animi dolorem pra se ferre (See DEJECTED).*—*Not affording comfort; cheerless, injucundus.*—*omni vitæ commoditate destitutus. 'Disconsolate darkness,' tetrae tenebrae. 'tristes tenebrae.*

DISCONSOLATELY, insolabiliter (only once; H.).—afflicto or fracto animo.—*demisso fractoque animo.*—tristi animo.

DISCONTENT, s. animus non contentus or male contentus (but seid. absol.: mihi with abl. suo, suis rebus, sorte sua, &c.).—*Sis molestia. offensio. aegritudo. odium cs rei, &c.*—*To feel d., pœnitit qm rerum suarum; at athg, non contentum esse qd re; ægre or moleste ferre qd; molestiam ex qd re capere; offendi qd re; offensionem accipere; ad qm rem offensionem habere et fastidium (C.): fm d., at their own lot, odio rerum suarum (S.).*—*See DISSATISFACTION.*

DISCONTENT, adj. See DISCONTENTED.

DISCONTENT, v. 'facere or efficere, ut qm fortunæ suæ or rerum suarum pœnitat.—qm ex tranquillo iratum facere (*aff. Plaut. Cist. 3, 21*).

DISCONTENTED, sua sorte non contentus (disatisfied with one's lot, condition, &c.).—*morosus (peevish, hard to please, in general).*—*rum mutabilis cupidus; regis inimicus (of political discontent: the former referring to the constitution or state of affairs, the latter to the person of the prince).*—*To be d., sua sorte non contentum esse (with one's lot or condition); se finibus suarum rerum non continere (not to be satisfied to remain in one's original sphere or state); novis rebus studere; novas res querere (of political discontent): d. with athg, non contentus qd re. indignans or indignatus qd (indignant at it): to be d. with athg, non contentum esse qd re; graviter, moleste, or ægre ferre; iniquo animo ferre qd (C.); inique ferre, late; Suet. Lactant.).*—qm pœnitit cs rei; accusare qd. damnare qd (*to find fault with; e. g. Darius was d. with all that his generals had done, Darius, quæ per duces suos acta erant, cuncta damnabat, Curt.*).—indignari qd (*to be indignant at it*).—*To make aby d.; see To DISCONTENT; DISSATISFIED.*

DISCONTINUANCE, } intermissio. omisio. ces-
DISCONTINUATION, } satio. intercapitio (SYN.
in CESSATION). The long d. of athg, longis intervalis interrupta res (e. g. consuetudo, C.).

DISCONTINUE, omittere. dimittere (to leave off entirely).—abjicere (*to give up, not to continue*).—desinere (*to practise no longer; e. g. artem*).—desistere re or a re (*to desist fm a thing*).—intermittere (*to leave off for some time*)—tollere, abolere (*to remove, abolish*): *to d. a siege; see SIEGE.*—*to d. a journey, iter suppressere; to d. a building, edificationem abjicere: to d. a war, ab armis recedere: to d. a custom, morem solvere or abrogare: to d. a disolute course of life, dissolutiori vitæ modum ponere.*

DISCONTINUOUS, interruptus. interceptus. intermissus (e. g. planities collibus intermissa).—non continuus.—rei or rebus non continuatus et junctus.

DISCORD, (PROPR.) In music, discrepans in fidiibus aut tibiis concertus (see C. de Rep. 2, 42), or by

sonus of dissonus and absōnus, or *Crel.*; as, absōnum, dissonum quiddam canere: *to perceive no d. in althg.*, in qā re nihil absōnum deprehendere: *a good ear perceives the slightest d. in instrumental music*, in sōibus, quamquam paulum discrepent, tamen id a scientie animadvertit solet: *to guard agst any possible d.*, vidēre, ne forte quid discrepet. — [Fig.] *Want of agreement, symmetry, discrepantia* (See C. Off. 1, 31, 111). — [Disagreement, discordia, dissensio, similitudo, dissidium] (See Nōt discidium). See DISAGREEMENT. — *To sow the seeds of d.*, *to sow d.*, discordiam concitare; semina discordiarum, or odiorum, jacere (spargere). — *discordias serere; among citizens, civiles discordias serere; civium dissensiones commovere or accendere. now at last let all d. cease*, sit durōdium finis aliquando.

DISCORD, v. discordare (a qā re; a se; one with another, inter se). — *disidēre* (with ab, cum, inter se; or absol.). — *dissonare* (very rare; not *prae-Aug. Vit.* and *Col.*). — *discrepare* (*seld. propr.* ab, cum; vibi, inter se, or absol.). — *The one jarring and discording with the other* (Bacon), discordes inter se. See TO DISAGREE.

DISCORDANCE, see DISCORD.

DISCORDANT, [PROPR.] Of sounds, discors (e. g. symphonia, H.). — *but only improp.*. — *absōnus, dissonus* (the former with ref. to the right note or key, & to a pleasant sound; the latter, to its disagreement with the other notes, instrumenta, voices, &c.). — [IM-PROPR.] *Disagreeing with, &c.*, discors (absol.); secum ipse; in pl. inter se, with each other; also dat. sibi par, *Fell.*; in althg, qā re). — *absōnus* (with ab, or = alienus, 'inconsistent with' with dat. absōni a voce motus; absōn. fidei divīne originis, both L.). — *dissonus* (not *prae-Aug.*; nor in F. H. or O.; first in L.; ab or absol.; in althg, qā re). — *vix or not satis consonus* (cf. C. Att. 4, 16). — *discrepans, dissensiens, discordans, non congruus* (SYN. in DISAGREE). *To be d.*; see TO DISCORD. — [= At variance with itself, a se ipse dissidens secumque discordans (C.).

DISCOUNT, v. *representare pecuniā, deductione or decensione qā factā. — *pecuniā in antecessum dare (SEN.) deductione (or decensione) qā factā, or eum qā deductione. *To get a bill, &c. discounted*, jacturam qā facere in representando (i. e. to give up part of a sum due, on condition of immediate payment; C. Att. 12, 29, 3).

DISCOUNT, s. *jactura in representando facta (oft. C. Att. 12, 29, 3) or *deductio propter pecuniā representatam or in antecessum datam facta. *To pay d.*, jacturam facere in representando (C. Att. 12, 29, 3); *to take d.*, *deducere qd propter pecuniā in antecessum datam.

DISCOUNTANCE, v. [Put out of countenance, pudorem ci injicere or incutere (†). — ruborem ci afferre (†); *to shame any; make him blush*). — *confundere qm or cs animum* (disconcert him). — [Discountage: afford no countenance to, improbare qd, non probare qd (not to approve of). — *aversari qd or qm or (Plin.) aversari et damnare qm* (in Aur. Vict., vultu notare aversari). — *averso or alieno a qo animo esse* (C.). — *aversum esse ci rei* (H.) or (better in prose) a qā re (e. g. mercatura, H.). — *a qo alienum or alieniorum esse*. — *ci non æquum esse*. — *qd non æquā oculis aspicere* († V.). — *ci non favēre* (not to support or encourage him). — *respuere qm or qd*. — *qm aspernari et respuere* (to despise and reject him). — *averso animo excludere qm* (to receive him with marks of dislike, &c.; T. Hist. 4, 80).

DISCOUNTANCE, s. animus aversus or (SEN.) aversior, improbatio (disapproval, rejection). *To show d.*; see TO DISCOUNTANCE.

DISCOURAGE, [To deprive of courage, depress, frangere qm or cs animum (opp. erigere). — *cs animum infringere, affligere or percellere*. — *apem ci eripere or auferre*. — *animum or spem cs debilitare*. — *To be discouraged, cadere animis* (of one, animus; *utens verb* is pl.; C. L. — *animo* (or of more than one, animi) concidere (B. G. 8, 19; *weh, however, Herzog says is too strong, and almost affected*). — *percelli* (periculum esse, of the state). — *desperare* (to despair). — *animum demittere or despondere*; *se animo demittere* (Ces. B. G. 7, 29). — *animo dēdere* (Ces. B. G. 7, 20). *Jm. debilitari animumque demittere* (C. de Fin. 5, 16). *To begin to be discouraged, animus labat*. *He exhorted them not to be too much discouraged, cohortatus est, ne se admodum animo demitterent*. — [Dis-suade or deter fm, deterere, absterere qm a re or de re (with NE, quin, quominus). — *repellere or avertere qm a re* (see DETER). — *dehortari qm a re* (or with ne; (253)

to dissuade fm). — *dis-suadēre qd or de re, or ne qā faciat qd*. *avocare qm a re*. — [DE] *Not dissuadēre ci qd, wch occurs first in Sen.*

DISCOURAGEMENT, [Act of discouraging, dissuading, &c., dissuasio cs rei (act of dissuading; very rare; once C. and Auct. Herenn. — [DE] *dehortatio very late; Tertull.*). — *avocatio a re or re faciēda* (act of calling one off fm althg; very rare; once C.). — [Thing wch discourages, res, quæ qm (ceteros, &c.) terret; res, quæ qm or cs animum frangit, percellit, &c.; res, quæ qm deterret, absterret, repellit or avertit a re. — *impedimentum* (hindrance). *To conquer d's*, invictum esse ad ea, quæ ceteros terrent (Curt.); *impedimenta superare*: *to remove all d's*, removēre omnia, quæ obstant et impediunt.

DISCOURAGER, dissuasor (dissuader; cs rei). *Mly by Crel.* qui dehortatur, deterret, &c. a re. See DISCOURAGE.

DISCOURSE, s. [Rational power of drawing inferences, &c., ratio. Intelligentia. — *Jm. ratio et (or atque) intelligentia*. — [Conversation. vid. — [A discourse, = a regular speech uttered or written, oratio (g. l.). — *concio* (delivered to an assembly of the people, videri, &c.). — *sermo doctus* (learned d.). — *short d.*, orationcula: *to deliver a d.*, orationem habēre, agere or dicere (g. ll.); *conclonari*, concionem habēre (to the people, soldieri, &c.). — *To compose a d.*, orationem facere or conficere: *to prepare a d.*, orationem meditari or commentari: *to read a d.*, deliver a written d., orationem de scripto dicere (see SPEECH). — [Treatise, dissertation, &c., sermo (delivered orally; on any subject, de qā re habitus). — *disputatio* — *liber*. See TREATISE.

DISCOURSE, v. confabulari cum qo; sermones serere or cedere (κόττει λόγον or ῥήματα, of several persons conversing together, Comic). — *disputare, dissidere* (to treat of subjects in philosophy, &c.): *to d. secretly on any dangerous subject*, occultis sermonibus serere qd (L. 7, 39, init.).

DISCOURTEOUS, inurbanus (unpolite). — *Inhumanus* (of persons or things). — *agrestis* (of persons or things); *Jm. agrestis et inhumanus* (of things; e. g. negligentia). — *illegidus* (of disagreeable persons). — *inofficiosus* (not ready to perform the duties of civility to those to whom it is due; to aby, in qm, C.). — *To be d.*, *ad humanitatem abhorrere* (of aby's character); *inhumaniter facere* (of a single act).

DISCOURTEOUSLY, inurbane. rustice. — *Inhumaniter* (C.). — *Illegide*.

DISCOURTEOUSNESS, inhumanitas. inurbanitas. rusticitas [SYN. in INCIVILITY]. — *mores incultus or rustici*.

DISCOURTESY, see DISCOURTEOUSNESS. *I wondered at his d.*, in setting off without offering to convey any letters to you, miratus sum istum tam inhumaniter fecisse, ut sine meis litteris ad te proficiaceretur.

DISCOVER, [Find; find out, vid. — [Disclose; vid.

DISCOVERABLE, *Crel.* quod inveniri, reperiri, excogitari potest. *Althg is easily d.*, qd excogitationem non habet difficilem (C.).

DISCOVERER, inventor, *fem.* inventrix. — *qui invenit qd* (e. g. fruges, novam voluptatem. [DE] *repor* ter in poet. and post-Class). — *autor* (first introducer, &c.). — *parens* (e. g. lyre, H.). — *architectus* (one who constructs, devises, &c. althg). — *Jm. architectus et princeps, architectus et machinator* (the latter of something bad). — *index* (of one who discloses a plot, &c.; informer). — *The d's of sculpture*, fingendi conditores: *a d. of new words*, inventor novorum verborum. See AURION.

DISCOVERY, [Act of finding out, inventio. — *excogitatio* (by thought, contrivance, &c.). — *investigatio* (the tracing it out till found); *Jm. inventio atque excogitatio*. — *Often by partic.*: *the Egyptians claim the d. of medicine*, medicinam Egyptii apud ipsos vulgo receptam (Plin.). — *Long before the d. of the arts*, multo ante inventas artes: *to make a d.*, invenire qd; *cs rei auctorem esse*. — *excogitare qd* (to make it out; devise it). — *animadvertere, deprehendere qd* (notice it, and so detect it). *See also below*. [Thing discovered, inventum, res inventa. — *res excogitata* (cleverly devised). — *ars nova* (new device; *Np.*). — *commentum* (an imaginary d.; in L.; and afterwards 'an invention'; e. g. mechanicum, Sæk.). — *quod cs invenit, excogitavit, &c.* — [DE] *A discovery is never inventio, but inventum*. — *It is better to join it with an adverb* (e. g. *useful d's*, bene, utilis, &c. inventa; *brilliant d's*, divinitus inventa); *but sometimes an adj. is found*; e. g. *optima inventa*, Q. 5, 12, 19. — *A petty or trifling d.*, (minuta) inventiuncula. — *To make a d.*; see

*aboue. To make many d's in a thing and apply them to practice, multa in qd re nova afferre (Np.). No d. is perfected at once, nihil est simul et inventum et perfectum: not to publish one's brilliant d's, *quæ quis divinitus excogitavit in lucem non proferre: to be acquainted with the d's of modern philosophy, *nova philosophiæ inventa tenere: our forefathers made many splendid d's, multa a patribus divinitus inventa sunt. A voyage of d., *navigatio novarum terrarum invenienda; or cognoscenda causa suscepta (liter —asumptum for a traveller).—To make a voyage of d., *nova quærentem navigare. *nova quære. No d. of man can equal the operations of nature, nemo opifex naturæ solertiam imitando consequi potest (C.). A talent for d., ingenium ad excogitandum acutum, animus sollers.—|| Disclosure, indicium (of an informer, &c.)—enunciatio (of what ought to be kept secret). See DISCLOSE.*

DISCREDIT, s. || Want of credit (= reputation), dedecus, probum. Jn. probum et dedecus, ignominia et dedecus, dedecus et infamia, macula et dedecus (SYN. in DISORACE). To be d., qd infamiam habet or infert; sit qd dedecori; to aby, qd est turpitudini or ignominie or probro or infamie or dedecori or probro: aby is a d. to me, qd mihi est dedecori or macule et dedecori; qd me dedecorat; to be a d. to one's family, familiam dedecorare: to be no d. to the Antonines, non deesse nomini Antoninorum: to be in d., existimationem perdidisse (to have suffered loss of reputation); in invidiâ esse (to be unpopular; of a public character); to fall into d., in dedecus incurrere (C.).—de existimatione suâ qd perdere, deperdere; existimationis detrimentum or jacturam facere (to suffer a loss of reputation); auctoritatem, dignitatem amittere, dignitatis jacturam facere (to suffer loss of rank, &c.); in invidiam venire, invidiam subire (to suffer loss of popularity; of a public character); to bring d. upon aby: aby into d., de famâ cs deträhre (to injure his reputation); cs auctoritatem levare (to lessen his influence); invidiam ei facere, confutare (make him unpopular).—cs famam dehonestare (to cause loss of reputation); to the d. (of), cum probro et dedecore: to our d., cum nostro dedecore: to think alth a d. to aby, ducere ei qd probro.—|| Want of credit (= belief), fides parva, afflicta, affecta (diminished confidence in aby's honour).—Alth has been brought into d., minor ei rei habetur fides (e. g. fabulis): to bring alth into d., abrogare fidem ei rei (e. g. quæ res fd. abr. orationi, C.); imminuere cs rei fidem (e. g. orationis, C.): to bring aby into d., infirmare fidem cs or ei (C.); cs fidem minuere; fidem or fidem et auctoritatem derogare ei rei (of some personal quality; e. g. cs virtuti, generi, &c.).—*facere or efficere, ut ei rei minor habetur fides: fidem levare († H. multa fidem promissa levant): the suspicion of fraud throws d. on aby's testimony, ci ita habetur fides, ut nulla sit in eo fraudis suspicio.

DISCREDIT, v. || Not to believe, ci or ei rei non credere; fidem non habere; abrogare fidem ei or ei rei; fidem ei denegare; ei rei fidem non adungere. See DISBELIEVE. To be d., discredited, ci rei fides non habetur; qd res nullam habet fidem; ci rei fides derogatur. To cause alth to be d., discredited, ci rei or cs rei fidem abrogare or derogare; fidem cs rei imminuere.—|| To deprive of good reputation; see 'to be a discredit to'; 'to bring discredit on,' under DISCREDIT, s.

DISCREDITABLE, inhonestus, dedecorosi plenus, turpis, &c. (see DISORACEFUL). To be d., turpitudini, dedecori or probro esse, &c. See 'to be a discredit,' &c. under DISCREDIT, s.

DISCREET, consideratus (of persons and things),—prudens, providus, cautus, Jn. prudens et providus, cautus et providus,—diligens,—gravis (SYN. in CIRCUMSPECT).—sanus (having a sound understanding, and acting according to its dictates).—constans (morally and intellectually firm; steady, consistent, &c.; constantissimus: opp. amens, C. Rosc. Am. 14, 41).

DISCREETLY, considerate, caute, diligenter, attente, circumspecto iudicio, pruderenter, providenter (C. S.; &c. provide lute; Plin.).

DISCREETNESS, see DISCRETION.

DISCREPANCE, discrepantia. See DIFFERENCE, DISAGREEMENT.

DISCREPANT, see DIFFERENT.

DISCRETE, discretus,—divisus discretusque,—discretus ac separatus—disjunctus.

DISCRETION, || Prudence, cautio, circumspectio, prudentia, circumspectum iudicium, circumspectio et accurata consideratio.—diligentia, gravitas (opp.

levitas; SYN. in CIRCUMSPECTION).—constantia (opp. amentia or furor. See Benecke ad C. Cat. 2, 11, 25).—Sis consilium. Iudicium: to come to years of d., in suam tutelam venire or pervenire; aul juris fieri, or (if the growth of the intellect is to be intimated) *ad quam in consilio capiendi prudentiam pervenisse; or *ad quam intelligendi prudentiam pervenisse: to have almost arrived at years of d., prope puberem ætatem esse: to use one's own d. in acting according to circumstances, consilium capere ex re et ex tempore (C.); libere ad summam rerum consulere (opp. ad præscriptum agere, Cæ.).—To act without d., tenere agere: to have no d., temerarium esse; nullius esse consilii: it requires much d., res est multæ diligentie.—|| Power of acting without control, arbitrium or (in abl.) arbitratu (aby's decision as final).—voluntas (will).—At my d., ad arbitrium non-trum libidine; meo arbitratu: at d., ad libidinem; ex libidine; libere (freely; e. g. libere ad summam rerum consulere; opp. ad præscriptum agere, Cæ. B. C. 3, 51): to leave alth to aby's d., ei or cs arbitrio permittere qd: to authorize aby to act at his own d. in alth, permittere ei liberum arbitrium de (L.): this ought to be left entirely to your d., id tui arbitrii debet esse (aft. L. 37, 52). I have sent you my speech; you may keep it or publish it at your own d., orationem misi, ejus custodiendæ et proferendæ arbitrium tuum (C. Alt. 15, 13).—|| To surrender at d., se in fidem victoris permittere; se suaque omnia potestati or fidei victoris, or in fidem atque potestatem victoris permittere; libero victoris arbitrio se permittere; arbitrium victoris expectare; armis positis ad victoris fidem confugere.

DISCRETIONARY, by Crcl. A d. power, infinita potestas (an unlimited power; C.)—arbitrium (with a possessive pronoun, or liberum, &c.).—To have d. power, sul esse arbitrii; *libere posse ad summam rerum consulere (of an officer in war; aft. Cæ. B. C. 3, 51). A lieutenant has no d. power, legati sunt partes ad præscriptum agere (Cæ. B. C. 3, 51): to give aby d. power in alth, permittere ei liberum cs rei arbitrium; dare ei facultatem, ut qd suo arbitratu faciat or faceret (C. 1, de Fin. extr.). You have a d. power, tuum est arbitrium (i. e. whether you will do this or that).

DISCRIMINATE, || Distinguish between; distinguere, distinguere (e. g. oratorum genera).—Jn. dijudicare et distinguere (e. g. similia ab incredibilibus).—distinguere ac separare (e. g. ea criminalia, distinguere atque dividere (C. Pis. 28, 6).—internoscere. accernere. Jn. accernere et discernere. I should be glad to know how they may be discriminated, quâ notâ internoscantur, scire velim (C.).—See DISCERN, for SYN. and the construction.—|| Separate, vid.—|| Discriminate is used in the sense of separating by Farr. C. [once] and L.; in the sense of distinguishing by Sen.; disc. tempora vigiliarum somnique, L.; Cassia via Etruriam discriminat, C.

DISCRIMINATING, || Distinguishing. A d. mark, nota (C. Or. 23).—discrimen (e. g. res—quæ pares maxime videantur—discrimine qd discernere, Q. 10, 2, 10).—|| Intelligent, acute, intelligens, subtilis, acutus, sagax, perspicax. A d. mind, subtile iudicium; perspicax prudentia; mens acuta, sagax, &c.

DISCRIMINATION, || Act of discriminating. The nearest words are delectus (choies exercised in the selection of objects). Jn. delectus et discrimen. Mly by Crcl. To exercise d. in alth, delectum quandam habere in re; delectum adhibere ad qd (C.); ei rei delectum adhibere (T.). Without neglecting the d. of divine things fm human, salvo divinarum humanarum rerum discrimine (L.); without d., delecta omni et discrimine remoto (C.); nullo discrimine (L.): the mind was so affected as to lose all power of d., animus ita est affectus, ut rem cum consilio et curâ perspicere non potuerit (C.).—|| Discriminating judgement, iudicium subtile, iudicii subtilitas, iudicium acro, perscere; verissimum iudicium (e. g. habere).—|| Setting apart; separation, vid. SEPARATION.

DISCURSIVE, || Roving, &c., instabilla,—vagus, &c.—|| Argumentative; proceeding fm premises to conclusions, ratiocinativus (C. Q.).—The d. faculty, ratio. *ea animi pars, quæ colligitur qd per aliud (aft. Q. 5, 10, 11).—|| Not argumentous, weh is 'rich in materials,' &c.; argumentous opus, Q.

DISCUS, disputare, disserere (to treat of a philosophical subject, &c.).—(verbis) disceptare (qd or de re, of two parties disputing with each other to determine what is true or right, but without hostile feeling; Dd.). to d. a question, questionem excutere; explicare qd or

de re (to develop it; put it in a clear light): to d. a matter secretly, occultis sermonibus serere qd (L. 7, 39, in.).

DISCUSSION, disputatio (colloquy on a disputed subject, between two or more persons; of a polemic character and methodically conducted).—disceptatio (contest of two parties, in such grounds are brought forward and examined with a view to a decision).—controversia (controversy; each party believing himself right, and defending his view of some disputed point).—certamen (contest).—Violent d.'s, contentiones concertationesque in disputando pertinaces; concertationum plene disputationes: to have a d. with aby, cum qo mihi disceptatio contentioque est: to commence a d. with aby, cum qo certamen instituere (C.; of two philosophers): to come into or under d., in controversiam venire; in disputationem venire (Col. 5, 1): to be present at a d., *disputational interesse; *operam dare sermoni disputantium.

DISCUSSIVE (med. i. t.), quod discutit or digerit (e. g. disc. febrim; dig. humorem, &c., Cels.).

DISDAIN, s. fastidium (dis fastus post- and post-Aug. proe).—Jx. superbia et fastidium. fastidium arrogantiae.—superbia (pride).—contemptus. contemptio.—despectus. Jx. contemptio et despectus.—epretio (L. SYN. in CONTEMPT).—A d. of aly, (insolens) ex rei fastidium. With d.; see DISDAINFULLY.

DISDAIN, v. [Despise a person or thing, fastidire qd (prps not pra-Aug.).—designari (prps not pra-Aug.; most freq. in O.).—spernere. aspernari. respuere. Jx. aspernari et respuere. repudiare. despiciere. despiciat habere. contemnere. Jx. contemnere ac despiciere. despiciere et contemnere. contemnere et pro nihilo ducere. despiciere et pro nihilo putare. spernere et repudiare (SYN. in DESPISE). qd infra seducere (e. g. omnia humana, C.). qd despiciere atque infra se positum arbitrari (C.).—To disdain to do aly, fastidire qd facere (prob. the first prose-author who uses it is L.).—dedignari qd facere (O. T. &c.).—spernere (poet.; e. g. partem de solido die demere, H.).—contemnere (poet.; e. g. lippus inungi, H.).—aspernari (Stat.; T. Ana. 4, 46).—refugere (poet.; e. g. tendere barbiton, H.).—[With the exception of fastidire (which is used by L.), none of these words are followed by infin. in the gold. age by prose-writers; hence, a different noun must be given to the expression; e. g. facere qd non suae dignitatis esse statuere; suae majestatis esse non censere (of gods, princes), &c.; turpe or turpe et indignum putare; or for 'to disdain to do it,' sublimis 'well by no means do it,' &c. In my opinion you should d. to ally yourself to a man of his character, hute to socium neutiquam puto esse oportere. Of general truths, facere qd in qm non cadit may be used: the good man d.'s to tell a lie, mentiri in bonum virum non cadit.

DISDAINFUL, fastidiosus (dis fastosus very rare and post-Aug.).—superbus. arrogans. insolens (SYN. in ARROGANT).—magnificus (e. g. magnifica verba, L. 37, 16; of one who had been speaking, superbe in se et contemptim).

DISDAINFULLY, fastidiose (C. Planc. 27, 65; but why in the sense of 'with the nicest, most fastidious accuracy,' &c.).—arroganter. insolenter. superbe (lus, -isme). Jx. superbe insolenterque (L.).—contemptim (contemptuously). Jx. superbe et contemptim (L.).—cum contemptu; cum fastidio. To speak d. of aby, contemptim de qo loqui; in qm superbe quadam et insolenter concionari (in an address to soldiers, &c.).

DISEASE, s. morbus. aegrotatio ('morbus appellat totius corporis corruptionem, aegrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate,' C. Tusc. 4, 13; morb. is the general term for the change that constitutes disease as opposed to health, and is chiefly objective; aegrotatio is more subjective, relating to the suffering of the individual; morb. is not necessarily felt, the cause may not have produced its effect; but aegrotatio must be felt: it is a suffering state. Both may be used improp. but aegrot. said. is. Plin. uses aegrot. of plants, 17, 24, 37. [?] ut aegrotatio in corpore, sic aegritudo in animo; it must not therefore be used of b-dly d.).—causa (as med. i. t., that which produces an illness: e. g. sani—tantam causam nuntientes, Cels. 3, 3. See SYN. Plin. &c.).—valetudo (prop. 'the state of aly's health'; so that infirma, adversa, aegra must be added, unless 'bad health' is implied from the context; e. g. angit me Fanniae valetudo. Contraxit hanc, dnm, &c., Plin. Ep. 7, 19, init.).—Invaletudo is rather 'indisposition'; but in C., Orrell. has substituted valetudo for it fm Codd. See his note on Att. 7, 2, 1.—A

contagious d., contagio. morbus, qui contagione ipsa vulgaratur (asf. L. 8, 6, 3; ministeria in vicem ac contagio ipsa vulgarant morbos).—lues (of a pestilential character): an epidemie d., pestilientia (peste, poet.): a trifling d., morbus levis: a severe d., morbus gravis: a dangerous d., morbus periculosus: not dangerous but tedious, non periculosus sed longus: an hereditary d., *morbus patrius (inherited fm a father; e. g. pedum dolor, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4); *morbus, qui per successionem quandam traditur (asf. Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4; plerumque morbi per successiones quasdam, ut alla, traduntur): d.'s that return periodically (i. e. at the same season of the year), valetudines certo tempore recurrentes: to be subject to periodical d.'s (of the bowels, &c.), commoveri statim temporibus (alvo, capite, &c., Plin.).—To be suffering fm d., aegrotare (opp. valere); aegrotum esse; in morbo esse; morbo laborare alietum esse; morbo vexari or conficari; iniqua valetudine conficari; aegro corpore esse; infirma atque aegra valetudine esse: to be suffering severely fm d., graviter or gravi morbo aegrotum esse: to be suffering fm a d. that is likely to end fatally, aegrotare mortifero; mortifero morbo affectum esse; novissima valetudine conficari: to fall ill of a d., in morbum cadere, incidere, delabi (all C.): to be ill of a d.; see 'to be ill.'—to die of a d., morbo (qo) mori; a morbo perire; in morbum implicatum [acc. agreeing with person] mori or decedere: to be carried off by a d., morbo opprimi (C.), absumi (S.), consumi, confici (S.), or perire (Np.): to cure a d., morbo mederi; morbo curationem adhibere (properly to treat it); morbum depellere: to remove the cause of a d., morbum evellere: to recover fm a d., ex morbo convalescere; ex morbo recreari; vires recolligere; morbo defungi; ex morbo evadere: a d. increases, morbus gravescit, aggravescit or ingravescit; morbus crescit; morbus or valetudo increcit; morbus fit amplior; morbus superat or praevaleat (is getting beyond the possibility of cure): is diminishing, morbus minuitur, senescit; levior esse coepit: is stationary, morb. consistit, subsistit or quiescit; leaeas me, morb. decedit a me; returns, repetit; varies, morb. variat; is spreading itself amongst the lower orders, via morbi vagatur per ignota capita.—[Disease of plants, morbus (e. g. even trees have their d.'s, infestantur etiam arbores morbis). aegrotatio. aegritudo. malum. vitium (all Plin. 17, 24, 37). The d. affects the roots, in radices erumpit via morbi; the extremities (of the boughs), via morbi erumpit in cacuminum digitos, qui longissime a toto corpore exeunt (Plin.); comparing it however with the human body: d.'s peculiar to fig-trees, peculiaria ficulniva (Plin.): figs are the most liable to this d., maxime id ficulniva sentit: liable to a d., morbo ci obnoxius: this d. is occasioned by close, damp weather, nascitur hoc vitium tepore humido et lento (Plin.): to suffer fm a d., qo morbo laborare, qd vitium sentire.

DISEASE, v. morbum ci inferre or incutere; qm valetudine tentare (e. g. of an unhealthy autumn). To be diseased, aegrotare, aegrotum esse, &c. See 'to be suffering fm DISEASE.' To be diseased in mind, ab animo aegrum esse; animus aegrotat.—miserum esse ex animo (of wretchedness; Plaut. Trin. 2, 3, 6).—[DISEASED, aeger (g. t. for every sort of illness or un-easiness, whether of body or mind; also of plants; and improp. of the state, &c.).—aegrotus (actually ill; Dd. is wrong in confining it to the body only; aegrotus animus, Ter.; aegrotus respublica, C.).—morbidos (very rare; of animals and things; apes, Varr.; corpus, Plin.; pars, Lucr.).—affectus valetudine.—Jx. invalidus et aeger. aeger atque invalidus. infirmus atque aeger. A d. (state of the) commonwealth, aegra or aegra saucique or aegrotia respublica: d. in mind, aeger animo: a d. mind, aeger animus (S. L.); saucius animus (C. Att. 1, 17, 1): the diseased parts, affectae partes (e. g. oris: opp. integre, Cels.).

DISEMBARK, tr. exponere (v. pr. either persons or things, merces—milites, copias, exercitum); with or without a nave or navibus (Cae.). in terram (Cae.). in litore (Suet. Just.); of troops also copias e classe educere (Np.): to prevent aby fm disembarking, qm navibus egredi prohibere (Cae.): an opportunity of disembarking, occasio egressus (Hirt. Bell. Afr. 3).—[In is found both with acc. and abl.; in terram (Cae.); in terrā (Vell. 2, 79, 4); in Africa (L. 28, 44, 10); also without prep. quibus regionibus exercitum exposuisset (Cae. B. C. 3, 29).—[INTRINS.] ascendere; exire, with or without in terram, in litus. (t).—exponi (H.).—(e) navi egredi or egredi only; excursionem facere (L.; of the admiral): to d. at Erythra, at

Delphi, &c., ad Erythras excensionem facere (L.); Delphos excedere (L. 29, 11); on the continent, in continentem excensionem facere (L.).

DISEMBARKMENT, excensio (a favorite term of L.; not *Cas.* or *C.*)—egressus (*Cas.*). To effect a d., excensionem facere. The best place for d., optimus egressus (*Cas.* B. G. 5, 8): *af. the d. of the troops, exposito exercitu.*

DISEMBARRASS, solvere, exsolvere, relaxare qm qā re. eximere, exuere qm qā re. expedire qm qā re, alā a, ex re. exonerare qā re (*disburden him of*)—levare, liberare qm re.—*to* ~~ex~~ extricare *not C.*; see *TO FREE*.—*To d. oneself*, exsolvere or relaxare (qā re); se expedire a qā re (*all e. g. occupationibus*).—*de* jicere or depellere qd (*King is off by an effort*).—*se* abducere a qā re (*e. g. ab omni cur reipublica*).

DISEMBARRASSMENT, liberatio cs rei (*fm athg*). Jm. liberatio et vacuitas cs rei (*e. g. omnis molestia*). C.).—*levatio* cs rei (*e. g. doloris, officii debiti*, C.). *Ally Crcl.* I am very glad to hear of your d. fm . . . quod te re expediti, valde mihi gratum est.

DISEMBITTER, condire (*e. g. oleas albas nisi condire, propter amaritudinem illas resipit palatum, Farr.*)—amaritudinem hebere (*af. Plin.* 24, 11, 64).—suavem reddere.

DISEMBODY, || *Discharge fm military service*; see *DISBAND*.—|| *To free fm the prison of the body*, corporis vinculis plane relaxare (*e. g. se, C.*).—*Disembodied*, *in his compagibus corporis non jam inclusus (*af. de Sen.* 21, 77).—qui (quae, quod) ex corpore excessit (*C. Tusc.* 1, 32, 78).—corporis expers (*corpore a body*; C.). They assert that disembodied spirits still live, alunt animos manere, e corpore quum excesserint.

DISEMBOGUE, TRANS. effundere (*e. g. se in oceanum, Plin.*).—|| *INTRANS.* se effundere, effundi; into the sea, in mare effundi or se effundere; in mare fluere, infundere; in mare erumpere (*with violence*).—in mare decurrere (L.), deferri (Plin.), evadit (*Curt.*), evolvi (Plin.).—See *DISCHARGE*.

DISEMBOWEL, exenterare (*prae- and post-Class.*). eviscerare (*poet. and post-Class. prose*).

DISENCHANT, *incantatum or effasciatum praestigii exsolvere.

DISENCUMBER, onere liberare or levare; *aby of athg*, exonerare qā re.—levare, liberare or solvere qā re.—demere ci qd. *To d. oneself of*, expedire se (*e. g. ab omni occupatione, C.*; ærumnis, curā, Ter.).—exsolvere se (*e. g. occupationibus*). I have met with many hindrances, of wch I have not yet effectually disencumbered myself, multa me impediunt, quae ne nunc quidem satis expedita sunt (C.). *To d. oneself of cares*, curas deponere: *to d. the mind of its griefs*, ægritudinem abjicere or exuere (*both C.*).—See *TO FREE*.

DISENCUMBERING, liberatio (cs rei)—liberatio et vacuitas cs rei (C.).—levatio (*e. g. ægritudinis, doloris*).

DISENGAGE, solvere. dissolvere. separare. segregare. sejungere. secernere. abscindere. semovere. disjungere (Syn. in DETACH)—liberare (*to free*)—expedire qm (a or ex re or re).—exsolvere (*re, ex re*). *To d. oneself fm aby*, se sejungere a qo; *aby fm aby*, disjungere qm a qo; divellere qm a qo (*violently*): *to d. myself fm a cause* I have hitherto supported, dissociare causam meam: *to d. myself fm business*, expedire se ab occupatione. exsolvere se occupationibus.—relaxare se ab occupationibus (*partially*): *to d. one's thoughts fm external objects*, a consuetudine oculorum mentis aciem abducere. revocare mentem a sensibus (C.). cogitationem ab consuetudine abducere (C.).—See *DETACH*.—|| *To be disengaged*; see next word.

DISENGAGED, || *Detached*, &c., *part. partic. of the verb.*—|| *Unoccupied*, occupationibus exsolutus (*if one has freed oneself fm business*).—vacuus (*with nothing on one's hands to do; or, of time, &c. with nothing requiring to be done; also of a female not married or engaged to be married; e. g. vacuis Indiciæ nuptias, Pseud. Quint.*)—otiosus—feriatius (*taking a holiday*).—nullis negotiis implicatus (C. N. D. 1, 19, 51).—*a nullo vocatus or invitatus (*not invited by aby*): *to be d.*, vacuum, otiosum, &c. esse; nihil negotii habere (*have no business*).—*ad neminem promissae (*to have accepted no engagement to dinner, &c.*; *af. C. 2 de Orat.* 22, 77, quod ad fratrem promiserat).

DISENGAGEMENT, || *Liberation*, liberatio (*fm athg, cs rei*)—levatio cs rei. See *DISEMBARRASSMENT*. || *Separation*, vid. || *Vacancy, leisure*, vid.

DISENNOBLE, *nobilitatis honore privare (*prop.*).—dedecorare. dehonestare (*improp. dishonour*). (256)

DISENROLL, nomen cs eximere de tabulis.—*tra* dere qm albo (*e. g. e albo, of a senator; T.*).

DISENTANGLE, || *Unravel*, &c., *what was entangled*, explicare (*prop.*: *e. g. capillum, Farr.*; *fusus; and impr.*: *e. g. negotia*).—expedire (*improp.*: *to set straight what was impeditus, &c.*). Jm. explicare et expedire (*e. g. aby's affairs, cs negotia*).—exsolvere (*e. g. nexus, Lucr.*; *nexus legis, T.*).—relaxare (*to loosen, make loose, what was coiled tightly; e. g. nodos, Lucr.*).—|| *To free fm difficulties, business, &c.* *To d. aby fm athg*, solvere, exsolvere, relaxare qm qā re; eximere, exuere qm qā re: expedire qm qā re (see *TO FREE* for Syn. and phrases, &c.).—*To d. a notion*, (animi sui) complicatam notionem evolvere: *to d. oneself fm athg*, se exsolvere (*e. g. corpore, of the soul, V.*: *e. nervis, &c., Lucr.*; se occupationibus, C.).—See *TO EXTRICATE*.

DISENTHRONE, see *DETHRONE*.
DISENTRANCE, *prpe* *animus cs a corpore abstractum revocare (*fm fm ecstasy*).—*qm ex artissimo somno mortique similimo excitare or suscitare.

DISESTEEM, a. contemptus. contemptio.—despicientia.—existimatio amissa.—See *CONTEMPT*. *To fall into d.*, existimatio cs violatur (*by athg, qā re*); de existimatione suā qd perdere or deperdere; detrimentum existimationis facere (*to suffer loss of reputation*); in contemptum adduci (qā re); in contemptum venire (*to fall into contempt; with aby, ci*); nomen perdere (*of a wine; Cato*).

DISESTEEM, v. parvi aestimare, nullo numero putare qm or qd. See *DESPISE*.

DISFAVOUR, s. || *Displeasure, &c.; discountenance*, vid.—*Sit odium cs (displeasure, acception, opp. gratia.*—*to* ~~incur~~ *incur* *his d.*—lugaria is *not Lat.*).—ira (*anger*): *to incur aby's d.*, incurrere in cs offensionem; ci in odium venire; ex magnā gratiā et favore in invidiam cs venire (*af. S. Jug.* 13, 7); collectam gratiam cs effundere (*throw away the favour one had won; C.*); amittere qm (*e. g. optimates*; = favorem optimum, fm antithesi with milites reconciliasse, Np. Dion, 7, 2); favor, quo qs qm amplexus est, elanguescit (*af. Curt.* 10, 7, 3, and L. 2, 56, in.): *to be in d. with aby*, in offensā esse apud qm (C. Att. 9, 2, 2): *to be in terrible d.*, magnā ease apud qm offensā (*ib.*): *if you fear to incur his d.*, si iram ejus metuis.—|| *Disobliging act*; see 'an UNKINDNESS.'

DISFAVOUR, v. See *DISCOUNTENANCE*, *DISAPPROVE*.

DISFIGURATION, || *The act of disfiguring*, deformatio, depravatio. See *DEFORMATION*.—|| *The state of being disfigured*; see *DEFORMITY*.

DISFIGURE, v. See *TO DEFORM*.

DISFIGURED, see *DEFORMED*, *DEFAECED*.

DISFIGUREMENT, see *DEFORMATION*.

DISFRANCHISE, qm suffragio privare. jure suffragii prohibere qm; qm excludere suffragia (*the two last C. Rep.* 2, 22, 40).—civitatem ci adimere (*with regard to the rights of citizenship*).—*To be disfranchised*, prohiberi jure suffragii; excludi suffragia (*of a number*).

DISFRANCHISEMENT, *jus suffragii ademptum. *civitas ci adempta. *To remove aby's d.*, suffragia ci reddere (*e. g. populo, Surt. Calif.* 16).

DISGORGE, exscutere *by coughing, fm the throat, &c.*—expuere (*to spit out*).—vomere. evomere. ejicere. rejicere (*to vomit*; evom. also of volucres, evom. ignes; of streams, in mare se vomere, Plin.; and fig. of wealth, pecuniam devorant evom. C.); of evils, iram, virus acerbitalis, &c. in qm vomere.—*poi* os reddere (*fm the mouth*).—eructare (*to belch forth*; aquam, Farr. flammas, &c.).

DISGRACE, or **DISGRACEFULNESS**, turpitudō (*immorality, wch brings d. on aby*).—ignominia (*the loss of honour, esp by a civil or military punishment, deserved or undeserved*). Jm. ignominia et turpitudō et ignominia turpitudōque.—Infamia (*bad reputation, the bad opinion generally entertained of a person's moral character, and the d. thereby brought on him*). Jm. turpitudō atque infamia.—dedecus (*a deviation fm the conduct of a man of honour, fm whom noble actions are expected*). Jm. ignominia et dedecus or dedecus et infamia or macula (*the stigma, blemish*) et dedecus—probrum (*a stain on the morality of one fm whom, if not noble actions, yet irreproachable moral conduct is expected*). Jm. probrum et dedecus.—flagitium et dedecus (*of a villanous action*): *athg brings d. (on aby)*, qd infamiam habet or infert; sit qd dedecori; qd ci est turpitudinē or ignominia or infamia or dedecori or probro: *aby brings d. on me*, mihi est qd dedecori.

eari or maculæ et dedecori; qm se dedecorat: to bring d. on one's family, familiam dedecorare: *aby brings d. on himself, qm in dedecus incurrit; qd dedecus admittit (Cæs.: e. g. by an act of cowardice): to incur such d., tantum dedecus admittit (Cæs.): to suffer both d. and loss, tum in damna tum in dedecus incurrit: to consider althq d., qd turpe ducere or putare: probro habere qd; turpe sibi esse qd arbitrari. They look on this as a d., hæc apud illos turpia putantur; hæc apud illos infamia ponitur (are reckoned among disgraceful things or actions): to think althq a d. to a person, ducere ei qd probro, I fear it will be a d. to my country, if, &c., veror ne civitali meæ sit opprobrio, si, &c. (Np. Con. 3): to dread d., ignominiam fugere se dedecus (C.): as a mark of d., ignominie causâ (e. g. to be asked off, all the rest): to be considered a d. (of a person), turpem inveniri: to our d., cum nostrâ ignominia; cum nostro dedecore: what a d. I proh pudor! o indignum facinus! to wipe off or blot out a d., maculam delere or eiere; labem ignominie abolere.—|| By meton. a person that has brought disgrace on himself, or a disgraceful thing, dedecus, opprobrium (e. g. dedecus naturæ, Phædr.; opprobria Romuli Remique! ye who disgrace Rom. and Rem. I Cat.; opprobria majorum, T.).—macula, macula atque ignominia, nota atque ignominia (the thing or the blemish that d.).—labes (both of persons and things): to be a d. to one's family, familiam dedecorare.—|| A state of being out of favour; see DISFAVOUR.—|| State of being degraded, or out of favour (e. g. at court): to be in d., *ignominie causâ loco motum esse: to be in d. at court, principis in odium venire; ex magnâ gratiâ et favore in invidiam principis venire.*

DISGRACE, v. || To dishonour, dedecorare. dedecore afficere.—polluere (to pollute whatever is esteemed valuable and sacred; e. g. the noble name of a family, a man, &c.): to d. aby, cs famam dedecorare (to injure his good name).—qm ignominia afficere, ignominiam ei imponere or injungere or (in a lasting manner) inurere; qm ignominia notare (to mark with ignominy, destroy one's honour or reputation; brand with disgrace; the last reply of the censor, then, also, gen.: see Held. Cæs. B. C. 1, 7).—|| To be a disgrace to, dedecorare.—turpitudini, ignominie, probro, infamie or dedecori esse: to d. one's family, familiam dedecorare: not to d. the Antonines, non dedecore nomini Antoninorum: to d. oneself by althq, se dedecorare qâ re: althq d. me, qd mihi esse dedecori or turpitudini.—|| To put out of favour (e. g. at court), qm delictæ honore (to deprive aby of a honorable post; e. g. consalatu, preturâ); qm ignominia notare ac loco movere (deprive him of his rank as a mark of d.); qm opprimere (if by cabals, &c., see Np. Dat. 5, 2). See last article.

DISGRACEFUL, turpis.—fœdus (heinous, either in a physical or a moral respect); Jx. turpis est fœdus.—obcenus (causing disgust, either by being looked at or listened to).—spurius (of a disgusting nature, dirty).—ignominiosus (ignominious; of things, e. g. flight)—inhonestus (dishonourable, immoral, of persons and things); Jx. turpis est inhonestus.—flagitiosus (full of vile actions; villainous, of persons and things).—ntumeliosus (full of contumely).—probrus (being a blemish on aby's character).—scelere contaminatus (contaminated with crime, of persons).—nefarius (acting or being contrary to human and divine laws, of persons and things): to be d. ignominie or dedecori or probro or turpitudini or opprobrio esse: to consider althq or look upon althq as d., turpe putare or ducere qd; as very d., in turpissimis rebus habere: (althq) looks d., turpi esse aspectu, deformem esse: d. things, res turpes; flagitia (villanies); nefaria, pl. (unutterable a. ctities): to lead a d. life, turpiter et flagitiose vivere: d. indeed (sc. what you are relating): o indignum facinus! in a d. manner; see DISGRACEFULLY.

DISGRACEFULLY, turpiter; fœde; flagitiose; nefarie: also per ignominiam or cum ignominia (per ignominiosum in later writers only); contumeliose; turpiter; per dedecus (e. g. vitam amittere).—SYN. in DISGRACEFUL.

DISGRACIOUS, see DISAGREABLE.

DISGUISE, v. || To conceal by an unusual habit, ci animi vestitum dare (aft. Np. Dat. 9, 3): to d. oneself, mutare vestem (C. Planc. 41, 98; Fell. 2, 41, 3); habitum suum permutare (Just. 2, 7, 19; in one passage it is said of Codrus, 'permutato regis habitu'.... castra hostium ingreditur): to d. oneself in one's clothes, virilem vestem induere (Just.); pro femini purum simulare. sexum mentiri (Just. 1, 2, 2,

and 4, speaking of Semiramis): to d. oneself in a shepherd's dress, pastoralium cultum induere (Fell. 1, 2, 2, speaking of Codrus; 'depositis veste regis, pastoralium cultum induit'): disguised, veste mutata; permutato habitu: disguised as a soldier, or in a soldier's dress, ornatu militari: to d. a person, 'alienâ veste occultare qm: to d. one's face, caput velare (if with a veil); 'larvam sibi accommodare or aptare.—See also MASK. || To hide by a counterfeit appearance, occultare et dissimulare qd (e. g. appetitum voluptatis)—dissimulare et occultare qd (both C.); see TO CLOKE): to d. one's opinion or sentiments, sententiam celare: one's anger, iram; one's grief, vocationem, hatred, &c., agnitivum animi, odium, &c., dissimulare.—|| To disguise; vid.—|| To deform by liquor, (colloq.) temulentum facere; vino onerare. Disguised in liquor, bene potus.—temulentus.—vino gravis.

DISGUISE, s. || A counterfeit habit, vestis mutata: in d. veste mutata; permutato habitu.—See TO DISGUISE. Saint Croix came to Paris in d., 'Sanctocrucius mutato vestitu habituque Lutetiam Parisiorum pervenit.—|| A false appearance, species (q. i. for the external looks of althq).—imago, simulacrum (the picture, as it were, of althq; the assumed look of althq). species quamvis cs rei assumata (e. g. virtutis).—aliena persona (an assumed character): to betray aby under the d. of friendship, qm per simulationem amicitie prodere: to conceal great ability under the d. of stupidity, summam prudentiam simulatione stultitie tegere: to throw off a d., personam deponere (prop. and imprpr.); simulationem deponere (imprpr.): then Appius threw off his d., ille finis Appio alienam personam ferendæ (L. 3, 36): to strip aby of his d., ci personam demere; cs capiti personam detrachere (prop. and imprpr.); ci or rei personam demere et reddere faciem suam (imprpr.; see Sen. Ep. 24, 12).—See MASK.

DISGUST, s. fastidium (the consequence of being satiated, the offensiveness of an object to taste, whether physical or moral).—satietas (the state of being satiated; i. e. when an object has lost its charm for us, and affords no more enjoyment; hence, also, the loss of interest in althq fm long familiarity with it; physically and morally); Jx. fastidium quoddam et satietas.—animus alienus (estrangement fm aby).—tædium (the French 'ennui,' with ref. to what is or seems to us tedious; first used in prose by L.; C. uses 'satietas' instead)—nausea (vauvia, physical d., as consequence of a disordered stomach; also, in a moral sense, as a stronger term for fast; but only found in Mart. 4, 37): to cause d., fastidium or satietatem creare; fastidium movere ci (e. g. stomacho qd); fastidium or satietatem or tædium afferre; tædio afficere qm; nauseam facere; odium cs rei facere; stomachum movere: to feel or conceive d., satiety or tædium cs rei me caput; venit mihi qd in tædium; tædium mihi affert or adducit qd: to be filled with d. of althq, magnum cs rei odium me cepit; pertæsum est me cs rei; also nauseare (vauvia); fastidire qd; tædet me cs rei; satiety or tædium cs rei me cepit or tenet.—I have come to feel d. at althq (e. g. food), fastidium est mihi qd: with d., fastidiose; non sine nausea.

DISGUST, v. || To cause disgust; see under DISGUST, s.—To be disgusted with, piget or tædet me cs rei.—male me habet qd. ægre habeo or pigor qd. moleste, graviter, or ægre fero qd; qâ re offenditur animus meus (C.). To be disgusted with life, tædet or piget me vitæ or vivere; vita displicet (Ter.). I am disgusted at every thing, stomachor omnia: to d. aby with althq, ci qd inivisum facere; cs animum a qâ re avertere or alienare: you know how easily I am disgusted, nosti stomachi mei fastidium: vch disgusted me more, &c., quæ mihi majori stomacho fuerunt, quam, &c. (offended, enraged me): to be disgusted with oneself, laborare fastidio sui (Sen.; speaking of stultitia); sibi displicere (Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 20).—|| Offend, displease, offendere qm; stomachum movere ci (enrage him).—avertere qm or cs animum a qo.—See OFFEND.

DISGUSTFUL, see DISGUSTING.

DISGUSTFULLY, see DISGUSTINGLY.

DISGUSTING, fastidium creans or afferens (causing disgust, if things).—teter (with ref. to smell, taste, and look; e. g. sapor, odor, aqua, &c.).—odiosus (odious, nauseous, tiresome, tedious, tiring to listen to, &c.; of persons and things): in a d. manner, odiose: to have a d. appearance, habitu aspectuque tetrum esse (e. g. of books or things that have been soiled): & be d., fastid-

or fastidius adhærescere (*of things*; *C. de Or.* 1, 61, 258).

DISGUSTINGLY, odiose.—tetre (teterrime; *e. g.* se gerere).

DISH, *As a vehicle of meat*, patina (*a broad and deep d., with a cover, in which fish, &c. were served up*).—patella (*a smaller 'patina' of clay or metal; as well for cooking as serving up meals*).—lanx (*a deeper, hollow, bellied d., sometimes of considerable size, for serving up meals*).—magis or magda (*a d. similar to the lanx, only used for serving up*).—scutella. scutella (*a flat, square, or oblong small d.*).—paropsis (παρῳσις, *a small d. for serving up meats; also an additional d. containing some delicacy*).—ferculum (*prop. a tray; then what is served up together = course*).—~~catinus~~ catinus or catinum *was the pot in which the poorer classes also put their food on the table; see Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 115.—*The meat served in a dish, cibus (g. t. for food): a dainty d., cibus suavis.*—~~in such expressions as 'a dish of vegetables,' &c., 'dish' is omitted; e. g. olus coxit: a d. of roast thrushes, assi turdi: to load a table with the rarest d.'s, mensam conquisitisimis epulis construere (C.): a d. of cold meat (i. e. for one's dinner), prandium sine mensâ: a hot or warm d., cibi calidi (pl.): this is a d. for an epicure, est hæc quoque res inter opera gæmæ: this bird is considered a first-rate d., hæc ales nunc inter primas expetitur: to be fond of good d.'s, laute cenitare.~~

DISH (UP), apponere cœnam.

DISHABILE, see DESHABILE.

DISHABIT (obol.), domo expellere.

DISHCLOUT, penicillus (*a sponge for wiping*).

DISHHEARTEN, see TO DISCOURAGE.

DISHVEILLED (*of the hair*), capillus effusus (*opp. cap. nodo vinctus; see Sen. Ep.* 124, 22; *crines passi: capillus passus (the hair flying as in the wind)*).

DISHONEST, *Yoid of honesty*, ab honestate remotus.—malus (*bad; g. t.*).—improbis (*that is not as it ought to be, according to divine and human laws*).—infidells (*unfaithful*).—inidus (*not trustworthy; as to conduct*).—perfidus (*treacherous, in particular actions*).—subdillus (*swarming, crafty*).—fraudentus (*deceitful*).—fallax (*practised in roguery*).—sordidus (*mean, dirty*).—inhonestus et sordidus (*of a person: dishonorable and dirty*).—*Dishonoured, inhonestus.*—*Dis graceful; vid.*—*Unchaste; vid.*

DISHONESTLY, improbe; perfide; fraudulentè; per fraudem: *most d., per summam fraudem et malitiam* [Syn. in DISHONEST].—*Unchastely, impudice (male); parum caste (e. g. to live, vivere).*

DISHONESTY, *I want of honesty*, improbitas. infidelitas, perfidia [Syn. in DISHONEST].—fraus (*esp. of a single act; e. g. ca fraude perspecta, Cæsar*).—fraus et malitia: *Unchastity, impuritas; impudicitia; libidines* [Syn. in UNCHASTE].—*Deceit; vid.*

DISHONORABLE, inhonestus (*opp. honestus; e. g. homo, vulnus, &c.*).—turpis (*base, disgraceful; opp. honestus, gloriosus*).—infamis (*evil spoken of; infamously; all three of men or things*).—injustus atque inhonestus (*e. g. nihil quod sit injustum atque inhonestum expetere, C.*).—*A d. action, factum decoris plenum: d. fight, turpis fuga (in antithesis to gloriosa mors): to ask alth d. to begone rem turpem (C.). What can be more d. than this? quid hoc turpis? quid fœdus? a most d. person, homo omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, or turpissimus atque inhonestissimus: a very d. source of gain, turpissimus questus; illiberalis et sordidus questus: a very d. method, sordidissima ratio et iniquatissima (C.).*

DISHONORABLY, see DISHONESTLY.

DISHONOUR, s. See DISGRACE, s.

DISHONOUR, v. See DISGRACE, v.

DISHONOURER, Crcl. qui existimationem ea violat, offendit, oppugnat, lacerat (*attacks his good name*).—qui ignominia qm notat, afficit, &c. (*disgraces him*).—qui decori est ci (*is a disgrace to him, &c.*).

DISHMOUR, see CROSSNESS.

DISINCLINATION, declinatio (*cs rei, opp. appetitio*).—fuga (*cs rei, inclination to escape alth; e. g. work*).—odium (*dislike, aversion*).—animus alienus or averus (*to ably, a qo; aversion, unfriendly feeling; d. to work, declinatio or fuga laboris: to feel a d. to alth, alienum esse a qâ re; abhorrere a qâ re (stronger term); to ably, a qo animo esse alieno or avero: a strong d., a qo animo esse aversissimum: to feel a violent d. to writing, propterea abhorret animus a scribendo (C.): natura hæc implanted in animals a d. to what would be injurious to them, natura bestialis dedit a rebus pestiferis recessum (C.): we have a natural d. to alth, a qâ re* (256).

naturâ declinamus (C., *of shunning it; opp. naturâ appetere qd*): a moi vid d. k alth, vltiosa ad qd offensio (C. *Twice* 4, 20, 23): to feel a d. to marriage, abhorrere ab uxore durenâ (C).

DISINCLINE, *avv to ably, abducere, abstrahere, distrahere, subducere qm a qo; also qm or cs voluntatem a qo abalienare; to alth, qm a qâ re abstrahere, avocare, deducere (C.), avertere (Np.).*

DISINCLINED, alienus. alienatus; *to ably or alth, a qo or a qâ re averus, alienatus, alienus.*—*ei or in qm malevolus. ci, inimici s (stronger terms): moi' to be d. to believe alth, inclinat ad credendum esse animo: to do alth, haud displicet (with inf.). I am not l. to concur with them in opinion, haud penitet eorū sententiam esse (L. 1, 8).*

DISINGENUOUS, see DECEITFUL, FRAUDULENT. DISINGENUOUSLY, see DECEITFULLY, FRAUDULENTLY.

DISINGENUOUSNESS, see DECEPTION, FRAUD. DISINHERIT, or DISHERIT, exheredare. hereditate excludere. exheredem facere or scribere. ab hereditate submovere (*if in an unjust manner or clandestinely: to d. one's son, filium exheredare (in one's will, in such a manner that the disinherment does not take place before the father's death); filium abdicare (if during the father's life-time).*

DISINTER, erueri (*e. g. mortuum, C.*).

DISINTERESTED, qui nihil de utilitatibus, nihil de commodis suis cogitat (*aff. C. Fin.* 1, 10, 34).—*qui commodis suis utilitatibus non servit—qui sui cupiditate non impellitur (cf. C. Off.* 1, 19, 63).—utilitatis suæ immemor (*of persons who don't think of their own advantages*).—gratuitus (*opp. mercenarius: of things; e. g. liberalitas*).—non premiorum mercedibus evocatus (*C. Fin.* 2, 31, 99; *with non invitatus voluptatibus*).—*Not d., "suarum rerum cupidus.*—de utilitatibus suis semper cogitans.—ad utilitatem suam omnia refrens, &c. (*of persons*).—mercenarius (*of actions*).—*Is alth d. or not? qd gratuitumne est an mercenarium? Our love for alth should be d., etiam nulla sui utilitas ex qâ re. tamen ipsa propter se ipsam amanda est (aff. C. Fin.* 1, 20, 69).—*He has acted in the most d. manner, nihil ad utilitatem suam reituit, ac nihil omnino cœit causâ suâ: to be d., sine utilitatis immemorem esse.*

DISINTERESTEDLY, sine præmio.—sine mercede i.—nullâ quasi lenocinante mercede (C.).—gratuito (*gr. tuitously; for nothing*).—*Sis liberaliter may serve, e. abstinenter.*

DISINTERESTEDNESS, animus utilitatis suæ immemor or oblitus.—abstinentia (*opp. avaritia*).—*Hic d. was put to the proof, tentata est ejus abstinentia (Np.). With the most absolute d., nullo prorsus commo, extrinsecus posito et quasi lenocinante mercede (C.).*

DISJOIN, disjungere. dirimere, &c.—*See TO SEPARATE.*

DISJOINT, *Articulatum into joints, or at th joints, articulum concidere (Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 52).—membra articulatum dividere (*separate joint by joint, C.; fm an old poet*).—secare, scindere (*to cut up; e. g. a fowl*).—In frustra excutere (*divide a fowl, &c. into joints; Sen. Ep.* 47, 4).—*Dislocate; vid.*—*In fracta* (*destruere. dissolvere (to separate the parts of what was constructed); dissipare (separate and scatter here and there; e. g. a statue).*

DISJOINED, articulatum divisus (*prop.*).—interruptus (*having its continuity destroyed*).—dissepatus (*scattered, as it were, in separate portions: also of a speech, loose, without accurate divisions, well-connected together*).—fluctuans et dissolutus (*eo quod sine nervis et articulis fluctuat huc illuc; articulis membrisque non distinctus (both of style; 'a disjointed discourse' C.).*

DISJUNCTION, disjunctio (C.).—*See DIVISION, SEPARATION.*

DISJUNCTIVE, disjunctivus (*Gramm. t. t. Charis. Diom. &c.*).—*If we say, &c. . . , it is a d. proposition, disjunctivum est, quum dicimus, &c. (Dig.).*

DISJUNCTIVELY, separatim (*opp. conjunctim*).—seorsum (*opp. unâ*).—singulatim (*singly; &c.*)—*disjunctive may be used as Gramm. t. t.).*

DISK, orbs (*g. t. for any circular and flat body*).—discus (*(the quail of the ancients): the moon's d., orbis lunæ (the face of the moon; see Plin.* 3, 9, 6).—orbis solis (*that of the sun; see Plin.* 2, 23, 21): *in the shape of a d., orbiculatus. rotundus; in speciem orbis (if adverbially used).*

DISLIKE, s. See AVERSION.

DISLIKE, v. s qâ re abhorrere or alienum esse (hæc

en antipathy, aversion, &c. to.—*medium mihi qd affert* or *adducit* (*avertes me, &c.*)—*qd mihi displicet* (*displeases me*).—*fastidire qd* (*reject it with loathing; e. g. food*): *to d. a person, a qd esse animo alieno et averso*: *odium suscepisse adversus qm*: *odium concepisse in qm*: *qm odissse or odio habere. Sls, but very seldom*: *nolle ci* (*e. g. cui qd noliunt*—*idem tibi non sunt amici, C.*)—*To d. lo do atq. nolle with inf.*: *gravari with inf.* (*oft. C.'s time also with acc.*, *gravari terrenum equitem, H.*: *illum acerbum, S.*)—*non libet* (*qd facere, e. g. ire, scribere, &c.*)—*If you d. to go, I will go for you, ego ibo pro te, si tibi non libet* (*Plaut.*).—*Oss. gravari and non libet are also used absol.*—*But I will not press you, if you d. it, sin tibi id minus libebit, non urgebo. I should not d. it, if, &c., ego vero non gravar, si, &c.*—*Disrelish, fastidire* (*to reject what offends either one's physical or mental taste*).

DISLIKENESS, dissimilitudo.

DISLIMB, membra articulatum dividere.

DISLOCATE, *I To put out of joint, luxare*

(*not eluxare, tech has no ancient authority in its force*).—*extorquere* (*to d. by a wrench, e. g. articulum, Sen.*).—*ellicere* (*e. g. servicem, armum*): *to be dislocated, sua sede or suo loco moveri*: or *moveri only* (*Cels.*): *de suo loco moveri* (*to get out of its position, also of the joints of the body*): *excidere* (*to fall out of the socket, with or without sua sede*: *suis sedibus, Cels. 8, 11*): *loco suo non esse* (*of the parts that are in that state: Cels. ib.*)—*excessisse* (*Cels. 8*).—*prolabi, elabi, promoveri, erumpere* are used by *Cels.* chiefly when mentioning the direction in which the dislocation takes place.—*Dislocated, loco suo motus*: *dilocalat limbs, artus in pravam elapsi* (*T. Hist. 4, 8*)—*Displace*: *vid.*

DISLOCATION, luxatura (*later only*).—*depravatio membrorum* (*of the joints of the body*).—*To reduce a d. articulum, qui excidit, reponere* (*Cels.*) or *in suam sedem compellere* (*ib.*): *if the thigh can be bent, the d. is reduced in a moment, protinus, si complicari femur potest, intus est* (*ib.*).—*A d. should always be reduced before inflammation begins, quidquid loco suo motum est, ante inflammationem reponendum est* (*Cels. 8, 11*).

DISLODGE, *I To remove or drive fm a place of rest, pellere. depellere. expellere. exigere* (*drive out by force; without ex, &c., only if these prepositions may be supplied fm the context*).—*propellere. propulsare* (*to drive away or out by striking, beating, pushing, &c.*: *e. g. the enemy, hostem; then propuls, also fig.*).—*dejectere* (*milit. v. pr. of dislodging the enemy; deij. hostes muro, turribus, loco; ex saltu; ex castellis, &c.*).—*proturbare* (*drive away headlong; e. g. hostem*).—*submovere* (*to remove and so get rid of; e. g. hostem; noxia animalia*).—*To remove an army or its quarters, castra in alium locum transferre; castra transferre* (*e. g. trans flumen; ultra locum*); *also milites in alia loca transducere.*

DISLODGE, v. INTR. *To change one's dwelling, migrare or demigrare in alium locum or in alia loca* (*e. i. for removing to another place; fm one place to another*).—*domo or domo emigrare* (*to leave one's former abode*).

DISLOYAL, regis inimicus.—*regi or principi infidelis* (*unfaithful to the sovereign; affi. regi—fidelis, Np. Dist. 1, 3*).—*qui odium concepit in regem; qui odium suscepit adversus regem*.—*qui regi or principi non vult* (*C.*) or *non est amicus; or by the general terms*:—*perfidus*: *perfidiosus*: *infidelis*: *infidus* (*SYN. in FAITHLESS*).—*novarum rerum cupidus or avidus, novis rebus studens* (*desiring political change*).—*proditor patriae* (*a traitor to one's country*): *d. of conduct, &c.*—**principis voluntati* (or *legi* or *patriae legibus, according to circumstances*) *repugnans or contrarius*.—*To be d. (to his sovereign), a regē desclacere*: *a regis amicitia deficere* (*Np. Con. 2*; *revolt fm him*).—*averso a principe or regē esse animo* (*to dislike him*).—*novarum rerum causas querere* (*to attempt to bring about a revolution, &c.*): *to act as a d. subject, leges perfringere or perumpere* (*to break the laws*).

DISLOYALLY, perfide; perfidiose (*SYN. in FAITHLESS*): **haud fideli in qm animo*.—*contra legem or leges* (*agst the laws; e. g. to act*).

DISLOYALTY, infidelitas (*the breach of faith that any commits towards a person whom he was in duty bound to serve; see Hist. B. G. 8, 23*; *Labeianus quum Communioni compelleret sollicitare civitates et conjurationem contra Cæsarem facere, infidelitatem ejus sine ulla perfidia judicavit comprimari posse*).—*aversus a regē animus*.

DISMAL, tristis (*sad, whose grief or sorrow about present evils is visible and impressed on his face*).—

mæstus (*sad, melancholy; propr. of persons, but also of things; see also SAD*).—*miser* (*that excites compassion; e. g. situation, res; fate, fortuna; life, vital*).—*miserabilis* (*miserable; e. g. aspect, sight, aspectus*).—*luctuosus* (*sad, sorrowful; e. g. death, exitium*).—*flebilis* (*that will draw forth tears*): *rather d., subtristis* (*rare; Ter.*): *very d., pertristis*: *permaestus*: *to have d. countenance, vultu animi dolorem præ se ferre; vultu tristi or mæsto esse*: *with a d. countenance, mæsto et conturbato vultu* (*Auct. ad Herenn.*): *d. news, tristes nuncii*: *a d. end, tristis exitus* or *eventus*: *d. times, tempora misera* or *dura* or *iniqua*; *misera tempora et luctuosa* (*C.*); *temporum iniquitas* or *gravitas* or *calamitas*.—*See DARK, DREADFUL, &c.*

DISMALLY, misere; miserabiliter; flebiliter.—*luctuose; also miserandum in modum*.—(*SYN. in DISMAL*).

DISMALNESS, tristitia; mæstia (*SYN. in DISMAL*).

DISMANTLE, *I To strip, nudare* (*propr. and impropr.*).—*denudare. reterege. aperire* (*propr. to make bare*).—*privare. spoliare* (*to bereave*).—*To demolish the works of a town, castrum diruere. munimenta oppidi solo equare or adæquare; disjicere* or *a fundamentis disjicere* (*e. g. mœnia, munitiones, Cæs. L.; not C.*).

DISMASK, see UNMASK.

DISMAST, *malo (or malis) privare.

DISMAY, v. See TO FRIGHTEN.

DISMAY, s. See FRIGHT.

DISMEMBER, secare; dissecare (*g. tt. for cutting up*); *membra articulatum dividere* (*Atitius? ap. C.*); *membratim credere* (*to cut member by member; Plin. 9, 13, 18*).—*truncare* (*mainly by hewing off, &c.*; *e. g. cadavera; poet. and post-Aug.*).

DISMISS, *I To send away, dimittere* (*g. t. to send off or away in different directions*).—*abiicere. amandare* (*to give aby some commission, &c. in order to get rid of him*).—*amovere* (*fm one's presence, as punishment*).—*solvere, exsolvere, liberare* *qm* (*qm re, to let him off, to free him fm alth*).—*To d. an assembly, concilium, conventum, &c. dimittere*: *to d. the senate, senatum dimittere*.—*To d. vest of an office, loco suo qm movere* (*g. i.*).—*removere* or *amovere* or *submovere* *qm* a munere (*esp. of civil officers*): *to d. a magistrate, abrogare or abolere ci magistratum* (*both in the Roman sense, and abol. with collateral notion of perpetual dismissal*); *a governor, qm provinciâ demovere; qm expellere potestate: to be dismissed, successorem accipere* (*i. e. to have a successor appointed*).

DISMISSION, or **DISMISSAL**, missio (*esp. v. pr. of soldiers*).—*dimissio* (*q. i. rare*): *'fair d.'* (*Milit.*) *missio honesta*.—*See DISCHARGE*.

DISMOUNT, TRANS. *I To throw off a horse, qm de equo dejicere or deturbare; qm excutere or effundere* (*of the horse itself*).—*To throw fm an elevation, dejicere qd loco, de end e loco*.—*Of a piece of ordnance, hostium tormenta ludificari* (*to make them useless; oft. L.*; *quibus ea, quæ hostes ingenti mole agerent, ludificarentur, 24, 34*).—*[Bau. gives frangere pedamentum or pegma tormentorum.]*

DISMOUNT, INTR. *I To alight fm a horse, ex equo descendere; descendere or desilire ex equis* (*of cavalry, in order to fight on foot*): *to make the cavalry d. (to fight on foot), equitatum or equitem deducere ad pedes*.—*To descend fm an elevation; see TO DESCEND*.

DISNATURED, see UNNATURAL.

DISOBEDIENCE, parendi dignatio (*Plin. Pan. 18*).—*Inobedientia not till Tertull.*, &c.—*immodestia* (*bold, reckless d., want of discipline*).—*contumacia* (*stubbornness, intractableness*).

DISOBEDIENT, non parens. dicto non audiens; *non or minus obediens: to show oneself d., towards aby, ci non parere. ci dicto audientem non esse, non obedire ci. minus obediens esse ci* (*SYN. in TO OBEY; see also the phrases in TO DISOBEY*).

DISOBEDIENTLY, non obediens; or *with the verb. To behave d., non obtemperare; dicto audientem non esse*.

DISOBEY, ci non parere. ci dicto audientem non esse. non obedire ci. minus obediens esse ci (*SYN. in TO OBEY*).—*to d. aby's commands, obediendam relinquere et abicere, nec ci parere* (*see C. de Off. 1, 29, 10?*); *cs imperium detrectare* or (*Cæs.*) *negligere; cs imperium auspiciisque abnuere* (*both of soldiers; the latter in the sense of not choosing to obey orders*).—*Also with the negative form of the verbs and phrases in TO OBEY; vid.*

DISOBLIGE, lædere. offendere. violare (*SYN. in*

OFFENDI.—cf adversari (*oppose, thwart*).—cf non gratificari; cf gratificari obsequi or morem gerere nolle: *to d. aby invariably, omnia adversus qm facere. —I don't know why I should d. you by a refusal, cur tibi hoc non gratificer, uescio. To consider oneself dis-obliged, se violatum or laesum putare; se laesum subiri (C.); qd re offendi; segre qd ferre; injuriam sibi factum putare.*

DISOBLIGING, inefficacius in qm (*disregarding one's duties towards him*)—difficilis (*difficult to deal with*).—injurious (*wrongful, offensive*).—quod offensionem est, offensionem habet or affert, quod offendit, quod non vacat offensione. quod displicet (*offensive, displeasing*).—odiosus (*that excites anger, and thus is hateful*): *not even a d. word, ne vox quidem incommoda.*

DISOBLIGINGLY, inurbane; aspere; inhumaniter [**SYN.** in **DISOBLIGING**].—*To answer d.*, aspere respondere.

DISOBLIGINGNESS, illiberaltas. inhumanitas. asperitas [**SYN.** in **DISOBLIGING**].

DISORDER, ¶ *Want of regular disposition; confusion, implicatio (e. g. rei familiaris).—perturbatio ordinis (the disturbed order of things).—perturbatio es rei (the act of confusing alth; e. g. exercitūs).*

—negligentia es rei (*neglect; e. g. in domestic affairs, rei familiaris; see also CONFUSION*): *to throw into d.; to be in d., &c.; see 'to put, &c. into CONFUSION': the enemy advances in great d., ordinibus incompisitis effuse veniunt hostes: they fled to their camp in great d., effuso cursu castra repetunt. —I Disturbance; vid.*

—¶ *Irregularity; see CONFUSION. —I Breach of laws, licentia; effrenata licentia. —I Disease; vid.* —¶ *Discomposure of the mind, mentis perturbatio. —animi commotio. —animus perturbatus et inelatus. —estus error, &c. —animi motus nimii (= perturbations. C.). —see PERTURBATION.*

DISORDER, v. ¶ *To throw into confusion, turbare (e. g. statum civitatis; ordines hostium). —perturbare (e. g. exercitum, civitatem). —conturbare (e. g. ordines, rem; and apply rationes, accounts). —miscere (turn topsy-turvy; e. g. rempublicam). —confundere (e. g. ordines). —ordinem es rei perturbare (C.); ordinem es rei confundere (e. g. discipline, T. Hist. 1, 60). To d. every thing, omnia perturbare or miscere. —See CONFUSION and TO CONFUSE. —I To disturb the body (= make sick), morbum ci afferre or incutere; qm valetudine tentare (e. g. of an unhealthy animus; Caus.). —morbo tentare (C.). —commovere: *aby's stomach is disordered, qd alvo commovetur (Plin.). —I To disturb the mind, mentem turbare; animum (vehementer) commovere qd re; animum conturbare (e. g. utilitatis specie). omnes animi sensus confundere († Lucr.). —See also TO DISTURB.**

DISORDERED, see **DISORDERLY**.

DISORDERLY, ¶ *Confused, turbatus. conturbatus. perturbatus. confusus. Jm. conturbatus et confusus. Inconditus. perplexus (SYN. in TO CONFUSE). —impeditus (that is difficult to solve or to disentangle). —I Irregular, incompisitus (not properly arranged or put to rights). —indigestus (not properly distributed, all lying in a heap; e. g. moles, turba). —inordinatus (not put in its place, rank, or file; e. g. militia, impetus). —I Lawless, vicious; vid. —I In a disorderly manner, confuse. incompisite. sine ordine. negligent. —nullo ordine; sine ordinibus (these two of soldiers marching in a d. way). —effuso cursu (of soldiery flying). —contra morem obs-qui, or contra fas discipline (in an insubordinate manner; T. Aen. 1, 19). —dissolute. intemperanter. libidinos. effrenate [**SYN.** in **DISORDER**].*

DISORDERLY, adv. See end of **DISORDERLY**, adj.

DISOWN, see **DENY**, DISCLAIM.

DISPARAGE, see **UNDERVALUE**; **RUN DOWN**; **DEPRECIATE** = **undervalue**.

DISPARAGEMENT, obtractio (e. g. of another's fame or qualities, alienae glorie).—despicentia. contemptio. contemptus. Jm. contemptio et despicentia; spretio [**SYN.** in **CONTEMPT**]. —*est* elevato (Q.; is a sort of ironical depreciation): *without any d. to your dignity, sine ulla imminutione dignitatis tue (of an actual lessening of it). —I Disgrace; vid. —I A match below the condition of one of the parties (French, mésalliance), nuptiae impares: to conclude such a match, impari or cum impari Jungi.*

DISPARITY, dissimilitudo. —differentia (e. g. naturarum, C.). —diversitas (e. g. mira nature, T. post-Aug.). —inequalitas (post-Aug.; e. g. coloris, Q.). —See **DIFFERENCE**.

DISPARK, *ραποδείξω*, quem vocant (Angli), mace-

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riam diruere, or dirui jubere (*qst. hanc in horto mace-*

rium jube dirui, Ter.; and quos *ραποδείξω* appellant

Græci, Gell.).

DISPART, *To To DISJOIN, TO DIVIDE.*

DISPASSION, see **CALM**, s.

DISPASSIONATE, see **CALM**, adj.

DISPASSIONATELY, see **CALMLY**.

DISPATCH, see **DESPATCH**.

DISPEL, pellere (*drive; e. g. mœstitiam ex animo, C.; curas, H.*).—dispellere (*scatter; caliginem, umbras, V.; tenebras, C.*).—depellere (*drive away; morbum, pericula, molestias; metum ci*).—propulsare (*drive forth; chase away; morbos, Cels.*).—suspicionem a se, C.).—dissolvere (*dissolve; fig. cs gravitatem, C.*).—excutere (*dash away; ineptias; severitatem*).—elevare (*to take away; egritudinem, sollicitudinem, causas suspicionum*).—dissipare (e. g. curas, † H.). To d. *suspicionem*, suspicionem levare atque removere; *suspicionem* diluere; causas suspicionum elevare. To d. *aby's fear*, metum ci levare (C.); metum ci adimere (Q.); metu exonerare qm (L.); metum removere (L.); metum or timorem ci dejicere (C.); metum solvere († V.); timorem tollere (Cæs.).

DISPEND, see **TO SPEND**.

DISPENSARY, *proponocomicum or valetudinarium (see INFIRMARY)*.—taberna instructa et ornata medicinis [gratuito] exercendis causis.

DISPENSATION, ¶ *Distribution; vid. —I Exemption fm some law, immunitas (fm alth; cs rei [e. g. omnium rerum, Cæs.; magni muneris, C.] or a re [e. g. a tributis, Suet.]).—vacatio (fm military service, militiæ). To grant a d. fm alth, immunitatem es rei dare, or a re offerre (Suet.). to grant aby a d. to do alth, dare ci hanc veniam, ut, &c.; cs rei veniam dare, permittere licentiam, ut, &c. (see PERMISSION). —I Divine institution, leges et instituta; præcepta institutaque (with gen. of person, Mosis or Moysi, &c.). The Mosaic d., Mosaica religio (Lactant.). —I Distribution of good and evil with regard to providence, numen divinum (the will of God); also consilium divinum. —Dei jussus (only in abl.) or jussum (the command): by a divine d., consilio divino; 'jussu divino; divinitus (generally; of what is sent fm above). I consider alth a d. of providence, qd divinitus accidisse mihi videtur (see C. Partis. 23, 82).*

DISPENSATOR, see **DISPENSER**.

DISPENSATORY, see **PHARMACOPŒIA**.

DISPENSE, see **TO DISTRIBUTE**.

DISPENSE WITH, ¶ *To excuse, dimittere. solve, exsolvere, liberare qm qd re (to exempt aby fm alth) Their attendance is usually dispensed with, pæne liberum est, non adesse: is not to be dispensed with on any account, nemini, quominus adesset, satis justa excusatio videbitur (visa est, &c.). To d. with a law in favour of aby, lege or legibus qm solvere, ut locat, &c. (e. g. they deliberated whether they should d. with the laws that prevented Scipio's being consul, deliberant, salvantne legibus Scipionem, ut locat cum consulem fieri, Auct. ad Herenn. 3, 2); to be able to d. with aby or his services, (facile) carere posse qd re or cs operâ; non desiderare qd (not to miss alth); not to be able to d. with alth, egere qd re (= to be in want of); sine qd re omnino easse non posse (not to be able to do or be without it at all): alth that one cannot d. with, necessarius.*

DISPENSE, s. See **DISPENSATION, GRANT**.

DISPEOPLE a country, &c.), terram vau-facere. incolas terrâ ejicere (see Np. Cim. 45).—vastare. devastare. pervastare. depopulari. perpopulari [**SYN.** in **DESTRUY, TO LAY WASTE**].

DISPEOPLE, devastator. vastator. populator. eversor. Jm. populator eversorque [**SYN.** in **TO DESTROY**].

DISPERSE, TRANS. dispellere (e. g. the country; with the accessory notion of destroying).—dispergere. dissipare (to dissipate, to scatter).—disturbare (to divide by driving asunder).—discutere (to break up by driving asunder; e. g. an assembly).—dijicere (to throw asunder, or into fight; e. g. a phalanx).—fugare (to put to flight; e. g. the enemy). —I INTRANS. —(e. g. of a multitude) currere. diffugere. —dilaui (to walk off; to d. gradually or imperceptibly, of a crowd).—diffuere (e. g. humor, latex).

DISPERSEDLY, disperse. disperse diffuseque (e. g. dicta res).—disperse multis in locis (e. g. dicta, C.).—dispersim. effuse: 'dispersedly intermixed' (Woodward), confuse et permixte dispersi (e. a. C.).

DISPERSER, qu' dispersit, dissipat, fugat, fundit, &c.

DISPERSION, dissipatio (e. g. error et dissipatio divum, C. Rep. 2, 4).—fuga (flight).—*Mis by Creci.*: *af. the d. of the enemy, fuis et (or atque) fugatis hostibus.*

DISPIRIT, see **DISHEARTEN**.

DISPLACE, || To put out of place, loco suo movere.—transponere (to put in another place, of things, loco movere also = to put out of an office, degrade, &c.; also in alium locum transp.; e. g. statuum in locum inferiorem).—transferre (move to another place; of persons and things).—traducere (to lead to another spot).—transmutare (to transpose; e. g. words, letters; see Quint. 1, 5, 12, and 29)—qd sede sua moliri (by a great effort). e. g. montes, L.).—|| To put in the wrong place, in alieno loco ponere.—|| To DISORDER; vid.—|| Degrade by displacing, &c., remove fm office, &c., loco movere.—ex (qo) ordine (in alium) detrudere (e. g. qm ex secundo ordine in novissimum detrudere, Suet. Cae. 29, in.).—removere, summovere, amovere qm a munere (fm an office).—abrogare or abolere ci magistratum (in the Rom. sense: abol. for ever): to be displaced (of a magistrate), abdicari magistratu (S.).

DISPLACING, translatio (to another place; e. g. of words); translatio or tractio or transmutatio verborum (Gramm.); but only of transposition: of the letters, metathesis, (μεταθεσις) or pure Lat. tractio (Gramm.). *Mis by Creci.*

DISPLANT, || Transplant; vid.—|| Remove a people fm their residence, incolas terrā ejicere (see Np. Cim. 2, 5).

DISPLAY, || To set to view ostentatiously, ostentare qd. in promptu ponere (to set before people's eyes, in general; see C. Off. 1, 35, 126).—proponere (set forth to view; e. g. his plate, argentum, C.).—propalam collocare (e. g. tabulas, signa, C.).—prae se ferre (lit. to carry before oneself, to make a show of).—expromere (to bring forth or to light).—vendere or ostentare (to d. one's learning, literulas suas, in a contemptuous sense).—|| To d. for sale, qd venale exponere or proponere.—|| To exhibit, ostendere (to show openly, to lay before the eyes of people; e. g. potestatem suam, one's power).—patere (to reveal, discover; e. g. odium in qm).—exhibere (ei, e. g. one's good will, benevolentiam).—præbere ci (to prove althg to aby; e. g. fidelity, fidem).—præstare (ci, to render, to show by one's conduct; e. g. fidem, benevolentiam, animum).—probare (to give proof of; e. g. virtutem).—navare (althg towards aby, in qm, with necessary notion of its being done with anxiety; e. g. studium ei; benevolentiam suam in qm). || To DISPLAY itself, apparere (to come to light); also elucere (lit. to shine forth; e. g. friendship displays itself more among those that are of the same age, amicitia magis elucet inter aequales).—His character d's itself, invidiosus ejus sese ostendit or clarior conspiciat; more and more, ejus ingenii vires in dies magis elucet.—See TO DISCOVER itself.—|| To carve, to cut up; see these words.

DISPLAY, s. || Exhibition of; vid.—|| In a contemptuous sense, ostentatio; e. g., d. of one's learning, doctrinae suae venditatio quaedam atque ostentatio; of one's knowledge, &c., ostentatio artis et portentosa scientie venditatio (as Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 25. speaking of the barefacedness of medical men).—Creci. he set out his plate for d., argentum proposuit; tabulas et signa propalam collocavit (see C. de Or. 1, 85, 161): to make a d. of one's learning; see TO DISPLAY.

DISPLEASE, displicere (v. pr.).—non placere.—qd habere offensionis (of things, to be offensive).—non probari. Improbati (to be found fault with, of things).—incurrere in cs offensionem (to incur aby's displeasure, give cause to offence, of persons); offendere qm (in althg, in qo, neut. in any matter; by althg, qā re: e. g. verbo, vultu: also offendere apud qm qā re, C. Att. 10, 4); althg d's me, qd mihi displicet; abhorreo a qā re (I am disinclined to althg). ægre or moleste fero qd. molestum est mihi qd (althg vexes or troubles me); aby d's me, displicet mihi qd: offendo in qo (to take offence). I give aby to understand that I am displeased with althg, me ægre pati qd ostendo. I can't help telling (you) that I am displeased with the thing, rem mihi displicere non possum non profiteri: aby is displeased with althg, qd ci improbat or non probat (he disapproves of it); qd ægre or moleste lert, patitur. qd ci molestum est (it is a trouble to him); penitet qm cs rei (he is quite put off by it). To be displeased at althg (in aby, offendere qd in qo (C. Mil. 36; but only with acc. of neut. pron. aliquid). Sis to be displeased with aby = to be angry with him; vid.

DISPLEASURE, offensio (both the giving and the taking offence).—offensa (d. that one has drawn down

upon oneself).—~~Not~~ Not displicentia. Sen. de Tranq. 2, 8, has displicentia sul, i. e. dissatisfaction with oneself: instead of such he uses, in the same chapter, fastidium and tædium. To draw upon oneself or incur aby's d., incurere or cadere in cs offensionem; suscipere invidiam atque offensionem apud qm: to have incurred aby's grievous d., magnā in offensā esse apud qm (C.). I am incurring aby's d., qd offendit in me: althg gives aby d., qd ci displicet; qd ci improbat, qd ci offensionē eat; habeo ad rem offensionem (atque fastidium; althg is offensive to me). For other phrases see TO DISPLEASE.—with d., invito animo: to feel d. (= anger) against, ci irasci, commensere. See 'to be ANGRY with.'

DISPLODE, see **EXPLODE**.

DISPLOSION, see **EXPLOSION**.

DISPORT, see TO **PLAY**.

DISPOSABLE TROOPS, copiae omnibus rebus ornatae atque instructae.—copiae ad rem gerendam or ad bellum instructae ac paratae.

DISPOSAL, || The act of disposing, ordinatio, compositio, institutio.—ordo (the order).—descriptio, digestio (the arrangement).—|| Power of bestowing Creci.—Sis potestas, arbitrium may do (see POWER): to have at one's d., in potestate or in potestatem habere qm or qd (to have in one's power).—qd habere or possidere (q. it. to possess althg): to put or leave althg at aby's d., in cs potestatem or cs arbitrio qd permittere (to leave entirely to the discretion of aby).—ci qd in usum tradere (if for use): to be at aby's d., in cs potestatem or potestate esse (of persons and things); in cs arbitrio esse (T.): to be at the d. of another, alieni arbitrii esse (L.). To place a sum (of money) at aby's d., argentum ci exponere or aperire (i. e. in payment of a debt; to tell the creditor that it is ready for him to take when and how he likes; Freund).

DISPOSE, || To regulate, to arrange, disponere.—ordinare.—componere.—digerere. in ordinem digere (SYN. in ARRANGE).—collocare, constituere (to put into a proper state or condition): to d. troops, copias ordinare or disponere (he latter to point out to each soldier, or to each division a proper place; see Np. Iph. 2, 2, in eam consuetudinem—ut singuli ab peritissimo imperatore dispositi essent). || Employ; vid.—|| To turn or employ to a particular end, vertere.—dirigere (to direct).—regere (to rule).—|| Instituire, constituere (establish).—|| To incline, adducere, commovere, incitare or concitare qm ad qd (SYN. in TO INCLINE): to be favorably disposed towards aby, ci favere; inclinatione voluntatis propendere in qm (with regard to a party; e. g. of a judge): to be favorably disposed to althg, propensum, &c. esse ad qd. I am not disposed; see DISPOSED (to d. aby or aby's mind to althg, cs animum inclinare ad qd (e. g. ad pacem): to d. aby to do althg, adducere qm, ut, &c., and ad rem faciendam; cs animum inclinare, ut, &c.: this d's me to believe that, &c., habeo animum inclinant, ut credam (with acc. and inf.).

DISPOSE OF. To be translated according to its various idiomatic meanings; to d. of property, lands; see **SELL**, **ALIENATE**.—to d. of a cause; see 'TO DECIDE a cause': to d. of a person or althg (= what to do with it); facere with abl. dat. or (less freq.) de, &c.: how am I to d. of this person? quid hoc homine faciam? he does not know how to d. of the money, necit, quid faciat auro (Plaut.). to d. of one's time; see TO EMPLOY or TIME.—to d. of one's daughter to aby, in matrimonium dare or collocare filiam ci; qm ci in matrimonio r nuptum collocare: to d. of althg (= to put it away), qd auferre: to d. of aby (= kill him), qm e medio tollere or tollere only (esp. with the abl. of the means; e. g. potione): to d. of althg by will, in favour of aby, legare ci qd. ci legatum scribere.

DISPOSED (towards aby or althg), inclinatus ad (e. g. for peace, ad pacem).—propensus ad qd (easily to be moved; e. g. to forgive, &c.).—proclivis ad qd. pronus in qd or ad qd (easily giving way to; e. g. to anger, &c.).—animatus; affectus (animo) (filled with a certain sentiment, &c.): well-d. to aby, ci amicus, propitius (the latter esp. of the gods, said. of men; see Bremi Np. Dion. 9, 6): to be well-d. towards a person, ci favere; inclinatione voluntatis propendere in qm, amico erga qm animo affectum esse; amice cogitare de qo: not to be well-d., inimico or infesto in qm esse animo; ci inimicum, intestum esse; qm odio habere; a quo alienum esse: to be ill-d. towards aby, nolle ci (not d. to favour him as a public man): to be ill-d. towards the state, contra republicam sentire: I am d. to do althg, animus inclinat, ut, &c.: not to feel d., a qā re alienum esse or abhorreo: to render aby

d., *es* animum inclinare ad qd, *e. g.* ad pacem: *this makes me d. to believe, that, hæc animum inclinant, ut credam with acc. and inf.—well or favorably d.*, bene animatus or affectus: *those that are well d.*, boni: *cives boni*; *melior pars civium (the better class, speaking of the well-d. in the state)*: *ill d.*, male animatus: *toward ably (sm. enry, &c.)*, malevolus: *the ill d. in the state*, qui contra rempublicam sentiunt (*i. e. hostilely d. towards the state*).—*rerum novarum studiosi (those in favour of a change in the existing order of things)*.—*Inimici regis (the enemies of the king)*: *to be d. in such or such a manner*, sic animo affectum esse; *eo animo or eâ mente esse (Hæc on account sic sentire)*: *to be d. in just the same manner*, eodem animo or eâdem mente esse: *with regard to atq.*, idem sentire de re (*to think or judge the same of atq.*): *to be d. towards a friend as one would be towards one's own self*, quemadmodum in se, sic in amicum animatum esse: *not to feel d. to do atq.*, abhorrere ab qâ re faciendâ: *I am d. to believe, crediderim*.—*Hæc I am d. to think, &c.*, may often be translated by *haud scio an (or an non)*: *nescio an, &c.* *I am d. to prefer this, &c.*, *haud scio an hoc—anteponendum dicam, &c.*—See INCLINARE.

DISPOSER, || Distributor, vid.—|| Governor, rector, moderator, gubernator. *God is the d. of all things*, rector universi Deus [Syn. in To Govern]; *for wch Sen. (Qui Nat. 5, 18) and Lactant. have distributor mundi Deus*.

DISPOSITION, || Arrangement; vid.—|| Tendency; vid.—|| Temper of mind, habitus or affectio animi (*the state of the mind*; habitus, of an enduring state; affectio, of either a momentary or lasting state).—*affectus (the state of the mind at a given time)*.—*mens (sentiments, thoughts, as proceeding fm the peculiar d. of the mind)*.—*animus (the mind or soul with all its faculties)*.—*ingenium (the natural character of a man)*.—*voluntas (will, inclination)*.—|| Affectio, predominant inclination, inclinatio animi or voluntatis ad qd (*in classic prose never without animi or vol.*).—*proclivitas ad qd (a blameable propensity)*.—*voluntas ingenii (natural inclination to an object)*.—*propensio in qm voluntas, or propensum in qm studium (favorable sentiments towards ably)*.—*amor in or erga qm: a kind or friendly d.*, animus benignus, benevolus, amicus; *towards a person, in qm; also studium &c.*; *benevolentia erga qm (Hæc) but bonus animus stands for 'good spirits, 'courage'*: *a hostile d.*, animus infestus; *agst ably, cl or in qm*: odium; *agst ably. cs (ill-will, hatred, &c.)*: *a noble d.*, mens liberalis: *mean d.*, mens illiberalis. *illiberalitas: a haughty d.*: *e. g. to be of, &c.*—See PRIDE or PROUD: *a bad d.*, mens mala; *improbities*; *ingenium malum pravumque: a violent d.*, ingenium violentum. *I know his d. but too well, ego illius sensum pulchre calleo: it shows, or betrays, a mean d. to, &c.*, illud pusilli animi, quod, &c.: *two brothers of very different d's, duo fratres longe dispâtes moribus*. (Hæc) *Sis fm context, inclinatio only = 'favorable disposition' towards ably. Caesar thinking that this favorable d. should be turned to good account, utendum eâ inclinatione Cæsar ratus, &c.*)—|| To make a disposition of one's property; see TO DISPOSE OF.

DISPOSSESS, de possessione demovere or dejicere; *possessione depellere, deturbare (to turn ably out of his possessions)*.—See TAKE AWAY; DEPRIVE.

DISPOSURE, || Disposal; vid.—|| State, posture; oboli, vid.

DISPRAISE, v. See CENSURE, s.

DISPRAISE, v. See CENSURE, v.

DISPREAD, see SPREAD.

DISPROOF, see CONFUTATION.

DISPROPORTION, s. inæqualitas (opp. congruentia æqualitasque, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11)—*inconcinuitas (want of apt symmetry; Suet. Aug. 86)*—*discrepantia (jarring conduct; used by C. with ref. to consistency of moral conduct, in actiones omnemque vitam nullam discrepantiam conferre debemus, Off. 1, 31, 11)*—*dissimilitudo (unlikeness)*—*prævitia (deviation fm that just proportion of parts that makes the thing what it should be)*.—*parum apta membrorum compositio (d. between the limbs of any structure or composition: membrorum compositio, C.)*.—*inæqualis tributo (disproportionate distribution; aff. C. who gives æqualis tributo as a translation of isooquia, or the state where paria paribus respondent)*.

DISPROPORTIONABLE, DISPROPORTIONATE, inæqualis.—*extra modum prodens (C.)*.—*Sis Iniquus, inconcinuus, pravus*.—*minor [minus magnus, Farr.] quam molus postulat (disproportionately small; Farr. of a tilla too small for the estate; so*

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major, &c. quam modus postulat, adapting the ad/ to the kind of disproportion).—**ad universam totius magnitudinis summam parum conveniens (of a part out of proportion to the whole; ast. Virr. 3, 1, 3)*.—*In pl. inæqualitate disidentes (Q.; of two eyebrows, 11, 3, 79)*.—*parum apti inter se et convenientes or parum convenientes inter se; or inter se discordes (L.; e. g. membra, Lucr.)*.—*Unequal, but not disproportionate interals, intervalla imparia, sed tamen pro rata parte ratione distincta (C. Rep. 6, 18)*.

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS, see DISPROPORTION.

DISPROPORTIONABLY, inæqualiter (unequally; e. g. per in. eminentia rupis, L. Cels. Col.)—*inæqualiter (Farr.)*.—*non æqualiter*—*impariter (so that they do not match; v. illam)*.—*They have built a house d. small for the estate, villam minus magnam fecerunt*, quam modus postulat (Farr. R. R. 1, 11). *Sis Crcl. by justo or solito (with comparative major, &c.)*, if the disproportion is between the actual and the usual property of atq.

DISPROVE, refellere, refutare, &c.—See REFUTE.

DISPROVER, qui refellit, redarguit, &c.—|| Refutator very late; Hier.: refutator, Arnob.]

DISPUTABLE (see CONTRASTIBLE). To be d.,

habere naturam ambigendi (C. de Or. 3, 29).

DISPUTANT, s. disputator (e. g. disputator subtilis; but the word relates to dialectic skill, and reasoning powers: it does not imply strife or any opponent. Hæc) *disceptator does not belong here; its meaning is that of an arbiter or judge*.—*certator (but only Gell., certatores indomiti, sturdy d's)*. *Mty by Crcl. The d's, li qui ambigunt (C.)*. *He is a sturdy d.*, *homo est concertandi cupidus.

DISPUTATION, || The skill of controversy, disputandi scientia (C.).—|| Discussion, disputatio. *concertatio (a learned discussion)*.—*sermo (a dialogue; e. g. on philosophical subjects)*.—*libellus (a written controversy)*.—*Hæc) Neither disputatio nor disertatio had our meaning with the ancients: to be present at a d., *disputationi interesse; *operam dare sermoni disputantium: to carry on a d. on any subject, disputare, disserere. || Controversy; vid.*

DISPUTATIOUS, see CONTENTIOUS.

DISPUTE, v. || Argue, on opposite sides, verbis contendere. *concertare (to contend with words, in wch sense dispute is never found)*.—*disputare, disserere (to discuss philosophically; to d. about any question, to d. a thing, qd in controversiam vocare or adducere: to d. for and agst, de re in contrarias partes or in utramque partem disputare; ambigere (to feel, express, &c. uncertainty; in C. mly impropr., or pass.: atq. is disputed, qd ambiguit; also with dependent interrogative clause, utrum, quid, &c.)*: *there is nothing that may not be disputed, omnis res habet naturam ambigendi (C. de Or. 3, 29)*.—|| Quarrel; vid.

DISPUTE, s. altercatio (where the disputants each strive to have the last word; mly implying excessive heat).—*jurgium (when they will not listen to reason, but give vent to their ill-humor by harsh words)*.—*rixia (a broil or fray, when things look, at least, as if it would come to blows)*.—*contentio (when the contenders would maintain the right agst all opponents, and effect its purpose whatever it may be, by the strenuous exertion of all their faculties)*.—*controversia (the simple notion of disputing agst one another)*.—*disceptatio (when men commence a discussion in order to arrive at the truth, or discover what is right)*. To begin a d., altercari incipere (cum quo); *causam jurgii inferre (to begin a quarrel)*: *to have a d. with ably, altercari cum qo (about atq., de qâ re)*: *jurgio certare cum qo (Vell. 2, 33, 2)*: *a d. arises between me and ably about atq., oritur mihi de qâ re altercatio cum qo: this was the origin of the d., hinc jurgium, inde jurgium fuit*.

DISPUTER, see DISPUTANT.

DISQUALIFICATION, impedimentum (q. i. for any hindrance): *his natural d's, naturæ impedimenta (of Demosthenes's d's for becoming an orator)*.—*legitimum impedimentum (legal d.; C. 2 contr. Rull. 9, 24)*.—*exceptio (the plea of a d. as urged agst him; e. g. agst a Roman soldier attempting to act as proctor for ably; see Just. Inst. 4, 13, 11)*.

DISQUALIFY (mly with for: Swift uses from), impedire. *Impedimento esse (q. H. to hinder)*.—*excipere qm (to make him an exception by a legal enactment; with nē)*. To be disqualified, impediri (q. i. to be hindered).—*excipi (with nē or quominus; by any law, lege qâ)*.—*a) Ably's age and modesty d. him for speaking in public, et ad dicendum impedimento est etas et pudor: age does not d. us for these pursuits*.

as non impedit, quominus hæc studia teneamus.—*p. Of legal disqualification. The Licinian law d. them for that commission, &c., Licinia lex eos ex-
cit, ne eis ea curatio (or potestas, &c.) mandetur (C.).*
*Eten am accused person is not disqualified fm being
made a Decemvir, ne reus quidem excipitur, quominus
(or nē) Decemvir fieri possit (both C. 2 contr. Rull. 9, 24).*

DISQUIET, DISQUIETNESS, DISQUIETUDE;
see COMOTION.

DISQUIET, v. See TO DISTURB.

DISREGARD, s. derelictio. desertio. neglectio;
negligentia. See NEGLECT, s.—*D. for the public inter-
ests, derelictio communis utilitatis: d. for the rights of
man, desertio juris humani: d. displayed towards
friends, neglectio amicorum (C.).*

DISREGARD, v. omittere. relinquere (to put aside).
—derelinquere. deserere (to desert; leave in the lurch).
—negligere (to neglect, to take no notice of).—repudiare
(to decline having athg to do with; e. g. gratiam, com-
muni patriam, &c.).—non parere, obtemperare, obedire
(not to obey).—rationem ea rei non habere (not to consider
it; e. g. eorum, quibuscum est, vel dignitatis vel com-
modi, C.).—parvi estimare, pendere, or ducere (to
attach little value to athg): to d. one's own interests,
utilitatis sua non servire: to d. prayers, entreaties,
preces or vota et preces repudiare or non audire (the
later of the gods); also contemnere or negligere preces.
*I would pray for this to the gods, if they had not begun
to d. all my prayers, quod precarer deos, nisi meas
prece audire desissent.*

DISREGARDFUL, negligens (of athg, ea rei; legia,
offici, C.; also in re; negligentior in sumptu). See
BOARDELESS.

DISREGARDFULLY, see DISRESPECTFULLY, or
CONTEMPTUOUSLY.

DISRELIISH, s. See DISLIKE, DISGUST.

DISRELIISH, TRANS. fastidium creare (aft. mel-
fastidium creat, Plin.). *Athg dore not d. athg, qd condit
rem qd voluptate (C.): not to d. food, cibi satietatem
riviare (C.): fastidium abigere, auferre, discutere, de-
trahere (all Plin.).* ¶ To dislike, &c., vid.

DISREPUTABLE, see DISCREDITABLE, DISGRACE-
FUL.

DISREPUTATION, see DISGRACE, DISMONOUR.

DISRESPECT, s. See CONTEMPT.

DISRESPECT, v. See 'to treat DISRESPECT-
FULLY.'

DISRESPECTFUL, negligens (careless; in qm).—
*parum honorificus (of words, language, &c.).—inver-
cundus; parum verecundus (to behave in a d. manner;
reverentiam ei non prestare: to say d. things of a-ry,
male de qo opinari (i. e. to think, but also to express
one's thoughts, or opinion of a-ry: see Bremi, Suel. Jct.
31): to be guilty of d. behaviour to a-ry, qm contemptum
tractare: to be d., or a-ry is d., oblivisci reverentiam;
reverentiam exuere.

DISRESPECTFULLY, contemptum (contemptibly).
—non or parum honorifice.—male (ill): to speak d. of
a-ry, contemptum or male de qo loqui: to treat a-ry d.,
*qm contemptum or parum honorifice tractare; qm
contemnere, negligere: to look on a-ry d., qm despiciere
or despiciat habere or despiciat habere: to treat
a-ry illiberally and d., qm nec libenter nec honorifice
tractare: sever d., nunquam nisi honorifice (e. g. Pom-
peium appellat, C.): to behave d. to a-ry, reverentiam
ei non prestare. See also CONTEMPTUOUSLY.

DISROBE, exuere qm veste (g. l.).—detrahere ci
vestem (to take off his garment).—See TO UNDRESS, TO
STRIP.

DISRUPTION, disruptio (post-Class; Sen.).—See
RENT, BREACH, &c.

DISSATISFACTION, with athg, molestia with gen.
(g. t. and indefinitely, the unpleasant feeling of what is
onous, offensive, or vexatious).—tædium, fastidium,
with gen. disgust, weariness, loathing, &c.).—odium,
with gen. or with in or adversus with acc. (hated; vehem-
ent dislike, &c.).—Indignatio (repugnance, displeas-
ure).—see remark on 'dispendentia' in DISPLEASURE.
—d. with oneself, tædium, fastidium sui (Sen. de Tranq.
2, 4, and 3; dispendentia sui, Sen.).—To express d. (of a
error), fremere (i. e. by murmurs, &c.: L. 3, 45, &c.);
obtempere ci (by clamour): to my great d., cum magna
mea molestia.

DISSATISFIED, non contentus (not contented; qd
re).—*tædi plenus (full of weariness or disgust).—in-
dignabundus (full of indignation). Every body is d.
with his own lot, sum quemque fortune (maxime)
pœnitet: the Senate was d. with the magistrates of that
year, pœnitabat senatum magistratum ejus anni: to
fool d. with oneself sibi displicere; utterly, totum;

tædet mei pigetque: with oneself and the world, fasti-
dio mihi est vita et ipse mundus. I am d. with athg,
mihi qd displicet. qd re offendor (athg is offensive to
my feelings), moleste, ægre fero qd. molestiam ex qd
re capio or traho (I am vexed, annoyed, &c. at). pœni-
tet me ea rei.—Improbare qd (disapprove of it; e. g.
Curio utrumque improba consilium). I am utterly
d. with athg, qd mihi vehementer displicet: fm beina
d. with their own lot, odio rerum suarum. I am d. with
my fate, pœnitet me fortunam meam; accuso sortem or
fortunam meam.

DISSATISFY, see DISSATISFACTION.

DISSECT, ¶ Cut up; generally, secare, scindere
(e. g. a whole beast).—See CARVE, DISJOINT.—¶ A d.
scomically, incidere (e. g. corpus mortui): to d. a
corpus, rescindere artus cadaveris (Sen.); incidere corpus
mortui, ejusque viscera et intestina acutari (Cels.).
—Insecare aperireque humana corpora (Gell.).—¶ Dis-
sect a subject, question, &c. (= analyse it), rem,
quæ proposita est, quasi in membra discernere (C.).

DISECTION, sectio (act of cutting, corpora sectionibus
dividere, Vitr. 2, 2).—anatomia or anatomice
(ἀνατομική; Cels. Aret., the art of scientifically cut-
ting up a body). Krebs says that Cels. uses laceratio
mortuorum, but he does not refer to the passage.—aperire
corpus mortuum.—¶ Nice examination; Cels.
with rem, quæ proposita est, quasi in membra decer-
pere (C.).—See EXAMINATION.

DISSECTOR, *corporum sector.

DISSOLVE, see TO DISSOLVE.

DISSIMULATE, s. See DISSIMULATION.

DISSIMULATE, dissimulare qd (v. pr.).—obtegere,
occultare qd (to hide it).—Jm. tegere et dissimulare;
dissimulare et occultare.—celare (to conceal; e. g.
iram).—tegere qd or tegere qd simulatione ea rei (if
what is used for the purpose of dissimulating something
else is mentioned).—tegere qd multis simulationum
involucris (by many artifices, &c.).—quasi vela obtin-
dere qd (C.).—præterdere qd ei rei (to hold a false pre-
tence before the truth for the purpose of veiling it).—
¶ IMTR. To play the hypocrite, dissimulatorem
esse.—See HYPOCRITE.

DISSIMULINGLY, dissimulanter (C.).

DISSEMINATE, spargere, jacere.—serere (to sow;
all propr. and improp.).—dispergere, dissipare (to
spread; propr. and improp.).—disseminare (to scatter
as seed; improp. for to divulge).—Jm. spargere
non disseminare.—differre (improp., to carry athg into
different places; e. g. a report): to d. a report, qd
in vulgus edere; famam ea rei divulgare; differre qd
rumoribus: to d. principles, opinions, &c., serere
causam or causas rei or rerum; senina rerum jacere
or spargere (e. g. discordiarum): to d. hereses, *pravas
or hæreticas opiniones serere, &c.—~~late~~ seminare, fig.
is late; Lactant.

DISSEMINATION, sparsio (Sen.).—(~~late~~) semina-
tio, Varr.; but only propr.).—d. of rumours, disse-
minat dispersive sermones (~~late~~) disseminationes very
late; Tert.): sparsi rumores.

DISSENTION, see CONTENTION, DISCORD.

DISSENT, v. dissentire (mly a qo; sit cum qo, or
dat.; and of reciprocal d., inter se).—See TO DIS-
AGREE, TO DIFFER.—¶ To dissent fm the estab-
lished Church, *a patris religionis cultu disci-
plinæque dissidere; *a doctrinâ publice receptâ alienam
formulam sequi.

DISSENT, s. dissensio. To declare his d., *dicere or
significare se aliter sentire. ¶ With ref. to reli-
gious doctrine or discipline, *a doctrinâ pub-
lice receptâ aliena decreta, pl.; *studium alienam
formulam tuendi.

DISSSENTANEUS, dissensitaneus (opp. consenta-
neus, C.).

DISSETER, (fm the Church's doctrine), *a doc-
trinâ publice receptâ alienam formulam sequens.

DISSIDENT, see DIFFERENT.

DISSERT, disserere de qd re (philosophically).—
See TO DISPUTE.

DISSERTATION, disputatio. dissertatio (the d. in
the abstract, but never of the written or printed
work; dissert. post-Class.).—liber. libellus (the written
or printed work).—Sit commentatio (Plin.), opusculum.

DISSERVE, see TO DAMAGE, TO HURT.

DISSERVE, see TO DAMAGE, HARM.

DISSERVE, see TO DISJOIN; SEPARATE.

DISSIMILAR, see DIFFERENT.

DISSIMILARITY, DISSIMILITUDE, see DIS-
FERENCE.

DISSIMULATION, dissimulatio (by concealing what
really is).—simulatio (by pretending what is not): with-

out d., vere (with truth); sincere, simpliciter (sincerely); sine fūco et fallacia (without colouring and deception); aperte (opp. dissimulante): practised in d., artificia simulationis eruditus; cujuscumque rei simulator ac dissimulatore.

DISSIPATE. || *To scatter in all directions; see To DISPERSE, To DISPEL.*—|| *In a moral point of view: see To CORRUPT.* || *Dissipated; see DISSOLUTE.*—|| *To waste a fortune, lacerare, e. g. rem suam: to d. the property left by one's father, lacerare patris bona.*—*See To SPEND.*

DISSIPATION. || *Dispersion; vid.*—|| *Distraacted attention.* **animus alienis rebus deductus; *animus alienis rebus distentus.*—|| *In a moral point of view, intemperantia. libidinum intemperantia. voluptates libidinosae. licentia. luxuria: a life of d., vita libidinosae et intemperans: to lead a life of d., *licentius, effrenatus vivere: to avoid or shun d., intemperantiam cavere: to keep aby fm d., qm a libidinis arcere.*

DISSOCIATE. *See To DISJUNCT, To DISSOLVE.*
DISSOLVABLE, DISSOLUBLE, dissolubilis; qui (quæ, quod) solvi or dissolvi potest.

DISSOLVE, TRANS. || *To liquefy, to melt, solve. dissolvere. resolve.*—*diluere (to cause to become fused).*—*liqueare (to fuse, to liquefy): to d. aliquid in cinerem, in vinum, acetum, vinum diluere: to d. pearls, margaritas in tabm resolve (Plin.). margaritas liquefacere.*—|| *To disunite; vid.* || *To solve; vid.* || *To break up; e. g. an assembly, &c., dissolvere (e. g. the ties of friendship, an association, connexion, &c.).*—*dirimere (to separate; e. g. marriage, an association): to d. the ties of friendship abruptly, amicitiam repente precipere (opp. sensim dissolvere or remissione usûs eluere, i. e. by degrees): to d. a meeting, a committee, &c., conclamatione dimittere; senatum mittere or dimittere (of the sittings of the senate); discutere (violently); illos cœtus, Beotum concilium; both L.): to d. a partnership, societatem dirimere or dissolvere.*—|| *To relax by pleasure, mollire, emollire (s. propr.).*—*effeminare (to effeminate)*—*enerare (to enervate).*

DISSOLVE, INTRANS. solvi. dissolvi (of things); liquefieri. liquecere. liquari (to become liquid, or in a state of fusion, of metals; see To FUSE).—*resolvi (e. g. of snow, &c.; Curt. 7, 3, 10).*—*tabescere (to waste away; e. g. humor calidus); also discenti (e. g. of fogs, &c.).*—*attenuari (to grow thinner, to decrease).*—*collabi (to tumble together, or on a heap).*—*evanescere (to change into nothing, disappear entirely).*—*dilabi (to glide away; e. g. annis, glacies, C.).* Jv. liquefieri et ulabi.—*Dissolvi, liquefactus et dilapsus (e. g. glacies, C.).*—|| *To melt away in pleasures, effeminari, molliri; emolliri.*

DISSOLUTE, dissolutus (of things or persons, C.)—*libidinosus. libidinis deditus (lustful).*—*intemperans. Cf. PROFLIGATE.*

DISSOLUTELY, dissolute (in a careless, reckless manner). dissolute et turpiter. libidinosus. intemperanter. *s. line d., *licentius, effrenatus vivere.*

DISSOLUTENESS, mores dissoluti. vita dissoluta (*recklessness of living, unrestrained by moral considerations*).—*vita libidinosae or libidinis dedita, vita intemperans (intemperate, debauched manner of life).*—*negligentia or nequitia (the acts themselves that constitute d.): d. of youth, adolescentia libidinosae et intemperans.*

DISSOLUTION, || Of metals, coctura (e. g. i. for preparing in any way by heating; also of melting; Col. Plin.).—*confusura (of metals; Plin.).*—*fusura (fusion; plumbi, Plin.).*—|| *Destruction by separation of parts, Interitus et dissipatio (C.).*—*dissolutio (e. g. Imperii, T.).*—*olutio.*—*See DESTRUCTION.*—|| *Separation of the body into its elements, dissolutio, with or without nature; also separati animi ac corporis in morte (death).* *See DEATH.* || *Dismissal of an assembly, probably dimissio (as C. uses dimissio remigum = dismissal); and dimittere concilium, &c. is right).*—|| *Dissolution of a marriage, diffarrestio (i. e. of a legal marriage, in contracting which, a religious rite was observed, and a loaf made of 'far,' &c. was offered).*—*repudium (the sending away of the partner, on the part of the man).*—*divortium, diacidium (separation of man and wife).*—*abruptio matrimonii (an abrupt or unexpected separation).*—|| *The formula was the folowing: res tuas tibi habeto or tuas res tibi agito.*—*To agree to a dissolution of partnership, societatem dirimere; transigere cum qo.*

DISSONANCE, vox absona.—**vox dissona* [SYN. in DISSONANT].
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DISSONANT, absonus (deviating fm the right tone),—*dissonus (not harmonizing with the other tones; opp. consonus).*—*To be d., absonum esse.*—*disonare. discrepare (not to harmonize).*

DISSUADE, dissuadere qd or de qd re. dissuasorem es rei esse.—*dehortari qm a re or de re, or with nē, quin, quominus (see Zumpt, § 534).*—*abducere. deducere. avertere. abstrahere (qm a re, are stronger terms): to turn aby fm a purpose.*—*non censere qd faciendum esse (reply of a member of a deliberative body): to d. fm an opinion, qm de sententiā deducere demovere: fm a plan, project, fm what aby has taken into his head, qm a consilio revocare: not to allow oneself to be dissuaded, perstare in qd re (to persist in a thing); that does not suffer himself to be dissuaded, firmus proposito (Fell. 2, 63): to d. aby, dissuadere. ne qd faciat qd or simply dissuadere qd or de qd re (H. 2) but never dis. ci qd, weh we do not find before Sen. Herc. (El. 929): avocare qm a qd re (to endeavor to turn aby fm doing a thing): to d. (or oppose oneself) to the passing of a bill, dissuadere, ne legem accipiant: to d. them fm setting the prisoners free, dissuadere de captivis; captivos remittendos non censere; captivos retinendos censere.*

DISSUADE, dissuasor.

DISSUASION, dissuasio.

DISSYLLABLE, dissyllabus (δισύλλαβος).

DISTAFF, colus.—|| *PRO.* As emblem of the female sex; e. g. the government of the d. (see Johnson), imperium uxorium (in domestic affairs); imperium feminis (of an empire; T. Ann 12, 40, 2). Among the Medes 'the government may fall to the distaff,' Medie imperat mulieribus sexus.

DISTANT, To To STRAIN, To CONTAMINATE.

DISTANCE, || Of space, distantia (only Vitr. 6, 1, 7; who also uses substantia; and Plin.).—*intervallum (space interposed). Ss spatium (space; e. g. distare inter se modicum spatium, L. 8, 8, 8).*—*Not abjectio (see Lipsius uses).*—*longitudo itineris (d. travelled or to be travelled); also longinquitas viae: at a d., or at some d., procul (not near): at a great d., longo spatio or intervallo interjecto: at an equal d., or d's, paribus spatiis: at a short d., parvo spatio (e. g. distare a, &c.): 'at a distance of' is to be turned by a, ab, e. g. al. ad. of 5000 paces, a milibus passuum quinque, or intermissis milibus passuum quinque (s. Feld. Cass. B. C. 1, 65): at a considerable d., satis magno intervallo a (ab), &c.: placed at a d. fm each other, rari, m., a (pl. of what have wide intervals between); raris intervalis positi, m., a (e. g. trees): to be at equal d's, distare ex equo or pari spatio: to place the troops at equal d's, paribus intervalis copias constituere: at no great d. fm each other, mediocribus intervalis (e. g. separatim singularium civitatum copias collocare): placed at some d. fm each other, raris intervalis positi (e. g. trees, &c.). || Of time, spatium temporis, or tempus or pl. tempora only.—*longinquitas (length; long duration; temporis).*—*tempus interjectum.*—*temporis intervalum.*—|| *PRO.* For respect (= distant behaviour), observantia; reverentia (SYN. in RESPECT): to keep one's d., reverentiam quandam adversus qm adhibere: reverentiam ci habere or prestare: not to keep one's proper d., reverentia oblivisci (Q. 11, 1, 62); reverentiam cs exuere (T. Hist. 1, 55, 4): to keep aby at a (proper) d., excludere (propr.; not to let aby into the house; e. g. of one who keeps her lover at a d.); also Januā prohibere. aditu Januam arcere; cs aditum, sermonem, congressum fugere (used together; C. Sect. 52, 111); also aditum cs sermonemque defugere (Cass. B. G. 6, 13; to avoid aby); qm in familiaritatem suam non recipere: not to keep aby at a propr. d., prps se abdicare ad cs usum ac consuetudinem (Cf. C. Parad. 1, 3, 14; de Legg. 1, 9, 20): to keep oneself at a d., se removere a qo or cs amicitia. || Improp. (= difference) distantia (C. Lel. 20, 74); discrimen (C. Rull. 2, 32, 87).—*See DIFFERENCE.* || The distance (in a picture), quæ (in picturâ) recedunt or abcedit ant.—*recessus (e. g. umbræ qd et recessus, C.; of a speech, but speaking of it figuratively). To be in the d., recessus (Q. 2, 17, 21; qm. emînere, Q., or exstare atque emînere, C.).*—|| *To throw into the back ground of a picture (Dryden), effacere, ut qd recessus (in opere) credamus (Q. 2, 17, 2) of a painter); *facere, ut qd recessus videatur.**

DISTANCE, v. || To leave behind one, at a pace, cursu superare qm (H.).—*qm procul a se relinquere (Q. 10, 1, 51; to leave aby far behind).*—*respicienti qd videt qm magno intervallo sequentem (Asl. L. 1, 26) or præcurrentem qm.*

DISTANT, || Remote in place and time, abso-

tua.—disjunctus (separated by an interval; e. g. procul a barbaris gentibus).—remotus (remote, lying separate).—longinquus (being far off).—ultimus (lying at an extreme point; see *Held. Cas. B. G. 3, 27*, e. g. ultimum atque extremum gentes).—*Not dissitus.* Muretus uses regiones dissitae, *weh Ruhnck. justly censures.*—To be d. distare, abesse a (ab), &c. (with this difference, that dist. refers to the interval, the two extremes being of equal importance; abesse gives prominence to the point fm wch atqz is separated.—Distare is not used of persons, and has always the measure of the distance added): d. a relationship, amplissima cognatio: there is a d. relationship between persons, longinquū cognatione contingere qm.—|| *Reserved:* vid.

DISTANTLY, longe; procul; raris intervallis: to be d. related to aby, longinquū cognatione contingere qm. || *With reserve:* vid. *RESERVE*.
DISTASTE, s. See *DISGUST*, *DISLIKE*, *AVERSION*.
DISTASTE, v. || *To disrelish;* vid.—|| *Dislike;* vid.—|| *Few;* *Exasperate;* vid.
DISTASTEFUL, fastidium creans or affrens (of things).—teter (nause, of taste, smell, and looks; e. g. aqua, sapor, odor, &c.).—odiosus (loathsome, hateful) molestus.—ingratus (opp. jucundus): atqz is d. to aby; see *TO DISPLEASE*, or 'to cause displeasure.'

DISTEMPER, s. intemperies (g. t. of seasons, the mind, &c.; also want of temper in a person).—|| *Disease;* vid.—|| *State of political disorder;* see *DISURBANCE*.
DISTEMPER, v. See *TO DISEASE*, *TO DISTURB*.
|| *Distempered, intemperatus.* nimis (excessive; as 'm. d. zeal'.—intemp. benevolentia).—|| *Disaffected,* vid.

DISTEMPERATURE, || *Want of due proportion in the ingredients that make up atqz.* intemperies (e. g. anni, solis, Caeli; celi, L.: aquarum, L. also with ref. to the mind).—|| *Perturbation;* vid.—|| *Confusion;* vid.
DISTEND, distendere. See *TO EXTEND*.
DISTENSION, distensio (e. g. nervorum, Cels.).—distensus, ōs (cutis, Plin.). See *EXTENSION*.
DISTICH, distichon (τὸ δίτιχον, *Suet. Cas. 51; Merl. 3, 11, 2*).

DISTILL, *INTRANS.* stillare (absol. or mella de lileo, O: unguenta e capillo, Tib.).—destillare (either humor destillat; or arbor destillat qā re, e. g. odore miro suavitatis).—|| *TRANS.* stillare (e. g. rorem ex oculis, H: et qā re: the stars d. blood, sidera stillant sanguine, O.).—|| *Chemically,* 'succos elevari, &c.; coquere (g. t. for preparing by heat).—|| *Pliny uses the g. t. vinum for the various sorts of liquors, distillat fm dates, & palm-tree, &c. (i. Hist. Nat. 6, 26, 32; 13, 4, 6, and 9).*
DISTILLATION, *liquandi opera.
DISTILLER, *liquandi artifex.
DISTINCT, || *Different;* vid.—|| *Separate;* vid.—|| *Clear;* vid. under *CLEAR*, plain, evident, and clear to the hearing. D. utterance, explanatio. || *Marked ornamentally,* distinctus (e. g. gemmis); Jx. distinctus et ornatus qā re.

DISTINCTION, || *Act of discerning the difference between two or more objects, distinctio (with genitives of the objects; e. g. justorum injuriorumque; or rel a re, e. g. veri a falso).—|| Objectively; the difference itself.* distinctio (e. g. inter ea quae gignantur, et ea, quae, &c.; nulla in somnis distinctio apparet, C.).—discrimen (that by wch two things are separated, the partition wall, as it were; or that wch constitutes the difference between such objects).—dissimilitudo. Jx. distinctio et dissimilitudo (e. g. causarum, C.).—diversitas.—differentia.—discrepantia (Syn. of adjectives under *DIFFERENT*).—delectus (the d., as choice between two or more objects); Jx. delectus atque discrimen. To make a d. between (several objects), discrimen facere or servare (the latter = to observe a d.); delectum habere (as a matter of choice, both with gen. of the object between wch the d. is drawn): to draw a broad d. between, &c., toto genere distinguere qd: to know the d. between, &c., discrimen nōse inter, &c. I draw a wide d. between the law of nations and civil law, aliud jus gentium, aliud jus civile esse volo: to draw or make no d., omnia promiscue habere: no d. is made between friends and strangers, notum ignotumque nemo discernit: aft. this no d. was made, postea promiscuum fuit: to make no d. of persons, nullum personarum or personarum discrimen facere or servare: to do away with all d.'s between, &c., (omnium) rerum delectum atque discrimen tollere: we ought to make a d. between citizens and aliens, delectum habere debemus civis et peregrini: we must draw a d. between the kinds of benefits received, accep-

torum beneficiorum delectus habendi sunt (C.): the most essential d. between man and the brute creation, is our possession of reason and speech, nulla re longius absumus a naturā ferarum, quam ratione et oratione (C.): what is the d. between a liar and a perjurer? quid interest inter mendacem et perjurum? the d. is more easily felt than explained, qualis differentia sit (e. g. honesti et decori), facilius intelligi, quam explanari potest (C.): there is a d. between, &c., est quod differat inter (e. g. justitiam et verecundiam; see 'there is a DIFFERENCE' between): there is a broad d. between, &c., aliquantum interest inter, &c. or no-quam idem est (with acc. and inf.): there is too great a d. between them, periculum interest inter eos: with only this d., illo tantum discrimine interposito: without d., sine discrimine; promiscue: without d. of persons, nullius habitā ratione; delectu omni ac discrimine remoto; omissis auctoritatibus: without d. of slave or free, sine discrimine liber an servus esset (or sit, L.): to slay all without d., omnes promiscue interficere.—|| *Note of superiority, ornamentum (atqz that is an ornament, or bestows honor upon the individual, as rank, title, post of honour, &c.).—Insigne (the visible d., or a mark of d.,—honor (honour, that is conferred on aby): to treat aby with d., maximos or amplissimos ci habere honores; qm praecipuo honore habere or amplissimo honore ornare: with all imaginable d., omnia ornamenta in qm congerere (lit.; to heap d.'s on him); also multis ornamentis qm afficere: d.'s that are given or due to merit, insignia laudis; Jx. insignia atque ornamenta (e. g. honoris).—|| Rank, merit, &c. by wch a man is distinguished: Crcl. A person of d., vir clarus or clarissimus; omnibus rebus ornatus or praecellens: a physician of considerable d., medicus arte insignis. || *Discernment;* vid.*

DISTINCTIVE, Crcl. A d. mark, discrimen. nota. A d. badge, insigne. Some d. mark may be found even between things that seem exactly alike, res—quae pares maxime videntur, utique discrimine qd discernuntur (Q. 10, 2, 10).—|| *Judicious;* see *CLEVER*.

DISTINCTIVELY, see *DISTINCTLY*.
DISTINCTLY, || *Separately fm others; singly,* separatim (opp. conjunctim).—seorsum (opp. una).—singulatim or singillatim (each by itself, &c.).—singulater (singly, by itself).—|| *Expressly;* vid.—|| *Clearly,* clare; perspicue; evidenter; plane; lucide; expresse; dulcide; enodate; enucleate (Syn. in *CLEARLY*): to pronounce words d., exprimere et explanare verba (Plin. Paneg. 64, 3).—|| *To write to aby (on any subject) d., enucleate perscribere ad qm.*

DISTINCTNESS, see *CLEARNESS*.
DISTINGUISH, See *TO DISCRIMINATE*, and (for Syn. and construction) *DISCERN*. See also 'to make a DISTINCTION.'—|| *In the sense of selecting and marking out particularly, signare, notare.*—distinguere (prop. to separate by points; hence, to point out by some ornament, to adorn).—|| *IMPROV.* To separate by some mark of honour or preference, qm ornare, in honore habere, honorem ci habere, tribuere (to hold aby in honour; honour aby).—qm unice diligere (to esteem and love aby in preference to others); qd insigne facere (to cause aby to become prominent): to d. aby greatly, maximos or amplissimos ci habere honores; qm praecipuo honore habere or amplissimo honore ornare.—|| *To be distinguished, eminerē (to stand out, as it were, fm the rest).*—conspici. conspicuum esse (to be conspicuous; to attract observation and admiration).—conspicuus, on whom or wch men's eyes are fixed; not praed. Aug. L. 1, 34, 7. C. &c.): to be distinguished by atqz, qd re praestare (above aby, qm or ci, s. *Herz. Hirt. B. G. 8, 6*); qd re excellere, praecellere (ci); qd re insigniri (of things): to d. oneself in atqz, excellere, florere in re; in certain respects, excellere in quodam genere laudis; above all others, inter omnes or super ceteros excellere; for or by atqz, qd re excellere inter omnes or super omnes; qd re praestare omnibus: to be distinguished above all others in any respect, qd re unus omnium maxime flore: the family is distinguished for this, haec laus floret in familia.

DISTINGUISHABLE, || *Capable of being distinguished fm other objects;* Crcl. These things are easily d., harum rerum faciliē est ex expedita distinctio: this is easily d. fm that, quid inter hoc et illud intervā, facile distinguatur: these things seem to be hardly d., haec quo pacto discernere ac separare possim, nescio: these things are not d. fm those, haec ab illis nullo discrimine separantur: these things are d. by the mind, but are in reality identical, haec cogitatione inter se differunt, re quidem copulata sunt: hardly d., difficilis

id distinguendum. — *|| Distinguishable by the sight, qd oculis iudicari potest (Cae.).*—aspectablis, quod cerni potest. *Not d.*, quod oculis iudicari non potest: *the direction in which it flows is not d. by the eye, oculis in utram partem fluat, iudicari non potest (Cae.).*—*See* **VISIBILE**.—*||* **Notabilis** = remarkable, notable in C.; *but in Sen* adspice nobilissimum civitatum fundamenta vix notabilia.

DISTINGUISHED, clarus (by birth, station, riches, talents, and other external advantages, opp. obscurus).—nobilis (by merits, opp. ignobilis).—eminent. excellens. praecellens. praeclearus. praestans (are quiet expressions of excellence, superiority).—eximius. egregius (are expressions of warmth, praise; egreg. implying enthusiastic praise; exim. admiration; all these are applied strictly to only good qualities, unless ironically).—unicus. insignis. singularis (are indifferent, and may heighten praise as well as blame; Död.). a d. physician, medicus aere insignis: a very d. person, vir omnibus rebus ornatus or praecellens: a year d. by great events, annus magnis rebus insignis: the d. men in the state, lumina civitatis: in a d. manner, insigniter; egregie; exlimie.

DISTORT, detorquere (prop. and impropr.).—distorque (prop.; twist away from each other; to separate by twisting; e. g. oculos, the eyes; labra, the lips; rare).—depravare (fig. to give a wrong direction and thus deform it, qd narranto).—perverse interpretari (fig. to misinterpret). *To d. the limbs, partes corporis detorquere*; membra distorquere: *to d. an expression, verbum in pejus detorquere*: *to d. every thing maliciously, omnia calumnians detorquere.*—*||* **Sic** avertere, avocare, amovere, deducere, abducere, or detrudere.

DISTORTED, distortus (e. g. oculi distorti or perverti; and absol. sapientes, etiam si distortissimi sunt, &c. C.).

DISTORTION, distortio, depravatio. [**SYN.** in **DISTORT.**]

DISTRACT, distrahere (draw in different directions; hence, impropr. of dissipating the thoughts and perplexing the mind by presenting different objects to them; e. g. ca. industriam in plura studia; animum in contrarias sententias)—qm distingere (to keep apart; hence, to prevent the mind from concentrating itself, as it were, on what it would like to do).—*||* **Jn.** distingere et divellere.—distringere (by turning the attention to more than one object at once): *to be distracted by important business of various kinds, multis et magnis negotiis distentum esse*: *to send Hannibal to the d. attention of the Romans, Hannibalem mittere ad distringendos Romanos* (L. 35, 18): *to be distracted by sorrow, distineri et livelli dolore* (C.): *occupations of a distracting nature, p. cupationes* (as *Plin.* Ep. 6, 15, 1): *to d. aby's thought from his grief, animum ca. a curis or a sollicitudine abducere*: qm oblectare (to try to produce feelings of a pleasant nature in order to counteract any unpleasant ones).—*||* **To make mad, in** 'naaniam adigere qm.

DISTRACTED, 'allena agens (doing or carrying on something else).—'allena cogitans (thinking of something else).—varietate et dissimilitudine rerum diductus (having one's attention divided by a variety of dissimilar objects; a. C. de Invent. 2, 36, 109).—negotio distentus, districtus (by business).—In plura studia distractus (by pursuits, afl. C. de Or. 1, 59, 250). *To be d.*, 'allena agere; 'allena cogitare (with the distinction explained above); occupationibus distentum esse; a negotiis districtum esse: *to answer in a d. manner*, 'allena respondere: *to speak, &c.*, allena loqui.—*||* **Frantic**, mente captus, or alienatus; vesanus; insanus; vecors; delirus (**SYN.** in **MAD**): *to be d.*, mente captum or alienatum esse; insanire; delirare: *to make aby quite d.*, in 'naaniam adigere qm (*See* **TO MADDEN**).

DISTRACTEDLY, *see* **FRANTICLY, MADLY.**

DISTRACTION, 'Want of attention, animum non attentus (inattention).—'animus variatus rerum diductus.—'animus alienis rebus distentus.

DISTRATNESS, *see* **MADNESS.**

DISTRAIN, bona ca. vendere or (Gell.) venum d. trahere (to sell a debtor's property; *see* **Gaj.** 2, 154).—in possessionem rerum debitoris mitti (this was said of creditors put in possession of their debtors' property for thirty days, within which a sale was to be advertised and made; *see* **Dict. of Antiqq.** p. 154. under bonorum emptio).—pignus capere (*see* under **DISTRAINT**).—qd commissio tollere or commissio vindicare (to seize goods, &c. for non-payment of taxes; *Scäv.* Dig. 19, 2, 61, extr.; *Paul.* Dig. 39, 4, 11): also committere (e. g. ne praedia in publicum committerentur, *Paul.* Dig. 3, 5, 12): *distrained*, commissus (r. g. hypothecae commissus = 'que in potestatem creditoris

venit ob omissionem solutionis ad diem dictam,' *but this is when there was a clause to that effect in the deed*): property that has been distrained, quod pro commissio tenetur; quod cecidit or venit in commissum. *Aby's goods have been distrained*, ca. bona venierunt; q. necessitate juris bonorum venditionem passus est (*Gaj.* 2, 154). *See* **EXECUTOR (legal).**

DISTRAINER, qui commissio tollit or vindicat qd.—qui bona ca. vendit.

DISTRAINT, commissio (the sum that the Imperial 'fiscus' claimed for non-payment of taxes, &c.; *see* **DISTRATN**).—bonorum venditio (when the goods distrained are sold).—pignoris capio or caplio (*see* **Gaj.** 4, 28). *A d. has been levied on aby*, ca. bona venierunt (*see* **Gaj.** 2, 154); q. necessitate juris bonorum venditionem passus est (*ib.*). *The 'publicani' possessed the right of d. for non-payment of taxes*, data est pignoris caplio publicanis vectigalium publicorum populi Romani adversus eos, qui q. lege vectigalia deberent (*Gaj.* *ib.*). *Though the pledge was taken as a security for payment, there must have been a power of sale, in case of non-payment*; *Dict. Antiqq.* p. 737). *To levy a d.*, commissio tollere qd.—bona ca. vendere: *to order a d. to be levied*, constituere, ut liceat bona ca. vendere (*Gaj.* 2, 167). *See* **Dict. Antiqq.** p. 154. under bonorum emptio.

DISTRESS, 'Calamity; vid. **CALAMITY or AFFLICTION.**—*To be in d.*, in miseria esse or versari; in summā infelicitate versari; iniquissimā fortunā uti; in angustias adduci: *in the greatest d.*, in summis angustias adduci: *to relieve aby's d.*, qm a miseria vindicare; ex miseria eripere: *I do not know how to get out of my d.*, nescio quomodo me expediam exire: *to be in d. about aby or athg*, laborare de q. or de q. re (also laborare absol., to be anxiously concerned about aby or athg): *to be in d. for athg*, laborare a q. re (e. g. for corn, water, &c.): *my only d. is for you*, nihil laboro, nisi ut tu salvus sis: *in the d. of the country*, difficulti rei publicae tempore: *general d.*, publica cladis or cladis atque calamitas. 'Pecuniary d.' *See* **POVERTY.** *To be in d.*, in angustias esse; angustus se habere; ad inopiam redactus esse: *in great d.*, in summā mendicitate esse; mendicitatem perpeti: *not to let aby suffer d.*, victum ei suppeditare; dare ei, unde utatur: *to relieve aby's d.*, or aby that is in d., ca. inopie opulenti (as to poverty). 'Danger; vid. *To be in d.*, laborare a signali d., 'periculi signum: *to give a signal of d.*, q. re periculi significationem facere. 'Law term; *see* **DISTRAINT.**—*The thing seized*, pignus (g. i. the pledge, in general).

DISTRESS, v. 'To make miserable, *see* **TO AFFLICT.** 'To distress, vid. 'To be distressed, laborare (to be in distressing or difficult circumstances; *explains mil. t. i. to be d. for corn*, laborare ab re frumentaria; ships are d., triremes laborant, *Cae.*: our men are d., nostri laborant).—qd me valde conturbat, qd me sollicitat or sollicitum habet, or anxium ac sollicitum habet; sollicitus sum et angor: anxio animo et sollicito sum; angli or animo angli; se afflicte or afflicti: about athg, anxie ferre qd: *to be d.* (as to circumstances, &c.), *see* 'To be in DISTRESS: 'I am much d. about your health, incredibili sum sollicitudine de tua valetudine; invaletudo (ad. valetudo) tua me valde conturbat: *to make aby quite d.*, non modici curā pellere ca. animum: d. circumstances, res familiaris affecta, perturbata: *to be d. for money*, de pecuniā laborare; in summā difficultate numariā esse. 'DISTRESSED, sollicitus; agitudine affectus; aeger animo or animi. *See* **MISERABLE.** *Don't be d.*, ne sis perturbatus.

DISTRESSFUL, *see* **DISTRESSING.**

DISTRESSING, peracerbus, acerbissimus (painful). molestissimus.—difficilis (hard to bear; e. g. quam difficile perisque videtur calamitatum societates). *To find oneself in a d. position*, fortunā graviter afflictum esse: *athg is d.* (= creatus a d. feeling), male affligit q. re: d. events, acerbitates: *it is d. to me*, hoc mihi dolet; valde dolendum est; hoc me valde conturbat: a d. situation, res misera; tempora misera, *see* **DISTRESS**: a d. dream, somnium tumultuosum (*see* **anxius** is used sis in this sense by L., but not by C.: anxie curae, L. 1, 56): *to feel a d. fear*, cruciari timoris angli (C. Off. 2, 7, 25): *nothing more d. could have happened to me*, or nothing could be more d. to me, nihil acerbius or nihil ad dolorem acerbius mihi accidere potuit.

DISTRESSINGLY, graviter; acerbe; dolenter. *To be d. ill*, laborare; graviter esse aegrum.

DISTRIBUTE, distribuere (e. g. populum in quinque classes; pecuniam in iudices; exercitum in civitates;

frumentum civitatibus).—dividere. partiti. disperire. describere. dispensare. digerere (e.g. cibum in omnes membrorum partes).—disponere (e.g. vigiliis per urbem, stationes portis).—largiri. dilargiri (to d. liberally: of money, &c., largiri: Pers.). SYN. in DIVIDE. To d. equally, aequaliter partiti or disperiri (e.g. praedam): to d. the voting tablets, tabellas dividere.

DISTRIBUTER, divisor (esp. of an appointed person to distribute lands and other presents among the people, &c.).—largitor (he that spends of his own accord).—distributor tabellarum (of the voting tablets).

DISTRIBUTION, paritio, distributio, descriptio. SYN. in TO DIVIDE.—~~dis~~ divisio is foreign to standard prose in this meaning, and digestio only occurs in conjunction with ciborum.—assignatio (with ref. to estates or landed property, agrorum).—dispensatio (e.g. annonae: L. 10, 11).—largitio (the d. of money, largesses, &c.). Equal d. of the booty, aequalis praedae paritio.

DISTRIBUTIVE, e.g., d. justice, *justitia suum cuique tribuens.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, distribute (C.).

DISTRICT, circulus, ambitus.—ager, territorium (territory).—regio (region).—provincia (province).—conventus (circuit, department).—muneris partes (the particular sphere or province of one's office).—~~dis~~ If in a more extended sense of the word, terra, fines are also used, but ditto must be avoided.

DISTRUST, v. diffidere, perf. diffisus sum (not to feel confidence in; to have one's doubts about; opp. confidere: *my with dat.*, but *abst.* voluntate, *Cæs. B. C. 1, 12, 2*, is the reading of several good MSS.: so *Suet.* occasione; T. paucitate cohortum).—~~dis~~ If it has not the meaning of 'not to believe',—non credere, fidem non habere (not to believe): to somewhat d., subdiffidere (C.): to d. aby, diffidere ei or sc. fidei, de fide sc. dubitare (to doubt aby's sincerity).—ei fidem non habere (to have no faith in aby): to d. aby atque, summe diffidere ei: I d. myself, mihi ipse diffido. Distrusting himself, sibi ipse diffisus.

DISTRUST, s. diffidentia; in athg, ea rei (it only denotes the want of faith or confidence in the capability, sufficiency, or sincerity of aby or of athg. In C. [Tusc. 4, 37, 80, and de Invent. 2, 54, 163] and even so late as Justin [1, 8, 10] it is only used for want of confidence in one's own person and fate, in contradistinction to fidentia, i.e. self-confidence).—fides parva (little faith or confidence).—auspicio (auspicion). To entertain d., diffidere: some d., subdiffidere: to feel d. of aby, diffidere ei or sc. fidei; de fide sc. dubitare (to doubt aby's sincerity): ei fidem non habere (to place no faith or belief in aby): to feel great d. of aby, summe diffidere ei: I feel d. of myself, mihi ipse diffido: with d., diffidenter (esp. in oneself or athg relating to oneself: e.g. one's good fortune, &c.): im d., diffidentia: whatever causes or excites d. or suspicion, suspicio.

DISTRUSTFUL, diffidens; diffisus; of aby or athg, ei or ei rei (in a single case, = not having confidence in the capability, sufficiency, or sincerity of a person or an object: *non d. of themselves*, homines diffisi ipsi sibi)—timidus (fearful, timid).—suspiciosus (suspicious: both as abiding qualities). Jx. timidus et diffidens: timidus suspiciosusque. D. of oneself, ipse sibi diffidens or diffisus; dubitans et ipse sibi diffidens. To be d., diffidere (in a single case: see TO DISTRUST): of aby or athg, ei or ei rei; suspiciosum esse (to be of a d. or suspicious nature or disposition): to be somewhat d., subdiffidere.

DISTRUSTFULLY, diffidenter; timide; suspicioso. Jx. timide et diffidenter.

DISTURB, turbare (introduce confusion, &c.; also of disturbing water, aquam limo, H., flumen imbre, O.; and fig., pacem, voluntatem, qd in republic: and of the mind, inopinato malo turbatus, mente turbatus).—disturbare (to bring into disorder by violent separation; e.g. concionem, sortes).—perturbare (to bring into complete confusion; provinciam, civitatem, otium; also fig., the mind, animum; aby, qm).—interpellare (prop., to interrupt a person speaking; but fig., to interrupt a person in an action, qm; and also to break up the assembly, comitia [of a tribune]: to d. aby in the exercise of a right or in his right, interpellare qm in jure suo; *Cæs. B. G. 1, 44*).—impedire (to hinder; qm or qd; qm a re: to d. aby in the discharge of his official duties, impedire qm a munere).—vexare (not to leave in peace; e.g. Galliam, a hen whilst sitting; also qm, to harass). To d. the state, civitatem (or rempublicam) conturbare or perturbare; rempublicam miscere; aby's plans or

projects, rationes ei conturbare; every thing, omnia perturbare or miscere; to d. the mind, animos implicare or confundere; also mentem turbare; animum perturbare. To d. a man's nest, crabrones irritare (lit., hornets used proverbially: Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 83). Disturbed in one's mind, mente turbata; mente captus: I am quite disturbed in my mind, sum animo conturbato et incerto: not to d. the peace, pacem or pacis fidem servare: to d. it, pacem (concordiam) turbare: don't d. me! noli me turbare: omite me! aby's peace of mind is not disturbed, in animo sc. est pax placidissima: to d. aby's rest, or aby in his sleep, e somno excitare qm (C.); sc. quietem turbare (Prop. 1, 3, 17): men's minds are still disturbed, mentes nondum raderunt: to d. some men's tranquillity, qm concordiam turbare or disjungere: to d. the public peace or tranquillity, tumultum injicere civitati (C.); quietem publicam turbare is not Latin; to be perpetually disturbing aby, qm semper lacessere; qm quiescere or conquirere non pati (to leave him no peace): Britain was never in a more disturbed and critical state, non saepe alius exercitior magisque in ambiguo fuit Britannia (T.).

DISTURBANCE, || *As act*, turbatio, perturbatio (the act of troubling, confusing; e.g. the tranquillity of the state, otii; of the order of things, ordinis pert.).—Interpellatio (interruption [as act, and also as circumstance] by the intervening of an event or the intervention of a person)—impedimentum (hindrance, a circumstance or occurrence of a disturbing nature). Without any d. (= interruption), siue ullâ interpellatione: to cause a d. in athg, qd interpellare (to interrupt athg) or impedire (to hinder). || *As state*, tumultus (noisy uproar, esp. threatening or causing a breach of the public peace). Jx. motus ac tumultus (C.); strepitus ac tumultus (*Cæs.*); terror ac tumultus (L.).—turbā (and when used indefinitely, turbā, pl.; interruption of public order). Jx. turbā ac tumultus (C.); turbā et confusio rerum (C.); turbā atque seditio (of seditious d.'s; S.); turbā atque discordiæ (T.). An exciter of d.'s, turbā ac tumultus concitator: to excite d.'s in the camp, efficere turbas in castris: to be making a d. (by noisy, passionate language, &c.), tumultuari: that no d. may be made, ne quid turbæ fiat (Plaut.): what is all this d.? quid hoc tumultus est (Enn., where it is tumultus)? a general d., omnium rerum perturbatio: to cause a general d., omnia miscere et turbare: d. of mind, conturbatio mentis (~~dis~~) labefactio is the disturbance as act or cause of the disturbed state of things, Q. 8, 4, 14): to cause a d. in the state, civitatem perturbare; rempublicam labefactare, or conturbare, or quassare (to shake), or dilacerare (to tear it to pieces): to cause ruinous political d.'s in one's country, lacere patriam.

DISTURBER, turbator (he that troubles aby; e.g. the peace, tranquillity, pacis, otii).—interpellator (he that interrupts aby by his intervention, e.g. sermonis).—interventor (of an uncalled for or annoying intruder; one that annoys by his visits).—Fem., turbatrix; interpellatrix. A d. of the peace, pacis turbator (prop.). rempublicæ turbo. turbo ac tempestas pacis atque otii (a sort of firebrand in the state); homo turbulentus; turbā ac tumultus concitator; turbatur auctor (one that excites the minds of the populace; the author of disturbance in general).

DISUNION, || Separation, vid. || State of being disunited (improp.): of disagreement, disjunctio, alienatio (C.). disjunctio animorum (C.). discordia, dissidium, dissensio. Jx. dissidium ac dissensio.—dissociati civium animi (d. in a state, that has been promoted by aby). To cause d., ordium concordiam disjungere (to set the different classes at variance).

DISUNITE, TRANS || To separate, disjungere, dirimere, dissociare, &c. See TO SEPARATE. || To part friends, &c. discordes reddere.—dissociare (to disturb the social relationship between two or more individuals).—qm concordiam disjungere (e.g. of the different classes in a state, ordium; C.). To d. persons, dissociare, disjungere qm a quo or a familiaritate sc.—alienare qm or voluntatem sc. a quo.—distrahere qm a quo. To be disunited, dissociari.—alienari a quo.—disrahi cum quo.—discordare: they are disunited, discordia inter eos orta est; discordant inter se; discordes inter se facti sunt: to reconcile friends that have been disunited by the wickedness of men, distractos peritiâ hominum amicos rursus in pristinum concordiam reducere: the disunited citizens, dissociati animi civium, or patria discordans (the state itself: T. Ann. 1, 9, 2) a state disunited by party feelings, civitas aliorum

alias partes fortium factionibus discors (L. 33, 48, *estr.*).

DISUNITE, INTRANS. See **SEPARATE, intrans.**
DISUSAGE, DISUSE. *Desuetude*, vid. *To fall into d. (of a law)*, situ et senio emori.—abollescere et relinquere (Gell. 20, 1).—*I want of use or practice*, Crcl. *The power of memory is weakened by d.*, memoria minuitur, nisi eam exerceas.

DISUSE, v. detrahere ei ea rei consuetudinem. a consuetudine ea rei abducere. dedocere qm qd. desuescere (e. g. [hunc] desuevi, ne quo ad cenam iret &c. *Titin. ap. Non.*): *my in past partic. desueta arma* &c.

DITCH, fossa (g. i.).—fossa incilis. incille (*for water, e. g. in the field*). *A small d.*, fossula: *a covered d.*, fossa caeca (opp. f. patens): *to make a d.*, fossam facere, ducere (*in the silo*, *oga*, fossam premere, deprimere, percutere: *a. Burmann Q. Decl.* 3, 18, p. 72: incille ducere, *Ulp.*): *to open or clear out d.'s*, incilla aperire: *to make a d. before athg*, fossam praeducere; *around athg*, fossa cingere et circumdare qd.

DITCH, v. fossam (fossas) ducere, facere.

DITCHER, fossor (g. i. *for digger*).

DITHYRAMB, poema dithyrambicum.—dithyrambus.

DITHYRAMBIC, dithyrambicus.

DITTANY, dictamnus or —um ('origanum dictamnus, *Linn.*).

DITTY, canticum. cantilena. cantiuucula. See **SONG**.

DIVAN, *concilium summum (Turcarum).

DIVARICATE, divaricare (*straus. C.: intrans. Varr.* nec cuius unguale divaricant).

DIVARICATION, Crcl. with divaricare. || *Difference of opinion*, vid. **DIFFERENCE**.

DIVE, v. *To d. into athg*, se mergere in qd or in qd re (*to plunge into*).—*also se mergere in aquam*, subire aquam (*to go under the water in general*).—*urinari (q. to remain for some time, e. g. as divers)*.—*Inurinare in aqua (e. g. in lacu, Col. of birds): to d. for pearls*, *margaritas conquirere. || *Fig.* *To penetrate*, penetrare. intrare.—*asequel or percipere qd (to follow with one's understanding, to reach mentally, to perceive)*.—*perspicere (to look through athg): to d. into a subject; into the nature of athg*, alte descendere in qd. penetrare in or ad qd. ea rei primas causas conquirere (e. g. naturae; C.).—*persequi qd (e. g. stirpium naturas, C.)*.—*rerum naturam evolvere; accuratius or subtilius investigare qd; qd investigare et percrutari; to d. into athg's thoughts*, explorare quid agat qs (quid molliatur).—*also ea animum or ingenium perspicere*.

DIVER, urinans.—*urinator (by profession): these pearls are procured by d.'s*, hae margaritae urinatorum cura petuntur (Plin.). || *A water-fowl*, mergus (*adiva*).

DIVERGE, abire in diversas partes, abire in contrarias partes. divaricare (*used intrans. Varr.*).—*refringi (of rays that fall on a reflecting surface, and thence d. or are reflected): lines that d. fm the centre*, lineae quae ex centro emittuntur (Plin.: *where the divergence is only imptien*). *A genealogical tree rises with a single stem, and then branches out into two diverging lines*, *ordumque cognationum diverso limite*, in duas lineas separantur.

DIVERGENCE OR DIVERGENCY, declinatio (g. i. *for d. fm a straight line in general*).

DIVERGENT. *By the present partic. of the verbs in TO DIVERGE*.

DIVERS. See **SEVERAL**.

DIVERSE. See **DIFFERENT**.

DIVERSIFICATION, Crcl., unless varietas, commutatio or immutatio nili sero.

DIVERSIFY. || *Distinguish*, vid. || *Variagate*, vary, distinguere. Jm. variare et mutare; variare et distinguere (e. g. graviora opera iulibus joculis dist.: variare otium labore, laborem otio). See **CHANGE**.

TO VARY. *To d. (= to vary, in oratory) a subject (with regard to expression and thought)*, orationem variare ac distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque insignibus; orationem ornare (or exornare). See **TO EMBELLISH**. || *Diversified*, varius (prop. of variegated colours: then of what is changing and of different sorts: *but it must not be mistaken for diversus, i. e., entirely different*). Jm. multiplex variusque; varius et multiplex (the latter, opp. simplex).

DIVERSION, || *A turning from its course, derivatio (of a river, fluminis)*.—*deductio (e. g. rivozum s. fonte, Albani aque, C.)*. || *Sport*, ludus. chlecatatio.—*oblectamentum*.—*voluptas (pleasure, delight)*.—
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animi relaxatio (*mental relaxation*). See **AMUSEMENT**. || *Milit. term*, e. g. *to make a d.*, hostem distingere; hostes distingere.

DIVERT. || *To turn off from any course, flectere; declinare qm. or qd re (to d. declinare in this sense not Ciceroian): but L. si quo inde nugen declinare voluimus; et Q. neque spe neque metu declinatus animus*.—*animum et cogitationes avocare a re (with ref. to the mind)*.—*derivare (of rivers, &c., also intrans. rem in qd)*.—*deducere (to lead or move astray)*.—*avertere (to give a different direction)*.—*abducere*, abstrahere (to d. entirely).—*avocare (to call off; qm a qd re: to athg, ad qd*. *Also of diverting forces some other way*. (Davies) milites ad aliud bellum avocare, L.). *To d. the course of a river*, flumen derivare, avertere; *aquam de fluvio or ex flumine derivare (to lead off the water): to d. the river from its usual, or into another channel*, flumen novo alveo avertere: *to d. aby from his purpose*, qm a consilio revocare: *not to allow oneself to be diverted fm one's purpose*, perstare in qd re. || *Hence, to turn the mind fm athg it is intent on*, distrahere (e. g. *cs in industriam in plura studia*).—*qm distrahere (to distract his attention)*.—*distingere qm (to occupy with more than one object)*.—*To d. aby's mind fm his grief*, animum ea a curis or a solitudine abducere, qm oblectare. || *Hence, to amuse*, vid.

DIVERTING, see **ENTERTAINING**.

DIVERTISEMENT, see **DIVERSION**.

DIVEST, || *PROPR.* Strip (of clothes, &c.), spoliare veste or vestibus. exuere qm veste; *also detrahere ei vestem*, nudare qm (Syn. in STRIP). || *Fig.* *To deprive*, vid. *To d. oneself of athg*, decedere qd re or de qd re (e. g. *of one's estates*, de suis bonis; *of one's rights*, iure suo or de suo iure); *also qd missum facere*, mittere (*to let athg go, give it up*): *to d. oneself of all cares*, omnes curas doloresque deponere; *of the command*, imperium deponere: *to d. aby of all his possessions*, qm omnibus bonis evertere or expellere (*to turn him out of his estates*); *also qm de fortunis omnibus deturbare*. In L. and in later writers, exuere qm (e. g. *agro paterno avitque*, L.; *avitis bonis*, T.; *patri-monio*, Svet.). *of former habits*, a prius consuetudine deflectere: *to d. a subject of his sophistical arguments*, captiones discutere: *to d. of any deceptive appearances*, in lucem proferre; *aperire [opp. operire: to be divested of their deceptive appearance] (ill'um) quo se fecerant*, exuere mentium colorem (Q.): *to d. aby of an office*, abrogare ei munus; *of the command*, adimere ei imperium. *For my part I cannot d. myself of the notion, that &c.*, mihi quidem ex animo exui non potest, *with acc. and infin.* (e. g. *esse deos*, C. *est*). *in the stir.* *age exuere was used in almost every meaning of our 'divest'*, and as several such applications are found in C. it is correct in this sense: e. g., *to d. oneself of one's human feeling*, humanitatem or hominem exuere, C.): *to d. oneself of a title or dignity*, &c., dignitatem suam destituere (Sen. Ep. 38, in.). *to d. oneself of an erroneous opinion*, of fear, &c., deiecere, depellere qd (See C. Ecl. p. 109).

DIVESTURE, Crcl. with verbs under **DIVEST**.

DIVIDE, || *To part an entire thing, dividere (to separate, so that the parts are distinct and can be discerned each by itself; also of things that d. an object, or separate two things, e. g., to d. the river in two arms [speaking of a piece of land], flumen in duas partes: cf. TO SEPARATE*.—*partiri (partire not C. except in partitus [passive], to d. a whole into smaller parts, so that these parts may bear a proper proportion to each other, e. g. a body, corpus; qd in membra: to d. the genus into different species, genus in species: then also = to d. (athg) with aby: see below)*.—Jm. *partiri ac dividere (e. g. the whole genus into species, genus universum in species)*.—*dispartire or dispartiri (to separate into parts)*.—*distribuere (to d. a whole in such a manner, that every one receives a proportionate quantity: to d. in a proper manner)*.—*describere (to point out by writing, how a whole is, or is to be divided, and to whom the parts belong, or are to belong, e. g. annum in duodecim menses; terram in regiones)*.—*dispensare (to weigh out, as it were; hence, to d. proportionately, pecuniam, numos, fontem inter incolas)*.—*sejungere, disjungere (to part what was united)*.—*To d. into parts*, in partes dividere: *into two, three, four parts*, qd in duas, tres, quatuor partes dividere; *qd bifariam or bipartito, trifariam or tripartito, quadrifariam or quadripartito dividere, distribuere, dispartire: to d. into equal parts*, aequabiliter dispartire (e. g. *the booty, praedam*): *to d. athg into two equal parts*, aequa portione dividere qd: *to d. athg into unequal*

quæ pars, qd in duodecim partes æquabiliter dividitur: *to d. alth in equal portions among several persons, æd equal portion dispense (littr. to weigh it out to them, with dat. of the person): to d. alth 'ad infinitum'* dissipari qd in infinita: *to d. (alth) with aby, partiri cum qd (to share, or go shares with aby; also without acc., as in English 'to go shares' not mentioning the object): dividere qd cum qd (e. g. one's bread, &c. cum esuriente panem suum). To d. among themselves (of several), partiri inter se: to d. alth among themselves, qd inter se dividere or partiri or dissipari: *to d. alth among several persons, partiri or dissipari qd inter, &c. [see the following section of this article = TO DISTRIBUTE]: to d. one's time between labour and recreation, tempora laboris voluptatisque dissipare: the whole day is divided between sleeping and reading, totus dies inter stratum et lectionem divisa est: to d. Asia into provinces, civitates Asia in provincias describere: to d. a question, a bill, &c., into two (that the votes may be taken separately), sententiam dividere: the opinions are divided, sententia in diversum tenduntur; sententia variantur: to d. into four classes, dissipare qd in quatuor genera; a speech into its heads, orationem in sua membra; the people into five classes, populum in quinque classes distribuere: to d. one's time according to one's occupations, negotia cum tempore committere: to d. into 'decursus' or companies of ten, decuriare; into 'centuria' or bodies of a hundred each, centuriare. ¶ To divide itself, themselves; or to be divided, dividi (to be divided, g. t.).—disalidere. discrepare. distrahi (to be divided in opinion). Historians are divided in their opinions as to whether... or, utrum... an &c., auctores in diversum trahunt (L.); persons are divided in their sentiments, expectations, &c., animi in aliam partem mente atque animo trahitur (Cæs.); to d. itself into two arms, in duas partes dividi (of a river); also in duo ora discurrere (to discharge itself by two mouths or streams).—se findere (via in ambas partes se findit, F.): to be divided into two classes or parties, in duas partes discedere: to d. themselves, discedere (= in duas partes, in manipulos, &c. of persons; also impropr., of things, hæc quatuor velut propolia... in duo genera discedunt, Q.): the opinions in the senate were divided, duæ sententiæ senatum distinguebant. ¶ To separate, to keep apart, dividere (e. g., seniores a junioribus. L.) dirimere. separare. accernere. discernere. discludere. accludere. sejungere. disjungere. segregare. distinguere. SYN. in SEPARATE. (R) dissipare is useless for dividere, discludere. ¶ The river Garumna divides the territory of the Gauls fm that of the Aquitani, Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen dividit: Spain is divided fm Africa by a strait, Hispania ab Africa angusto dirempta freta. the Alps, that divide Italy fm Gaul, Alpes, quæ Italiam a Gallia sejungunt: the river wch divides the regnum of Jugurtha and of Bocchus, flumen, quod Jugurthæ Bocchicæ regnum disjungit: divided into two, three, &c., bipartitus, tripartitus, quadripartitus, quinquepartitus. ¶ To divide amongst, dividere (e. g. agros, bona viritum, &c., see DISTRIBUTE): to d. the property or estates among the soldiers, the plain-tiffs, &c., bona militibus, bona inter accusatores dividere: to d. the recruits among the legions, thrones inter legiones dissipare: to d. land among the people, jugera in homines decribere: to d. equally, fairly, æquabiliter partiri or dissipari (e. g., the booty, prædam: money, pecuniam, numos). ¶ To distribute by discord, discordias rendere. dissociare.—dissociare, distrahere, qm a qo. See DISRUPT. Divided, distractus (e. g. distracta periculi hominum amici).—discordans (e. g. patria, T. Ann. 1, 9, 2): a state divided by factions, civitas aliorum alias partes forentium factionibus discors (L. 33, 48, extr.). ¶ In arithmetic, dividere: to d. by a 100, qd in centum partes dividere († H.).**

DIVIDE, INTM. discedere. decedere. abire (to go away).—discedere inter se (to go away in different directions, to go different ways)—dividi. ¶ To vote by dividing (of the senate), discedere (the form was: qui hoc censetis, illic transite; qui alia omnia in hæc partem, Plin. Ep. 8, 14). To order the senate to d., pares in sententiam discedere or ire jubere: to d. with aby, discedere in ea sententiam (g. t., L.): ire in ea sententiam (C. Fam. 1, 2): to d. agere aby or any question, discedere in alia omnia: a great majority d.'s agere a question, de re qd frequentes (sc. pares) eunt in alia omnia (C. Fam. 1, 2): a great majority d.'s with Hortensius, in Hortensii sententiam multis partibus plures eunt (C. Fam. 1, 2): to insist on the house dividing (on a question), discessionem facere (ib.).

DIVIDEND, ¶ In arithmetic, "numerus dividendus. ¶ Interest paid on a certain amount of capital, usura senus (see INTEREST). ¶ Senus is the gain or profit arising fm a loan; the interest with ref. to the creditor who receives it; hence it comes nearest to our 'dividend'; the interest with ref. to the debtor is usura.

DIVIDER, ¶ He that divides alth into portions, qui partitur. (R) partitor is without sufficient authority, since in C. Pat. 5, 12, partitor is undoubtedly the correct reading. ¶ One who deals out, divisor (an appointed person to distribute landed property, presents, &c., among the people), see also DISTRIBUTOR. ¶ A dissuader; see DISTURBER.

DIVINATION, divinatio. vaticinatio.—auguratio (fm the flight of birds).—predicatio (a prophecy, in general).—¶ Conjectural presage, conjectio. conjectura (relating to profane matters). See CONJECTURE.

DIVINE, v. divinare (absol. C. Divin. 1, 3: qd, futura &c.; also divin. de qd re, e. g. de exitu, Np.).—presagire (as futura ante sentire, C.; qd animo).—presentire (hæc a presentiment of; futura, C. qd animo, Cæs. dolos, F.).—præcipere (to anticipate by a happy conjecture, e. g., the enemy's plans, consilia hostium, C.).—cogitatione præcipere (e. g. futura, C.); opinione præcipere (Cæs.)—conjectare. conjectare. conjecturâ assaequi or consequi (to arrive at alth by conjectures). To d. aby's meaning, &c., ad sensum opinionemque ca penetrare (C. Partit. 36, 123): that is not easy to d., horum difficilis est conjectura.

DIVINE, adj. divinus (prop. and impropr.).—cælestis (heavenly). (R) If divine is used hyperbolically of a profane object, use the superl. of the words in FINE or BEAUTIFUL, e. g. venustissimus, &c., or by eximius, &c.; see INCOMPARABLE. Our mind is of d. origin, a Deo animos haustos et libatos habemus; ex divinitate animos haustos et acceptos habemus: d. inspiration, "affatus or instinctus divinus: by d. inspiration, divinitus (adv. C. Att. 1, 16); "numine or spiritu divino affatus or instinctus: d. service, deorum (with us, Dei) cultus: to attend d. service, sacris adesse: a d. sentence, divinitus dictum. See HEAVENLY.

DIVINE, s. ¶ A theologian, "theologus (θεολόγος; g. t.).—"litterarum sanctarum studiosus (one who studies theology); also rerum divinarum or sacrarum interpret. ¶ A clergyman, sacerdos (g. t., for priest).—clericus ecclesiasticus. sacrorum antistes (belonging to the clergy; Eccl.): d's, clerus. clerici ecclesiastici (Eccl.).

DIVINELY (e. g. d. inspired), divinitus. ¶ Impropr. eximie; egregie. See INCOMPARABLE.

DIVINER, vates (inspired by a god: vaticinator only Pont. 1, 1, 42).—divinus (one who has naturally the gift of prediction, wch, however, he may also cultivate by art).—fatidicus (he who foretells the fate of men).—sortilegus (by the medium of lots).—augur (a public augur, who discloses the future by observing the flight of birds, or interprets the will of the gods fm other phenomena).—haruspex (who interprets the will of the gods by inspecting the bowels, &c., of the animals at a sacrifice; extispex with particular ref. to divinations fm the entrails only).—haridius (a vagrant fortune-teller, like our pipettes); the tales of a d., effata vatium.

DIVING-BELL, "testa urinatum.

DIVINITY, ¶ Deity, rid. numen divinum (divine power, &c., see God).—deitas (deity).—natura divina (the essence or nature of God). To deny the d. of Christ, "negare Christum deum fuisse humanâ specie indutum (afl. C. N. D. 24, 63), or "divinam Christi naturam oppugnare. ¶ Theology, theologia; "divinarum rerum doctrina: to attend d. lectures, "litteris sanctis in academia operam dare: a d. student, "litterarum sanctarum studiosus.

DIVISIBILITY, divida ca rei natura (afl. C. Tim. 7, in.).

DIVISIBLE, quod dividi potest, dividiuus (that can be separated, the latter only of bodies).—fissilis (that may be split, of bodies).—divisibilibus very late (Ter.).

DIVISION, ¶ The act of dividing into parts, divisio.—partitio. distributio [Syn. in TO DIVIDE]. To make an equal d. of alth, æquâ portione dividere qd. ¶ The state of being divided, divisio. diremptio. diremptus. separat. sejunctio. disjunctio. SYN. in TO DIVIDE (in the sense of keeping apart; 2nd section of that art.). ¶ That by wch alth is kept apart, partes intergerius (a wall of d., prop.).—discrimen (impropr., distinction). ¶ The divided part itself, pars. portio. membrum. SYN. in PART. ¶ Scientific division, divisio (e. g. in rhetoric,

architectura, &c.; see also **DISTRIBUTIO**.—**distributio** (the arranging every thing in its proper place).—**locus** (the principal part of a subject). The *d.* of a literary work, *pars* (sing.).—**particula** (subdivision or paragraph, in general).—**caput** (principal d.).—**liber** (book or chapter of a larger work): a *d.* in a speech, *incisus*, *articulus* (article).—**membrum** (*μέλος*): a *d.* in a verse, *cæsura*, *incisio* (Gramm.). || **Distinction**, vid. || *l. t.* in arithmetic, *divisio*. || **Milit. l.**, *legio* (a Roman legion).—**pars exercitus** (a part of the army, in general).—**agmen** (of on the march): in two, three, &c. *d.* *bipartito*, *tripartito*: to march up in three *d.* or columns, *tripartito agmine* or *diviso* in tres *partes exercitus* *incedere*; *tripliciter acie instructi proficisci*: by or in *d.*, *exercitum in partes diviso* (e. g., to advance or march up, *incedere*). || **For the purpose of voting** (in the senate), *discessio*. To insist that a *d.* shall be taken, *discessionem facere*: no *d.* took place, *discessio non facta est* (C.). See **TO DIVIDE**, **INTR.** || **Difference**, *disiunctio*, vid.

DIVISOR (in arithm.), *pprs.* *divisor (as *l. t.*).

DIVORCEMENT or **DIVORCE**, *divortium*; also *discidium* (considered as a separation).—**diffarreatio** (the declaring void or revocation of a marriage contracted by 'confarreatio').—**repudium** (property of a marriage only contracted, not solemnized; but also **SYN.** with *divortium*; *Dict. Antiq.* p. 349. the sending away of a wife): an unexpected *d.*, *abruptio matrimonii*: to sue for a *d.*, *agere de divortio*. See **TO DIVORCE**.

DIVORCE, *v.* *matrimonium* or *nuptias dirimere*: to *d.* a wife, *divortium facere cum uxore*; *repudium*, *emittere uxori*; *uxorem repudiare*; *uxorem matrimonio exigere* (s. *Ruhn. Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 45); *uxorem e matrimonio dimittere* (or, if by force, *expellere*, to turn her out of doors): to be divorced, *separari cœnis et cubiliis discerui* (to be separated a men's at toro, *asf. T. Hist.* 5, 5, 2). || **Fig.** To separate forcibly, see **TO DIVIDE** or **TO SEPARATE**.

DIURNAL, *diurnus*; see **DAILY**, *adj.*

DIURNALLY, see **DAILY**, *adv.*

DIVULGE, *vulgarare*, *pervulgare* (to spread the news of *algh*, *div.* with accessory notion of spreading in all directions; *perv.* in a more extensive sense, through all the world, to let all the world know, e. g., *rumorem*, *rem*).—*evulgare*, in *vulgus edere* (what was to be kept secret).—*sigillatim*, *declatere*, *aperire sententiam suam*, *dicere*, *quid sentiam de re* (to reveal or declare one's opinion).—*in vulgum*, *facere*, in *lucem* or in *medium proferre* (to make known, to expose).—*aperire patefacere* (to publish, to reveal, to lay *algh* open).—*IN.* *aperire et in lucem proferre*, *proferre et patefacere*, *enunciare* (to publish, declare, &c., especially what ought to be kept secret, sociorum consilia, mysteria, &c. *C. rem* *ci per indicium, Cæs.*). You must not *d.* it, hoc tibi soli dictum puta: *algh* is divulged, qd in *vulgus emanavit*. *Dicta foras eliminare* is poet. only (*H. Ep.* 1, 5, 25), instead of *dicta foras efferre* or *proferre*, to tell tales out of school.

DIVULGER, *vulgor* († e. g. *taciti*, *O. speaking of Tantalus, who divulged the secrets of the gods*), or *Crci.* qui *sanam* *ca rei divulgar*; qui *edit* *qd in vulgus*; &c.—*blatere* (one who blabs, s. *Gell.* 1, 15, *extr.*).

DIZEN, *ornare* (e. g.). *exornare*, *distinguere*, *comere*. See **BEIDZEN**.—*cultus speciosiore quam pretiosiore uti*.

DIZZARD. See **BLOCKHEAD**.

DIZZINESS, *vertigo oculorum*, or *vertigo only*. To *cause d.*, *vertiginem facere* (see 'To make DIZZY'): to *stop d.*, *vertiginem discutere* or *sedare*; *offusam oculis caliginem dissipare*: one who is *subject to d.*, *vertiginosus*: to feel a sensation of *d.*, *vertigine corripi*.

DIZZY, || *Of a person feeling so*, *vertiginosus*. To *become d.*, *vertigine corripi*: he felt quite *d.* *fm looking down fm such a height*, *altitudo caliginem oculis offudit*: to be *d.*, *vertigine laborare*: to make (*aby*) *d.*, *vertiginem facere*. || *Causing dizziness*, *vertiginem faciens*. *A d. height*, *undespici vix sine vertigine oculorum potest* (in *L.* *sine vertigine quâdam simul oculorum amiqui*); or *altitudo oculis caliginem offundens*. || *Giddy, thoughtless*; see **DIZZY**.

DIZZY, *v.* See 'To make dizzy', in **DIZZY**, *adj.*

DO, *facere*, *agere*, *gerere* (*fac.*, *ποιεῖν*, to 'make', used *emph.* of productive activity; and with *ref.* to the means taken to produce an effect, and to the effect itself, as something aiding: *agere*, *ποιεῖν*, is more general, 'to do', 'to be doing', with *ref.* to the object pursued and to its occupying, generally, the mind of the agent: also of 'actions' that, when done, remain, as invisible things, in the memory, not as visible effects. *Facere* is, however, used absolutely and with *nest.* pronouns, &c., in the

sense of 'do', when 'conduct', or the 'efforts' of the agent are referred to [*faciam*, *ut potero*; *multa feci*; *quæ*, &c.; *plus*, *quam feci*, *facere non possum*]; and always when 'do' is used as the representative of another verb, the repetition of which is thus avoided, e. g. *supplex te rogo*, *quod sine summo dolore facere* (the act of imploring you on my knees) *non possum*.—*gerere* refers to the series of actions by which *algh* is carried on and completed; e. g. *quæ etiam voluntate Dolabella fiebant*, *per istum tamen omnia gerebantur*, C.).—*administrare* (to manage, superintend; to be the person who actually executes what is to be done). They acted on their own discretion, and did whatever seemed best to be done, *per se*, *quæ videbantur*, *administrabant*. To do too much or too little, *modum excedere* in *qâ re*: I don't know what to do, *quid agam* or *faciam nescio*; *consilii inops* *nam*; *incertum est*, *quid agam*; *quo me convertam*, *nescio*: he believed 'that he hath nothing done, that doth not all', *nihil actum putabat*, si *quid superseset agendum*: to be able to be done, *feri posse* (to enquire, &c.) *what they should do* in their situation, *quid facerent de suis rebus*: to do good, *eril*, *bene*, *male agere* or *facere*: to do right, *recte agere*; *recte facere* (the latter in as far as the effect of the act is such as it ought to be; see the difference between *agere* and *facere* as explained above); to have a great deal to do, *multa occupationibus distineri*; to have always something to do, *assiduus occupationibus impediri*; to have plenty to do, *satis negotiorum habere*; *algh gives me a great deal to do*, *res me occupatissimum habet*; to have enough to do with one's own affairs, *suarum rerum sat agere*: to do nothing, *nihil agere* (g. *l.* = being unoccupied); *domi desidem sedere* (to sit idle at home); *studia negligere* (to neglect one's studies); to have nothing to do, *otiosum esse* (to be at leisure); *negotii vacare* or *vacuum esse* (to have no business that one need do); *questum manu facere non posse* (to be out of work, of a day labourer); to set *algh* something to do, *ci pensum imerare* (*prop.*), to give the female slaves a certain quantity of wool to spin, &c., as *Q. 3, 7, 6*, *impror.* of selling any task or work; *ca operum conducere* (to hire *algh* as a labourer).—*DO*. Many phrases formed with *subst.*, *adj.*, or *adv.*, e. g. to do **PANACEA**, **ONE'S DUTY**, **RIGHT**, &c., are to be looked for under those substantives.

|| **To accomplish**, *effect*, *perform*, *finish*; see those words. || **To have intercourse**, &c., with *algh*, *ratione cum qo conjunctum esse* (with *ref.* to connection in trade, &c.); *nihil commercium est cum qo* (with *ref.* to intercourse); *nihil res est cum qo* (my business is with him; I have to settle it, &c., with him). I have, or will have, nothing to do with such men, *tales homines fugio*. || **To meddle with** or be employed in *algh*, *operam suam navare ci rei*; *versari in re*: to have nothing to do with the management of *algh*, *vacare administratione ca rei*: I will have nothing to do with it, *hanc rem non attigam*; I have nothing to do with this (it is not my business), *hoc meum munus non est*; *hæc non sunt mea partes*: what have I to do with that? *quid ad me?* *quid mihi cum illâ re?* || **To take a course with a person**: e. g. *what can we do with that fellow?* or *what is to be done with him?* *quid hoc homine* or *huic homini facias?* *There is nothing to be done with him*, *homo est ad omnia ineptus*; in *eo et operam et oleum perdidit* (whatever trouble you may take about him will be thrown away, *C. ad Div.* 7, 1); *what am I to do with him?* *quid illi or illo faciam* (not cum illo, which is only used once by *Plant. Cupt.* 4, 2, 22, in this meaning. The most usual construction is that with the *abl.* or *dat.*: the preposition 'de' is comparatively rare; principally in the passive form with 'to'; e. g. *what will they do with me?* *quid de me fiet?*) || **Emphatically used** (= I pray) e. g. *do come to me instantly!* *amabo te*, *advola!* *do place yourself in my position*, *fac, queso*, *qui ego sum*, *esse te*: *do say!* *dicendum!* *do make haste!* *agendum!* *do write, &c.*, *fac scribas*, &c. *do show!* *ostende verol do take it!* *cape verol do lay aside you angry!* *mihius vero iram!* *do let us mount our horses!* *quin consendimus equos!* *do answer!* *quin respondes!* *do hear* (what I have to say) *quin tu audi!* *do leave me alone!* *quin omite me!* *do but consider!* *fac cogites!* || **Implying assent**: e. g. *I shall now set fm my work.* *Do!* (= very well!) *esto* (be it so!) *bene!* *recte!* *pulchre* (as term of applause) *quam maxime* (very well!) *ita est* (that's it, as answer!)

MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES.—We do you to wit, *omnes sciunt. *ne ci sit ignotum (as formula at the beginning of a document); *omnibus sit edictum (as formula of an edict): to do nothing but, *nihil aliud*

quam (with a verb, e. g. discursare): they do nothing but play, omne tempus in ludo consumunt: he does nothing but talk about it, istud semper habet in ore: I have nothing to do with this, hoc nihil ad me attinet: I have nothing to do with you, nihil mihi tecum negotii est: to do every thing oneself, omnia per se obire: to do a good turn, ci officium præstare; beneficium qm afficere; gratum ci facere; ci gratificari; benigne ci facere: you will do me a great kindness or favour, q, qc., magnum beneficium mihi dederis, gratissimum mihi feceris, si, &c.: to be able to do a great deal with ahy, auctoritate sua multum valere apud qm: to do something for ahy, in ea causâ qd efficere: to do something for ahy (= assist him), qm auxilio adjuvare; adjuvare qm in qâ re: the work is not quite done yet, operi nondum accessit ultima manus: what has that to do with it? quid hoc ad rem? I have nothing to do with that, nihil hoc ad me (sc. pertinet): how can that be done? or, is that to be done? qui potest? as far as it can be done, quoad fieri potest: he declared it could not possibly be done, hoc ullo modo fieri or effici posse, negavit: I have done it, rem absolvi: I have done with the book, librum perlegi (i. e. have read it through): to have done the task, peregrisse laboris sui pensum: you have nothing to do here, nihil est, quod hic agas; or by the question, quid tibi hic est negotii? (what is your business here?): have done! omitte me sine me (leave me alone!) potin' tu desinas? (can't you hold your tongue? Com.): —done! en dextram! (there is my hand!) or cedo dextram! what are you doing? quid agis? quam rem agis? quid facis? or instituis? how do you do? quid agis? quid agitur? (how are you getting on?) it valet? (how are you? how do you feel?); what are you going to do? quid inceptas? I can do it by myself, rem ipse conficere possum: I will take care that it shall be done, hoc mihi curæ or coruli erit: what is to be done? quid faciendum est? to get ahy done; are To GET. To do great mischief, magnum malum excitare: what was all that to do about? (= what was all that noise about) in the market? quid tumultus or turbe fuit apud forum? that will do, sufficit mihi qd (that is sufficient, I want no more); sed satis de hoc; sed satis jam verborum est; nolo plura dicere (let us say no more of it); also sed hæc hactenus; sed finis sit (let us drop it); heus tu, manum de tabulâ hæc done, give over now, as C. ad Div 7, 25, 2: that will never do, hoc mihi nunquam probabis (i. e. of a frivolous excuse); hoc quidem non adducar, tu credam; non facile adducar (not inducar) ad credendum (you will not easily make me believe that); it does not do for ahy to do so and so, non decet qm qd facere (e. g. oratore m irasci): one can do nothing with him, homo est ad omnia ineptus (not fit for ahy); homo est morosior et diffidior (he is of a nasty temper, so that one cannot get him to do ahy to oblige one; also with 'compressa, quod ajunt, manibus sedere, as used proverbially by L. 7, 13; not to stir an inch): to be doing well, in rebus secundis esse; in bonâ conditione constitutum esse: I am doing pretty well, 'habeo, unde me sustentem (i. e. I am getting my living): not to be doing well, afflictiore conditione esse; in rebus adversis esse; parce ac durior vitam agere.

TO DO AGAIN, reficere.—reparare (to repair).—in melius restituere (to improve).—reconcinnare (to put to rights again: e. C. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3).—emendare (to correct).—retractare (to go over again).—repetere (to repeat).—iterare (to do a second time).—reintegrare (to d. afresh).—retractare (to set to work again at ahy).

TO DO AWAY WITH, see ABOLISH, abolere.

TO DO OVER, see 'TO COAT WITH.'

TO DO UP, involvere: involucro tegere; in fascas colligare. To do up one's luggage, sarcinas colligere; vasa colligere; sarcinas aptare lileri (the first of soldiers or others, the two last of soldiers only): to do up a parcel of goods, merces in fasciculos colligare: to do up with a cord, astringere or constringere (e. g. luggage, sarcinas).

TO DO WITHOUT, see 'TO DISPENSE WITH.'

DOCILE or DOCILE, Easy to be taught, tactus, qui cito qd discit. To show oneself very d., docilem se præbere ad qd. Tractable, qui regi potest (prop. and impropr.: s. Sen. de Irâ, li. 15, extr.). —tractabilis (C.). —~~docilis~~ Not mollis (= too yielding; giving way in every thing).

DOCILENESS or DOCILITY, docilitas (ingenii). —ceritas ad discendum. —natura tractabilis (tractableness).

DOCK, s. A stump of a tail, Crcl. trunca (libr. mutilata) cauda (aft. trunca manus, T. Ann. 13, 14, 3).—canda parva. caudicula (a small or short tail; later

only). A station for ships, navale, and (more only) pl. navalia: nearest to the port and d's, proximus portu navaliibusque (Cæs.): to come out of d., ex navaliibus deduci (Cæs.). To lay ships in dock, naves subducere (to lay them on a dry place, aft. the navigation is stopped by the season; but not naves trahere ad litora: to drag them to the shore agst the will of the captain; as, Sall. fragm. in Serv. Virg. Æn. 3, 425, of Charybdis). The plant, rumex (Plin.).

DOCK, v. To cut off a tail, caudam equo præcidere (L.). A horse with his tail docked, equus curtus (Prop. 4, 1, 20; it is probable, according to Kruse's Hællas, part. i. p. 366, that this operation was not unknown to the ancients). See TO CURTAIL. Of an account or bill; see TO DEDUCT.

DOCKET, A ticket tied on goods, index. To strike a docket, prps qm ut solvendo imparem deferre: or postulare, ut in possessionem rerum debitoris quidam ex creditoribus ejus mittantur.

DOCTOR, Physician; vid. A d. academical degree, doctor. A d's degree, doctoris honores, munus, dignitas. To take a d's degree, amplissimum doctoris gradum adipisci: ad amplissimum doctoris gradum promoveri: in doctorum ordinem ascribi: doctoris nomine insigniri (K.): to be going to take (or to apply for) a d's degree, summus doctoris honores petere: to take the degree of d. of laws with great credit, magna cum laude gradum doctoris juris adipisci (Wylentz.). A d. of divinity, law, medicine, philosophy, doct. theologice, utriusque juris, medicinæ, philosophiæ.

DOCTOR, v. dare, præbere ci medicamentum.—curare.

DOCTORAL, by gen. doctoris.

DOCTORSHIP, doctoris dignitas ac nomen. *dignitatis doctoris insigne (cf. C. ad Div. 10, 6, 9).

DOCTRINAL, e. g. d. verse or poem, *carmen in quo præcepta traduntur.—*carmen didacticum (s. i.). d. subject, res, in quâ præcipitur, traditur: d. means, docendi ratio, a. g. as displayed by Socrates, disserendi ratio a Socrate profecta: d. proposition, præceptum: d. points, or articles, *capita doctrinæ sacræ.

DOCTRINE, doctrina. præcepta, orum. præceptio (the sum or summary of precepts or truths).—disciplina.—decretum. dogma (n.).—placitum or ectum (the principle, in as far as it is based on the opinion of the philosopher; s. C. Acad. 2, 43, 133; 2, 9, 27 and 29. Sen. Ep. 95, 9).—An elaborate system of d., satis et copiose et eleganter constituta disciplina; accurate non modo fundata, verum etiam exstructa disciplina: philosophical d's, præcepta philosophiæ or philosophorum (the precepts of philosophy); also præcepta et instituta philosophiæ; præcepta officii (moral præcepta).

DOCUMENT, Precept, Crcl. vid. Deed, record, literæ, tabulæ. Public d's, publicæ tabulæ: to draw up d's, tabulas conficere.

DODDER, *cuscuta (Linn.).

DODGE, To deal with tergiversation; to use shifts, dolum componere. artificium exogitare. To play fast and loose, qm eludere et extrahere (to make a fool of ahy, to put him off fm one time to another).—qm lactare et falsâ spe producere (to raise ahy's hopes and then disappoint him; Ter. And. 4, 1, 24).—qm variâ dilationibus frustrare. qm variâ frustrationibus differre, qm per frustrationem differre (to put ahy off fm one day to another by some fine tale).—orationis vanitatem adhibere (if by empty words).—falso promittere (by false promises: O. Her. 20, 195). In running, vertere se, gyros variare (in T. of horses): to d. a person, flexu eludere (e. g. qui cursu parum valent, flexu eludunt, Q. 9, 7, 28).—sequentem qm flexuosus cursu effugere; or 'multis meandris flexionibusque effugere qm (aft. quos tu meandros, quæ de verticula flexionesque quaesisti, C., but of a person returning by a devious course).

DODGE, s. flexus (e. g. flexu eludere, Q. 9, 7, 28).

DODGER, homo multorum temporum (one that uses tergiversation).—homo vanus or vaniloquus. One who dodges in running; Crcl. qui flexu eludit (Q.).

DODO, *didus.

DOE, cervæ d.—rabbit, *Caniculus femina (aft. lupus femina, Enn.; porcus femina, C. Leg. 2, 22, 57).

DOER, auctor facinoris or delicti; fm the contest, auctor only.—Crcl. qui, quæ facinus or flagitium or scelus commisit; qui, quæ facinus in se admisit; ad quem, ad quam maleficium pertinet (the d. of a crime; also machinator or princeps atque architectus sceleris).—beneficiorum auctor or qui beneficia in qm confert

or contulit (a d. of good).—princeps, princeps et architectus c. rei (the principal d. of althg): a great talker but little d., lingua promptior quam manu. lingua fortis (L. 23, 45); in periculis timidus, sicubi metus absit, infatius (timid in danger, bold when it is past; Just. 2, 10, 23).

DOG, s. canis: a little d., canicula: a young d., catulus. catellus (young and small): a lap-d., catellus, quem mulier in deliciis habet (Val. Max. 1, 5, 3): a house-d., canis domesticus: to set d.'s on aby, canes immittere in qm: to keep d.'s, canes habere, alere: of d.'s, caninus: the barking of d.'s, latratus canum: like a d., canum more: the d. lac, tributum in singula canum capita impositum (Afr. Cæs. B. G. 3, 32): the bite of a d., morsus canis: morsus canis rabiosi (of a mad d.): d.'s milk, lac caninum: d.'s mouth, rictus caninus (†). D-Latin, *latinitas in culinaria nata: *latinitas cultum reddens: d.-kennel, stabulum canum. turgurum canis (†): d. skin, pella canina: d.-collar, s. below.—d.'s-nose, rostrum canis: d.'s-tooth, dens caninus: d.'s tongue, lingua canis or canina: a mad d., canis rabidus or rabiosus: to live the life of a d., in inmeria esse or versari: to treat any like a d., ei contumeliose injuriam facere: qm contumeliose vexare: to be as tired as a d.: see DOG-TIRED: to send to the d., proicere: to go to the d.'s, pessum ire perire. || Dog = the male of an animal (as d.-fox, &c.), mas.

DOG (as epithet), scelus. scelestus, but pl. fœx populi, sentina republicæ (the French canaille); also homo deterrimus (a contemptible individual); homo ignavus (a coward).

DOG (the constellation), see DOG-STAR.

DOG, v. indagare, odorari. Jw. indagare et odorari.—investigare (to follow the trace of althg).—odore aut qo leviter presso vestigio qd persequi (to follow by scent or track, as a d.; C. Verr. 4, 24, 54).

DOG-BRIAR or DOG-ROSE, *rosa canina. cynosbaton.

DOG-CHEAP, vilissimum pretio: to buy d., vilissimum (ac. pretio) emere. ere paucio emere (Gell. 9, 4, 5).

DOG-COLLAR, mælium or mellum (a dog c. armed with sharp points; Varr. R. 2, 9, 15).—armilla (iron ring for a dog's neck; hence canis armillatus, Prop. 4, 8, 24).

DOG-DAYS, dies canicularis.

DOG-FLY, *musca canicularis (Linn.).

DOG-GRASS, *tritium caninum (Linn.).

DOG-HEATED, see CRUEL.

DOG-HOLE, see DOG-KENNEL in DOG.

DOG-KENNEL, see DOG.

DOG-LOUSE, rictus.

DOG-SLEEP. To sleep a d.-s., vigilant! naso stertere (Juv.).

DOGS-TAIL-GRASS, *cynosurus (Linn.).

DOG-STAR, canicula. Sirius. The greater and lesser d.-s., canis major et minor.

DOG-TEETH, dens caninus (sing.).

DOG-TIRED, defessus; defatigatus; lassitudine confectus: d.-tired, or as tired as a dog fm running, cursu et lassitudine exanimatus. I am d.-s., or as tired as a dog, omnia membra lassitudo mihi tenet (Comic).

DOG-WOOD, cornus.

DOGE, *dux Venetus. *summus apud Venetos magistratus.

DOGGED, see SULLEN.

DOGGEDLY, see SULLENLY.

DOGGEDNESS, see SULLENNESS.

DOGGEREL, *versus rhopalicus († s.).—*versus Leoninus (the middle cæura of wch will rhyme with the end).—versus incultus et male nati (bad verses in general; H. Ep. 2, 1, 233): abusive d., *prorsus canini versiculi (oft. prorsus canina eloquentia, &c. 13, 9).

DOGGISH, morosus (easily of old people).—mordax (impropr. of persons, biting like a dog): in a d. manner, morose; mordaciter.

DOGMA, dogma, atla (δόγμα), or pure Lat. decretum or (post-Aug.) placitum or scitum (a determination; a point ruled by a philosopher).—ratio (principle; method of thinking and acting of a philosopher or other person; in wch sense principium is not Lat.).—præceptum (precept; rule, &c.; also of a philosopher; H. Ep. 1, 1, 13; Sen. Ep. 95, 12).—institutum. Jw. præcepta institutaque philosophiæ.—sententia (opinion; also of a philosopher).

DOGMATIC, *dogmaticus. *ad legem Christianam pertinens. D. theology. *doctrina sacra. See DOGMATICALLY.

DOGMATICALLY, || Magisterially, tamquam magister (s. g. persequi omnia, C.).—jactatione doc-

trine (with a parade of one's learning, &c.). There is nothing so disgusting, as to hear a man talk d., nihil odiosius est jactatione doctrinæ (afr. Q. 1, 6, 40, and 1, 5, 11): one that speaks d., multiplici varietate doctrinæ jactat (afr. Q. 11, 1, 17: one that would be thought to know every thing).—polyhistor, as title merely of a well-known work of Solinus—To decide a thing d. and of hand, prius judicare, quam quid rei sit scias (Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 8): to begin to talk d., ad præcipiendi rationem delabi (C.).

DOGMATICALNESS, *judicium plenum arrogantiae.—pertinacia (obstinate perseverance in matters of opinion).—vincendi studium (the desire to show that one is in the right; s. C. Acad. 1, 12, 44; pertinacia aut vincendi studium).—*præcipiendi et docendi pertinacia, or pertinacia only (obstinacy in defending one's opinion).

DOGMATIST or DOGMATIZER, *pertinax sententiæ suæ defensor.—qui prius judicat, quam quid rei sit sciat (Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 8).—*cujus omnis oratio quasi præcipiendi ejusdum et docentis est. *qui ad præcipiendi rationem nunquam non delabitur.—*qui tamquam magister præcipit: nothing more hateful than a d., nihil odiosius est jactatione doctrinæ.

DOGMATIZE, ad præcipiendi rationem delabi (to begin to d.).—opinionem suam pertinaciter defendere (Q.).—quasi præcipere et docere videri (afr. C. Læli. 46).—tamquam magistrum persequi omnia (C. de Rep. 1, 2, though not in a contemptuous sense).—affirmare de re (to assert or maintain althg to be so and not otherwise; s. C. Ecl. p. 60).—prius judicare, quam quid rei sit scias (Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 8); also, *arrogantius judicare (to decide a point arrogantly). I am afraid of seeming to d., vereor, ne quasi præcipiendi ejusdum et docentis esse videatur oratio (C. Læli. 46).

DOING or DOINGS, see ACTION, DEED, FEAT.

DOLE, || The act of DISTRIBUTION; vid. || Althg presented or distributed, donum. munus. primum. jactura. donarium. corollarium. xenium (Férov). donativum. congiarium. liberalitas (= donum, not before sile. age). munusculum (Syn. in GIFT, PRESENT). || Provision or money distributed in charity, demensum (g. i. for what is measured out in portions).—cibus or victus diurnus (food or provision given out daily; s. Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 1).—stips. beneficium (an alms; vid.).—portio (a part of the whole, in as far as aby has claims on it, only used in class. Latin in 'pro portione').—|| Grief, vid.

DOLE, v. See TO DISTRIBUTE.

DOLEFUL, see DIRMAL.

DOLEFULLY, see DIRMALLY.

DOLEFULNESS, see GRIEF.

DOLL, pupus. pupulus (male).—pupa. pupula (fem.; all four also us term of affection).—|| Fia. || puella putida (an affected woman, one dressed like a d.).

DOLLAR, *thalæris; *numus imperialis (Ris.-d.).

DOLORIFIC, see PAINFUL.

DOLOROUS, || Painful, vid.—|| Doleful, sad, vid.

DOLOUR, see GRIEF, PAIN.

DOLPHIN, delphinus.

DOLT, baro.—stipes.—caudex.—germanus asinus.

DOLTISH, see STUPID.

DOLTISHLY, see STUPIDLY.

DOLTISHNESS, see STUPIDITY.

DOMAIN (or demeane), *prædium privatum principis.

HOME, see CUPOLA.

DOMESTIC, s. See SERVANT.

DOMESTIC, or DOMESTICAL, || Kept about (i. e. near) the house; domesticated (of animals), domesticus (e. g. quadrupes, Cels. 2, 18; a meaning wch Freund has overlooked).—villaticus (kept about the villa; i. e. country house and farm; gallinæ, Varr.; alites, Plin.; quadrupes, Plin.).—cohortalis (kept in the farm yard, cohorts or cors: aves, Col. 8, 2).—domi natus (e. g. omne animal quadrupes domi natus, Cels. 2, 18). D. animals, pecus (bdia; opp. fera).—|| Belonging to the house, domesticus (relating to one's home, household, or family, opp. forensis, i. e. relating to public or official life; or opp. communis, belonging to all others).—privatus (relating to private life, or a private individual, opp. publicus, i. e. relating to the state or the public welfare, &c.; s. C. Att. 1, 17, 6; non forenses res, non domesticæ, non publicæ, non privatæ carere diutius tuo suavissimo atque amantissimo consilio ac sermone possunt).—umbrales (relating to althg that is done quietly, or at home; s. g. exercitatio).—attentus ad rem. diligens (economical, careful).—fragi (orderly, homely, good, in a domestic sense): d. affairs,

negotium domesticum. res domesticæ. domus (the house).—res familiaris, *fm the context res only (the money-matters, property, &c.)*.—negotia domestica. domus officia (duties of the wife): to manage, superintend, &c. the d. affairs, negotia domestica curare: quæ domi debent administrari: the nature of women is adapted for the management of d. concerns, natura comparata est mulieris ad domesticam diligentiam: d. evia, malum domesticum; dolor intestinus (pain felt respecting such evils: Sero. in C. ad Div. 4, 5, 2); error domesticus (grief respecting d. affairs, opp. error communis, Suet. Cal. 5).—*Like to remain at home, &c.* rarus egressus (seldom going abroad: T.).—domi focique amans or amantissimus (fond of his home: cf. domi focique meminisse, Ter.).—*qui parietum umbris libenter se occultit.*—qui (quæ) nidum servat (prov. H.).—qui libenter domi or domo se tenet or retinet. qui libenter publico caret or se abstinere. qui domo raro excedit or egreditur. To be very d., parietum umbris oculi. in interiore ædium parte sedere (both of the Greek women).—*Intestine, not foreign, intestinus (occurring in one's own country: opp. externus, foreign).—domesticus (see above); Jx. intestinus ac domesticus: d. evia, malum, quod inhaeret in visceribus (of the human body as well as the state), malum intestinum. malum intestinum ac domesticum (of the state): d. affairs, res domesticæ (with ref. to the state).*

DOMESTICATE. *To make domestic, *parietum umbris assuefacere qm.* *assuefacere qm domi or domo se tenere, retinere. efficere, ut qs publico carere or se abstinere possit. *To tame; vid.*

DOMICILE. see AMORE, HOUSE.

DOMINANT, dominans (in qo or qâ re).—superior. To be d., dominari (e. g. ubi libido dominatur, C.): to be d., plus posse. superiorem esse.

DOMINATE, dominari. dominari nimia potentia.—prevailere.—plus posse. superiorem esse.

DOMINATION. dominatio (opp. libertas; despotic power, propr. and impror.; C.); Jx. dominatio regnante (C.). See DOMINION, TYRANNY.

DOMINEER, dominari in qm; superbe crudeliterque tractare qm (to treat tyrannically; C. Phil. 13, 8, 17. Justin. 42, 1, 3).

DOMINEERING, imperiosus.—superbus (prond). insolens (haughty towards others).—arrogans (arrogant); in a d. manner. imperiose. pro imperio (e. g. to order aby to be off, qm discedere jubere). superbe. insolenter. arroganter.

DOMINICAL. *dominicus (used by Col.). The d. litter. *dominica littera (as Eccl. 1, 1).

DOMINICAN, *monachus ordinis Sancti Domini et ascriptus.

DOMINION. ditto. jus (power arising fm a right wch a person possesses over any one).—potestas (might, power).—imperium (supreme command).—Jx. jus ditioque; ditio potestasque; imperium ditioque: to be under the d. of aby, esse in cs ditione (potestate) or in cs ditione ac potestate; cs juris esse or haberi: to bring under the d. of aby, sub or in imperium (potestatem), sub jus ditioemque cs redigere; sub imperium ditioemque cs subungere: to bring under one's d., in ditioem suam redigere; ditiois suæ or sui juris facere: to be brought under aby's d., cadere sub imperium ditioemque cs: to have d. over aby, qm in sua potestate habere, in sua potestate et ditioe tenere; ci imperare; imperium or dominationem habere in qm: to have d. over a country, imperium cs civitatis obtinere: to have d. over the whole world, omnium terrarum dominum esse: to exercise d. (absol.), imperium tenere, imperare. regnare (to reign, esp. of the monarchy of a king; then g. t. of the unlimited power of a governor in any sphere).—(to be) dominari in qm means only to play or act the lord over any one, to tyrannize over him; Fig.) dominari (e. g. where the will has d., ubi libido dominatur): fortune has d. in all things, fortuna in omni re dominatur. *To dominate; see REALM.*

DON, princeps.—vir clarus &c.—potens vir. In our ludicrous sense of the word, to be a d., esse esse qm or qd putare.

DONARY, donarium (dedicated to a god; L. 42, 28).

DONATION, see GIFT.

DONATIVE, *Large; vid.*

DONE (as form of accepting a wager), en dextram! (sure's my hand?); cedo dextram (give me your hand upon it).

DONJON, arx, or arx munatissima, or arx intra mœnia edita (L. 45, 28).

DONOR, auctor doni or muneris; *donator and dator, un-Class.*

DOODLE, homo deses, desidiosus or iners et desidiosus.

DOOM, v. *Condemn, damnare. condemnare (to atth, abl. or gen. if it is money, &c.; but to the public works, mines, &c., in or ad, damn. In metallum, in opus publicum, ad bestias, Marcian. Dig.; condemn. ad metalla, ad bestias, ad munitiones visium, Suet.). To destine (of the gods, fate, &c.). If you are doomed to, &c., si fatum tibi est (with acc. and inf.); if he had been doomed to, &c., si fatum fuerat (with acc. and inf.). How is it that I am doomed to, &c.? quoniam meo fato fieri dicunt, ut, &c.! Milo is doomed to be unable to preserve himself, Milo hoc fato natus est, ut ne se quidem servare posset. I am doomed to suffer the same fate, mihi eadem sunt patienda; or ego eundem fortunæ exitum laturus sum (if near at hand): if the commonwealth is doomed, si jam fatum extremum republicæ venit: aby is doomed to die by a fall fm his horse, ei fatum est ex equo cadere acque ita perire: he was doomed to suffer this, ei hoc divinitus accidit.*

DOOM, s. *Decree of fate, fatum. fati necessitas. necessitas divina. Fated destruction, fatum extremum cs rei (e. g. republicæ, C.) or fatum only, or fati et exiti dies (C.). See DESTRUCTION. Judgment, sentence, &c.; vid.*

DOOMSDAY, see DAY OF JUDGEMENT. *DOOMSDAY BOOK, *liber censuarius regii Angliæ a Guilielmo primo confectus; or *tabulæ censuriæ regni Angliæ a Guilielmo primo confectæ.*

DOOR, ostium (any opening for an entrance, esp. in the interior of a house; *the ancients usually hung only curtains, vela, before the entrances of the several apartments of a house; more rarely they employed folding-d's, fores)—janua (a house-d.).—fortis, usually pl. fores (as the d's my consisted of two leaves).—valvæ (pl. double d's, i. e. folding back like a window-shutter): a back-d., ostium posticum, posticum only (C.); pseudothyrum (a secret back-d.; C. post l'ed. in Sen. 6, 11): a front-d., janua: bed room d., fores cubiculi: to be let in by the back-d., pseudothyro recipi (opp. janua introimitti, C.): to open a d. to atth (fig.), fenestram ad qd patefacere (e. g. ad nequitiam ci, Ter.); januan or (C.) aditum januanque patefacere (e. g. to glory, famæ, Plin. Ep. 1, 18): to enter atth by any d., qd janua ingredi in qd (C.; fig.): fm d. to d., ostium: to open a d., ostium, januan, or fores patefacere, aperire (q. ll.).—fores reserare (to unbolt). fores recludere (to unlock): to shut a d., ostium, januan, fores operire (q. ll.), ostii pessulum odere (to bar); fores obsistere (to bolt). fores claudere or occludere (to close the leaves): to knock at a d., januan, casum, or fores, pulsare: to break open a d., fores effringere; frangere januan (H.): to attend at the d., ostium observare: to let in at a d., qm janua introimittere: to drive fm one's d's, qm janua aditu arcere: qm janua prohibere; qm excludere: to show aby the d., jubere qm abire or discedere: to be at the d. (fig.), imminere or impendere. subesse (e. g. fames impendit; mors imminet; hiems suberat): to turn aby away fm one's d's, qm limine submovere; repellere foribus (to drive away with violence); prohibere janua; excludere qm (not to suffer him to come into the house). To turn (a son) out of a d., abdicare filium. *To lay atth at aby's d., qd ei acceptum referre; qd ci assignare (L.); culpam ci attribue, assignare; culpam conferre, conficere, vertere in qm: the fault does not lie at my d., a me hæc culpa procul est: some blame, however, lies at your d., tua tamen nonnulla culpa est: the blame lies at my d., ego sum in culpâ; in me est culpa: mea est culpa: all the blame lies at your d., tua summa culpa est.**

DOOR KEEPER, janitor (janitrix if fem.).—janus custos.—ostiaris.

DOOR POST, postis.—Virg. calls the d.-p's of temples antepagistas (Dict. of Antiqu.).

DOOR-SILL, limen. limen inferum (if it is necessary to distinguish it).

DORIC, doricus (Plin.). To speak d., dorice loqui (Suet.).

DORMANT, mortuus (used, in this sense, of laws that have become a dead letter, leges, C.). Jx. mortuus et antiquus (leges, Ferr. 2, 5, 18).—dormitans. ocellatus et dormitans (e. g. sapientia, sleepy, inactive). To be d., jacere (e. g. of the art of a physician when there is no disease; of justice, justitia jacet; judicium jacet, C.; of virtues when pleasure rules, and of money, C.).

DORMITORY, cubiculum (C.).—cubiculum grande (Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 10).—cubiculum dormitorium or dormitorium only (Plin.).—cubiculum noctis et somni (Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 22).—dormitorium membrum (Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 9). *The sitting rooms and d's, cubula diurna nocturnaque* (Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 1).—*Cemetery; vid.*

DORMOUSE, glis.—*sciurus glis (Linn.).

DORSEL or **DORSER**, see **PANIERE**.

DOSE, *Portion of medicine, portio. But mly by Crcl. Take for a d. a piece about the size of a bean, quod Aegyptia fabae magnitudinem impleat, satis est* (Cels.). *a piece about the size of a reech is a sufficient d.* ex his, quod ervi magnitudinem habet, satis est devarasse (Cels.). *one of them of the size above-mentioned is plenty for a d., unum autem ejusdem magnitudinis, quae supra posita est, abunde est sumpsisse* (Cels.). *the d. of it is a piece of the size of a lupine dissolved in three cyathi of water, quod lupini magnitudinem habet, in tri bus cyathis aquae diluitur: to take a d. of medicine, accipere medicinam; medicamentum bibere, sumere: to give aby a d. of medicine, dare ei medicamentum (ad or contra qd); medicamentum potui dare ei (if a draught).*—*Share, quantity; vid.*

DOSE, potionem dare.—*to potioneer in low Lat.; but Suetonius used potionatum, dosed.*

DOSSIL, see **LINT**.

DOT, s. punctum (properly, pierced with a short instrument, *criqua*; but also of any d.; e. g. in writing).—Interpunctum (C.; placed after a word).—*To look like a mere d., quasi puncti instar oblinere: to put a d. after a word, interpungere* (Sen. Ep. 40, 10; with the ancients only to distinguish separate words).

DOT, v. *punctis notare or distinguere.

DOTAGE, deliratio (v. pr. ita senilis stultitia, quae deliratio vocatur, C. Sen. 10, 36). *To be in his d., deitrum esse, delirare. An old man in his d., senex delirans* (Ter.). *Excessive fondness; see FONDNESS.*

DOTAL, dotalis (C.).

DOTARD, delirius senex (C.). senex delirans (Ter.). stultus senex.

DOTATION, dotis datio (Jurist. t. t.) or Crcl. with dotare.

NOTE, delirare.—*To dote upon alth, *insano ea rei amore or studio affici or incendi (to love passionately).—qm in oculis gerere or restare, qm in sinu gestare (to love with fond affection).—insanire in amorem (H.; of the passion of love).*

DOTINGLY, *insano amore.—dementer (rare).—insipienter.—stulte.

DOTTREL, } *Charadrius Morinellus (Linn.): see

DOTTREL, } d. *Tringa Interpres (Linn.).

DOUBLE, duplex (twofold; a multiplicative; denoting the d. as distinct magnitudes to be counted; e. g. fossas, vallum, stipendium).—duplus (a proportional; representing d. as continuous magnitudes to be weighed or measured; duplex as adj., duplum as subst.).

—geminus (of each each is twin to the other; duplex denotes doubleness with similarity or equality; geminus denotes similarity or equality with doubleness; Ddd.).—geminatus (repeated over again in exactly the same form, &c.).—anceps (having two heads; hence, fig. having two sides or directions: that may be considered in two points of view. 'In anceps there always lies the notion of what is doubtful, critical, or dangerous; not that of simple doubleness'; Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 26).

—bipartitus (divided into two parts).—*A soldier who receives d. rations, miles duplicarius: a d. victory, victoria geminata. The double, duplum, augmentum tantum (for each duplex appears first in L.).—bis tantum* (Farr.). *A d. victory, victoria geminata* (L.). prolium anceps (Cæs. Np.). *to make d., duplicare, geminare.*

A clove, amiculum duplex (Np.). *A d. saw, ex omni parte dentata serra or serrula* (s. C. Cuvier. 61, 180). *A d. sense, ambiguitas* (e. g. verborum).—suspicio ridiculi abscondita (double-entendre). *A d. sun, sol geminatus*.—soles bini (two seen at once; Sen. Qu. Nat. 1, 11, 1). *A d. door, fores bifores or only fores (having two leaves; if each is folded like a window-shutter, they are called valvæ). D.-tongued, bilinguis* (speaking two languages; also fig. hypocritical, &c.).—ambigui Ingei (deceitful, &c.).—bisulcilingua only Com.; Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 74. *A d. tongue, ambiguum Ingenium.*

DOUBLE, s. *Twice as much, duplum; alterum tantum; bis tantum* (Farr.).—*A turn in running, flexus* (Q.).—*A d. trick, &c.; vid. Prps flexiones.*—mæandri (aft. quasi tu mæandros—quæ devotivis flexionesque quæstati, C.; but in him it is said of a per-

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son returning by by-ways, &c. under circumstances of disguise).

DOUBLE, v. TRAHA. duplicare (v. pr. propr. and fig.).—geminare (to put two things together so that they may appear a pair; to put two equal things together; e. g. legionum castra).—*To sail round a cape, flectere promontorium* (C. Diom. 2, 45, 94).—circum-vehi promontorium (L. 10; also particip. act. circum-vehens, as he was doubling, &c.).—*To double down a leaf, *schedæ marginem replicare* (marginem replicare, Plin. 9, 33, 52).—*INTRANA* duplicari.—*To double and turn, huc atque illic tergiversari.*—*mæandros multos flexionesque quærere (See quotation under DOUBLE, s.).—*to elude by doubling, flexu eludere* (Q.).

DOUBLE-DEALER, (homo) bilinguis (Plaut. Phædr.). callidus et simulator (T.). See **DECEIVER**.

DOUBLE-DEALING, see **DECEIT**.

DOUBLE DYED, bis tinctus.

DOUBLE-ENTENDRE, suspicio ridiculi abscondita (C.).

DOUBLE-FACE, see **DUPLICITY**.

DOUBLE-FACED, see **DECEITFUL**.

DOUBLE-MEANING, ambiguitas (e. g. verborum). *If = double-entendre; vid.*

DOUBLE-MINDED, qui vario or mobili est animo. *To be d.-m., animo or ingenio vario esse; animo or ingenio mobili esse* See **INCONSTANT**.

DOUBLE-TONGUED, bilinguis, homo bilinguis.

DOUBLER, qui duplicat.—*to duplicate very late; Sid.*

DOUBLET, see **WAISTCOAT**.

DOUBLING, flexio. *D's and turnings, mæandri flexionesque* (C.; of the d's and taking by-ways of a person returning in shame).—flexus (in running; e. g. qui cursu parum valent, flexu eludunt).

DOUBLY, dupliciter (in a twofold manner or degree: is always modal; e. g. dupliciter delectari tuis literis). duplo (by as much again, is proportional).—bifarium (in two parts or places, is local).

DOUBT (v. INTRANA). dubitare.—dubium esse, in dubio esse (to be doubtful).—dubitatio mature (to be in a state of agitating doubt or uncertainty; see C. Verr. 2, 30, 74).—animo or animi pendere (not to be able to make up one's mind).—*To d. about alth, dubitare de re* (not with the acc., in class. Lat., except of a neut. pron.): *to d. a little, subdubitare. I d. whether, dubito, num, &c. I do not d. that, &c., non dubito, quin, &c.* *to not dubito, with the acc. and, inf., is used in this sense by Np., but is better avoided; in the sense of 'hesitate' it is class.* *D. not but that I shall do every thing, illud cave dubites, quin ego omnia faciam: cave you d. that, &c., d. dubitabitis, quin...* *to 'I doubt' is used in the sense of 'I fear': e. g. 'I doubt he will not come,' veretur ut veniat. See FEAR.*

DOUBT, TRAHA. *Ally by dubitare de qre: to d. your affection for me, dubitare de tuâ crâ me voluntate* (so dub. de divinâ ratione; but a neut. pron. will be in the acc.).

DOUBT, s. dubitatio (only in the sense of a person's uncertainty and hesitation as to what he should decide; hence often with quin, ne, num, quidnam).—scrupulus (the thing that causes me to doubt and hesitate), difficultas (the difficulty of a thing, as preventing one from getting at the bottom of it).—*Whenever 'doubt' is used to denote that one considers a thing as doubtful, uncertain, &c. the neut. dubium is used; but never substantively with another adj. Hence, nullum est dubium; sine ullo dubio are barbarous. Without d.; beyond a d. sine dubio (to not abaque dubio); haud dubie; certe (undoubtedly; e. g. hæc lectio sine dubio, or haud dubie, vera est; si deus scit, certe illud eveniet); sine ullo dubitatione (without any hesitation; hence, hæc lectio sine ullo dubitatione præferenda est). 'Without doubt' may also be frequently translated by non dubito: without d. all your friends have written to you, non dubito, quin ad te omnes scriperint: to be in d., dubium esse (of persons, and objectively, of things); dubitare (of persons only; subjectively): to be the subject of d., dubium esse; dubitari. I have or make no d., non, or nihil, dubito (that, but that, quin): d. is entertained, dubitatur; ambigitur. I am in d., whether, dubito, num; dubius, or incertus, sursum, ... an: there is no d. that, non est dubium, quin, nemini dubium est, quin. I cannot entertain a d. that, hoc sine ullo dubitatione confirmaverim (with infinitive): to cast a d. upon, qd in dubium vocare, devocare, or revocare: to entertain a d. about alth, dubitare de qre (to be in class. Lat. dubitare does not take an acc.*

except that of a *mut. pronoun*): to put a thing out of *d.*, qd haud dubium relinquere: to leave in *d.*, dubium, or in dubio, relinquere: a *d. arises in my mind*, dubitatio mihi movetur or affertur; scrupulus mihi inficitur: to remove *aby's d.*, dubitationem ei eximere, expellere, or tollere (*his hesitation*); scrupulum ei eximere; scrupulum ei, or ex ea animo evellere: not to leave the slightest *d. in aby's mind*, omnem dubitationem ei tollere.

DOUBTER, qui dubitat, &c. — **DOUBTATOR** (Ter.).

DOUBTFUL, *II. Subjective, of persons* dubius (when one does not know what to choose).—*incertus* (when one does not know what conclusion to draw, or what resolution to take): to be *d.*, dubium esse; in dubio esse; dubitare; incertum esse; animo or animi pœsere. *I am d. what to do*, dubius, or incertus, sum, quid faciam; incertum mihi est, or in incerto habeo, quid faciam; dubius, or incertus, sum, utrum —an; non satis mihi constat. . . . nō (appended) . . . an.

III. Objective: that occasions doubt dubius.—*incertus*.—*anceps*.—*ambiguous* (dubius and ambiguous denote doubt with ref. to success or failure; good or bad luck, &c.; *anceps*, with ref. to the very existence of a thing, e. g. bellum dubia et interdum ancipiti fortuna gestum, *Did.*; ambiguous also refers to trustworthiness: e. g. homo ambigua fide; homo ambigui inveni). *d. cases*, ea quæ dubitationem affertur: to be *d.*, incertum or dubium esse; non constare: to leave a thing *d.*, qd in medio, in dubio, in incerto relinquere: to become *d.*, in dubium venire.

DOUBTFULLY, dubie (opp. pro certo; e. g. signum *c. datum*).—*dubitante* (doubtfully; *C.*)—non sine dubitatione; or by *particip. dubitans*. *hæsitans*. To speak *d.*, dubitante dicere (*C.*); dubitare (with hæsitare, se revocare, &c.).

DOUBTFULNESS, see UNCERTAINTY.

DOUBTINGLY, dubitante.

DOUBTLESS, *adj. (obso.)* securus. See FEARLESS.

DOUBTLESS, sine dubio; non dubie; haud dubie; certe. See 'without a Doubt.'

DOUCEUR, see A PRESENT.

DOVE, columba. columbus (fame; -us *emph* of the male)—palumbæ. palumbæ. palumbus (the larger; wood-pigeon. ring-d.; -us *emph* of the male).—columbulus, -a (*dim.*; as common as columbus, -a).—palumbulus (*Appul. Met.* 10, p. 249, 16; also a term of fondness for a person of the male sex). *My d.*, mea columba (term of endearment to a female).

DOVE-COLOURED, e. g. lumbinus (e. g. color).

DOVE-COT, columbarium. columbarii cella (g. tt.).—*turris*. turricula (standing on an insulated pillar in the court-yard).

DOVETAIL, securicula (σεκουρίκωλον. *propr.* 'little hatchet,' in carpentry. a *d.*; *Vitr.* 10, 17, &c.).—subacus (an iron that cramped two pieces of wood d.-tailed into each other). *Jx.* subscudæ et securiculæ (*Vitr.* 4, 7, of several).

DOVETAIL, *v.* *securiculâ compingere or *subscudæ et securiculâ compingere (of several pieces, or generally, compingere subscudibus et securiculis, *Vitr.* 4, 7, in past particip.). *D.-tailed*, securiculatus (*Vitr.* 10, 15, cardines).—compactus subscudibus et securiculis (of several; *Vitr.* 4, 7).

DOUGH, farina ex aquâ subacta (*Plin.*). To knead *d.*, farinam subigere, depesere.

DOUGHTY, see BRAVE, ILLUSTRIOUS (as used ironically).

DOUSE, see IMMERSE, PLUNGE.

DOWAGER, vidua, cui dos (a marito) legata est (*qf. Instit. Just.* si uxori maritus dotem legaverit, 2, 26, 15).—*vidua*, cui annuum relictum est (*af. si* cui annuum relictum fuerit, *Ulp. Dig.* 33, 1, 14), or, *fm* context, vidua only.

DOWDY, mulier male vestita.

DOWER or **DOWRY**, dos (such the *Rom. law* diridit into dos profecticia [= quam parit mulieris dedit] and adventicia [= ea, quæ a quovis alio data est, *Ulp. Fr.* 6, p. 134]). To settle a *d. upon a daughter*, filiam dotare, filie dotem dare. — *THE* *Rom. terms* were dotem dicere of the wife, herself, or any debtor of hers whom she authorized, or any male relation; dotem dare or promittere, of *aby* (*Ulp. ib.*). To leave the wife her *d.*, uxori dotem legare (*Instit. Just.* 2, 20, 15): an action for the recovery of a *d.*, actio ad dotis repetitionem (*Ulp.*): to receive a *d.*, dotem accipere: not to be able to settle a *d. on his daughter*, filie dotem conficere non posse (*Np.*): the *d. which a father settles upon a daughter*, returns to him upon her death, mortuâ in matrimonio mulieris dos a patre profectia ad patrem revertitur

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(*Ulp.*): to pay back a *d.*, dotem reddere. Having a large *d.*, dotata.

DOWERED, dotatus (with a large dowry).

DOWERLESS, indotatus.

DOWLAS, *hiteum crasso filo.

DOWN, s. *Soft feathers*, pluma. Swan's *d.*, plumæ cygni: covered with *d.*, plumâ obductus.—*Down-like hair* (*propr. and imprpr.*), lauvô (*of the beard*: of plants, arundinum, *Plin.*)—pappus (*thistle-down*, &c., pappi carduorum flores; pappi volantes): covered with a soft *d. like a spider's web*, araneosâ lanugine obductus (*Plin.*)—*Plain*, *campus paulo editor.

DOWN, *adv. and prep.*, deorsum (downwards). But *my* by *de* in composition: to bend *d.*, deflectere; detorque (with force): to bow *d.* (intrans.), inclinari; se demittere: to bring *d.*, deferre, deducere (to lead *d.*): to bring *d.* prices, annonam levare or laxare (of corn); frugum pretia levare. *Cæsar was brought d.* (= reduced) to two legions *Cæsar* ad duas legiones redierat: to burn *d.*, deuere (e. g. pluteus turrium, *C.*) concremare (to destroy by fire, tecta): to be burnt *d.*, deflagrare (intrans.); incendio conflagrare (*C.*); conflagrari (*Auct. ad Herenn.*): to call *aby d.*, devocare qm: to comb *d.*, depescere: to come *d.*, descendere; *fm*, de: to come *d. in one's demands*, premitto de his, quæ postulavi; remittere de pretio (to ask less): to cut *d.*, cædere; decedere (e. g. filicem, *Col.*, rare). concidere (hæu *d.*); trucidare. trucidando occidere: obtruncare (butcher): to cut *d. woods*, silvas sternere dolabris (*Cur.*): to draw *d.*, detrachere (e. g. lunam, by enchantment): to drop *d.* (= fall *d. in drops*), destillare: to fall *d.*, decedere (g. t.); procidere.—*deferri* (with force; and *d. something along with one is carried*).—*d. volvi* (to roll *d.*: e. g. jumenta cum oneribus devolvantur, *L.*)—*desuere*, delabi (softly and unperceived; *desu.* also of a garment, ad pedes, *V.*): to fall *d. stairs*, scalls devolvi; the steps, præcipitem ire per gradus): to fall *d. fm a height* (of water), ex edito desilire: to fall *d. at aby's feet*, ad pedes or ad genua cs procumbere (or ci ad pedes, &c.); se demittere or submittere ad cs pedes; accidere ad cs pedes (or ci ad pedes): to fall *d. on one's knees*, in genua procumbere: to float timber *d. a river*, *ligna secundo flumine deferre.—*deferre* ligna (of the stream itself: *L.* 23, 19): to flow *d.*, desuere, delabi (to glide *d.*)—*decurrere* (to run *d.*): to fly *d.*, devolare (*fm*, de): to get *d. fm his horse*, ex equo (*C.*) or equo (*S.*) descendere; *ex equo desilire* (*Cæs.*): to go *d.*, descendere, deverti: to hang *d.*, dependere; *fm athg*, pendere or dependere de qâ re (also sometimes *fm* ex; pend. ex arbore, *C.*; e trabe, *O.*; [2] a or ab; sagittæ pendent ab humero, *C.*; pend. a vertice, *V.*; and [3] *abl. only*: pend. pinu, *V.*; hasta dependet humero, *V.*; qm laqueo dependente invenit, *L.*); Hanging *d.*, dependens.—*pensilis* (of what floats in the air). To help *aby d.*, ei dextam tendere (to give him your hand): to knock *aby d.*, qm ad terram dare, qm t-ræ or ad terram affligere.—qm arietate ad terram (hurl him roughly to the ground: *Cur.* 9, 7, 22): to lay oneself *d.*, procumbere (g. t.). corpus strere or prosternere (at full length). decumbere. recumbere (on a couch, to eat or sleep): to lay oneself *d.*, or lie *d. on athg*, recumbere in qâ re (e. g. in herbâ). decumbere in qâ re (e. g. in lecto). To lay *d.*, deponere (g. t.): to lay *d. a magistracy*, magistratum deponere. de magistratu se abdicare (very seld. magistratum abdicare); magistratu abire. To lay *d. the command*, imperium deponere; their arms, ab armis clacedere or recedere: to leap *d.*, desilire (*fm*, ex; into, in): to let oneself *d.*, se abicere: to athg, descendere or se demittere ad qd: to let *d. a curtain*, auleum premere or mittere (i. e. on the stage at the beginning of a play; that being the *Rom. way* of making the stage visible): to look *d.*, depescere: look *d. upon* (= despise): See DESPISE.—to pour *d.*, defundere: to press *d.*, degravare: to run *d.*, decurrere: to run athg *d.* (*fig.*), vituperando affligere qd; qd abicere et prosternere: in p-orem partem rapere; *aby*, auctoritatem or famam cs elevare: to send *d.*, demittere: to sink *d.*, (eniter) demitti (= fall *d.*, vid.); desidere or subsidere (on the ground): to strike *d.*, decutere qd (e. g. of lightning; see KNOCK DOWN): to throw *d.*, dejicere.—*præcipitare* or præcipitem dare (headlong): to throw *d. statues*, statuas dejicere, depellere (*C.*): to throw oneself *d.*, se dejicere (*fm a wall*, de muro; *fm a rock*, de saxo or ex rupe; se abicere (*fm a wall into the sea*, e muro in mare; on the grass, in herbâ. — *not in herbam*); se præcipitare (headlong; de saxo, in mare): to totter *d.*, titubante gradu degredi (*aff. Col.* 10, 309).—*UPSIDE DOWN*. To turn every thing upside *d.*, ima summis

miscere or *mutare*; *summa* *lunis* *confundere*; *omnia* *turbare* et *miscere*; *omnia* *in* *contrarium* *vertere*; *caelum* et *terras* *miscere*.—*Down the stream*; *d. a river*, secundo *flumine* or *secundā aquā*; *also* *secundum* *naturam* *fluminis*. *To swim, sail, flow d. the stream*, secundo *flumine* or *secundā aquā* *destrui*; *also* *deveni only* (*T.*; *devenit* *Tiberi*. *Arare, &c.*).—*To pay the money down*, *praestitū pecuniā* or *numero* *solvere*; *pecuniā* *represantare*; *in pecuniā* *cl* *satisfacere*; *praestitūbus* *numis* *emere* *qd.*—*To run up and down*, *sursum* *deorsum* *cursitare* (*Ter.*).—*I Prov. To be going d. the hill* (*i. e.* *of life*), *crecunt anni*, *decrescunt vires*.

DOWN (as an *abridged sentence*): *d. with every thing*, *omnia* *sternite ferro* (*L. 24, 38*); *d. with it* (= *pulsit d.*; *take it d.*), *demite*, *avellite*.

DOWNCAST, *demissus*, *afflictus*, *mærens* (*all three together*, *C.*), *demissus* et *oppressus* (*e. g. animus, C.*).—*tristis* et *conturbatus* (*C.*). *To be d.-c.*, *esse* *fracto* *animo* et *demisso*; *esse* *animo* *demisso* *atque* *humili*.—*demittere* *animum* (*C.*), *demittere* *se* *animo* (*Cæs.*). *See DEJECTED*. *A d.-c. look*, *vultus* *demissus* or *oculi* *demissi* (*L.*; *both propr.*).—*tristis* *vultus* (*and countenance*): *with a d. look*, *tristis* *demisso capite* (*really, hanging down his head*).

DOWNFALL, *occeus* (*e. g. reipublicæ*).—*obitus* *occeusque* (*used by C. in speaking of his exile*).—*Jn.* *obitus* et *interitus*. *causa* *interitusque* (*e. g. reipublicæ*).—*Interitus* (*e. g. legum*).—*ruinæ* (*the downfall*; *overthrow of a man's fortune, &c.*).—*exitum* (*tragic end of a person or thing*). *The d. of the empire*, *totius imperii* *occeus*: *to try to effect* *aby's d.* *cl* *perniciem* *struere*, *parare*, *moliri*: *to conspire to effect* *cl*, *consentire* *ad* *opprimendum* *qm.* *See DESTRUCTION*.

DOWN HEARTED, *see* *DOWNCAST, DEJECTED*.

DOWN-HILL, *as adv.* *deorsum*.—*as adj.* *declivis* (*opp. acclivis*); *the* *subst.* *declivitas*.

DOWN-LOOKED, *see* *with dejected countenance* *in* *TO DEJECT*.—*tristis* *demisso capite*.—*demissis* *in* *terram* *oculis* (*L. 9, 38*; *i. e.* *fixing his eyes on the ground*; *but sorrow may be implied*).

DOWNRIGHT, *¶ Absolute*; *without disguise or falsification*, *germanus* (*e. g. a d. ass, germanus asinus, C.*; *d. irony, germana ironia, C.*).—*Jn.* *verus* *ac germanus*.—*Often by the adverbs* *prorsus*, *plane*; *the* *adj.* *totus* or *summus*; or *nihil aliud*—*nisi*; *quid* *est* *aliud*—*nisi*? *He is a d. cheat and liar*, *totus* *ex* *fraude* et *mendacis* *factus* *est*: *it is d. madness*, *to wait till the enemy's forces are increased*, *expectare* *dum* *hostium* *copiæ* *augerentur*, *summæ* *dementiæ* *est*: *what is this but a d. defiance of Providence?* *est* *hoc* *nihil aliud*, *nisi* *Deo* *repugnare*. *quid* *est* *aliud* *hoc*, *nisi* *bellare* *cum* *Deo*? (*offl. C. de Sen. 2, 5*): *not to do* *at* *all* *is d. carelessness or laziness*, *qd* *non* *facere* *prorsus* *negligentia* *aut* *pigris* *est* (*Q.*): *this is a matter of d. necessity*, *hoc* *est* *prorsus* *necessarium* (*Q.*): *who but a d. fool?* *quis*, *nisi* *plane* *stultus*? (*C.*) *A fellow of genuine d. impudence*, *homo* *bene* *naviter* *impudens* (*C.*).—*¶ Simple, straightforward* (*of character*), *apertus*, *simplex*, *sincerus*.—*homo* *apertæ* *voluntatis*, *simplicis* *ingenii*.

DOWNRIGHT, adv. *simpliciter* (*in a plain straightforward manner*). *Jn.* *simpliciter* *brevis* *terque* (*e. g. dicere*).—*simpliciter* et *candide* (*in an open manner*).—*simpliciter* et *libere* (*Plin.* *opp.* *disimulante* et *furtim*).—*plane*, *prorsus* (*quite*).—*sincere*. *sine* *fraude*. *aperte* (*all, e. g. to speak, act, &c.*). *rectā* *via* (*without digression*; *e. g. narrare* *cl* *qd.*). *To deny a thing d.*, *infutiri*, *infutias* *ire* *qd.* *to refuse* or *deny a thing d.* *to any one*, *cl* *precise* *negare*; *cl* *plane*, *sine* *ullā* *exceptione* *præcidere* (*both absolutely*).

DOWNWARD, adj. *declivis*.—*¶ Depressed*; *vid.*

DOWNWARDS, deorsum (*e. g. ferri*, *opp. sursum*).

DOWNY, plumosus (*like down*).—*plumosus* (*covered with much down*).—*lanuginosus* (*of plants, herba, folium*). *Fery d.* (*of a plant, &c.*), *multā* et *molli* *lanugine* *obductus*.

DOWSE, see *SLAP*.

DOZE, leviter dormire.—*placide dormire* (*to be sleepy*; *to begin to sleep*).—*Dozing, semisomnus, semisopitus* (*both C.*); *still* *dorsing*, *ferè* *adhuc* *dormiens*; *non* *satis* *expectatus* (*C.*).—*¶ Fig.* *To live, &c. in a drowsy state*, *dormire*, *dormitare* *in otio* (*Plaut.*).—*oculati* et *dormitare* (*C.*). *Dozing, semisomnus* (*Ag. C.*).—*¶ TRANS.* *soporare* (*Plin. Cels.*). *To be dozed, semisomnum stupere* (*L. 30, 5*).

DOZEN, duodecim.—*nuodeni* (*distributively*; *and with nouns that have a pl. only: a d. teller, duodecim epistolæ; duodenæ literæ*): *consisting of a d., duodecimarius*.

DOZINESS, semisomnus sopor. Crel. with *dor* *ultare*, *soporari*, *somnus* *me* *urget*, *semisomnum* *esse*, *&c.*

DOZY (*Ag.*), *oculatus* et *dormitans*.—*iners*, *piger*, *&c.*

DRAB, see *HARLOT*.

DRAB, adj. *see* *BROWN, DUX*.

DRACHMA, drachma.

DRAFF, see *DREGS, REFRUSE*.

DRAFFY, faculentus (*propr.*; *Col.*, *vinum*).—

¶ Worthless; *vid.*

DRAFT (*order for money*), *argentum* *perscriptum*; *see* *CHECK*.—*To pay by a d.* *upon* *aby*, *pecuniā* *a* *qo* *representare* (*C.*).

DRAG, v. TRANS. *trahere* (*g. t.* *in almost every meaning of the Engl. verb*; *fessum* *corpus* *ix* *trahere* *posse*; *trahere* *reus* *pedibus*; *qm* *trihia* *catenis* *hucum*; *Hectorem* *circa* *na* *Pergamā*, *C.*; *qm* *ad* *Præto* *rem*; *virginem* *pasis* *crinibus* *a* *templo*, *V.*; *and* *im* *propr.* *virginem* *exigū* *ape*, *L.*; *qm* *secum* *in* *eandem* *calamitatem* *to d.* *on a* *wretched* *existence*, *viam*, *Plin.*; *and* *=* *'protract'*, *bellum*, *pugnam*, *qm* *diu*; *rem* *in* *serum*, *L.*).—*rapere* (*et* *rapere*, *poet.*; *to d.* *along* *by* *irresistible* *force* *with* *the* *notion* *of* *resistance* *on* *the* *part* *of* *the* *person* *dragged*).—*abstrahere*. *ab* *ripere* (*to d.* *away* *fm* or *to a* *place*): *to d.* *forth*, *extra* *here* (*e. g.* *qm* *domo* *latitante*, *C.*; *qm* *e* *latebrā*, *Suet.*; *senatores* *vi* *in* *publicum*, *C.*; *also* *=* *to* *protract*, *rem*, *certamen*, *&c.*).—*protrahere* (*e. g.* *qm* *capillis* *in* *viam*, *Plaut.*; *qm* *ad* *iudicium*, *L.*; *qm* *tenebris*, *Val. Max.*; *and* *in* *Suet.*, *&c.* *=* *'protract'* *for* *weck* *trahere*, *extra* *here* or *produce* *are* *used* *by* *writers* *of* *the* *gold* *age*). *To d.* *aby* *to* *execution*, *qm* *rapere* *ad* *supplicium* or *mortem*: *to d.* *aby* *before* *a* *court*, *qm* *rapere* *in* *jus*: *to d.* *aby* *with* *one*, *trahere* *qm* *secum*. *See* *TO DRAW*.

DRAG, INTRANS. *To d.* (*if a* *gown, &c.*), *vertere* *terram* (*offl. Claud. Stilich. 2, 248*): *to let* *it d.*, *trahere*. *¶ To drag* *for* *fish*, *evericulum* *piscari* or *pieces* *capere*. *TO DRAG* *on* or *ALONG*, *trahere*: *to be* *scarcely* *able* *to d.* *on* *one's* *limbs*, *fessum* (*cursum*) *corpus*, or *membra*, *ægre* *trahere*. *To d.* *on* *a* *wretched* *existence*, *viam* *ducere* (*my* *with* *an* *addition* *to* *state* *how*; *Krebs*). *DRAGANT, tragacanthum* (*Cels.*).—*dragantum* (*Feyel*).

DRAG-CHAIN, sufflamen. To lock a wheel by a d.-c., *rotam* *sufflaminare*, or (*Juv.*) *sufflamine* *stringere*.

DRAGGLE, TRANS. *trahere* (*e. g.* *aniculum, Plaut.*).

DRAGGLE, INTRANS. *trahi* (*Plaut.*; *e. g.* *sine* *trahi*, *i. e.* *aniculum*).—*vertere* *terram* (*offl. Claud. Stil. 2, 24*). *To let* *his* *toga* *d.*, *si* *decidat* *totus*, *eam* *non* *reponere* (*Q. 11, 3, 149*). *Don't let your garment d.*, *aniculum* *ausultare* *oculus*.

DRAG-NET, vericulum. everriculum (*distinguished fm* *rete, jacium, funda, casting-net*; *Foss. V. Geo. 1, 141*).

DRAGON, draco, serpens. Jn. *draco* *serpens* (*snake*).—*draco*, *anguis* (*the constellation*).

DRAGOON, levis armaturæ eques.—*dimacha* (*as* *one* *who* *fights* *either* *on* *horse* or *foot*: *v. Freinsch. Curt. 5, 13, 8*). *Dragoons*, *equites*, *qui* *preliis* *æpe* *ex* *equis* *desiliunt*, *ac* *pedibus* *præliantur* (*Cæs. B. G. 4, 2, mid.*). *But* *simply* *=* *a cavalry*; *vid.*

DRAIN, v. *incilla* *fossa*, *incille* (*for* *water*); *fossa* *percutsa* *ad* *colligendum* *humorem* *circumjacentium* *agrorum* (*for* *collecting* *the* *water* *fm* *lands*; *Plin. Ep. 10, 70, 4*); *cloaca* (*a sewer, explained, Liv. 1, 56, by* *receptaculum* *purgamentorum*). *A clearing of d.*, *i. e.* *a sewer*, *purgatio* *cloacarum* (*Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 4*): *to open* *a d.*, *incille* *aperire*; *to make* *one*, *incille* *ducere*.

DRAIN, v. (*a* *field, &c.*) *siccare* (*g. t.* *to dry* *up*, *paludea*, *agros, &c.*).—*fossa* *siccare* (*e. g.* *humidum* *locum*).—*fossas* *percutere* *ad* *colligendum* *humorem* *agrorum*.—*¶* *fossis* *percutsis* *humorem* *agri* *colligere*.

DRAINAGE, aquæ *eductio*.

DRAKE, anas *mas*. *¶ Ducks and drakes, testarum* *in* *mare* *jaculationes* (*Min. Felix*): *to play* *at* *ducks* *and* *d.*, *testarum* *in* *mare* *jaculationibus* *ludere* (*Min. Felix*); or *testes* *teretes* *ita* *super* *undas* *irrotare*, *ut* *assiduo* *saltu* *subvertentur* (*the* *game* *is* *fully* *described*, *Min. Felix. Expos.*).—*Is* *lucus* *est*, *testam* *teretem*, *jaculatione* *fructum* *levigatum*, *legere* *de* *litore*: *ex* *testam* *plano* *situ* *digitis* *comprehensam*, *inclinem*

lpsum atque humilem, quantum potest, super undas irrotare, ut illud iaculum vel dorsum maris raderet, vel enataret, dum leni impetu labitur; vel stmmis fluctibus tonsis emicaret, emergeret. dum assidu saltu subleuatur. Is se in pueria victorem ferebat, cuius testa et procurretur longius, et frequentius exiliat. *To make ducks and d's of his money, rem suam conficere et lacerare; effundere, profundere, &c.*

DRAM. *[The weight, drachma (as weight); Plin. 21. 34, 109].—[Colloq.; for a very little, tantulum (a favorite word of C.):] if there could be a single d. of difference, al interesse quippiam tantulum modo possit [potuerit, &c.]: not a single d. of, ne tantulum quidem. — [The quantity swallowed at a draught, haustus: a d. of brandy, haustus vini et frumento expressi. A d. drinker, vini et frumenti expressi potator or (Plaut.) potator.*

DRAMA, fabula—**drama**. dramaticum poema (*Ans. Ep. 18, 5; Diom. 4, 80, P.; necessary as t. i.*). Vid. **PLA.**

DRAMATIC, scenicus (*Farr. Ling. Lat. 9, 11, 17*). —**drumaticus** (ἀραματικός; *Diom. 4, 80, P.; necessary as t. i.*). *The d. art. *ars scenica: d. poeta, poëta scenicus: d. poetry, *poësis scenica: t. gine a d. description, sic exponere qd, quasi agatur res (C. Tusc. 1, 4, 8). See DRAMA, PLA.*

DRAMATICALLY, scenice; velut scenicæ (e. g. *fieri, Q. 6, 1, 36*). *To represent atq d., sic proponere qd, quasi agatur res, non quasi narretur (C. Tusc. 1, 4, 8); qd ita ostendere, ut non clarior futura sit spectantibus (Q. 8, 3, 63).*

DRAMATIST, poeta scenicus (*Farr. L. L. 9, 11, 17*).

DRAMATIZE, ad actus scenarum componere. — loquentem, agentem facere qm (to d. a character).

DRAPE, v. [Make cloth; vid. CLOTH.—[Jeer, satirize; vid.]

DRAPER, qui pannos vendit. *To be a d., pannos vendere, venditare.*

DRAPEY, [Cloth manufacture, texturum (sc. opus, weaving; C.). — *[Cloth; woollen cloth; vid. CLOTH.—[Drapery (as applied to the representation of dress in painting and sculpture), vestitus, amictus (dress).—ruga, sinus (the folds, &c. of the dress). Any painter or sculptor is famous for his d's, *pictor (or statuarius) qd rugas sinusque vestium singulari opere artificiosque exprimit or imitatur. Painters take great liberties in their d's, *pictoribus in adornandis vestibus magnam omnes damus impunitatem et licentiam.*

DRAUGHT, [Action or state of drawing. A] Generally, tractus. Beasts of d., pecudes ad vehendum idoneæ. B] Particularly; a) With a net, bonus (βλῶνα); also by meton. for the 'draught of fishes' taken; e. g. bolum quanti emerent, *Suet. Rhet. 1*; jactus (late; *Val Maz. Jactus retis, Dig.*). —b) *I'm drinking, haustus. To drink large d's, largis haustibus bibere: to drink often, but only small d's each time, sæpe sed exiguis haustibus bibere (t): to drink at one d., in hauriendo non respirare (Plin.): to drink off at a single d., uno impetu epotare: to drink a great quantity at one d., plurimum uno potu haurire.—c) Current of air, venti meatus or ventus only: there is a d. here, huc fert ventus (Cæs. B. G. 3, 15). —[Sketch, picture, vid.—[Detachment (of forces), vid. By these d's of his forces for the Volscian war, parte exercitus ad Volscium advocat bellum (L. 4, 61). —[The depth to which a vessel sinks; vessels of light or small d., naves planæ carinis (flat-bottomed) or plano alveo: of deep d., gravia navigia (heavy; Cæs.). —[of medicine], potio medicata; sorbitio (a d. to be sip; ed); poculum medicatum (the cup with the medicine in it): a d. prepared with wine, vinolentum medicamentum: to prepare a d. (in a cup), medicamentum in poculo diluere: to give a d. to a person, potui ci medicamentum dare.*

DRAUGHT-BOARD, tabula lusoria. abicus.

DRAUGHT-HORSE, equus vectuarius (*Farr. R. R. 2, 7, 15, ed. Schneid., where others read, less correctly, vectuarius or vecturius*); equus rhdarius or carrucarius (a coach-horse, according to the analogy of mulus rhd. in *Farr. and Ulp.*); equus plaustrarius (*dray-horse, aff. plaustr. asinus, Cal.*); draught-horses, equi furales (a pair).

DRAUGHTS, ludus duodecim scriptorum. See CRESS.

DRAUGHTS-MAN, calculus.

DRAW, tr. *Pull forwards slowly, &c., trahere (to d. by force; in very many of the English meanings of the word; e. g. to d. water fm a well, aquam*

ex puteo; a weep-m out of a body, ferrum e vulnerē, telum de corpore, both O.: to be drawing his last breath, extremum spiritum, *Phæd.*; [animam agere in prose.—also impropr. to be drawn to atq, trahi or trahi et duci ad qd: to d. aby fm, trahere qm longius a re: to d. aby over to one's opinion, trahere qm ad suam sententiam, &c.].—ducere (to lead; as used fig. ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt).—vehere (to d. a vehicle; of horses, &c.: also equi vehunt qm). To d. a carriage, currum vehere (g. t.); currum ducere (to drag it along; of men; cf. C. Tusc. 1, 47, 113). To d. atq to atq, trahere or attrahere ad qd: to d. ships to shore, naves subducere (i. e. aft. the voyage is ended); naves trahere ad litora (agst the will of the crew; S. *Frugm. ap. Serr. V. Æn. 3, 425*). To d. atq to oneself, ad se trahere or attrahere. ad se allicere et trahere (prop.; e. g. of the magn-t): to d. atq through atq, trahere qd per qd (e. g. thread through the eye of a needle). —[Of drawing liquids.—a) **DRAWING** haurire.—To d. water fm a well, aquam haurire de puteo; aquam trahere ex puteo (with ref. to the lifting it up): to d. (beer, &c.). de dolio haurire or eximere (vinum, &c.): promere (with or without dolio): defendere (i. e. ex cado in crateram atque ex hac in pocula, *Orell. who says that diffundere [Juv. 6, 50] is in innum ex lacu in dolia, vel ex his in amphoras transfundere*). —b) **IMPROPR.** haurire (a or e fonte or fnte only; all C.: with ad. inde, unde, &c.).—repetere a qd re (derive it fm a distant source). —[To represent by pictures, delineare, designare, describere (but these words are not used abs.; but an acc. must be added, delineare imagines, &c.).—pingere (to paint); with acc. speciem hominis, &c.).—depingere (also qd; imaginem in tabula, O.; also of depicting in words, rempublicam in sermone qd depingere, C.).—describere (fig.). To d. figures in the dust, quædam or formas in pulvere describere: to d. atq with, probe depingere qd: to be able to d., graphidos sententiam habere.—[**PHRASES** (more or less idiomatically) with 'to draw'.—To d. BIT, frenos eximere equo (L.). frenos detrahare equo or equis (L. 4, 3; prop. to take off the bridle); equi reficiendi (or, -orum -orum) causâ subsistere (to rest one's horse; *aff. Cæs. B. C. 2, 42, end*). To d. BLOOD, sanguinem mittere ci (to bleed him; prop.); cruorem elicere (e. g. levi lectu, T). To d. DRY, exhaurire (e. g. the treasury, ærarium; also omnem pecuniam ex ærario exhaurire; a province, provinciam sumptibus et jacturis; aby, sumptu exhaurire qm). To d. TEARS, movere lacrimas (Q. 4, 2, 77); lacr. ciere (V.); commovere (*Curt.*); fm aby, *tantum ci miserocordiam commovere, ut lacrimas tenere non possit; fm the people, sctum movere populo; fm aby agst his will, lacrimas excutere ci (Ter.); he would have drawn tears fm the very stones, lapides mehercule flere coegisset. To d. in LENGTH, producere, trahere, extrahere (with ref. to time); tendere, extendere (with ref. to space). To d. CUTS or LOTS, sortes ducere (see LOT): to d. a lot, sortem ducere or educere. To d. a LINE, lineam scribere (if with a pen, &c.); lineam ducere (g. t.). To d. a SWORD, gladium (e vaginâ) educere; gladium educere, stringere or destringere (e. g. nudare is poet.). With a drawn sword, gladio stricto. To d. CURTAINS; see CURTAIN. To d. a CONCLUSION or INFERENCE; see the subtt.—To d. COMFORT fm atq, se solari qd re; hoc solatio utor, quod, &c. hoc est mihi solatio. To d. aby's ATTENTION (see ATTENTION). To d. MONEY fm the treasury, pecuniam (sumptum, &c.) ex ærario haurire.—To draw a BILL, conscribere syngrapham. perscribere pecuniam. delegationem solutionem perficere: to d. a bill payable at Athens, permutare ci pecuniam Athenas: to d. a bill upon aby, qm delegare ci (quo flat numeratio, C.). To d. a HARE, leporem exonerare. To d. a TOOTH, dentem (ci) evellere (see TOOTH). To draw a BOW, arcum adducere (V.).

To DRAW ASIDE, qm sevocare.—qm seducere.

To DRAW AWAY, abducere, deducere, avertere, avocare.—sevocare (fm duty, &c.); aby fm agriculture, abducere qm ab aratro; revocare qm ab agriculturâ. To d. aby away fm duty; see DUTY.

To DRAW BACK, pitem or gradum referre (of an army); accedere (to step aside, of persons); se subtrahere (by degrees or imperceptibly): to d. back fm atq, recedere a, &c.; se recipere a; se removere a, &c. (to withdraw).

To DRAW IN, see INVEIGLE, ENTICE.

To DRAW NEAR, propè accedere. appropinquare (to come near, both with ref. to place).—propè adesse. subesse (to be close at hand).—appropinquare. appere (to approach, of time): to d. near (e. g. a t. ut

the fire, &c.), propius se movere: to d. near aby or ath, (propius) accedere ad, with acc.: to d. near the town with the army, exercitum ad urbem (propius) alimovere: a period or time d.'s near, when, &c., prope ad st. quum, &c.: the seventh day was drawing near, appetebat dies septimus.

To DRAW OFF (sm a cask); see TO DRAW (of liquids).

To DRAW OFF, see TO DRAW AWAY. To d. off the mind sm athg, mentem or mentis aciem a re abducere, or sevocare: to d. off aby's attention: see DISTRACT.—[= Pull off, detrahere ci or de qd re: a ring, ci de digito anulum detrahere or auferre: ci anulum extrahere or eximere To d. off troops, abducere exercitum (infecā re) a qo loco.

To DRAW ON, [To cause, vid.—[To entice, vid.

To DRAW OVER (to a party, &c.), abducere (e. g. the soldiers).—qm participem facere csi rei; qm re socium or in cs rei societatem assumere (e. g. to a plan, consili: to a conspiracy, conjunctionem); qm—in suas partes ducere or trahere; qm ad causam perducere (to one's side).—in sententiam suam adducere, or (quite) perducere (to an opinion): to try to bring aby over, cs animum or qm tentare (e. g. by money, threats, &c.); qm or cs animum sollicitare (e. g. by money, threats, &c.).

To DRAW OUT, extrahere.—educere (milit' ex castris, &c.).—ellicere (tempt out). To d. out a secret, explicari qd: to d. one's money out of a concern, renunciare societatem, or socio.

To DRAW TIGHT, astringere (to make tighter, &c. by drawing on; e. g. a feller, vinculum); intendere, contendere (to strain or d. tight what before was loose).

To DRAW UP (its writing), scribere (to write out, write down a letter, law, writing, will, edict, &c.).—conscribe (to compose in writing).—concipere (to conceive in words).—perscribere (to write down carefully, exactly, or at length, an edict, a decree of the senate, an account, &c.).—conficere (to compose, &c.).

DRAW, v. INTR [As a beast of burden, trahere: to make a beast d., jugum imponere.

DRAW-BRIDGE, *pons qui tolli or demitti potest: to let down the d.-b., *pontem demittere.

DRAWER, [One that fetches water sm a well, aquarius (masc.). *muller aquam ferens (fem.).—[aquator (in the army).—[One whose business it is to draw liquors fm the casks, cellarius.—minister couponis (at an inn; aft. Cod. Just. 9, 29).—puer couponius (Plaut. Pavn. 5, 9, 19). *pueris couponius praepositus.

DRAWER (of a chest), loculus, forulus.

DRAWER (of a bill), *debitor ex syngraphā. qui syngrapham conscribit or conscripsit; qui pecuniam perscribit. The d. of a bill on Athens, qui pecuniam Athenas permutat or permutavit.

DRAWER (of pictures, &c.), see PAINTER.

DRAWERS (chest of), *arca (quotidianā).—armarium. See CHEST [Syn. in Box].

DRAWERS (a pair of), *tegumenta feminum interiora.

DRAWING (the art of), graphis, idos, f. (γραφία, Vitr. 1, 1, 4); pure Lat. pictura linearis (Plin. 35, 3, 5): to have learnt d., graphidos scientiam habere; graphidos non impertum esse: to invent d., or the art of d., pleturam linearem invenire.

DRAWING (i. e. the picture drawn), pictura linearis (q. l.); *tabella linearis.—imago (image, picture).—designatio (a plan of a building, &c.).

DRAWING-BOOK, *chartae, in quibus imagines ad imitandum propositae delineantur.—*volumen imaginum, quae ad imitationem delineandi proponuntur (a book containing copies for drawing; aft. Q. 1, 1, 35).

DRAWING-MASTER, *magister delineandi; *magister graphices.

DRAWING-PAPER, *charta delineando apta.

DRAWING-PLASTER, emplastrum vesicatorium.

DRAWING-ROOM, oecus (oikos, q. l.).—exdra (ἔξδρα, room for parties, both ends of wch formed a semicircle, with a circular bench. It was uncovered; s. Vitr. 7, 5, 2, and 7, 9, 2).—*cubiculum cultu insigne, or quo amici me visendi causā conveniunt.—atrium (the ante-chamber where the clients were received).—porticus (a hall or walk with columns).—dieta (diatra; a saloon in the garden); a small d.-r., exedrium; atrium.—[A sovereign's drawing-room (i. e. levee; pppe regis or reginae saluatorium cubiculum, aft. salutat. cubile, Plin.; or Crcl. with aula regia (court) salutare, salutatio. He took him aside at a d.-r., and said, voluisti in salutatione affirmare it (Suet. Claud. 37).

The d.-r. is over, salutatio defluxit (C.): to attend a d.-r., principem salutare: to have a right to attend the d.-r., ad aulam admitti: not to be allowed to attend a d.-r., prohiberi publicā salutatione (Suet. Vesp. 4).

DRAWL, distrahere, dilatare (to pronounce too long or broad, as fault; the former of words, voces; the latter of letters, literas; instead of wch Gell. 4, 6, uses literas tractum pronunciare).—decantare qd (in a sing-song way).—[ay, diducere verba is without authority. To d. out the words, syllabas intendere (Gell. 13, 22).

DRAY or DRAY-CART, carrus or carrum (four-wheeled).—sarrācum (according to Q. a sordidum nomen).—plastrum (q. l. for waggon, &c.).—traha (without wheels).

DRAYMAN, plastrarius (Ulp.).

DREAD, s. See FEAR.

DREAD, v. See TO FEAR.

DREAD, adj. [Terrible, vid.—[Awful, vid.

DREADFUL, terribilis (causing fright; terrificus is poet. only).—horribilis, horrendus (causing horror).—atrox (fearful, frightful; e. g. death, bloodshed).—immanis (monstrous, quite unnatural, cruel; e. g. animal, deed, character).—foedus (causing indignation, abominable; e. g. projects, war, fire, or configuration).—dirus (dire).—trux (causing men to shudder; e. g. of looks).—incredibilis (that can't be conceived, e. g. stupidity, stupiditas): to be the bearer of some d. news, miros terrores afferre ad qm.

DREADFULLY, terribiliter or horrendum in modum; atrociter; foede; foedum in modum.

DREADLESS, see FEARLESS.

DREAM, s. somnium (also fig. 'an illusion,' &c.).—[Insomium is rare, and found only in the pl., in class. prose: a vision seen in a dream, species per somnium oblata, or in quiete visa; visus nocturnus: in a dream, per somnium; in somnia; per quietem; in quiete: to have a d., somnialre; speciem vidēre in quiete: to have pleasant d.'s, somniis uti jucundissimis: to have a remarkable d., mirum somnium somniare: to interpret a d., somnium interpretari, or con-jecere; somnium interpretatione explicare: it seems like a d., somnio similis res mihi videtur: d.'s often come true, multa somnia vera evadunt: aby appears to me in a d., imago cs in somnio mihi venit: to have a day-d., vigilantem somniare: to indulge in (day) d.'s, somnia sibi fingere (cf. Lucr. 1, 104): to see atq in a d., qd in somnia or in quiete vidēre: mere d.'s! somnia! it is all a d. about the money, de argento somnium: the god of d.'s, Morpheus (Morpheus: in heathen mythol.): one that interprets or explains d.'s, somniorum interpres or con-jector; also con-jector simply; con-jectrix (of a female).

DREAM, v. somniare (also fig. = to have strange or foolish ideas or imaginations).—dormitare (only fig. to lie thoughtlessly or idly): to d. atq or atq, somniare qd or de qd re; dormitient vidēre qd animo; vidēre qd in somnia (i. e. to see atq in one's sleep); also per somnium or per quietem or secundum quietem: to d. of aby, somniare de qo. I dreamt, somniavi: somnium mihi fuit: in somnia vi-us sum, with infn. (s. C. de Divin. 1, 24, 49; Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 20): peope or they d. somniatui; to d. when one is wide awake, vigilantem somniare; I dreamt a strange dream, mirum somnium somniavi; I never dreamt of that, quod non somniabam: you are dreaming! dormitas! (our 'you are asleep!') what are you dreaming about? quid somnias? (i. e. what idle notion have you got in your head?) [To be sluggish: to dream away one's hours, agere statem desidioso (Lucr. 6, 1129).—tempus dormitare in otio (Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 5).

DREAM-BOOK, *liber somniorum interpres.

DREAMER, [One that dreams, somnians (prop.).—dormitator (fig one that is or acts as if he were asleep; Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20 and 142).—[A fanciful man; a visionary; see EXTENSIVE.—[An idler, homo somniculosus or vternosus (a sleepy fellow, a sluggard).—dormitator (Plaut.).

DREAMY, somniculosus, vternosus (sleepy, lethargic).—tardus (slow, stupid).—somnia (e. g. somniantes philosophi).

DREAMINESS, see DREAMINESS.

DREAMY, see DREAMY.

DREGGISH, or DREGGY, fœculentus (containing dregs).—turbidus (e. g. aqua; spring, scaturigo).—turbatus limo (muddy; e. g. aqua).

DREGS, [The sediment of liquors, fœx.—sedimentum, crassamentum, crassamen (the sediment in general, if it is thick): relating to d.'s, fœcarius: made or pressed out of d.'s atq, fœcibus (vinl, &c.) expressus: to empty a stone bottle to the d., cadum

potare faeces tenuis (H. Od. 3, 15, 16).—Fig. The d's of the people, faex populi. perditissima et infima faex populi. sordes et faex urbis. sentina reipublice. — || Dross, sweepings, purgamenta, orum, pl.—quisquiliæ (refuse; Carcl. in Fest.).

DRENCH, irrigare (to irrigate; poet. rigare).—humidum, madidum facere or reddere. madefacere (to make wet).—saturare. saturare (to saturate, to let the soak in water). To be drenched, humidum, &c. fieri, madefieri, madescere: to d. with atq., madefacere qd re (e. g. the ground with blood, terram sanguine); perfundere qd re (to wet atq. by sprinkling or pouring something over it; e. g. qd lacrimis): incessant showers of rain, wch drenched the fields or plains, imbres continui campis omnibus inundantes (L. 8, 24).—|| To saturate with drink: e. g. to be drenched with wine, potione completum esse: one that d's himself with wine, potior, potior: to d. oneself with wine, potare. se obtrudere vino. || Drenched, viduus (e. g. of fields, rura continui imbribus; vestimenta, H.; also 'drenched with wine'; H.).—|| To physick by violence, medicamentum or potationem vi inserere in os (equi, &c. aft. C. de Or. 2, 39, 162); potiorare (e. g. iumentum. Veg.; a low word, but prob. t. h.).

DRENCH, s. *largus haustus (a swill; e. g. uno haustu; uno impetu epotare; uno potu haurire).—|| Physic for a brute; see MEDICINE.—|| Physic that must be given by violence; e. g. to give a d. See To DRENCH.

DRESS, || Clothes, vid. also GARMENT.—a d. to wear in the house, vestis domestica (opp. vestis forensis): not to put on the same d. a second time, non iterare vestem: silk d's, serica, orum; bombycina, orum; a party-coloured d., vestis varia; vestimentum versicolor: to make a d., vestem facere: nobody but a fool will judge of a man by his d., stultissimus est, qui hominem aut ex veste aut ex conditione, quæ vestis modo nobis circumdata est, æstimat (Sen. Ep. 47, 14); ladies' d., mundus mulieris: to adopt the Roman d., Romano habitu uti: the whole nation has worn that d. ever since, quem morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet.—|| Splendid clothes, ornatus. vestis ornatus (g. t. atq. that may serve as ornament).—ornamentum (as the means of beautifying).—cultus (whatever serves the body as an external ornament).—apparatus magnifici (splendid apparel or clothes); apparatus magnifici vitæque cultus.—Full d., ornatus dierum sollemnum (garments or d. for particular occasions, e. g. sabbatum d.); also vestis forensis, in full d., prætextatus: oer smart or laudry d., cultus speciosior quam pretiosior. dissentiens a ceteris habitus: to be fond of d., semper exornari incedere (aft. Plaut. Epid. 2, 4, 42); semper nove vestium esse (i. e. to be always dressed in the newest fashion): a person too fond of d., qui nimio indulget vestitui; cultus mollioris studiosus: to change one's d., calceos et vestimenta mutare (C. Mil. 10, 28).

DRESS, TRANS. —|| To clothe, vestire, convestire (to furnish with a dress; then also to put on any covering).—veste tegere (to cover with a dress).—veste induere qm. vestem induere (to clothe aby with any dress).—veste qm amicare (to cover aby with, to wrap aby up in atq.; e. g. a cloak): to d. oneself, induere sibi vestem or se veste. veste indui (to put on a dress); (veste) se amicare (to wrap oneself up, e. g. in a cloak); calceos et vestimenta sumere (to put on one's things or apparel): he used to d. himself without any assistance, et calceabat ipse esse et amicebat (Suet. Vesp. 21).—Dressed, indutus; vestitus: dressed in white, candido vestitus; abatus (in a festival garment, opp. atratus, sordidatus, dressed in black).—|| To clothe elegantly, qm exornare, with atq., qd re (e. g. with a party-coloured dress, variâ veste).—|| To adorn, to deck, vid.—|| To dress a wound, alligare, deligare, obligare vulnus; also præligare (to tie in front).—curare vulnus (g. t. L.—ligare, in this meaning, is poet.).—

|| MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES.—To dress a garden, &c.; see CULTIVATE, TILL: to d. the ground for putting in the seed, agrum expedire stationibus or præparare frumenta: to d. the hair, capillos comere; comam in gradus formare or frangere: to d. leather or hides, subigere. depare. conficere. perficere: well dressed skins, aluta tenuiter confecta: to d. hemp, hamis ferreis linum petere: to d. a vine, vitem ampullare, ligare (in prune and the tie up): to d. stones, saxa comare (Farr. ep. Nov.).—To d. a horse, strigilli radere or subradere.—|| To prepare victuals for the table, cibum parare or comparare (see To COOK): to d. one's own food, sibi manu suâ parare cibum: dressed, coctus; lique mollitus (~~sed~~ not elixus, wch means

'boiled'); to use fire for dressing one's food, uti igne ad mitigandum ad ad molliendum cibum.

DRESS, v. INTR. vestiri, amicti qd re: to d. like a Roman, Romano habitu uti: not to d. better than a slave, se non sero melius vestire (†): to order the people to d. in the same manner, eodem ornatu etiam populum vestiri iubere: the whole nation has dressed in the same style ever since, hunc morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet.

DRESSER, || One that dresses a person, præp. cubicularius, in as far as that is his principal employment.—|| Of a vineyard, vitium cultor.—|| Of wool, lanarius.—|| Kitchen-d., *mensa culinaria.

DRESSING (of meat), coctura (esp. of the manner of d.).—of a wound, curatio (treatment in general).—of cloth, politura.—|| A dressing, cataplasma (κατάπλασμα), malagma (μάλαγμα). fomentum (warm poultice): to apply or put d's on atq., fomenta ci rei admovere.—|| As a cant phrase. To give aby a good dressing, probe percutere, bene depexum dare, verberibus or fustibus deligare qm (all Comic.).

DRESSING-BOX, scrinium. See Box.

DRESSING-GOWN, vestis domestica (a house-dress, in general).—vestis nocturna.

DRESSING-ROOM, vestiarius (though with the ancients this was the room in wch the dresses were kept [= wardrobe], but in wch they did not dress).

DRESSING-TABLE, abâcus (on wch gold vessels, vases, &c. were placed).—cathedra (chair used by Rom. ladies at their toilette. Böhl. Sabina 1, p. 35).

DRIE, see To CAOP. To CUT OFF.

DRIBBLE, see To DRIP.

DRIABLET (little drop), numus (small coin, then a trifling sum in general).

DRIER, Crcl. with siccare, &c.

DRIFT, || Impulse, vis (overbearing power).—efficientia (impelling force).—impulsus (impulse): *see are under the drift of passions, cupiditates dominationem in nos habent: to do atq. under the d. of passion, cupide agere; impetu quodam trahi ad qd.—|| Violence, vis; gravitas; incitatio; Impetus (Syn. in Violence).—|| A shower (of rain), imber repente effusus or imber only: also imber violentior fusus; (of hail) vis creberrimæ grandinis; (of snow) vis nivis creberrimæ (aft. L. 28, 37): 'a drift of bullets,' (Shakesp.) magna vis glandium or telorum (cf. T. Agr. 36, 1).—velut nubes glandium or telorum (cf. L. 21, 55).—|| Tendence, consilium. propositum. finis (see AIM): to have such or such a d., spectare, pertinere ad qd: that's my d., hoc meum consilium or hoc mihi propositum est: my d. is this, hoc spectro or volo: what's the d. of this speech or discourse? quorsum hec spectat oratio? or quid igitur spectat hec oratio? the d. of this speech is that, &c., hec eo pertinet oratio, ut, &c.: the d. of it is quite different fm what was imagined, alio spectat: since nobody knew the exact d. of this answer, id responsum quo valeret, quum intelligeret nemo.—|| Drift-sand, syrtis (ægyptic); mons arenæ (cf. Plin. 3, 1, 3, ed. Hard.). d's of snow, nivis exaggerate, *nivæ per ventum congestæ: d.-wood, *signa ad litus delata.

DRIFT, v. See To DRIVE.

DRIFT, INTRANS. dultare in alto (e. g. tempestatis, C., of a ship); ad litus ferri, delerri (of wood): sand d's, *arenæ vento in altum sublatae feruntur: the snow d's, *nivæ per ventum congeruntur.

DRILL, || To perforate, terebrare (to make a hole with a drill or gimlet).—perterebrare (quite through).—perforare (g. t. for piercing holes). See To PERFORATE. || To entice, allure, vid. || To exercise troops, *militis in armis tractandis exercere. exercere: to be well drilled, *armorum usum habere: *armorum usu præstare: to d. the troops well after the Roman fashion, milites perpetuis exercitiis ad Romanæ disciplinæ formam redigere (i. e. to introduce the Roman tactics); milites frequentibus exercitiis ad prælia præparare (to fit them for battle).

DRILL, || A boring tool, terëbra (τρύπανον, τρυπανον). modiolus (χοιτικον): a bore with indented edge; see Cels. 8, 3, in.).—|| A baboon, *sinia pavianus (Linn.).—|| Drill sergeants, milites ad tradendam disciplinam immixti manipulis (g. t. Agr. 28, 2).—armorum doctores (those who superintended the drilling).—campi doctores (with ref. to military evolutions; see Salmas. Æl. Lampr. vol. i. p. 1012, Haack.).

DRILL-PLOUGH, or DRILLING-MACHINE, *machina seminando agro facta.

DRINK, s. potio. potus (see DRINKING).

DRINK, v. bibere (v. tr. and intr. to d. fm thirst, like a human being; and also impropr. e. g. sanguinem, haustus justitiæ; qd aure, H.).—potare (v. tr. and

Intr.: to d. like a *heist*: hence to d. large draughts, to *swill* ones if with liquor, tipple, &c.; but potus and potatus are class. for 'having drunk'.—*haurire* (fr. and *intr.* to take or draw any fluid into one's mouth; *espy* in large draughts).—*sorbere* (to sip quietly in small quantities and with half-closed lips, coagulum lactis, ovum).—*potionem* es rei bibere or hauri (e. to swallow or take off a draught of it).—*ut* qd rē (to take it as one's usual d.).—*vino* deditum esse (in the intrins. sense of 'to drink' = to be a drunkard; see 'to drink hard', below). To give *any* *ath* to d. ci bibere dare, also *ath*, qd (g. t.); ministrare ci bibere (as cup-bearer, attendant, &c.); ci potandum or potul dare (a draught of medicine). To order a man something to d., ci bibere dari jubere; to d. hard, plurimum bibere (also of drinking much in one particular instance); vino indulgere or deditum esse (habitually); to d. a little too much, paulo plus adhibere (Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 8). *crapulam* potare (Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 28); to drink to intoxication; to d. oneself drunk, vino se obruere: to d. through whole days, totos dies potare or perpotare: *tot* up drinking till night-fall, perpotare ad vesperum: to d. with *any* till he falls under the table, qm vino deponere (Plaut. Aut. 3, 6, 39). To d. *any's* health; see TO DRINK to.

DRINK IN, bibere (e. g. lana bibit colorem, Plin.).—*imbibere* (mly *impropr.*).

DRINK to, salutare amicum nominatim or amicum nominatim vocare in bibendo (this resembled most nearly our own fashion in that respect; see Ascon. ad C. ii. Verr. 1, 26, p. 321, Schütz). I d. to you! bene te tibi (see Zumpt. § 759). Let every one take his cup and d. to Messala! bene Messallam! sua quisque ad pocula dicat (Tibull. 2, 1, 33).

TO DRINK UP, ebibere (g. t.; epotare in class. Latin only in *partic. perf. pass.* epotus, drunk up).—*exaurire* (to drain out, as it were, empty out, e. g. wine, poison, medicine).—*exsiccare* (to dry out, said jocosely; a bottle, lagenas. Qu. C. in C. Ep. 1b, 26, 2, where urtini is used with it).—*exancrare* poculo (as it were to pump out fm the bowl, wine, vinum, jocosely, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, fin.).—*sorbere*, *exsorbere* (to suck out, e. g. eggs, ova): to d. up to the dregs, potare feces tenuis (H. Od. 3, 15, 16).

DRINK-MONEY, munusculum (g. t. for little gift). **DRINKABLE**, potabilis (g. t. that is fit for drinking; later only).—*salubri* potu (healthful as drink): things eatable and d., esculenta et potulenta, orum, pl.

DRINKER, potor (the d. in as far as he empties any given drinking vessel).—*potator* (he who is fond of drink, a wine-bibber).—*combibitor*, *compotator* (a bottle companion; bibo is only met with later in Jul. Firmic. Mathes. 3, 4, extr.): a hard d., aciv potor; vini capaxissimus: to be a great d., plurimum bibere (to drink much, or to be able to drink much); vino deditum esse, vino indulgere (to be given to drink).

DRINKING, potio (the taking in of a fluid, and also the draught drunk).—*potus* (d.; but with ref. to what is drunk, not to the act; immoderato obstupescit potu atque pastu, C. In the sense of 'enourishing' it is *post-ath*; in potu atque hilaritate, Plin.).—*potatio* (hard d.; d. large draughts, but modice potationes is good Lat.; C.).—*sorbilio* (the sipping in of a liquid, as action, and what is thus sipped, a potion, medicum).—

In modern writers we find bibitio and bibitus, wcu. however, are quite un-class.—*Moderate* d., potio modica; potus moderatus; moderate eating and d., temperate; *escae* modiceque potiones: *whit* in the act of d., in mediâ potione.—*inter* bibendum: a d.-cup or vessel; see *Cup*: a d. companion, *combibitor*, *compotator*: fond of d., *ebriolus*: to be fond of d., vino deditum esse, vinolentum esse (to be a drinker); *ebriosus* esse; also potare (i. e. to d. hard); vino indulgere: fondness for d., *ebriositas* (C. Tuac. 4, 12, 27). *vinolentia* (propensity for d. wine): to spend whole days in d., totos dies potare or perpotare; perpotare ad vesperum (fm morn till night). *Eating and d.* is usually *cibus et potio* (e. g. cibo et potione *compotum* esse); and *Krebs* condemns potus *all-gether*; but C. uses it in speaking of the m. n. d. quum ea pars animi—immoderato sit obstupescit potu atque pastu.

DRINKING-BOU, *commissatio* (in the Rom. sense, aff. a formal caena, attended by singing and dancing; and followed by wandering up and down the streets; visiting others, to drink again with them, and similar excesses).—*Ephe* C. Cat. Maj. 13, 45, and ad Div. 9, 24, 3, uses *compositio*, as *trans.* of the Greek *εὐνοχόριον*, but neither by him nor by others was it used as a Roman expression.

DRINKING-CUP, see *Cup*.

DRIP, *g* v. *TR.* Instillare, down on *ath*, ci rel, in qd

(*TR.* stillare is poet.).—*g* v. *INVR* instillare.—*de*-instillare (i. d. down); fm *ath*, instillare ex or de—*rorare* (in a dew-like or drizzling manner, ante roat quam pluit).—*manare* (stronger than stillare: with *ath*, qd rē: e. g. sanguine or cruore; multo sudore): dripping wet, totus madidus: to become dripping wet, *madefieri* (e. g. pluvia, imbre); madidum reddi (aqua); or *per-madescere* (stronger term): to be, &c., *madere*, *madidum* or *madefactum* esse (e. g. imbre): a dagger dripping with blood, stillans pugio (C.).

DRIPPING-PAN, sartago (some pan used in cooking).—*frictorium* (Plin.); some pan used for roasting or frying meat).

DRIVE, *g* To put in motion by pushing, by blows, &c., *agere* (g. t. of living creatures and inanimate objects).—*pellere* (so to excite a body by pushes, blows, &c. that it moves on of itself; to d. on things animate or inanimate; to move by its own weight, by pushing it forward; also to chase, of animate beings).—*propellere* (to d. along before one, of living beings and things; e. g. the ship, *navem* [spoken of the wind]).—*trudere* (to propel or move *ath* slowly on fm behind by beating or pushing).—*versare* (to move with a circular motion or direction; a top, turbinem: *hnoq*, &c., and of a person driven about, pulsare *versareque* *Darieta*, V.). To d. to any place, *propellere* in qd (e. g. cattle in the field, pecus *agere* *pastum*; pecus *propellere* in *pastum*).

—*g* To drive *ath* AWAY, FROM, OFF, *abigere* a or ex qd rē (fm any place; also *furtively*, e. g. cattle, pecus); *exigere* qd rē or ex qd rē (to chase away, out of, e. g. domo; out of the republic, e. civitate: the enemy fm the field, hostem a campo). *pellere* qd rē, ex or de qd rē (e. g. out of the country, patriâ, foro, e foro); *expellere* qm qd rē or ex qd rē (e. g. domo; ex urbe; civitate; ex republica; possessionibus; a patriâ).—*depellere* qm qd rē and de qd rē (to chase, vid.).—*delicere* ex or de, &c. (e. g. out of a fortified place, ex castello: out or fm *any's* estates, de fundo); *exturbare* ex qd rē (*healding*, e. g. the enemy out of the breach, hostem ex ruinis muri).—*submovere* (to make *ath* get out of the way).—To d. away care, curas *pellere*; tristitiam ex animo *pellere*; by wine, curas vino: to d. away the birds, *gnats*, &c. volucres, muscas *abigere*.—*g* To drive ALONG, *promovere*.—*g* To drive BACK, *repellere*, *repellere*, *rejicere*. To d. back the enemy, hostes *rejicere* or *fugare*; *impetum* hostium *propulsare*.—*g* To drive FROM, see To drive OUT or AWAY. —*g* To drive INTO, into cogere (e. g. oves).—*intra* qm locum *compellere* (to d. to one spot, of men, &c.).—*agere* in qd (e. g. cattle into the stall, pecus in stabulum). *adigere* in qd or ci rei (e. g. a nail into a beam, clavum in lignum: a wedge into a tree, cuneum arbori; see 'to drive with a hammer' below).—*g* To drive OFF, *depellere*, *repellere*, *propellere*, *propulsare*. See d. AWAY, above.

—*g* To urge, *compel*, *impellere* or *incitare*; *Js*, *impellere* atque *incitare*; ad qd (e. g. ad bellum).—*urgere* qm, ut, &c.; instare ei, ut, &c. (to urge *ath* to *ath* or to *ath*); etiam *ath* atque etiam *instare* atque *urgere* (stronger): *ath* is driven to *ath*, necessitas cogit or urget qm, necessitas adducit qm, ut qd faciat (d.'s him to do so and so).—*g* To drive or carry on one's trade, *facere* *mercaturam* (see also TO CARRY ON).—*g* To press to a conclusion, *persequi* with perseverance, in a good and bad sense; *prosequi* (usually in a good sense, to continue or persevere in *ath*); *consecrari* (indefatigably); *urgere* (to push on with zeal); *exsequi* (to carry on, to bring to an end).—*qd* longius *persequi* (to d. *ath* further). I will d. my argument further, *pergum* ad ea, quæ restant.—*g* To drive in (with a hammer, or other instrument), *figere*; in *ath*, ci rei or in rem; infigere; in *ath*, ci rei or in rem (to d. in *perpendiculary*); *adigere* (in *ath*); ci rei or in rem, to d. in *int*.—*g* To drive in a nail, clavum *figere* or *deligere*; into a tree, clavum *adigere* in arborem. To d. a nail home, clavum *pangere*: to d. in *post*, stipes *demittere* (to let in *perpendiculary*); *sublicias* *agere* (to d. in piles).—*g* To d. *any* mad, in *rabiem* *agere*, ad insanitatem *adigere*; *effrare*: *you d me mad, or I shall be driven mad*, vix mei compos sum.—*g* To drive a carriage, *jumenta* *agere* (of the coachman, in general).—*curriculum* *regere*, *curriculo* *insistere* (to take the reins, also for pleasure).—*aurigare* (in a race; Suet. Ner. 24, of the leader).—*vec-turam* *facere* (of a waggoner, in general).

DRIVE, INTR. In a carriage, vehi or invehi curru: vehi in rheda: to rush to the forum, *carpento* in forum *invehi*.—*g* To rush agst with violence, &c., *occursare* ci.—*impingere* in qd.—*volare* (to fly; of sparks, &c.): to d. agst *any's* face, *in cs adversum os

ferri: the rain d.'s age! aby's face, imber in os fertur.
 — [Of a vessel; to let a ship d. before the wind, convertere navem in eam partem, quo ventus fert (Cecr); flatu ferente dare vela (Q.); quocumque feramur, dare vela (C.; but fig.).] — *To drive at, or let drive at aby: see TO ATTACK, SET UPON.* — *To drive at (= have for one's drift); see DRIFT.* — *Just listen, what I am driving at, audi, quo rem deducam (Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 14): that's precisely what I am driving at, istuc ibam (Comic).* I did not know what you were driving at, nesciebam, quorum tu res (Comic. Ruhn. Ter. Eum. 1, 2, 75).

DRIVE, s. gattato (an airing in a carriage, for the sake of exercise). — vectatio (the act of going in a carriage; see Bremi Suet. Claud. 33). To take a d., carpento vectari, e. g. through the town, per urbem (L. 34, 3, extr.).

DRIVEL, s. To slaver, salivare (used intrans.; also like spumare, though only found in Plin. 9, 36, 60, as trans.). — salivam fluere pati. A drivelling mouth, os fluidum salivis. — To dote, ineptire, nugari, alucari. See DOTE.

DRIVELLER, see DOTARD.

*DRIVER, s. One who drives a carriage, rhedarius (d. of a 'rheda,' *C. Mil. 10, 29) — carrucarius mulio (d. of a 'carruca' drawn by mules; *Cypiol. Maxim. Jun. 4; SYN. of rheda and carr. in COACH). — auriga (the d. of a hero's chariot, or of a chariot at the games). — agator is the 'auriga, as combatant. — qui jumenta agit (waygoner, either sitting on the waggon or walking alongside). — hēnioxos (hēnioxos), a Greek word used in the six. age by Romans). — One who drives beasts, pecoris actor (O. H. 1, 95); of a donkey, asinarius; agitator aselli (V. Georg. 1, 273); of a mule, mulio; of an ox, bubulcus; of swine, subulcus; suarius. — An instrument; prus tudicula (a little instrument for beating or crushing; Col.).*

DRIZZLE, stillare (to fall and to cause to fall by drops; g. t.). — rorare (of rain; tr. and intr. only found in 3rd sing.): it d.'s, before it rains, ante rorat, quam pluit.

DRIZZLY, e. g. rain, pluvia tenuissima.

DROLL, adj. scurrilis. — lepidus (by pleasant, playful humour). — facetus (agreeable, fm the unforced exercise of such a humour). — jocularis (amusing by jokes). — comicus, ridiculus, ridendus (that causes laughter; see Comic). — a d. fellow, lepidus caput: a d. expression, ridiculum dictum; ridiculum: in a d. manner, scurriliter; comice; ridicule; comico more; lepide; facete; joculariter (SYN. above).

DROLL, s. homo jocosus, ridiculus (g. t. for jocosus). — coprea (a sort of court fool, a jester). — sannio (a buffoon). — curra (a wit, of a superior class, who appeared under the name of 'a friend of the family,' at the banquets of the rich Romans). — maccus (the 'clown' or 'harlequin,' in the Ateianic games; aft. Diom. 488, Publ.).

DROLL, v. jocularia fundere, ridícula jacitare (both L. 7, 7). — copreare personam tueri or sustinere; copreare partes agere (to play the fool).

DROLLERY, scurrilias ludus, jocus; Jw. ludus et jocus: see FOX. — res ridicula; ludi; joca or jocularia; ridi-cula (both in words and gestures). — nugæ, trice: ine-tia (absurdities).

DROMEDARY, camelus dromas: camelus, qui duo tubera habet in dorso; camelus Bactriae ('camelus Bactrianus, Linn.). — dromedarius (not used before Hieron. Vit. Malch. 10).

DRONE, s. A bee, fucus. — A sluggard, homo languor et desidie deditus; homo deces. — Humming sound, bombus (Vurr.; of bees). bombi or rarus bombus (e. g. of trumpets, &c.).

DRONE, v. s. To live in idleness, segne otium terere; scordiis atque desidii bonum otium contere: propter desidiam in otio vivere. — To emit a dull humming sound, bombum facere (prop. of bees; Vurr.). — bombitare (of bees; Auct. Carm. Philom. 36). rarus bombum or rarussonos bombo efflare (of instruments; Lucr.: will do therefore for a bagpipe). — susurrare (of bees; V. G. 4, 260). — fuscâ or obtusâ voce susurrare, qd decantare, &c. (of reciting in a droning voice).

DROWNING, hombitatio (= sonus apium, Fest. p. 25; see DROW, s.).

DROWNISH, piger; ignavus; iners; segnis; deces; laboris fugiens. See IDE.

DROOP, s. To sink downwards, se inclinare or inclinari (prop.; and also fig., e. g. of fortune, res inclinata, fortuna inclinata). — demitti (e. g. of the head). — To languish, lose life, spiritû, &c., flaccere, flac-

cescere, languere, languescere (flaccet = languet, deficit, in C. only in Messala flaccet, for uch he elsewhere has languet, is losing his spirit in the competition for the consulship; flaccescere of leaves, and impropr. of a spiritless discourse; languere of love, strength, &c.). — marcescere (of flowers, &c.). — Inclinari (to be bent down, e. g. paululum timore). — Jacere or afflictum jacere (to be in a depressed state; animus, virtutes, studia, &c.): his courage drooped, animo cecidit, concidit; animum dimisit.

DROP, s. gutta (a natural, globular d.). — stilla (a d. weh, at first, hangs down longitudinally fm what it begins to drop fm; hence, an artificial d. fm a glass, &c.). — stria (a congealed stilla); a small d., guttula: not a single d., ne tantillum quidem; ne minimum quidem: d. by d., guttatim, stillatim (SYN. above). — The rain comes down in large d.'s, nimbus effunditur. — In medicine, liquor medicatus. — Ear-ring, vid.

DROP, v. TRANS. s. To pour in drops, effundere (to pour out, in general). — stillare (to cause to fall in d.'s, rorem ex oculis, H. poet.). — destillare (fm, or fm above: to d. down dew, irrorare (post. rorare, C. Poet. da Dirin. 1, 12, 20). — To let fall fm a higher place, mittere (to leave hold of): to d. the curtain, aulæum mittere or premere: to d. a tear, tradere se lacrimis; lacrimam or lacrimulam emittere, dare, both poet.: to d. a tear for aby, lacrimam dare ei (O.); lacrimare casum cs (Np.). I saw you d. a tear, vidi ego tuam lacrimulam (ironically; C.): to d. anchor, ancoram, jacere. — To let go, 1.) Physically: of a thing before held, omittere (e. g. arma, habenas). — manu mittere (to d. fm the hand purposely, e. g. to d. the shield, scutum); also de (ex) manibus dimittere, emittere. — 2.) IMPROPR. To intermit, to cease, mittere (to entertain no longer, to dimiss fm one's mind, to give over; e. g. hopes, fear, grief, &c.). — mittere, misum facere, dimittere (to give up whatever we cannot maintain or keep possession of). — abhicere, ponere. deponere (to give over, whatever we do not think right, advantageous, &c., e. g. enmity, hatred, &c.). — desistere de re or de qâ re (implying a sudden change of purpose): to d. all hope, spem omittere, deponere, abhicere: to d. aby's cause, deserre qm. causam cs deponere, a causâ cs recedere. — To d. the subject, rem integram or in medio relinquere: let us d. it, relinquamus (let's say no more of it; Comic): pray d. it! missa isthæc fac mitte, omittite hæc! (i. e. do d. it!). — To d. this nonsense, aufer ridicularia (Comic): to d. the notion, dimittere cogitationem cs rel. — To let go a dependant or companion, omittere qm (in a contemptuous sense): to d. aby's acquaintance, consuetudinem intermittere (altogether): d. him! sine eum (sc. ire, i. e. let him go, have no more to do with him; sc. Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 23). — To bedrop, speckle, macula variare (L. 3, 2, 23) not inacular, uch in prose stands only for 'making spots'. — To d. aby a few lines, qd literarum ad qui dare.

*DROP, INTR. s. To fall in drops, stillare; fm, out of athg, stillare ex, de, &c.; into athg, in qd — destillare (down fm above). — defluere, delabi (to come or flow down gently, e. g. de celo, of rain). — stillatim cadere (Varr. L. L. p. 11, Müll.). — destilare ex edito (fm above, e. g. of the water of a basin): the dew d.'s, rorat; ros cadit. — To drop out or off (i. e. to fall down fm athg to uch it had been attached), cadere (to fall out and down, of teeth, hair, &c.; opp. nasci, subnasci). — excidere (to fall out, of teeth, &c.). — decidere (to fall down, of teeth, hair, feathers) — fluere, defluere, effluere (to d. out and disappear, of hair). — desinere (not to grow again, to d. off entirely, of hair). To d. with athg, stillare or (stronger) manare qâ re (e. g. sanguine, cruore, sudore). — To drop down (in other senses than the preceding); see FALL — to d. fm the clouds, de celo delabi; ex astris delabi or decidere: he seemed as if he had dropped fm the moon, *in alium quandam orbem delatus sibi videbatur. — To die, vid. — To let athg drop; see TO DROP, TRANS. — To d. in (= to call upon aby unexpectedly, &c.). Aby d.'s in, ecce ad me (nos, &c.) advent q's (Plaut.); ecce qs venit (C. Cæcin. 7, 20).*

DROPLET, guttula.

DROPPING, stillicidium (the falling drop; moisture dropping down; Varr. L. L. 5, 5, 12: empy rain-water falling fm the eaves; also fig. stillicidium, lingue, Paul. Nolan.). — instillatio (the act of dropping in). — dentillatio (act of dropping down; but only found in the humours of the body).

DROPSICAL, hydropicus (hōpōwōkēs); but pure Lat aqua intercutis morbo implicuit (of a d. person); in

DRO

berme d., aquae intercutis morbo implicari: he is d., eum aquâ inter cutem male habet, eum aqua intercus tenet.

DROPSY, s. *Hydrops* (*Cels. H.*); *hydropisis* (*Plin.*); *aqua* *intercus* (*C.*); *aquæ* *subter* *cutem* *fusæ* *morbus* (*Plin.* 7, 18, 17); *aqua* *intercus* *or* *inter* *cutem* (*the latter, Gr. ὕδωρ ὑπὸ σαρκί, Cels. 2, 8, p. 76, Bip.*)—*langor aquosus* (*port.*). *To have the d.*; see '*to become DROPSICAL*.' *To die of the d.*, *aquæ* *intercutis* *morbo* *decedere*.

DROPWORT, **spiræa filipendula* (Linn.; water-d., **œnanthe*).

DROSS, *¶ The recrement of metal, scoria.*—*¶ Rust*, rubigo (*g. l. rubigo corripit ferrum*).—ferrugo (*of iron*).—ærgo (*of copper, verdigris; of wch one kind was called 'scolectia'*).—*¶ Refuse*, sæx. purgamentum (*see REFUSE*).

DROSSY, **scoriam continens*.—*rubiginosus* (*rusty*); *æruginosus* (*of brass or copper*).

DROUGHT, || *Dry weather, siccitas. — ariditas; ariditudo (the former as quality, the latter as continuing state). — cœlum siccum; siccitates (dry weather in general): there was a great d. that year, siccitate insignis annus fuit; siccitatibus eo anno laboratum est. — || Thirst: see THIRST.*

DROUGHTY, ¶ *Wanting rain: see DRY.*—¶ *Dry with thirst, sitiens.* See THIRSTY.

DROVE, *pl* of cattle or sheep in general, *grec.*—*pl* of *oxen*, *armenta* (*opp. grec.*; hence, *C. Phil.* 3, 13, *extr.* *greges armentorum reliquique pecoris*; *O. Met.* 1, 513, non *hic armenta greges*): *belonging to a d., gregalis*. *gregarius*; in *d's*, *gregatim* (see also **FLOCK**, **HERD**).—*A* crowd, *vid.*

DROVER, *pocuarus* (g. t.).—*porcinarius*. *suarius*. *suarius negotiator* (with ref. to hogs; but all these imply that he breeds or deals in them, not merely drives them to market as the agent of others; for wch Crcl. must be used).

DROWN, demergere in aquā. aquā mergere (*to plunge under the water*): aquā suffocare (*to as to produce death*): *to d. oneself*, se in aquam mergere. — **1** *To be drowned*, aquas hauriri; (aquis) submergi; fluctibus obrui: *in a deep morass, in the stream, profundo limo, gurgitibus hauriri: in the deepest part or middle of the river, medio in flumine submergi* (†). — **2** *To overflow, inundate*: the Tiber drowned the plain, Tiberis agros inundavit: *continual showers that drowned the fields, imbres continui campis omnibus inundantes* (L. 8, 24). — **3** *IMPROPR.* *To immerse, to lose in althg.*, e. g. *to be drowned in pleasure, luxuria diffusi et delicate ac mollior vivere, corporis voluptatibus (totum) se dedere. libidinis se servum præstare (to be a slave of pleasure); voluptatibus astrictum esse (stronger term).* — **4** *To lose in something that overpowers or covers: to be drowned, devorari* (of the voice that is rendered inaudible, vox in orchestris scobe aut arenā superjecta devoratur): *a sound is drowned (e. g. in a large vault), vox devoratur*. — **5** *atrepitus or fremitus aurium* *sum intercludit* (there is such a noise that I cannot hear the speaker): *to d. any's voice, obtrepere ci ingenti clamore* (*to cry out against him so that he cannot be heard*): *to d. the splendor* (of a lesser luminary). *fulgore or splendore vincere: *to d. all the rest by its brilliancy, præ ceteris omnibus enitiere et præfulgere* (Gell. 12, 5, med.).

DROWSILY, || *Sleepily*. We only find one instance in *Plautus* of *somniculose*, for the adj. *somniculosus*. — || *Sluggishly*, *ignave*. *pigre*. *segniter* (SYN. in IDLE).

DROWSINESS, | Sleepiness; as state, and in one particular instance, somni necessitas.—oacitatio (in as far as it manifests itself by yawning): an irresistible d., inexpugnabilis pene somni necessitas.—**| As inherent quality of the individual, veterulus.** ~~Ep.~~ somnolentia not before Sidon. Ep. 2, 2, med.—**| IMPROPR.** tarditas. segnitias. ignavia. inertia. Jn. tarditas et ignavia (SYX. in IOLYNESAL).

DROWSY | *Sleepy (in one instance), dormitans.*—*somni plenus, somno gravis (heavy with sleep).*—*somni indigena (needing sleep).*—*ocscitans (yawning).* *To fall asleep.*—*somni indigere (have need of sleep);* *somno urgeri ultra debitum (to feel unnaturally sleepy);* *ocscitare (to yawn).* *In a manner; as follows.*—**DREMLY.**—*As quality, somniculosus; somno deditus.*—*Not somnolent later only.*—**IMPROVE.**—*slow; tardus, lentus, segnis (Sv in IDLE).* *The drowsy disease, inexpressible pain somni necessitas (Cels. 1282).*

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DRY

3, 20, in.). *veternus*. *lethargia* (ληθαργία; *lethargy*, vid.).

DRUB, v. See To BEAT.

DRUB, n. See **BR**

DRUBBING. *To give aby a good d., male mulcare qm. probe percutere. bene depexum dare (to comb aby's head); verberibus or fustibus irrigare qm (Comic only).*

DRUDGE, v. se magnis in laboribus exerrere (*to plague oneself*).—operam servam præstare (*to do mean or vile services, like a slave*); also officia servilia facere: *drudging work, opera serva. officium servile.*

DRUDGE, s. homo clitellarius (*Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 94*); mulier clitellaria (*aft. the former*).—mulier favillæ et fumi plena (*as epithet; aft. Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 60*): to be a d., operam servam præstare. officia servilia facere.

DRUDGERY, opera serva. officium servile (a servile or mean occupation); servitium (the service itself): to do all the d., officia servilia facere.

DRUDGINGLY, operose; laboriose; magno opere
or labore [SYN. in LABOUR].


DRUG, v. addere qd rei (g. i. to add *athg*).—*miscere* or *commiscere* (cum) qñ re (to mix *up with athg*; see To **COMMIX**).—*affundere* (to pour, *ns mixture*, to another liquid).—*medicamentum diluere* (e. g. in a cup), in poculo (Curt. 3, 6, 8); *medicamentum temperare* (Val. Max. 3, 8, extr. 6, both passages referring to the well-known potion wch Philipppus prepared for Alexander; see note in To **MIX**).

DRUG, a. venenum (*g. t.; so that malum is added by S. Cat. 11. 3, to make it mean poisonous d.*)—medicamentum (*see MEDICINE*).—¶ *To administer d.'s, dare, præbere ci medicamentum.—morbo proponere remedium (in the sense of prescribing).*

DRUGGET, *prope pannus crassior* (coarse cloth or stuff, in general).

DRUGGIST'S-SHOP, *medicina taberna* or *medicina simply*; *taberna instructa et ornata medicinae exercendæ causâ (if well fitted up)*.

DRUM, s. || *A warlike instrument*, tympanum (H.). **tympanum militare*. *Kettled d.'s*, tympana ænea. *Moorish d.*, atabalus: *to beat a d.*, *tympanum pulsare.—|| *Of the ear*, auriculæ tympanum.

DRUM, v. **tympānum pulsare*.
 DRUMMER, *prps tympanotribā*.— *tympanista*
with ref. to a cymbal.

DRUMMING. •pulsatio tympani.

DRUMSTICK, *tympani plectrum.

DRUNKARD, see DRINKER.

DRUNKEN or **DRUNK**, *q. Inebriated*, *crapulus* plenus—bene potus (*who has d. a good deal*).—*temulentulus*—*ebrius* (*SYN.* *DRUNKENNESS*)—*vino gravis*: *vino vini* (*not vino*) plenus; *vinolentulus*; *vino sepultus* (*a stronger term, quite gone or senseless*): *to make aby d.*, *inebriare*; *ebrium facere*; *temulentum facere*: *to make d. with wine*, *vino onerare*: *to get d.*, *ebrium fieri*; *vino ormero* *se* *complere* (*to fill oneself with wine*; see *Plaut.* *Cist.* 1, 2, 8): *vino* *be* *obruere*, or *percutere* (*stronger term*; *Comic only*).—*Given to habitual inebriety*, *ebriosis*, *vinolentulus*.—*vino delitius*.—*potator*.—*Done in a state of drunkenness*, *ebrius* (*e. g. verba, &c.*); or *with gen.* *ebriorum*, or *per vinum*, in *poculis*, &c.—*q. Fig.* *ebrius* (*e. g. sanguine civium, C.*; *dulci fortuna, H.*; *lana de sanguine conchæ, Mart.*): *to be d. with joy*, *letitia nimis efferi*: *d. with joy*, *letitia nimis elatus* or *genuens*.—*q. Saturated with moisture*, *madidus*, *madefactus*; see **DRENCHED**, or the phrase *is* *TO DROWN*, *intr.*

DRUNKENLY, ebrius. per vinum (i. e. by the power of wine).

DRUNKENNESS, *|| Habitual inebriety, ebri-
ositas, — bibendi consuetudo. — violentia (d., as an
odious habit; the being given to much wine). — || In-
toxication, haustus (the swallowing of strong liquor
or immoderate drinking). — ebrietas (represents d. in the
least odious light, with ref. to the elevation of the spirits,
&c.). — temulentia (in the more odious, as brutal
excess).*

DRY, siccus (not wet, dry; presupposes a previous moist state; opp. humidus, mellefactus, s. e. eye, wind, weather, season: hec, fig. without ornament, &c. of a speech)—siccaneus (of a d. nature or quality, s. g. a meadow, pratum; place, locus, post-Aug.).—aridus (of things wch. fm an entire want of moisture, are capable of, fit for burning; opp. humidus, wet; succosus, full of sap, &c. s. g. ligna; arbor; folia; herbae).

Fig. = containing little matter, jejune; void of spirit, if persons and things, opp. copiosus, e. g. a teacher, an orator, speech, writing); *Jw.* exsiccatus atque aridus (dried up and withered).—*atliculosus*, sitiens (prop. langens, thirsting for moisture).—*torridus* (opp. *uidus*; dried up in external heat, aridus being in internal heat or dryness; e. g. a fountain, fons).—*exsuccus* (prop.; without juice or sap).—*jejunus* (fig.; dry, jejune, without spirit, of things and persons, opp. plenus, copiosus, e. g. things, materials, subject for a speech, &c., res; oratio; orator; scriptor); *Jw.* jejunus et aridus (e. g. tale, style, delivery, narratio, traditio).—*exilis* (fig.; meagre, lean, containing little matter, e. g. oratio).—*frigidus* (fig. frosty, feeble, of persons and things; e. g. orator; verba; locus; negotia).—*austerus* (grave and d., averse, opp. comis, jucundus, of persons and things); dry (= not giving any milk), *sicca* or *lac non præbens*: very d., peraridus; *siccatus* in ariditate: a d. throat, fauces sicce or aride: d. bread, panis siccus (not soaked in alk; not eaten with alk to it, as wine or any other drink; see *Hard. Plin.* 22, 25, 68): d. food or victu-
talis, victus aridus (containing little nutriment); victus tenuis (scanty): a d. joke, *jocus aerio vultu prolatus*: to eat d. bread, panem siccum or sine opsonio edere: a d. style of painting, *dura pingendi ratio*: d. places, siccanes (sc. loca); *siticulosus* (sc. loca); *sitientia* (sc. loca): a d. year, annus siccus: a very d. year, siccitate insignis annus; annus, quo siccitatibus laboratur: d. weather, siccitas; siccitates (lasting or continuing; see *Her. Cas. B. G.* 4, 16). The d. land, siccum (that was wet or inundated before; e. g. to stand or remain as d. land, in sicco desistere, of water; see *L.* 1, 4); aridum (d. land, continent, where there is no water, e. g. naves in aridum subducere, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 29; ex arido tela conjicere, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 24): in a d. way or manner, sicce; jejune; exiliter; frigide (*SYN.* above). gravior et severo. austere: to be d. (prop.), arere; (*Fig.*) nullam habere sermonis comitatem: to make d.; se To DRY.—to become d., arere (C.).—exsiccere (*Fig.*)—exarescere (e. g. fauces siti, C.).—areteri (*Plin.*)—p rarecere (to become thoroughly d.).
DRY, TRANS. — To free from moisture, siccare (O.); exsiccare (C.); desiccare (*Plin.*); assiccare (*Col.*); arefacere (*Plin.*); siccitatem inferre.—torrefacere (to make d. by external heat, to parch).—To wipe away moisture, tergere; detergere; extergere (C.); abstergere (O.).—To drain, exhaurire, exinanire, vacuum facere, exsiccare.—To dry up your tears, parcite lacrymis. To d. one's tears, lacrimas abstergere.—To INTRANS. siccescere, exsiccere, siccare, exsiccare.—arecere, areteri, exsiccere, exareteri (*Plin.*); arere (*Plaut.*) (*SYN.* of siccus, aridus, in DRY, adj.). To begin to d., subarecere: to d. thoroughly, assiccescere (*Col.* 12, 9, 1).—perarecere (quite through). To spread out grass to d., herbam in sole exponere, ut siccet (*Col.* 12, 28, 1).
To DRY UP, TRANS. extorrire; exsiccare; urere, adurere (of the heat of the sun).—INTRANS. Same verbs as 'to DRY' intrans.—inarecere (C.); peritus siccare (*Col.*). The rivers dried up, evanuerunt et exaruerunt amnes (*Plin.*). Nothing d.'s up sooner than tears, nihil citius quam lacrima areciti (C.). inarescit (C.): to d. up before it is ripe, inarescere ante maturitatem (*Col.* 4, 24, 31).

DRY-EYED, *Crcl.* with siccus (e. g. eyes).
DRYING-GROUND or PLACE, *locus*, in quo fit isolatio (lineorum, &c.).

DRYLY, see 'In a DRY manner,' and COLDLY.
DRYNESS, siccitas (prop.; then also fig. e. g. speech)—ariditas, ariditudo (prop. drought, the former as quality, the latter as lasting state).—jejunitas, exilitas (fig. jejune, meagreness, insipidness, e. g. of a speech): d. in one's throat, fauces sicce or aride: d. of the season, coelum siccum; siccitas; siccitates (if lasting): this has been a season of unusual d., siccitate insignis annus fuit: the season was one of unusual d., siccitatibus eo anno laboratum est: the d. of a discourse, orationis exilitas.

DRY-NURSE, s. assa nutrix (*Front.*) or assa only (e. g. vetula asem, *Juv.*): = nutrix arida et vetusta, quam lac non præstat infans, sed solum diligentem et munditiam adhibet, *Schell.*

DRY-NURSE, v. curare (g. i. for 'taking care of').—fovere parvulo.

DRY-SHOD, *siccis pedibus*: to pass over d.-s., *in sicco transire* (the *Vulgate* has transire in calcamentis, *Is.* 11, 15).

DUAL, dualis numerus (Q. *Imit.* 1, 5, 42).

DUB, *To confer knighthood, qm in ordinem*

equestrem recipere.—*To confer any dignity, see To CONFER.*

DUB, INTR. *Of any brisk noise (e. g. that produced on a drum), celeriter rotare sonum.*

DUBIOUS, see DOUBTFUL.

DUBIOUSLY, see DOUBTFULLY.

DUBIOUSNESS, see DOUBTFULNESS.

DUBITABLE, see DOUBTFUL.

DUBITATION, see DOUBTFULNESS or DOUBT.

DUCAL, **ducalis*. But more frequently by the gen.

duci, e. g. **ducis hortii*.

DUCAI, **Ducatus, quem vocant.*

DUCHESS, **dux (a female leader, in the German sense; see the remark on DUKE).—ducis uxor (the consort of a duke).*

DUCHY, **ducatus.—ducis termin.*

DUCK, s. *¶ A bird, anas (Mart.).—Female of a drake, anas femina.—A lame duck, anas cecur, domestica. A d. decoy, locus, ubi sunt anatis insidiæ. A small wild d., anaticula fera: a wild d., **anas fera* (anas boschas, *Lin.*): of a d., anatinus.—*¶ Ducks and drakes (the game so called); see DRAKE. —(A word of endearment) carissime; dulcissime rerum (H.); corculum (Ter.).**

DUCK, INTRANS. submergere fluctibus caput.—*¶ To drop down the head, caput demittere. —¶ To cringe, vid.*

DUCK, v. TR. See To IMMERSE.

DUCKER, see DIVER.

DUCKING, *Crcl.*—To get a good d., permalescere, madefieri pluvia or imbre, madidum reddi aqua: aby has got a good d., madidum or madefactum esse imbre.

DUCKLING, anaticula (also as term of endearment).

DUCT, *¶ Guidance, vide.—¶ A passage; see CANAL.*

DUCTILE, adj. *¶ Easy to be drawn out into length, ductilis (Plin.).—Flexible, flexibilis (O); flexilis (Plin.); lentus (V.).—¶ Tractable, flexibilis; tractabilis (Plin.).*

DUCTILENESS or DUCTILITY, *¶ Flexibility, vid.—¶ Obsequiousness, obsequium, obsequentia (the latter, Cæs. B. G. 7, 29).—facilitas, animus facilis (docility)—otemperatio (an adapting oneself to athg, ci rei, e. g. legibus institutis).*

DUDGEON, *¶ A small dagger, vid.—¶ Malice, e. g. to take in d., egre or moleste ferre (to feel sore at, to be vexed at); in malam partem accipere, in aliam partem accipere ac dictum est (to put a wrong interpretation on): he will take every thing in d., est in eo animus ad accipiendam offensionem mollis (C. Att. 1, 17, 2).*

DUE, adv. e. g. *'to keep due on' (Shak.), rectâ viâ or rectâ (only); recto itinere or recto (only): d. on, in rectum (e. g. equum agere): to be situated d. east, in orientem spectare: d. west, in occidentem or occasum.*

DUE, adj. *¶ Owed, debitus (C.). To pay money before it is d., pecuniam representare (to pay it down at once in hard cash)—pecuniam in antecessum dare (Sen., &c.). To be d., deberi ei; ei tributum esse. non venire; expectari (of mails, &c.): to be or fall d., in diem qm cadere (e. g. numi). The day on which money is d., dies constitutus, quo pecunie syngrapha solvenda est; or **dies*, post quem pignus caducum est. What gratitude is d. to the gods, quanta gratia d. is debetur. *¶ Fit, idoneus; conveniens; necessarius; congruus: aptus (C.).—justus (belonging, as it is right)—meritus (deserved).—dignus (worthy). Ss justus, rectus.—legitimus. In d. form, rite (C.). As is d., ut decet or conveni: d. dignity, debita dignitas: in d. manner, (ex or pro merito. See PROPER, SURREALABLE.**

DUE, s. *¶ That which belongs to one, jus (C.).—debitum (used subst.; e. g. debito fraudari)—justum (what one can demand from others). To give every one his d., suum cuique tribuere (C.). Aby's d., quantum ei debeo, debes, &c.: to pay every body his d., quantum cuique debeamus persolvere. To be aby's d., deberi ei.—¶ What custom or law requires to be done, officii munus: debitum officium (C.).—¶ Imposs, *feas, &c., vectigal (g. t. under which decume, the tithe of corn; scriptura, pasture-d's; portorium, port-d's, &c., were included). See TAX, s.**

DUEL or DUELLING, s. certamen singulare or duorum inter se; pugna singularis: to challenge to a d., qm provocare ad pugnam or ad certamen: to be killed in a d., occidi ex provocacione dimicantem (*Plin.*): to fight a d. with any one, in certamen (sin-

gultre) cum qd descendere; certamen (singulare) cum qd inire: *to fight a d. with swords*, ferro cum qd decernere. **DUEL**, *ex provocacione dimicare* (Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 156).—in certamen (singulare) cum qd descendere. certamen (singulare) cum qd inire.—ferro cum qd decernere (*if with the sword*).

DUELLER, **DUELIST**, *Crel. with the above phrases*: qui ex provocacione dimicat, qui in certamen singulare cum qd descendit.

DUG, parilla.

DUKE, dux (a leader of the old Germani; see T. Hist. 4, 15, 31.—princeps (leader, prince, in general).

DUKEDOM, *ducatatus.—ducis terræ (his estates).

DULCET, see SWEET, MELODIOUS.

DULCIFICATION, conditura (g. t. for preserving fruits, &c.). or *Crel. with *saccharo condire*, or *dulciculum facere, reddere, &c.

DULCIFY, see SWEETEN.

DULCIMER, *prps. sambica*.

DULCORATE, see SWEETEN.

DULL, *adj.* hebetatus, retusus, obtusus (all *prop. and fig.*)—obstupefactus (*fig. of the mind*).—hebes (*of the eyes and understanding; also of pain*).—tardus (*slow, of the intellect; also, tardus ad discendum*).—caligans (*not clear, of the eyes*).—nubilus, nebulosus, or caliginosus (*cloudy, dies, Plin.*).—subnubilus (*Cæs.*)—languidus, languens (*without power or life; hence also of colour, life, look, voice, &c.*).—lura (*sluggish, of the eyes, looks, voice, pain, &c.*).—frigidus (*cold, e. g. thoughts*).—stupidus. stupore oppressus (*not in the full possession of one's senses*).—d. gold, aurum non politum: a d. colour, color languidus, lentus (*not bright or lively*). hebes (*O. Plin.*).—color dilutus (*washy*); color nubilus, or aurum (*clouded, d.*; Plin.): to become d., langu-scere, evanescere: to be d., hebere or obtusâ esse acie (*prop.*): to be blunt).—languere, frigere (*e. g. of conversation*): caligare (*of the eyes*): a d. yellow, languescens in lutum color (Plin.): a d. noise, murmur cæcum (V.). To be d. of hearing, aures hebetes habere (C.): to make or render d. the eyes, the senses, hebetare sensum oculorum, sensus: a d. understanding, obtusior animi acies or vigor.

—*Not exhalating, tedious, or satiated, affers; odious; molestus; gravis (C.); insuavis (C.).* —*Drowsy, sopitus; semisomnus; somniculosus (C.).* —*Sad, tristis; mæstus; mærens (C.).*

DULL, *v. TRANS.* *|| To stupefy, stupefacere (L.); stolidum, or insulsum, facere; hebetem reddere. || To blunt, hebetare, retundere, obtundere (to deprive of sharpness by beating, pushing, &c. prop. and fig.): to d. the ears (Sper.). aures obtundere. aures hebetare: to d. the mind with (Aescham), mentem, ingenium obtundere: to d. the intellect, mentis mucronem retundere, by daily use, quotidianâ pugnâ (Q. 10, 5, 16): to d. oneself for aith, hebetare atque indurare qm ad qd. || To sadden, contristare; tristitiâ afficere; uerore conficere; mæstitiam afferre (C.). || To weaken, debilitare; frangere; imminuere; lenire; mitigare; infirmare (C.). || To damp, tardare; remittere; relaxare (C.). || To make weary, lassare; fatigare; defatigare (C.). || To sully brightness, rei nitorem obscurare, infuscare, exstinguere (C.); maculare (Np.).*

DULL-WITTED, s. ingenio cunctantior (L.).

DULLY, languide, lenie, frigide (SYN. in DULL, *adj.*).—hebetate color (O. of a dull colour)—ignare. pigre, segniter, tarde (=*laxly, &c.*).

DULNESS, s. *|| Stupidity, stupiditas; stupor (C.); vigor animi obtusus; vis animi obtusa.—hebes acies mentis; obtusior animi acies or vigor; mens tarda. imbecillitas ingenii (of the understanding). || Drowsiness, sopor (V.). || Sluggishness, lentitudo; tarditas (C.); inertia; segnitias. || Dimness, oculorum hebetatio (Plin.). || Bluntness, hebetatio; hebetudo. || Weakness, &c., infirmitas oculorum.—hebes acies oculorum (of the eyes).*

DULY, ut dece: et par est.—ut justum est. juste. legitime. recte.—rite (with the proper formalities).

DUMB, *adj.* mutus (by nature).—elinquus (by accident; e. g. through fear). To strike d., elinguem reddere (C.): to grow d., obmutescere (C.). I become d., me deficit vox.

DUMBFINDER, qm mutum or elinguem reddere.

DUMBNESS, infantia lingue (Lucr.).—os mutum, or Crel.

DUMP, see SADNESS. To be in the d.'s, in morositatem incidere: at aith, segre, graviter, or moleste ferre qd; molestiâ affici qd re.

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DUMPISH, see SORROWFUL, SAD, &c.

DUMPLING, see PUDDING.

DUMPY, obtusus (*implying that it is too broad for its height: corpus neque obesum neque gracile*).—perpusillus (*very little*), or latus ille quidem sed brevissimo corpore. What a d. creature! *tantum statu: hominem (aft. Cæs.): tam latus or obesum esse!

DUN, *adj.* fuscus (*dark, approaching to black: of the raven, the Indian complexion, &c.*).—subfuscus (*darkish, blackish*).—fulvus (*black yellow, or red-yellow: of lions, wolves, mastiffs, sea-sand, &c.*).—luteus (*sooty, iron-coloured*).—rutilus (*grey yellow*).—In the general sense of dark, gloomy, &c. id.—*|| Tursus was us old and afterwards poet. expression for fuscus.*

DUN, *v.* pecuniam incommodo exigere (i. e. when it is not convenient to pay: ipse, cui debes, se incommodo exacturum negat. C. Brut. 4, 17).—or the general terms, flagitare (with pecuniam expressed, unless it is sufficiently implied).—debitorem admonere (*waker than flagitare*).—pecuniam, or (if there is a note of hand for it) syngrapham persequi.

DUN, s. flagitor (*Plaut. Cas. Prol. 24, and impropr. C. Brut. 5, 81: flagitatore non illum quidem tibi molestum, sed assiduum tamen et acrem*).—admonitor non nimis verecundus (C. but impropr., though this implies that it could be used proprie). There is a d. at aby's door, flagitator atast ad est ostium (*Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 81*).

DUNCE, stupidus et tardus.—hebes (*ad intelligendum*).—baro (*stupid, clod like; hæc quum loqueris, non narones stupemus, C.*).—stipes, truncus (*block-head*).—fœnum (C. de Or. 2, 57, 233).—æque hebes ac pecus (C. Dirin. 1, 22, extr. fm a poet). He has sent away his pupils greater d.'s by far than he received them, discipulos dimidio reddidit stultiore quam acceperat.

DUNG, stercus (*of persons and animals*).—fimus (*any kind of manure, as fimus siccus, i. e. ashes; see Schneid. Col. 3, 11, 4*).—Mousse-d., mucera (Varr.); murinum fimum (Plin.).—sterquilinium, fimetum (*a dunghill: belonging to d. stercorarius: full of d., stercorosus: to manure with d., stercorare: to manure sufficiently with d., stercore atiare*).

DUNG, *v. TRANS.* agere stercorare, lœtificare (C.): to d. sufficiently, stercore satiare (Col.): solum pingui fimo saturare (V.). The act of dunging, stercoratio (Col.).

DUNGEON, see PRISON.

DUNGHILL, *acervus stercoris.—sterquilinium, fimetum (*dung-pit, or place where dung is kept*). *|| Fig.* Situation of meanness, conium atque tenebræ (e. g., intolerandus nascio qui ex cœno atque ex tenebris homo). *|| An abusive term, stercus (C. de Or. 3, 41, 164): lutum (Plaut.). || Mean abode, casa (collage).*

DUNG-YARD, see DUNGHILL.

DUPE, s. Crel. cui fucus factus est (Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 41).—homo, &c., fraude qd ca. es deceptus, &c., or quem qd decepti, &c., with verbs under DECEIVE.—qui facile ad credendum impellitur (*easy to be duped, C. Rep. 2, 10*).

DUPE, *v.*, see DECEIVE.

DUPLICATE, s. litterarum secundum exemplum; apographum (C.). *|| A d. of a will, tabulæ testamenti eodem exemplo; testamentum eodem exemplo (Cæs. B. C. 3, 108; Suet. Tib. 76).*

DUPLICATION, duplicatio.—geminatio (*by putting together in pieces*).

DUPLICATION, see FOLD.

DUPPLICITY, see DECEITFULNESS, DECEIT.

DURABILITY or **DURABLENESS**, s. diuturnitas; longiquitas (C.).—firmitas, soliditas, stabilitas (SYN. in DURABLE).—That has d., firmus, solidus: to have d., see TO BE DURABLE: to give great d. to buildings, œdificiis præstare firmitates: not built for d., *parum firme, parum solide œdificatum.

DURABLE, *adj.* durabilis (O).—duraturus (*that possesses the property of lasting, of bodily things*).—firmus (*firm, that resists external impressions, destruction: fig. firm, unchangeable*).—solidus (*solid, and hence unchangeable*).—constans (*consistent, constant*).—fundatus (*well-grounded: these three of incorporeal things, the state of wch remains unchanged*).—proprius (*d. in respect of the possession, e. g. praise*).—diuturnus (*of time*). A d. work, opus mansurum (O.). nol d., fragilis (*easily broken, fragile: fig. easily destroyed, transitory*).—caducus (*ready to fall*).—fragilis caducusque.—fluxus (*instable, inconstant, weak*).—brevis (*short, in respect of time*): to be d., firmitatem or stabilitatem

tem habere: stablem ac firmum esse: *to become d.,* armatorem nancisci: corroborari ac confirmari (e. g., of friendship).

DURABLY, see FIRMLY.

DURANCE, || Imprisonment, custodia. See **CUSTODY.** *To languish in d.,* in carcere vitam miseram trahere. || *Endurance, Continuation,* vid.

DURATION, a. tempus, spatium (time during which sth lasts, e. g. vitae).—temporis spatium; diuturnitas; longinquitas (C.). *Infante d.,* pereuntia (C.).

DURE, see TO ENDURE. TO CONTINUE.

DURING, per (implying the uninterrupted continuance of an action with ref. to a space of time, e. g. per eos dies, per idem tempus).—in (with abl. denoting the time within the space of which sth has occurred). In many cases by the abl., copy with the name of a certain employment, office, &c.; e. g., during his office as military tribune (= whilst he was military tribune), tribunum militum. *Per must not be used, but in, of this; taking place in, but not through the whole space; thus 6 times d. the year, 'which is however an inaccurate use of 'during,'* sexies in anno, not per annum (Krebs); but inferior writers say per; e. g., *Pallad.* medica quater vel sexies potest per annum recidi: also per is right when it is denied that sth took place at all d. a space, nulla res per triennium nisi ad nutum istius est iudicata, C.—inter (lit. 'between,' denotes an occurrence coinciding with an act, e. g. d. the meal, inter cenam; so inter bibendum, &c.).—super (lit. 'over,' denotes an occurrence that accidentally happened whilst an act was going on, e. g. d. the meal, super cenam, super epulas, i. e. at dinner = whilst in the act of dining, supping, &c.). In other cases it is rendered by a participial construction: e. g. during my absence, me absente: d. my life-time, me vivo: even d. the war, bello nondum confecto; or by 'dum' with a verb in the pass. voice, e. g. d. the war, dum bellum geritur (i. e. whilst the war was carried on).

DUSK, adj. || A little dark, subobscurus (C.); subnubilus (Cæ.). || A little black, subniger (Varr.); obster: obniger: nigrans (Plin.); fuscus (Col.).

DUSK, s. crepusculum (evening twilight).—lux incerta. In the d., primo vespere; prima vespere (the latter, Cæ. B. C. 1, 20; in the early part of the evening).—*Darkness of colour; see COLOUR.*

DUSK, TR., see TO DARKEN.

DUSK, INTR. See 'to grow DARK.'

DUSKILY or DUSKISHLY, see DARKLY.

DUSKY, DUSKISH, or DUSK, see DARK. It is getting d., nox appetit, advesperascit.

DUST, s. pulvis (g. t.).—purgamenta (pl. g. t. for what is removed away in cleaning). Very fine d., pulvisculus (Plaut.); fide d., scobis (Cels.); ramentum (Plaut.); to raise a d., pulverem movere or excitare: to lay the d., pulverem sedare (Pædr. 2, 5, 1b): to shake off the d., pulverem excutere: to reduce sth to d., in pulverem resolvere: to lie in the d., humi prostratum esse: to raise fm the d., qm ex humi loco, or ad dignitatem producere: a fellow raised fm the d., nescio qui ex ceno et tenebris homo: dry d., pulv. siccus (Col.); thick d., pulv. densus (L.); pulv. altus (i. e. lying thick, L.): not to be able to see for the d., pulvis officit prospectui (L.) or admittit prospectum, or aufert prospectum oculorum: covered with d., pulveris plenus; with d. and sweat, pulvere ac sudore perfusus (Curt.): his shoes were all covered with d., multus erat in calcibus pulvis: a cloud of d., nubes pulveris (Curt.); nub. pulverea (V. with Curt.); vis magna pulveris (Cæ.): to lay the d. by watering, humum conspergendo pulverem sedare (Plaut.): the d. has settled, pulvis consedit: a thick cloud of d. rises fm the ground, nigro glomeratur pulvere nubes (V. En. 9, 33): to cover with d., *pulvere conspergere, opplere: covered with d., pulverulentus: d.-brush, scopæ, scopæ virgæ, penicillus. || Pro. 1) (= dissolution, grave), dissolutio, with or without naturæ: to return to d., solvi, with or without morte (t); corporis vincula evolare (C. Soma. Scip. 2).—2) To tread in the d., obtinere qm: to be lying in the d., contemptum jacere, &c.: we are but d. and ashes, pulvis et umbra sumus (A.): to throw d. in sb's eyes, ci fucum, ut dicitur, facere velle (Qu. C. ap. C.): nebulas eudere (Com.).—ci glaucumam ob oculos obficere (Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 70): to throw d. in the eyes of one's hearer, verborum et argutiarum fuliginem ob oculos audientium jacere (Gell. 1, 2).

DUST, v. || To sprinkle with dust, *pulvere conspergere, opplere. || To cleanse from dust, (285)

pulverem excutere.—abstergere, detergere or extergere (to wipe).

DUSTER, penicillus.

DUSTMAN, magister viæ (who had to attend to the cleaning of the streets, &c. in a quarter of the city. L. 34, 7, speaks of them as an infimum genus of officers).—qui vias purgat.

DUSTY, pulverulentus.—pulveris plenus (full or filled with dust): my (his, &c.) shoes were very d., multus erat in calcibus pulvis.

DUTEOUS, DUTIFUL, obsequens, obsequiosus (of him who follows readily the advice or conforms to the wish of another person, Plaut. Merc. 1, 6, 46, and Cæpt. 2, 3, 58; towards a party, ci).—obediens (mly with dat. of the person obeyed; of children and slaves).—dicto audiens. dicto audiens atque obediens. obtemperans. (SYN. in TO OBEY).—observantissimus officiorum (Plin. Ep. 7, 30).—officiosus (ready to perform officia; to ably, in qm).—facilis (easy to be managed). To make ably more d., qm ei obediētiorem facere (of a thing, L. 8, 8, in.): d. affection, pietas (to parents, one's country, &c.); officiosa pietas (Sen.): in a d. manner, obsequenter, obediēter, officiose: to be d., officiosus esse in qm. Jn. obtemperare et obedire; obsequi et obedire: dicto audientem atque obediētem esse; ca voluntati obedire. (See OBEY). To be less d. than one should be, in officio cessare, claudicare: any one ought to have been more d. to ably, qm in officio sior ease debuit.

DUTIFULLY, officiose.—obsequenter. obediēter (SYN. in OBEY).

DUTIFULNESS, obsequium, obediētia; See Obedience.

DUTY, || That to which a man is bound officium. debitum officium (any obligation, as a mark or expression of gratitude or acknowledgement for benefits or favours received, copy with ref. to the social relations of the citizens of the Roman republic. It consequently differs fm our notion of 'moral duty,' but may be, fm the nature of the case, a near approach to it; e. g. Q. calls the office of Aristotle as preceptor to Alexander officium, and such a post implies moral obligations. It is also the reg. term for the duties of an office, officium legationis, Cæ. B. C. 3, 183. Cf. C. Fam. 13, 9, 2).—debitum (d. as a moral obligation).—religio (fm religious feelings or conscientiousness).—pietas (d. with ref. to sth that ought to be sacred to us or venerated, e. g. God, our country, sovereign, parents, &c., comp. B. G. 7, 27; C. Phil. 14, 13, 6. Suet. Cal. 1).—munus. partes (the d. incumbent on ably fm his position or function; also officium, see above): a perfect d., recte factum (in a stoical sense); officium absolutum: d.'s of a functionary or servant of the state, munia: it is ably's d., est ca officium or munus, or merely est ca (with this distinction: off. or mun. est = it is obligatory upon him as a part of his prescribed or expected d.; whereas est ca is more nearly = dect qm, it becomes him, makes for his credit, honour, &c.).—It is the d. of a stranger not to interfere in other people's business, peregrini officium est, nihil de alio inquirere: it is the d. of sovereigns to resist the sickness of the populace, principum munus est resistere levitati multitudinis (in these instances officium and munus are essential to convey the meaning): it is the duty of (= behoves) the young to show respect to their elders, est adolescentis, majores natu revereri: it is my d., meum officium or munus est, or meum est (with the distinction just explained): I considered it my d., esse officium meum putavi, or meum esse putavi (with the same distinction): it is your d., tuum est; tuæ sunt partes (C.): to do one's d., officium facere or præstare; officio fungi: officio satisfacere; officio suo non deesse: nullam partem officii deserere; officium exsequi (185) seld. and never in C. officium explere or officii partes implere; officium servare or conservare, or colere, or facere et colere, or tueri: to neglect or not to do one's d., to fail in one's d., officium suum non facere; ab officio discedere or recedere; de or ab officio decedere; officio suo deesse; officium prætermittere, negligere, or deserere: to act contrary to d. in atq., ab religione officii in qâ re declinare: to do one's d. towards aq., ci officium præstare: to act more or less agst the rule of d., plures aut pauciores quasi officium numeros præterire; to be willing to suffer atq. rather than act contrary to d., dolores quosvis suscipere malle, quam ullam partem officii deserere: to act fm a principle of d., and not fm interested motives, officium sequi, non fructum: to be somewhat slow, careless, &c., in the fulfilment of one's d., in officio cessare or claudicare (L. 45, 23; C. Off. 1, 33, 11): to do one's d. towards every body, uni-

lum munus officii cuiquam reliquum facere: *to neglect or deviate from one's d.*, officium violare or committere: *I will not fail in my d.*, partes meae non desiderabuntur (C.): *to go beyond one's d.*, excedere officii sui partes: *to remain faithful to one's d.*, in officio manere: *to keep ably (e. g. subjects) in their d.* (= in obedience), qm in officio continere: *to extend the limits of one's d.'s too far*, fines officiorum panilo longius proferre, s. C. *Muren.* 31, 65 (not extendere): *the last d.'s*, suprema officia: *to pay the last d. to abq.*, supremum in qm officio fungi, supremum officium in qm celebrare (the latter only of several persons, *Curt.* 3, 12, 11 and 14); *usually* iusta ci. facere or praestare or persolvere: *fm a feeling of d.*, religiose, pietate: *contrary to d.*, ab officio discrepare; *officio repugnans: *against one's d.*, praeter officium: *contra ius fasque (the latter denoting violation of the moral law): according to one's d.*, recte; *juste*; *ius*; ac legitime (e. g. *to act, agere*): *in d. bound (e. g. abq. it)*, est cs officium or munus: *see the remark above as to this phrase and 'est cs'* || *Impos.*, vectigal (g. t.)—portorium (import or export d.), excise-d.: *to pay the d.*, vectigal pendere; portorium dare: *to lay a d. on abq.*, vectigal, portorium imponere ci rei: *to raise a d. (on such and such an article)*, vectigal, portorium exigere. *D. free (to exports or imports)*, immunitis portorii: *abq. may be exported free fm or without paying d.*, sine portorio exportare. || *To be on d. (as a soldier)*, stationem or excubias agere (T.); excubare (C.).

DWARF, nānus (vāvov); *fm.* nāna (vāvva, *Lampr. Alex.* 3v. 34): *pure Latin*, pumilio or pumilus: *such d.'s*, homines tantulae staturae (Cae.); *like a d.*, pusillus (i. e. very small). || *Any animal or plant that is under the usual size of the species or genus*, e. g. *betula nana (according to *Linn.*, of a birch-tree); *in a similar manner*, *phasolus nanus (*Linn.*, of a bean); *its the termination -aster is used*: *mespilus cotoneaster (*Linn.*, of a medlar); *its minutus or pusillus, of abq. that, fm any cause, has been checked in its growth*, e. g. pisciculus (fish); folium (leaf).

DWARF, see TO DIMINISH.

DWARFISH, minutus (very small, e. g. pisciculus).—minutissimus; perpusillus; valde pusillus (stronger terms).

DWARFISHNESS, (staturae) brevitās (Cae. B. G. 2, 30).—parvitas; exiguitas [Syn. in SMALL]—tantula statura.

DWELL, v. || *Prop.* To reside, habitare (g. t.).—incolere (to have one's usual residence in a place or country): *to d. by or near a place*, accollere locum (e. o. vīam; flumen); *to d. in or at a place*, qo loco (not locum) habitare (to have taken up one's abode in, e. g. urbe).—domiciliūm or sedem ac domicilium habere in qo loco (to have one's residence at);—locum incolere (to have one's usual residence at; e. g. urbem, trans Rhenum, inter mare Alpesque)—locum colere (to inhabit it, as being one who tills the soil, makes one of its population, pursues one's business in it, &c., e. g. has terras, urbem, circa utramque ripam Rhodani): *to d. with abq.*, in cs domo, or apud qm, habitare: *apud qm, or in cs domo deversari (in abq.'s house: the latter only for a time, and as a guest)*; cum qo habitare (to occupy a house jointly with him): *to d. next door to each other*, continūas tenere domos: *to d. by or near to*, accollere (qm locum. C. Rep. 8, 5): *to d. near abq.*, prope or iuxta qm habitare; *above abq.*, supra qm habitare; *beneath the earth*, sub terrā habitare: *the Troglodytes, who d. in caves*, Troglodytes, quibus subterraneae domus sunt. || *Fig.* To d. upon a thing, rem longius prosequi (to pursue it farther); morari in re, commorari, habitare, haerere in re (see C. de Pr. 2, 72, 292; *these three in the order given, where only habitare occurs in this sense*): *to d. too long upon abq.*, longum esse: *not to d. too long upon it*, ne longum fiat: *to d. upon trifles*, morari in parvis (Ov. A. A. 2, 335): *to d. long on each particular*, diu haerere in singulis: *to d. upon a word (= speak it with emphasis)*, verbum premere (not urgere); *upon a syllable*, syllabam cum accentu efferre or enunciare.

DWELLER, see INHABITANT.

DWELLING,

DWELLING-HOUSE, } see HABITATION, HOUSE.

DWELLING-PLACE,

DWELLING-ROOM, dimeta (δίμετρα, any room fit to live in, post-Aug.: also a number of adjoining d.-rooms, *Gurrg. Plin.* Ep. 2, 17, 12)—convicinium, cubiculum hospitale (dining-room).

DWINDLE, decrescere, diminui (g. tt.).—tabescere, contabescere (waste away and be consumed by some inner principle of dissolution).—rarescere (become rare, (2b6)

common, d. as to numbers).—senescere (to become old; and *fig.* to d. away, of strength, hope, prill, zeal, &c.).—hebescere (to grow blunt, of intellectual powers, &c.).—extenuari et evanescere (to become attenuated and so disappear; *fig.* of hope, C.).—degenerare (to degenerate).

DYE, v. || To colour (in general), vid. || By a dyeing process, tingere, with abq. qā re (by dipping the stuff into any dyeing matter).—inficere, with abq. qā re (to do over with abq., so that the object changes; if it does not entirely lose its natural quality or property).—imbuere qā re (to soak, to imbue with abq., in general). || In the sense of producing a colour, 'tingere' is followed by the acc. of the colour itself, e. g. *to d. of a sea-blue or sky-blue*, caeruleum tingere; *purple*, purpuram tingere: *this d.'s a dark purple*, hoc fūco hyacinthum tingitur: *wood d.'s stuffs blue or sky-blue*, vitrum caeruleum efficit colorem: *to d. red*, rufare (i. e. a yellowish red, e. g. one's hair, capillum): *to d. dark hair red*, e. nigro rutilum capillum reddere: *to d. abq. bluish or water-coloured*, colore caeruleo tingere: *dyeed blue*, caeruleatus. To be used for dyeing cloth, tingendi vestibus idoneum esse (Plin.).

DYE, s. infector succus (Plin.).—pigmentum, color (See COLOUR).

DYE-WOOD, lignum infectorium (Plin.).

DYER, tingens, infector (g. t.).—infector purpurarius (one that dyes purple, *inscr.*)—blattarius (that dyes silk or stuffs with purple).—molechianarius (that dyes abq. of a yellow colour [i. e. mallow-colour]).

DYEING, tinctus (Plin.).—infectus (e. g. lanarium, Plin.).—infectura (manner in which abq. is dyed, Plin.).—ars tingendi vestes (the art).

DYNAMICS, *dynamica, or *disciplina, quae exponit de virium naturā et effectibus.

DYNASTY, domus regnatricis (reigning family, T.); familia summum ad fastigium genita (T.). The d. of the Caesars, progenies Caesarum (Suet.).

DYSENTERY, dysenteria (Plin.); fluor solutioque stomachi (Scrib. Larg.); fluor (e. g. fluore agrum esse, Cels.); resolutio ventris (Cels.). See DIARRHŒA.

E.

EACH, quisque (is enclitic; that is, throws its accent on the preceding word, and in prose never stands at the beginning of a sentence; ἑακστος).—unusquisque (accented and emphatic, etc. ἑακστος, denoting 'each individual', opp. 'some only')—singuli (individuals; *not to the undivided whole*).—uterque (e. of two).—omnes (all without exception; opp. nemo, unus, aliquot).—*As adj.* in sing. omnis stands only with the name of a class: e. g. omni officio satisfacere ci, 'by good offices of every kind'.—quilibet, quisvis (any you please; the former with ref. to its name only, the latter with ref. to its quality or properties). *B.* single one, unusquisque and unusquisque. || When a numeral is used with 'each' it should be a distributive: two feet are allotted to e. of you, cuique vestrum bini pedes assignantur: 8000 soldiers are put under the command of e. praetor, praetoribus octona milia peditum data. He allotted e. of them ten jugera, d. o. n. a descripit in singulis jugera: the same sum each Caesar had promised e. soldier, &c., quantum pecuniam militibus in singulis Caesar pollicitus erat, tantam, &c.—|| On each side, utrimque (fm or on a side).—utroque (on each side; e. g. utroque humero habebam, *Asin. Poll.* in C. Epp.; veritas utroque sit, see in diis et hominibus).—See EVERY.—|| EACH OTHER, see 'one another' under ANOTHER.

EAGER, || With an object expressed (e. for, after, &c.), cupidus.—avidus (stronger than cupidus).—appetens.—studiosus (all, cs rei).—desiderio cs rei captus (Ter.). incensus, flagrans (C.). *E.* for contention, cupidus contentiosis (C.): in the pursuit of truth, cup. veritatis; in the pursuit of praise, glory, avidus laudis, glorie; appetens glorie (C.): to be e. after (or in pursuit of) abq., cupere, concupiscere. *avēre*, appetere, desiderare qd; imminere ci rei or ad qm rem; (stronger) cupiditate cs rei rapl, trah, ardere, flagrare, inflammatum esse; stire qd; studiosum esse cs rei; versari in cupiditate cs rei; tenet me cupiditas cs rei; avide affectum esse de re. I am e. for revenge, ardet animus ad ulciscendum. I am becoming e. after abq., inicitur mihi ci rei cupiditas (C.): to be becoming or

growing e., cupiditate, desiderio incendi: *to make aby e.*, cupiditate qm incendere, afficere; in cupiditatem impellere. *All being e. to fight*, omnibus ad pugnam impellere. — *¶ Ardēt, impetuous*, calidus; ardens; fervens; fervidus; vehementer. — *acer. An e. temper*, inenitum ardens or fervidum. *An e. patriot*, civis acerrimus: *e. prayers*, precum constantia (T. Germ. 4, 11.—) *Sharp, acid*, vid.— *¶ Keen, cold*, vid.

EAGERLY, appetenter. cupide. avidē. — studio. studiosē. acriter. ardentē. enixe. — *Sis Intente*. industrie. *To desire e.*, ardentē cupere: *to undertake aby's cause e.*, ac causam enixe suscipere (C.): *very e.*, flagrantissime (T.). *To be e. bent on atq.*, magnē mihi curę est qd: omni curā incumbere in qd (C.).

EAGERNESS, *¶ Eagerness* after atq., cupiditas. cupido (Linn.). *poet. and hist.*, not in C.). — aviditas. — appetentia. studium. desiderium. *Uido* [SYN. in DESIRE]. — *Jm.* studia cupiditatisque. *Mixtreme e.*, (cupiditatis) ardor, impetus; sitis: *to fill aby with e.*, ci cupiditatem dare or (stronger) inficere; qm in cupiditatem impellere; qm cupiditate incendere, inflammare: *to restrain one's e. afl. atq.*, cupiditatem coercere, tenere, comprimere, restringere. — *More under DESIRE*. vid.— *¶ Vehemence*, vis. incitatio. Impetus. violentia. ardor. æstus (the two last, of passions) [SYN. in VEHEMENTENCE].

EAGLE, aquila (also the constellation; and the Rom. ensign). — aquila (falco, Linn.). Golden e., *Falco Chrysæetus (Linn.). Ringtailed e., *Falco Pulvius (Linn.). White-headed e., or great Erne or Cincereus e., *Falco Albiulla (Linn.). Sea-e., *Falco Halæetus (Linn.). Young e., aquila pullus.— *¶ IMPROPR.* The Roman eagle (= Rom. empire), imperium Romanum. The e.-bearer, aquilifer (Cæs.). An e. eye, oculus aquilinus (prop. and fig.).

EAGLE-EYED, lyncéus.— oculis acres atque acutes habens. *To be e.-e.*, habere oculos prorsus micantes aquilinos (Appul. Met. 2, p. 83, Oud.). — oculos acres atque acutos habere.— lyncéum esse.

EAGLET, aquila pullus.

EAR, auris (used in the pl. when = 'attention'): *short e's (of a horse)*, aures applicatæ (close to the head): *large fleshy e's*, aures flaccidæ pręgravatęque: *an attentive e.*, aures avidę et capaces: *to give aby one's e's*, aures ei dare, præbere or dedere (C.): *to prick up one's e's*, aures erigere or arrigere (Linn.). *aurum substringere* is quite poet.; *H. Sol. 2, 5, 9b*): *to seize hold of aby by the e.*, qm auriculis prehendere (Plant): *to give aby one's e.*, opponere auriculum (that he may touch it): *præbere aurum ci* (that he may whisper into it). *E's tingle*, aures tinnunt (Varr.). *Box on the e.*, slops (with the flat hand): colaphus (with the fist): *to box aby's e's*, alapam ci ducere, colaphum ci ducere, infringere, or impingere, or (repeatedly) colaphis qm percutere: (Prov.): *to send aby away with a flea in his e.*, scrupulum ci injicere: *to be over head and e's in debt*, ere alieno obtutū or demersum esse; or (Com.) animam debere (Ter.). *I have no e's for that*; *I turn a deaf e. to that*, aures ad qd surdes or clausę sunt; *surds sum in qā re*; *qd in aures non recipio*, or accipio: *to preach to deaf e's*, aurdo or surdis auribus canere (P. Eccl. 10, 8: L. 40, 8), aurdo narrare fabulam (Ter. 2, 1, 10); frustra surdas aures fatigare (Curt. 9, 10, 16); verba sunt mortuo (Ter.). *To lay siege to aby's e's*, ac aures obsidere (L.): *to stun aby's e's*, aures ac obtundere: *to hang down his e's (of a horse, mule, &c.)*, demittere auriculum (i. e. put them back as a sign of obstinacy): *to have aby's e.*, aditum ad ac aures habere: *to find a willing e.*, qd aures mihi dat: *lend me your e's*, erigite mentes auresque vestras, et me dicentem attendite: *to offend or grate agst aby's e's*, aures offendere; aures or auriculas radere (Q. Pers.); qd aures fastidiunt or respuunt (Q.). *A report reaches my e's*, qd ad aures meas pervenit or permat (C.), ad qm permanat (Ter.); qd ad me perfertur or defertur: *critical e's*, aures teretes or eruditę, teretes et religiosę: *scrutinal e's*, aures hebetiores (C.), ineruditę (Q.); aures imperitorum (Q.): *to open one's e's to flattery*, assentatoribus aures patefacere: *to have one's e's open to atq.*, aures patenti ci rei or ad qd (C.); *to calumny*, obtræctionem proutis auribus accipere: *to get aby's e.*, aditum sibi ad aures ac facere: *a practical e.*, aures trix (C.): *a very good e.* (i. e. power of feeling harmony, &c.), aurium sensus fastidiosissimus; aures, quarum iudicium est superbissimum: *to have a good e. for music or harmony*, numeros aure callere (H.). *Drum of the e.*, tympanum auris: *a tumbour on the e.*, parotis: *the orifice of the e.*, foramen auris: *the dirt or wax of the e.*, aurium sordes: *a disease in the e.*, aurium morbus: *to have diseased e's*, ex auribus laborare: *a ring-*

ing in the e., sonitus aurium (Plin.). *I have a ringing in my e's*, aures mihi sonant.— *To whisper in aby's e.*, ci ad aurem or in aures insinurrare; in or ad aurem dicere (ad aurem, confidentially; in aurem, secretly and clandestinely; *Hand. Turs. 1, 78*); ad aurem admonere: *to pluck aby's e.* (for the purpose of warning him), aurem vellere (P.), pervellere (Sen.): *to bring people about one's e's*, in odium offensivenessque qm irrure (C.): *to set people together by the e's*, discordiam concitare; dissensionem commovere (both C.); committere omnes inter se (Suet.): *to fall together by the e's*, rixari inter se, &c. [see QUARREL]. — *¶ Ear* = handle, anas.— *¶ Dog's-e-ear* (in a book), plicatura.— *¶ Ear of corn*, &c., spica (the full e., the fruit of the corn-stalk, without respect to its shape). — *arista* (the prickly e., the tip or uttermost part of the stalk, without respect to its substance, sometimes merely the prickles). — *¶ The three forms*, spica, spiculus, spicum were in use: only of spiculum, as Servius says, the sing. was rare (cf. Gernhard, C. Cat. Maj. 15, 51). *The beard of an e. of corn*, aristę, the e. has a beard, spica aristarum vallo munitur: the lowest part of the e., arruncum (Parr. R. R. 1, 48, 3); an e. of corn without a beard, spica mutica: an e. of corn with a beard, spica aristata (Fest.): *that has e's or atq. like e's*; e. g. a plant, spicatus: *that bears e's*, spicam ferens (poet. spicifer): *consisting of e's*, made of e's, spicuous: *to come into e.*, spicam concipere: *to put forth an e.*, fundere frugem, spici ordine extractum (in a descriptive passage; C. Cat. Maj. 15, 51): *to gather e's of corn*, spicas legere: the e's promise to be heavy this year, seges est spica uberibus et crebris: *a parland of e's of corn*, sertum spicum (weh must be distinguished from a crown of e's of corn, corona spica): *a gleaming of e's of corn*, spicillegum.

EAR-ACHE, aurium dolor.

EAR-LAP, auricula infima (C.) or auricula only (in Catull. oricilla).

EAR-PICKER, aurisculiculus.

EAR-RING, insignæ aurium. inauris (g. t.). — crocotalium (ornament that will ring; e. g. of pearls, jewels, metal) — stalagmium (in the shape of a drop). — lapilli (of stones); e. g. lapilli ex auribus pendent, Curt.). *To wear e-r's*, inauris gerere.

EAR-WIG, *forficula auricula (Linn.).

EAR-WITNESS, testis auritus (Plant. Truc. 2, 6, 8).

EARED, auritus. — *¶ Of plants*, spicatus. spicam ferens (poet. spicifer): *consisting of e's*, spicuous.

EARL, comes: the title of e., *nomen comitis.

EARLDOM, *comitis dignitas; *comitatus: *to confer an e. upon aby*, *qm comitis nomine et dignitate ornare.

EARLINESS, Crel. with adj.

EARLY, adj. *¶ In the morning*, matutinus. — *¶ With respect to time*, early season of the year, maturus (g. t. for early as to time; then of the fruits of the earth, wh. having been planted or sown e., are ripe e.; opp. serotinus; Col. 2, 10, 9). — *præmaturus* 'ripe before the usual time; hence, of other things, 'premature'; opp. serus). — *præcox* (ripe before the usual time of ripening for other fruits of the same kind; hence, also, 'unnaturally forward' of the faculties of the mind, &c.; Q. 1, 3, 3). — *immaturus* (untimely; of fruits wh. beginning to ripen too e., do not ripen at all; hence, g. t. for 'untimely'; opp. maturus). — *brevi futurus* (to take place soon). An e. winter, matura hiems (beginning e., as in northern regions); *præmatura* (settling in in any country before its usual commencement in that country): e. spring, veris principium; ver primum: e. summer, nova sætas (i. e. the beginning of summer; opp. sætas adulta, the middle; sætas præceps, the end). An e. death, præmatura mors (happening before the average age of man); *immatura mors* (happening before one's work in life is done; e. g. negavi posse mortem immaturam esse consulari, C., because he who has been Consul has reached the highest rank in the state, and may be considered to have finished his course; opp. matura mors). Fm his e. or earliest youth, a primis temporibus ætatis; ab initio ætatis; a puero; a pueris (the last, when more than one are spoken of, or a person speaks of himself in the pl.): in a youth, puerilibus annis; ineunte ætate; primis annis ætatis. Labour in the e. morning, opera matutina: the e. morning, tempus matutinum or antelucanum (see EARLY, adv.): an e. pear, primum præcox: e. beans, faba matuta, præmatura, præcox (with distinction given above); e. peas, plsum mat., præmat., præc. e. service (in a church), *sæcta matutina or (if before it is light) antelucana.

EARLY, adv. *¶ In the morning*, mane. tempore or die matutino: *very e. in the morning*, bene or multe

mane, primā luce; sub lucem (*near day-break*); primo diluculo; horā diei primā et adhuc dubio die: *so e.*, tanto mane: *what do you want so e.?* quid tu tam mane? *e. this morning*, hodie mane, hodierno die mane: *e. to-morrow (morning)*, cras mane: *e. the day aft. to-morrow*, postredie mane: *e. yesterday morning*, hesternō die mane:—|| *Early in the year, in life, &c.*, mature, premature, immature (SYN. in EARLY, *adj.*), ante tempus. *I could not come earlier*, maturius venire non potui: *not an hour earlier*, non horā citius; *to die e.*, mature decedere (in *Np. Att. 2, 1*; of *Alicia's father, who died before his son was grown up*); *præmaturā* or *immaturā* morte assumi (on *præm.* and *immatur.* mors, see EARLY, *adj.*).—|| *Prox.* 'Early to bed and early to rise', &c.; see BED.

EARLY, || *Gain by labour, &c.*, demerere (*e. g.* grandem pecuniā).—querere (*strive to obtain*; *e. g.* manū, *by manual labour*).—assequi, consequi, comparare (*obtain*; *assequi stronger than consequi*, as *more necessarily implying personal exertion*); *to e. one's bread or livelihood in any way*, qā re victum querere or querere; *to e. money in any way*, qā re pecuniā sibi facere or colligere; *quæstum facere qā re*: *to e. immortality, immortalitatem assequi* (C.); *praise, glory, &c.*, laudationem, laudem, gloriam comparare (qā re or ex qā re); *dignitatem, gloriam consequi*. See OBTAIN.—|| *Make oneself worthy of althg by one's actions, merere mereri*.—commerere, commueri (*to deserve althg at once by althg*).—promerere, promereri (*to deserve as a suitable compensation for what one has done*: *all these of deserving either reward or punishment*).

EARNEST, severus, serius (sev. who makes no joke; ser. what is no joke). In *class. writers* only sev. of persons, and then *improp.* of things, considered with ref. to the impression they make; *as, severa oratio*; whereas *seria oratio* would be a speech made in earnest. Also *severus* denotes earnestness as seated in the mind. But *severus* also supplies the place of *serius*, esp. in severior, severissimus, severitas, since there are no corresponding forms in *serius*, DŌD.).—gravis (*serious*; *of persons or things that produce an impression by their constancy, earnestness of purpose, quiet firmness, &c.*).—JN. gravis seriusque.—austerus (SYN. in AUSTERE).—Sis verus (*true*), non simulatus (*not pretended*). An *e. character, severitas, gravitas, austeritas* (SYN. in EARNESTNESS); *to speak in an e. tone*, severe cum qo sermonem conferre (cf. *Titin. ap. Non. 5-9, 19*); *to put on an e. look*, vultum ad severitatem componere, or vultum componere only.—|| *Eager, acer*.—ardens, fervidus, fervens, calidus, vehemens: *e. prayers, preces acres*: *precum constantia*.

EARNEST, s. *serium* (*adj.*; *opp. what is in joke*); *serium convertere* (Plaut.). *to combine joke and e.*, joca et seria agere. In *e.*, ex animo. serio: in *e. l.* bonāne fidei? *to take in e.*, what was meant as a joke, quod per jocum dixit qā, in *serium* convertere (Plaut.). *to take althg in e.*, or turn althg to *e.* rem in *serium* vertere. In *all e.*, verissime.—|| *Earnest-money, arrha* (Dig.); *arrhābo* (Plaut.; Ter.). *To give e.-money, arrham* or *arrhabonem dare*: *to give so much by way of e.*, arrhaboni dare qd (Plaut.); *arrhā nomine dare qd* (Dig.). *To receive e.*, arrhabonem accipere: *to have received an e.*, arrham habere.

EARNESTLY, || *Seriously, severe*.—serio, extra jocum (*not in jest*);—ex animo (*from the heart*).—graviter (*with solemn or distinguished earnestness*).—|| *Eagerly, enixe* (*e. g.* juvare, suscipere, operam dare, &c.).—etiam atque etiam (*with verbs of entreaty, petere, rogare, obsecrare*).—|| *not enixe with these*.—studiosus, acriter, ardent. *To wish e.*, ardentem cupere. *To look or gaze e. at althg*, qd intentis oculis intueri; *intueri qd acriter et attentō animo*; *qd intueri in eoqde defixum esse*; *qd studioso intueri* (*e. g.* rerum naturam); *qd acriter oculis intueri* (*e. g.* deficientem solem); *very e.*, qd quam maxime intentis oculis, ut alunt, acerrime contemplari (*all C.*). *To speak e.*, serio dicere.—cum gravitate loqui: *to set e. to work at althg*, intento studio in qd incumbere.

EARNESTNESS, || *Seriousness, severitas* (*as seated in the mind*).—gravitas (*as making an impression upon others*).—austeritas (*as avoiding the trivial and frivolous, and seeking for what is solid and real, even at the risk of being thought dull*). A *sad e.*, tristis severitas, tristitia, tristitia et severitas.—|| *Eagerness, studium, contentio*.—studium acre, strenuitas (*as showing itself habitually in action*); *to prosecute althg with e.*, urgere rem (c. g. studia sua); *with all e.*, omni cogitatione curāqde in rem incumbere; *ponere totum animum atque diligentiam in re*; *totum et mente et*

animo in re insistere: *to do althg with e.*, animi impetu agere qd.

EARTH, Tellus (*as a whole, as the centre of the universe, and as a goddess*; *opp. to other bodies in the universe, or other divinities*; = *Taia, Ἔς*);—terra (*as the substance, 'earth', i. e. g. as thrown out of a trench, &c.*, terram manibus vagulisque exhaurire) and *as one of the elements*; also used for Tellus, both as a body in the universe, and as goddess: = *γαια, γῆ*);—solum (*as the solid element*; *esp. opp. water*; hence, solidus, opp. fluidus = *πῦρ or ὕδωρ*);—humus (*as the lowest part of the visible world*; *opp. sky*; = *also of the mould thrown out of a pit, &c.* = *χῆμος*). Things *wh spring up fm the e.*, ea, quæ gignuntur e terrā: *to derive their nourishment (sap) fm the e.*, ex terrā succum trahere (C.). *To turn again to their e.*, to return to *e.*, 'In sua initia resolvit: *to plant a tree in the e.*, arborem terræ deligere (*poet. V.*): *on e. (= in this world)*, dum erimus in terris (C.). *A heap or mound of e.*, tumulus terreus; terræ congestio: *the fruits of the e.*, terræ fruges: *the e.'s orbit* (round the sun), linea, quā terra cursum agit circa solem (*last. Ser. Aen. 10, 216*). *The inhabitants of the e.*, terræ incolæ, or qui incolunt terram. || *Potter's earth, creta figularis, creta*, quā utuntur figuli. *creta, quā sunt amphoræ*.—|| *A fox's earth, vulpis pecus* (*hole*); *vulpis fovea* is a hole to catch or keep him in); *vulpis cubile*.

EARTH, v. tr. || infodere or defodere (*both with in terram*).—|| *Earth up*, terram adaggerare.—accumulare (*i. t. in gardening, for heaping up earth to protect the roots of trees*; *Plin. often*). Earthing up (*of trees, &c.*), accumulatio (i. t.).—|| *INTR.* defodere (*used improp.* by *Sen. Consul. ad Marc. 2, extr.*).—se abdere (*hide oneself*).—in specum se penetrare et recondere (*Gell. 5, 11, 18*; *of a person*).

EARTH-BOARD (*of a plough*), tabella addita ad vomerem (*Varr. R. 1, 20, 2*).—tabula aratro annexa (*Plin. 18, 20, 49, No. 3, § 180*; *poet. auri. P. Georg. 1, 172*).

EARTH-BORN, humo natus.—terrā editus (*of persons, T.*; *terrigena, poet.*).—|| *Meanly born, terræ filius*. *To be e.-b.*, de terrā existisse.

EARTHEN, terrenus (*opp. igneus, &c. terreus not used in gold, age*; in *Varr.*, tigneus, terreus agger, terreus murus).—|| *Made of baked earth or clay, fictilis* (*made of clay, &c.*).—figlinus (*made by a potter*). *E. vessels, vasa fictilia or fictilia only*; *vasa terrena* (Plin.).—argillaceus is 'clayey', 'like clay.'

EARTH-FLAX, see ASSISTOS.

EARTHENWARE, fictile (*any article of baked clay*).—fictilia (collectively).

EARTHLING, terræ incolæ.

EARTHLY, || *Made of earth, terrā concretus, terrenus*. *E. bodies, terrena corpora*. *This e. tabernacle, corpus*: *to quit this e. tabernacle, corpore solutum*, ad proprias sedes volare; *illuc ex his vinculis emissum ferri*. || *Relating to our life on earth, e. g. 'earthly things' (goods, &c.)*, res externæ et ad corpus pertinentes. *res externæ (g. t.)*; *res terrenæ* is only Eccl. Latin; *res humane*. *Think of the shortness of this e. life, cogita brevitatē hujus spatii*. *This our e. life, vita, quæ corpore et spiritu continetur* (C.). *E. pleasure, voluptas humana* or *corporis*: *e. prosperity, felicitas humana*: *our e. wants, usus vitæ necessarii*; *res ad vivendum necessarie*. || *Found upon the earth, existing on the earth, terrestria* (*opp. celestia, also aëria, aquatilis*). *Heavenly and e. things, res celestes atque terrestres* (C.). || *Unspiritual*, 'a rebus divinis alienus: *sibi by gen. corporis* (*e. g.* corporis voluptas). *An e.-minded man, homo voluptarius*. *E.-mindedness, e. voluptatum studium* or *amor*.—OBS. 'Earthly' is sometimes used hyperbolically to add emphasis to an assertion; *e. g. 'not to learn one e. thing'*, nihil prorsus: *you have no e. reason to fear, nihil est, quod timeas*.

EARTH-NUT, abunium (Linn.).

EARTHQUAKE, terræ motus; terræ tremor (*e. g. terræ tremore probab.*). *There is an e.*, terra movet, movetur, or tremat; *terræ intremiscunt*: *there was a violent e.*, terra ingenti concussio nota est. *to be destroyed or thrown down by an e.*, terræ motibus convelli or conquassari.

EARTH-WORM, vermis terrenus.—lumbicus (*prop. worm in the intestines, but also e.-w.*, Col.).

EARTHY, terrosus (*containing earth, consisting of earth. Vitr. very rare*). || *Earthly, vid.*

EASE, s. || *Rest, &c.*, quies (*rest absolutely*).—requies (*rest after previous exertion*).—otium (*state of being free fm the calls of business*).—tranquillitas (*freedom fm the storms of life, fm what is agitating*); *sibi*

*inertia desidia (laziness, languor). A life of e., otiosa vita (free from engrossing business). To enjoy not a moment of e., nullam partem quietis capere: to seek a life of e. (i. e. withdrawn from public business), in otium se conferre (g. t.); a negotiis publicis se removere. To be at one's e. (i. e. without agitation of mind), tranquillo animo et quieto frui: to set ably's mind at e., cs animum tranquillare or sedare (opp. cs animum perturbare); exonerare qm metu (a. g. civitatem, L.); levare qm (e. g. me levare adventus tuus, C.). To set one's conscience at e., exonerare conscientiam (Curt.), or liberare et exonerare fidem suam (L.). — Prov. To take one's e. and be merry, delicate et mollior vivere. facere sibi suavit. benignè se tractare (g. tt.); largiter se invitare (also with cibo vinoque, Curt. Pragm. S. 4, 3, 13, p. 991); pelliculam or cutem (bene) curare (Schmid. H. Rp. 1, 2, 29). To be at one's e. (= in good circumstances), in rebus secundis esse: in bonâ conditione esse; bene, beate or commodè vivere: to consult one's e., to take one's e., dederè se desidia; dare se languori: fond of his e., in labore remissus nimis parumque patiens (Np.); iners, decess. || *Unconstrained*, &c., facilitas (e. g. of pronunciation or delivery, Q.). Lévis (e. g. verborum, natural and unaffected smoothness) — simplicitas (e. g. morum) || *Easy* (opp. difficultly), facilitas. With e., see EASILY. || *Chapel of e.*, ecclesiae parochialis aia (Eccl.).*

EASE, v. exonerare (to disburden; e. g. conscientiam, fidem suam, one's conscience).—levare, allevare (lighten the pressure of atq., lev. Inopiam, curam, solitudinem, qm metu; allev. ærumas, sollicitudines).—sublevare (res adversas, &c.; also to support).—laxare (to diminish the tension of atq., propr. and fig., e. g. vim morbi, Curt.; also animum, C.; laborem, L.; iram, Stat.).—expedire, explicare (to facilitate the progress of atq.; e. g. expedire negotia; explicare et expedire negotia, Cæs.; expedit. onera, Hirt.). || *Assuage*, lenire, mitigare, mollire, allevare, sublevare, temperare. [SYN. in ALLEVIATE.] To e. pain, dolorem lenire or mitigare; grief or sorrow, levare luctum or quæ luctu; atq.'s trouble, vexation, &c., levare or expedire qm molestia or molestis (C.). || *With 'of' before the thing*, levare qm qd re (e. g. metu, luctu, fm fear, sorrow, &c.). See TO FREE. To e. ably of some portion of his toil, partem laboris ei minuire.

EASEFUL, tranquillus, quietus, placidus.—*pacatus*.

EASEL, machina (Plin. 35, 10, 37).

EASELESS, inquietus.

EASEMENT, levatio, alleviatio (as act).—levamen, levamentum, allevamentum (as thing).—laxamentum: to procure some e. of atq., levationem invenire ei rei: to afford or administer some e., habere levationem ei rei (of things); levationi or levamento esse. || *A chair of ease*, ment, lasanum, sella pertusa, or sella only.

EASILY, facile (opp. not faciliter [see Q. 1, 6, 17], nor facili, de facili).—temere (only in neg. sentences).—nullo negotio, sine negotio (without any difficulty).—commodè (adroitly, &c.). Not e., non or non haud facile; non temere; not e. any or ever, non temere ullus, unquam, &c.; nullus temere. Obs., 'Easily' is often translated in other ways: to be e. enraged, proclivem esse ad iram; iracundum esse: to be e. explained, facilem explicatum habere (C.); a distinction that is e. drawn, facilis et expedita distinctio: a cause that is e. perceived, facilis et explicata causa: this is, or may be, e. done, hoc nihil habet negotii: food that is e. digested, cibis facili ad concoquendum: those who make no resistance are e. conquered, facili esse vincere non repugnantes: to be e. climbed, facili esse ascensum: it is e. understood or seen, that &c., facili est ad intelligendum; in prociectu est (opp. not in proclivi est in the gold age). || *Tranquilly*, &c., quiete, placida, otiose, quieto animo, placato or sedato animo, tranquille, sedate, placide (with untroubled temper, &c.). Jx. tranquille et placide; sedate placideque: to bear atq. e., placide or valde ferre qd: ferre qd mollior (C. b. nimis mollior pati is 'too sensitively', S.); not to bear it e., or take it e., qd negre ferre; sollicitum esse de re. || *Readily*, facili, haud gravate, animo libenti, animo libenti proclivique, animo prompto paratque. || *Without much exertion*; one who takes things e., laboris fugiens: to take it e., laborem fugere, declinare. || *Naturally*; in an unconstrained manner, simpliciter.

EASINESS, facilitas (also of e. of temper). To abuse ably's e. of temper, facilitate cs immoderate abul (C.). 'E. of temper' may also be translated by indulgentia (if it shows itself in indulgence towards others), obsequium or animi obsequia (if it shows itself in

too easy a compliance with their requests, &c.). || *Easy*ness of belief, credulitas, credendi temeritas. E. of belief forms a part of their natural character, temeritas illi hominum generi innata, ut levem auditionem habeant pro re compta.

EAST, *rex*, oriens (g. t.).—pars cœli orientis solis, regio orientis (as a quarter of the heavens). To lie towards the e., ad orientem vergere; in orientem spectare: to look towards the e. (of men), ad partem cœli orientis solis spectare: fm the e., ex oriente: fm e. to west, ab ortu solis ad occidentem: in the e., in oriente (S.). || *The East* ('the eastern parts of the world), orientis (solis) partes (C. Fam. 12, 5, 3), terræ, regiones, provincie, gentes.

EAST-SOUTH-EAST WIND, phoenix (Plin. 2, 47, 46, ed. Hardwin). *EAST-NORTH-EAST WIND*, cœcias.

EAST-WIND, subsolanus. It is an e.-w., ventus fiat ab ortu solis.

EASTER, 'festi dies paschales (opp. not festum paschale); *Paschalia. The festival of E., sollemnia paschalia: E.-eve, *vigilie Pasche (Krebsaft. Heusing. says Pascha. -æ, not -atis). On E. Monday, Tuesday, &c., secunda, tertia, &c., Paschalibus (so Krebs recommends, because the Romans said secunda, &c., Cerealia, 'on the second day of the Cerealia'). E.-week, *tempus Paschale. The E.-fair, *mercatus post dies Paschales institutus.

EASTERLY, ad orientem vergens; in orientem spectans. An e. wind, ventus ex oriente flans.

EASTERN, ad orientem vergens, spectans (of situation or aspect); gen. orientis. The e. nations, orientis (solis) partes (C.), regiones, terræ, &c. (not terræ orientales); Asiatic, Asiati (of the inhabitants).

EASTWARDS, ad orientem versus, in orientem (spectare, &c.), ad regionem orientis, ad partem cœli orientis solis.

EASY, || *Not difficult*, facilis (g. t. opp. difficilis).—solutus, expeditus (free fm difficulties, not entangled or intricate; opp. impeditus). Jn. facilis et expeditus; solutus et expeditus; solutus et facilis.—nullius negotii (causing no trouble; opp. magni negotii). Very e., perfacilis; perexpeditus: an e. passage, *locus expeditus ad explicandum: to be e. (of a passage), facilem explicatum habere (aft. C. de N. D. 3, 39, 93): an e. book, *liber facilis ad intelligendum: it is an e. matter, nihil est negotii; id facile effici potest: to whom atq. is e., solutus in re (e. g. in dicendo); expeditus, solutus atque expeditus ad qd faciendum. || *Easy* to, facili or proclivi, with sup. in u; expeditus ad, with gerund in dum. (Opp. And here obs. that aft. facili [and difficilis] other constructions are preferred. a) facili ad, with gerund in dum: e. to digest, or e. of digestion, facili ad concoquendum. ß) with the infin. pres. aft. facili [and difficile] est: it is e. to conquer those who offer no resistance, facili est vincere non repugnantes. γ) by the pass. voice, the adv. facili being then used; e. g. it is not e. to distinguish true love fm pretended, non facili dijudicatur amor verus et fictus. δ) by using a subst. instead of the sup.: e. g. it is e. to distinguish virtues fm vices, virtutum ac vitiorum facili est distinctio.—To be e. to climb, or of ascent, facili esse ascensum: to be e. to understand, facilem habere cognitionem: to be e. to explain, facili habere explicatum: not to be e. to explain, difficiles habere explicatum: it is e. to me to do atq., mihi proclive est qd facere (e. g. transnare flumen): it is e. to perceive or understand that, &c., facili est ad intelligendum; in prociectu est (it is obvious; opp. not in proclivi or expedito est in the golden age). || *Attended with ease* (i. e. freedom fm anxiety, &c.), tranquillus, quietus, placidus; pacatus, sedatus [SYN. in TRANQUIL]. To live an e. life, quieto animo vivere; tranquille vitam traducere: to be e. circumstances, or to be e. in one's circumstances, in rebus secundis esse; in bonâ conditione constitutum esse: make yourself e., bono sis animo, or bonum habe animum. || *Complying*, &c., as to temper, facili (easily persuaded, indulgent).—facili ad concedendum (ready to yield).—Indulgens (opp. durus). Know that you are the most e.-tempered of mortals, to esse auriculâ infirmâ molliorem, scito (C. Qu. Fr. 2, 15, 4). || *Simple*, unforced; simplex (natural, of things and persons, also of behaviour).—naturalis (unaffected, natural, opp. fucatus, of things).

EAT, *TRANS.* edere (g. t.).—manducare (to chew, to masticate; e. g. a couple of mouthfuls, duas buccas, Oct. ap. Suet.).—vesci qd re (to eat it for the purpose of supporting life; to feed on it).—vorare (voraciously).—gustare (just to take a taste; e. g. only a little bread and some dates, panem et palmulas). Eat up, comedere:

not to e. mch. paululum cibi tantum sumere (at any given meal); non multū esse cibi (of the habit): to e. very little, minimū esse cibi: to be able to e. and drink a great deal, cibi vinique capacissimus esse: to e. nothing, cibū se abstinerē. To give aby something to e., qm cibo juvare (refresh him with food); qm cibare manu suā (feed an animal with one's own hand; *aff. Suet. Tib. 72*): to have nothing to e., nihil est mihi, quo famem tolerem: to get nothing to e. for two days, biduum cibo prohiberi: we must e. and drink enough to, &c., tantum cibi et potius adhibendum est, ut, &c. (*see C. Cat. Maj. 11, 36*). To give the cattle something to e., pecori cibum dare, pabulum præbere. To e. aby out, qm exedere, comedere, or devorare (*Com.*). **Eat up** (aby's property), cū facultates, opes exhaurire: to e. aby out of house and home, perdere qm sumptibus. **To e. one's words**, dicta retracere (*V.*). **Eat away or into**, arrodere (*Plin.*), addere: to be eaten away by athen, rodī, erodī qd re (of metals); e. g. the iron is eaten away by rust, ferrum rubigine roditur: the bone is eaten away, os carne infectum est; to a great depth, altius descendit caries (*Cels.*). **To eat into** (of corrosive fluids), perrodere.

EAT, INTR. edere; cibum capere, capessere, sumere: to be unable either to e. or sleep, cibi somnique inopem esse (O.); the gods neither e. nor drink, dii nec esculi nec potitionibus vescuntur: to e. plentifully, largiter se invitare: to e. with a good appetite, libenter cenare: the horse eats well, equus libenter cibo utitur. **To eat well** (i. e. to be pleasant to the palate), jucunde sapere.

EATABLE, esculentus, edulī; ad vescendum hominibus aptus (*vid. C. de N. D. 2, 64, 106*). **Eatables**, edulia, -lum (all that is e. except bread). —cibi, cibaria (*g. th. for food*).

EATER, edens; qui edit. A great e., homo edax: a great e. and drinker, vini cibique capacissimus: a little e., homo non multi cibi: to be a very little e., minimū esse cibi.

EATING, **E** *Food*, cibis, cibī. **ESCA** (*SYN. in Food*). *E.* and drinking, cibus potusque; cibus vinumque; victus. *Moderate e. and drinking*, temperatæ escæ modicæque potiones. *Ath is good e.*, qd jucunde sapit. *Act of eating*, *Eccl. After e.*, post cibum.

EATING-HOUSE, popina. (*SYN. in PUBLIC-HOUSE*, *vid.*). One who keeps an e.-h., popinariū (*Lamp. and Jul. Firm.*). One who frequents e.-h.s., popiū (*H.*); popinator (*Maer.*); hence a glutton, riotous liver, &c. To frequent e.-h.s., popinari (*Tréb. Pol.*); hence to gormandise, &c. Belonging to an e.-h., popinalis (e. g. delicæ, Col.; delicatæ fm an e.-h.).

EAVES, protectum (*g. t. for projecting part of the roof, Jur.*). —subgrunda (*Parr.*), subgrundatio, subgrundum (or sugg.). Under the e.s., subter subgrundas (*Parr.*). —**E** stillicidium is the dropping fm the e.s.

EAVES-DROP, v. aure foribus admotā sermonem captare (*Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27, sq.*); also only, ad fores or ab ostio auscultare.—subauscultare pariete interposci (C.); voces cs subauscultando exscipere (C.). *Let us e.-d.*, subauscultemus, ecqua de me fiat mentio.

EAVES-DROPPER, qui cs (nostro, &c.) sermoni auceps est (*Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 9*); qui sermones (hominum, &c.) aure foribus admotā captat (*aff. Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27*).—arbitr (one who, being uninvited, has heard or seen what has been said or done; *Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 3; C. Terr. 5, 31, 80*). See also the preceding word.

EBB, s. marinorum æstium recessus; æstūs decrescus. At the time of the e.-tide, minuerite æstus (*Cæs.*). *E. and flow*, marinorum æstium accessus ac recessus; æstus maritimi accedentes et recedentes.—**E** (*Pia.*) To be at a low e. (by various expressions, according to the thing or state to wch the phrase is applied) ad inopiam redigi; in mænore, in dolore, in mæstitiā esse; in malis esse or versari. My purse is at a low e., imparatus sum a pecuniā; a pecuniā laboro; in summā sum difficultate numariā.

EBB, v. recedere, decrescere: this fountain ebbs and flows three times a-day, his fons ter in die crescit decrescitque. The sea ebbs and flows, æstus maris accedit et reciprocant: the waters are beginning to e., or the ebb-tide is beginning, æstus minuit (*Cæs.*); undæ recedunt; æstus maris residunt, or se resorbent: the sea ebbs and flows twice in every twenty-four hours, bis affluit bisque remaneat æstus maris vicenis quaterque semper horis: when the tide has flowed for six hours, the ebbs for the same number, quom sex horis æstus creverunt, totidem decreverunt rursus lidem (*Parr.*).

EBONY, ebenus: of s., obœnus (*late, Hieron.*). (230)

EBRIETY, } See DRUNKENNESS.
EBRIOSITY, }

EBULLITION, bullitus (of boiling water, *Vitr.*).—æstus (of fire, of the sea; then imprpr. of passions).—animi motus, impetus, ardor; vehementior animi motus or commotio (C.). An e. of rage, irarum æstus (?), exandescencia, iracundia. A sudden e., repentinus motus (C.): his anger entirely disappeared after the first e. of it, ex iracundiā nihil supererat (*T. Agr. 22*).

ECCENTRIC, eccentricus (*ἑκκεντρος, Marc. Cap. 8, p. 287*). **IMPROPR.** somnians (dreamer): fanaticus (enthusiast).—qui contra morem consuetudinemque agit, loquitur, &c.—inauditus (unheard of, of things). *Jn.* inauditus et novus.—insolens (unusual, &c.). He is very e., nihil æquale est illi homini (H.).

ECCLESIASTIC, ecclesiasticus. **ECCLESIASTICAL**, CLERGYMAN.

ECHO, vocis imago (Echo, G. Echūs, poet.; rare in prose, *Plin.*).—resonantia (*Vitr.*).—sonus relatus, vox reiliens, repercutsa, or reciproca (the sound echord back). The clear e. of the valley, vallis argutia, *Col. 9, 5, 6*, who adds quas Greci ἠχόεις vocant). To return an e., see to ECHO. A place where there is an e. or e.s., locus ubi resonant imagines; locus clamoribus repercutsa; where there is a clear e., locus argutus (*see Voss. V. Ecl. 8, 22*): where there is a gentle or low e., locus, in quo leniter se applicat vox. where there is an indistinct e., locus, in quo vox repulsa reiliens incertis auribus refert significationes: a place where there is no e., locus ubi non resonant imagines. To return a repeated e., voces acceptas numerosiore repercutsa multiplicare or multiplicato sono reddere.—**IMPROPR.** Ath is the e. of ath, qd ci rei resonat tamquam imago (e. g. gloria virtutis).

ECHO, v. resonare, voci resonare, vocem reddere or remittere, voci respondere.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT, see EXPLANATION.

ECLAT, laus.—gloriam fulgor.—splendor et nomen: the e. of ath disappears, cs rei splendor deletur: to lose e., obolescere: to give e. to ath, illustrare qd (C.); to aby, illustrare qui (with or without laudibus, &c.): to appear in the forum with e., enītere or elucēre in foro: to aim at e., se ostentare: in or by ath, ostentare qd. To do ath with e., clarum fieri re or ex re; laudem sibi parere or colligere.

ECLICTIC, nulli sectæ addictus; qui e fontibus aliorum arbitrio suo quantum quoque modo videtur, haurit (*aff. C. Off. 1, 2, 6*).

ECLIPSE, s. defectio, defectus: of the sun, &c., solis, &c. **IMPROPR.** Eclipsis is post-Class. and rare: it can only be allowed as astron. t. t.

ECLIPSE, v. PROP. obscurare: to be eclipsed, obscurari (of sun, moon, stars).—deficere (of sun and moon). **IMPROPR.** To e. aby (not obscurare qm, but) cs laudem (of several, laudes), gloriam, famam, nomen, nominis famam obscurare.—ci gloriam quodam claritatis suæ tenebras obducere.

ECLIPTIC, linea ecliptica, quā sol cursum agit circum terram (*Sere. ad V. Æn. 10, 126*).

ECCLOGUE, carmen bucolicum. poema bucolicum —ecloga (*Plin.*, prop. an extract: then a poem, as the eclogues of Virgil and Calpurnius).

ECONOMIC, } Relating to domestic eco-
ECONOMICAL, } nomy, *ad tuendam rem familiarem pertinens or spectans (*aff. C. Xenophontis liber de tuenda re familiari, qui Economicus inscribitur*).—attentus ad rem diligens (curfus)—parcus (sparing); also = too sparing, penurious). Not to be e., largius suo uti (with ref. to one's property); rem familiarem negligere.—**E** Economics, *tuenda rei familiaris scientia or disciplina.

ECONOMICALLY, diligenter parce.

ECONOMIST, by adj. and-r **ECONOMICAL**. He is a great e. of his time, magna est ejus parsimonia temporis (*Plin.*).

ECONOMY, diligentia.—parsimonia, in ath, cs rei. From e., rei familiaris tuenda studio. Good e. in the management of the revenue, bona vectigalium ceterorumque fructuum publicorum administratio.—economy is the due arrangement of the parts in a theatrical piece with a view to its effect as a whole. (Q.—In Greek characters in C.) **The science of housewifery**, rei familiaris administratio scientia.

ECSTASY, **E** *Prophetic trance*, recessus mentis et animi a corpore, animus abstractus a corpore, mens evocata a corpore.—ecstasis (*Eccl.*)—furor (of soothsayers, poets, &c.): he is in an e., animus a corpore abstractus divino instinctu concitatur: to prophesy in an e., per furorem vaticinari; furem futurā

prospicere.—[*Rapture*, summa voluptas. suavissimi voluptatis sensus: to be in an *e.*, summā voluptate affici: in an *e.* of delight, quasi quodam gaudio alatus.

ECSTATIC, [*In a preternatural rapture*, mente inctatus. divino spiritui infatus et tactus.—fasciatus, furens, furibundus, lymphatus, lymphaticus (when the state is almost carried to a fury, to insanity).] *Rapturous*, &c., suavissimus: to be in a state of *e.* delight, letum esse omnibus letitias; totum in letitiam effusum esse.

ECTYPE, see COPY.

EDACIOUS, edax. cibi avidus. cibi plurimi.—gulosus vorax (Syn. in GREEDY).

EDACITY, edacitas (Plant. C.).

EDDISH, fœnum auctumnale or chordum. To cut it, secare.

EDDY, vortex (a whirl of water or wind, drawing whatever comes within it to its centre).—turbo (e. of wind, whirlwind): an *e.* of sound, *rotatio soni. [Back water, aqua refluxa.

EDEMATOSE, see EDEMATOUS.

EDENTATED, edentatus (partee. of edentare, Plaut. Macrob.).—edentulus (Plaut. and late writers).—dentibus carens. To be *e.*, dentes non habere; dentibus carere.

EDGE, [*Margin*, margo. ora (the former as a line, the latter as a space; *espy* of a border, an artificial, mly ornamental, edging).—labrum (e. of something hollow, 'lip').—crepidio (e. of masonry, e. g. of streets, of banks, quays, &c.).] *The outer e. of stib* is often translated by the adj. extremus: the *e.* of a table, extrema mensa. The *e.* of a cup, labrum or ora (Lucr.) poculi; of a shield, ora clipei (V.); of a river, shell, margo fluminis (Parr.), conchæ; of a sore, margo ulceris; of a wound, ora vulneris (Cels.).: *e.* of a garment, limbus (stripe woven in round the bottom of a dress).—Instita (the long founce, espy of Roman matrons, reaching to the insteps).—fimbria (laurels: a tasseled fringe).—clavus (a band sewed round the *e.* of a garment). Obs. segmenta, pl., were ornaments cut out of gold laminae, and appended to the bottom of gowns, &c. *The e. of an unornamented e.*, none of these words must be used, but margo or extremus quasi margo vestis (Plin.).] *Of a cutting instrument, acies*; of an axe, acies securis. To blunt the *e.* (of a) aciem hebetare or præstringere or obtundere: to sharpen it, aciem trahere or excitare: the *e.* is growing blunt, acies hebescit. To put an army to the *e.* of the sword, omnes trucidare; ad internecionem cedere: with the *e.*, cæsium (opp. punctum, with the point).] *Fig.* acies (e. g. auctoritatis).] *Sharpness*, a) of mental powers, acies (ingenii, mentis, &c.). b) Bitterness, amaritudo, acerbitas. [To take of the *e.* of hunger, latrantem stomachum lenire (H.). To set the teeth on *e.*, dentes dolore or stupore quodam afficere. *Edge-tools*, ferramenta acuta or aciem habentia. Prov. It's ill playing with *e.*-tools, quæ aciem habent, periculosè tractantur: to play with *e.*-tools, per ignes incidere (vst. H. incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso).

EDGE, v. [*Border*, prætexere (qd ci rei, prop. to fringe with).—marginare (e. g. viam, to raise foot-paths by its side, L.).—Sic cingere, circumdare or coercere qd re. A *chlamys* is edged with a border, limbus oblit chlamydem (O.). A garment edged with founcces, vestis limbata (late), fimbriata (Suet.), segmentata; vestis, &c., fimbriis hinc atque illic pendensibus (Petron.). vestis (purpura, &c.) prætexata. *Sharp*, vid. *Emblister*, irritare. exulcerare: exacerbare (L.); exasperare (L.); exagitare; irā incendere. *To e.* forward, paulatim promovē (qd in or ad qu locum).] *Ex-* *act* *only*, see EXOR. [INTR.] *To e.* forwards; 'to e. on a point of wind', Dryd., (of a ship), vento adverso tardius cursum conficere: to e. out of any scrape, &c., clam se subducere (withdraw secretly); paulatim se ex qd re expedire.

EDGED, see SHARP. Two-*e.* anseps (e. g. securicula, Plaut.; securis, O.). *Not bipennis, unless the instrument has two pennæ, heads or blades, e. g. like an axe.*

EDGELESS, acie carens. obtusā acie. hebes. obtusus retinens.

EDGING, see EDGE: *espy* 'edge of a garment.'

EDIBLE, esculentus. edulis.—ad vescendum aptus (rid. C. de N. D. 2, 64, 106).

EDICT, edictum. To publish an *e.*, edictum scribere. edere or proponere; edicere: to order by an *e.* that; to publish an *e.* that, &c., edicere, ut &c.: to

publish an *e.* that—not; or to forbid by an *e.*, that &c. edicere or edicto sancire, ne &c.; edictum inperponere, ne &c.: to annul an *e.*, edictum propositum (publica sententiā) irritum pronuciare. By *e.*, ex edicto.

EDIFICATION, *pietatis excitatio: for *e.*, *sanctitatis alendæ causā, *ut salubriter moneretur qs (G.). *ad pietatis or honestatis studium excitandum, alendum, confirmandum (K.).

EDIFY, *pius sensus in animo ex excitare (G.); or excitare atque alere (K.); *animos virtutis or rerum divinarum studio imbuiere (K.): to be edified, *salubriter moneri: to *e.* others by his life, example, &c., *vitā or exemplo in aliis honestatis or virtutis studium excitare or alere: his sermon has edified me, *oratio ejus pietatis sensus in animo meo excitavit or coarctavit: a means of edifying, *pietatis incitamentum, adiumentum (Bau.).] *Build*, vid.

EDIFYING, plus bonus. utilis. saluber. To preach an *e.* discourse, *apte ad pietatis commovendos (alendos, confirmandos) in sacris dicere: *apte ad pietatis sensum (or virtutis amorem) excitandum in sacris dicere. An *e.* do-*e.*, *liber ad pios sensus excitandos (alendos, confirmandos) aptus or factus.

EDIT, edere librum (as t. i.; not in lucem edere). Edited by A. (on a title page). editit A.

EDITION, editio (e. g. Homerī versus, qui tamen non in omni editione reperitur, Q. It must therefore be retained as t. i., though meaning a particular copy. Reitzig allows this, but rejects the pl. editions for *e.*; Krebs justly asks, why?). The Aldine *e.*s, *libri Aldini (according to those who reject editions). A first, second, &c. *e.*, *liber primum, iterum, &c. editus. To prepare a new *e.*, *novam editionem parare: to bring out a new *e.*, *librum denuo typis excubendum curare (K.) librum repetere is bad Lat.: to print a large *e.*, *multa exemplaria libri typis excubenda curare: the *e.* is out of print, *omnia exemplaria divendita sunt. The *e.* will contain every thing, *editio habebit omnia.

EDITOR, *editor (to be retained as t. i.). The *e.* of Hesychius, *qui Hesychium edidit; or *qui ad Hesychium edendum se contulerunt.

EDUCATE, educare (K.) educere in this sense is mly præ-Class., though occasionally used by C.; e. g. quem procreavit et duxerit, Or. 2, 28, 124; also L., V., T., &c.).—alere (to furnish every thing necessary for support; e. g. of a philanthropist, who adopts and *e.* a child).—tollere, suscipere (to take up a child aft. its birth as a sign that the person so doing recognizes it as his own, and will *e.* it; see Ruhek. Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 14; C. Eccl. p. 345). To be educated sm one's infancy in ably's house, a parvo or a primā infantia in *e.* domo educi. To adopt and *e.* a child, adoptare et educere; educere pro filio or filia.—[To teach, erudire, excolere (K.) not efformare. To be well educated, bene doctum et educatum esse; institutum esse liberaliter educatione doctrinæ puerili.

EDUCATION, educatio.—disciplina (training and instruction; either as received or given; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 6, 14).—eruditio (formation by *e.* and instruction).—doctrina (learned *e.*, a delicate *e.*, educatio mollis: a polished *e.*, educationis delicia (T. Geom. 20, 2); a man of *e.*, homo urbanus, vir humanitate politus (espy in respect of manners, &c.); homo eruditus (formed by *e.* and instruction); homo doctus (of a learned *e.*); a man of good *e.*, homo institutus liberaliter educatione doctrinæ puerili; homo bene doctus et educatus: without *e.*, politioris humanitatis expertus; humanitatis inops: of but little (mean, ordinary, &c.) *e.*, humilis cultu educatus: to give one's children a good *e.*, liberos bene educare: to send one's son any where for *e.*, filium educandum or in disciplinam mittere qd: to entrust one's son to ably for his *e.*, puerum ci in disciplinam or ci educandum tradere: to come any where for *e.*, qd in disciplinam venire or (of securi); convenire: to have received a learned *e.*, optimarum arium studiis eruditum esse: not to have received a sufficiently learned *e.*, doctrinā non satis ex cultum or non satis eruditum esse: to give any one a poor *e.*, humili cultu educare qm: a good *e.*, liberaliter educare qm: a learned *e.*, doctrinā qm instruere; cs animum doctrinā excolere: to receive a learned, scientiæ *e.*, doctrinā or literis erudiri.

EDUCATOR, educator (g. t. with ref. both to physical and moral education: orig. of foster-parents, then also of pedagogy). Jn. educator præceptorque (e. g. principis, T.). To be an *e.* of youth, formare vitam juvenutis et mores. See TUTOR, TEACHER.

EDUCE, educere. See DRAW OUT.

EDUCT, educere.

EDULCORATE, educare (Matthias ap. Gell. γλῶσσαις). See SWEETEN.

EEL, anguilla ('anguilla Murina, Linn.). *He is as slippery as an e.*, anguilla esse, elabitur (Plaut.). *Flashing for e's*, 'captura anguillarum. *E-pond*, anguillarum (Gloss.).

EFFABLE, quod dici, pronuntiari, &c. potest (effabilis, late; Appul.).

EFFACE, delere, extinguere (g. t.; also fg.). — Inducere. eradere. obliterare [Syn. in Blot out]. *To e. the recollection of althg*, memoriam cs rei delere o obliterare; *an insult*, contumeliam extinguere; *a disgrace*, maculam delere, eluere; *aby's name fm the register* (Addison), nomen cs eximere de tabulis; *aby's name fm the list of senators*, eradere qm albo senatorio (T.); *fm a book*, nomen tollere ex libro: *the recollection of althg is gradually effaced*, memoria cs rei seuisim obcuratur et evanescit. See ERASE.

EFFECT, effectus (both the efficient power contained in althg, and the effected consequence). — vis (power). Jx. vis et effectus. — efficientia (efficient power). — impulsus (impulse). — appulsus (the approach of an efficient cause. *emply of the sun*; then, generally, the operation of one thing on another). — eventus (result). — *The slow e. of medicine*, tarditas medicinar: *to take e.*, to be of e., vim habere (not vim exserere); *efficacem esse* (of medicines, &c.). *to have the same e.*, eosdem effectus habere: *the medicine is taking e.*, venis concipitur medicina; *is of no e.*, medicamentum imbecillius est, quam morbus: *to have no e.*, irritum o frustra esse: *to take e upon althg*, vim habere ad qd, o in qd re; vim exercere in qd (not vim exserere in qd, *which is not Lat.*); *to take e. on aby*, effectum esse erga qm (of medicines); *efficacem esse ad qm* (of medicines and other things); *qm or cs animum movere o commovere* (of what affects the mind): *to have great e. upon aby*, cs animum vehementer movere o percutere: *prayers which seldom miss of their e. upon female hearts*, preces, quae ad mulierem ingenium efficacis sunt (L.); *to have a different e. upon different minds*, varie animos efficere: *to have a good e.*, boni qd efficere: *to have a beneficial e. upon aby*, salubrem vim in qm exercere; *ci prodesse*: *to have an injurious e. upon aby*, ci nocere. Without e.; *to no e.*, sine effectu. — frustra (in vain): *without any e.*, sine ullo effectu: *what is of little e.*, o without e., parum efficax (not inefficax post-Class.). *To bring to full e.*, perficere; ad effectum adducere o perducere (not effectum dare, tradere, &c., is old Lat.). *To do in e.* (= to as good as do) may often be translated by quum with the infinitive, the sentence 'to do this is in e. to do,' being turned into the form 'when you do this, you do,' &c. Thus, *this is in e. to say*; o *to say this in e. to say*, quum hoc dico (diciis, dicis). . . dico (diciis, dicis), e. g. quum in portum dico, in urbem dico): *to name these tribes was in e. to say*, that you had rather be tried by judges who did not know you, than by judges who did, quum has tribus edidici, ignotis te iudicibus, quam notis, uti malle indicasti. — *In effect*, re. revera. reapse. re et veritate (in reality, not in words only). — sane. profecto (assuredly). non veris, sed re: *as it was in e.*, ut erat (e. g. multis, ut erat, atrox videbatur ejus sententia). — *The purpose o general letter of a speech*, &c. The speech was to this e., orationis summa erat: *the letter was to this e.*, epistolae his verbis conscripta erat; in epistola scriptum erat his fere verbis: *a letter to the same e.*, in eandem rationem scripta epistola: *Caesar said a good deal more to the same e.*, multa a Caesare in eandem sententiam dicta sunt: *to that e.* (= end), that &c., hac mente. hoc consilio (ut) &c. — *Effects*, res. bona. My, thy, &c. e's, *my by neu.*, plur. of possessive pron. I carry all my e's with me, omnia mea mecum porto.

EFFECT, v. ad effectum adducere (not effectum dare, tradere, reddere, *are pra-Class.*). efficere, ad exitum adducere, ad finem perducere. absolvere. perficere [Syn. in Accomplish].

EFFECTIBLE, quod fieri o effici potest.

EFFECTIVE, efficax (r. t. Cael. ap. C. — L.; not C. o C. — L.). — valens (strong, powerful, &c., both of things, as medicines, proofs, &c., and of persons: e. g. a logical, dialectical). — fortis (strong, of medicines, &c.). — praesens (exercising immediate influence; e. g. medicine: praesentaneus post-Class.). — potens (powerful; of medicines, arguments, &c. my poet. and in post-Aug. prose). — *E. of althg* (Bacon, Taylor, &c.), efficiens cs rei (C.), also effector o effectrix cs rei. — *Effectivus* occurs in effectiva ar. (Q. 2, 18, 5) *effectivus*; that is, neither merely contemplative nor terminating in the act (like dancing), but leaving some effect o product behind it. *E. agst althg*, valens adducere qd: *to be e.*, vim habere (not vim exserere); *efficacem esse*: *to be very e.*, magnam vim ha-

bere: *see must take more e. measures*, fortioribus remediis utendum est (L.); *the engines now begun to prove e.*, opera jam erant in effectu. *An e. cause*, causa efficiens (C.). — quod ci rei efficienter antecedit. *To be e. of althg*, efficientem esse cs rei (e. g. virtus efficiens est voluptatis). — *As a military term*, qui arma ferre o munus militiae sustinere potest (*fm health, strength*, &c. cf. Cae. B. G. 6, 18, L. 22, 11): *the army consists of ten thousand e. men*, decem millia in armis sunt.

EFFECTUALLY, efficienter (C.). — efficaciter (Sen. Plin.; in an effectual manner).

EFFECTLESS, sine (ullo) effectu. — invalidus (opp. fortis, valens, of medicines). — inutilis. *To be e. (of things)*, irritum o frustra esse.

EFFECTOR, effector, molitor, auctor, architectus. Jx. parens effectorque. [Syn. in AUTHOR.]

EFFECTUAL, efficax, valens, fortis, praesens [Syn. in EFFECTIVE]. *An e. remedy*, valens medicamentum (Cels.); *praesens medicina*, remedium (Col.); *e. consolation*, valens solatium (Sen.); *e. agst althg*, valens adversus qd: *to be e.*, vim habere (not vim exserere); *efficacem esse*: *to be very e.*, vim magnam habere: *the medicine is e.*, concipitur venis medicamentum; *is not e.*, medicina imbecillior est, quam morbus: *to adapt more e. measures*, fortioribus remediis agere: *he thought that the most e. measures should be taken to prevent this*, ne id accideret, magnopere praevendum sibi existimabat.

EFFECTUALLY, efficienter (C.); efficaciter (Sen. Plin.). — non frustra (not in vain); — prospero (successfully). — potenter (powerfully; Q.).

EFFECTUATE, ad effectum adducere. See EFFECT.

EFFEMINACY, mores effeminati. effeminatus animi languor (Qu. C. in C. Epp.). *via effeminata*, mollis, delicata, enervata. — mollitia o mollioritas; o by Crcl. with effeminare (not effeminatio very late).

EFFEMINATE, v. ra. effeminare. emollire. — delicis frangere qm. nervos omnes mentis ac corporis frangere (Q.). — *INTA.* effemari; emolliri.

EFFEMINATE, adj. mollis. mollis et effeminatus. delicatus. — homo vultus (as e. dandy, who has plucked out his superfluous hairs; Q. 2, 5, 12).

EFFEMINATE, mollire, effeminare.

EFFERVESCE, fer. fer. effervesco (prop. and impr.; e. g. vinum effervescit; in dicendo stomacho iracundiaque effervesco).

EFFERVESCENTE, fervor (of new wine, must; also improper).

EFFETE, [Barren, vid. — *Worn out with age*, &c., effectus (e. g. corpus, C.); vires, senectus, V.). — senectute (V.) o metate (S.) confectus. — enectus (worn out by hunger and suffering). — obsoletus (worn out; prop. of garments). — hebetatus. retusus. obtusus (blunted; all prop. and improper).

EFFICACIOUS, efficax (Cael. ap. C. Epp. and L.; not C. o Cae.; often by Crcl. with efficere, valere, vim habere). See EFFECTIVE, EFFECTUAL.

EFFICACIOUSLY, efficienter (rare, but Class.). — efficaciter (post-Class.; but not of rare occurrence).

EFFICACY, vis (power; o Crcl. with valere). — virtus (medicinal property of herbs, &c.). — efficiacitas. efficientia (not efficacia, post-Class. in the elder Pliny). In poetry sibi pondera (interdum lacrimae pondera vocis habent, O.). Natural e., naturalis efficientia o potestas.

EFFICIENCY, efficientia; see EFFICACY.

EFFICIENT, see EFFECTIVE, EFFECTUAL.

EFFIGY, effigies, imago (see IMAGE). *To burn or hang in e.*, *effigies cs comburere o (arbores) suspendere.

EFFLORESCENCE, [Production of flowers; Crcl. with forem mittere o expellere. — *On the skin*, scabies (g. t.; also on trees). — mentigra; mentigo (on the chin). — lepra (leprosy). — pustula (heat-spots on any part of the body). — porrigio (on the head). — rubores (redness). — boia (Lucil. ap. Fest. Plin.; a disease in which red pimples rise in the flesh). — molestia (little troubles on the face, &c.). — exanthema; pl., exanthemata (Marc. Empir.; in Cels. in Greek characters).

EFFLUENCE, [The flowing forth fm. effluviu. profluviu. — *What flows forth*; Crcl. with manare, fluere; manare et fluere. There are many e's fm the moon, multa a luna manant et fluunt: the souls of men are merely e's fm the soul of the universe, ex animo per naturam rerum omnem intento et commante nostri animi carpuntur. Ex universa mente divina delibatos animos habemus. Our souls are e's of the Deity, a natura Deorum haustos animos et delibatos habemus: those forms of Epicurus, which he con-

videtur s. fm the surface of bodies, illas Epicuri figuram, quas e summis corporibus dicit effluere.

EFFLUVIUM, effluuium (*the flowing forth*; *s. g. humoris e corpore*).—id quod a qā re manat et fluit; id quod ex qā re effluit.

EFFLUX, *Act of flowing forth, fluxio (C.)*.—effluuium.—profuuium.—*Effusio*, effusio (*s. g. animi in letitiam, C.; hence 'effus of piety' [Hammond], 'pi animi or sensus effusio'*).—*That which flows forth*, id, quod a qā re manat et fluit; id, quod ex qā re effluit (*see EFFLUENCE*).

EFFLUXION, *see EFFLUENCE, EFFLUX*.

EFFORCE, *Effort through, pertrumpere (s. g. per mediam hostium aciem)*.—perforare (parietem).—effringere (fores).—*Effractus*, vid.

EFFORT, contentio. intentio (*as action*).—labor.—conatus. *Jn. conatus studiumque. To make s. s. niti. coniti. eniti; vains s. s. inanes contentiones or impetus: superfluous or immoderate s. s. effusa contentio: to make great s. s. vires or nerves intendere or contendere; a very great s. s. omni ope atque opere eniti; in atq. acerrime agere qd; obnix facere qd; to make immense s. s. contendere et laborare; omni ope atque opere eniti (ut &c.). to require great s. s. positum esse in labore: to direct all one's thoughts and s. s. to atq. omnem cogitationem ac mentem figare in qā re; totum animum atque curam ponere in qā re; ad rem omni ferri cogitatione; totum et mente et animo in rem insistere: to make s. s. useless, conatum infringere: to make s. s. above one's strength, so supra vires extendere: to make vain s. s. inanes impetus facere: in any matter, frustra conari qd; to make s. s. above one's years, praeter matetatem facere: with s. s. contente: with great s. s. enixe. obnix: with the greatest s. s. manibus pedibusque: not without the greatest s. s. non sine summa industria.*

EFFRONTERY, *as impudens, durum or ferreum. impudentia. A person of great e., homo perfrictus frontis.*

EFFULGENCE, fulgor. claritas. nitor. splendor. candor (*SYN. IN BRIGHTESS*). *The e. of glory, gloria fulgor.*

EFFULGENT, clarus. lucidus. fulgens. nitidus. splendidus. luminosus, &c. (*SYN. IN BRIGHT*). *To be e., effulgere (L.). splendere; nitescere, &c.*

EFFUSE, fundere, effundere, profundere qd.—(*in sacrificio*) libare.

EFFUSION, effusio (aqua, &c.; *also fig. e. g. animi in letitiam; hominum ex oppidii*).—libatio (*in a sacrifice*). *E. of blood, caedes, or Cret., with caedem or sanguinem facere (sang. effundere, profundere = to shed one's own blood). A victory won without any e. of blood, victoria incruenta (L.).*

EGG, ovum. *A new-laid e., ovum recens (opp. ov. vetustum or requeletum); a raw e., ovum crudum: an addle-e., a wind-e., ovum irritum or urtium: ovum aliens (in which no motion of the young bird is heard): the e. is addle, ova carent animalibus (Col.): an e. in which the young bird is formed prematurely, ovum abortivum: a hard-boiled e., ovum durum: a soft-boiled e., ovum molle: very soft-boiled, ovum sorbille (so that one can sup it up): fried e. s., ova assa; ova ex butyro or ex oleo friata: to lay e. s., ova gignere, parere (C.), ponere, edere (Col.): to lay small e. s., ova exigua facere: to sit upon e. s., ovis incubare (Col., or ova incubare, Varr.): ova eniti (Col. 8, 11, to hatch); ovis excludere pullos (to hatch): to place e. s. under a hen, ova gallinae supponere (C.): ova gallinae (incubanda) subjicere (Plin.): they are as like as one e. to another, nec ovum ovo similis (Plin.): to tread as if he were walking on e. s., ire suspensio gradu; pedem summis digitis suspendere. *The white of an e., album or albumen ovi, albus ovi liquor.*—*ovum candidum or candor: the yolk, luteum, vitellus.*—*Paov. To teach one's grandmother to suck e. s. sus Minervam, ut aiunt (sc. γυναικῶν, C.); malleus manubrio sapientior (Plant. Epid. 3, 8, 87).**

EGG-SAUCE, *jus ovis mixtum.*

EGG-SHELL, ovi putamen (Col.), or testa (Veget.), or calix (Plin.).

EGG-SPOON, cochlear ovis utile (Mart. 14, 121).

EGG ON, impellere qm (ad or in qd, C.).—qm or es animum incendere, concitare, excitare, incitare, impellere, commovere, stimulare: stimulus concitare ad qd: stimulus ci admoovere (all C.); percellere qm (L.).

EGLANTINE, *rosa canina.*

EGOTISM, vana de se persuasio. jactantia sui. ostentatio sui immodica sui aestimatio (ast. Curt. 8, 1, 22).

EGOTIST, sibi valde placens (Petron. 126, 9).—*in-* (23)

modicus sui aestimator (ast. Curt. 8, 1, 22).—*cui omnia sua placent (Q.). To be a great e., valde sibi placere. valde or magnopere se admirari.*

EGREGIOUS, *being used by us in a depreciating sense, should never be translated by egregius (= favorably distinguished above others: one of many). An e. blunder, magnum mendum (C.). vitium vel pessimum or vel maximum. vitium non inter minima (all Q.). An e. fool, homo stultissimus; homo stultior stultissimo (Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 25); stultus bis terque (ast. C. Qu. Fr. 3, 8, 8, An.).*

EGREGIOUSLY, valde. vehementer. mirum in modum. mirum quantum. incredibile quantum. *To be e. deceived, vehementer, valde (Obs. never egregie) errare; probe errare (Cum.).—Obs. Egregie is used in a good sense; except in Ter.; also egregie improbus (Gell.). To be e. ignorant, vehementer ignorare (never egregie).*

EGRESS, *exitus. egressus.—effugium (way of*

EGRESSION, *) escape). To have an e., patere.*

EGRET, **ardea Garzette (Linn.).*

EIDER, **anas mollissima (Linn.).*

EIDER-DOWN, **plumae anatum (Islandicarum) mollissime.*

EIGHT, octo.—octōni (*distributive: e. a-piece; s. each time, &c., and with nouns used in the pl. only: e. letters, octonem littere; but e. letters of the alphabet, octo littere: each chariot carried e. persons, octonos viros singuli currus vehabant: e. or a-ne, octo novem; octo aut novem: twice e., bis octo: consisting of e., octonarius (e. g. numerus; consisting of a. units, the number e.; fistula, a pipe, the plate of which is e. inches broad): e. years old, octo annos natus (octennus, Ammian.). every e. days, octavo quoque die; transactis octonibus diebus (at the expiration of every eighth day): e. and a half, octo et dimidiatus or et dimidius; octo et semis (the latter when the half is that of a whole which is divided into twelve parts [semis is the half of an as]); thus, 8½ feet long, longus octo pedes et semissem; not sequi-octavus, that is, in the proportion of 8 : 9, or 8½, λόγος ὀκτώδοος, ὁ ἑπτά; eight-twelfths (the whole being an as), bes (G. basis; as coin, weight, measure, &c., also = 8 ounces [unciae] and 8 inches); e. inches long, besalla: a litter or palanquin carried by e. persons, octopῆδρος (lectica): e. asses, octussis (H. Sat. 2, 3, 156): in the year e., octavo anno: to drive e. horses (of the person so conveyed), octogigibus vehi: the e. (as cards, dice, &c.), numerus octonarius: e. times, octies: e. times a-year, octies anno: e. o'clock, octula (sc. hora) according to the Rom. reckoning, octava according to ours: e. hundred, octingenti; (distributive) octingenti or octingenti (both in Præcian, 1553, P.): consisting of e. hundred, octingentarius: e. hundred times, octingentes (late): the e. hundredth, octingentesimus.*

EIGHT-FOLD, octuplus; octuplicatus; (*as subet.* octuplum: an e.-f. punishment, poena octupli: to be condemned to pay e.-f., damnari octupli: the field bears e.-f., ager efficit or effert cum octavo.

EIGHTEEN, duodeviginti; (*less emly*) decem et octo.—duodevicensi (*distributive*): boys of e. years old, pueri duodevicensium annorum: e. letters, duodeviginti littere: but, e. letters (of the alphabet), duodeviginti litteræ.—e. months, sex mensium et anni spatium: e. years old, duodeviginti annorum; duodeviginti annos natus: boys of e. years old, pueri duodevicensium annorum: e. times, *duodevicies: e. times as large, *duodeviginti partibus major.

EIGHTEENTH, duodevicesimus. octavus decimus. **EIGHTH**, octavus. *Every e. man, octavus quisque: every e. month, octavo quoque mense: for the e. time, octavum (L. 6, 38): an e. (part), octava (with or without pars): a soldier of the e. legion, octavianus; the e. month, mensis October (in the Rom. year), mensis Augustus (of our year). An e., octava (sc. pars, which may be expressed)—octans (if a circle; but it was a measuring instrument = 45 degrees, Vitruv.).—seuncencia (of a whole divided into twelve parts, like the Rom. As).*

EIGHTIETH, octogesimus.

EIGHTY, octoginta.—octogeni (*distributive*). *E. times, octogies. A man of e. years old, octogentarius; also octoginta annos natus. The men of e. years old, senes octogentarii; senes octogenim annorum.*

EITHER—*OB.* aut—aut. *vel—vel. sive (scu)—sive (scu).*—*Obs. 1) Aut is objective, and refers to a real difference in the things or notions themselves: vel is subjective, and relates to a difference between them as contemplated by the mind of the person who is speaking or acting about them; aut—aut therefore should be used when things are strongly opposed in their own nature, aut dives aut pauper; aut frigus aut calor; aut Cicero aut Pompeius, &c. Aut—aut should also be used*

in the sense of either, or at least [aut in omni, aut in magna parte vitæ. C. Tusc. 3, 17, 28]. Aut—aut may stand in interrogative and comparative sentences, and may follow negatives. (2) Vel—vel. In aut—aut the members necessarily exclude each other; in vel—vel they only exclude each other arbitrarily, according to the view of the speaker, and it is not implied that they might not possibly co-exist. Vel—vel sometimes approaches to the meaning of sive—sive; i. e. the speaker conceives the things as different indeed, but not essentially, so that it is immaterial which is taken: pace vel Quirini vel Romuli dixerim. The second vel may be strengthened by etiam, vero etiam, or omnino. (3) Sive—sive is the 'either—or' of indifference, the speaker leaving it undecided, *in ignorance or any other motive, with name, supposition, &c.*, is the correct one; e. g. sive casu, sive consilio; sive felicitate quadam, sive bonitate naturæ, &c. In the best prose, *vel* in C. sive—sive is used; with the exception, however, of Cæsar, who has often *seu—seu*. In post-Aug. writers we have also *sive—seu*, or *seu—sive*. The second *sive* may be strengthened by etiam.—4) After negatives, the usual way of translating 'either—or' is by (neque)—neque; i. e. nemo unquam neque poeta neque orator fuit; nihil loci est neque segnitie neque socordie [see end of Obs. 1, on aut]. Not either—or, neque (neq)—neque (neq). E.—or even, aut—aut etiam, aut—aut vero (the second being the stronger supposition).—vel—vel etiam; vel etiam vero; vel omni no.—~~et~~ The aut or vel may be repeated three or more times. The first aut may also be omitted, just as in English; we must (either) conquer or die, hic (a ut) vincendum, aut moriendum milites.

EITHER (of the two), alteruter (either one or the other).—uter, uterque (misly 'which,' 'whichever' of the two, but *ut* = 'either,' e. g. si uter [orator et decurmanus] velit).—uterlibet, utris (either of the two indifferently).—utrum mavis (which of the two you choose). Nor did he wish to derive the state of *e. army*, neque rempublicam alteritro exercitu privare voluit: if any one had not been of *e. side*, si qui non alteriususque partis fui-set: take or choose *e.*, utrumlibet elige or utrum horum mavis accipe: in *e. way* the consequence will be a great confusion, utroqueque modo summa sequetur confusio (Q. 3, 6, 29). I have less strength than *e. of you*, minus habeo virum, quam utervis vestrum: let *e. abuse* the other, uterque utrumque vituperato. Not—either, neuter; on either (= each) side, alterutrumque (Plin. 20, 7, 26).

ELACULATE (Dart owl), jacere. ejicere.—mittere (also preces).

ELACULATION, *¶ Act. of darting forth, jactus (act of throwing); or Crcl.*—*¶ Hasty prayer, preces subitæ* [Kraft gives preces jaculatorie as a middle-Lat. expression]. To utter an *e.*, preces subitæ mittere.

ELACULATORY, Crcl., subitio missus (of pray-rs).

EJECT, ejicere (with ex or de; *seid. abl. only, except with domo* [= out of the house; or out of one's home]; *east out* also of casting up through the mouth; blood, sanguinem).—pellere qd re, ex or de qd re (drive away or out, domo, civitate, patriâ, foro or e foro).—expellere qd re, ex or a qd re (drive out, domo, ex urbe, civitate, ex republicâ; *sm one's possessions, possessionibus; sm one's country, a patriâ*).—depellere qm qd re and de qd re (drive away: urbe, ex urbe, de provinciâ).—exigere qm qd re, ex or de qd re (domo; *e. civitate*) depellere ex or de (cast out violently, *exly as milit. t. t.*; out of the fort, ex castello; *sm his estate, de fundo*).

EJECTION, ejectio (casting forth: e. g. sanguinis, Vitr.).—expulsiio, excreatio (of spitting forth: e. g. blood).—dejectio (sc. alvi).—*¶ A legal term for expulsion*, dejectio (C. pro Cæcin. 30, 57; *ejectum fm a property*).—expulsiio. exactio. ejectio (also *fm context = abatement fm a state*). See EXPULSION.

EJECTMENT, dejectio (C. pro Cæcin. 30, 57). Or by Crcl. with depellere (e. g. de fundo).

EJULATION, ejulatio (Plant. C.).

EKE, adv. See ALSO.

EKE, v. augere. adaugere (qd qd re). addere (qd ei rei). See ENLAKE. —*¶ Eke out* (one thing with another), supplere; explere (to add what is wanting).—pensare; compensare (qd qd re or cum re).—Lengthen, vid.

ELABORATE, v. qd conficere, perficere (complete); scribere. condere (compose).—commutari.—~~et~~ Not elaborate qd, which is found only in a doubtful passage in the elder Plin. The verb itself is found in Class. prose only in *inf. and perf. partic. pass.*—*¶ Elaborated, &c.*: see ELABORATE.

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ELABORATE, *adj.* magno labore confectus (*fm a good sense*).—operose perfectus (Hirt. B. G. 8, *proem.*). anxius. nimius. *nimia diligentia elaboratus. perfectus. perpolitus. nimis exquisitus (e. g. munditia). *E. elegance of style, anxia orationis elegantia (Gell.)*. *Am e. work, liber diligenter accurateque scriptus. Accurate without being painfully e., accuratus et sine molestia diligens (e. g. elegantia, C. Brut. 38).*

ELABORATELY, curiose, accurate, diligenter, laboriose (Catull. and Cels.; but *comp. and superl.*, *l.*).—operose (e. g. nihil est tam operose ab aliis perfectum quod, &c., Hirt.).

ELABORATENESS, nimia diligentia or cura.

ELANCE, see DART, HUMIL.

ELAPSE (of time), præterire, transire (to pass by).—intercedere. interponi. interesse. interjectum esse (to be placed between one event or point of time and a subsequent one).—peragi. confici (to be spent).—circumagi (to roll round).—consumi (to be consumed).—effluere (to pass away rapidly and unprofitable; not simply 'to elapse').—~~et~~ Not præteribili; nor elabi, elapsus, except in the sense of slipping away unprofitably; as Sen.; magna vite pars elabitur male agentibus. Hardly a year had elapsed since his conversation occurred, vix annus intercesserat ab hoc sermone: ten days had not yet elapsed, dies nondum decem intercesserat: after two years were already elapsed, biennio jam confecto. Nearly thirty years elapsed between the building of Lavinium and the founding of the colony of Alba Longa, inter Lavinium et Albam Longam deductam triginta ferme interfuere anni: six years have elapsed, amplius sex anni.

ELASTIC, *elasticus—recellens (Bau., *aff. Lucr.*; terra retro recellit, 6, 573).—mollis (soft). *Præpre* supplicibilis (what can be driven back; Cat. Aurel. Tardit.).

ELASTICITY, *natura or vis elastica: e. of the air, intensio aeris (Sen. Nat. Quæst. 2, 6, 2).

ELATE, elatus (qd re, lifted up by, &c.).—superbiâ sese effersens (S.).—inflatus, with or without jactatione or insolentia.

ELATE, v. efferre qm.—Inflare. sufflare (puff a person up). To *e. a man*, inflare *cs* animum (ad qd; e. g. ad intolerabilem superbiam, L.). To be elated, se efferre or efferri (qd re, by prosperity or success, secundâ fortunâ efferri; secundis rebus intumescere or insollescere).—*¶ Raise, heighten* (in a good sense), vid.

ELATION, elatio (act of lifting up; e. g. animi, virtutum).—*fastus* (insolent pride).

ELBOW, cubitum. To lean on one's *e.*, in cubitum inniti. corpus in cubitum levare. *¶ IMPROPR.* Bending, cubitum (e. g. ore, Plin.).—versura (outward bending at the angle of a wall; Virg.); of a chair, ancon; of land, lingua. lingua.—*¶ To be at ab's elbow* (= to be near him), sub manibus *cs* esse (of persons); see Planc. in C. Epp. 10, 23, 10; ad manum or prae manibus esse *are* of things); to have ab's at one's *e.*, qm ad manum habere (e. g. servum).

ELBOW, v. cubitis depulsa (e. g. qm de viâ, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 13); cubitis frudere hinc et inde (e. g. convivas, Mart.). To *e. one's way*, cubitis de viâ depulsa homines; penetrare per densam turbam.

ELBOW-CHAIR, sella obliqua anconibus fabricata (Cat. Aur. Tard.).—cathedra (of Rom. ladies).

ELBOW-GREASE (= labour, hard work), contentio. labor. summa industria.

ELBOW-ROOM, *PROPR.*—*spatium*. in quo libere or facile se movendi datur copia or facultas. locus laxior (L.). *¶ IMPROPR.* campus in quo late vagari or exultare possit, or campus only (opp. angustie). To have plenty of *e. r.*, late vagari posse.

ELD, see AOR.

ELDER, major natu (opp. minor natu); also major only.—prior. superior (the one who lived first; e. g. the *e. Dionysius*, Dionysius superior). The *e.*, or one's *e.* senes; parentes (opp. liberi). *¶ In the Church*, presbyter (Eccl.).

ELDER, s. sambucus. arbor sambucus (*sambucus nigra, Linn.). Elderberry, sambucus (late). Elderflower, flos sambuci: e. *syrrup*, *succus sambucus expressi.

ELDER-TREE, see ELDER, s.

ELDERSHIP, ætatis privilegium (Just. 2, 10, 2: not primogenitura). *¶ Church-eldership*, presbyterium (e. g. presbyterii honos, Cyprian).

ELDEST, natu maximus: the *e. of his children*, vetustissimus liberorum (T.): the *e. of the race*, stirpis maximus: the *e. of this generation*, vetustissimus ex illa, qui vivunt.

ELECAMPANE, Inula.—nectarea (sc. herba).

ELECT, create (v. pr. of the constitutional election of a magistrate, or even a king).—capere (when the elected person is taken, without or agst his will, fm his family circle, as was the case with the Vestal Virgins and the Flamen Dialis).—legere (to choose with ref. to the qualities required for the office).—eligere (to make a choice out of several persons; not to take the first that comes to hand). Jx. eligere et creare (e. g. a king).—deligere (to make a choice of him who seems fittest for the office in question).—cooptare (to elect a colleague into the body of wch the elector is himself a member).—designare (to appoint to an office after a previous election).—declarare (to declare a person elected; said either of the presiding magistrate or of the people assembled in their Comitia). To e. a senator, qm in senatum legere or cooptare: to e. a man consul, qm consul creare: to e. an arbiter, capere arbitrum: to e. aby into the place of another, subrogare, sufficere qm in ea locum (subrog. of the presiding magistrate who proposes the person to the people, suff. of the people itself).

ELECT, as adj. electus.—a Deo electus (in theol. sense). The consul e., consul designatus.

ELECTION, ¶ Choice, electio (act of choosing).—optio (liberty of choice).—arbitrium (free will).—eligendi optio; also optio et potestas; potestas optioque. Aby may make his e. to do this, &c., liberum est ei qd facere (i. e. rather than something else, &c.; and also in Inst. Just. &c., for the power of an heir, legatee, &c., to accept or refuse the heirship, legacy, &c.). To allow aby to make his e., ci optionem dare or facere, or deferre (all C., not terre.—electionem dare, prps only in Fell. 2, 72, 5) [See CHOICE]; potestatem optionemque facere ci, ut eligat (C.); facere ci arbitrium in eligendo. ¶ Election to an office, creatio. In Lat. opt comitia, pl. (i. e. the assembly at wch a person is elected: e. g. tuis comitiis): of a member of Parliament, creatio senatoria Britannici. ¶ Day of e., dies comitalis: the day of your e., comitia tua.

ELECTIONEERING, the nearest term is ambitus, &c. wch, however, denotes only corrupt e. proceedings.

ELECTIVE, qui e. eligitur. An e. monarchy, *regnum, in quo rex creatur, non nascitur.

ELECTOR, ¶ One who has the right of voting at an election, *qui suffragium or jus suffragii habet.—elector (one who chooses, elects, &c., Auct. Her. 4, 4). ¶ As title of a German prince, elector (i. t.).

ELECTRIC, } *electricus: e. machine, *machina
ELECTRICAL, } electrica.

ELECTRICITY, *vis or natura electrica.

ELECTRIFY, *vi electrica imbuiere. ¶ Fig. incendere qm or cs animum; mirifice or mirandum in modum afficere, percillere qm.

ELECTUARY, cecigma, n. (Plin.)

ELEMOSYNARY, Crcl. by stipem spargere, largiri (to bestow alms): or stipem cogere, colligere, or emendicare a qo: to live by e. aid, aliena misericordia vivere; stipem precari victicia (Ammian.).

ELEGANCE, elegantia (fine taste in what is exterior: in composition, &c.)—urbanitas (in manners).—cultus amoenior (in dress).—nitior (neatness, polish in style).—concinclitas (with ref. to symmetry, apt arrangement, &c.).

ELEGANT, elegans.—urbanus (polite, polished).—lautus (lit. washed; hence, purified fm all that is mean or unbecoming; esp. of mode of living, furniture, banquet, &c.).—Jx. lautus et elegans (r. g. victus).—concinclitus (suitably and artistically arranged, with ref. to symmetry, &c. of the countenance, language, &c.).—Jx. concinclitus et elegans (C.: of a person).—bellus (pretty, &c.: o what in form, manner of action, &c., borders on the beautiful; of things and persons).—comptus (ornamented: of language and orators).—Jx. nitidus et comptus.—compositus (well put together; e. g. literæ; then also of orators and oratory). E. literature or learning, literæ interiores, recondite, exquisitæ (lit. elegantes not found). ¶ Of style, elegans relates, not to rhetorical ornaments, &c., but to selectness in the choice and use of words, as marking refined taste.

ELEGANTLY, laute, concinne, belle, eleganter. nitide [Syn. in ELEGANT].—commode (sufficiently well, with propriety; e. g. saltare, legere)—compte (e. g. dicere). To write e., eleganter scribere: e. dressed, concinne et lepidè vestitus (Plaut.).

ELEGIAC, elegiacus (Gramm.). E. verses, elegi: poet. Crcl. versus impariter juncti (H.). ¶ Mourningful, vid.

ELEGY, elegia (ἀγεία; also elegion, Anson.).—carmen elegiacum (Gramm.). E. i., elegi. A short e., elegidion (Pers.).—elegidion (Petr. 109, 8).

ELEMENT, elementum. The e. i., principia rerum, e quibus omnia constant: the four e. i., quatuor elementa, quatuor initia rerum, quatuor nota illa genera principiorum, e quibus omnia oriuntur: water the fourth e., quantum aquarum elementum. We alone bend the most powerful e. s to our will, quas res violentissimas natura genuit, earum moderationem nos soli habemus. ¶ Of a science, &c., elementa. [See RUDIMENTA.] To be out of one's e. in aith, in qd re peregrinatur atque hospitem esse.

ELEMENTARY, puerilis (such as is suitable for boys).—elementarius (once in Sen. of an old man, who, instead of advancing, still lingers amongst the elements of learning, or at the alphabet). E. instruction, puerorum elementa. literæ doctrinaque puerilis. prima puerilis institutio. disciplina puerilis. doctrina puerilis. puerilis disciplina (all C.); *institutio elementaria. To give e. instruction, docere elementa. tradere prima literarum elementa. An e. school, *schola, in qua literarum elementa traduntur: e. knowledge, *prima literarum or disciplinæ cs cognitio.

ELEPHANT, elephas.—elephantus (in all cases; the former in nom. only, so at least in Liv. Krebe). barrus (H. Carthag. word).

ELEPHANTIASIS, elephantiasis (Plin.).—elephantia (Scrib. Larg.).—elephantiosis (Veget.): suffering fm e., elephantiasis.

ELEPHANTINE, elephantinus.

ELEVATE, ¶ Raise, lift up, tollere, attollere, extollere.—levare; allevare (Q): efferre (also fig. of lifting up with pride). ¶ Fig. To e. one's thoughts to God, *animum convertere or evertere ad cogitationem Dei; one's heart above the world, *animum ad cœlestia tollere (Muret.): they cannot e. their minds to aith noble or god-like, nihil altum, nihil magnificum ad divinum suscipere possunt. To be elevated (= elated), se efferre qd re; efferri qd re; by prosperity, secundâ fortunâ efferri; secundis rebus intumescere or insolere. Elevated to honours, honore amplificatus. ¶ Deiract from, remove, elevate (e. g. cs auctoritatem, facta, famam cs rei, &c.).

ELEVATED, altus, elatus, celsus.—excelsus (prop. and fig.). [Syn. in HIER.] editus (of places raised above the level plain; opp. planus).

ELEVATION, ¶ Act of lifting up, allevatio (Q.).—elatio (e. g. onerum, Vitr.: fig. animi, vocis).—levatio (onerum, Vitr.): e. of the voice, contentio vocis (C.); sublatio soni (Q.): e. of the mind, elatio, sublatio animi (the raising it to higher thoughts): ascensio (its progress towards perfection, C. Brut. 36, 137). ¶ Height, a) locus editus, collis, tumulus (monnd of earth). ¶ b) Fig. altitudo, excelstitas (prop. and fig.).—eminentia (part that stands out; but also fig. = excellence).—elatio (improp. swelling of the mind, of language, &c.). E. of mind, animi altitudo: animi excelstitas, elatio, eminentia: e. of language or style, orationis elatio atque altitudo: orationis or verborum granditas; verborum majestas or splendor: sublime e. of language, sublimitas in verbis. ¶ Act of praising, prædicatio. ¶ In architecture, orthographia (Vitr. 1, 2, who defines it thus, erecta fronte imago modiceque picta rationibus operis futura figura).

ELEVEN, undecim.—(distributive) undeni. E. and a half, decem cum dimidio. E. times, undecies (C.). ELEVENTH, undecimus. An e., undecima pars. For the e. time, undecimus: every e. man, undecimus quisque.

ELF (an imaginary evil spirit), incubo (Scrib. Lurg. ab incubone deludi); ephialtes (Macrob.). But these were supposed to be the cause of night-mare. See FAIRY. E. looks, *intorti capilli.

ELICIT, elicere (ex qd re, ex or a qo; literas cs; verbum ex qo; lacrimas; sonum; ignem lapidum conflictu: also elic. qm ad or in qd, to entice him into).—eblandiri (to wheedle out).—evocare (to call forth).—expiscari (to fish out). To e. tears, lacrimas elicere, evocare, movere, a laugh, risum ci movere, or (Sen.) evocare: secrets, arcana elicere.

ELICIT, adj., ad affectum adductus or perductus.

ELICITATION ('the deducing of the will into act', Bramhall); effectio. effectus; *voluntatis or animi evocatio.

ELIDE, elidere (e. g. ignem e silici). 'To e. the force of an argument' (Hooker), argumentum refellere, or (Q.) solve.

ELIGIBILITY, Crcl. by dignum esse, qui (quo,

quod) eligatur (with ref. to desert); lege nullā excipi, ne eligatur (creetur, designetur, &c.; with ref. to the absence of any legal disqualification).

ELIGIBLE, || Capable of being chosen, *Crci.* by eligi posse. creari posse, &c.; nullā lege exceptus, (or quem nulla lex excipit) ne eligatur, &c. (under no legal disqualification). || Such as one should wish to choose, dignus qui (quæ, quod) eligatur or deligatur; but *my* by commodissimus, optabilis. expetendus. *Jm.* expetendus et optabilis (C.). *An* e. opportunus, opportunitas idonea; occasio comoda et idonea; occasio bona et optata. *More* e., melius, optabilis, præstantius. *Nothing is more e. than this*, hoc nihil optabilius, nihil præstantius.

ELIGIBLY, bene.—optato. optabiliter.

ELIMINATE amovere. eliminare (= domo expellere, late; also 'o carry over the threshold,' dicta foras eliminare, *H.* : *prope* it may be retained for mathematical t.).

ELIMINATION, amotio (removal, C.).

ELIQUATION, eliquatio (*Cal. Aurel.*).

ELISION, elisio (*Gramm.*).

ELITE, flos (nobilitas, juvenutis, &c.); robur (militum); electi (milites, heroes, &c.).

ELIXIR, potio medicata. [See **QUINTESSENCE**.]

ELK, alces ("cervus alces, *Linn.*).

ELL, ulna (by *uch* cloth, &c. was measured, *H.*).—cubitum (the length or breadth measured off); e.-wide, &c. cubitalis: two e.-wide, &c., bicubitalis. To sell by the e., *ad ulnam vendere.

ELLIPSE, ellipsis (t. l.).—detractio (Q. 1, 5, 40). [*I m Math.* ellipsis.]

ELLIPTICAL, præcisus (*Gramm.*).—*ellipticus. To form an e. ceiling, lacunar delumbare ad circumum.

ELLIPTICALLY, præcisè.—præcisio or omisio nomine (in *Rhet.*);—defectionem (*Gell.*).

ELM, ulmus. Of e., ulmeus.

ELOCUTION, elocutio (oratorical expression; the apt selection of words, arrangement of sentences, &c.; *quævis*, C. and Q.).—locutio (speaking; mode of speaking, pronunciation, locutio emendata et Latina).—vox oratio. lingua. lingua or sermonis usus (speech, in *uch* sense *Milton* uses 'elocution')—splendida quædam ratio dicendi: *softness* of e., lenitas vocis (C.): *by the mere beauty of his e.*, ipso oris pressu et sono (C. 3 de Or. 11, 43): *not so much by correctness as by the sweetness of his e.*, non tam bene, quam suaviter loquendo (ib.). [*Eloquence*, vid.]

ELOGY, elogium (a brief title, inscription, or testimonial, in praise or dispraise). [*Eulogy*, vid. *Obs.* In all Johnson's quotations *elogy* is used in the sense of *eulogy*, *uch* is not *elogy*. See **EULOGY**.]

ELONGATE, qd longius facere; qd producere.

ELONGATION, productio (but only of lengthening a syllable, or of removing a point of time further off); *Crci.* by longius facere.

ELOPE, effugere. *cum aratore, or cum amica domo profugere.

ELOPEMENT, fuga or effugium (*fight*), or *Crci.* with phrase given under **ELORV**.

ELOQUENCE, || Readiness in speaking, facultas dicendi.—facundia (S. *Varr.*, not C., *Cæs.* or *prob. L.*).—eloquentia (Syn. in **ELOQUENT**).—facultas eloquendi (readiness in expressing oneself).—vis dicendi or orandi. To speak with great e., eloquentissime dicere (de re). To possess remarkable e., imprimis dicendo valere; dicendi facultate florere; dicendi gloria præstare; ornate copiosius dicere. || *As an art.* are dicendi. ars oratoria or rhetorica, or rhetorica only (g. t.).—dicendi ratio (as theory). *Forensic e.*, genus dicendi iudiciali aptum; eloquentia forensis. To devote oneself to the study of e., ad dicendum se conferre.

ELOQUENT, facundus (speaking with elegance and beauty).—disertus (speaking with clearness and precision).—eloquens (combining clearness and precision with elegance and beauty).—exercitatus in dicendo. dicendi peritus (a practised public speaker). *Very e.*, facundia validus, præstans; pereloquens; dicendo admirabilis, divinus. To be very e., dicendi gloria præstare; imprimis dicendo valere: to be the most e. of them all, eloquentia omnes præstare.

ELOQUENTLY, facunde, diserte, eloquenter. [facundus, not C. or *Cæs.* *seld. L.*, but in S. and *Varr.*].

ELSE, adj. alius. See **ELIX** = *besides*.

ELSE, a *Besides*, præterea; but *my* by alius or the derivatives. *Some where e.*, alibi, alio loco: (to some other place) alio. *From somewhere e.*, alunde; and *no where e.*, nec usquam alibi: *nobody e.*, nemo (296)

alius; nullus alter (L.): *nothing e.*, nihil aliud. *what e.?* quid præterea? quid aliud? *who e.?* quis alius? *Have you athg e. to say?* num quid aliud tibi dicendum est? *And whatever e. usually happens*, et quicquid aliud fieri solet: *I have nobody e. to recommend*, alium, quem commendem, habeo neminem: *they say that the enemy were afraid of him*, and of nobody e., eum unum ab hostibus metui, præterea neminem: *what e. has happened?* quid aliud accidit? || *Other wise*, aliter (in another manner).—alioquin (on the opposite supposition). Or e. a large house is a disgrace to its owner, aliter ampla domus domino fit dedecori (C. Off. 1, 39, 139). *I think that this was but little desired in old times*, or e. we should have many instances of it, credo minimam olim istius rei fuisse cupiditatem, alioquin multa exstarent exempla (C.). 'Or else' may also be translated by aut only.

ELSEWHERE, alibi, alio loco (to another place), alio. *From e.*, alunde.

ELUCIDATE, illustrare qd. lucem or lumen, or lucis qd ei rei asserre (asfunderere erroneus). elucidare (*Auct. ad Herenn.*). See **EXPLAIN**.

ELUCIDATION, explicatio. explanatio.—interpretatio.—enarratio (running commentary on a writer).

ELUCIDATOR, interpres. expinator. enarrator. [Syn. in **ELUCIDATION**.]

ELUDE, eludere (to avoid a blow in fencing; hastas, Mart.; also pugnam, L.; manus scrutantium, Petr.; vim legis, Suet.).—declinare qd. or a re (to bend out of its way).—vitare, evitare qd; fugere, effugere, defugere, subterfugere qd (the last, of doing it secretly);—tergiversari. fecte et simulate loqui (to e. the point, is conversation; to avoid speaking one's real opinion);—elabi ei rei or ex re (to slip out). To e. a blow, ictum effugere; petitionem vitare; an attack, impetum a declinare; qm eludere: a question, alio responsonem suam derivare: a danger, periculum vitare, effugere; periculo evadere: *athg e.'s* abg's penetration, fugit qd aciem cæ: to e. the law, legi (senatus consulto, &c.) fraudem facere: the law is eluded by abg, fraus fit legi per qm (L. 10, 13).

ELUMBATED, delumbis (*Plin. Pers.*). humilis debilis.

ELUSION, fuga. effugium; declinatio cæ rel. || *Artifice e.*, ars. artificium; dolus.

ELUSIVE. The nearest adj. are fallax, dolosus, &c. (deceptive; of persons or things).—vanus (empty, unsubstantial; e. g. spes). E. of athg (Pope), effugiens, vitans, &c. qd.

ELUSORY, see **ELUSIVE**.

ELYSIUM, Elysium. Of E., Elysium.

EMACIATE, macerare.—extenuare (to make thin; cæ corpus).—emaciare (to make emaciated, Col.).—facere (ut) macrescat qs.—enervare (to weaken the nerves). Emaciated, maceratus. enervatus. enervatus et exsanguis. macie triuatus.—tabe confectus (if the consequence of any wasting disorder). Dreadfully emaciated, vegrandi macie torridus (C.). A body emaciated by abstinence fm food, corpus parvo vitu tenuatum. To become emaciated, macerare. macrescere. emacrescere. emacrescere (Cels.). emacrarî (Plin.).

EMACIATION, macies. macritudo. macritas. [Syn. in **LEANNESS**.]

EMANANT, effluens, &c. or qui (quæ, quod) effluit, emanat, &c. See next word.

EMANATE, effluere. emanare. profluere (flow forth).—diffuere (flow forth on all sides). || *Arise from a source*, emanare (e. g. nostra male istino emanant, C.). oriri. exoriri. nasci. gigni. See **ARISE**.

EMANCIPATE, liberare; fm athg, re or a re: in libertatem vindicare qm; libertatem largiri ei (C.): oneself, se vindicare in libertatem. [See To **FREE**.] *How* emancipare was the legal act of a Roman father. || *IMPROPR.* To e. fm prejudice, error, fear, &c., liberare qm qd re; eximere or evellere qd ei; extrahere qd ex animo cæ; levare qm qd re: to e. a man fm fear, metum ei tollere, abtergere; metum qm liberare (C.); metum qm levare (L.); fm idle fears, inanem timorem delicere ei: fm error, errorem ei eripere, extrahere, extorquere; qm ab errore avellere; oneself fm athg, se exolvere qd re; se expedire a qd re (e. g. fm business); delicere, depellere qd (to drive away; e. g. fear, an error, &c.). [See To **FREE**.]

EMANCIPATION, liberatio (act of freeing).—vatio cæ rei or a re (the being exempt fm services).—depulsio servitutis (C.).

EMASCULATE. See **CASTRATE**.

EMBALM, pollingere; arte medicare; condire. To e. a body, corpus odoribus differtum condire.

EMBALMING, pollinatura [so *G.*; but *Freund* does not mention the existence of such a word], but *my Crcl.* by verbs.

EMBANK, moles atque aggeres oblicere ci rei; munire qd mollibus; coercere qd aggere, mole a river, amnem defluentem mollibus coercere.

EMBANKMENT, agger, aggeratio. — moles (the stones or other materials sunk into the water, as a base for the proper agger). — *[If the e. was a road, agger is not found without viæ (P. T.) in class. Lat. E's over a marsh, &c., pontes longi (T. Ann. 1, 63, 3). E. to enclose a pond, margo. To make an e., molem, or aggerem, or molem et aggerem extruere; molem or aggerem jacere.]*

EMBAR, see 1) SHUT UP. 2) PROHIBIT.

EMBARGO, *navium retentio. To lay an e. on ships, naves retinere.

EMBARK, TRANS. Imponere in navem (naves), or (of an army) in classem. *[Imponere navi, poet.]* || Fig.) To e. persons in an undertaking, implicare or impedire qm qd re. illaqueare qd re (all: get them involved in). || INTR.) consendere, with or without navem. To e. for Sicily, in Siciliam consendere, or navi (navibus) proficisci: to e. in fair weather, bonâ et certâ tempestate consendere. || Fig.) To embark in an undertaking, &c., descendere ad or in qd (e.g. in a contest, in certain; in a cause, ad causam); se demittere in qd (e.g. in causam); subire qd: ingredi qd or in qd: aggredi qd or ad qd: implicari or se impedire qd re (involve oneself in); se immiscere ci rei (meddle with); committere se ci rei or in qd (venture on). To have embarked in a war, bello implicitum, litigatum occupatum esse. To e. in a war, bellum committere (to commence; L.).

EMBARKATION, consensio in navem or naves (C.), or Crcl. by verbs. After the e. of the army, exercitum in naves impositum: after the e. of the cavalry, equitibus in naves impositis (Ces.).

EMBARRASS, || Throw into confusion, implicare (prop. and fig.). — turbare. perturbare. conturbare (pert., cont. also = to alarm, confound). — miscere. permiscere. — confundere. — qm differre (to confuse aby, so that he does not know what to say; see *Ruhnck. Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 5*). — qm in angustias adducere (put him in a strait). To e. aby's plans, rationes ci conturbare; a man by uncertain answers, qm incertis responsis implicare; persons' minds, animos implicare or confundere. To be embarrassed, mente turbari. — memoria turbata or memoria cs confunditur (if I want of recollection). See **EMBARRASSED**. || Hinder; render the execution of althg difficult, impedire qm or qd; in any matter, a qd re, or only qd re (not, in qd re). — impedimento esse ci (ci rei); in any matter, ad qd (not, in qd re). — impedimentum afferre ci rei faciendum (all g. it.). — obstatere or officere ci rei cs (obst. simply to be an obstacle in the way; offic. = to interpose an obstacle purposely). — retardare qm, in althg, ad qd faciendum; a qd re faciendâ; in qd re (e.g. ad qd fructum; a scribendo). — interpellare qm (in qd re; to hinder him from the free exercise of althg).

EMBARRASSED, turbatus, conturbatus, perturbatus (brought into disorder; cont. and pert. also = confounded, alarmed). — confusus (also = confounded). — J. s. conturbatus et confusus. — impeditus (entangled). — perplexus (perplexed, obscure). I am e., sum animo conturbato et incerto. An e. look, os confusum: an e. speech, oratio confusa, sermo perplexus. E. circumstances, implicatio rei familiaris (C.). — res familiaris affecta, perturbata. — res minus secundæ. In his very e. circumstances, in extremis rebus suis; my circumstances are e., res meæ sunt minus secundæ.

EMBARRASSMENT, || Perplexity, &c., implicatio (fig. e. g. rei familiaris, C.). — perturbatio (destruction of the proper order of althg; also confusion of mind). — mens turbata (e. of mind). — dubitatio (doubt). — os confusum (embarrassed look). Embarrassment (= embarrassed circumstances), implicatio rei familiaris; res familiaris affecta or perturbata: on account of his e's, propter implicationem rei familiaris (C.). I know not how to escape fm my e., nescio, quomodo me expediam (ex rei venit). — Hindrance, impedimentum. Interpellatio. — mora. — difficultas (Syn. in *HINDRANCE*, v.).

EMBASE, corrumpere, depravare, deterius facere, in pelus nutare.

EMBASSADOR, EMBASSADRESS, see **AMBASSADOR**, EMBASSADRESS.

EMBASSY, legatio (also = collective body; e. g. legatio Romam venit). — legationis munus. To undertake an e., legationem suscipere or obire: to refuse

an e., legationis munus recusare: to be employed in important e's, legationes, quæ sunt illustriores, per qm administrantur: to send an e. to aby, legationem mittere ad qm (or legatum mittere, or mittere, qui, &c. with sub.).: to send aby on an e. to aby about a subject, qm legatum mittere, or legare, ad qm de re.

EMBATTLE, aciem instruere, instituere; copias or exercitum instruere. — INTR.) ordinatos or instructos consistere. armatos in acie stare; instructos stare.

EMBEZZLE, ornare. exornare. adornare. decorare. distinguere. Jm. distinguere et adornare (Syn. in *ADORN*). decori or ornamento esse. — decus afferre ci or ci rei. To e. with words, qd verba adornare or oratione exornare.

EMBEZZLEMENT, decus, ornamentum, lumen. insigne (Syn. in *ORNAMENT*). Jm. insigne atque ornamentum. The e's of temples, decora et ornamenta sanctorum.

EMBER-DAYS, *sancti or solemnes dies inaugurandorum sacerdotum.

EMBERS, chis (cineres), favilla (Syn. in *ASHES*). **EMBEZZLE**, avertere (e. g. pecuniam, turn it aside, so that it does not reach its destination). — intervertere. intervertere ad aeseque transferre (appropriate what was intended for another, donum, hereditatem). — suppressere. retinere et suppressere (not to deliver up what was entrusted to one; pecuniam). — depecuari (not only once post *Class.* in *Florus*). — qm circumducere or circumvertere argento (g. i. for tricking aby out of his money): to e. public money, pecuniam publicam avertere, peculationem facere.

EMBEZZLEMENT, argenti circumductio (g. i. for cheating in money matters; *Plaut.*) — peculatus publicus (e. of public money). — suppressio judicialis (of money paid into court). Or Crcl. with pecuniam avertere.

EMBITTER, exacerbare.

EMBLAZON, *insignia gentilitia exprimere or explicare. — || Adorn in gay colours, ornare. exornare. — || Extol, buccinatorem esse cs rei. — prædicare. See *EXTOL*, PRÆDARE.

EMBLAZONRY, insignia gentilitia.

EMBLEM, || Portion of insaid work, emblema, n. (Varr.). — || Symbol, symbolum (may prps be justified by *Gell.* 4, 11, who has symbolice). — inago. — signum.

EMBLEMATIC, EMBLEMATICAL, symbolicus (may be justified by the adv. symbolice, *Gell.* 4, 11). Or Crcl. quod similitudinis causâ ex aliâ re transferatur (C.). See **SYMBOLICAL**. To be e. of althg, *qd symbolice referre.

EMBLEMATICALLY, symbolice (*Gell.*) — aperte atque symbolice.

EMBOSS, celare (hammer figures in whole or half relief; argenteum): embossed work, opus celatum. — || Enclose in althg (esp. armour), tegere. — obtegere, protegere, contegere. — || Hunt hard, vid. *HUNT*.

EMBOSSMENT, eminentia. — prominentia. — || Embossed work, opus celatum.

EMBOTTLE, see **BOTTLE**, v.

EMBOWEL, eviscerare (Q.). exenterare (e. g. a hare, leporem, Just.).

EMBRACE, amplecti (as a sign of calm affection and protection, often with only one arm; hence, fig. to lay hold of something; opp. to slighting and disavowing). — complecti (to clasp in one's arms, as a sign of passionate love; fig. to take fully in one's grasp; opp. half and superficial possession; *Dôd.*) — amplexarii (stronger than amplecti). To e. aby in a most friendly manner, qm amicissime amplecti or complecti; lovingly, qm caritate or amanter complecti. To e. virtue, amplecti virtutem; aby's knees, amplecti cs genua; an altar, aram amplecti or amplexari: to e. each other, inter se complecti: se embraced each other, inter nos complexi sumus. — || Encircle, complecti (e. g. spatium munitionibus). — amplecti (e. g. quantum munimento amplectetur loci, L.). — circumplecti. — || Contain within itself, complecti, comprehendere (of local or mental comprehension). — pertinere per or ad qd (extend to) — capere qd, capacem esse cs rei (to be able to contain in one's mind). to e. in one's mind, animo or mente complecti; in one's memory, memoriâ comprehendere or complecti: all the countries with a kingdom e's, omnes terræ, per quas regnum pertinet: to e. the history of 700 years in a single volume, memoriam annorum septingentorum uno libro comprehendere. — Fig.) To e. an opportunity, opportunitate or occasione uti. occasionem arripere; very eagerly, occasione avidissime amplecti: to e. every opportunity, arripere facultatem

qd faciendi, quaecunque detur: *not to e. the opportunity*, occasione desse; *occasione amittere*, praetermittere, dimittere *To e. aby's party*, ad ea partes transire, qm sequi, facere cum qo. accedere ci (T.); civitates, quae Othoni accesserant. *To e. a resolution*, consilium capere or inire (faciendi qd: or with ut and inf, or de qd re). *To e. an opinion*, sententiae assentiri, sententiam accipere; *aby's opinion*, ea sententiam assensione comprobare (to approve of it); ea sententiam sequi (to follow it); ad ea sententiam accedere. *To induce, persuade, &c. a man to e. an opinion*, qm in opinionem or sententiam adducere; qm ad sententiam perducere, traducere. *To e. the terms*, accedere ad conditiones (C.): *to e. means*, viam or rationem inire, capere, or sequi.

EMBRACE, amplexus. complexus [Syn. in EMBRACE, v.].

EMBRACEMENT, amplexus. complexus [Syn. in EMBRACE, v.]. — *Circuit* (vid.), ambitus.

EMBRAVE, see EMBELLISH.

EMBROCATÉ, fovere (g. i. Cels.). — fomentare (Cael. Aurel.). — inficere (to rub in; fuliginem ulceri). — Jn. inficere aque oblinere (Col.). — fomenta adhibere, admovere.

EMBROCATION, || *The act of fomenting*, fotus (Plin.). — fomentatio (Ulp.). — || *Liquor with which the part is rubbed*, fomentum (Cels.): *warm e's*, fomenta calida. *To use e's in a disease*, fomenta ci morbo adhibere (Col.), admovere (Cels.).

EMBROIDER, pingere acu; also pingere only; tr. and intr. (V. En. 9, 582; comp. Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195). — acu facere (g. i. for making with the needle): *to e. with gold*, auro qd distinguere: *an embroidered garment*, vestis picta: *a garment embroidered with gold*, vestis auro distincta or intexta: *a costly embroidered coverlet*, stragulum magnificis operibus pictum.

EMBROIDERER, artis acu pingendi perita (or peritus). — mulier acu pingens. *Amongst the Romans* also plumarius (Vitr.; imitating feathers).

EMBROIDERY, || *The art, ars acu pingendi*. — plumarium textrina (Vitr. 6, 4, extr.). *The Phrygians invented the art of e.*, Phryges acu facere vestes invenerunt. — || *Embroidered work*, opus acu pictum or factum (g. ii.). — opus Phrygionum (as invented by the Phrygians; s. Ruhek. Sen. Benef. 1, 3, 7). — pictura acu facta (if a picture; ast. C. Verr. 4, 1, 1, pictura textilis).

EMBROIL, implicare or impedire (qd re). — illaqueare qd re (involve in athg). — conturbare. perturbare (throw into confusion). — quassare. quassare (shake). — lacerare. dilacerare (tear to pieces). *To e. in a war*, bello implicare; *in a law-suit*, lite implicare: *to be embroiled in a war*, bello implicatum or illigatum esse: *to e. a state*, civitatem perturbare; rempublicam lacerare, conturbare, quassare, dilacerare. See PEXPLEX, ENTANGLE.

EMBROILMENT, labefactio. — perturbatio. — turbas (confusion). — implicatio (cs rei).

EMBRYO, *fetus immaturus. — || IMPROPR. semen (seed). — igniculi (sparks). *To crush athg in e.*, qd primo tempore opprimere et extinguerere.

EMENDABLE, Crcl. by corrigi or emendari posse.

EMENDATION, correctio. emendatio. — Jn. correctio et emendatio [Syn. in TO CORRECT].

EMERALD, smaragdus: of e., smaragdinus.

EMERGE, emergere se or emergi; also emergere, intrans.; ex loco (emergere also of stars; opp. occidere): *to e. fm the water*, e flumine (undis, &c.) emergi (flumine emersus, and ex flumine emersit, both C.; profundâ emerans palude, L.). — || IMPROPR. emergi or se emergere. — existerre (stand forth; eply of eminent men): *to e. fm darkness into light* (come forth publicly), procedere in solem ex umbraculis: *to e. fm misfortune*, emergere se ex malis (Ter. Np.); *fm slavery*, e servitutis fluctibus emergere (C.).

EMERGENCE, i. e. act of emerging, emersus, us (e. g. fluminis, Plin.; canaliculæ, Plin.).

EMERGENCY (case of sudden necessity, &c.), casus subitus. subita necessitas. — casus ultimus (case of extreme necessity). *In a case of e.*, si opus or usus fuerit, si usus veniat, si quis usus venerit. *To reserve athg for cases of e.*, ad ultimos casus qd servare; ad subitos casus qd recondere.

EMERGENT, emergens. — || Sudden, unexpected, improvisus. inopinatus. — subitus. — incertus (all of an 'untoward event', casus).

EMEROD, hæmorrhols (vidis. Crcl.).

EMERSON, emersus, us (of a star; e. g. canaliculæ, Plin.).

EMERY, *myris (i. i.). — *terra tripolitana (i. i.).

EMETIC, vomitorium (Plin.). — medicamentum vomificum (Cael. Aurel.). — Obs. emetica (tvarash) is a conjectural reading of Schütz's in Cael. ap. C. Ep. Fam. 8, 1, extr. emeticum facere for emebneticum facere; but in his Lex. C. he prefers emepneticum facere: it occurs of some mode of exciting hunger. *To give aby an e.*, qm vomere cogere. *Tartar e.*, *tartarus emeticus. E. powder, *pulvis emeticus.

EMIGRATE, migrare, domicilium (or, of many, domicilia) mutare. — ~~NOT~~ NOT emigrare, demigrare without any addition of the place to or fm wh.

EMIGRATION, migratio, demigratio, domicilii mutatio (emigratio very late).

EMINENCE, excelletia, amplitudo, sublimitas (lit. and fig.). — clivus. collis. tumulus [Syn. in HILL]. — || *High rank, pre-eminence*, præstantia, excellentia, &c. *To attain to great e.*, summam gloriam consequi. laudem sibi parere or colligere, &c. *To have reached very great e.*, in summo esse fastigio (Np.). — || *By way of eminence* ('par excellence'), per or propter excellentiam, præcipue (per eminentiam, in Ulp.).

EMINENT, || *High*, altus. elatus. celsus. excellens. sublimis. editus [Syn. in HIGH]. — || *Distinguished*, insignis. præstans. clarus. nobilis. egregius. excellens. præcellentia. eximius [Syn. in DISTINGUISHED]. *An e. physician*, medicus arte insignis: *an e. man*, vir spectatissimus, amplissimus. *Very e.*, illustri laude celebratus; claritate prestans; for learning, nobilis et clarus ex doctrinâ: *to become e.*, nominis famam adipisci; gloriam consequi or assequi; in claritudinem pervenire; for athg, illustrari qd re; clarum fieri re or ex re [More under CELEBRATED].

EMINENT, eminenens. excellens. præclarus. præstans (involving a mere acknowledgement of superiority). — egregius (with an expression of enthusiasm). — eximius (with an expression of admiration). *These aged &c. relate altogether to good qualities, and can be connected with vices and faults only in irony*. — insignis. singularis. unicus (indifferent: serving as well to heighten blame as praise). *To be e.*, emînere. — conspici. conspiciunt esse; in athg, qd re præstare (above aby, qm or ci); qd re excellere, præcellere (above aby, ci). *To be e. for athg*, qd re excellere inter or super omnes; qd re præstare omnibus. See TO EXCEL.

EMIR, phylarchus Arabum (C. ad Fam. 1, 2).

EMISSARY, || *Person sent on a mission*, legatus. missus. — || *Spy*, explorator. speculator. — emissarius. excursor [Syn. in SPY]. — Jn. excursor et emissarius. *An e. of this man's*, istius excursori et emissarius (C.).

EMISSION, emissio (C. ful).

EMIT, emittere (e. g. fulmina, tela).

EMMET, formica. See ANT.

EMMEW, see COOP UP.

EMMOVE, see EXCITE.

EMOLLIENTS, malagmata (medical i. t.).

EMOLUMENT, emolumentum. — questus. — lucrum. — compendium. — fructus [Syn. in ADVANTAGE]. Jn. questus et lucrum; questus et commodum; lucrum et emolumentum; fructus et emolumentum; questus et compendium; questus prædæque. *To have an eye to his own e. in athg*, qd ad suum fructum referre. *For the sake of e.*, lucri or questus causâ (e. g. gerere rem): *with a view to his own e.*, sui questus et commodi causâ. *A trifling e.*, lucellum: *to be a source of e. to aby*, questus esse ci [More under GAIN].

EMOTION, animi motus, commotio, permotio (any e. of the mind; the last C. Acad. 2, 44, 135). — animi concitatio, perturbatio (a vehement e.). — animi ardor, impetus (excited vehemence; also in speaking). — vis atque incitatio, impetus, curatus incitatio (comp. moderata ingressio: expression of e. in a speech). — (animi) affectus in the best prose is only 'state of mind'; but in Q. = ardor; animi affectio = a (generally temporary) state of mind. — For the purpose of exciting e., permotiois causâ (C.): *to be carried away by a violent e.*, commoveri magnâ animi perturbatione: *to kindle e.*, animi motus inflammare (opp. extinguere): *to restrain vehement e.*, animi motus turbatos cohîbere: *to be labouring under e.*, inflammari; incendi; efferi; incitari; effert me quidam animi motus: *to excite e.*, incitare, incendere, inflammare. *To speak with e.*, cum impetu or vehementius dicere; oratio cs incitatio fertur: *to speak without any e.*, summissè dicere. *Without e.*, lente; placide; sedato animo. *Full of e.*, animo commotus. incitatus. fervidus. *To utter athg with great e. and vehement action*, pronuntiare qd ardentem motu gestuque.

EMPALE, || *Put to death by fixing on a*

siatke, &c., adigere stipitem per medium qm or per medium hominem (*Sen. Ep. 14, 4*).—[*Surround with pales, *aspire or circumaspire palia, or (if for the purpose of fortifying) *munire or firmare palia (valles) induere vallia.*—] *Enclosa, vid.*

EMPALEMENT, *Crcl.* by verbs under EMPALKE.

EMPANNEL, *v.* citare. *To e. a jury*, ad qd sumere iudices ex turbâ selectorum.

EMPANNEL, *s.* See PANNEL.

EMPARANLANCE, interlocutio (*sentence partially deciding a cause whilst it is pending*).—ampliatio (*adjunction*).

EMPASSION, *v.* (animum) incendere, inflammare, incitare, commovere. *Empassioned*, incitatus. servidus. (animo) commotus.

EMPHASIS, pondus. significatio.—vis in dicendo.—emphasis (*as t. i. in Q.*).

EMPHATICALLY, significans. gravis.

EMPHATICALLY, significanter. graviter. cum vi.

EMPHYTEUTIC, emphyteuticus (*Cod. Just.*).

EMPIERCE, see PIERCE.

EMPIRE, imperium. principatus.—[*Imperium is also 'the realm subjected to an emperor's command', and fig. 'supreme control', as imperium judiciorum tenere (C.). To succeed to the e., summa imperii ei deferitur; qd ad principatum pervenit.*

EMPIRIC, EMPIRICAL, empiricus (C.; *ἐμπειρικός*; obtaining his knowledge of medicine fm practice and experiments).—qui se *ἐμπειρικών* ab experientia nominat (*Cels. prof.*; but some of these were 'non medicos viri'). *To consider althg a merely e. art.*, in usu tantum et experimenti qd ponere (*Cels.*): *to consider althg more than a merely e. art.*, (nisi corporum rerumque ratione compertâ) non satis potentem usum esse proponere (*Cels.*). *An e.*, empiricus (sc. medicus).—*pharmacopôlia circumforaneus (quack).*

EMPIRICALLY, usu tantum et experimentis.

EMPIRICISM, empiric (*Plin. 39, i, 4*).

EMPLASTIC, see GLUTINOUS.

EMPLEAD, see INDICT.

EMPLOY, *v.* uti qd re.—usurpare qd.—adhibere qd (*SYN. in USE*). *To e. althg in any way*, adhibere qd ei rei or in re, or ad rem (*to use it for any definite purpose*).—collocare in re. impendere in or ad qd. contere ad qd (*of expending what belongs to us upon any object*). *To e. remedies*, adhibere remedia morbis; *care, industry, &c. in any matter*, diligentiam adhibere, industriam locare, studium collocare in re; *much thought and labour upon althg*, magnum studium et multam operam conferre ad qd; *labour, &c. in vain*, operam frustra consumere; operam perdere, profundere ac perdere. *I have employed all my labour to no purpose*, oleum et operam perdidit (*Prov.*): *to e. oneself in althg*, se dare ei rei (e. g. historiz): *to e. one's time in any pursuit*, tempus contere or consumere in re: *to e. one's time well*, tempus bene locare or collocare; *unprofitably*, tempus frustra contere: *to e. a physician, medico uti or medicum adhibere* (sc. morbo): *to e. a word*, verbo uti (*not verbum usurpare or adhibere*): *e. a word correctly*, verbum opportune proprièque collocare: *to e. a word in such a sense*, subjicere sententiam vocabulo; vocabulo qd significare, declarare; *in a rare sense*, verbum doctiuscule ponere. *Cicero e.'s the word in the opp. meaning*, contra valet, quum Cicero dicit, &c. *To e. one's money*, pecuniam occupare; *in any way*, in qâ re (e. g. in pecore; but senore without in). *To e. aby for any purpose*, cs operâ uti ad qd or in re; *go adjutore uti in re*; *uti in re*: *to e. labourers*, homines in operas mittere.—conducere operas (*to hire them*): *to e. (= hire) aby to do althg*, conducere qm ad rem faciendam. *To be employed about althg*, in qâ re versari (*later writers circa qam rem versari*); *in re occupatum esse*; *intentum esse ei rei*; *qd mibi est in manibus*.

EMPLOY, EMPLOYMENT, *|| As thing*, res. opus. negotium. occupatio.—ministerium. studium (*SYN. in BUSINESS*). *To receive an e.*, muneri præponi or prædici: *to have received an e.*, muneri præpositum esse or præcisse: *to be out of e.*, a nullo conductum esse (*to have been hired by nobody*). *|| Act of employing*, usus (*the circumstance of using*).—usurpatio (*act of using on a particular occasion*). *The frequent e.*, frequens usus (cs rei). *The e. of a word*: *Crcl.* by verbs under EMPLOY (*a word*), for positio dictionis is not Lat.

EMPLOYER, *Crcl.* qui utitur qâ re; qui usurpat, adhibet qd (*SYN. in USE*).—qui conducit operas, or homines in operas mittit (*an employer of labourers*).

EMPOISON, veneno inbuere (S.).—(= to kill by

poison) veneno necare, tollere, intermere, intercipere. See POISON.

EMPOISONER, see POISONER.

EMPOISONMENT, see POISONING.

EMPORTETIC, emporteticus (*ἐμφορητικός*; e. g. emportetica charta, for packing).

EMPORIUM, emporium (*ἐμπορίον*; place for the sale of wholesale commodities brought by sea; prop. only a part of the town; apud emporium atque in macello, *Plaut.*).—commercium (*a town where there is a great deal of trade or commerce; esp. in the way of barter; e. g. commercia peragere*).—oppidum (ubi est) forum rerum venalium (S.).—forum. oppidum nundinarium (*market-town*): *a much frequented e.*, emporium frequens. urbs emporio florentissima. oppidum, in quo omnis negotiatio convenit: *the most celebrated e. of a kingdom*, forum rerum venalium totius regul maxime celebratum.

EMPOVERISH, cs facultates (or opes) exhaurire; egestatem ei afferre; ad inopiam qm redigere; ad mendicitatem qm detrudere. *|| FIG.* *To e. land*, emaciare (e. g. agrum, vineam, *Col.*).—aolum nimia uber tate defatigare (*by letting it bear too much*. See 'Em-poverished'): *a country*, (sumptibus) exhaurire, exinanire. expilare (*to plunder it*). *A country impoverished by war*, regio bello attrita (T.). *To e. a language*, linguam pauperem facere (*ast. Q.* non adeo pauperem natura eloquentiam fecit; linguam verborum inopem facere: *to e. a vine by allowing too many shoots to grow*, vitem pluribus flagellis emaciare (*Col.*). *|| Em-poverished (of land)*, effectus, defatigatus et effectus; (*of a country's resources*) enecius, exhaustus.

EMPOVERISHMENT, *Crcl.* by ad inopiam (paupertatem, egestatem) redigi. *|| FIG.* extenuatio (*the lessening in extent or intensity*). *Crcl.* by emaciare and the other verbs under EMPOVERISH.

EMPOWER, ei copiam dare, or potestatem facere, to do a thing, cs rei or qd faciendi; ei cs rei faciendâ licentiam dare or permittere: *to e. aby to act exactly according to his own judgement in any matter*, liberum ei rei arbitrium ei permittere (*L. 32, 37*). *To be empowered to do althg*, potestatem cs rei, or qd faciendi habere; **jus*, potestatem qd faciendi habere (*the latter, if the power is one of right*).

EMPRESS, *imperatorix.—*Augusta (*reigning empress*).—uxor imperatoria (*as emperor's wife, T.*).

EMPRISE, see UNDERTAKING.

EMPTINESS, inane. vacuatas. vacuum (*SYN. in EMPTV*).—vanitas (*improp. the e. of a thing; then also the superficial, empty character of a person's mind*).—inutilitas (*empty space, C.*; then also what is useless, &c. e. g. inanitatem omnem et errorem circumcidere, C.).

EMPTION, emptio. See PURCHASE.

EMPTV, *v.* exinanire (*to e. althg*, so that nothing remains in it: *as Just. lupa, amissis catulis, distenta ubera exinanire cupiens*, 43, 2, 5; then like 'clear out' = plunder, domos, C.; reges atque omnes gentes, C.).

—nudum atque inane reddere (*clear out, plunder*; domum ejus exornatam atque instructam reddidit nudam atque inane, C.).—vacuare. evacuare. vacuum facere (*to e., empty with a view to fill it again; e. g. a cask; the two last also of removing fm or clearing out a dwelling, that a new occupant may come in*).—exonerare (*to e. of a load; e. g. a ship, the bowels*).—exhaurire (*to drain; e. g. poculum; then also to plunder, e. g. the treasury*).—exsiccare (*to drain dry; e. g. lagernas*).—evertere et extergere (*to sweep clean; i. e. rob of all it contained; fanum, &c.*).—expilare (*plunder, e. g. the treasury*).—inanem relinquere (*to leave it e., so that nothing can come into or on it*).—vacuum relinquere (*to leave it e., so that something can take the vacant place; e. g. tabellam, so that something more may be written on it*).—deplere (*to e., to draw off; e. g. oleum bis in die depleto, Cat.*). *|| To empty itself*, se effundere; effundi: *to e. itself into the sea*, in mare effundi or se effundere; in mare fluere, influere (C.), decurrere (L.); deferri (*Plin.*), evadere (*Cur.*).—evolver (*if it rolls a large body of water, e. g. Danubius vasils sex fluminibus, Plin.*).

EMPTV, inanis (*empty*; opp. plenus et instructus; either indifferently or with blame).—vacuus (*unoccupied; hence free, &c., mly with praise; but also euphemistically, for being deprived of some advantage before possessed by the thing in question, or wch one should have expected to find it in possession of; opp. occupatus, obsessus. Dûd says inanis = what ought to be already full; vacuus = what may still be filled*) —

IN nudus atque inanis. vacuus atque nudus.—purus (left in its natural state without ornament, &c.; also without cultivation, &c., *Varr.*). *E. of alth.* nudus q̄ re and a q̄ re. *An e. house*, domus inanis (in which there is nothing); domus vacua (unoccupied). *An e. (sheet of) paper*, tabella (or charta) inanis (on which nothing is written); tabella (or charta) vacua (on which nothing is written at present, but which still is to be or may be filled). *An e. space*, spol, &c., locus inanis or inanis atque nudus (g. l.); locus vacuus (either with praise, as free, not blocked up; or with blame, euphemistically, as having lost what it before had; e. g. vac. arboribus); locus purus (*Varr.*) not cultivated). *An e. seat* (on a bench), locus vacuus subsellii: *an e. place or corner in a storeroom*, locus vacuus cellae (*fm wch what before stood there has been removed*). *An e. nest*, nidus inanis (*fm wch there is nothing*); nidus vacuus (*fm wch the eggs or young birds have been taken: thus the mother-bird, whose nest has been robbed in her absence, finds it vacuus*). *An e. street*, via occursu hominum vacua. *To come with e. hands*, sine munere venire (i. e. without a present): *to come back e.*, inanem redire, revertere. *To be or stand e.*, inanem esse; vacuum esse; vacare (e. g. tota domo superior vacat); of alth, vacare, vacuum esse (a) q̄ re: *to leave e.*, vacuum relinquere. | *To make empty*, see **EMPTY**.—| **IMPROPR.** inanis (empty, unsubstantial, of things).—varius (unsubstantial, without solid grounds, of things; also of men, empty, superficial, e. g. vana ingenia, *S.*). *E. words*, verba inania. voces inanes. sermo vanus. inanis verborum sonitus. *An e. name*, nomen inane. *Without truth, friendship is but an e. name*, sine veritate nomen amicitiae valere non potest. *E. commitments*, verba inania or mēra: these are e. commitments, verba latec sunt. *An e. show*, pompa, *fm context* (*C. de Or. 2, 72, 294; Sen. de Ben. 2, 13, 2*).—| *Empty-handed*, inanis (bringing nothing; cum tui ad me inanes veniant, ad te cum epistolis reuertantur, *C.*).—immunis (without a present, *H. Ep. 1, 14, 33*).

EMURPLE, purpuram tingere (*to dye purple*).—purpureum efficere colorem.—purpurare (*Fur. ap. Gell. 18, 11, extr. undas, to make of a dark purple colour*). Emurpelled, purpuratus, or aff. purpureus.

EMPYREAL, igneus (*Aery*).—ætherius or æthereus (ætherei).

EMPYREAN, cœlum (g. l. for heaven).—cœlum stelliferum, ardens.—ignifer æther (*Lucr.*).—igneæ arces (*H.*).—ætherea domus (*H.*).—cœlum altissimi ætheris (*apud C. de Nat. D. 2, 24*).

EMULATE, æmulari (qm, in a good sense; cf. in a bad sense, Spalding, *Reisig.*). See **RIVAL**.

EMULATION, æmulatio. The stimulus of s., æmulationis stimuli (*Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 20*). Compare **ENVY**, **RIVALRY**.

EMULATIVE, æmulus (with dat., and, as subst., with gen.).

EMULATOR, emulator. æmulus (cf. or, as subst., cs). **EMULATRESS**, æmula (cf. or, as subst., cs)—æmulatrix (*late; Cassiod.*).

EMULOUS, see **EMULATIVE**.

EMULOUSLY, certatim.—emulanter (*late; Tertul.*). **EMULOUSNESS**, see **EMULATION**.

EMULSION, puls olearia (*Cael. Aur.*).—*potio olearia.—potio refrigeratrix (*any cooling drink, aff. Plin. 19, 8, 38*). *Almond e.*, *lac amygdalinum.—*emulsus (*as t. l.; Krass.*).

ENABLE, cf. facultatem dare qd faciendi.—cf. copiam dare, or potestatem facere qd faciendi (*to empower*).

ENACT, sancire (*absol. or with ut, ne, quominus; Solon de eo nihil sanxit, quod antea commissum non erat, C.*).—legem ferre; about alth, legem ferre, or ferre only, de re.—sancire or sancere legem (*of the Roman people accepting and passing a law*).—legem condere, scribere, conscribere (*to draw up a law*): *to e. a law about alth*, legem jubere or sancere de re (*of the Rom. people*); legem or lege sancire de re (*of the senate and people*). *To e. (a law)*, that &c., ferre legem, ut (*or ne*); sancere or jubere, ut (*or ne*) (*of the people*); legem cf. constituere, ut or ne (*if enacted for another nation*). *The law is enacted*, lex valet.—perferri (*is carried through*). *To e. laws for a nation*, leges dare, constituere civitati (*dare, esp. of a sovereign; but legem dare, constituere, facere, absol., in the sense of giving or drawing up a law, is not Lat.*).—leges cf. (populo, civitati) imponere (*to impose them tyrannically*). | *Act a play*, agere: *to e. the part of ubi, qm or partes* (cs) agere; personam cs tueri.

ENACTMENT, sanctio (*enacting; enacting clause of a law: legum sanctionem penamque recitare*)—lex (*law*).

ENACTOR, qui sancit qd; of a law, legis lator, auctor, inventor, conditor, scriptor (*SYN. in LAW-GIVER*).

ENALLAGE, enallage (*Gramm.*).

ENAMEL, vitrum metallicum; (as work) opus vitri metallici. *E. of the teeth*, *crusta dentium.

ENAMEL, v. *vitrum metallicum inducere cf. rel, or inductorium facere (g. l. for 'overlying,' *Plin. Pat. 1*).

ENAMELLER, Crel., *qui vitrum metallicum rebus inducit. *A dial-plate e.*, *qui orbes numeris circumscriptos facit, &c., or *orbium numeris circumscriptorum artifex.

ENAMoured, to BK, amore captum esse; of aby, cs amore captum esse; qm amare; qm amore completi; amorem erga qm habere; qm in amore habere: of oneself, se amare.

ENAMoured, amore captus or incensus. Desperately e., perditæ amans.

ENCAGE, in caveam includere. See **CAVE**, v.

ENCAMP, considere (*to halt on one's march*).—castra ponere, locare, collocare, constituere. *To e. in the immediate neighbourhood of the enemy*, castra sua pene hostium castris jungere: castra castris hostium conferre: *to e. in a favorable situation*, castra loco idoneo facere.

ENCAMPMENT, castra (camp).—locus castrorum (place for a camp). *To choose a place for an e.*, locum castris idoneum deligere; locum castris capere.

ENCAUSTIC, encausticus. encaustus (*Plin.*). *To paint an e. painting, or to practise e. painting*, encausto pingere; ceris pingere ac picturam inurere (*both Plin.: this was done with the castrum in wax and on ivory*).—resolutis igni ceris penicillo uti (*a mode first applied to ships, but afterwards extended to other things*. See *Dict. of Antiqu.* p. 685, 6).

ENCAVE, abdere, condere, &c. *To e. oneself*, abdere se (in locum). See **HIDE**.

ENCEINTE, see **PREGNANT**.

ENCHAFE, see **CHAFE**.

ENCHAIN, see **CHAIN**, v.

ENCHANT, fascinare, effascinare.—incantare (*late; Appul.*) (*SYN. in BEWITCH*). | **IMPROPR.** capere, rapere. delenire. permulcere. mirā or incredibilī voluptate perfundere cs animum. See **BEWITCH**.

ENCHANTED, incantatus (*H.*); præcantatus (*Petron.*).—| *Delighted*, see **IN TO DELIGHT**, trans.

ENCHANTER, see **CHARMER**.

ENCHANTING, venustus; formā or specie venustā; gratus.—amoenus (v. pr. of beautiful country, houses, &c.).—lepidus; suavissimus.

ENCHANTINGLY, pulchre, venuste, belle, eleganter, suaviter, egregie, præclare.

ENCHANTMENT, carmen, canticum (*the prescribed form*).—cantio (*the uttered form, or utterance of the form*).—fascinato, effascinato (*both of fascinating by the look and by words*).—venenum (*prepared drugs*). *To repeat a formula of e.*, incantare carmen. *E.*, veneficia et cantiones. *To bring it about as by e.*, that &c., quodam quasi veneno perficere, ut &c.—| *Irresistible attractions*, lenocinia (*pl.*).—delinimenta (*pl. omnibus delinimentis animum cs avertere atque alienare, L. 30, 13*).

ENCHANTRESS, maga, venefica. saga (*SYN. in WITCH*). **IMPROPR.** puella, cuius forma rapit (*aff. Propert. 2, 26, 44*).—pulchritudine, formā, venustate insignis.

ENCHASE, qd circumdare (*C.*), circumcludere (*Cæs.*), or includere (*Lucr.*): q̄ re; in gold, qd includere auro (*Lucr.*): in silver, qd circumcludere argento (*Cæs.*); gold in silver, aurum argento circumdare (*C.*); a stone (in a ring), lapidem fundā claudere (*Plin.*); the edges with gold, margines amplexi auro (*Plin.*).

ENCIRCLE, see **SURROUND**.

ENCLOSE, claudere (*shut up*).—concludere (*to shut quite up by surrounding with alth; in alth, in re*).—includere (*in alth, in re; seld. in the sense of 'surrounding with'*).—cingere (*surround with*).—circumdare (*throw round, surround*; qd ci and qd q̄ re; e. g. mœnia urbi, or urbem mœnibus). *To e. with a hedge*, sepe cingere. seipre; with a wall, muro (muri) sepe; mœnibus cingere; with works, operibus compleri (e. g. a hill, collem); with a rampart and ditch, circumdare or seipre vallo et fossā: the enemy, hostem circumvenire: the soul is enclosed in the body, animus in corpore conclusus est; animus in corpora com-

pagibus inclusus est: *to s. a letter, epistolam alteri jungere* or *adjungere, or cum altera conjungere*; *epistolam in eundem fasciculum addere (to enclose it in the same packet)*: ~~non~~ *non includere epistolam*. *Have the goodness to forward the enclosed, epistolam cum hac conjunctam perferendam curabis: to be enclosed by very high mountains, altissimis montibus contineri: to s. a passage in brackets, "uncis" (uncis) not uncinis* includere: *to be enclosed by armies, exercitibus circumcludi (C.)*; *claudi (Np.)*. [See SHUT UP, SURROUND.] *To s. a town, urbem obsidione claudere, in obsidione tenere (Np.)*; *coronā circumdare*; *obsidēre (L.)*. See BLOCKADE.

ENCLOSURE, *septum, conceptum, locus septus*.—*cohors or cors, in MSS. also chora (hurdles for cattle, and a place fenced round with hurdles, &c., whether movable or not)*. || *Act of enclosing, inclusio (act of shutting up; e. g. hominis)*.—*conclusio (blockade)*.

—*What is enclosed in a letter or parcel, quod epistolae suae junxerat, or adjunxerat qd*; *quod in eundem fasciculum additum est (s. Trif. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 93, in. C. Att. 12, 53, extr.)*; *epistola cum altera conjuncta, or alteri juncta (letter enclosed in another)*.

—*epistols in eundem fasciculum addita. I shall never write home without sending an e. for you, neque domum unquam ad me literas mittam, quin adjungam eas, quas tibi reddi velim*.

ENCOMIAST, *laudator, praeco (Antonin. uses encomiographus, of one who pronounces a written encomium)*.

ENCOMIASTIC, *laudativus ('est — unum genus [causarum], in quo laus ac vituperatio continetur, sed est appellatum a parte meliori laudativum. Idem alii demonstrativum vocant. Utrumque nomen ex Graeco creditur fluxisse: nam ὑπομνηστικὸν aut ἐπιδεικτικὸν dicunt, Q. 3, 4, 19.—) laudatorius very late. Fulg. Myth. 1, p. 93, or Crcl. with predicare; predicatione ornare; laudibus efferre, &c.*

ENCOMIUM, *laudatio, praeconium, laudes*.

ENCOMPASS, *see ENCLOSE, SURROUND*.

ENCORE *a person, revocare qm (to demand the repetition of a beautiful passage)*.

ENCOUNTER, *s. See CONTEXT, BATTLE, &c.*

ENCOUNTER, *v. obviam ire (to go to meet, in a hostile sense, or fm courtesy)*.—*occurrere, occurrere (to hasten to meet, whether in a friendly or hostile manner = occurro)*.—*resistere, obistere (withstand a person or thing)*. *To s. the enemy, hostibus resistere; hosti se opponere. To s. a danger, periculo obviam ire, se offerre, se opponere, se committere to s. a death, morti se offerre, or se objicere: to s. death undismayed, acriter se morti offerre: prompte necem subire (a violent death, T. Ann. 16, 10, 1); with the utmost fortitude, irrevocabili constantia ad mortem decurrere (Plin. Ep. 3, 7, in.): to s. a certain death, haud dubium in mortem vadere (F.); se in medios hostes ad periculum mortem injicere (by the particular way of mingling oneself into the midst of the enemy); ad non dubiam mortem concurrere (of whole armies, C.)*; *in eum locum proficisci, unde redituros (&c.) se non arbitrantur (C. of a hopeless attack)*. || *Meet by accident, se obviam ferre or offerre (of the person whom we meet)*.—*offendere qm or qd, incurrere in qm or qd; occurrere ci. Incidere in qm*.

ENCOURAGE, *hortari, adhortari, cohortari (to exhort; to do or not to do althg, adhort. or cohort., ut or ne, with subj., or ad qd faciendum; to althg, adhortari ad qd; later [T.] in qd —hortari ut, ne, or inf., or ad qd faciendum; ad qd or [L.] in qd; de qd re faciendā; also with sup. [vos ultimum injuriam hortor, S.]; with acc. only [hortari pacem], and with subj. governed by ut omitted)*.—*confirmare (to strengthen a man's mind or resolution)*.—*excitare. incitare (excite, animate him)*—*impellere (urge him on)*.—*stimulare qm. stimulos admove're ci (spur him on)*.—*relevare. recreare (to s. by consolation)*. *To s. one another, cohortari inter se; also mutuā cohortatione firmare: to s. aby to learn, ad cupiditatem discendi exire qm; to read and write, ad legendi et scribendi studium excitare qm: to s. aby in althg, qm, or cs animum, ad qd incitare, excitare, concitare, inflammare, incendere, accendere, stimulare, excitulare, instigare*.

ENCOURAGEMENT, *hortatio, adhortatio, cohortatio (exhortation)*.—*impulsus, stimulatō (incitement, instigation)*.—*hortamen, hortamentum, incitamentum, stimulus (the means by which a person is exhorted or incited respectively)*.—*confirmatio animi (strengthening and inspiring)*. *To need no e., non egere hortatione or stimulo: to do althg without any e., qd facere sine*

ulla stimula (†): *by your e., te hortatore, adhortatore, impulsore*.

ENCOURAGER, *hortator, adhortator. — impulsor, stimulator*.

ENCROACH, || *To intrude on the rights or possessions of another, minuire, imminuere qd.*—*deminuere partem cs rei, or qd de qd re. detrudere de qd re (carry off a portion of althg.)*.—*fraudare qm parte cs rei (defraud althg of a portion)*. *To s. upon aby's rights, intruere, illare qm in jure ipsius (interrupt him in their exercise)*.—*deminuere partem jure, or qd de jurecs; detrudere de jure (to take away a portion of what belongs of right to another)*; *also migrare jura (to overlap, i. e. disregard them)*. *I consider you to be encroaching upon my rights, injuriam mihi fieri puto: to s. upon aby's indulgence, patience, &c., cs indulgentia, patientia, &c. immodice, or intemperanter, or insolenter, or insolenter et immodice abuti: the sea, &c. s. on the land, terrae qd alluvionibus mersum est (cf. Appul. de mundo, p. 67, 41): the land s. on the sea, ('terra, &c.) fluminum alluvie et inundationibus concrevit (Col.); qd per alluvionem terrae adjicitur (cf. Gaj. Dig. 41, 1, 7); qd alluvione accrevit (Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 13). To have encroached upon aby's property, alieni agri partem aliquam p. saldere, paulatim profterendo fines (off. L. 41, 1). Sts sibi sumere, assumere, asciscere, arrogare, tribuere (claim unjustly) may help. || To creep on unperceived [e. g. 'an increasing and encroaching evil'; Hooker], subrepre. ci obrepre. se insinuare (e. g. vitia nobis obreprent, Sen.; vitium subrept; malum se insinuat).*

ENCROACHER, *qui alterum interpellat in jure ipsius; qui migrat jura, &c.; qui juri fines transcendit (Lucr.)*; *qui fines paulatim profterendo alieni agri partem possidet (off. L.)*.

ENCROACHMENT, *imminutio (upon althg, cs rei)*.—*deminutio (cs rei, e. g. provinciae, libertatis)*. *Sts vis, violatio, injuria illata. An e. on aby's rights, jus cs violatum. An e. on a waste, &c., proedificatum (= quod ex privato loco excessit in publicum solum, Fest.)*. *Sts, if the e. consists in claiming more of an open field than one has a right to, termini (boundaries) may help, or Crcl. with (paulatim) proferre fines; thus a contentio de terminis may be a 'question of e.'* *It was well known that individuals had, by gradual e.s, taken possession of an immense extent of the crown-lands, agri publici ingentem modum possidere privatos, paulatim profterendo fines, constabat (L. 41, 1).*

ENCRUST, *operire (to cover quite over; e. g. a table with gold)*.—*inducere (to put a coating over, both qd re)*.—*incrustare (qd re, or aba, cover with a rind or coat)*.—*ollam sapā, sinterum cs incrustare absol. (F.)*. *To s. the walls with marble, inducere parietes marmore*.

ENCUMBER, *onerare, gravare qm qd re (F.)*. *ci onus imponere (C.)*. *inungere (L.)*.—*impedire (to hinder his free action)*. *Encumbered with debt, mro alieno obrutus, oppressus, obrutus. An encumbered (estate, &c.), oneratus (Instit. Just. 2, 22, 1); or cuius pars qd prae se're obligata est pignoris nomine (off. C. Att. 6, 1, 23).*

ENCUMBRANCE, *onus, sarcyna (burden)*.—*molestia (trouble)*.—*impedimentum (hindrance)*. *To be on e. to aby, ci oneri esse, gravem or molestum esse: to get rid of an e., onus deponere, onus a se removere (†)*; *molestiam deponere (Ag.)*. *E's = debi*, see alienum.

ENCYCLICAL LETTERS, *litterae circum qos dimissae, or litterae only fm context. He sent an e. letter to the municipal towns, litteras circum municipia dimisit*.

ENCYCLOPEDIA, *encyclois disciplina (Vitr.)*.—*encyclois doctrinarum omnium disciplina (Vitr.)*.—*orbis ille doctrinae, quam Graeci εγκυκλιον (so Zumpt, Spalding and Gesn., εγκύκλιον) παιδείαν vocant (Q. Dietrich recommends 'brevis quaedam omnium artium ac disciplinarum descriptio, quae (vulgo) encyclopædia vocatur*.

ENCYCLOPEDICAL, *encyclois*.—**encyclopaedicus*. *END, s. finis (boundary as a mathematical line; also 'end' proposed to be reached)*.—*extremum (the last portion; both of both time and space)*.—*terminus (prop. the stone set up to mark a boundary; hence boundary, of space only)*.—*exitus ('issue of an action or affair; also e. of a word, vocis, verbi)*.—*modus (the limit beyond which an action is not to be carried on; e. g. nullus modus caedibus fuit)*.—*clausula (conclusion of a sentence, of a letter, &c.)*.—*caput (nthg resembling a head; e. g. of a rope, funi)*. *The e. of life, vitae exitus, vitae finis (but finis alone is un Class., Ruhrst. Vell 2*

123, 3). — *End* is often to be translated by *extremus*: at the *e.* of his speech, in *extrema* oratione: at the *e.* of the book, in *extremo* libro. *End* not in *calce* libri, *uch* has no ancient authority: at the *e.* of the year, *extremo* anno, *extremo* anni, or *anno* exeunte: at the *e.* of January, *extremo* mense Januario. I do not know what the *e.* is to be, vereor, quorsum id casurum sit; timeo, quorsum hoc evadat. I cannot foresee what the *e.* of it all will be, *cs* rei exitum evolvere non possum: there is not an *e.* of it yet, res nondum finem invenit. I see there will be no *e.* of this, unless I put a stop to it myself, video non futurum finem in ista materia ulum, nisi quom mihi fecero. To bring to an *e.*, To make an *e.* of *athg*, finem ci rei afferre, qd ad finem adducere or perducere. qd absolvere. — qd transigere (e. g. a business). — qd profligare (to strike it off, as it were, at a heat). — qd conficere, perficere, consummare (the last, *L.*). — qd exsequi, peragere. — qd expedire (of a complicated business). — qd componere (by reconciliation; e. g. a strife or dispute). To put an *e.* to, finire qd. *cs* rei, or (less frequently) ci rei finem facere, ci rei modum facere, ci rei finem or modum imponere, ci rei finem constituere. qd dirimere (to put a sudden stop to an action or state by its intervention; e. g. nox praelium diremit). *Dead* puts an *e.* to every thing, omnia morte delentur. The Romans *sis* expressed the notion of 'putting an end to *athg*' by compounds with *de*; to put an *e.* to the war, debellare, decertare. To come to an *e.*, ad finem or ad exitum venire; ad exitum adduci; exire (expire, e. g. Indutiarum dies exierat, *L.*). — finem habere or capere, desinere (to cease). — extinguere (to be extinguished). — interire, occidere (die): to come to a remarkable *e.*, notabili exitu concludi: to come to a tragical *e.*, tristes habere exitus: to an ignoble *e.*, foede finire. *Hastening* to an *e.*, praecipere. To hasten to an *e.*, festino qd redefungi: ad finem propero. To be put an *e.* to, terminari (in space). — finem or exitum habere (esp. in time). The battle was put an *e.* to, finis certaminis fuit, postquam &c.: the war was put an *e.* to, debellatio est; almost put an *e.* to, bellum prodigatum ac pene sublatum est. There is no *e.* of his industry in *athg*, non habere finem diligentem in qd re. [*Purpose*, propositum, consilium, animus, mens; is, qui mihi est or fuit propositus exitus (*End* not scopus in this meaning: *C. uses exoritur in his letters*). — finis (the highest point, whether reached or aimed at; e. g. domus finis est usus, *C. Off.* 1, 39, 138, not as purpose). A good *e.*, bonum consilium (*End* not bonus finis): to this *e.*, hoc consilio or hac mente: to attain one's *e.*, propositum consequi; eo, quo volo, pervenire, quae volumus, perficere: to this *e.*, ad eam rem (*C.*); id spectans (*C.*; *End* not ad eam finem): to what *e.*, ad quam rem? quid spectans? (*C. Tusc.* 1, 14, 31): to what *e.*, is this? quorsum hoc spectat? to propose to oneself a great *e.*, magna spectare: not to attain one's *e.*, a proposito aberrare; propositum non consequi.

END, *v.* *TRANS.* concludere, finire, finem facere *cs* rei or (less emly) ci rei, finem or modum ci rei imponere, finem statuere or constituere ci rei [*SEN.* in *CONCLUDE*]. To be ended, exigi, praeterire, &c. (of time; prope jam exacta aetas erat). To *e.* a speech, finem facere orationis or dicendi: to *e.* a letter, epistolam concludere: to *e.* one's life, vitam finire, vitam deponere, mortem sibi consciscere (voluntarily to take away one's life). — interire, e vita discedere, ex vita excedere, mori (to die): to *e.* a controversy, controversiam dirimere (by one's interpolation); controversiam componere (by amicable arrangement). To *e.* the war; *see* WAR [*see* 'put an end to'].

END, *INTRANS.* finire, terminari (to have an *e.*). — finem habere or capere (to receive an *e.*). — desinere (to cease). — cadere or excedere in &c. (to terminate in a syllable, &c., of words, &c.). — exitum habere, evenire (to have a result). To *e.* in a point, mucrone deficere; in angulo exire (of leaves, *Plin.*): to *e.* in a long syllable, longa syllaba terminari; cadere or excedere in longam syllabam: to *e.* in an *a*, or an *e*, exitum habere in a aut in *e.*: to *e.* in *o* and *n*, o et *n* litteris finire: to *e.* in the same letters, in eadem litteras exire: the gen. of *Mæcenas* *s.* in *tis*, nomen *Mæcenas* genitivo casu *tis* syllaba terminatur. Many persons believed that the *e.* of the world was come, multi eternam illam et novissimam noctem interpretabantur: to behold the *e.* of the world, or of all things, rerum humanarum te minus videre. I had my fears how it would all *e.*, verebar, quorsum evaderet (*Tr.*) or quorsum id casurum esset (*C.*): not to know how *athg* will *e.*, nescire, quorsum evadat (*Np.*): to *e.* well, belle cadere; fauste, feliciter, (303)

prosperè evenire; bene atque feliciter evenire; prosperè succedere, procedere (*C.*); prosperè cadere (*Np.*); bene cadere (*Ter.*): to *e.* ill, secus radere, evadere accidere; secus cadere, procedere (*S.*); male cadere, haud bene evenire, haud quamquam prosperè procedere (*L.*); minus prosperè procedere (*Np.*); minus prosperè evenire (*L.*). All's well that *e.* well, exitus actus probat.

ENDAMAGE, *see* *DAMAGE*.

ENDANGER, *qm* in periculum, or in discrimen, adducere, deducere, vocare periculum ci creare, conflare, inficere, intendere, facessere (*C.*). multum periculi ci inferre. qd in periculum adducere. *qm* or *qd* in praecipsa dare (to bring into extreme danger). To be endangered, in periculo or in discrimine esse or versari [*see* 'To be in DANGER']. — in discrimen adduci (of things). His safely is endangered, salus ejus infestior est (*C. Planc.* 1, 1). *See* also *RISK*, *v.*

ENDARE *aby* to *aby*, *qm* in gratia ponere apud *qm*. favorem ci conciliare ad (apud) *qm*: *athg* *s.* *aby* much, qd ci multas bonas gratias affert. To *e.* oneself by *athg*, gratiam colligere ex re (of winning favour by *athg*); commendari re (be recommended by it). To *e.* oneself to *aby*, *cs* favorem, benevolentiam sibi conciliare or colligere; in *cs* animum influere (*C.*); gratiam inire a *qo*, or apud *qm*; to *aby* by *athg*, adungere sibi benevolentiam *cs* qd re: to wish to *e.* oneself to *aby*, ci jucundum esse velle (in a single instance, by humouring him, &c.). — *cs* benevolentiam captare (to strive to obtain his good-will). — *cs* gratiam aucupari. *cs* favorem querere (to strive to obtain his favour): to *e.* oneself to the people, multitudinis animos ad benevolentiam allicere; auram popularem captare; ventum popularem querere. The art of endearing oneself to people, artificium benevolentiae colligendae.

ENDEARMENT, blanditiae, blandimenta, amor blandus. To lavish *s.* upon *aby*, multa blandimenta ci dare. [*State of being* dear, caritas, but *mly* by *Crc.* with magni facere or estimare; or by verbs under *ENDARE*. [*Attractions*, vid.

ENDEAVOUR, *s.* nusus, contentio (the exercise of force). — opera (labour, exertion). — conatus (energie *ce*, with ref. to the real or supposed importance of the object). — studium (zealous pursuit of *athg*). *Jm.* conatus studiumque. — affectatio (the aspiring to *athg*, *mly* implying that it is in vain). The object of my *e.*, is, &c., id ago, hoc spectro, ut &c.: the sole object of all his *e.* is, &c., id unum agit, ut &c.

ENDEAVOUR, *v.* audere, conari, moliri (audere denotes an attempt with ref. to its danger, and the courage of him who undertakes it: conari with ref. to the importance of the enterprise, and the energy of him who undertakes it: moliri with ref. to the difficulty of the enterprise, and the exertion required of him who undertakes it). — nitii, eniti, contendere (all with ref. to the exertion made). *Jm.* eniti et contendere, ut &c.; — operam dare, ut, &c.; studere (with ref. to the zeal of the person who undertakes it). — *Ende* studere and conari *mly* with inf., uid. with ut. *See* *TRY*.

ENDING [*see* *END*, *s.*] finis (end). — terminatio, exitus (e. of a word; *ex*, also 'issue of an affair'): to have the same or similar *e.*s, similes casus habere in exitu; similiter cadere.

ENDITE, *see* *INDITE*.

ENDIVE, Intubus, Intubum; *cichorium endivia (*Lin.*). Of *e.* Intubaceus.

ENDLESS, infinitus, nullis finibus circumscriptus. — sempiternus (of perpetual duration). An *e.* war, bellum æternum (*C.*); inextinguible (*T.*): to be harassed by *e.* wars, sempiternis armis urgeri. It would be *e.*, infinitum est, &c.

ENDLESSLY, sine fine (*H.*).

ENDLESSNESS, infinitas, nullitas (unlimited extension).

ENDORSE a bill, *chirographum or syngrapham inscribere; or literally in tergo (syngraphæ, chirographi, &c.) scribere (aff. scriptus et in tergo, *Jur.*); or *suo quoque chirographo cavere de re (i. e. by my note of hand, in addition to the other persons': chirographo cavere de re, *Suet. Cal.* 12); or *suo quoque chirographo obligare se ad præstandum (aff. Dig. chir. obl. se ad præstandum). [On difference between syngrapha and chirographum, *see* 'Note of HAND'].

ENDORSEMENT, *Crc.*, *see* *ENDORSE*.

ENDORSER, *Crc.*, *see* *ENDORSE*.

ENDOW, filiae dotem dare, filiam dotare, filiam instruere (the latter with ornaments, furniture, &c.; hence *Jm.* dotare et instruere). Since he could not *e.* his daughter himself, quum filiae (nubili) dotem conficere non posset. [*IMPROPR.*] qd re instruere (*furnish*

with what is necessary; ornare, exornare, adornare; dotare rei (e. g. verborum, C.) locupletare et ornare (C.).
 [Endowed with *athg.* instructus, ornatus, praeclatus: endowed with great natural talents, praeclaris animi dotibus praeditus; richly endowed both by nature and by fortune, instructus naturae fortunaeque omnibus bonis. Richly endowed, abunde auctus ornatusque qd re. | To *e. alma* properly upon *q. c.*, proprietatem agri, &c. dono dare (Ulp. leg. Cinc. p. 290). To *e. alma* houses, *pochotrophium condere, et infire rationem, quemadmodum (in omni mutatione dominorum) illud quasi consecratum remanere possit (Aft. C.); about the monument to his daughter's memory). To *e. a church*, relinquere qd ecclesiae (by will; see Just. Instit. lib. 3, 24, 7).

ENDOWMENT, donatio (g. t. of the Rom. law, for any gift of property).—possessiones donatæ (Nov. Theod. 2; Tit. 5, 3). To draw up, recall, &c., an act of *e.*, donationem conferre, revocare. The *e. will not hold good*, donatio nullam habet firmitatem, or irrita est (both Ulp. ad leg. Cinc.). The *e. of a church*, &c., *pecunia ecclesiae donata or relicta. E's, possessiones donatæ.

ENDUE, s. ENDOW, IMPROPR.

ENDURANCE, | Duratio, stabilitas, perennitas, duritiam, perpetuitas, tenor, tempus (Syn. in Duration). | Patientia, tolerantia (act of enduring).—tolerantia (power of enduring, C. Paradox. 4, 1, 17)—perpetuo (act of suffering steadily). Jw. perpetuo et tolerantia.—patientia (capacity of bearing; both absol. and cs rei; e. g. frigoris, famis). | Power of holding out, perseverantia.

ENDURE, TRAINE ferre (represents to bear, with ref. to the burden borne, altogether objectively; πέποις).—tolerate, perferre, pati, perpeti (with subjective ref. to the state of mind of the person bearing; the tolerare and perferre bear their burden without sinking under it, with strength and self-control, synonymously with sustinere, sustaining, like τέρωμαι; the patiens and perpetiens, without striving to get rid of it, with willingness or resignation, enduring it, synonymously with sinens. Ferre and tolerate have only a noun for their object, but pati also an infin. Sustineo may also be followed by infin. or acc. with infin., but only in a neg. sent., non sustineo, &c. Perferre is of higher import than tolerare, as perpeti is of higher import than pati, to *e. heroically and patiently*, Dōd.). Jw. ferre et perpeti; pati ac ferre; pati et perferre; perpeti ac perferre. To *e. with fortitude*, fortiter ferre; with resignation, with fortitude, toleranter pati or ferre; animo sequo or moderato ferre; moderate, sapienter ferre; also patienter et fortiter ferre. To be able to *e. hunger and cold*, inedia et algoris patientem esse: to be unable to *e. ails*, impatientem esse cs rei: to *e. evils*, malis sufficere. | INTRANS. | See To LAST.

ENDURE, INTRANS. durare. perdurare. obdurare. permanere. sustentare (to hold out, esp. in war; with acc. se, actum, &c., or absol., e. g. sustentavit aliquamdiu, Svet.).

ENEMY, hostis (like *e. in the field, and war*, opp. to pacatus; πολεμικός)—inimicus (an *e. in heart*, opp. to amicus; ἑχθρός). Jw. inimicus atque hostis, hostis atque inimicus. Aty's *e.*, inimicus ci or ca. A dangerous *e.*, inimicus infestus: a bitter *e.*, hostis (inimicus infestus: a deadly *e.*, hostis (inimicus, adversarius) capitalis: to behave as an *e.*, hostiliter facere: to make aly an *e.*, qm hostem or inimicum reddere or facere: inimicitias cs suscipere: to engage with the *e.*, cum hoste confingere (C. T.). To be one's own *e.*, sibi esse inimicum atque hostem (to hate oneself; C. Fin. 5, 10, 29); aly rationibus esse inimicum (to act agst one's own interests) A man is his own greatest *e.*, nihil inimicus homini quam sibi ipse. To be aly's *e.*; see 'to be at enmity' with aly. An *e.*'s country, hostium terra.—hostilis terra or regio (whose conduct or sentiments are hostile).

ENERGETIC, acer, vehemens, alacer (at a particular time)—gravis gravitatis plenus (full of power in thoughts and expressions, of a speech).—fortis, audax (these two of both persons and things). To adopt *e. measures*, fortioribus remediis agere (of remedial measures)—strenue qd administrare (C.): an *e. speech*, oratio gravitatis plena, or acris, or vehemens: *e. in action*, in rebus gerendis acer, vehemens; or acer et industrius (C.): very *e. measures or counsels*, concilia acerrima (opp. cons. inertiissima).

ENERGETICALLY, fortiter, audacter. Jw. fortiter et audacter (e. g. sententiam dicere). nervose, cum vi strenue, graviter, impigre. To act *e.*, strenue or impigre agere.

ENERGY, vis (force, emphasis)—virtus, vigor (life and spirit, both of animate and inanimate things).—gravitas (weight, e. of words, &c., verborum, sententiarum).—fervor (heat).—acrimonia (pungent or stinging *e.*, rare).—impetus (e. attack in a speech, aliter in oratione nec impetus ullus nec vis esse potest, C.).—robur, nervi (strength of mind, e. of character). Aty requires aly your *e. of character*, qd tuorum est nervorum (C.). The *e. of a speaker*, virtus oratoria, vis oratoria, dicentis, virtus oratoria: with something of *e.*, cum quadam virtute. What *e. there is in that book!* quantum in illo libro vigoria est! (Sen.) A man of *e.*, vir fortis, acer.

ENERVATE, enervare (L.).—debilitare (weaken).—emollire (make soft and effeminate).—nervos exsecare, elidere (C.).—deliculis frangere qm.—nervos omnes mentis ac corporis frangere (Q.). See ENFEEBLE.

ENERVATED, enervatus. Post-class. enervis.

ENERVATION, debilitatio (act of weakening).—linguor effeminatus (as state).

ENFEEBLE, infirmare (g. t. for weakening).—enervare (take out the sinews; also impropr. enervare animos, &c. L. uses a velut; velut enervata civitas).—debilitare (weaken).—attenuare, minuire, comminuere, imminuere (impr. to weaken, to lessen).—frangere (to break aly down, take away all its strength and spirit, impropr.).—labefactare (to lessen the authority of aly, e. g. legem).—diluere (to take away the strength of a proof or charge; e. g. confirmationem adversarii).—aterere (prop. to rub off; to weaken an enemy's forces, resources, &c.). To *e. the mind*, animum debilitare, comminuere. | ENFEEBLED, by the particip. of the verb given above; also effectus (by over-bearing; then also generally, e. g. corpus).—enectus (by hunger, suffering of body, &c.).—exhaustus (e. in its resources; of a state).—atritus (by loss of men, money, &c.; of a state). See WEAKEN.

ENFEEBLEMENT, infirmatio, debilitatio (as action).—infirmitas, debilitas (as state). The *e. of the body*, vires corporis affectæ; of a state, opes civitatis attritæ or comminutæ.

ENFEOFF, To *e. aly*, prædium velut fiduciarium ci dare (cf. L. 32, 28, init.); *prædium beneficiarium in qm conferre (Nott.).

ENFEOFFMENT, *ritus inaugurationis feudalís (Nott.); with aly, inauguratio beneficiaria.

ENFORCE, | Give force to, a) a law, &c., legem exercere; efficere, ut lex valeat (Np.); to be enforced, valere (to be in force); ratum esse (to be rendered valid by full sanction, &c.); exerceri (to be acted upon, L. 4, 51). The law is immediately enforced, lex confestim exercetur (L. 4, 51). He not only caused the law to be passed, but also enforced the observance of it, hanc legem non tantum ferendam curavit, sed etiam, ut valeret, effecit (Np. Thras. 3, 3). Not to be enforced, jacere (opp. exerceri, L. 4, 51); evanescere (to pass into derelict, opp. valere). ß) a petition, an argument, &c., premere (e. g. argumentum, urge it, drive it home; verbum, dwell on it with emphasis)—firmare, affirmare, confirmare (strengthen an assertion by proof, &c.).—fidem ci rei addere (make it more credible). To *e. aly by testimony*, testimonio confirmare. | Gain by force, exprimere, extorquere, expugnare.—vi auferre (carry off by force).—vi cogere (compel by force). To *e. his return*, vi cogere ut reat: to *e. his way through the pass*, vim facere per angustias. | Compel, force, vim. | Press with a charge, urgere (with acc. of person, or abut.; the charge in acc. of neut. pron., or acc. with inf.; also with abl. of thing).

ENFORCER, qui legem exercet; qui, ut valeat lex, efficit.

ENFORCEMENT, Crci, with legem exercere. They complain of the immediate *e. of this law*, queruntur, legem confestim exerceri.

ENFRANCHISE, libertatem ci dare, largiri, concedere. qm in libertatem vocare, vindicare (q. it. See FREE).—qm manu mittere, qm manu asserere in libertatem (to emancipate a slave; the last of the public emancipation, before the praetor, of one who had b-fure been a free man).—ci civitatem dare, impertiri, tribuere; civitate qm donare; diploma civitatis ci offerre (Suet.); qm in civitatem ac-re-cipere; qm ascribere civitati, or in civitatem; qm in civitatem, or in numerum civium a-ciscere; civem qm facere. If to 'enfranchise' = 'to give the right of voting,' suffragium ci impertiri or dare (both L.). Obs. the jus civitatis included the jus privatum (e. g. jus connubii and jus commercii), and the jus publicum (e. g. jus suffragiorum and jus honorum). Those who had the pri-

vatum *ius were cives, but not optimo iure cives.* See *Dict. of Antiqq. p. 237.*—*To be enfranchised (= admitted into citizenship), consequi civitatem; recipi in civitatem; civitate donari; civitati ci ascribi; in civitatem pervenire.*—*(of the present state), civem esse; in civitatem (in civitate or civitati) ascriptum esse.*

ENFRANCHISEMENT, liberatio (*act of being set free*)—*manumissio (emancipation of a slave).*—*vindicta (the rod or staff, also called festuca, which the praetor laid on a slave's head; hence, emancipation).*—*civitas or ius civitatis (right of a citizen).*—*assertio (Q. and Traj. in Plin., the formal assertion that such a person is a slave or a free man).* *To obtain a. fm aby, civitatem impetrare a quo.*

ENGAGE, TRANS. obligare, obstringere qm (*g. ff. for binding by an engagement*).—*Invitare or vocare qm (to invite to a party).*—*Invitare or excitare qm (to e. or challenge to athg, e. g. ad saltandum).*—*Implicare, impedire (involvere in athg, propr. and fig.) qd re.*—*Illaqueare qd re (entangle, fig.).*—*Admiscere qm (to mix him up in it).*—*mercede conducere (to hire).*—*Impellere (impel him, urge him).* *To e. aby in a war, qm bello implicare.* *To be engaged in athg, ci rei affinem esse (e. g. crimini); participem esse cs rei (to be a partner in it; e. g. conjunctionis).*—*admisceri ad qd (to be mixed up in it; e. g. ad id consilium, C.).* *To be engaged in a business, in negotio versari; negotio implicatum esse: to be very much engaged, occupatissimum esse, multis negotiis (occupationibus) implicatum esse; also valde negotiosum esse: to be so much engaged as not to know what to do, multis occupationibus distineri: to be engaged (to be married); see **BRUTUS**: *not to be engaged, vacare, vacuum esse, otiosum esse: to be engaged in a law-suit, lite implicari.* *To e. ONESELF, fidem ci dare (pledge one's word).*—*obligare ac ad praestandum (make oneself liable for a debt, JCI).* *|| Bis d. myself by an engagement to a party, condicere ad cenam (to engage myself to dine, &c. with aby by my own self-invitation).*—*promittere se venturum (to say one will come; i. e. to e. oneself by accepting an invitation).*—*promittere ad cenam, or promittere ad qm (to e. myself to aby).* *|| To engage a person's attention, convertere qm, or cs animum, in or ad se (to draw his attention).*—*occupare cs cogitationes (occupy his thoughts).* *To e. attention, conspici, conspicium esse; by athg, qd re: to e. aby in a conversation about athg, sermonem cum qd (de qd re) instituire; dare se in sermonem cs; ordiri or conferre cum qd sermonem; venire in colloquium cum qd; colloquium cum qd facere or serere; sermocinari or colloqui cum qd; colloquium comparare cum qd (Titin. ap. Non): to e. a person in secret conversations or conferences, secreta colloquia cum qd serere (L.).* *|| INTRANS.* recipere, or ad or in se recipere (*undertake*).—*promittere, polliceri (promise).* *Jw. promittere inque se recipere (Ulp. Dig., all with acc. and inf.).*—*confirmare (to give a solemn assurance; e. g. sese illis regna concillaturum, confirmat, Cae.).* *|| Recipere should have dat. of person to whom one binds oneself; e. g. recipio vobis me, &c.: the infn. is usually the fut. See under TO PROMISE.*—*se immiscere ci rei; admisceri ad qd (e. g. ad id concilium, C.).*—*descendere ad or in qd (e. g. ad certamen, in causam).*—*se demittere in qd (e. g. in causam).*—*ingredi qd or in qd. aggredi qd or ad qd. If he once engages in the affair, si semel in causam descendit (L.).* *To e. in a conversation, dare se in sermonem; in sermonem ingredi: to e. in the conversation (with others are carrying on), se sermoni intersicere.*—*|| Fight, congressi or concurrere cum qd (g. ff.).*—*signa conferre cum qd (of hostile armies).*—*confligere.*—*praedium committere (begin the battle).**

ENGAGEMENT, **COMBAT**, pugna, praedium, acies (*SYN. in BATTLE*).—*certamen, prolii concursus; or concursus, congressus only: prolii dimicatio, or dimicatio only; also in pl., dimicationes, 'engagements.'* *A naval e., praedium navale, pugna navalis; dimicatio navalis (Hirt. B. Alex. 25): a sharp e., praedium acre; to renew the e., in pugnam redire (to return to it); pugnam repetere (aff. an interruption); pugnam novam integrare, praedium redintegrare or renovare (to begin, as it were, again: nearly always of fresh troops); pugnam iterare (to fight a second battle, e. g. postero die, L.): to continue or carry on the e., pugnam excipere (of fresh troops, coming up to take the place of others who are weary, L. 38, 22, in.): to be conquerors in an e., proelio or pugna superiorem decedere; victorem proelio excedere: to be defeated in an e., proelio or pugna inferiore decedere; proelio vincti or superari: to give a signal for the e. to begin, praedium com-*

mittere (also of the soldiers or army beginning the e.): a short e. takes place, fit or agitur leve proelium: to be wearied by the length of the e., diuturnitate pugnae defessum esse. *|| Agreement, conventus, conventum, constitutum, sponso, pactum, pactio (SYN. in AGREEMENT); fides, qua me obstrinxit. To form an e. with aby, pasci, depasci cum qd; pactum cum qd facere or conficere; about aby, de qd re pasci: to keep an e., pactum praestare; in pacto permanere; pactis or conventis stare: according to the terms of our e., ex pacto, ex conventu (Auct. ad Herenn.), ex convento (C.).* *Jw. ex pacto et convento: to solentate an e. to dine with aby, condicere ci ad cenam.*

ENGAGING, suavis. jucundus, blandus. suavitate refertus; quod nos capit, delectat, or delectatione allicit. *E. manners, mores suaves. morum suavitates: an e. character, ingenium mite et amicum (T. Ann. 2, 64, 3).* *An e. style, speciosum dicendi genus: an e. writer, scriptor lectorem tenens: an e. person, homo blandus; *qui magna ad se illicendi et attrahendi vi inest: a conversation, sermo festivus, venustus et urbanus.*

ENGAGINGLY, suaviter. amene. ameniter (C.). jucunde

ENGINEER. See **BEGET** (both *PROPR. and FIG.*). **ENGINE**, machina (also *fig.*). *machinatio (also fig.).*—*machinamentum (piece of machinery).* *Athg is meant to be an e., to effect any purpose, qd ad rem faciendam tamquam machina comparatur (C.).* *Military e's, machinae (of which the particular kinds are vineae, turres, &c.).*

ENGINEER, **|| Military engineer**, *architectus militaris. *artis munendi magister. *The e's, architecti militares.*—*|| Civil engineer*, *scientia machinalis peritus (sci. mach., Plin.). *qui machinas fabricatur (maker of machines); *qui vias ferro or ferreis orbitis sternit (maker of railroads).

ENGINEERING, scientia machinalis (knowledge of machines).—*architectura militaris or castralis (military e.).*

ENGLAND. See **SUBURROD**.

ENGLISH, Britannicus. *An e. garden, *hortus Britannorum more sedificatus. Whether he meant in plain E. that you would have much money, &c., id utrum Britannico more locutus sit, bene nenumatur te futurum, an... (postea video: aff. C. Romano more).*

ENGORGE, vorare. devorare.—*haurire. absorbere.*

See **DEVOU**.

ENGRAFT. See **GRAFT**.

ENGRAVE, scalpere. sculpere (according to some, scalpere, with its compounds, is applied to coarse and rude; sculpere, with its compounds, to finished work: others think that scalpere is to cut into the material, as in Intaglio; sculpere to produce raised figures, as in Cameos; see *Dict. Antiqq. p. 843. Cf. CARVE*).—*Incidere.*—*Insculpere (with the graving tool; hence, also fig. to 'engrave' on the mind).*—*scribere. inscribere (to e. words: an inscription).* *To e. athg on brass, on a pillar, incidere qd in aes (or in mte, C. Ferr. 2, 4, 65), in columnâ; Jw. incidere et perscribere; incidere ac notare (C.); of what is to serve as a record, &c.); on a tomb, incidere qd in sepulcro (C.), sepulcro (H.); on a tree, inscribere qd arbori; describere qd in cortice (F.).* *To e. gems, gemmas scalpere (Plin.).* *a seal, sigillum scalpere (Plin.).* *a ring, on the stone of which an anchor was engraved, annulus, in cuius gemmâ anchora sculpta est. Alexander would not allow his likeness to be engraved on gems by any body but Pyrgoteles. Alexander edicto vetuit, in gemmâ se ab alio scalpi quam a Pyrgotele. It is engraved, as it were, on the minds of all men, that &c., omnibus quasi insculptum est, &c. (acc. and inf.).*—*|| In the modern sense of engraving prints, in aes incidere; simulacrum cs rei in aes incidere.*

ENGRAVER, sculptor, sculptor. *An e. on marble, sculptor marmorum; of rings, sculptor gemmarum.*

ENGRAVING, sculptura, sculptura (both also 'an engraving').—**simulacrum in aes incisum (on copper).*—*pictura in aes incisa. A ring, with an e. of the rope of Proserpine, annulus, cuius gemmâ sculptura (al. sculptura) erat Proserpinæ raptus.*

ENGROSS, **|| Thicken**, vid.—*To take possession of the whole, rem totam ad se trahere or attrahere, in se trahere, ad se transferre, sibi or ad se vindicare.*—*In cs rei societatem assumere neminem. He e's the eyes of all present, illum unum omnes intuentur. To e. the conversation, sine ullâ intermissione loqui: the pursuit of pleasure e's aby, qd se totum tradidit voluptatibus: this object e's me, id unum curâ (ut &c.); omne studium confero ad qd; annal curâ et cogitatione*

incumbo in qd. — *I To write in thick characters, qd nitida manu scribere (to write in a fair hand); *qd foras manu scribere (in the hand in which legal papers are written); *qd grandibus litteris scribere (in large letters) — I Forstall, comere (to buy up); — praemerari (before others can purchase any); — comprime (frumentum, for the purpose of raising the price). See ENHANCE.*

ENGROSSER, Crcl. with verbs under ENGROSS — *I Forstaller, compitor. propola; of corn, manceps annonae. dardanarius (Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 6; Paul. Dig. 48, 19, 37). See FORESTALLER.*

ENGULF, vorare (swallow up); naves, V.).

ENHANCE, augere. majus reddere. exaggerare (qd verba. — rem familiarem). To e. the price, pretium cs rei efferre (raise it); the price of corn, annonam flagellare (by not bringing it into market); — annonam accendere or incendere. Their fragility e.'s their price, fragilitas accendit pretium cs rei (Sen.); this too e.'s his glory, id quoque ad gloriam ejus accedit: to e. aby's glory, amplificare (by words).

ENHANCEMENT, amplificatio (e. g. gloriæ, rei familiaris). — accessio (addition made; e. g. dignitatis). — euctus. — incrementum. Crcl. with verbs under ENHANCE.

ENIGMA, enigma. griphas. ambages (SYN. in RIDDLE). To solve an e., enigma solvere; *griphum dissolvere: to propose an e. to solve, *qm enigma solvere jubere: not to be able to solve an e., enigma non intelligere: you talk in e.'s, ambages narras: that is an e. to me, hæc non intelligo.

ENIGMATIC, obscurus. perplexus. ambiguus. arcana. E. words, ambages: e. speeches, sermones perplexi: an e. character, homo ingenii multiplicis et tortuosus.

ENIGMATICALLY, perplexe (e. a. loqui). — ambiguo (e. g. respondere, Avel. Vict.).

ENJOIN, præcipere ci qd or with ut. — præscribere ci qd or with ut. — jubere (with inf. act. if the person enjoined is named: inf. pass. if the injunction is indefinitely stated; sed. with ut). — imperare ci qd or ut; mandare ci qd or ut. — pronunciare (SYN. in COMMAND). — prædicere (proferre; e. beforehand; not to fr., ut ne, Np. Them. 7, 3). — inculcare ci (ut &c.; to impress it upon his mind).

ENJOY, frui, perfrui (qâ re; the latter implying a continued enjoyment). — voluptatem capere or percipere ex qâ re (recipere pleasure fm; perc. with the same implied notion as perfrui). — oblectari qâ re. oblectari et duci qâ re (am amused with, foud et, &c.). — delectari qâ re. delectatione cs rei duci, duci et delectari qâ re (delectari of positive delight; oblectari rather of amusement, and comparative satisfaction, that makes time pass pleasantly). — gaudere qâ re. letari qâ re. gaudium or lætitudinem capere ex re (rejoice at althg). — Frui, &c. must not be used except where there is a felt sense of pleasure; hence, to e. good health, prospera valetudine uti (not frui); valetudinis prosperitate uti; integrâ esse valetudine: to e. prosperity, success, felicitate uti (e. g. perpetuâ quâdam felicitate usum est, C.). To e. a long peace, diuinâ pace frui (Np.); pleasure, voluptate frui; percipere voluptatem; lætitiâ perfrui (C.); gaudio frui (Ter.); gaudium haurire (L.); leisure, tranquillity, glory, otio, tranquillitate, gloriâ perfrui: to e. consideration and the glory of his past services, perfrui auctoritate rerumque gestarum gloriâ (C.); advantages, commodis frui; the pleasures of life, vitæ jucunditatem (voluptatibus) frui, perfrui: to e. these delights, his gaudiis perfrui: to e. a person, or a person's company, go or cs consuetudine frui. — *I To ENJOY ONESELF (absol.), se oblectare. I enjoyed myself tolerably well in my Cuman villa, ego in Cumano. . satis commode me oblectabam (C.).*

ENJOYMENT, delectatio. oblectatio (delight). — voluptas (pleasure); opp. dolor; denotes a higher degree of positive pleasure than delectatio). — suavitatis (the sweetness that makes sthg a source of e. to us). — fructus (the profit; and then the consequent pleasure). — delectamentum. oblectamentum (a thing or occupation that delights us; e. g. puerorum delectamenta or oblectamenta). Seneca's e., voluptas corporis; mental e., voluptas animi: the e.'s of life, vitæ jucunditates: to derive e. fm althg, voluptatē capere or percipere ex re (not derivare; see ENJOY). I have no e. in this, hoc mihi ad me pertinet (does not affect me); hoc me non delectat. I derived great e. fm your letter, me litteræ tuæ admodum delectaverunt (C.). To be in the e. of althg, habere qd; uti qâ re: he is in the e. of good health, prosperè valetudine or prosperitate valetudinis nititur:

he is in the e. of a sufficient or tolerable fortune, *habet, unde commode vivat; or simply rem habere (C.).

ENKINDLE. See KINDLE.

ENLARGE, amplificare (to make wider, of greater compass; e. g. urbem; rem familiarem; then fig. = to make more important in fact, or to represent as more important in words; opp. minuire, infirmare; e. g. a man's authority, on gratiam dignitateque; a man's glory, cs gloriam). — dilatare (to e. the superficial extent; castra, cs imperium; then also fig. e. g. gloriam). — propagare or proferre qd or fines cs rei (to extend the boundaries, and so e.; propr. and fig. e. g. imperium, fines imperii; fines officiorum). — augere (increase, by an addition; e. g. numerum prætorum; also to e. by rhetorical amplification. In this sense, Jw. amplificare et augere). — multiplicare (to increase the number several times over; e. g. usuras). — *I Set free, qm e custodiâ emittere. — I INTRANS. Enlarge (upon a topic), latius, uberius dicere, disputare; pluribus dicere; multa verba facere de re: to e. at great length, late se fundere: at too great length, effusius dicere; longum esse.*

ENLARGEMENT, amplificatio. — auctus. — incrementum. — accessio. The e. of an empire, propagatio or prolatio finium. Also by Crcl. with verbs under ENLARGE. — *I Release fm confinement, missio (C.).*

ENLIGHTEN, collustrare (to impart some of one's own light to althg; only propr.). — illustrare (to place in light; propr. and fig.). — illuminare (to give light to althg; esp. fig. to occur with luminous points. None of these words were used of enlightening the mind). The sun e.'s the whole world, sol omnia luce sua illustrat (lt. better collustrat): to be enlightened by the sun, sole illustrari esse. To e. the mind, ab animo, tamquam ab oculis, calligine dispellere: to e. the understanding, mentem dirigere: an enlightened man, *homo meliore rerum cognitione imbutus: an enlightened understanding, ingenium subactum (but only in C. de Or. 2, 30, 131, where the mind is compared to a well-tilled field); ingenii acumen or acies: enlightened days, culta ætas; tempora erudita (C. de Rep. 2, 10); cultiora tempora et ingenia: an enlightened nation, gens humana atque docta (C.): to e. the world, *ignorantiæ tenebras discutere.

ENLIGHTENMENT (of mind), mens exulta. pollitior humanitas: for the e. of the human mind, ad collustrandas mentes (Ruhnck.); an age of great e., ætas exulta; tempora erudita; sæculum eruditum (alt. C. Rep. 2, 10).

ENLIST, TRANS. To e. soldiers, mercede conducere milites; milites conquirere, or conquirere et comparare; militum acquisitionem habere; troops, copias mercede conducere; copias colligere, conficere, comparare. — *I To draw over to one's side, qm in suas partes trahere. — I INTRANS. nomen dare militiæ; or nomen dare only. — militiam capessere. — voluntariâ extra ordinem proferri militiam; voluntariam merced. sequi militiam (to e. as a volunteer; the latter for pay). Newly enlisted legions, legiones novæ.*

ENLISTING, militum conquisitio (as act); inquisitio novorum militum (Curt.). — delectus (levy), or Crcl.

ENLIVEN, animare (give life to; propr. and fig.). — excitare. incitare (render animated). — alacritatem ci afferre (C.). — refocere. recreare (refresh).

ENMITY, inimicitia. — simulas — odium (SYN. in HATRED). To be at e. with aby, inimicitias (simulas) cum qo habere, gerere, exercere. Intercedunt mihi inimicitia cum qo. esse in simulate cum qo: to lay aside one's e., inimicitias ponere (deponere).

ENNOBLE, *dare ci nobilitatem. *recipere qm in nobilitatem numerum. *nobilitati ordini ascribere qm. — *To be ennobled, *nobilitatis gradum consequi; (in the Rom. sense) fit transitio a plebe ad patricios (aff. C. Brut. 16, 62). — I IMPROPR. nobilitare. illustrare. ornare. It is virtue that e.'s a man, ex virtute fit nobilitas (cf. L. 1, 34).*

ENNUI, temporis molestia (g. i. O. Met. 8, 652) — otii molestia (fm want of employment; aff. the same passage); also molestia only, with gen. (e. g. molestia paucorum dierum). Also tedium with gen. of what causes the e., or molestia, quam (or tedium, quod) qd mihi affert. To suffer e., *tempus tarde labens molestia ferre; otio languescere: to suffer e. fm althg, tedium cepi cs rei; qd tedium mihi affert: to complain of e., queror nihili me habere, quod agam: to beoping of e., otio tæscere: to banish e. by althg, horas et tempus, or tempora tarde labentia fallere qâ re (e. g. sermonibus, narrando, cf. O. Met. 8, 652; Trist. 3, 2, 12. — ENNUI

otium fallere would be quite wrong; otium meaning only the being without employment): to cause *e.* to aby, molestiam ci afferre or exhibere.

ENORMITY, insolentia (unusualness). — novitas (newness). — fœditas (foulness). — immanitas (the astonishing magnitude; in a bad sense). — enormitas (irregularity: saxorum, Q. 9, 4, 27: = immense size [enormitas pedum]: Sen. Const. Supient. 8). — Enormities, nefaria, pl. An *e.* facinus nefarium: scelus nefarium: scelus ac nefarium facinus: monstrum ac prodigium. — Impietas (violating the reverence due to the gods, parents, princes, one's country, &c.).

ENORMOUS, || Irregular, enormis (e. g. vicus, T. post-Aug.). — inusitatus (unusual). — || Irregularly large, immodestus (kept within no due bounds: e. g. largitio). — immoderatus (immoderate: e. g. luxuria). — effusus (lavishly poured out: e. g. expense, sumptus). — nimis (too great: all these = excessive, immoderate: opp. moderatus, modestus). — insanus (senseless: e. g. cupiditas; pite, moles). — impotens (unable to restrain itself; cupiditas; crudelitas). — novus, inauditus. — Jx. novus et inauditus (unheard of before). — singularis (unparalleled in its kind). — miris, mirificus (wonderful). — incredibilis (incredible). — immanis, vastus (huge, unwieldy, of size; imman, also of prodigious turpitude, facinus). — Jx. vastus et immanis. — immensus (immense: e. g. pecunia). — ingens (huge). Of *e.* depth, immensa or infinita altitudo. To go to *e.* expense, extra modum sumptu et magnificentia prodire: to build althg at an *e.* expense, profuse qd extruere. An *e.* duty, portorium pergrande, grave, iniquum, &c. (E) not enorme.)

ENORMOUSLY, immoderate (e. g. licet). — Immodeste (e. g. to love oneself, praise aby, &c.). — effuse (e. g. donare, exultare). — profuse (e. g. sumptu deditum esse; also = 'at an enormous outlay'). — nimis (too much: e. g. laudare qm). — valde, admodum, perquam (very). mira, mirifica (wonderfully). — Incredibiliter (incredibly). — Incredibile quantum (Just. 8, 2, 5, Benecke; Flor. 4, 2, 74, Duker). — summe (in the highest degree). — extra or præter modum (beyond the due or usual bounds). — E. high, in immanem altitudinem editus: *e.* deep, immensa or infinita altitudo. An *e.* high mountain, mons in immensum editus.

ENOUGH, satis (a sufficient measure, without any accessory reference). — affatim; abunde (with the accessory notion of rather too much than too little; abunde, like satis, with an objective and absolute reference; whereas affatim, like ἀφ' ὧν, in a subjective and relative sense). — Abundantly *e.*, or *e.* and more than *e.*, affatim satis; satis et affatim prorsus. More than *e.*, abunde. satis superque. To be *e.*, satis esse, sufficere [Syn. in Service]. This is *e.* for *me*, qd satis habeo. sufficit mihi qd: this will be evidence *e.*, hoc satis testimonium erit. To have *e.*, satis habere; satiatum esse (to be satiated). He has *e.* for his whole life, in totam vitam ei satis est. But *e.* of this, sed satis de hoc; sed satis jam verborum est; sed hæc hactenus; sed finis sit; nolo plura dicere. But *e.* of this, and perhaps too much, sed hæc satis multa, vel plura potius quam necesse fuit: *e.*! heus tu manum de tabula! (= stop, do! C.).

EN PASSANT, quasi præteriens (C.). præteriens, in transitu, transiens (these three post-Aug. in this sense). strictim (in a light, superficial way; in Seneca's time also obiter). To touch althg *e.*, in transitu or leviter qd attingere: to mention *e.*, mentionem *cs* rei inchoare (*L. 29, 23).

ENQUIRE, || Ask, interrogare, rogare qm or (less frequently) de qo; aby about althg, qm qd (or less commonly de re). — sciscitari ex qo. — querere, exquirere, requirere ex or a qo. — percontari de or ex qo: whether, utrum; if or whether althg, ecquid or quid (not si quid). [Syn. in Ask.] — To *e.* in a captious manner, captiose interrogare: to *e.* one's way, rogare viam (†); exquirere iter. || To enquire into a subject, querere qd or de re; inquirere in qd. exquirere qd. See EXAMINE, INVESTIGATE. — || To enquire judicially, querere (e. g. de morte *cs*; de tantâ re; also de servo in dominum, by torture). — inquirere (e. g. in competitors, C.). — cognoscere (absol. and de re; for scd Dig. has super qd rei).

ENQUIRY, interrogatio (a question put for the purpose of obtaining an answer; of learning aby's opinion, &c.). — questio (implies rather a sustained and accurate *cs.* reply of a scientific or judicial *e.*; also = a subject of *cs.*, perdifficilis et perobscura questio). — percontatio (for the purpose of making oneself acquainted with the particulars of an event, &c. in detail). — disceptatio (a learned discussion, or debate). — cognitio (e. f. r. the pur-

pose of obtaining accurate knowledge: e. g. into the nature of things, rerum; eply v. pr. of a judicial *e.* with ref. to him who presides at it; and of an *e.* entrusted to a commission). — inquisitio (the searching into a subject which we wish to discover; e. g. veri; but in a judicial sense, it is never the trial itself, but = the preparatory *cs.* into a person's character, manner of life, &c., upon which the enquirer means to found his accusation). To institute an *e.*, questionem habere or instituire; cognitionem instituire; about althg, querere qd or de qd re; questionem de qd re habere, adhibere, instituire, or constituere; causam cognoscere: to make or institute *e.* about aby, inquirere in qm (with the view of founding an accusation upon them): to institute an *e.* about aby, questionem habere de qo or in qm; questionem ferre in qm; questionem ponere in qm (the last, L. 42, 22): an *e.* was resolved upon, questiones decretae sunt: without *e.* (e. g. to condemn aby), causâ incognita: afl. diligenter or careful *e.*, *re diligenter cognita.

ENRAGE, irritare, qm or *cs* animum exasperare. — qm lucendere, ci furorem obicere. To be enraged, irritari. irâ incendi; furore lucendi or inflammari; exardescere; irâ exardescere. To be terribly enraged, furenter irasci.

ENRAPTURE, ENRAVISH, capere, voluptate perfundere, suavissime afficere. Homer *e.* *me* when he sings of Hector, Hectorem canens Homerus me totum ad se convertit et rapit: to be enraptured, maxima lætitiâ perfusus esse; lætitiâ exultare; immortaliter gaudeo (e. g. quod scribis te . . . diligi, C.).

ENRAPTURED, incredibili gaudio elatus (C.). — quasi quodam gaudio elatus. — || In a divine ecstacy, divino spiritu inflatus or lactus, mente incitatus.

ENRAVISHMENT, see RAPTURE.

ENRICH, locupletare, ditare (prop. and impropr.; dit. in prose Arist in L.). — locupletem facere, fortunâ locupletare, divitiis ornare (prop.). To *e.* him to the full extent of his wishes, divitiis exple. To *e.* oneself, se collocupletare (Terent. Heaut. 3, 3, 17); rem suam or rem familiarem or facultates suas augere: to *e.* oneself by honorable means, bonis et honestis rationibus rem suam augere (opp. inhoneste parare divitiâs): to take every means of enriching himself, rem familiarem omni ratione exaggerare; by usury, fenore pecunias auctare (†); by robbing others, aliorum spoliis suas facultates augere: to try to *e.* oneself, divitiâs querere: to seek to *e.* oneself by robbing others, manus afferre alienis bonis; manus porrigere in alienas possessiones. — || Impropr. To *e.* a language, sermonem ditare (H.): the science has been enriched, disciplina locupletavit: to *e.* a science, disciplinam excolere: to *e.* a temple with paintings, templum picturis locupletare (C.).

ENROLL, inscribere, — qd consignare or in tabulis consignare, — qd in tabulis referre. || Enlist, vid. || Enroll, vid.

ENROLLER, ab actis (Inscr.). — a commentariis (Inscr.). — commentariensis (Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 45).

ENROLLMENT, consignatio, or by Crcl. || Enlisting, vid.

ENS, ENTITY, ens or quod est (in philosophy, as translation of τὸ ὄν, ens, Q., quod est, Sen.). — res (thing). — essentia or substantia (philos. as translation of οὐσία: first introduced by C. [according to Sen. Ep. 58, 4], and defended by Q. 8, 3, 23, who refers ens, essentia to Sargius Flavius).

ENSAMPLE, see EXAMPLE.

ENSAUINGUE, sanguine respergere, inquinare, cruentare. Ensanguined, cruentus, cruentatus. — sanguine repertus.

ENSCONE. See HIDE.

ENSEAR, (ferro) adure.

ENSHIELD. See SHIELD, v.

ENSHRINE, consecrare: in althg, *qd re recondere ac sanctissime custodire. — in quodam quasi fano deponere (in fano deponere, of money deposited in a temple, to be kept there).

ENSIGN, || Standard, &c., signum militare. — vexillum [Syn. in COLOURS]. || Badge [vid.], insigne. || Officer who bears the flag, signifer, vexillarius (not vexillifer). — aquilifer (the carrier of a Roman eagle).

ENSLAVE, qm in servitutum redigere; ci servitudinem injungere; qm servitute injungere; qm in servitutum adducere (e. g. socios nostros, C.); qm in servitutum aserere (L.), ducere (Cæc.); ci servitutum afferre (C.). — subigere (v. pr., eply nationes). Jx. vincere et subigere. — domare, perdomare. Jx. subigere et domare. — in ditionem suam redigere (bring under

subjection). Jn. subigere atque in ditionem suam redigere. *Men are sometimes enslaved by excess of liberty, nimis liberum populum libertas ipsa servitutem afficit* (C.). To *e. aby* to *aby*, tradere qm in servitutem cl. To *be enslaved*, in servitute esse (servitutem servare in rare and unnatural); servitutem oppressum teneri. To *be enslaved by aby* or *athg* (Ag.), servum esse *cs* or *re*; servum esse potestatis *cs*; *cl* rei obdire.

ENSLAVEMENT, *[The state of slavery, servitus, servitudo (L. 24, 22, 2). — servitum [Syn. in SLAVERY].] [Act of enslaving, Crcl. by verbs under ENSLAVE.]*

ENSLAVER, qui qm in servitutem reddit, asserit, adducit; qui *cl* servitutem injungit. — domitor (C.); domator (Tib.).

ENSNARE, irretire (*prop. and fig.*), qā *re* or laquei *cs* rei. — illaqueare (*fig. qā re*). See ENTANGLE.

ENSURE, a. FOLLOW, TRANS. and INTRANS.

ENSURE, *[Make safe, tutum reddere, facere or praestare. — in tuto collocare qd (that had been in danger; e. g. famam). — munire (provide with defence). To e. agni athg, tutum reddere adversus qd (e. g. adversus pericula, Cels.). To be ensured agni athg, tutum or manitum esse a qā re. [Make certain, confirmare qd or spem *cs* rei (confirmare spem successionis, Suet.). — qd certum reddere. [Ensure a life, ship, house, &c. See INSURE.]*

ENTABLATURE, membra omnia que sunt supra capitula columnarum (*ast. Vitruv.*) — coronā or corona.

ENTAIL, a. [Oss. In the republic and under the earlier emperors, "almost every disposition restraining the power of alienation was prohibited by the Roman law; and such dispositions of the kind as it afterwards allowed, were created exclusively by testament or codicil, and in the circumscribed and absurd manner of a fideicommissum" (Austin on Jurisprudence); i. e. A left the property to B, his fiduciarius, to be given to C, the fideicommissarius. The fideicommissarius might himself be bound to give the fideicommissum to a second fideicommissarius (Dict. of Antiqu. p. 420, b)]. — An *e.*, fideicommissaria hereditas (*g. i.* for a hereditas, to which one succeeds by a fideicommissum).

ENTAIL, v. (see OBS. on ENTAIL, a.) — fidel committere (*g. i.* for leaving on trust), to which the condition must be annexed, *e. g.* ut praeda ne alienentur. — ab eo, cui fundum legavimus, fidel committere, ut eum fundum post mortem suam majori natu filio, eādem lege, fideicommitteret (*ast.* quidam ab eo, cui fundum legaverat, fidel commiserat, ut eum fundum post mortem suam restitueret, Sempronio. *Martian. lib. 30, leg. 111*). — filium praeda alienare prohibere, sed conservare majori natu filio fideicommittere (*ast. Scæv. Dig., lib. 32, leg. 36*: pater filium praeda alienare prohibuerat, sed conservare liberis ceterisque cognatis fideicommisserat). [*IMPROPR.*] creare (to cause). — derivare qd in quem (to cause it to flow down from us to him; with the notion, however, of getting rid of it oneself). — a qd ad qm venit hereditas (*ast.* C. cupiditatem ad multos improbos venit hereditas). — qd *cl* quasi hereditate relinquere. To have entailed destruction on *athg*, *cl* rei ultimam causam stetisse, cur periret funditus (*poet. H. Od. 1, 16*). To *e. athg* on *aby*, inde (or *cs* rei) ad or in qm redundat infamia. *I will not by my crimes e. infamy on my children*, *non committam, ut meorum vitiorum ad liberos redundet infamia (*ast.* quorum [vitiorum] ad amicos redundat infamia, C.).

ENTANGLE, implicare; in *athg*, implicare or impedire qā *re* (*prop. and fig.*). — illaqueare qā *re* (*ensnare* in *athg*): to *e. hatr*, capillo turbare (*g. i.* for putting it in disorder): to be entangled in a law-suit, *habe* implicari: to *e. oneself* in *athg*, implicari or se impedire qā *re*: to *e. aby* in his talk, "animum *cs* interrogantibus implicare or conturbare; laqueis insidiosis interrogationibus involvere (*Piin. Ep. 1, 5, 18*). An entangled business, res impedita, contorta; res contorta et difficilis.

ENTANGLEMENT, implicatio. — nodus (*knot*). — turba (*confusion*). — trices (*perplexed relations*).

ENTER, inire. intrare. introire. ingredi (intro de notis almost always a figurative entering: *e. g.* inire pugnam, numerum, &c.: intrare, trans., with emphasis on the verbal notion; introire, intrans., with emphasis on the adverbial notion: in intrare, one thinks of crossing the threshold; in introire, of being enclosed within the four walls: intrare, introire, suppose a space purposely marked out by walls, boundaries, marks, &c.: hui ingredi, a space limited in any way, *e. g.* fluvium, pontem, &c. Dōd. — introire takes acc. or more only acc. with 'in'). To *e. the house*, domum inire; (307)

domum or in domum introire; ilmen intrare. — tectum subire (*go under the roof*); the gate, januum intrare (*for the purpose of going into the house*): the sun *e.* Scorpionem, sol ingreditur Scorpionem, or transit in Scorpionem; also in Geminis &c. introitum facit (*Col.*): to *e. a ship*, Incendere navem or in navem: to be entering his tenth year, annum etatis decimum ingredi: to have entered his tenth year, annum etatis decimum agere: to *e. into life*, introire vitam; in vitam ingredi: into public life, ad rempublicam accedere; rempublicam capessere: to *e. upon an office*, munus inire, ingredi, capessere, suscipere: to *e. the service*, militiam capessere: to *e. into a treaty with aby*, foedus inire cum qo; foedus facere, inire, percutere cum qo; foedus jungere cum qo: to *e. into an alliance or partnership with aby*, cum qo societatem coire (*cs* rei or de qā *re*, or in qd faciendum). To *e. into conversation with aby*, sermonem instituere cum qo; dare se in sermonem *cs* (not cum qo); colloqui cum qo (*colloquium mihi implies a particular purpose, like 'colloquy'*). Before *i.* upon this part of my subject, priusquam ingrediar hanc partem (Q.). — a) Enter by marching; to *e. a country*, terram intrare; in terram procedere (*of the soldiers*); cum exercitu (copiis) in terram ingredi, or terram invadere; ducere or introducere exercitum in fines *cs* populi; exercitum in qm agrum inducere (*of the general*): as the troops entered the gates, legiones quum intraverent portas. — b) Enter by being carried in, invehī. To *e. a port*, in portum invehī; in portum deferri; portum capere; in portum pervenire, pervhī. [*Pe- netrate into*, penetrare. invadere. influere. se infundere, infundi. se insinuare: to *e. aby's body*, in *cs* corpus descendere: the word entered his bowels, ferrum in illa descendit: this word entered deep into his mind, hoc verbum in pectus ejus alte descendit: the fear of the gods e. deep into men's minds, metus deorum descendit ad animos. [Enter into (the meaning of) a *thg*, capere or percipere qd, with or without animo or mente; percipere et cognoscere (*g. i.*) — accipere (of a scholar); assequi. — To *e. into athg* quickly, qd celeriter percipere (Q.); qd arripere. [To enter (set down) in a book, referre qd in qd (*e. g.* in commentarios, in album). To *e. a debt*, nomen reddere or referre in codicem; in rationibus qd inducere (C. Fam. 3, 10, 6; also, in rationem inducere, to bring it to account; C. Verr. 2, 1, 41): to *e. a sum received*, acceptum or in acceptum referre qd: to *e. as paid to aby*, qd expensum ferre *cl*: to *e. receipts and disbursements*, expensa et accepta referre: to *e. what I have given away*, expensum munusculi ferre. To be entered at the university, *civilitati academice, or in civitatem academicam, ascribi; *in numerum civium academicorum ascelis. — [To cause to be written down; to *e. one's name*, nomen dare or edere (*e. g.* to serve in the army, or in the fleet, in classem). — (nomen) profiteri apud qm. [To enter (= join oneself) to an alliance, &c., accedere ad societatem. — se applicare ad societatem.]

ENTERPRISE, opus (*as great action*). — facinus (*an important action, whether for good or for evil*). — periculum (*dangerous attempt*). An important *e.*, facinus magnum or insigne; opus magnum, *esp. in the pl.*: important or noble *e.*'s, illustria facta; amplae res gestae; magna facinora.

ENTERPRISER, qui tentat ac periclitatur fortunam. — *magnarum rerum molitor.

ENTERPRISING, experiens (*who ventures something, s. Struth. L. 6, 34*). — promptus (*ready, prompt*). — strenuus (*resolute, going vigorously to work, and carrying it through*). — audens. confidens (*bold*). — acer (*full of energy*). Jn. acer et experiens, — temerarius atque audax (*rash*). An *e. merchant*, mercator strenuus studiosusque rei quærendæ.

ENTERTAIN, *[As a host, hospitio accipere, excipere, recipere (acc. and exc., to *e. friends*: recip., to *e. those who need assistance*). — convivio excipere. hospitaliter invitare (to *e. at table*): to *e. sumptuously*, apparatu epulis accipere, excipere, invitare. To *e. (guests) with athg*, pascere qm qā *re* (*e. g.* olusculis, C.); apponere *cl* qd (*serve it up to him*).] [Amuse, oblectare. delectare (Syn. in AMUSE). To be entertained, oblectari qā *re*; oblectari et duci qā *re*; delectatione *cs* rei duci; voluptatem ex qā *re* capere, percipere, habere. To *e. oneself with athg*, se oblectare qā *re*; se delectare qā *re*; delectari qā *re*. [To amuse with conversation, loqui cum qo; confabulari or sermones familiares conferre cum qo; habere sermonem cum qo de qā *re* (to hold a discourse about athg with aby): to *e. oneself very agreeably with aby*, jucun-*

disalme loqui cum qo. || *To keep in one's service, habere (to have)*—alere (to support, to feed).—mercede conducere (to hire).—pascere (to feed, caply slaves). || *To receive athg into the mind; to e. hatred agst aby, odium habere or odio ferri in qm; an affection for aby, amorem erga qm habere; in amore habere, or amore prosequi qm; hope, sperare, spem habere: I e. hopes that, spes me tenet, &c.; a doubt, dubitare; a suspicion, suspitionem habere, suspicari; a wish, optare; est in optatis or votis (both with inf.); an opinion, see OPINION.*

ENTERTAINER, || *Giver of a banquet, domulus cenae or epuli.*—convivator (less common). *cenae* praelector is not Lat.—conditor instructorque convivii occurs in *Auct. Orat. p. red. in Senat.* 6, 15. || *For the other meanings, Crcl. with verbs.*

ENTERTAINING, jucundus (g. t. agreeable; of persons or things, a discourse, an author, &c.).—jucundus et delectationi natus (of persons, e. g. an author, Q.). See DIVERTING.

ENTERTAININGLY, jucunde (e. g. narrare).

ENTERTAINMENT, || *A amusement, delectatio, oblectatio (amusement).—oblectamentum (what serves for amusement, &c.).* || *Conversation, sermo, sermones.*—confabulatio. sermones familiares (confidential talk). || *Hospitable reception, hospitium: kind e., liberalitas (comitas, humanitas), quā qe excipitur or accipitur. To find hospitable or good e., liberaliter habere; hospitaliter excipi or invitari; benignè excipi a qo. A house o. e.; see INN, TAVERN.* || *An e. = a banquet, convivium, epulum, epulæ. cena, daps (Syn. in BANQUET): to prepare an e., cenam parare, instruere; convivium instruere, apparare, comparare, ornare, exornare: to give an e. to aby, cenam or epulum ei dare: to be giving an e., convivium habere, agere [See BANQUET].* || *Payment, pay (obso.)* vid. || *Support, victus, alimentum.*

ENTHRONE, deferre ei regnum ac diadema (tH.); summam rerum deferre ad qm (of making him a sovereign). jubere qm in solio sedere ornatu regali. deferre ad qm regnum or regiam potestatem. *regiæ potestatis insignibus ornare. *insignibus regis ornare. To be enthroned, sedere in solio (to be sitting on a throne).—regnare cepisse (to ascend the throne, &c.). *Athg was enthroned on aby's brow, in ea vultu qd residebat.*

ENTHRONEMENT, Crcl. or principium regni.—primordia regni.—introtitus regni (qst. introtitus sacerdotii, Suet.).

ENTHUSIASM, inflammatio animi (animorum); divina mentis incitatio et permotio. ardor animi. animi alacritas (C.); mens incitata. æstus or fervor ingenii. celestis quidam mentis instinctus. To be filled with e., insurgere; spiritu divino tangi; divino quodam spiritu infatari; divino instinctu concitari: youthful e., ardor juvenilis. (C. uses enthusiasmiasm in Greek characters).

ENTHUSIAST, divino spiritu tactus; divino instinctu concitatus; mente incitatus. || *Fanatic, homo fanaticus.*

ENTHUSIASTIC, fanaticus. || *Ardent, vehement, &c., calidus, ardens, vehemens, fervidus. An e. temper, ingenium ardens or fervidum.*

ENTHUSIASTICALLY, fanaticus.—instinctu quodam divino.—divino quodam spiritu (infatus). || *Ardently, ardent, ferventer, acriter, cupide. To praise aby e., qm omni laude cumulare; efferre qm summis laudibus ad cælum.*

ENTHYMEME, enthymema (C. and Q.).

ENTICE, allicere, allectare. allectare et invitare. prolectare; to athg, ad qd (g. it.). illicere, pellicere; to athg, in qd. illecebri tradere.—inescare (to catch by a bait).—inducere (to draw over to athg); by athg, qd re (e. g. promissis): to e. to oneself, allicere; by athg, qd re. To e. the enemy out of their walls, hostem extra muros elicere; out of their marshes and woods, hostem ex paludibus silvisque elicere: to e. aby to fight, ad pugnam br in prælium qm elicere (T.); in prælium qm producere (Np.). To e. aby to athg, inducere qm in qd; qm elicere in qd (the latter to e. out of a place): athg e. me, ducor qd re.

ENTICEMENT, allectatio (Q.); (as thing), invitamentum. incitamentum, lenocinium. E's, illecebræ, blandimenta.

ENTICER, allector (Col.).—illex (prop. a bird used to decoy others; then fig. a tempter, ensnarer, &c., Plant. Appul.).

ENTICING, alliciens, pelliciens.—blandus, dulcis.

ENTICINGLY, blande.

ENTIRE, solidus (forming one unbroken mass; e. g. usura, gaudium, libertas; dies, H.).—integer (in its original state, unutilized; opp. truncus, læsus; e. g. a manuscript, codex). Jm. solidus atque integer.—plenus (full, having no empty space; e. g. numerus).—totus (whole; opp. to the several parts).—totus integer (Gell. sine eam totam integram esse matrem filii sui; i. e. without calling in a wet-nurse). The historical books of Livy have not come down e., *Livii historiarum non integræ ad nos pervenerunt. || *Perfect, absolutus, perfectus. Jm. absolutus et perfectus; perfectus atque absolutus; perfectus expletivus; expletus et perfectus; perfectus expletivusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus; absolutus omnibus numeris. An e. horse, see STALLION.*

ENTIRELY, plane, omnino. prorsus (quite, vid.).—plene, integre, absolute, perfecte (completely, perfectly).—In omnes partes, per omnia (in every respect). That is a false, falsum id est totum: I am e. yours, totus sum tuus: I am e. devoted to you, totus tibi sum deditus: he is e. made up of deceit and lies, totus ex fraude et mendaciis constat. See QUITE.

ENTIRENESS, plenitudo (Auct. ad Her. 4, 20, 28). integritas.—absolutio (the finishing atqg of a whole).

ENTITLED, inscribere (a writing, book, &c.).—appellare (to e. a man): the book is entitled, liber inscriptus est; liber inscribitur (the former, when an author speaks of his own works, but sta when works of another author are quoted, cf. C. de Or. 2, 14, 61. Divin. 2, 1, 1, and 2, 54, init.; Suet. Cæs. 55: the latter, of the works, apply the small words, of another author. C. Off. 2, 9, 31 [allo libro—qui inscribitur, Lælius] seems to make agst this; but cf. Gerhardt, Beier, &c.). || *Confer a claim, jus or potestatem qd faciendi dare; to athg, jus, copiam, potestatem cs rei ei dare or facere. To be entitled, jus or potestatem, or jus potestatemque habere; to do athg, qd faciendi; copia, potestas, fas mihi est cs rei: I am entitled to do this, hoc ad meum officium pertinet: I am not entitled to do this, non meum est; hæc res nihil ad meum officium pertinet: to believe oneself entitled, *sibi jus datum, or potestatem datam putare: not to think myself entitled, non fas esse ducere. Ss 'to be entitled' may be translated by possum, or licet mihi, qd facere; or dignus sum, or dignum me puto, qui &c.: I am entitled to aspire to the highest honours, ad amplissimos honores aspirare possum: he who obeys well, will hereafter be entitled to command, qui moderate paret, videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse. No one is entitled to this name, but he who &c., quo nomine nemo dignus est, nisi qui &c.*

ENTITY. See ENS.

ENTOIL. See ENSNARE.

ENTOMB, humare, humo tegere, terrâ, humo contere (bury in the earth).—in sepulcro condere; ossa cs tumulo contere; corpus cs tumulo inferre (T.); corpus terræ reddere.

ENTRAIL (obso.). See INTERWEAVE.

ENTRAILS, viscera (all the parts of the body beneath the skin, except the bones; i. e. lungs, liver, heart, stomach, &c.).—exta (the better portions of the e's, e. g. the heart, lungs, &c., wch were inspected by the soothsayers after a sacrifice).—intestina (e's, guts)—illa, for 'e's, is poet. (Illa inter coxas pubemque imo ventre posita sunt, Cels.). The e's of the earth, terræ viscera.

ENTRANCE, || *Action of entering, ingressio. ingressus, introitus (also fig. of entering into an office, &c., introitus sacerdotii).—aditus (the going up to). To refuse e. to aby, qm introitu prohibere. E. into the forum, ingressio fori: to make a public e., triumphante urbem inire, or in urbem invehî, or (according to our notions) *solemni pompâ, stipatum comitibus, urbem ingredi, intrare, or in urbem introire: to make a public e. on horseback, introire vehementem equo (Gell.).—Aby's e. into the city, cs introitus in urbem (C.).—|| IMPROPER. To find an e. (i. e. into the mind), accipi, probari (find acceptance): to find e. into aby's mind, movere qm or cs animum (to affect by one's representations); in ea pectus descendere, equis auribus accipi: to find no e., non audiri. || Passage by wch a place is entered, introitus (e. g. portus).—aditus, accessus (approach).—limen (threshold).—fauces (narrow e.).—ostium (proper door as opening; then any e., e. g. of a harbour, mouth of a river, &c.). Jm. introitus atque ostium (e. g. portus).—janua (house-door). The e. into a prison, ostium limenque carceris: at the e. (of a house), in limine or ad limen medium (all the e's were closed, omnes introitus erant præclusi (Cæs.). || Opening of a speech, &c., introitus. Ingressio.*

ingressus. exordium. prologus. proemium. See EXORDIUM.

ENTRANCE-MONEY, *quod ab accedentibus solvi solletur et debet. [Krafft says, *prope* pecunia adititia. See OBS. in INCAUGUAL.]

ENTRAP, irretire. laqueis irretire, with *athq*, qā re or laqueis cs rei. qm capere or devincire: to be entrapped, qm irretitum tenere: to be entrapped, in laqueos se induere; in laqueos cadere or incidere (fall into a trap, *prop. and fig.*). To try to e. aby, laqueos ponere or disponere *ci* (*prop. and fig.*); insidias ei facere or parare.

ENTREAT, rogare (*g. t. for asking*, qm qd).—orare (to beg loudly and earnestly, pray, qm qd).—petere (to try to get by asking, more with *ref. to the object*; rog. to the person; hence petere qd a qo).—quomo (I beseech you, denoting an earnest request *weh claims a kind consent*).—obsecrare (to beg by all that is sacred; conjure).—obtestari (to conjure, calling upon the gods as witnesses).—supplicare (to beg on bended knees, *ci pro re*).—deprecari (to pray earnestly; qd, e. g. pacem; also followed by *ut* or *ne*; *alsh* qd a qo; multorum vitam a qo, C.; also 'to beg of').—implore (to e. with tears, qm; *for athq*, qd).—precibus exposcere qd (*e. g. pacem*).—omnibus precibus orare et obtestari, omnibus (or infimis) precibus petere (to beg with earnest prayers, *g. c.*).—petere, postulare, suppliciter; *aby for athq*, qd a qo.—orare qm supplicibus verbis; orare or rogare qm suppliciter (*all of imploring humbly as a suppliant*). Jn. rogare atque orare; petere et contendere; orare et obtestari; orare obtestari-que; orare atque obsecrare; implorare atque obtestari; precari atque orare; petere ac deprecari. *g. c.* To e. aby to do *athq*, rogare, orare, &c., ut faciat. To e. aby earnestly, nay, almost with tears, omnibus precibus, pene lacrimis etiam obsecrare qm to e. aby with the utmost possible earnestness, qm ita rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possim: to e. aby for aby, deprecari pro qo; deprecatorem se præbere pro cs periculo: to e. for the life of a criminal, petere vitam nocenti. To e. the gods, precari a diis; precatione uti; precationem ad deos facere (pray to them). *g. c.* 'I e. you,' inserted parenthetically, quomo, oro, obsecro (also inserted parenthetically). To allow oneself to be entreated (i. e. successfully), precibus cs qd dare; a se qd impetrari pati. ¶ Treat, vid. ¶ Prevail with, vid.

ENTREATY, preces. rogatus or rogatio obsecratio. obtestatio. precatio. deprecatio [SYN. in ENTREAT]. Humble e's, humiliter deprecatio: e. for pardon on account of *athq*, deprecatio cs facti. At aby's e., cs rogatus; qo rogante; qo rogatus. Compelled by your earnest e's, coactus suis assiduis vocibus: by earnest e's, precando; precario.

ENTREE, *prope* prima admissio (*aff. Sen. de Ben.* 33, qui in primas et secundas admissiones digeruntur; or introitus liminis cs (*aff. Sen. de Ben.*, est proprium superbæ magno estimare introitum ac tactum sui liminis); or by Crcl. with prior pons gradum intra domum (*ibid.*). To have the right of e., *prime admissionis esse.

ENTREMETS, opsonium (*opp. panis*) is perhaps the nearest word.

ENTRUST, permittere. committere (the commitments acts in good trust in the power or will of another, whereby he imposes on him a moral responsibility; the permissus acts to get rid of the business himself, whereby he imposes at most only a political or legal responsibility. Död.).—credere, concedere (very rare in C., never in Q., common in Com.).—commendare et concedere.—mandare, demandare *ci* qd.—qd rejicere ad qm.—qd *ci* delegare (of what one ought otherwise to do oneself)—deponere qd apud qm (to give *athq* to aby in trust). To e. *athq* to the faith of aby, fidel cs qd committere or permittere; tradere in cs fidem qd. To e. aby with the care of my purse, concedere *ci* marsupium cum argento (*Plaut.*): with the care of a treasure, thesaurum *ci* concedere (C.): with the care of one's safety, Mfo, salutem committere *ci*; caput permittere *ci* (*Cur.*); vitam credere *ci* (*Ter.*); vitam (ac fortunas suas) credere *ci* (*Lucil.* *op. Nov.*): aby with the care of one's b-g, cs curæ puerum demandare (L.): aby with a task, munus mandare or dare *ci*: with the management of a great and difficult affair, rem magnam atque difficilem committere *ci* (C.): with the management, direction, &c., of *athq*, *ci* rei prædicere qm: with the defence of a city, *ci urbem tuendam dare: to e. aby with the whole management of a business, totam rem ad qm rejicere: to e. one's plans to aby, consilia sua *ci* credere: one's secrets, occulta sua *ci* credere: to e. one's

honour to aby, exaltationem suam committere *ci*. Entrusted (to aby's care), creditus, concreditus, commissus, *ci* commissus ac commendatus; creditus et commissus *ci*.—(if only for a time), fiduciarius (e. g. opera fiduciaria, *Cæs. Herz. B. C. 2, 17*).—depositum (thing deposited).

ENTRY, aditus (approach).—introitus (entrance; also *fig. e. into an office*; e. g. introitus sacerdotii).—ingressio. Ingressus (act of entering).—transitus pervia (passage, through houses, &c.). ¶ Name, remark, &c., entered in a book, professio (the public entering of one's name, L., or property, C.); but *only* by Crcl. with nomen (qd, &c.) in tabulas or codicem referre. *Sis* nomen *will do for e's in a debt-book*. Have you made regular e's of your other debts in your ledger? utrum cetera nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes? (C.): to make an e. of a debt in a day-book or ledger, nomen in adversaria (day-book), or in codicem accepti et expensi referre. There is no e. of that, id nusquam est (C.): there is no e. even of that, ne id quidem scriptum est (C. *pro Dom. 20, init.*).

ENTWINE, circumspicere circum qd. To be entwined round *athq*, or to e. *athq*, circumspicere qd; circumvolvi or se circumvolvere *ci* rei: to e. with *athq*, redimire qā re (bind with ribbons, garlands, &c.).—circumvolvere qd qā re. circumspicere qd circum qd (twist it round, e. g. lorum circum qd).

ENUCLEATE, enucleare (C.). explicare. enodare: a notion, complicatam notionem evolvere.

ENUMERATE, numerare.—dinumerare (distinctly and carefully).—enumerare (in order; also reasons).—annumerare (count out to a person). To e. aby's numerous faults, multa vitia in qm colligere.

ENVELOPE, involvere; with *athq*, in qā re.—amittere qā re (e. g. chartā, H.).—circumvolvere qd qā re. velare. tegere. To e. a fault in fair words, vitium obvolvere verbis decoris (H.).

ENVENOM, venenis tingere (e. g. tela, Plin.).—veneno imbueri (S. Cat. 11, 3).—quasi venenis malis imbueri (*aff. ea* [avaritia] quasi venenis malis imbuta).

ENVIABLE, dignus, cui invidetur.—invidendus (et H.). *Sis* fortunatus, beatus.

ENVIER, invidens or invidus.—lividus. obtractator. malignus [SYN. in ENVY]. *Obs. fem.* invida, &c., obtractatrix.

ENVIOUS, invidus. Invidens.—lividus. alienis incrementis inimicus.—malignus (see ENVY, s.). To be e., invidere. livere; of aby, *ci* invidere; of *athq*, qd invidere (see ENVY, v.); cs incrementis esse inimicum: people are e. of me, invidetur mihi (ego invidetur, only H.); in invidia sum.

ENVIOUSLY, cum invidia (*not* invidiose).—maligne.

ENVIRON. See SURROUND.

ENVIRONS, loca, quæ circumjacent. The e. of a place, quæ loco circumjacent; quæ circa locum sunt: qui (quæ, quod) circa est: the e. of a town, loca urbem ambientia; urbi propinqua loca: the e. of the town are very beautiful, urbs in regione amenissima sita est: in the e. of, circa or circum quod: living in the e. of, qui circa habitant.

ENVOY, legatus (ambassador).—nuncius (messenger). See AMBASSADOR.

ENVY, v. Invidere *ci*. To e. aby a little, subinvidere *ci* qd (H. Sat. 1, 6, 49, invidere *ci* honorem), but *only* invidere *ci* rei cs; e. g. L. 38, 47, nullius equidem invidio honori, as in Engl. 'I e. no man's honour.'—Invidio *ci* cs rei is a Greek construction, H. Sat. 2, 6, 83.—invidio *ci* qā re is post-Class., Q. 9, 3, 1: in qā tibi invidio, quod, C. Flacc. 29, 76, is to be explained, 'in qā re tibi hoc invidio, quod.' I am envied, invidetur mihi (invidetur only, H. A. P. 56); in invidia sum; invidiæ sum; invidia premor; ex invidia laboro: to be envied by every body, ab omnibus ventis invidiæ circumflari. To cause aby to be envied, *ci* invidiam facere, conflare or excitare (both of persons and things). To cause aby to be envied by *athq*, qā re vocare qm in invidiam.

ENVY, s. invidia (denotes looking askance, as a sign that a man grudges something to another, *fm* moral or immoral motives, not always, though pre-eminently *fm* self-love, like brovia. It denotes e., either actively or passively).—livor (the self-tormenting e., *weh* poisons the whole soul, and deprives the body itself of its fresh healthy colour).—invidentia (a new term of Cicero's for the e. *weh* a man harbours). As he met with no followers, nor even used the term commonly himself, it should be avoided.—malignitas (as an habitual quality and disposition, in *opp.* to goodness of heart).—

obtreclatio (ἐχθρολογία, *e. showing itself in action, by trying to injure the person envied, espily by running him down, &c.*). Jm. obtreclatio invidiasque; obtreclatio et livor; livor atque malignitas; malignitas et livor. *From e., propter invidiam; invidiā; invidiā incensus. To be an object of e., invidiam habere; in invidiam venire; in invidiā esse (of persons and things): to excite abj's e., ei esse invidiam (of persons).*

EPACT, epactæ (ἐπακτοὶ ἡμέραι, *Isid. 6. 17, extr.*).
EPAULET, *prps humerale (though this was some covering of the shoulder. Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 16).*

EPHEMERAL, unus diei.—quod unum tantum diem vivit.

EPHEMERIS, ephemeris (*C. and Np.*).

EPIC, epicus.—herous. heroculus (*e. g. versæ, poetry, &c.*). *An e. poet, poeta epicus. E. poet, epicl.*

EPICUREAN, Epicuræus. Ἐπικουρεῖος. Epicuræus. luxuriosus. delicatus. *An e., Epicuræus (prop. and impropr.).—qui cum Epicuro sentit or facit.—homo delicatus or luxuriosus. homo voluptarius; or qui omnia voluptate metitur, or ad voluptatem refert.*

EPIDEMIC, qui (quam, quod) vulgo ingruit. *An e., morbus epidemicus (as med. l. i.). morbus late vagans. pestilentia. [See PESTILENCE]*

EPIDERMIS, epidermis (*l. i.*).

EPIGRAM, epigramma, atis.

EPIGRAMMATIC, epigrammaticus.

EPIGRAMMATICALLY, in modum epigrammatis.—acute.

EPIGRAMMATIST, qui epigrammata scribit.—epigrammarius (*Plat. Florian. 3; Saturn. 7.*)

EPILEPSY, morbus comitialis.—vitium comitale.—epilepsia (*late*). *To have a fit of e., morbo comitali corpi. morbus major (Cels. 3, 23); morbus caducus (Appul. i. Emil. Mac. i. Id.). morbus sacer (Cels. Aurel. Tard.). valetudo major (Just.).*

EPILEPTIC, epilepticus.—*A person subject to e. fits, homo caducus (Firm. Math. 3, 6, No. 8).—morbo comitali tentatus, vexatus. To have an e. fit, morbo comitali corpi.*

EPILOGUE (*End of a speech*), conclusio. peroratio. epilōgus (*C.*).

EPIPHANY, feriarum dies, quem celebrantes mense Januario Christiani Epiphania dicitant (*Amian. 21, 2*).

EPISCOPAL, episcopalis (*Ecclesi.*).

EPISCOPATE, episcopatus (*Ecclesi.*).

EPISODE, embōlium (*C. ad Qu. Fr. 3, 1, extr. in Greek characters; but Lat. C. Sect. 54*).—excursus or digressus or digressio (*s. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 43; Q. 10, 1, 49*). *that you would separate this e. of my consulship fm your continuous history, ut a continentiis scriptis, in quibus perpetuum rerum gestarum historiam complecteris, secernas hanc quasi fabulam rerum eventorumque meorum. To introduce althg as an e. in a speech, qd includere or inserere orationi sum.*

EPISTLE, epistola (*see LETTER*). Ἡ Ἐπιστολή (*in the Liturgy*). *oecio epistolica.*

EPISTOLARY, *my by gen. epistolarum (epistolica, Gell.; epistolaria, Aug.). E. correspondence, commercium epistolarum. litteræ remittendæ atque accipiendæ. litterarum sermo. An active e. correspondence, litterarum crebritas. litterarum frequentia. To have an e. correspondence with abq, epistolarum commercium habere cum qo; colloqui cum qo per litteras.*

EPITAPH, carmen or elogium in sepulcro incisum.—versus (*e. g. senarii*) in sepulcro incisus (*Isid. not epitaphum*).

EPITHALAMIUM, carmen nuptiale.—epithalamium (*Q.; Treb. Poll.; my sung in chorus before the bride-chamber, thalamus; whereas the hymeneus was sung as the bride was conducted to her future home*).

EPITHET, appositum.—epitheton (*l. i., Q.*).

EPITOME, epitome.—summarium; and (*later*) brevium (*in Seneca's time*).

EPITOMIZE, qd in angustum, or in epitomen, cogere.—*Isid. epitomare (very late).*

EPITOMIZER, qui qd in angustum cogit or in epitomen cogit. *The e. of a voluminous work, qui auctorem per multa volumina diffusum epitome circum-scribit.*

EPITRITE, epitritus (*pes*), Gramma.

EPOCH, æra (*late Lat. l. i. Isid. 5, 36*).—epocha (*as l. i.*)—*Sis tempus, metas, may serve.*

EPOPEE, carmen epicum. poema epicum.

EPULATION, epulatio (*Col.*). *See BANQUET.*

EQUALITY, æqualitas (*C.*).

EQUABLE, æqualis.

EQUALLY, æqualiter.

EQUAL, s. *Am e., par (opp. superior or inferior).*

EQUAL, æquus (*of persons and things that are equally balanced; also having the component parts alike, equo. varius, C. Ferr. 5, 49*).—*par (like some other thing, and composed of the same material with it; opp. superior and inferior. In æquo Marte is where the battle between two parties is considered as a whole; in pari Marte is where the fortune of one party is set agst that of the other. It denotes similarity with respect to magnitude, power, and value; or equality and proportion with regard to number, like (æqui);—æqualis (e. in interior qualities, æq, rank, worth, like (æquior))—parilis (nearly like, as a middle step between par and similia).—compar (mutually e.). Sis similis, idem, geminus, as in par est avaritia, similibus improbitas, eadem impudentia, gemina audacia. —Jm æquus et par; æqualis et par; par et æqualis; par et similis; par atque idem; par atque unus. E. intervalla, intervalla æqualia (absolutely e.), intervalla paria (proportionately e.; standing in the same proportion to each other; Hirt. B. Afr. 59; Cas. B. G. 1, 51; 7, 23). E. to one another, inter se æquales. Not e., dispar, impar (88x. in UNEQUAL). E. rights, jura paria; jus æquum et par (Jus æquabile relates to the e. administration of the law). To possess e. rights with the citizens, æquo et pari jure cum civibus vivere. To divide into twelve e. parts, in duodecim partes æqualiter dividere: of e. strength with abq, par ei; non inferior qo. My e's, æqui et pares (in rank, power, &c.); homines meli similes, or homines nostræ farinæ (the latter in Persius; such men as I am); homines meli ordinis (of my station). To have no e. in althg, qd re parem habere neminem. omnibus antecellere qd re. omnes antecedere (præcedere, &c.) qd re. Not to endure an e., neminem secum dignitate exæquare velle. E. proportions of (in prescriptions), par modus (e. g. ejus emplastris et mellis, Cels.). A and B must be mixed in e. proportions, par modus a et B miscendus est (Cels.).*

EQUALITY, æquitas.—æqualitas (equality).—æqualitas (uniformity).—æquatio (act of equalizing; hence, always with gen. of that, of wch there is an e.). E. of rights, æqualitas juris. Jus æquabile (as equally divided amongst several; hence, e. of rights in a state; isonomia).—æquatio juris (the equalization of rights for the first time). Political e., æqua civitatis conditio (æqua cond., C. Ferr. 2, 72, 177): to preserve political e. in a state, providere, ne æqua civitatis conditio turberetur (est. Sen. N. Qu. 3, 10, 3). To live on a footing of e. with abq, ex pari or ex æquo vivere cum qo.

EQUALIZATION, æquatio (e. g. bonorum, juris).—æquatio.

EQUALIZE, equare. exæquare. Money e's all ranks, pecunia omnium dignitatem exæquat: that the labour of the soldiers and their commander might be equalized, ut militibus exæquatus cum imperatore labor esset.

EQUALLY, æque (e.: one like the other).—æqualiter (like; in equal degree).—æqualiter (in a uniform manner).—pariter (in like manner; in the same relation); Jm. pariter æqualiterque. E. great, æquā magnitudine: e. long, æque longus; æquā longitudine.

EQUANIMITY, æquus animus, æquitas animi (*Isid. but æquanimitas quite unclass.*).—constantia (*fm firmness of character*). The e. which one preserves in his whole life, æqualitas in omni vitā et idem semper vultus, eadem fons (C.); also æquabilitas universæ vite. With e., æquo animo.—patienter.

EQUANIMOUS, æquo animo præditus.—sibi constans.

EQUATION, æquatio.—æquatio. Arithmetical e., æquatio arithmetica (*l. i.*).

EQUATOR, circulus æquinoctialis (Farr. L. L. 9, 18, § 24; Sen. Q.).

EQUERRY, equiso (*see Val. Max. 7, 3, 2, extr.*).

EQUESTRIAN, equus (on horseback). An e. status, status equestris.—*Skilled in horsemanship. equitandi peritus. equo habilis. To be a good e., equo habilis esse; optime equis uti; equitandi peritissimum esse.—Relating to the order of equites at Rome, equestris. The e. rank, dignitas equestris. locus equestris (ordo equestris = the equites as a body). Isid. L. has once equestris as mare.*

EQUIANGULAR, angulis æquis or paribus.

EQUIDISTANCE, æquidistatio (e. g. of parallels; lines; Fibr.).

EQUIDISTANT, pari intervallo. E. fm each other, æquis or paribus intervallis distantes inter se (for diff. between æq. and par, cf. EQUAL). *Isid. æquidistantes (Capell.).*

EQUILATERAL, æquis lateribus. To describe an

e. triangle on a given line, data linea triangulum æquilateralibus constituere (Q.). — [æquilateralis (Censor.); æquilateralis (Marc. Capell. and Firmic. Math.); æquilatus, eris (Auson. Grifh. 41); isopleurus (ἰσοπλευρος, Lat. Aus. Pref. ad Idyll. 13).]

EQUILIBRIUM, momentum par (ἰσοπῶνεια; s. Col. 3, 12, 4). — [ἰσος non æquilibrium, *hoc* is a translation by C. of ἰσοπονη, non æquilibrium. See Lat. Dict. — æquilibrium, equality of weight: Varr.] *Standing in e.*, pari momento et suis ponderibus libratus: paribus examinatus ponderibus: *to be in e.*, *to produce an e.*, pari pondere parem pensionem perficere: *to preserve an e.*, *to be in e.*, sua momenta sustentare (s. Kühner ad C. Tusc. p. 89); *sua vi et suo nutu teneri*; suis ponderibus librari: *to place althg in a state of e.*, qd, velut in ponderibus constitutum, examinare (Sen. N. Qu. 3, 10, 3): *the e. of althg is destroyed*, portionem æquitas turbatur (Sen. ib.): *to lose one's e.*, labi. — [IMPROPR.] æquitas (equality). — æquilibrium (e. of the powers of nature; = ἰσοπονη, æqualis tributio, C.): political e., æquitas civium conditio. *To preserve the e. of parties in a state*, providere, ne æqua civitatis conditio turbetur (aff. Sen. N. Qu. 3, 10, 3): *to restore the e. of althg*, dissipatas cs rei partes rursus in suum locum cohere (C. Tusc. 3, 86, 78).

EQUINOCTIAL, æquinoctialis (Varr. Plin. Sen.). *An e. tide*, æquinoctialis aestus (Sen.).

EQUINOX, æquinoctium (C.). æquinoctiale tempus, æquinoctiales horæ. *The vernal e.*, æquinoctium vernum: *the autumnal e.*, æquinoctium autumnale.

EQUIP, armare (with arms or other instruments). — *instruere* (to furnish with). — ornare. adornare. exornare. *to fit out fully*; *implying a liberal expenditure*; *coarctiv, διακοσμεῖν*. — JN. ornare atque instruere. exornare atque instruere. — *comparare* (to provide with zeal and care). *To e. soldiers*, milites armare, armis instruere; *mililitibus arma dare*: *to e. troops with every thing necessary*, copias omnibus rebus ornare atque instruere: *to e. ships*, naves armare, instruere, ornare, adornare; *a fleet*, classem instruere, ornare, exornare, comparare: *to e. a fleet in a short time*, celeriter classem efflicere. — [Clothe, vid.]

EQUIPAGE, [Furniture of a military man, instrumentum militare. militaris suppellex (field e. of a single officer). — equus tabernaculumque et omne aliud instrumentum militare (his horse, tent, camp, furniture, &c.). — [Furniture of a body of troops, an army, &c., bellum instrumentum et apparatus. omnia, quæ ad bellum usum pertinent (g. t.). — impedimentum (the baggage of the army; opp. sarcinæ, that of a single soldier; vasa, orum, were his camp-furniture, for cooking his victuals, &c.). — [Carriage and horses, carpentum et equi (see CARRIAGE). — [Attendance, retinue, ministerium, or pl. ministeria (sine age). — famuli, ministri. — comitatus, associatio. — stipendium (SYN. IN ATTENDANCE).]

EQUIPMENT, armatus, ūs (as action; no instance can be produced of instructio in this sense). — arma (pl.), armatura (the instruments with which althg is equipped). — armamenta (pl.); instrumenta navalia (instruments with which a ship is equipped).

EQUIPOISE. See **EQUILIBRIUM**.

EQUIPOLLENT. See **EQUIVALENT**.

EQUIPONDERANCE, æquipondium — momentum par (ἰσοπῶνεια).

EQUITABLE, æquus. See JUST. [Impartial, æquus, incorruptus. JN. incorruptus atque integer, studio et irâ vacuus, tamquam medius nec in alterius favorem inclinatus. See IMPARTIAL.]

EQUITABLY, -juste. jure (s. JUSTLY). *Sis sine amore et sine cupiditate. sine irâ et studio.* — incorrupte. Integre. See IMPARTIALLY.

EQUITY, æquitas. — justitia (SYN. IN JUSTICE, vid.). — moderatio, liberalitas (moderation in thinking, judging, &c.). According to e., ex equo, sicut æquum est. ut par est: *to judge according to e.*, ex equo et bono judicare: *agut all e.*, contra fas, contra quam fas est: *agut all justice and e.*, contra jus fasque: *to perceive the e. of althg*, æquitatem cs rei perspicere. *To judge according to e.*, integre, incorrupte judicare.

EQUIVALENT, idem valens. — ejusdem pretii. *To be e.*, tantundem valere (See TO EQUAL). *An e.*, res ejusdem pretii (not valoris). *To give aby an e.*, compensare ei qd (C.).

EQUIVOCAL, ambiguus (e. g. responsum. verba. and fig. ingenium, fides). — dubius. — dubius et quasi duplex (e. g. verba dubia et quasi duplicia, e. words). — anceps (e. g. oraculum, responsum). — flexilocus. flexilocus et obscurus (e. g. oraculum, C.). *An e. saying*, ex ambiguo dictum: *a man of e. character* (III).

ter, homo ambigui ingenii (or ambigui fide: *to give an e. answer*, nihil certi respondere; *ambigue respondere*. **EQUIVOCALLY**, ambigue (e. g. scribere, dicere). — ex ambiguo (e. g. dictum).

EQUIVOCALNESS, ambiguitas (e. g. verborum). — amphibolia (ἀμφιβολία in Rhetoric).

EQUIVOCATE, nihil certi respondere. ambigue respondere. ambigue dicere.

EQUIVOCATION, sermo ambiguus. *Without e.*, relictis ambiguitatibus.

ERA, æra (Lat. Lat.; Isidor. Orig.). — tempus. ætas. *Before the Christian e.*, ante Christum natum.

ERADICATE, [PROPR.] See ROOT UP. [IMPROPR.] radicatus tollere atque extrahere qd (C.). omnes cs rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus. omnes cs rei stirpes ejicere. qd funditus tollere; JN. extirpare et funditus tollere; *fm aby's mind*, radicatus extrahere qd ex animo (e. g. religionem ex animis hominum, C.); *radicatus excutere qd ci (C.)*; *qd extirpare ex animo (e. g. humanitatem, C.)*. **ERADICATE** *præ-Class*, and *once in Varro*.

ERADICATION, extirpation (Col.; propr.). — extinctio. excidium (annihilation).

ERASE, extinguere. delere. Inducere (ind. *copy of erasing whole passages with the inverted stylus*). — liturâ tollere or corrigere (to correct a mistake, mendum scripturæ, with the stylus). — Interlinere (to e. with a line through the word, &c. to be altered). — expungere (e. with dots). — radere, eradere (by erasure). — exculpere (with the graving-tool). *He completely erased what he had written*, quæ scripserat, ex plane extinxit (C.). — [IMPROPR.] extinguere. delere.

ERASURE, litura (the smearing over a wax tablet).

ERE, See BEFORE.

ERE-LONG. See SCOR.

ERE-NOW, jam (already). — antea, antehac.

EKE-WHILE, olim. quondam. antea, antehac. — quodam tempore (e. g. oppida quodam tempore florentissima). SYN. IN FORMALLY.

EREBUS, Erebus.

ERECT, [PROPR.] excitare (e. g. a monument, a tower). — educere (to raise to a great height; e. g. Pyramids). — statuere. constituere (to place, &c.; a column, trophy, tent, &c.). — extruere (build up; a monument, &c.). — [IMPROPR.] Erect myself into (e. g. 'to erect myself into a judge'): *to e. oneself into a tyrant*, tyrannidem or dominatum or principatum occupare; *into a king*, regnum occupare or sibi vindicare; *into an empire*, arbitrium se offerre. 'arbitri partes sibi sumere; into a judge, 'judicis partes sibi sumere. To found a, constituere. condere: *to e. a commonwealth*, that will last, diuturnam rempublicam serere (C.). constituere rempublicam, quæ possit esse diuturna (see TO FOUNDED): *to e. a college, school, &c.*, collegium, gymnasium instituire.

ERECT, adj. rectus. erectus. celsus et erectus. *To place e.*, erigere: *to stand e.*, rectum assistere: *to walk e.*, erectum vadere, incedere: *one who cannot walk e.*, quem femora destitunt: *to keep e.*, sustinere; *sustentare*: *to keep oneself e.*, se sustinere (also fig.), or (if one is in danger of falling) se a lapsu sustinere.

ERECTION, [Act of raising, extractio. edificatio (the building of athg). — ductus muri (building of a wall). — constitutio (foundation). — [State of being erected, erectio (e. g. tignorum). — [Elevation of the mind, sublatio or exaggeratio animi. — [Act of rousing, incitatio. concitatio. — [A building, vid.]

ERECTLY, *Erect*. *To walk e.*, erectum vadere, incedere. — **ERECT** *erecta is late for 'in a spirited manner,' &c. (e. g. judicare, loqui).*

ERECTNESS, status celsus et erectus. — erectio (e. g. erectio arma corpora, Vitr.).

ERECTOR, *Erect*, qui edificat, &c.

EREMITE, homo solitarius. eremita. anachoreta (Eccl.). See HERMIT.

ERMINE, mus silvestris (g. t. for ermines, badgers, &c.). — Mustela erminia (Linn.). — [The fur so called, 'pellis muris silvestris or mustelæ erminis. An e. robe, indumentum ex pellibus murium silvestrium consarcinatum (Ammian.): to be clothed in e., tergis murium silvestrium indutum esse (Sen. Ep. 90 14).]

ERMINED, tergis murium silvestrium indutus (Sen. Ep. 90, 14).

EROGATION, erogatio (e. g. pecunie, C.).

EROSION, erosio (Plin.).

EROTIC, amatorius (eroticus, Gell.).

ERR, [Wander, errare. vagari. palari (SYN. IN WANDER). — JN. vagari et errare. — [To miss the right way, errare: to e. fm, aberrare (unintentionally

and ignorantly).—discedere a qā re [see DEVIATE].—
 || *Mistake*, errare.—per errorem labi or labi only (to commit a small mistake).—in errore versari. errore capium esse (to be in error).—peccare (to sin, blunder, &c. *fm* mistake, &c.). To *e. grievously*, vehementer or valde errare; totā re errare (Ter.) or falli [to] toto celo errare late, should not be used, according to Krebs, without a quod aliud).—longe or procul errare: probe or diligenter errare (in the conversational language of Comedy; *fm* not egregie errare): you *e. in this single point*, in hoc uno erras: a man cannot *e.*, errari nullo pacto potest. I think I shall not *e.*, if *q.*, haud, ut opinor, erravero: with these rules you cannot *e.*, hanc præcepta errare non patiuntur: if I do not *e.*, nisi fallor; nisi animus (me) fallit; nisi quid me fallit or fefellerit.

ERRABLE, qui errare, &c. potest.
 ERRABLENESS, Crcl. by errare or in errorem labi posse.

ERRAND, mandatum. negotium [SYN. in COMMIS-
 sion]: to do an *e.*, mandatum exsequi, persequi, con-
 ficere, perficere, peragere: to do an *e. in the most careful manner*, mandatum exhaurire, in a careless man-
 ner, negligenter rem mandatum gerere: to tell aby to do an *e.*, negotium ci dare or mandare; negotiū qd ci dare (Ter.).—mandare ci qd to be ordered to do an *e.* by aby, mandatum datur mihi a qo. qd facere jussum esse a qo: to do aby's *e. willingly*, *mandatum *cs* luben-
 ter peragere (Wyttienbach).

ERRANT, vagus, errabundus.—Erro in Plin.
 ERRATIC, erraticus (Varr. *ap. Gell.*); stellæ homo.
 —Delos, O.; *esply of plants*, cucumis, &c. vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, C.).

ERRATUM, *mendum typographicum.—*erratum typographicum (so C. Att. 6, 1, 7, erratum fabrilis. error post-Aug. in this sense, Q. 1, 5, 47).—*peccatum typographi (so pauci verbis tria magna peccata, C.).—*vitium typographicum (gross blunder; s. Q. 1, 5, 5, sqq.). A book in which there are many *e.*, *liber mendosus or mendose descriptus: a book that is free *fm* *e.*, *liber emendate descriptus or ab omnibus mendis purus.

ERRONEOUS, falsus; *mly* by error with gen. An *e. opinion*, opinio error (C. Off. 1, 8).—opinio falsa.—
 [§] Erroneus very late. In Col. 7, 12, 5, for erronei canes, Ruhnken reads erronei canes.

ERRONEOUSLY, per errorem (by mistake).—perperam (opp. recte).—falso (opp. vere or vero).

ERRONEOUSNESS, vanitas (emptiness); but *mly* by Crcl., to prove the *e. of an opinion*, qd falsum esse probare.

ERROUR, error, erratum (the latter, 'an *e.*').—
 lapsus (a slip).—peccatum (a blunder committed; also a mistake in grammar, &c.).—fraus (an *e. into* *weh* we are led by others; a deceit practised upon us).—opinionis error. opinio falsa (an erroneous opinion). To commit an *e.*, errare. peccare: to fall into an (involuntary *e.*, per errorem labi: to be in *e.*, in errore esse or versari; errore capium esse; errore vagari, or (stronger) in magno errore versari: to acknowledge one's *e.*, erratum suum agnoscere: to lead aby into *e.*, qm in errorem inducere or conicere; qm in fraudem impellere; qm inducere, ut erret (also of things). You see how much of *e. is at the bottom of all this*, vides, quanto hæc in errore versantur: it is a great *e.* to believe, &c., in magnis erroribus sunt illi, qui credunt, &c. || Blunder, vid. An *e. of the press*, see ENNA-
 TUM. A clerical *e.*, mendum scripturæ.

ERST, First, vid. || Once, formerly, vid.

ERUBESCENCE, || Redness, rubor.—[erubescen-
 tia late, Tertull.]. || Act of growing red, Crcl. by erubescere; or rubor ci suffunditur (of persons).

ERUBESCENT, subrubet (Cels.).—subrubicundus (Cels. Plin.; both = reddish).—erubescens (blushing).

ERUCT, ructare (also with acc. of thing eructed).—
 eructare (with acc. of thing eructed).

ERUCTION, ructus.—[eructatio late, Appul.].
 To cause *e.*, ructum gignere, movēre, facere.

ERUDITE, eruditus. literis eruditus.—doctus. doc-
 trinā instructus. JN. doctus atque eruditus. See LEARNED.

ERUDITION, doctrina. eruditio. literæ. [See LEARN-
 ING.] A person of great or extensive *e.*, perdoctus. pereruditus. exquisitā doctrinā. pereruditus. præclarā eruditione atque doctrinā ornatu. in quo sunt plurimæ literæ.

ERUGINOUS, æruginosus (Sen.).

ERUPTION, eruptio (e. g. of Elma; also hostile incursion, sally).—Initium. principium (beginning, e. g. of a war). On the *e. of the war*, bello erumpente; bello exorto. || Incursion, invasion, vid.—
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|| Breaking out, scabies (g. t.).—lepra (leprosy).—
 mentigra, mentigo (on the chin).—eruptio capitis. porrigo (on the head).—pustulæ (heat-spots, pustules). To be covered with an *e.*, scabie, pustulis, &c., infici.

ERUPTIVE, Crcl. To have an *e. disorder*, scabie infici; scabrum fieri; scabies invadit corpus (Col.). To be covered with an *e. disorder*, totum corpus invadit scabies, or invadunt pustulæ; pustulæ toto corpore surgunt (Aft. Mart.).

ERYSIPELAS, erysipelas, -itis (θρῆσιπelas).

ESCALADE, *scalas muris admoete, or scalas only, or Crcl. by scalas membris admovēre or applicare; scalas muros aggredi or ascendere; positā scalas muros ascendere (Cæs.). To take a city by *e.*, *oppidum scalis (admotis) capere: to endeavour to take a city by *e.*, scalas erigi jubere (T.).—scalas (or positā scalis) muros ascendere or aggredi.

ESCALOP, pecten. pectunculus (dim.).

ESCAPE, evadere.—elabi (slip away; e. g. ex proelio; e. manibus *cs*; custodiæ, T.).—subterfugere (e. by some shift; pernam, periculum, C.).—effugere (fly away).—expedire se (to set oneself free, ab or ex qā re; seid. qā re): *fm* (= out of) althg, effugere ex (de, ab) qā re: *fm* althg (= avoid by flight), effugere qd (not *cs* rei): *fm* a crowd, expedire se ex turbā (Ter.): *fm* all occupation, expedire se ab omni occupatione (C.): *fm* a person, effugere qm, or de *cs* manibus; *cl* or *e* (de) *cs* manibus elabi; *cs* manibus evadere: *fm* the city, ex urbe elabi; oppido evadere: *fm* a wreck by swimming, e. naufragio enatare (Vitr. 6, pfer. 1); also in terram evadere (L.): *fm* a danger, periculo evadere. || Avoid, fugere, defugere, declinare, vitare. [SYN. in AVOID.]

ESCAPE, *cs*. fuga. effugium.—aberratio (e. g. a dolore, molestia, C.). To make one's *e.* *fm* prison, custodiæ or vinculis elabi: *fm* the city, urbe elabi. To make one's escape by flight, fugā se subtrahere (secretly); ex fugā evadere; fugā se eripere. To assist a man's *e.*, by giving him money, *cs* fugam pecuniā sublevare: to have no other *e.* *fm*, aliam aberrationem a qā re nullam habere (C.).

ESCHALOT, *allium ascalanicum (Linn.).

ESCHEAT, *s.* devolutio (t. t.). *E.*'s, caduca bona, caducæ hereditates (in JCI. that is caducous, *weh* falls away, as it were, *fm* the intended heir, e. g. because he has no children, either to the other heirs, or in default of such, to the emperor's priory purse, fiscus).—bona vacantia (Inst. Just. 2, 6, 4).

ESCHEAT, v. caducum esse (absol.); to aby, cedere *cl* (g. t.), or 'possessione vacuā (Just.) cedere *cl*.

ESCHEW, fugere, defugere, declinare, vitare.—renunciare (*cl* rei, to renounce; e. g. ostreis in omnem vitam).

ESCORT, *s.* præsidium (as a protection).—custodia (as a guard). JN. custodia ac præsidium: with an *e.*, cum præsidio; cum custoditis: with an *e.* of Macedonians, prosequentibus Macedonibus: to give aby an *e.*, præsidium ci dare. To send aby anywhere with an *e.*, præsidio dato, or cum custodibus qm mittere qo.

ESCORT, v. præsidio esse *cl*. custodiæ esse *cl* [SYN. in ESCORT, s.]. prosequi qm (as a mark of respect).

ESCULENT. See EDIBLE.

ESCUTCHEON, insigne generis (Aft. C. Sull. 31, 88), or insigne only (as g. t.). To be recognized or known by his *e.*, ex insigni agnosci (Cæs. B. C. 2, 6, of the admiral's flag).

ESOTERIC, quod ἑσωτερικόν appellamus, appellat, &c. (Aft. quod ἑσωτερικόν appellat, C. Fin. 5, 12; ἑσωτερικόν, Luc. vii, Auct. 27).—intrinsicus auscultantibus accommodatus (Aft. Sen. Ep. 33, 6); also occultus or occultior. arcanus. reconditus. [§] The *e. doctrines* of, *cs*, (& tamquam) mysteria (e. g. rhetorum, C.): to declare or reveal aby's *e. doctrines*, *cs* (& tamquam) mysteria enunciare.

ESPALIER, arbor administrata or jugata, or adminiculata jugataque: to train *e.*'s, palare et alligare arbores.

ESPECIAL, præcipuus (as distinguished before others; opp. communis, &c.).—maximus. vel maximus (the greatest). *E. care*, antiquissima cura (e. g. navalis apparatus ei semper antiquissima cura fuit, C.). It was his *e. care* to &c., nihil antiquius habuit (C.), duxit (Suet.), quam ut &c.; longe antiquissimum ratus est, &c., with inf. (L.): an *e. affection* for aby, præcipuus quidam amor in qm: to be an *e. favorite* with aby, in magnā esse gratiā apud qm; gratiosum or gratiosissimum esse apud qm; esse in sinu *cs* (in familiar style, C.); in oculis esse *cl* or *cs* (C.); or qm se fert in oculis (C.). Therefore I am an *e.*

favoris with the publicans, itaque publicanis in oculis sumus (C.).

ESPECIALLY, *Imprimis* (refers to a distinction possessed in common with others, and in as high a degree as by the first among them: it is added to adjectives and adverbs: may follow the word [vir magnus imprimis, C.], or have one interposed [id—Imprimis ego memorabile, &c.]; it may be joined to a superlative [vix Kritz denique; Pr. Intr. li. 889]; and also give prominence to a single word or action).—*præcipue* (In præ and capere, refers to a distinction one possesses before and over others; nearly = 'particularly' opp. communiter, communis. Hence, of what belongs especially to the individual, and not to most men or all men, &c. It is properly used with verbs; it, like præsertim, to give prominence to one word or notion).—*præsertim* (præ, before; serere, to connect: it denotes that what is said applies in an especial degree to one case; it often, therefore, introduces an especial condition or case, præsertim quum; quum præsertim; præsertim si. It cannot stand with the principal verb of the sentence: [not virtus est præsertim, but præcipue, colenda], except when, aft. the general statement, it adds a case to which it particularly applies (e. g. ego tibi a vi, hac præsertim imbecillitate magistratum, præstare non possum: deforme est de se ipso prædicare, falsa præsertim).—*maxime* (does not contain a comparison with others, but strengthens the predicate itself. A. especially, but also B, maxime A, sed et B: *emph. because, maxime quod: emph. if, maxime si, of what is to be done emph. on a certain condition, e. g. scribe qd, et maxime si Pompeius &c., C.).*—*potissimum* (by preference to all others).—*Prps* it may help the pupil to tell him that præcipue should be taken to express a higher degree than is common, &c.; præsertim to define more particularly the case to which what has been said applies *emph.*; it does not therefore go with verbs (not præsertim florere, but præcipue); maxime, to make a general statement apply with the most force to a particular case.—[not imprimis occurs more than eleven times in C.; not twice only, as Sürénburg maintained. *Emph. if, præsertim si: maxime si* (see under maxime above).—*Never præcipue si or quum).* A and e. B, quum A, tum imprimis B; quum or tum A, tum maxime B: ut A, tum maxime B (rare: C.): e. because, maxime quod. But e., præsertim or imprimis autem (not præsertim vero or autem). And e., imprimisque; et præsertim; maximeque. Maxime is often strengthened by vel (e. g. hoc uno præstatum vel maxime feris, quod &c.).

ESPLANADE, *l'* The void space between the glaciæ and the first houses of the town, quidquid herbidum terrenum est or erat extra murum (L. 23, 19, 14, as usually is a grassy slope); locus æquis planum (S.: as leveled space).—*Grass-plot*, locus herbidus or (H.) herbosus.

ESPOUSAL, *Act of espousing; see ESPOUSALS.*—*Act of embracing a cause, defensio*, patrocinium, propugnatio; or *Crcl.* See *To ESPOUSE a cause.*

ESPOUSALS, sponsalia. *To celebrate the e. sponsalia facere or rite facere* The day of e. sponsalis dies (Farr.); dies sponsiorum (Suet. Oct. 23): the time of abey's e. tempus sponsum (or sponsam) habendi. The feast given on the occasion was, cena sponsalium (Plin. 9, 35, 58).

ESPOUSE, *PROPR.* To betroth to; betroth oneself to; see BETROTH.—*To marry, vid.*—*IMPROPR.* To embrace (an opinion, cause, &c.). To embrace an opinion; see EMBRACE (end): to e. a cause, 1) = join a political party; see *To EMBRACE a cause.*—2) = to undertake its defence, patrocinium or ei res suscipere; ci or ei rei patrocinari.—propugnare pro re.—*Jur.* defendere et propugnare.

ESPY, see 1) *To DISTRICK*; and for *SYR.* *To SEE.*—2) *To SPY.*

ESQUIRE, armiger (of a knight; also as t. t. for the English Esq.).

ESQUIRE, v. comitari qm. Inter comites ac splici, &c.

ESSAY, v. See ATTEMPT, TRY.

ESSAY, s. *Attempt*, trial, vid. *Short treatise*, vid. *Assay* (of metals), vid.

ESSENCE, vis. natura. proprietates.—*natura atque vis. vis et natura. natura propria* ea rei et vis (C.).—*Essentia*, according to Sen., was used by C. as translation of *oivvia*; but it is not found in his extant works; Quintil. says, *oivvia* quam Plaut. [al. Flavius] *essentiam* vocat; neque sane aliud est ejus nomen Latinum: he adds, of *ens*, *essentia*: 'quæ cur tanto-

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pere aspernentur, nihil video, nisi quod iniqui iudices adversus nos sumus'.—(Ipsa) substantia (*post-Aug.*; ipsa subet. Q.; reality, opp. opinio, Paul. JCI.).—*The best writers may translate 'essence' by ipse or verus: the e. of friendship consists in this, vera amicitia in eo versatur; vis amicitie in eo est: to look to the e. of algh, rem ipsam spectare: to belong to the e. of algh, ea rei proprium esse.*—*Q. has rei substantiam convenire, to agree with its nature. Essential oil, 'essentia (l. i.).—liqor tenuissimus.*—*flos succi (Bau.).—liq. Odour, vid.*

ESSENTIAL, proprius. In ea rei naturâ positus, ad rem ipsam or ad rei naturam pertinens. cum re ipsâ or cum rei naturâ conjunctus (belonging to the essence or nature of algh).—*necessarius (necessary).*—*gravissimus*, magni momenti (very important). The e. point, caput rei (Q. cardo rei in silo. age); quod maxime rem causamque continet (C.): an e. circumstance or point, res gravissima or magni momenti: an e. cause, prima or præcipua causa: only one point appears to be e., una res videtur continere causam (C.): an e. condition, prima conditio: an e. difference, discrimen in ipsâ rei naturâ positum or ad ipsam rem, or ad rei naturam pertinens: all stairs are alike in all e. points, eadem omnium civitatum est natura. *Not e.; see UNESSENTIAL.*—*Essentialia* (e. g. differentia, Tertull. belongs to Eccl. Lat.—*Essentialia* oivvia, 'essentia, quæ vocantur, olei genera (as t. t.).

ESSENTIALLY, vere præcipue, imprimis; 'naturâ propriâ et vi.—*generare (in kind) or non gradu sed genere* (aft. non genere sed gradu, de opt. gen. Or. § 4): to be e. different, genere differre; ipsâ rei naturâ diversum esse.

ESTABLISH, statuere (to fix firmly; of institutions, laws, &c., jus, jura; omnes partes religionis).—constituere (e. g. oppidum; decemviralem potestatem in urbibus; reges in civitate; imperium; res; partes reipublice. Also = 'to establish by proof', e. g. const. bona non esse possessa, C.).—*efficere (to make out a point; e. g. efficere, animos esse mortales).*—*firmare, confirmare (to make lasting; an empire, dominion, &c.).*—*stabilire (to give duration or support to; liberty, dominion, &c.).*—*fundare (to ground, lay the foundation of; the safety of the state, one's power, liberty, dominion, &c.).*—*munire (to render safe against external attacks; one's influence, dominion).*—*conglutinare (to glue, as it were, together; i. e. to connect or unite more firmly; friendship, a contract).*—*To e. one in his opinions, animum ea confirmare: to e. by proofs, argumentis confirmare; probare: to e. oneself any where, certam sedem ad domicilium collocare quo loco; domicilium sibi constituere quo loco (to take up one's residence any where; e. g. Magnesie); concedere quo habitatum (e. g. Argos, Np.; e. g. an exile quitting his country to reside elsewhere).* quo loco considerare; locum capere ac præsidium ponere, constituere in quo loco (to take up a post, of soldiers); aciem, legiones, &c. constituere quo loco (of the general).—*Justin* has statuere sedes alieubi. *To e. oneself as a merchant, mercatorem instituere: to have one's heart established, immotum stare; also qm. firmitudinem animi obtinere (Plaut.); animum suum or se confirmasse. The established Church, 'ea ecclesiæ forma, quæ est a republicâ sanctissime constituta.—cultus deorum ab omnibus fere civibus susceptus (when that assertion is true; aft. C. Legg. 1, 23, 60).*

ESTABLISHER, conditor.—conciliator (e. g. pacis). firmator (*post-Aug.*; pacis).—fundator (e. g. urbis Prænestinæ, V.).—*see FOUNDER.*

ESTABLISHMENT, constitutio (e. g. of religious rites, religionum, C.; potestatis, Q.).—confirmatio (e. g. perpetuæ libertatis; also of establishing a point by arguments).—conciliatio (of establishing by management of parties, &c.; e. g. gratiæ).—descriptio (e. by rules, regulating the powers, sphere of action, &c.; e. g. civitatis, magistratuum).—ordinatio (act of ordering, regulating; e. g. comitorum, Vell.). The e. of the court of Areopagus is due to Solon, a Solone constitutus est Areopagus (C.). *An establishment, institutum; a) = School, vid. ß) House with body of servants, &c., familia. A domus (whole household). To keep a large, a moderate, &c. e., uti familiâ optimâ, mediocri, &c. (Np. Att. 23, 3; but with ref. to Rom. manners): to have a splendid e. (i. e. house, &c.), in primis bene habitare omnibusque optimis rebus uti (Np. Att. 13, 1). *Ratification, confirmatio, vid.**

ESTAFETTE, 'cursor unicâ veredi cursurâ iter conficiens (veredus = a courier's horse; Cod. Just.).—eques citatus, eques citus. To summon aby by an e. propriis literis acire qm (T.).

ESTATE, || State, vid. || Condition, rank, vid. || Landed property; usually with a real e., prædium (the house on the e.)—villa (a country-house; the e.).—fundus (the real e.; usually with a country-house; villa is an architectural, fund. an economical, præd., a juridical term; Dôd.). An e. in the country, rusticum prædium.—ager, rus (prop. country, opp. town; then melon. for 'estate in the country'). **Est.** On the construction of rus, rure, in this sense, see **Obs. in Farm, s. Estates, agri (fields, landed property); possessions (possessions, whether land or not). See FORTUIT.** To lay out money in purchasing a landed e., pecuniam collocare in solo (Suet. Tib. 48); an e. near a town, propinquum rus (Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 2). **|| The e.'s of the realm, *ordines imperii. || Man's estate, ætas pubes.—anni pubertatis (age of puberty); ætas constans, or constans, quæ media dicitur; ætas adulta, firmata, confirmata, corroborata (age of full manly strength). To come to man's e., robustorem fieri; se corroborare; pubertatem ingredi: when he was now come to man's e., quum is se jam corroboravisset, et vir inter viros esset (C. Cael. 11, 6).**

ESTEEM, || Opinion, judgement, vid. || High value, reverential regard, æstimatione. observantia. existimatio (æstim. denotes the estimating, valuing, &c. of a thing, or its relative value; and in æstimatione dignus, æstimatione qd dignus (both C. Fin. 8, 13), it approaches the meaning of 'high esteem'; but it should not be used generally, for the marks of e. exhibited to any, which is observantia [= the being attentive to a person]; nor for the e. in which a person is held by others, which is existimatio).—reverentia (reverential regard). dignatio (opinion; e. caused by desert; prps not præ-Aug.; a favorite word with T. and Suet.; in summâ dignatione sc vivere, Just.). To possess or enjoy e., ci habetur honor, coli et observari: to be held in some e., esse in numero qd et honore. qm numerum obtinere: to be held in very great e. by any, longe maximo honore esse apud qm: to have or feel e. for any one, magni facere (to value highly); vereri, revereri qm; qm colere, tribuere ci cultum (internal respect, regard); observare, honorare qm; reverentiam adhibere adversus qm or præstare ci (to show outward respect to any one); hence also, colere et observare qm: to show due e. for any one, qm prosequi, with or without observantia (outwardly, whether freely or by compulsion). A man held in no e., homo sine existimatione (C.); the e. in which you are held, existimatio tua: to be held in high e. and honour by the people, cum populo et in laude et in gratia esse.

ESTEEM, v. a) a person) highly, magni (very highly, maximi) facere.—admirari, suspicere (to look up to; adm. with admiration; suspic. with a sense of one's own inferiority).—vereri. colere. vereri et colere (to feel reverential, heart-felt respect).—qm revereri; reverentiam adhibere adversus qm or præstare ci (to show reverential respect).—qm observare or observantia colere (q. t. to give outward proofs of one's respect). Jn. observare et colere; colere et observare; observare et diligere.—diligere carumque habere (of attachment): not to e. any, qm nullo loco putare; qm despiciere or despectare.—β) A thing) highly, magni or magno æstimare (to e. highly, magni facere, habere, ducere, pendere; est honor ci rei apud me.—diligere (to like, &c., of persons and things; aligh in any, qd in qo); lightly, parvi facere, æstimare; haud magni pendere; not to e. at all, qd nullo loco numerare; æstimare nihil, pro nihilo or nihil (Rame. § 108, Not. 1, 4); pro nihilo ducere, putare; nihili or non focii facere; despiciere et pro nihilo putare; contemnere et pro nihilo ducere; it all one, juxta æstimare (S. Cat. 2, 8); to e. things equally, or one thing or person as much as another, qd ci rei, or qm ci, in æquo or parem ponere; qd ci rei par facere; qm cum qo eodem loco et numero habere: res pari atque eadem laude ponere; one more than another, unum or unam rem alteri præponere, antepondere or (reversely) postponere, posthabere. **|| Consider, deem, vid. To e. at all an honour, ducere qd gloriæ; to oneself, honori, gloriæ sibi qd ducere; a credit, qd ducere laudi or ponere in laude (C.); a favour, ponere qd in beneficio (C. Fam. 15, 4, 12). I shall e. it a favour if you wish, mihi gratissimum feceris, si &c.**

ESTIMABLE, || Valuable, æstimatione dignus or dignandus.—æstimandus. || Deserving esteem or regard, venerandus. venerabilis. honore dignus. observantia dignus.—honestus. gravis.—bonus. probus, &c. (good). A very e. person, vir optimus existimatione omnium (of one universally considered as; H.); quovis h. more dignus (Ter.). So e. a person, homo eâ existi-

matione.—**Estimabilis** = 'that is liable to be lazed'; æstimatio is properly 'valuation' (e. g. frumenti, &c.), but in context in æstimatione dignus, æstimandus, &c., has the meaning of 'valuable, when applied to things; e. g. of wisdom, health; C. Fin. 3, 13, 43, 44.

ESTIMATE, a. || Calculated expense of a work, pecunie conspectus ad totum opus absolvendum (Gell. 19, 10).—æstimatio (Vir. præf. 10).—rationes operis, antequam instituitur, expeditæ (Vir. præf. lib. 10): to make an e., sumptus edificii consummare (Vir. 1, 1, 4). Let architects make a careful e., architecti diligenter modum impensarum ratificantes explicent (Vir. lib.), or caute summamque diligentia, antequam instituantur opera, eorum expeditæ rationes (ib.): that men may get their houses completed for little more than the e. had prepared them to expect, ut homines &c. ad id, quod præparaverint, seculo paulo amplius adiciant, ædificia expeditæ (i. e. for little more than what they have got ready to meet the expense with; Vir. ib.): when the whole expense agrees exactly with the e., quum ad dictum impensa respondet (Vir. ib.): every architect who contracts for the building of a public work, delivers in an e., architectus, quum publicum opus curandum recipit, pollicetur, quanto sump u id futurum sit (Vir. ib.): to give a copy of the e. to any, æstimationem tradere ci (Vir. ib.): to add at all to the e., ad æstimationem adicere qd (Vir. ib.). **|| Calculation, judgement, opinion, &c., vid. A just e. of his own powers (character, &c.), æqua ac par sui æstimatio (Vell. 1, 97).**

ESTIMATE, v. || Value, vid. || Calculate, compute, vid.

ESTIMATION, || Valuation, vid. Calculation, vid. || Opinion, vid. || Esteem, vid.

ESTIMATOR. See VALUER.

ESTRADE, æquata planities (æst. æquata agri planities, C. Verr. 2, 4, 48).

ESTRANGE. See ALIENATE.

ESTRANGEMENT. See ALIENATION.

ESTUARY, æstuarium.—adjacens mari navigabile stagnum (Plin.).

ETERNAL, perpetuus (relatively, with ref. to a definite end; that of life, for example).—sempternus (like ædior, the everlasting, lasting as long as time itself).—æternus (like æwons, the eternal, that which outlasts all time, and will be measured by ages, for tempus est pars quædam æternitatis. The sublime thought of that which is without beginning and end, lies only in æternus. Dôd.).—immortalis (having a beginning but no end).—Jn. perpetuus et æternus; perpetuus et sempternus. E. snova, nives, quas ne ætas quidem solvit: e. friendship, perpetua et æterna amicitia: e. hatred, odium inexplabile (In qm): to give an e. duration to any, æternitate rem donare.

ETERNALIZE. See IMMORTALIZE.

ETERNALLY, perpetuo (perpetually, continually); semper (always).—numquam non (never not): to live e., in æternum vivere, æternum esse, sempternâ frui vitâ, perpetuâ vitâ perfrui, ævo sempterno frui (all of continuance æst. death, the latter rather poet.). vigire memoriâ sæculorum omnium; per omnium sæculorum memoriâ vivere; manere in animis hominum, in æternitate temporum, famâ rerum (improp.). to live for ever in the memory of mankind; the latter, T. Agr. 46, extr.): to last e., durare in æternum (4.).

ETERNITY, æternitas. vis æterna (both of God, as a property; æternitas also = eternal duration; e. g. temporum).—tempus infinitum. ævum sempternum (eternal duration).—vita æterna. ævita altera (the next life): fm e. (i. e. fm a long time), ab æternitate; ex æterno tempore; ab infinito tempore: for an e. (i. e. very long), ætatem (see Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8); for all e., in perpetuum; in omne tempus; in æternum (for all times, as L. 4, in æternum urbem condere.—Est.** æternum alone is poet.; and qd in æternum or in omnem æternitatem non fiet, for numquam fiet, is not Lat.). For 'through all eternity,' see **ETERNALLY.****

ETERNIZE. See IMMORTALIZE.

ETHIC, ETHICAL, ad mores pertinens (C.).—moralis (C. de Fato, 1, 1, quia pertinet ad mores—nos eam partem philosophiæ de moribus appellare solemus; sed decet augentem linguam Latinam nominare moralem). An e. teacher, officii magister (C. Tus. 2, 4, 12); qui artem vitæ proficitur (ib.).—morum magister. See **MORAL.**

ETHICS, philosophia moralis, or philosophiæ pars moralis (see quotation fm C. in **ETHIC).—doctrina or scientia moralis.—ea philosophia (or philosophiæ pars), quæ**

est de vitâ et moribus (cf. *C. Tuac.* 3, 4, 8).—philosophia in quâ de hominum vitâ et moribus disputatur (as *C. Brut.* 8, 31).—philosophia, quæ virtutis, officii et bene vivendi disciplinam continet (as *C. Pis.* 29, 71).—or ea philosophiæ pars, quâ mores conformari putant (affl. *C. Fin.* 4, 2, 5).—descriptio expetendarum fugiendarum rerum (C.).—cognitio virtutis (*Tuac.* 5, 25, 71). *Sis virtus only* (e. g. ab his inventa et perfecta virtus est, *Tuac.* 5, 1, 2); or officia, pl. (e. g. hunc locum philosophi solent in officia tractare. *C. Orat.* 21, 72).—~~ethicæ~~ ethicæ (Q.); ethica, æ (*Lactant.*).

ETHNIC. See HEATHEN.

ETIQUETTE, mos et usus (g. i. for received custom).—morum elegantia (as constituting a finished gentleman).

ETYMOLOGICAL, etymologicus (*Gell.* 1, 8, 1).

ETYMOLOGIST, verborum scrutator et interpres (C.) or qui in enodandis nominibus laborat (C.).

ETYMOLOGIZE, in enodandis nominibus laborare.—studiose exquirere, unde verba sint ducta (to investigate the derivation of words; see *C. N. D.* 3, 24, 62; *Of.* 1, 7, 23).—vocabulorum, cur quæque res sit ita appellata, causas explicare (to explain the meaning of words; *C. N. D.* 3, 24, 64).

ETYMOLOGY, 1) *The derivation of a word, origo; etymon* (the true explanation and meaning of a word by virtue of its derivation; *Varr. R. R.* 1, 48, 2; *Gell.* 18, 4, extr., where etyma vocum et origines).—2) *The deriving of a word from its root, etymologia* (the deriving and explaining of a word from its root, in *C. Top.* 8, 35, literally translated by verilogium, to which, however, he himself would prefer notatio).—originatio (derivation, but only as a term recommended by some; *s. Q.* 1, 6, 28).—enodatio nominum (the development of nouns; *C. Top.* 7, 31; *N. D.* 3, 24, 62).—b) *As a science, etymologia* (*Varr. L. L.* 7, 1, 4).—etymologia—verborum explicatio—quam (Stoici) etymologiam appellabant (*C. Acad.* 1, 8, 32; he defines it to be the explaining quâ de causâ quæque essent nominata).

EUCHARIST. See LORD'S SUPPER.

EUCHARISTICAL, ¶ *Relating to the holy eucharist. By gen. eucharistic. The e. sacrifice, eucharistic mysterium* (*August.*). ¶ *Containing thanksgivings, grato animo beneficia prosequens*.—gratiarum actionem continens. *E. prayers*, *preces grati in Deum animi testes.

EULOGIST, laudator (g. i.).—predicator (one who extols loudly and publicly)—præco (the herald or trumpeter of abys praise)—bucinator (as sarcastic expression, the trumpeter; *s. g. ex existimationis*).

EULOGY, laudatio, of aby, es (the speech and the praise contained in it).—laus, laudes, of any one, es (the praise).—~~Elogium~~ Elogium is a short inscription on a tomb, &c.; encomium is not found. *An e. pronounced over one who is dead, laudatio mortui* (g. i.; in later writers, *e. g. Plin. panegyricus, sc. sermo*); laudatio funebri; laudes funebres; to pronounce a e. over aby, qm laudare; dicere de cs laudibus; sermonem cum admiratione laudum cs instituire (is a conversation); to write a e. upon any person or thing, laudationem cs or cs rei scribere.

EUNUCH, ademptæ virilitatis.—exsectus.—eunuchus—homo castratus (whether castrated or naturally imperfect).—apôdo (σπῆδος; naturally impotent, or fm castration). To make aby an e., castrare qm; virilitatem ci adimere; qm excidere or exsecare (~~apôdo~~). Avoid evirare, eunuchare, wch belong to Com.—secare, *Mark.*

EUPATORY, eupatoria (*Plin.*; also agrimonía).—*eupatorium (*Linn.*)

EUPHEMISM, *euphemismus (as t. i.). By a e., *per euphemismum, or by Crcl. See EUPHEMISTIC.

EUPHEMISTIC, by Crcl. with tristitia rem lenitate verbi mitigans, or by *per euphemismum.

EUPHONY, vocalitas (quæ εὐφωμία dicitur, *Q.* 1, 5, 24)—sonus dulcis, suavis, jucundus, or elegans.—numerus, or pl. numeri. sonus (in language)—numeriorum jucunditas.—numeros opportune cadens (*Q.*). For the sake of e., *ut numeros sonaret, diceretur, caderet, &c. Words that satisfy the demands of a. verba ad audiendum jucunda (C.). to prefer one word to another of the same meaning, on the ground of e., inter duo, quæ idem significant et tantundem valent, quod melius sonet, malle (*Q.*'s definition of vocalitas).

EUPHORBIA, euphorbia. euphorbium (both *Plin.*).

EVACUATE, ¶ To empty, vid. ¶ To void by any of the excretory passages, evomere. ex-
purgare. exsecrare. per os reddere (of bringing up); *per

alvum reddere. ¶ To purge the bowels, &c., alvum insanire (*Plin.*); alvum purgare, solvere, subducere, dejicere; or dejicere only. *Althg* is as good as a purgative for evacuating the bowels, qd medicamentum instat ut ad eliciendas alvos (*Plin.*). ¶ To withdraw troops from. To e. a town, urbe excedere (esp. of soldiers)—urbem relinquere (to quit it fm necessity).—copias ex urbe educere (of the general).—præsidium ex urbe removere (to withdraw a garrison): to e. a country, (ex) finibus excedere (g. i. esp. of soldiers); copias ex finibus educere (of the general). *Thus Croton was evacuated, ita Crotona excessum est. Valerius and Curio found Sardinia and Sicily evacuated, nacti vacuas ab Imperiis Sardiniam Valerius, Curio Siciliam* (i. e. the commander-in-chief had quitted the islands). ~~vacuefacere~~, g. i. for to make empty (e. g. the benches, subsellia, C., where the reading is not quite certain; but vacuefacere Scyrum (Np.) is to remove all its inhabitants). ¶ *Annui*; vid.

EVACUATION, ¶ Discharge, &c., exinanitio. alvi dejectio (by means of medicine): no e. follows, venter nihil reddit: to have had no e. for several days, pluribus diebus non descendit alvus. ¶ The withdrawing of troops, &c., *excessus ex urbe (ast. excessus e vitâ, C.), or Crcl. with verbs under EVACUATE = 'withdraw troops'. After *Porsena's e. of Italy*, postquam Porsena ex agro Romano excessit: such was the e. of Croton, ita Crotona excessum est.

EVADE. See TO ELUDE.

EVANESCENT, fragilis.—caducus.—evanidus (*poet.* and not præ-Aug. O.).

EVANGELICAL, evangelicæ (*Eccl.*) [The terms *ecclesia evangelica, *evangelico-reformata, *evangelico-lutherana, may be used as t. i. to describe the German Protestant Churches]. To live an e. life, *evangelicam vitam sectari (*August.*).

EVANGELICALLY, *evangelice.

EVANGELIST, ¶ Author of a gospel, evangelista (*Eccl. Prudent.*). ¶ Preacher of the Gospel, evangelizator (*Terul.*)—evangelii predicator.

EVANGELIZE, Crcl., e. g. to e. the world, *efficere ut omnes ubique homines sacra Christiana (or cultum Christianum) et puram religionem suscipiant (cf. *L.* 1, 7; *C. Legg.* 1, 23, 60).—*hominum animos ad verum Dei cultum convertere.—*ad doctrinam Christianam convertere.

EVAPORATE, ¶ TRANS. exhalaré. expirare (~~apôdo~~). evaporare, *Gell.*, is not classical).—¶ INTRANS. exhalarí (also exhalaré vapore, *poet. rare, Lucr.*, vidimus alia exhalaré vapore, &c.).—evanescere (of wine that loses its spirit; of mineral waters, aquæ calidæ evanuerunt, &c.).—vaporare (post-Aug. *Plin.*, aquæ vaporant et in mari ipso).

EVAPORATION, exhalatio. expiratio. aspiratio (all C., of the e. fm the earth).—~~apôdo~~ evaporatio (post-Aug.; terre, Sen.; nivis, *Gell.*).—respiratio (fm the water).—vaporatio (e. g. inundantium aquarum, Sen.): e. fm the earth, fm the waters, vapores, qui a sole ex agris tepescitis or ex aquis exaltantur (C); also terræ exhalationes, expirationes, aspirations.

EVASION, latebra (only in sing.; a hiding-place = a pretext).—devericulum. devericulum ac flexio (an e., as opp. to a straightforward course, *C. Pis.* 22, 53, but not in this sense).—excusatio (an excuse).—causa simulata or speciosa (an apparent or specious reason). To make or seek e., devericulum, devericula flexionesque querere; tergiversari (to twist and turn oneself about, to endeavour to keep aloof fm a point): to find some e., rimam quam reperire (*proverb.*, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 24): to have some e. ready, latebram habere (he answered by an e., also responsonem suam derivavit: to have recourse to a strange attempt at e., se mirificam in latebram conflare (*C. de Div.* 2, 20, 46): without e., directe or directo (without wandering fm the point).

EVASIVE, ambiguus (of uncertain meaning; e. g. responsa, *Suet. Tib.* 34).—fictus et simulatus (hypocritical), or Crcl. To give an e. answer, allo responsonem suam derivare; tergiversari, or huc, illic tergiversari (to go backwards and forwards, &c.).

EVASIVELY, fecte et simulate (e. g. loqui, not according to one's real sentiments).—tergiversantis in modum (~~apôdo~~). *Vell.* has tergiversanter, but only of one shrinking fm a battle). To answer e., tergiversari.—allo responsonem suam derivare.

EVE, ¶ Evening; vid. ¶ Evening preceding a holy day, dies proximus ante diem festum. ~~apôdo~~ Vigilia is a festival celebrated in the night. (—IMPROPR.). To be on the e. of althg, qd instat (e. g. bellum); qd impendit (e. g. contentio, tempestas, &c.). See 'TO BE NEAR.'

EVEN. See EVENING.

EVEN, adj., æquus (not departing from the horizontal line, level; not rising or sinking; opp. acclivis, going up, or declivis, going down, sloping; or superior, that lies higher; or inferior, that lies lower).—planus (plain, flat, without observable inequalities; opp. asper, rough, uneven; or montanus or montuosus, mountainous).—æquus et planus (e. g. locus). To erect a building on a ground, ædificium plano pede instituire. The e. tenor of his whole life, æquabilitas in omni vitâ, or universæ vitæ: to make e., æquare, complanare (e. g. manibus, pedibus).—solo æquare (to make e. with the ground).—pavire (to make e. by beating, e. g. a pavement, a floor; all round, circumpavire). ¶ Of numbers, par (opp. impar). To play at odd and e., ludere par impar.

EVEN, adv., etiam (in nearly every application of the English word, esp. with comparatives, and 'may even' (immo potius) after a negative clause, and after tantum abesse—ut &c.).—vel ('or even', 'even', esp. with superlatives).—et (the use of et for etiam has been disputed, but is found in C. in the following cases: 1) = præterea, esp. at the beginning of a clause: 2) with igitur, ergo, when et stands first with the word it refers to, and the igitur or ergo in the third place [affectus animi laudabiles, et vita igitur laudabilia, &c.]. 3) after relative pronouns and conjunctions, quum, quod, &c. [illud, quod et in testimonio, &c.] 4) before proper names and demonstrative pronouns, the particle standing at the head of its clause, or after one word of it or two, if they are such as cannot be separated [pes est, et hunc miserum, &c.]. 5) in ut—sic et. 6) in non solum or non modo—sed et. 7) in et nunc: Pr. Intr. 2, 227).—Sis ipse adeo. E. virtute herself is despised, ipsa virtus contemnitur: e. his enemies could not restrain their tears, vel hostes lacrimis temperare non potuerunt: e. you are angry with me, tu adeo mihi succenses: e. if, etiam! e. now, jam nunc (i. e. before one could well suspect): e. then, etiamtum, etiamtum (still, up to that time, &c.): e. though, ut jam (e. g. ut jam omnes incipientes sint imber, non est tamen &c.); and even, may even (of a stronger assertion, correcting a preceding statement), atque adeo (e. g. intra mœnia, atque adeo in senatu; a force which sometimes belongs to atque alone). ¶ 'Even so' (in answer), etiam. ¶ As—even so. See JUST as, &c.

EVEN, v. ¶ To level. See 'to make even.' ¶ To equalize, vid.

EVEN-HANDED, æquus.—in corruptus.—tamquam medius nec in alterius favorem inclinat. See JUST, IMPARTIAL.

EVENING, vesper (Vespers and vespers are not found in classic prose).—tempus vespertinum.—extremum diei (S. Juv. 2, 12): extremum tempus diei (Hirt. B. G. 8, 15, 6): towards e., ad or sub vesperum (the former, Cæsar's usual form): in the e., vesperi (not vespere): late in the e., pervespere (C. ad Div. 9, 2, in.): in the e. of the day before, pridie vesperi: yesterday e., heri vesperi: on the e. before his death, ad vesperum, pridie quam excessit e vitâ: on the e. of his death, eo ipso die, quo excessit e vitâ (i. e. on the day of his death): early in the e., as the e. was coming on, primo vespere; primâ vesperi (Cæs. B. C. 1, 20): e. is coming on, vespescit (Ter.); advesperascit (C.); invespescit: jam serum est diei (L.): when e. was drawing near, die jam inclinat in vesperum (Cæs.); præcipite die (L.). Good e. salve! to wish any good e., salvare qm jubeo: that comes or happens in the e., vespertinus (= evening, as adj.). To pay an e. visit, convenire qm vesperi: to receive an e. visit, qs convenit me vesperi or vespertinus. A guest who spends the e. with any, hospes vespertinus: the e. red, vesper rubens (V.): e. prayers, preces vespertine. The e. twilight; see TWILIGHT. The e. breeze, æas vespertinus; aura vespertina (Farr.). E. primrose, cœnothëra biennis. ¶ IMPROB. The e. of life, vita occidens (C.).

EVENLY, æqualiter, æqualiter (equally, e. g. æq. distribuere, æquab. prædam distribere).—ad libram, ad regulam, ad libellam, ad normam et libellam (horizontally, so that a spirit-level or similar instrument would detect no deviation).

EVENNESS, levitas, æqualitas (Sen. Plin.).—lêvor, levitas (smoothness of surface; levitas also of an even style, never rising to sublimity, nor sinking into tamenness, &c.). ¶ Regularity, &c., æqualitas (e. g. of motion, motûs, C.); also of an unornamented propriety of style, &c.). ¶ Impartiality, vid. ¶ Evenness of mind, temper, &c., æquus animus, æquitas animi (Vesp. æquanimitas, un-Class.).

—constantia (as the result of firmness of character).—animi tranquillitas, animus tranquillus (calm peace of mind).

EVENT, res gesta, factum (deed).—exitus, eventus (differ nearly as our 'event' and 'result'. C. Invent. 1, 28, 42; eventus est ex exitu negotii; in quo quæri solet, quid ex quoque re evenit, eveniat, eventurum sit; hence also exitus eventusque; eventus atque exitus).—finis (the end).—casus (an accident, accidental result; T. Hist. 1, 4, 1. casus eventusque rerum, qui plerumque fortuiti sunt). Diastrophus e., res adversæ, misere; casus calamitosi, miseri: a tragical, shocking, &c. e., casus horribilis, tristi: an unexpected e., casus improvisus, inopinatus: varying e.'s, rerum vicissitudines. ¶ In the event of, see 'if'. At all e.'s, certe, saltem.

EVENTERATE, exenterare; eviscerare.

EVENTFUL, Crci., "incipit variæque casus habens. —"proper ancipites variæque casus memorabilia. Sic byllie: I shall never forget that eventful night, when &c., memini nec unquam obliviscar noctis illius, quum &c. (C.). Sen. has vita actiosa, but only if a restlessly active life. Sive eventful mors fuit diastrophus æreus; as, an e. day, dies funestus, luctuosus (Plin. has decretorius dies decisive, bringing about a decision: fatalis dies is one that was fated to see the destruction of a city, &c.): that was an e. day to me, illo die res miræ evenit mihi.

EVENTIDE, vespertina hora.—vespertinum tempus. See EVENING.

EVENTILATE, ¶ Winnow, vid. ¶ Discuss, vid.

EVENTILATION, ¶ Winnowing, vid. ¶ Discussion, vid.

EVENTUAL, Crci. with aliquando tandem. There is some hope of the e. restoration of this miserable man, spes est, et hunc miserum et infelicem aliquando tandem posse consistere (C.). To make e. provision for athg, consulare et prospicere, ut aliquando &c.

EVENTUALLY, aliquando (at some time or other).—ad extremum; ad extremum...denique (at last): if athg of this sort should eventually happen, si quid hujus simile forte aliquando evenit (Ter.).

EVER, ¶ Always, semper (opp. nunquam).—usque (always, within a definite limit: semper represents time as a space; usque as a continuous time. semper = omni tempore: usque = nullo tempore intermisso; continenter) —perpetuo (of uninterrupted continuance to the end of a space of time). ¶ With superlatives ever is translated by quique: 'the best things are e. the rarest,' optimum quidque rarissimum est: or thus: the best men are e. the last to suspect, ut quique est vir optimus, ita difficillime suspiciatur, &c. (with acc. and infin.). or by compar., the happiest time e. seems the shortest, tanio brevius tempus, quo felicius est. ¶ At a time, umquam (after negatives, in questions of appeal, that are virtually negative; after quam in a comparative clause; after vix).—quando (aff. num. nē, si).—aliquando ('at some time,' of wider extent than quodam tempore, and not peculiar to dubitative and interrogative forms like umquam: it may, however, stand in interrogations, quis civis meliorum partium aliquando? but here it does not mean 'who was ever,' but 'who was e. of better political principles than a he was once!') It, however, sometimes stands like umquam, in the second member of a comparative sentence, magis opportuna opéra nonnumquam, quam aliquando fidei: it may also stand with ullus: quærerē—ea num vel e Philone vel ex ullo Academico audivisset aliquando, C. Acad. 4, 4, 11).—ecquando (in indignant questions, to express emotion, &c., ecquando te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti? ecquando tu...vidisti? ecquando...iste fructu...quidquam caruit?). If e., si quando; si quando umquam (L. 10, 14); si aliquando: si umquam (implying a doubt that there e. was): if haply e., si forte aliquando: whether—e., num—aliquando, num—umquam: whether...e., if not, or unless, ecquando (or ecquandoque)...nisi or si non (C. Agrar. 2, 7, 17; de Fin. 5, 62, 63). Shall I e., if I now &c., ecquando...si nunc (L. 5, 44, 2). ¶ For ever, see ETERNALLY. ¶ As implying unlimited magnitude: e. so, quantumvis, quamvis (e. g. quantumvis magnus, quamvis magnus); or, off. some pronominal adj. and adv. by the appended...cumque (e. g. e. so great, quantumcumque; e. so small, quantumcumque. So ubicumque, &c.). (Obs. The proper Engl. idiom in such phrases as, 'to ask never or much,' 'to charm never so wisely,' &c., is neglected by many modern writers, who use 'ever' for ignorance, See Webster's Dict.) With e. [never] so great an army,

quamvis magno exercitū. **¶** *At all*: 'not—ever the happier,' &c. See 'at ALL.' **¶** *As an intensive word after as* [e. g. *as soon as I can*]. See POSSIBLY.

EVERGREEN, perpetuo virens. (*Plin.*) — folia hieme non amittit; qui (quæ, quod) folia hieme non amittit (*Farr. R. R. 1, 7*). — semper viridis († *C. fm Boethius. Dis. 1, 9, 15*, semper viridis—lentiuscula). *To be an e.*, perpetuo virens (*Plin. 16, 10, 14*); folia hieme non amittit.

EVERLASTING. See **ETERNAL**. **¶** *As subst.*, æternitas. *From e.*, ab infinito tempore; ex (omni) æternitate (*C.*): *to e.*, in æternum. **¶** *Not in secula seculorum*. — (*Ps.*) *Lactant. hns of the Deity*, qui et fuerit æculus et sit futurus in secula. **¶** *A plant so called*, αλζόον (*Linn.*). — *antennaria* (*Brown: al. gnaphalium*).

EVERLASTINGLY. See **ETERNALLY**.

EVERMORE. See **ALWAYS**: *for e.*, in æternum.

EVERSION. See **OVERTHROW**, *s.*

EVERT. See **OVERTHROW**, *v.*

EVERY, quisque, quæque, quilibet, and (used adjectively) quodque (every one that belongs to a certain number or whole; one as well as the other; hence 'all', but considered individually). — quilibet. *quibet, with the two neut. forms quid- and quod-vis; quid- and quod-libet; the quid- forms used substantively; the quod- and fem. have but one form (e. one = 'any one you please'; but quivis is subjective, referring the choice to the person addressed; quilibet, objective, referring it to chance: any one that turns up, no matter who).* — omnes, pl. (all); including therefore every individual composing the whole, but not considering them individually, but inclusively). — omnis (in sing. is also used for 'e.' with a singular substantive; it denotes that the substantive is to be taken as a whole, as the name of a class, so that what is said of it holds good of all the class; e. g. omnis de officio quæsto duplex est; this is true of every kind of discussion about points of morality; so omni officio satisfacere ci, i. e. by services of every kind). — *Every single (one)*, unus quisque; unus quivis; unus quilibet, or quilibet unus (this addition of the unus strengthens the individualizing power of the pronouns; the distinctions, of course, remain the same). — *Let e. man retain whatever he possesses*, quod cuique obigit, id quisque teneat. *In the days of our ancestors the experienced were employed for this service. but now e. body, no matter who, apud majores adhibebatur peritus, nunc quilibet. E. body loves himself*, se quisque diligit. *Pompey feared e. thing, that you might not fear althg, timebat Pompeius omnia, ne aliquid vos timeretis. E. man of them (e. g. was killed)*, ad unum omnes, omnes ad unum. **¶** Sometimes 'every' is translated by nullus non, nemo non, as a more emphatic exclusion of all exceptions, and sometimes by quicumque ('any one whichever it be'). Agesilaus non destitit, qui buscumque rebus posset, patriam juvare. *Before e. thing*, omnium primum; ante omnia. **¶** When 'every' refers to any numerical distribution, the distributive numerals are to be used; e. g. bina venationes per dies quinq;ue, i. e. two e. day for five days; so for e. day, month, year, singulis diebus, mensibus, annis, &c. (but also quot diebus, mensibus, annis, &c.). *Every hour*, in singulas horas, or in horas only. **¶** *For EVERY DAY*, see below. **¶** *Every tenth man*, decimus quisque: e. five years, quinto quoque anno (*Ps.*) *with the sing. and an ordinal number*. **¶** *Every day*, quotidie. *quot diebus*. — nullo non die (more emphatically including all, by denying that there is any exception). — singulis diebus (on each day as it comes). — in (singulos) dies (fm day to day, fm one day to another, implying that there is a progressive increase or decrease of the things spoken about). — **¶** *Every thing* = 'all in all', omnia (e. g. filius ei omnia est, is every thing to him).

EVERYBODY, quisque, unusquisque, quilibet, quivis (*SYN. in EVERY*). — omnes, cuncti (all, all together); also by an interrogation with quis est, qui &c. (e. g. would not every one believe? quis est qui non arbitretur?) Also by nemo non. **¶** Nemo has not neminis or nemine, but nullius, nullo, are used: he is loved by e. b., a nullo non diligitur. *E. b. who, quicumque (whosoever)*.

EVERY DAY, *adj.*, quotidianus (*prop. and fig.*). — vulgaris, tritius (*usual*). — obsoletus (*become common*). — *Ju. usitatus et quotidianus; vulgaris et obsoletus; communis et vulgaris: an e.-d. thing, res pervagata et vulgaris. One's e.-d. clothes, vestis quotidiana: e.-d. life, quotidianæ vitæ consuetudo. For its adverbial use, see DAY.*

EVERY TIME, omni tempore. — semper. — num- (317)

quam non (when a verb follows). *E.-i. that*, quotiescunque.

EVERY WHERE, omnibus locis. — ubique (*e.-w., wherewherer it be*). — ubivis; ubicumque; ubicumque terrarum or gentium; ubicumque terrarum et gentium: fm e.-w., ex omnibus partibus, undique (fm all sides, places). — undellbet (whenceoever you please): fm e.-w., whenceoever it be, undecumque: *to e.-w.*, quocumque versus or versus; in omnes partes: *e.-w. about*, per omnes partes, circum undique.

EVERY WHIT. See **ALTOGETHER**, *quite*.

EVICT, evincere (*legal t. i. for gaining possession by a legal decision; e. g. sive tota res evincatur, sive &c., Ulp.*; also in the sense of proving, *H.—hos evinct amare, rare, poet.*). See **PROVE**, **ESTABLISH**.

EVICTIO, evictio (*Jurist. t. i. See EVICT*).

EVIDENCE, v. testimonio esse. — planum facere (make it clear). See **PROVE**.

EVIDENCE, testimonium: oral e., testimonium vocis: *to give e.*, testimonium dicere; *about althg, de qâ re; agit althg, in qm: to refute e.*, testimonium refellere: *to be an e.*, testimonio esse: *to give e. about althg*, testimonium ca rei dare or reddere: *to be or serve for an e. of althg, ci rei testimonium dare (of persons and things); ca rei esse testimonium (of things); it may serve for an e. of it, that &c.*, ejus rei esse testimonium, quod &c.; *rem esse testimonio, quod &c.: to quote an e. for althg*, testimonium ca rei proferre: *to produce an e. of althg, ca rei testimonium afferre (e. g. laboris sui periculique, Cæsar, of a soldier who produced his shield): to give an important e. in favour of althg, grave testimonium ci impertire (C. Fam. 5, 12, 7): to confirm by e.*, testimonio confirmare qd: *to give a false e.*, falsum testimonium dicere or præbere. *Circumstantial e.*, see **CIRCUMSTANTIAL**, and add multa (plura or plurima) signa concurrentia (fst. Auct. ad Herenn.), and: *to convict althg on circumstantial e.*, argumentorum or testimoniorum, quæ per se nihil reum aggravare videntur, congregatione ca factum convincere (fst. Q. 5, 7, 18): *to hesitate and prevaricate in giving his e.*, titubare, inconstanter loqui (ad Herenn.). **¶** *To turn king's evidence*, indicium profiteri (q. t.). — *de qâ re, fide regiâ dâ indicare: to offer to turn king's e.*, dicere se de re indicaturum, si fides publica data esset (or sit, S. Cat. 48, 4). **¶** *Testis (witness) is often used for 'evidence.'* By what e. will you convict me? quo me teste convices? I attack more weight to arguments than to e., apud me plus argumenta valent, quam testes. *Things for which we have the e. of our senses, quæ sensibus percipiuntur; quæ omnem sibi fidem sensibus confirmant, id est, incorruptis atque integris testibus (C.).* — *εὐκρίτης*, evidentiâ is word with periculis by C. as a translation of the Greek εὐκρίτης (lucid statement), = res—clare, atque ut cerni videntur, enuneriare.

EVIDENT, evidens. — perspicuus, apertus, manifestus. — testatus (shown, as it were, by witnesses). — notus, cognitus (known). — certus (certain). — planus (intelligible, plain). — clarus, lucidus, dilucidus, illustris (bright, lucid). *It is e.*, est perspicuum, planum, evidens, manifestum; apparet, in aperto est; lucret; liquet; perspicuum est omnibus. *E. marks of crime, expressa sceleris vestigia: to make e.*, oculis subicere; ante oculos ponere: he said that he would make it e., that, se planum facturum, &c. (inf.).

EVIDENTLY, evidenter (*L. e. g. evidenter penitere, arguere, Macedonum partis esse*). — manifeste or manifeste. aperte (openly). — dilucide (clearly). — palam (openly before the world). — oculorum iudicio. *To see e.*, plane, aperte, penitus, perspicue videre (*Ps.*) *Not evidenter videre): to be e. false, perspicue falsa esse (C.).*

EVIL, *adj.* See **BAD**, **WICKED**. *To look with an e. eye on althg, invidere qd ci.*

EVIL, s. malum (*q. t.*). — Incommodum (unpleasant occurrence, state, &c.). *To be an e.*, in malis esse: *to look upon althg as an e.*, qd in malis habere, ponere or ducere: *to increase an e.*, malum augere (*to increase an e. one is already suffering*); malum malo addere (*to add a new e. to one already existing*): you would but increase the e., in ulcere tamquam unguis existeret (*Prov. C. Dom. 5, 12*): one e. follows another, varia viciam sequitur (*Prov. Aulon. Præf. ad Monachos. after 17 Idyll.*): no e. happened to him, nihil mali accidit ei; so incommodum accidit (C.): *to speak e. of althg, male loqui ci (Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 25); maledicere ci*, maledice contumelioseque dicere de qo (C.); maledice et maligne loqui (L. 45, 39, 5): *to wish althg e.*, male velle ci (*Plaut. Aæn. 5, 1, 13*). *May e. overtake*

Antonius! L. Antonio male sit! To be plotting *e.* (agst *aby*), male cogitare (de qo; C. Sen. 6): you are a messenger of *e.*, male narras (C.); acerbum nuncium perferre (C.); to ward off, lessen, avoid *e.*, incommodum rejicere, deminuere, devitare (C. Invent. 2, 5, 18): to remedy *an e.* one has suffered, incommodum acceptum sarcire (qā re): there are so many *e.*'s in life, *thū* &c., ita multa sunt incommoda in vitā, ut &c.: they not only suffered *no e.*, but &c., non modo incommodum nihil ceperunt, sed etiam &c.

EVIL, *adv.* male. prave. nequiter.

EVIL-AFFECTED, male animatus; to *aby*, male-

EVIL-DISPOSED, vilius. *E.-disposed persons* (in a state), qui contra rempublicam sentiunt. See DIS-AFFECTED.

EVIL-DOER, maleficus (q. i. for one who commits a morally bad action). — sons. noxius. nocens (as guilty; sons as condemned, or deserving to be condemned: noc. and nox. with ref. to the hurt or injury to another). — sons reus. nocens reus. noxus reus (so far as he is accused). — maleficio or noxam admittit, committit; qui facinus committit, in se suscipit (qā facinus patrare is antiquated). [qā Malefactor for homo maleficus, only Plaut.]

EVIL-MINDED, malevulus. malevolens (q. li., opp. benevulus). — iniquus (not regarding law or equity, opp. sequus). See EVIL-DISPOSED, DIS-AFFECTED.

EVIL-SPEAKING, calumnia (false accusation). — crimino (the blackening *aby*'s character). — male-dictio (act of speaking *agst* *aby*; very rare; C. Cat. 3). Ss prociacitas, petulantia, temeritas linguæ.

EVINCE, Exhibui, prove, vid. | Prove, establish followed by 'thai', &c., convincere (e. g. te—nihil scire, &c., C.); for *we* convince is poet.: si puerilius his ratio te evincet amare, H.). — efficere (establish).

EVINCIBLE. See DEMONSTRABLE.

EVINCIBLY. See DEMONSTRABLY.

EVISCERATE, eviscerare (Enn. and Pacuv. ap. C.).

EVITABLE, quod evitari potest. — evitabilis († O.).

EVITATE, See AVOID.

EVITATION, See AVOIDANCE.

EVOCATION, evocatio (post-Aug.; inferorum, Plin.). — Crel.

EVOKE, | Call forth, evocare (q. i.). — excitare (e. g. inferos). — ellicere (e. g. Jovem, Manes, &c. C.). — | Remove, by appeal, to another court (Hume), appellare a qo ad qm.

EVOLUTION, decursus: to make a military *e.*, decurrere in armis.

EVOLVE. See UNFOLD, UNFOLD ITSELF.

EVULSION, evulsio (e. g. dentis, C. very rare).

EW, ovis femina. *E.-milk*, lac ovillum. *E.-lamb*, agna. *E.-milk cheese*, caseus ovillus.

EWER, urceus (q. i. for any earthen vessel). — urceus aquarius. — urna (vessel for water or any other either fluid or solid substance). — hydra, stilus or situla are prop. for water pail, but more only (espily the dim. sitella) the vessel *fm* *wh* lots were drawn (Dict. Antiqq.): they were not, however, confined to this; we find hydrie farris, Sulp. Sev.; and on Inscrip. for the urns in *wh* the ashes of the dead were placed. — Silver *e.*'s, hydrie argenteæ (C.).

EXACERBATE, exacerbare (L.). — exulcerare (C.; gratiam, res, dolorem, animum, &c.). — exacuere qm irā (Np. Phoc.). — *ca* iram accendere (enrage a person). — exasperare (L. animos, &c.). — exagitare. — Irritare (e. g. animos, simulas, &c.).

EXACERBATION, exulceratio (prop. Cels.; improper Sen., but, from being quite in the sense of exulcerare, to be used without hesitation). — Irritatio (e. g. animorum).

EXACT, v. exigere (v. pr., to *e* promises, debts [nomina, &c.], the performances of duties, wages [mercedem], &c.; exig. pœnam, O. Sen.; gravis placula a qo, L.: mly a te; also *ext* te, C.; exig. pœn. cl. O. t.).

Sis a subst. *afst*. 'exact' may be translated by ut *sub* j. to *e.* an answer *fm* you, exigere cogereque ut respondens (C.): to *e.* your attention to what I say, hanc exigere operam, ut audias me (C.). — persequi (to *e.* by legal measures; e. g. debts, a qo): to *e.* (a *laz*, &c.) with *grat* severity, (pecunia Imperatæ, &c.) acerbissime exigere: to *e.* punishment of *aby*, pœnas a qo repetere, petere, expetere (C.), exigere (O), sumere (P.), capere qo (L.). in qm (Curt.), cl. irrogare (Q); pœnā qm afficere (C.). | Demand, require, vid. | Exort, vid.

EXACT, | Accurate, vid. | Careful, attentiva, diligens, attentus, — cautus ac diligens. — curiosus in qā re. — restrictus attentus ad rem (e. and (318)

careful in money matters). To *e.* *e.* in *athg*, diligenter, diligenter et attentum esse in re. diligenter, accurate versari in re (to act or proceed exactly, and with attention, in a single case). — diligenter esse *ca* rei (habitually *e.* in the conduct of *athg*). | Punctual, vid. | Neither more nor less, ipse: at the *e.* moment of my departure, sub ipsā protectione.

EXACTION, | Act of exacting what is due, exactio (g. t. and espily of taxes, C.). — effugatio (urgent, importunate demand; rare, C.). | Extortion, vid.

EXACTITUDE. See EXACTNESS.

EXACTLY, diligenter. accurate. diligenter et accurate. accurate et exualite. exacte, subtiliter (Syn. in Accurate). | Exactly so (in Answer), certe, vero. ita. ita est. sic est. — recte. — etiam. sane. sane quidem. (Syn. in Yes.) | Exactly, in definitions of number, time, &c., ipse (e. g. triginta dies erant ipsi; just or *e.* thirty days, ipso viciesimo anno, &c.). | Exactly as if, &c. See 'Just as if.'

EXACTNESS, diligentia. — cura. accurateo (C. mira accurateo in componendis rebus). Jv. cura et diligentia. — subtilitas. (Syn. in Accurate.) — religio (conscientious *e.*; e. g. officii, in the performance of duty; also of scrupulous *e.* in other things; e. g. in the choice of his words). Accurato must be used only with ref. to the person acting, not to the state of the work done. — Mathematical *e.*, geometrica subtilitas. The most scrupulous *e.*, minuta et auxia diligentia. Over-scrupulous *e.* in *athg*, nimia religio (e. g. in the choice of words, oratio nimia religione attenuata, C.).

EXACTOR, exactor (g. t. supplicii; recte loquendi, &c.; and espily of taxes: not C., who however uses exactio).

EXACTRESS, exactrix (very late, Augustin.).

EXAGGERATE, plus dicere, quam patitur veritas (Auct. Herenn. 4, 53, 67). — veritatem or fidem veritatis non servare. fidem superjacere augendo (L. 10, 30). To *e.* *athg*, verbia augere rem, or augere only; in majus extollere rem; supra ferre rem, quam fieri possit (C.); rei actus modum excedere (Plin. Ep. 7, 33, retr.). in falsum augere qd (T. all = to magnify at the expense of truth); in majus celebrare qd (S. Jug. 73, 5, L.); multiplicare verba (represent many times greater than it is; e. g. copias); rem verbis exasperare (make it worse than it is); qd extollere laudando, verbis, &c. (C.), with nimis or supra modum; amplificare (q. i.); tollere qd altius dicendo (C. as one of the uses of amplificandi. de Or. 3, 26, 104). — plus factio dicere (C. 8, 6, 68). Rumour *e.*'s every thing, fama omnia in majus extollit: the report was greatly exaggerated, infatus multo, quam res erat gesta, fama percrebuerat. History ought to *e.* nothing, non debet historia veritatem egredi (Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 10): to *e.* one's own merits, se supra modum extollere (Q. 11, 1, 16). Not exaggerate, though C. has oratio nimis alta et exaggerata, an exaggerated style, opp. humilis, abjecta.

EXAGGERATION, amplificatio (C. Q. to *ack* nimia may be added) — superlatio or trajectio, with or without veritate (both = hyperbolical *e.*). — exasperatio (i. t. of oratory = quum plus dictum est, quam patitur veritas, augendæ suspitionis causa: Auct. Herenn. 4, 53, 67). — Immoderatio verborum (C. Sull. 10, 30). Lying *e.*, ementens superjectio (Q. 8, 6, 67). An allowable *e.*, decens veri superjectio (Q.). To avoid *all* (at the expense of truth), veritatis fidem servare: an *e.*, res immoderate verborum elata (aff. C. Sull. 10, 30); res multis partibus aucta (aff. Cæs.), or in majus aucta: this is an *e.*, plus dictum est, quam patitur veritas (Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 53, 67); hoc in majus auctum est: the news was brought to Rome, and even with the addition of alarming *e.*'s, hæc majore tumultu etiam, quam res erat, Romam nuntiavit (L. 4, 56). Not exaggeratio (though Gell. has exaggeratio quedam speciosa orationis); but quasi quedam exaggeratio *cs* rei might perhaps be used in some constructions, aff. C. (who has animi — quasi quedam exaggeratio).

EXAGITATE, exagitare. irritare, &c. | Agitate, vid.

EXAGITATION, Crel. or irritatio.

EXALT, | Raise up on high, tollere, attollere. — efferre (raise up). — excitare. erigere, altius efferre (build up). See RAISE. | Elevate to rank, honours, &c., extollere. efferre (raise, opp. deprimere; absol. and ad qd, C.; supra qm, C.; qā re). — evehere (e. g. in tertium consulatum, Vell.; ad consulatus, T.). — augere. ornare (exalt, by gracing with *athg*, honours, &c.). Jv. augere atque ornare. — producere ad dignitatem, ad honores. evehere ad honores; to high

EXCESS, *Crci. by the adj.*, nimius or extremus (e. g. excess of joy, nimia letitia).—quod nimium est (e. g. vehementius offendit, quam id quod videtur parum; C.), or by quod superest, superat or (often of faulty e.) redundat: the deficiency of alth in the one is equal to the e. of it in the other, quantum alteri deest c. rei, tantum alteri superest: there was no deficiency of this kind of ornament in Antonius, nor e. of it in Crassus, neque in Antonio deerat hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundabat: it is fitted to e. with alth, redundare qd re: e. of ornament makes a style laudry, exornationes si crebra collocabuntur, obitum reddunt orationem (C.).—[**Exc.**] exsuperantia is only a great amount of what is good, redundantia an e. of what is bad.—[**Exc.**] not nimietas or excessus.—to be in e., redundare (mostly, but not always, of a faulty e.). **Excess** (moral), intemperantia. libidinum intemperantia (want of moderation in the enjoyment of coarse sensualities and desires, opp. temperantia).—libido, libidines, voluptates libidinosae (e. in sensual enjoyment, raply in love)—licentia (arbitrary e. in external manners and order).—luxuria (extravagance, luxury in our mode of living).—flagitium (an immoral act). All possible e.'s, effusae in omni intemperantia libidines: to commit or be guilty of e.'s, licentius, effrenatus vivere; se effundere in libidinibus. **To commit excesses**, evagari; non temperare sibi; in alth, immodicum, nimium ease in re; modum excedere or modum non tenere in re; effundi in rem or ad rem; se effundere in qd re (e. g. in qd libidine, C.).

EXCESSIVE, immodicus, immoderatus, effusus, profusus. *B. height (of body)*, statura, quae iustam excedit (*Suet. Tib. 68*): e. joy, letitia effusa, profusa, praeter modum elata, or se superfundens.

EXCESSIVELY, immodice; immodice et redundantur (*Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 21*): immoderate; extra, supra, or praeter modum; effuse; profuse.—vehementer (e. g. gaudere; commoveri qd re, &c.).

EXCHANGE, mutatio, permutatio. — (**Exc.**) not commutatio, *weh means only 'change', 'alteration', not Class. writers*). To make an e., see **TO EXCHANGE**. **Exchange** of money, collybus (**Exc.**) not cambium). To pay by a bill of e., permutare aliquid pecuniam, &c.: by a bill of e. payable at Athens: to give any a bill of e. on Athens for his annual expenses, curare, ut permutetur Athenas quod sit in annum sumptum ci (*C. Att. 15, 15, An.*). **An exchange** (place of business), basilica (roofed and with pillars for the convenience of merchants, &c.).—conciabulum (g. t.).—conciabulum mercatorum.—mercatus, na.—forum mercatorum.

EXCHANGER, mensarius (C.).—mensarius numularius (*Post.*). *Sen. has dim. mensularius*.

EXCHEQUER, marium, fuscus (priny-purse).—gaza (of the Persians, &c.). A well-filled e., copiae avari (C.): an e. bill, syngrapha pecuniae ex avari dandae or persolvendae. **Chancellor of the Exchequer**, procurator principis or Caesaris (in Rome the officer who superintended the income and disbursements of the fiscus or treasury under the emperors; see *T. Ann. 12, 60, ist.*; *Plin. Paneg. 36, 3*).—aerari curator.

EXCISE, v. See **TO TAX**.

EXCISE, a. vectigal rerum venalium.—centesima rerum venalium (*off. Rom. customs*).—portorium (in a wider sense; but properly of articles of export and import).—*prope* vectigal portorii nomine exegisse (*ast. C. Pont. 5, 19*).

EXCISEABLE, vectigalis (opp. immunis).

EXCISEMAN, publicanus.—vectigaliarius (*Firm. Math. 3, 13*). The e. takes so much for each hoghead of wine: to be formed *ast.* Titurum quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras portorii nomine exegisse (*C. Pont. 5, 9*).

EXCISION, excisio (the pulling down of a house, *Auct. Or. pro dom.*: as 'cutting out', *plagae, Pallad.*).—excusio (e. g. of the tongue; C.).

EXCITABILITY, *proclivitas ad irascendum, ad accipiendam offensionem, &c.—mollis ad accipiendam offensionem animus (C., of readiness to take offence).—animus es irritabilis (**Exc.**) irritabilis *very late*; *Appul.*—animi mobilitas (that is unsteady from its natural e.; S.).—mollitudo animi (opp. indolentia, stupor, immanitas; C. *Tusc. 6, 12*).—tener quidam et mollis animus (*ast.* est natura fere in animalis tenerum quidam et molle, quod aegritudine, quasi tempestate, quatitur; C. *Tusc. 3, 6, 12*). Or by *Crci.* A person of great e., qui facile commovetur, irritatur, &c.: a person of considerable e., commotior animus (T.). **Excitability of the nerves**, &c., 'inexcitabilitas (as l. t.).

EXCITABLE, i. *Easily excited*, qui (quum, quod) (321)

facile movetur, excitatur, &c.—in quo facile motus excitantur,—proclivis ad perturbationes et ad motus animi nimios (*cf. C. Off. 1, 38, 136*). **Irritable**, irritabilis (C.).—pronus ad iram.—irascundus.—acriculus (*sharp, vehement*, e. g. senex, C. *Tusc. 3, 17, 38*): he is somewhat e., irascundior est paulo (H.).—commotior est animo (T.). To be e., facile irritari.

EXCITATION, exsuscitatio (*Auct. ad Her. = act of exciting*).—incitatio (*quite Classic*). **Excitatio** *very late* (*Arnob.*).

EXCITE, excitare (to rouse up fm a state of inactivity or depression, qm or ca jacentem animum; qm ad qd; also risum, plausum, auspicionem ci; motum in animis hominum, emotion, opp. motum sedare).—concitare (to put in a state of violent activity, qm ad qd; by alth, qd re; multitudinem; qm ira; animos, opp. remittere, Q.).—incitare (to set in motion, and urge onwards to an object, or fig. against a person, qm, ca, animum, libidines; studium cs rei; qm ad qd; qm in or contra qm, against another)—excire, conciere or concire (in *Class. prose*, only = to stir up the mind passively to any action; *seld.* to produce a passion, evil of any kind, &c.; e. g. iram conc.; seditionem conc.; terrorem excire).—movere, commovere (to move, agitate, stir the mind or senses; them = to produce some emotion or passion, or something evil; e. g. misericordiam, seditionem, bellum movere or commovere; auspicionem, risum movere).—conflare (to blow up, to kindle, = to cause, ci invidiam; bellum).—instigare (to urge on; to instigate, n. v. very common; te instigare, C.; Romanos in Hannibalem, L.).—acuere, exacuere (to sharpen; and hence to produce vigour, alacrity, vehemence; ac. qm ad crudelitatem; ac. qm [opp. languorem afferre ci, C.]; ac. pectora virorum fortium, L.; exac. qm [opp. deterere, C.]; exac. qm ira, Np.).—irritare (e. g. animos ad bellum, L.; qm ad necem cs, Vell.).—stimulare (in *spur* on, stimulate; with acc. of object; in qd; ut, na, and *post. inf.* abt agat aby, qm in qm).—inflammare (to kindle a violent feeling, qm in qm; agit aby, sensus animorum atque motus [opp. extinguere, C.]; invidiam cs; qm qd re, and ad qd).—**Exc.** Estimulare, *post.*, and in *post-Aug. prose*. **Jm.** incitare et stimulare (L.); stimulare atque excitare (C.); inflammare et incendere; excitare et inflammare; accendere et stimulare; impellere et incendere. *The Romans also expressed it figuratively by stimulus ci ad movere or addere; stimulus subdere cs animo; calcaria ci adhibere or ad movere; ignem ci subijcere (reply to the envy of any one). To e. to battle or to war, ad certamen, ad bellum incitare or irritare qm: to e. to learning, irritare qm ad discendum: to e. to anger, ci acuere iram; qm ad iram irritare; or simply irritare qm: to be excited by anger, ira exacer or incendi: to e. desire, cupiditatem afferre; in aby, *ast.* alth, ci cs rei: to be excited (of the senses), movere (e. g. ut sensus moventur in summis voluptatibus; C.). **Exc.** For to e. admiration, surprise, thirst, appetite, &c., see those *subit*.*

EXCITED, incitatus (by alth, qd re).—animi quodam impetu concitatus; mente incitatus (C.).—commotus or commotior (e. g. animus; C.).—inflammatus, by alth, qd re: violently or passionately e., inflammatus ac furens (qd re; e. g. libidinibus, C.). To pacify the e. multitudo, multitudinem concitatum reprimere (Np.).

EXCITEMENT, **Act of exciting**, instigatio, irritatio, incitatio, concitatio, impulsus, stimulat. instinctus (all of the action).—hortatio, cohortatio, adhortatio (exhortation). **Thing that excites**, hortamen, hortamentum, incitamentum, stimulus, concitamentum (*Sen. de Ira, 3, v*). **State of excitement**, animi concitatio, impetus or (stronger) perturbatio.—motus animi turbatus or perturbatus.—animi motus, commotio or permotio. A temporary e., temporarius animi motus (see Q. 5, 10, 28): a vehement e., acerrimus animi motus.—vehemens animi impetus: to speak in a state of e., concitate dicere (Q.). **Exc.** Concitatio is also used of political e.

EXCITER, hortator, adhortator (who exhorts a person to do alth).—impulsor, stimulator (who urges aby on).—extimulatur (*very rare*; rebellio, T.).—concitator (belli, *Hirt.*; turbas ac tumultus, L.); concit. et instimulator seditionis, *Pseud. C.*).—instigator, -irix (T.). *Sis fax (torch, firebrand)*, or tuba (trumpet of the e. of sedition, civil war, &c.). e. g. furia faxque hujus belli, L.; fax belli Sertorius, Vell.; tuba belli civilis, C.). **Exc.** Excitator *very late* (*Prudent.*).

EXCLAIM, exclamare.—clamare.—conclamare (of several).—clamitare (with continued exclamations; in alarm, &c.; twice, C.: very common *ast.* Aug. ago).

See **CAY** out. *I feel inclined to e. as* &c. *mihi libet exclamare, ut* &c.: *they e. bravo! excellent!* clamant, pulchre, bene, recte! (*H.*): *they e. as loud as they can.* exclamant quam maxime possunt: *to e. agut althg.* fremere adversus qd (of a multitude). **EXCLAMATION** *is either* (1) *a sentence in direct discourse;* or (2) *acc. and infm.*; or (3) *a sentence with ut: it then contains an exhortation, direction, &c.* (1) exclamant: *Alcumen adest auxilium;* ne time. (2) excl. eum sibi esse noxalem. (3) exclamavit, ut bono essent animo (*C.*):—ut equites ex equis destilrent (*L.*).

EXCLAIMER, qui exclamat, &c. (clamator, *C.*; of a noisy would-be orator, &c. bawler).

EXCLAMATION, exclamatio (as a rhetorical figure = ἐπιφώνημα, *C. de Or.* 3, 54, 207; but also propr. acutus vocis exclamations, *Auct. ad Her.* 3, 12, 21).—acclamatio (as rhet. *fig. Q.* 8, 5, 11).—vox (e. of pain, qualis dolore exprimitur).—conclamatio (of several, not *C.*; e. a. by sing. *Cæs.* totius exercitus: by pl. *T.* iacrimæ et conclamations).—vociferatio (loud crying, *C.*). See **CAY**, s. **SHOUT**, s. *Not a single e. was heard from them, that* &c., nulla ab his vox, que—sit, &c.: *to force, wring, &c.*, am e. fm aby, vocem exprimere: *to interlard a speech with theatrical e.'s*, dulces exclamations theatrali causâ producere (*Q.* 11, 3, 179). **A note of e.**, signum exclamations (Gramm. t. l.).

EXCLAMATORY, *Crci.* prps dulces exclamations producentes (see quot. fm *Q.* under **EXCLAMATION**).—clamatorius, *Plin.*, is used of a bird whose cries are unfavorable.

EXCLUDE, excludere (to shut out, propr. and imprpr., qm foras, qm a mœnibus, a republicâ, fm a share in the government, its magistracies, &c.).—segregare (to separate fm some troop or body, qm a republicâ, qm a numero civium, &c.).—removere (to remove as unserviceable, undes-rable, &c., arbitros: qm ab hoc sermone: qm a legibus ferendis, *C.*).—eximere (to take out, qm de reis).—exicipere (to take out, to except). *Jx.* exicipere et accernere (e. g. hos homines libenter, *C.*). *To be exclud'd fm all offices of honour, omnibus honoribus exemptione esse:* to e. aby fm a company or society, a cœtu or circulo qm remove: to e. aby fm a religious community, sacrificiis ei interdiceret, eumque numero implorum ac sceleratorum habere (*Cæs. B. G.* 6, 13): see **EXCOMMUNICATE**: to e. aby fm the rights of citizen-ships, qm a civium numero sejungere, segregare, and (stranger) qm ex numero civium ejicere, or qm numero civium excidere: to e. aby fm all knowledge of one's plans, expertem qm omnium consiliorum (de re) habere.

EXCLUSION, **Act of shutting out, exclusio** (*Ter.*: ventorum, *Vitr.*). **Exception**, vid.

EXCLUSIVE, proprius (belonging to oneself as a peculiar possession). *Sto præcipuus (e. g. an e. right, præcipuum jus, C.). To devote one's attention to althg.* se totum conferre ad rem; omne studium ponere in qâ re cognoscendâ: an e. right, privilegium (*but post-Class. in this sense*); jus præcipuum (see **PRIVILEGE**): the e. right of selling salt, salis vendendi arbitrium (*L.*): aby has the e. right of doing althg, ei soli licet hoc facere: to give aby an e. right, ei privilegium dare; to althg, ei privilegium or beneficium ca rei dare: to have or enjoy an e. right, privilegium habere; præcipuo jure esse: to do althg, privilegium qd faciendû habere: to deprive aby of an e. right, ei beneficium or privilegium ca rei adimere: the Pythagoreans were so popular, that they were considered to enjoy the e. possession of wisdom, sic viguit Pythagoreorum nomen, ut nulli illi docti viderentur. **On the translation by omnia, totus, &c.**, see **EXCLUSIVELY**. **Exclusionary** very late: *Dig.* **Admitting few to intimacy**, ad qm difficiles sunt aditus; *in domum suam or in familiaritatem nisi admodum paucos non admittit*; **angustus quodam circulos et sessiunculas consecreti* (*afi. C. Fin.* 5, 20, 56).

EXCLUSIVELY, proprie.—præcipuus. *Offi. by adj.*, omnis, unus, totus, solus; e. g. *to grant althg to a person e.*, uni, soli ei dare, &c.: *to apply oneself e. to althg.*, se totum conferre ad rem; omne suum studium ponere in qâ re faciendâ collocare (see **EXCLUSION**, **EXCLUSIVELY**). *E. of uthg.*, ita ut qd excludatur, eximatur; hoc (eo, &c.) excepto.—præter qm or qd.

EXCIGITATE, excogitare. See **DEVISE**.

EXCIGITATION, excogitatio (*C.*). See **INVENTION**, **CONTRIVANCE**.

EXCOMMUNICATE, sacrificiis interdiceret ei (*Cæs.*).—*sacris or rebus divinis (or sacra, res divinas) ei (322)

interdicere. *qm devovere. *a sacris qm excludere. *sacrum qui se jubere. *Christianorum hominum communitate qm exterminare. *ex numero Christianorum qm ejice, expellere. *ab ecclesiâ Christianorum excludere, anathematizare (*August.*). *All these have been recommended, but excommunicare may be retained as t. l. (Krebs.) To be excommunicated, *prohiberi usu sacrum; *exclusionem esse a cœtu Christianorum.*

EXCOMMUNICATION, sacrificiorum interdictio; anathéma, -atis, n.: prps devotio (*Np. Act.* 4 = solemn curse). *The most absurd is Bembo's*, aqua et igni interdictio.—*segregatio ab usu sacrorum et a consuetudine Christianorum; but excommunicatio (*August.*) as t. l. *To put under e.*, sacrificiis interdiceret ei (*Cæs. B. G.* 6, 13, who thus explains this expression, quibus ita interdictum, il numero implorum ac sceleratorum habentur: il omnes decedunt, aditum eorum sermonemque defugunt, ne quid ex contagione incommodi accipiant; neque his potentibus jus redditur, neque honos ullus communicatur; qm anathematizare, excommunicare (*Ecll.*).—devovere qm (to pronounce a curse upon him, opp. resaccare qm, to revoke the curse).

EXCORIATE, desquamare (v. pr.).—terere (to rub, gall; e. g. collum labore, 1 Prop.).—abraderet (e. g. fauces, *Lucr.*). See **EXCORIATION**. The excoriated parts, desquamata. **Excoriate** very late (*App.*).

EXCORIATION, intertrigo (fm riding, lying, walking, &c.).—desquamata, pl. (the excoriated parts, ἀποσκαμματα). *To prevent e.*, intertrigines prohibere (*Plin.*): to cure e.'s, mederi desquamatis: to treat e.'s, desquamata curare (*both Plin.*).

EXCREMENT, excrementa, pl. (post-Aug.)—stercus (of men and beasts); also alvus (e. g. liquida, pulida, &c.).

EXCREMENTAL, *Crci.* **not** excrementosus, weh Burmann has. *E. matter*, excrementum (e. g. narium, *T.*).

EXCRESCENCE, quod excrecit or excrevit—caro excrescens (on the body).—ecphyra, sarcōma (ἐκφυμα, ἀόγκμα, on the bodies of animals)—giber (hump, lump, &c.: gibba only *Suet. Dom.* 23; and gibbus, *Juv.* 6, 109; 10, 294 and 303): e.'s, carnes excrecentes; excrecentia, -ium, pl.: a fleshy e. on the nose, polyposus: that has such an e., polyposus (see *Mar. 12, 37, 2*): he had a fleshy e. on his side, caro excrevit in latere ejus (*Suet.*): arsenic destroys every e., arsenicum tollit quicquid excrecit.

EXCRETION. See **EXCREMENT** and **SECRETION**.

EXCRUCIATE, excruciare (propr. and *fig. C.*). See **TORTURE**.

EXCULPATE, excusare, purgare (clear, excuse).—qm culpâ liberare or ex culpâ eximere; culpam a qo demovere or (*L.*) amovere (remove all blame fm): to e. oneself, se excusare, purgare; to aby's satisfaction, satisfacere ei (see *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 41). See **TO EXCUSAE**.

EXCULPATION, liberatio culpæ (the being cleared fm blame; e. g. a qo impetrare, to obtain one's e. fm aby).—excusatio, purgatio (excuse).—excusatio peccati.—remotio criminis (*Auct. ad Her.*). *A lame attempt at e.*, perfunctio, quod sumit sibi qd ad excusationem (*C.*). See **EXCUSAE**.

EXCULATORY, *Crci.*: an e. statement, excusatio: to allege all manner of e. arguments, omnes excusationis causas colligere (*Hirt. B. G.* 8, præf. extr.).

EXCURSION, *iter animi voluptatisque causâ susceptum; or by *Crci.* with excurrere. *To make an s. into the country, excurrere rus; to my Pompeian villa, excurrere in Pompeianum.* **Digression**, excursio.—excursus (various habere excursus, *Q.*)—egressio. See **DIGRESSION**.

EXCUSABLE, veniâ dignus.—quod excusationem or qd excusationis habet (e. g. vitium).—cul ignosci potest, ignoscendum est, &c.—cul venia or venia et impunitas dari potest, &c. *A fault that is not e.*, erratum cui—nulla venia proponitur (*C.*). *To be e.*, excusationem or qd excusationis habere: to render aby e., dare ei justam excusationem (of things, *C.*): to be hardly e., non facile esse expurgatum (*T.*).—**excusabilis**, poet., *O.*

EXCUSABLY, ita ut ei or rei ignosci possit.

EXCUSE, v. excusare; to any one, ei or apud qm.—purgare (to justify) to any one, ei or apud qm [*STY.* in **EXCUSAE**, s.].—excusationem ca rei afferre (to bring forward an e. for althg).—veniam ca rei dare (to pardon) to e. oneself, se excusare, se purgare; fm althg, de qâ re: to e. oneself on the plea of althg, excusare qd (e. g. on the plea of sickness, &c., excusare morbum, valetudinem; excusatione valetudinis uti); qd ca rei excu-

satione defendere: *to s. oneself agst any one, utl excusatione adversus qm: to e. oneself satisfactorily to any one, satisfactore ei (see Can. B. G. 1, 41; cf. Cortie, C. ad Fam. 5, 13, 8); purgare se ei: to wish or endeavour to e. oneself to any one, parare excusationem ad qm: to endeavour in every way and manner to e. oneself, omnes excusationis causas colligere (Hirt. B. G. 8, praef. extr.). No man can e. himself by saying that the sin was committed in behalf of a friend, nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causa peccaveris (C.); a desperate shift to e. oneself, perflugium, quod summo mihi ad excusationem (C.): *alig e's you, qd dat tibi (justam) excusationem (C.): to e. oneself by throwing the blame on another, culpam in qm transferre: to pray to be excused on the ground of, excusare qd (see above),—deprecari qd excusatione (cs rei).**

EXCUSÉ, s. excusatio. purgatio. satisfactio (purg. is a full justification, the clearing oneself from a suspicion or accusation; excus. the partial and relative e., it being acknowledged that the thing is or seems to be wrong; but one's innocence being asserted: satisfactio is the satisfaction made to the feelings of another by a purgatio or excusatio, if one is innocent; by a venia petitio, or a pœna, if one is guilty).—causa, latebra (a false e. to which one has recourse). To allege an e., excusatione utl. excusationem afferre; on account of alig, cs rei: to plead alig as an e., excusare qd (e. g. murbum); deprecari, followed by an accus. and infin. (to say by way of e., in a supplicating tone, S. Jug. 104, 4): to allege any evasive e., se conficere in latebram: to accept an e., excusationem, satisfactionem accipere: not to accept, &c., excusationem non accipere, non probare: to look about for some e., excusationem, latebram querere: a ground of e., excusatio: to plead all manner of e's, omnes excusationis causas colligere; that not &c., ne &c. (Hirt. B. G. 8, praef. extr.). It is no sufficient e. to say, &c., nulla est excusatio peccati, al dixeris, &c. (feceris, &c. &c.) A sufficient e., satis justa, or justa et idonea excusatio: to admit of no e., nihil excusationis habere; excusationem non habere; ei rei venia nulla proponitur (C., all of things). No e. for non-admission was admitted, nemini civilia, quominus adesset, satis justa excusatio visa est (C.).

EXCUSELESS. See INEXCUSABLE.

EXCUSER, Crcl. with verb. (EXC) excusator, very late; August.)

EXECRABLE. See ADMINABLE.

EXECRABLY. See ADMINABLY.

EXECRATE, v. execrari. male precari (C. Pia. 14, 33).—devovere. detestari in caput cs minus et pericula.—detestari in caput cs iram deorum. (EX) not detestari alone. (EX) execrari means 'to curse, when one would exclude a guilty person from human society as devoted to the infernal gods, in opp. to blessing; detestari means 'to curse, when one wishes to deprecate evil by an appeal to the gods agst a person or thing; in opp. to 'praying in behalf of.'—devovere (also with diris) is to devote to the infernal gods. See TO CURSE.

EXECRATION, see CURSE, s.; adding that imprecatio is also age: diris imprecatione affligere qm.

EXECUT (for 'execut'; Harvey), execrare.

EXECUTION, executio (C.).

EXECUTE, exsequi, persequi (to follow up alig till it is done, apply of things done by rule or direction, officium, mandata).—conficere (to bring to an end, so that the labour is over; to finish, without ref. to the production of a perfect work: itinera, mandata, conficuntur, non perficiuntur nec absolvuntur. D.).—efficere, ad effectum adducere (to bring to actual existence).—perficere (to carry through to the end; to make alig perfect; opp. inchoare, to begin).—absolvere (to finish off, so that no more remains to be done; to make complete; opp. inchoare, instituire). Jw. absolvere ac (et) perficere.—peragere (to carry a business through).—sometimes facere alone (opp. cogitare). To be able to e. alig, *parem esse ei rei exsequendo: to e. a commissio, jussum or imperatum facere. mandata efficere, conficere, perficere, exsequi, persequi; in the exactest manner, mandata exaurire. Imperio cs defungi: to e. a will, testamentum facere (g. i.) or conficere. *Punish capitally, supplicium capitis sumere de qo. supplicio capitis afficere qm. qm supplicio punire. qm morte multare: to e. (if the mode is beheading), caput cs praecidere (with the sword; it would be wrong to say caput cervicibus abscidere, unless the person is first strangled. C. Phil. 2, 2, cervicibus fractis caput abscidit).—securi ferire or percutere (with the axe, as the instrument used by the executioner).—decollare (as a general term, post-Aug.; Sen. and Suet., and even then rejected (323))

fm the more elevated style): to be tortured and then executed, omni supplicio cruciatum, or omnibus cruciatibus affectum necari.

EXECUTION, ¶ Performance, executio (post-Aug.; e. g. operis, Plin.).—effectio (e. g. artis, C.).—confectio (e. g. the drawing up of a book, librl).—exedificatio (the building up of alig very rare, C.). (EX) absolutely, perfectly, not found in this sense.—It will often be necessary to see Crcl. e. g. for 'the e. of commissions,' mandata exsequi, perficere, efficere, facere (Curt.), perficere (L.); exaurire mandata cs: your careful e. of that important commissio, cura tua de illo meo primo et maximo mandato (C.): to attend to the e. of alig's commissions, cs mandata persequi, conficere, &c. To attend to the minutest details of its e. (of a work of art), argutias operis custodire quoque in minimis rebus: to despair of its e., desperare effectum operis: to prevent the e. of alig, ne res conficiatur, obistere: to follow up deliberation by the rapid e. of his resolves, consilia facta conjungere: the careful e. of alig, res diligenter effecta (e. g. una [material] diligenter effecta plus proderit quam plures inchoate et quasi degustate. Q. 10, 5, 23). ¶ Writ of execution, bonorum emptio (a sale of this kind was, in effect, as to a living debtor, an e., Dict. Antiq. p. 154: with ref. to the debtor, it was bonorum venditio).—mandata injectio ('was, in effect, in some cases, a kind of execution,' Dict. Antiq. p. 596: it was a sort of arrest, and is fully explained at the page referred to).—acerbissima exactio vectigalium (e. C. ad Dic. 3, 8, 5): to put an e. in alig's house, in possessionem bonorum debitoris mittere (see Dict. Antiq. p. 153); *bona cs propter vectigalia non soluta vendere; *ex cs bonis ad solvenda vectigalia pecuniam exigere (aft. Vitr. ex ejus bonis ad perficiendum pecuniam exigere, of an architect who has greatly exceeded his estimate, and has to pay the excess out of his own pocket, Praef. lib. 10). ¶ Capital punishment, (capitis) supplicium: alig's e., supplicium de qo sumptum. To be led to e., ad mortem duci: to have alig tortured before his e., qm omni supplicio cruciatum necare (C.): to send alig to e., qm ad mortem ducere; qm morte afficere; supplicium de qo sumere. ¶ Destruction, slaughter, strages, clades. caedes. To do great e., strages facere (C.), edere (L.); cladem facere (S); magnam cladem afferre ei (C.); caedes facere, afficere (C.); alii with magnus, quantus, &c.). Sis nocere, &c., will do.

EXECUTIONER, ¶ Hangman, &c. carnifex.—exactor supplicii.—(EX) executor in Cod. Just. 8, 17, 17. To be an e., carnificem facere (Com.): to seize upon the office of e., munus carnificis occupare: to dis by the hands of the e., securi or securi illa funesta percuti (if the axe was used). ¶ Executor, vid.

EXECUTIVE, Crcl. by regnum exercere, &c. The e. power, *magistratus, &c., qui ea, quae imperat princeps (rex, senatus, &c.), faciunt.—¶ Il, penes quos 'omnis est curatio et administratio rerum' (as a body of men).—¶ Jus or potestas leges exercendi (as a power).

EXECUTOR, ¶ Performer, executor (Fell. 2, 5, malorum propositorum). effector, confector [Syn. in EXECUTE]. ¶ Executor (of a will) (EX) In Roman law, a will was not valid without the name of some heres written; but till the time of Vespasian this heres might have to give up all the estate to legatees and fideicommissarii; as then became a mere executor; but Vespasian enacted that he should always retain one-fourth of the property. The form was, "Lucius Titius heres esto: rogo te, Luci Titi, ut quum primum petieris hereditatem meam adire (= to administer) eam Calo Seio reddas, restituas." (Inst. Just. 2, Tit. 23, 2). ¶ Testamentary executor, quem dicimus (aft. executor propositorum, Fell. &c.).

EXECUTORSHIP, *testamenti executio, quae dicitur.

EXECUTRIX. See EXECUTOR.

EXEGESIS, interpretatio, explanatio (explanation of the author's meaning).—enarratio (oral exposition of his meaning).—*ars interpretandi, explanandi, explicandi (veteres scriptores, &c., as a science).—enarratio auctorum (e. g. 1, 9, 1).

EXEGETICAL, Crcl. We must consult some e. work, explanationes adhibende sunt interpretum (aft. C. Dio. 1, 51, 11).

EXEMPLAR. See EXAMPLE.

EXEMPLARILY, ¶ Excellently, vid. ¶ In a signal manner. To punish e., see 'To make an EXAMPLE of.'

EXEMPLARINESS; e. g. of moral conduct, summa

morum probitas; morum sanctitas: there is but one opinion amongst your fellow citizens of the *e.* of your conduct, omnes cives sic existimant, quasi lumen ali-quod (extincta ceteris), elucere sanctitatem (et pruden-tiam et dignitatem) tuam (C.).

EXEMPLARY. *An e. person, vir sanctus, gravis, vir exempli recti, exemplum innocentie. To inflict e. punishment on aby, in qui insigne documentum dare (L.)*—exemplum severitatis in eo edere (C.)—poni qui afficere, ut alia documenta sit (C.)—gravior sta-tuere de eo (C.). *By an e. punishment, exemplo severi-tatis. See 'to make an EXEMPLAR.'*

EXEMPLIFICATION, I Example, Copy, vid. I Act of exemplifying, Crcl. by verbs under EX-EMPLIFY.

EXEMPLIFY, exemplo confirmare qd.—exempli causâ ponere, or proponere qd.—*exemplo (ca rei) uti. exemplum ca rei proponere, supponere—exemplum ci rei adjuungere. *Thut I may e. my meaning, exempli causâ or gratiâ: ut exemplo utar.*

EXEMPT FROM, eximere (e. g. a field, &c., agrum de vectigalibus, C.).—immunitem ca rei (post-Aug. a re) dare.—vacationem ca rei, or a re ci dare (e. g. vac. sumptis, laboris, rerum omnium, and [improp.] malorum; but *eximil militie; all C.: vac. a causis, C.).*—immunem facere rei, re (militiâ, L.), or a re (ab onere, Suet.).—immunem a re præstare (Suet.). *One century was exempted fm serving, una centuria facta est immunis militiâ (L.): to e. fm tribute for five years, tributum in quinquennium remittere (aby, ci); quan-tum ærario aut hæc pendit qd., in quinquennium re-mittere.*

EXEMPT, adj. immunis (free fm state burdens, fm military service, and the like).—liber (free fm public services, socage, &c.; opp. servus).—immunis liberque (both o persons and possessions).—omnibus muneribus vacans (free fm every service).—immunis militiâ, militiâ munere vacans (free fm military ser-vice): to be e., immunem esse (g. l.).—militiâ munere vacare, militiâ vacationem habere (fm military ser-vice): not e. fm, non sine (qâ re).

EXEMPTION, immunitas (g. l. rei or a re; muneris, omnium rerum; malorum, Lampr. Comod. 14: a tri-buta, Suet.).—vacatio (rei or a re, *eximil militiâ; also sumptis, laboris, rerum omnium, a causis, all C.; ab belli administratione, L.).* *To grant aby an e., see To EXEMPT.*—*Exempt with vacatio, the number of years stands in the gen., e. g. quinquennil vacatio militiâ. To decree to aby an e. fm military service for five years, ci quinquennil militiâ vacationem decernere (L.). It is false that they paid for an e., falsum est ob vacationem pretium datum (C.): to pray for an e., deprecari vacationem: to enjoy an e. fm algh, vacationem or immunitatem rei habere: they alone enjoy an e. fm the payment of tribute, fm military ser-vice, fm every public burden, neque tributa una cum reliquis pendunt; militiâ vacationem omniumque re-rum habent immunitatem.—More under To EXEMPT.*

EXENTERATE, exenterare, eviscerare.

EXEQUIES, See OBSEQUES.

EXERCISE, I Bodily exercise, motus, exerci-tatio (of prescribed body e's).—ambulatio (by walk-ing).—gestatio (by being borne in a litter)—vectatio (on a horse, or in a carriage; vectatio et iter resiliunt animus): to take e., ambulare, spatari (to walk): to take moderate e., modicis exercitationibus uti: to take strong e., acti ambulatione uti. *Horse-e., vectatio equi (e. g. vectatio assidue equi post elbum, Suet. Cal. 3). I Military exercise, exercitium, armatura (the former, e. in arms; the latter, the art of evolutions, &c.; see Salmas. El. Lampr. 1, 102, Haack): to introduce the Roman e. into our army, exercitum ad Romanæ disciplinæ formam redigere (see Vell. 2, 109, in.). I Practice (vid.), exercitatio (e. g. of virtues, vice)—functio (e. g. muneris). I An exercise (= boy's task), pœnum (g. l. for a task; word of a mental task by C. meum munus pensumque).—*pœnum Latine (or Græce) convertendum (a task to be translated into Latin or Greek).*

EXERCISE exercere (g. l.).—facere (to do, practise, carry on).—lactare (to carry on trades and arts). See To PRACTISE. I To exercise troops, I TRANS.) exercere (soldiers, &c.): to e. the soldiers thoroughly, milites perpetuis exercitiis ad Romanæ disciplinæ formam redigere (to make them acquainted with Roman military duty); milites frequentibus exercitiis ad prælia præparare (to make them ready for battle): to be well exercised, *armorum usum habere. *armorum usu præstare. 2) INTRANS.) exerceri: whilst the cavalry were exercising, quum exercerentur equites.

EXERT, EXERERE is not found in any sense of this word (except the Latinized meaning = 'to thrust forth'), till Plin. *exeram in librum tuum iua, quod dediisti; for exercere, exigere, experiri. To e. fore, vim exercere, proferre, afferre, adhibere, præbere, &c. (Krebs). See To USE, EMPLOY.—I To e. oneself, vires, nervos intendere or contendere: to e. oneself very much, omni opæ atque operâ entiti (ut &c.): to e. oneself beyond one's strength, se supra vires extendere: to e. all the little strength one has, nervulos suos adhibere: to e. oneself beyond one's years, præter ætatem facere: to e. oneself to no purpose, inanes impetus facere: in algh, frustra conari qd.: to e. oneself in speaking, voce contendere: to e. oneself too much in speaking, voci nimis Imperare (Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 6): not to e. oneself in speaking, voci parcere. See 'to make EXERTION.'*

EXERTION, contentio. Intentio (as action).—labor (severe e.).—conatus (endeavour, effort). Jn. conatus studiumque: e. of body, in speaking, summa vis atque contentio: vain e's, inanes contentiones or impetus: immoderate e., effusa contentio: to make great e. in algh, acerrime agere, obnixi facere qd.: to require great e's, positum esse in labore: to render aby's e's fruit-less, conatum infringere: with great effort and e., con-tente: with great e., enixè; obnixi: with the greatest e., manibus pedibus que: not without the greatest effort and e., non sine summâ industriâ: to speak without any great e. (of the voice), voci parcere. To make every e., omnes nervos contendere or intendere, ut &c.: summo studio anniti, ut &c. (or ad qd); omnia tentare, ut &c.; rem magno conatu studioque agere: in algh, omnibus viribus agere qd; omni virium contentione incumbere in qd or laborare in re; omni studio incumbere ad or in qd (Exert ci rei is not classical); omnem curam atque operam conferre ad qd: for algh, summa opæ niti pro re.

EXFOLIATE (of bones), squamam remittere. osal squama abscedit, ab osse squama recedit (Cels.).

EXFOLIATION, Crcl. for the act; squama, squamæ, for the substance that exfoliates.

EXHALATION, exhalatio. expiratio. aspiratio. respiratio vaporatio (Syn. in EVAPORATION, vid.).—Noxious e's, afflatus noxii (Plin.). E's fm the earth, terræ exhalationes, &c. *Exy* evaporatio, onis, in late writers, not classical. See EVAPORATION.

EXHALE, I Send forth vapour, exhalaré (in C. only with vinum, crapulam).—expirare (not C. or Cæs.).—emittere (to send forth, e. g. vaporem).—spirare (to breathe forth, odorem, V. poet. and post-Aug. prose; not C.).—halare (e. g. nectar floribus, of flowers, Lucr. 1). To e. an odour, odorem præstare, emittere (*Exy* od. spargere, spirare, diffundere, all poet.). The flowers e. a sweet odour, odores e. floribus afflantur.—I Draw forth vapour, vaporem ex qâ re excitare (e. g. ex agria, aqua, &c. of the sun, C.).—vaporare (to fill with warm vapour, lævum latus sol decedens vaporat).

EXHALEMENT. See EXHALATION.

EXHAUST, I To use quite up, exhaurire (prop. and fig., e. g. strength, money, allies, affection, &c.).—conficere (fig. to weaken one's strength).—*Exy* exan-clare is not found in good prose.—My patience is ex-hausted, rumpo or abrumpo patientiam (*Exy* non rumpitur patientia; see Suet. Tib. 25: T. Ann. 12, 50, 3): to e. a subject in a speech, &c., omnia accurate exponere; nihil intactum relinquere; rem ab omni parte considerare: the whole question is completely ex-hausted, abunde satisfactum est huius toti questioni. I To weary (vid.). To be exhausted, wearied, exani-mari (Cæs.) et lassitudine confici. I To weaken, &c., infirmare (prop. and fig.).—enervare (to enervate only prop.).—d-bilitate, attenuare, minuire, commi-nuere, imminuere (Aly. to weaken, lessen).—frangere (fig. to break, to weaken, enfeebie very much)—vires ca consumere (Cæs.). To e. the spirits, animus debilitare or comminuere: to e. the enemy, hostes frangere, hos-tium res accidere: a country is exhausted, ca terræ opes attrite sunt; through very great wars, through the expenses of princes, terra exhausta est maximis bellis, sumptu, &c.: land is exhausted, solum (ubertate ni-mis) effectum et defatigatum est (Cels.).

EXHAUSTED, exhaustus (employed, e. g. of a trea-sury; also of a land, a state; e. g. sumptibus et jac-turis).—confectus (quite spent, *exy* of wounded sol-diers)—fessus (worn, e. g. vulneribus).—Jn. fessus confectusque.—lassitudine confectus (wearied fm fatigue).—effectus (prop. by much bearing; then also of the body, corpus, C.).—necus (worn out by hunger and other bodily sufferings). Land e. by over bearing, ubertate nimis prioris ævi effectum et defatigatum solum

(Col.): *an os e. with labour, bos confectus vexatione operum.*

EXHAUSTION, *¶ Lassitude, lassitudo, languor (of body or mind). confectio (improp. deprivation of all strength)—virium defectio (C.). To be suffering fm e., lassitudine confici.—¶ Weakness, infirmatio, debilitatio (as an action).—Infirmata, debilitata (as a state). K. of the resources of a state, opes civitatis attritæ or comminutæ.*

EXHAUSTLESS. See **IMEXHAUSTIBLE**.

EXHIBIT, *v. exponere, proponere, propalam collocare (to expose in public for show).—spectacula pandere (H.). To e. a service of silver plate, paintings, and statues, argentum proponere, tabulas et signa propalam collocare. Apelles used to e. his works in a stall a ter their completion, for the passers by to see, Apelles perfecta opera proponebat pergula transeuntibus: to e. goods (for sale), merces exponere, venales proponere. Exhibere must be used carefully, its use being far less extensive than that of our 'exhibit': it is used of exhibiting documents, &c. in a court, tabulas, rationes, &c.; of exhibiting oneself in any character, colours, &c. to abq., exhibere se qd [quid me putas...populo nostro exhibiturum? C.).*

EXHIBITION, *¶ Act of bringing forth, prolatio (the production; used by C. of quoting examples).—ostentatio (mly 'boastful e.' but in L. ab ostentatione ævitiæ ascitum cognomen, fm this e. of his cruel disposition). Mly by Crcl. with afferre, (in medium) proferre, monstrare, ostendere, præstare, &c. ¶ An e. of works of art, &c., spectaculum (any sight; e. g. not only of plays, gladiators, &c., but of naumachies, Cæs.). Crcl. with proponere or propalam collocare. An e. of paintings, sculpture, &c. tabule (signa, &c.) propalam collocatæ (aff. tabulas et signa propalam collocavit, C. de Or. 1, 35, 126).—tabulæ, signa, &c. quæ ad spectationes populo comparantur (aff. Vlt. præf. lib. 10); præp. spectatio only (ea omnia, quæ—ad spectationes populo comparantur, the apparatus provided for their public exhibitions, sights). ¶ Pension, &c. 'beneficium annuum. 'annuus in beneficii loco præbita, pl.; or stipendium. To confer an e. on abq. qm or tenuitatem beneficio annuo sustentare. Exhibito is used for 'support' in Ulp., quod exhibitioni frugaliter sufficit.*

EXHILARATE, hilarare, exhilarare qm (C.).—relevaré, recreare, confirmare qm. To e. the mind, animum relaxare, discutere. resolvere animi tristitiam. tristes cogitationes discutere (Cels.). See **TO CHEER**.

EXHILARATION, animi relaxatio or oblectatio.—hilaritas. animi remissio (as a state).

EXHORT, hortari. adhortari. cohortari (to e. by a strong and friendly appeal to a person's will and resolution; the immediate object of the exhortation being an action): ali with ad qd, with ut, ne or ad qd faciendum; the two first also with sub, only; also hortari or adhortari, de qd re, on any subject.—monère. admonère (to e. by warning a person of the actual state of affairs. of the danger of not acting, &c. The monens endeavours to work upon the reason and understanding of the person exhortèd).—Jx. monère atque hortari; hortari et suadère. To e. soldiers, milites cohortari (v. propr.); also milites adhortari (C. Phil. 4, 5). To e. persons to concord, concordiam suadère; also qos ad concordiam cohortari (Suet.); to recover their liberty, ad recuperandam libertatem cohortari.—Exhortari belongs to poetry and post-Aug. prose; cohortari is followed by infm. in Hirt. Bell. Al. 21, in T.

EXHORTATION, monitio, admonitio. hortatio. adhortatio, cohortatio hortatus, ds [Syn. in **TO EXHORT**]; not to listen to abq's e., qm monementum non audire: by my e., me monente: by abq's e's, cs hortatus.

EXHORTATORY, hortativus (e. g. genus dicendi, Q.).—exhortativus (Q.).—suasorius (e. g. materia, oratio).

EXHORTER, hortator. adhortator.—suasor or suador et impulsor (to alq., cs rei).

EXIGENCE, necessitas.—angustia.—difficultas

EXIGENCY, } (See **NECESSITY**).—(summu or extremum) discrimen or discrimen ad dimicatio (the decisive moment of extreme danger, &c.): fm the e. of the case, necessitate urgente; ex necessitate; necessitate or necessitate re coactus: not fm any e. of the case, nullâ re cogente: to submit to the e. of the case, necessitati parere. See **NECESSITY**.

EXILE, *v. ci aquâ et igni interdicere, qm exsilio afficere, in exsiliu agere or exigere, ex urbe or ex civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere, exurbare. (to e. relegare (to a certain place, without depriving of the rights of a citizen and of one's property).—deportare (to transport).*

EXILE, s. See **BANISHMENT**.

EXIMIOUS. See **ILLUSTRIOUS**, **DISTINGUISHED**.

EXIST, exsistere. manère (to remain; e. g. parietes, quorum ornatus per tot secula manserat, C.). See **TO BE**, **TO LIVE**. It is often, however, to be turned by a relative sentence with nunc. The indifference to religion that now e's, hæc, quæ nunc tenet seculum, negligentia deorum: the poems of Homer did not originally e. in their present form, *Homeri carmina fornam, quam nunc habent, primo non habuerunt. With ref. to past time, its tum may help: fm the spoils of any city that then existed, (neque) ex unius tum urbis prædâ (sperandum, &c., L. 1, 55): the generation that then existed, qui tum vivebant homines (Enn.). ¶ Existing, mly by nunc in a relative sentence, qui (quæ, quod) nunc est; and often by the demonstrative pronoun hic. Under e. circumstances, ut nunc est: the magnificence of our existing public works, horum magnificentia operum (L. 1, 55); the now existing neglect of athg, hæc, quæ nunc tenet seculum, negligentia cs rei: the existing generation, hi (Varr.; potius ad antiquorum diligentiam, quam ad horum luxuriam, &c.). 'The then existing, may stâ be translated by tum.

EXISTENCE, Crcl. with esse; as, he denies the e. of the gods, nullos esse deos putat; deos esse negat: he maintains the e. of gods, deos esse dicit: he entirely rejects the e. of a God, Deum ex rerum naturâ tolli. Sit it may be translated by vita (life); e. g. to prolong his e., vitam trahere: to be indebted to abq for his e., qo natum esse; propter qm vivere: to fulfil the end of our e., *legi, quâ nati sumus, respondere or satisfacere.

EXIT, ¶ A going out, exitus (C.: reditus gloriosus—non exitus calamitosus)—egressus (a going forth, e. g. in provinciam, C.).—abitus (deparitur). ¶ Passus out, exitus (e. g. in angustio portum exitu, L.).—egressus (only in Petr.).—effugium (for escape; into the street, in publicum). Stâ via only. (Without any e. (as adj.), non pervius (e. g. angustiorum). To make one's e., scenam relinquere (propr. of an actor); a negotii publicis se removère ad otiumque perferre (i. e. retire fm public life); de præsidio et statione vitæ decedere (to quit this world).

EXONERATE, exonerare (propr. and fig.).—levare. liberare.olvere qâ re (fig. to set free fm: free fm). For 'to exonerate fm a charge, &c., and to exonerate oneself,' see **EXCULPATE**. For 'to exonerate fm suspicion,' see **SUSPICION**.

EXORABLE, exorabilis (opp. implacabilis, C.; both of things and persons).

EXORBITANT, nimius.—immanis (e. g. pecuniæ, magnitudo, &c.); ingens (very great; e. g. pecunia). Jx. ingens immanisque.—effusus. profusus (e. g. lætitia, sumptus).—immoderatus (e. g. cupiditates; luxuria).—immodicus (libido possidendi).—impotens (lætitia, postulatium; also in athg, cs rei).—Intemperans (e. g. licentia; but eply of persons).—immodestus (e. g. laus).—effrenatus (e. g. audacia, cupiditas, libido) [Syn. in **IMMODERATE**]. To make an e. demand, immodeste postulare. ¶ A moralis, vid.

EXORBITANTLY. See **IMMODERATELY**. E. dear, carissimè (e. g. emere qd or impensio (pretio)).

EXORCISE, adjuratione divini nominis expellere (to expel by calling upon the name of God, dæmonas, Lach. 2, 17, extr.): to e. evil spirits, exorcizare (ἑξορκίζω, Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1, § 3).

EXORCISM, exorcismus (Eccl. Tert.).—theurgia (Eccl. August.) or *dæmoniū expulsiō (aff. dæmoniū expellere, Lactant.; expulsio, C.).

EXORCIST, exorcista (Eccl. Tert.).—theurgus (August.).—*dæmoniū expulsiō, or qui dæmoniū adjuratione divini nominis expellit ac fugat.

EXORDIUM, exordium (introduction or opening of a speech; C.).—exorsus, ds (only once; ex. orationis meæ, C. de Imp. Pomp. 4, 11).—proœmium (C. Client. 21; mly = introduction to the subject to be treated of, e. g. in a philosophical treatise). To consider what my e. is to be, cogitare, quo utar exordio (C.). ¶ Prælatio is used by C. and L. in the sense of a solemn form pronounced before some public act, &c.; in Q. and Plin. = præface, præfatory matter; dicere præfationem (Plin. Ep.).

EXORNATION. See **ORNAMENT**, **DECORATION**.

EXOSSATED, exos (Lucr. 3, 721); or sine osse (ossibus).

EXOTERIC, quod ἑξωτερικόν appellant.—populariter scriptus (C. Fin. 3, 5, 12).

EXOTIC, externus (e. g. externæ arbores, Plin. 14, init.).—peregrinus (e. g. arbores, Plin. 15, 13, 12).—Exoticus only Plaut.; e. g. exoticum, an outlandish dress; Ep. 2, 2, 18.

EXPAND, pandere (e. g. vela, retia. — pennas ad solem, V.).—extendere (to stretch out; e. g. digitos).—explicare (to unfold).—**EXPANS**.) expandi (very rare; propr. e. g. arbor vastis ramis, Plin.).—se aperire (to be strengthened, of the intellect; ingenium) 1 of flowers, se aperire or pandere; florem expandere.

EXPANSE, spatium: the e. of heaven, spatium coeli or spatium only (both Lucr.); cava coeli (Enn.): the boundless e. of the heavens, *coeli spatium infinitum or longe lateque patens.

EXPANSIBLE, **EXPANSIVE**. See **DILATABLE**.

EXPANSION, extensio or extensio (Vitr. 9, 1, 13).—distensio (distention; Cels.).—ambitus (the space filled by the expanded thing.—**EXP** dilatatio very late; lamine, Tertull.). See **EXTENSION**.

EXPATiate, latius, uberius dicere, disputare. pluribus dicere. multa verba facere de re.—late se fundere. longum esse; too far, effusus dicere.

EXPATRIATE. See **TO BANISH**. To e. oneself, domo emigrare (to quit one's home).—domo emigrare. aliud domicilium, alias sedes petere (esp. of a nation; Cæs. B. G. 1, 31, 14).—solum vertere (with or without exilii causâ; euphemistic term for to go into banishment; of political refugees).

EXPECT, expectare ((1) to wait for; qd and qm, H. Sat. 2, 1, 58; and (2) to e. the happening of something with some feeling of hope, fear, desire, prophetic foreboding, &c.; rem; epistolae longiores; majorem Gallie motum, &c.; also qd a [seld. ex] qd = to look to him for it).—opperiri (to wait for the arrival of aby or alth; or the happening of alth; with the intention of then doing something; classem, Np.: sua tempora, L.).—præstolari ci (to stand ready to receive aby; to be present on the arrival of aby; esp. of a servant who is waiting for his master).—manere qm or dum qd adveniat (to remain till a person comes; not to go away).—sperare (also followed by fore ut).—spem habere ad qd or cs rei (followed by an acc. and inf.): to be earnestly expecting alth, qd aversissime expectare; magnâ cum spe expectare (C.): earnestly expected by ali, curas omnibus expectatusque (venies); to e. aby's arrival with eagerness, cs adventum non mediocriter capere (C.): to e. a result or issue, exitum or eventum cs rei expectare; cs rei eventum expectari: to e. an opportunity, occasionem capere; occasioni immineere; not first to e. an opportunity, non occasione tarditate expectare (C. Phil. 2, 46, 118): you prpe e. him to say, &c., expectas fortasse dum dicat (**EXP** not eum dicturum esse, C. Tusc. 2, 7, 17). I confidently e. that &c., magnam spem habeo (followed by an acc. and inf.): to e. safety, deliverance, &c. fm aby, in qd spem salutis ponere: more is expected fm justice than fm arms, in æquitate plus quam in armis ponitur spes: what I do not e., id quod non spero: as one might e. fm a man who knows what a definition means, ut ab homine perito definendi. *More, less, &c. than one would e. is expressed in L. and T. (**EXP** not in C. and Cæs.) by quam pro re; as, the slaughter was not so great as one might have expected fm so great a victory, minor clades quam pro tantâ victoriâ fuit (cf. Zumpt, § 484, extr.).

EXPECTANT, Crcel. An e. heir, heres institutus (who is appointed by will, but may be cut off; e. g. instituto herede abdicato); or heres proximus, verus, &c. (heir-at-law); quem qs heredem palam facit (whom a man is often declaring his intention of making his heir).

EXPECTATION, expectatio, spes.—ophilo (hope, opinion, that alth will happen, &c.; respecting opinio, see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 5, 48, in): intense e., summæ rerum expectatio: eager e., desiderium: to cause e., expectationem movere, commovere, facere, concitare: to excite aby's e., cs expectationem erigere (Plin. Ep. 8, 3, 3); qm expectatione erigere (L. 36, 31): to excite the most eager e., qm ad summam adducere expectationem: to answer or satisfy one's e., expectationem explere, complere, tueri; expectationi respondere: to decide, or not to answer or satisfy e., expectationem decipere, destitueri, frustrari: to exceed e., vincere cs expectationem or opinionem: to have great e. fm aby, magnam spem in qd ponere or collocare: a person has great e. fm aby, non parvam qs sustinet expectationem: to be in anxious e. of alth, animo (animi) pendere cs rei: to put aby in a state of anxious e., qm suspendere expectatione: to be in painful e., expectatione torqueri or cruciari; expectando exedi (Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 1): full of e., plenus expectatione; animi (or animo) pendens; erectus expectatione or in expectationem (or erectâ expectatione); also, fm context,

erectus only: full of anxious e., erectus suspensiusque (see L. 1, 25): to be full of e., expectatione plenum esse; pendere expectatione or spe animi: contrary to e., præter or contra expectationem or opinionem; præter spem cs: a thing fell or turned out contrary to all e., res præter opinionem cecidit; aliter cecidit res as putabam; evenit qd præter spem; res aliter ac ratus eram evenit.

EXPECTORANT, *expectorans remedium (t. t.).

EXPECTORATE, exscreare.—exscreare per tusim, extusire (Cels. 2, 8, med.).—sputum edere (to bring up; Cels. 2, 8, med.; fm context edere only; edere sputa per fauces tussil. Lucr. 6, 1188).—expuere (e. g. pus, Cels. 2, 8).—**EXP** expectorare præ-Class., Enn ap. C., is to drive or banish fm the heart.

EXPECTORATION, sputum (matter brought up; Cels.; extussitum sputum, Cæl. Aur. Acut. 2, 16).—expulsiio, exscreatio (act of spitting out; Plin.).—exscreatus, us (Cæl. Aur. Tard. 2, 11).—destillatio pectoris (Scrib. Larg.; of habitual e.). If there is no e. during the first days, si sputum primis diebus non fuit (Cels. 2, 8, med.).

EXPEDIENTCY, utilitas (opp. honestas).—utilia, pl. adj. (opp. honesta).—commoda, pl. (the advantages derived). To be the wiser of e., servire commo-dis utilitatque; omnia ad utilitatem suam referre: e. and honour are at variance, utilitas certat cum honestate: to prefer honour to e., præferre honestum utili (H.).

EXPEDIENT, utilis (opp. honestus).—salutaris (opp. perniciosus, pestifer). Jx. utilis et salutaris. To be e., expedire ci; or utili or utilitati or utile esse; utilitatem or usum afferre, habere, præbere, prodesse. conducere (to be advantageous); also ex re or in rem esse ca: it is e. for all good men, that the &c., omnibus bonis expedit, with acc. and inf. (e. g. rempublicam esse salvam).

EXPEDIENTLY, **EXPEDIT**, vid. **HASTILY**, vid.

EXPEDITE, **EXP** To free fm impediment, expedire (opp. impedit). **HASTEN**, maturare (e. g. iter, fugam, nuptias). See **HASTEN**, trans. **DESPATCH**, vid.

EXPEDITE, adj. **QUICK**, vid. **EASY**; free fm impediment, expeditus (opp. impeditus). 'An expedite way' (Hooker), via expedita (via expeditior, C.).

EXPEDITION, **Military expedition**, expeditio. To go on an e., in expeditionem ire; expeditionem suscipere; proficisci (wopaceba, of soldiers, and of generals with soldiers).—copias in expeditionem educere: in bellum proficisci with and without cum copias (of the general). **HASTE**, vid.

EXPEDITIOUS. See **QUICK**.

EXPEDITIOUSLY. See **QUICKLY**.

EXPEL expellere (fm a place; ex, de, a loco, or loco only; e. g. qm ex urbe, ex republicâ; plebem ex agris; qm a patriâ; qm domo sua, all C.). qm agris, finibus, possessionibus, all Cæs.; me civitate, C.; qm patriâ, L.).—exigere (e. g. qm ex civitate; hostem campo or e campo, L.). qm domo, L.). **EXP** After expell., exig., the place fm which must be expressed with ex &c., unless it is evident fm the context.—eijcere (to cast out; qm e senatu, C.; de senatu, L.; ex oppido, Cæs.; de collegio, C.; a suis diis penatibus, C.; qm finibus, S.; domo, Cæs.; qm, C.).—exturbare (qâ re or ex qâ re, to drive out headlong or in confusion, qm e possessionibus, ex agris, e civitate; hostem [ex] ruinis muri; also qm focus patriis disque penatibus præ clpitum exturbare, C.).—extermiare (to drive beyond some boundaries; very seld. except in C.; qm ex urbe, ex hominum communitate; de civitate; a suis diis penatibus [with expellere a patriâ], qm urbe atque agro; also qm abol., all C.). Jx. expellere atque eijcere; exturbare et expellere; expellere atque exturbare (**EXP** C. usque together ex urbe expellere, exterminare, proficere).—depellere (qm qâ re or de qâ re; e. g. urbe, ex urbe, de provinciâ)—deijcere (to drive aby fm a place he occupies or possesses, de possessione cs rei, de fundo; esp. as mil. t. t. deijcere hostes ex castello, ex saltu, &c.; also muro, turribus, loco). **EXP** To e. hunger, famem stimique cibo et potione depellere; weariness, lassitudinem ex corpore depellere; carus, curas pellere; empty carus, inanes curas pellere, dispellere or fugare; sadness, tristitiam ex animo pellere: to e. devils, dæmonibus adjuratione divini nominis expellere ac fugare (Lactant.).

EXPEND. See **SPEND**.

EXPENSE, sumptus (both as expenditure and as sum expended; considered as diminishing wealth and capital; similar to our 'expense,' and like this etc. with the idea of excess and squandering; cf. L. 1, 30;

unde in eos sumptus pecunia erogaretur). —impensa (disbursement; the outlay of money, &c. *which is made or which it is necessary to make*; cf. L. 44, 23, in. quia impensa pecuniae facienda erat). —impendium (*my pl.*; once only in C.; charges, *s's* *which arise, are occasioned*, in L. 7, 21, opposed to *factura*, i. e. *a sacrifice which one makes*; hence, also, impendio *ca* = *to the detriment, prejudice of any one*). —*factura* (*e's* of a magistrate who spends his money to gain the favour of the people). —*sumptus* *facturae*. —*sumptus* and *impensa* or *impendium* are used also in the *pl.*, if great and various *e's* are spoken of. —*arbitria*, *orum*, *pl.* (*dues which must be paid on any solemn act to the persons assisting at it*; e. g. at a funeral, funerals). —*sumptus* *infiniti*. —*sumptus* *expensae*; *sumptus* *pecuniae* (*outlay*) is correct. —*Household e's*, *sumptus* domesticus. A book of receipts and *e's*, tabulae or codex accepti et impensi: *necessary e's*, *sumptus* necessarii: *to lessen or curtail e's*, *sumptus* minuire, remittere, circumcidere: *to limit one's e's*, modum facere sumptibus: *to avoid unnecessary e's*, *sumptus* supervacaneos vitare (Sen.); *the public e's*, *impensae publicae*; at the *e* of *aby*, *sumptus* *ca*; de pecuniis *ca*; *ca* *impensis*; *ca* *impendio*; cum damno *ca* (*to the loss of aby*): at one's own *e*, privato sumptu; impendio privato (*at one's own charge*); sua pecunia (*fm one's own money*); de suo (*fm one's own*); ex sua re familiari (e. g. muros reficere, Np.). at the public *e*, publico sumptu; de publico; publice (*so that the state bears the e*); impensa publica (*so that the state furnishes the money*); impendio publico (*so that charges are occasioned to the state*); at a great *e*, magna impensa: without *e*, nulla impensa, nullo sumpto: with no *e*, to you. sine sumptu tuo: to live at *aby's e*, *ca* *impensis* ali (aft. Np. Phoc. 1, 4): to endeavour to enrich oneself at the *e* of others, incommodo aliorum suum commodum augere: at the *e* (*to the detriment*) of health, cum damno valetudinis: he saves money at the *e* of his health, tam parca et continens est, ut necessitates valetudinis restringat frugalitate: a thing is too dear, if procured at the *e* of honesty, nimium est *ca* rei pretium, si probitatis impendio constat (see Q. 6, 3, 35); at the *e* of another's good name, sub aliena invidia (cf. L. 24, 25, 2): to beat *e*, *sumptus* or *sumptus* facere: to occasion *e* (of a thing), impendia facere (e. g. of a state; see Plin. Ep. 10, 57 (52) in.): to occasion *e* to *aby*, *sumptus* *cl* afferre, *sumptus* *cl* esse (of persons and things): not to be the least *e* to *aby*, *cl* ne minimo quidem sumptus esse: to be at *e* (about *algh*), *sumptus* or *impensam* or *impensam* et *sumptum* facere in rem; *sumptum* impendere or *insumere* in rem; *sumptum* ponere in re: to bestow *e* and trouble upon *algh*, *sumptum* et laborem *insumere* in rem (aft. C. de Inest. 2, 38, 115); laborem et *sumptum* impendere in rem: to bestow trouble and *e* upon *algh* in vain, operam et oleum perdere (proverbially): to bear the *e*, *sumptus* sufferre, pati, tolerare (Ter.) : to bear or meet the *e* fm any source, *impensas* tolerare ab qâ re (see Plin. 12, 14, 32, unde *impensas* publice tolerantur): to repay the *e's* of *algh*, quod *impense* in qd factum est, praestare (see *impensas* restituere is not Lat.): to spare neither *e* nor trouble, nec *impensas* nec labori parcere: spare no *e*, *sumptui* ne parcas; argenteo parci nolo: to spare no *e* in procuring or in the purchase of *algh*, qd animosissime comparare (Suet. Caes. 47); animosiores *ca* rei emptor *m* ease (Javolen. Dig. 17, 1, 36, §1): that spares no *e*, animosus (e. g. corruptor, T. Hist. 1, 24, 2; emptor, Javolen. Dig. 17, 1, 36, §1): to charge *e's* to the account of *aby*, *sumptum* *cl* inferre: to cover the *e's*, quod *impense* factum est in rem, efficere (e. g. of an estate bringing back what has been spent upon it; aft. L. 2, 18): qd acribit or resarciit *sumptum* suum (aft. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 91, Ruhnke); omnem *impensam* *ca* rei pretio suo liberare (Col. 3, 3). I do not cover my *e's* (e. g. in the management of an estate, &c.), *impensam* exsuperant reditum. These *e's* eat up all the profit, in his sumptus abeunt fructus praediorum.

EXPENSIVE, sumptuosus (causing great outlay; a wife, games, parties). —pretiosus, magni pretii, multorum numorum (that has cost much; furniture, estates, a library, wares, &c.). —*laustus* (recherché, of furniture, parties, &c.). —*carus* (dear). *Sis* magnificus, splendidus. My establishment is a very *e* one, magni mihi sumptus domi quotidiani sunt (Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 6). —*Given to lavish expenditure, prodigus*, prodigius: in *algh*, prodigus or effusus in qâ re.

EXPENSIVELY, sumptuose, pretiose. —egregie, prodige (e. g. vivere). To dress *e*, vestibus pretiosis uti.

EXPENSIVENESS, *Dearness*, caritas. *Pro digality*, effusio, profusio (as adcl.). —sumptus effusi or profusi (*lavish expenditure*). —profusa luxuria (*luxurious and expensive mode of living*).

EXPERIENCE, usus, usus rerum (see *experientia un-Clam* in this sense; Cels. praef.) *Sis* prudentia (the cautious judgement, such as *e* would give) *fm e*, re doctus (C. Fam. 13, 5, 1); expertus; usu doctus (Cae.); by or *fm* one's own *e*, expertus; expertus in se (e. g. illud tibi expertus promitto. —omnia, quae dico, dico expertus in nobis, C. Planc. 9, 22). *E* in the management of political affairs, usus reipublicae; great, usus in reipublica rerum maximarum: military *e*, in castris usus: *e* in nautical affairs, scientia atque usus rerum nauticarum: a man of great *e*, vir plurimum rerum usu, or magno usu praeditus, or (Cae.) usu atque exercitatione praeditus; vir usu et prudentia praestans; vir multis experimentis eruditus (Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 16): to have had great military *e*, magnum in re militari usum habere (Cae.); magnum in castris usum habere (L.); having had no military *e*, nullo (etiam nunc) usu rei militaris percipio (Cae.): to be considered a general of no *e*, nullius usus imperatorem haberi (Cae.): to have had no great (military) *e*, non magnum rei militaris usum habuisse (Cae.): to be gaining *e*, usum consequi: to have or possess *e*, usum habere; usu praeditum or imbutum esse; etate et usu doctum esse; in *algh*, usum *ca* rei percipere; great *e* in *algh*, magnum usum habere in re: great and varied *e*, multarum rerum usum habere: to know by or *fm e*, expertum scire (see *experientia* edoctum scire *not* good); experientia didicisse; usu cognitum habere (qd nunc I know *fm e*, quod me docuit usus; quod scio expertus in me *fm* personis *e*, of it in my own case): to know *fm* long *e*, cognitum habere observatione diuturna (aft. C. de Divin. 2, 12, 28): what they have learnt *fm* books, I have learnt *fm e* in the field, quae illi literis, ea ego militando didici (S. Jug. 85, 13): to know *algh* *more fm e*, than *fm* books, experiendo magis quam discendo cognovisse: it is very difficult to form an opinion without *e*, iudicare difficile est sansi expertum. I speak (i. e. in a letter) *fm e*, expertus scribo, quem scribo: I can recommend this method of cultivation *fm e*, hunc ordinem culturae experi comprobavius: I have had personal *e* of &c., in me ipso expertus sum, ut &c.: I answer according to my own *e*, id respondeo, quod animadverti: taught by the *e* of others, per aliena exempla doctus; per aliena experimenta doctus (T. Agr. 19, 1): a very careful person of great *e*, experientissimus ac diligentissimus (e. g. arator); *e* has taught, experimentis cognitum est (T. Ann. 12, 14, 2); usus docuit (e. g. id verum esse, S.); *algh* of *which* we have had *e*, qd expertum (*pass.*) perspexiturque (C. Balb. 6, 16). Many lessons are taught us by *e*, diis multa affert.

EXPERIENCE, v. usu discere or cognoscere; usu cognitum habere; usu mihi venit (*to know by experience*). —experiri qd (e. g. to have experience of it, *ca* amorem, tacturnitatem, &c.). —sentire (*to feel*; *ca* famem, voluptatem). —evenit *cl* qd (*happens to him*).

EXPERIENCED, (usu) peritus; usu atque exercitatione praeditus (that has experience and exercise). —expertus (*tried*). —calidus (*clever, intelligent*). *E* in *algh*, peritus *ca* rei (*rarely with abl.*; an *infin.* *skil* in *a* Greek construction). —gnarus *ca* rei (*skilled in a thing*). —exercitatus, versatus in re (*exercised, practised in a thing*). —instructus, eruditus qd re (*instructed, taught in a thing*). —very industrious and *e*, experientissimus ac diligentissimus (e. g. arator, C.). *e* in military matters, rei militaris or belli gerendi peritus; usu militari praeditus; *e* in jurisprudentia, eruditus disciplina iuris: a very *e* person, vir plurimum rerum usu or magno usu praeditus; vir usu et prudentia praestans; vir multis experimentis eruditus (Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 16): a very *e* and intelligent man, vir usu sapientiaque praestans: to be very *e*, multarum rerum peritum esse: to be very *e* in *algh*, bene or probe versatum esse in re; magnum usum habere in re (e. g. in military affairs, in political science, &c.).

EXPERIMENT, v. See To EXPERIENCE; 'to know by EXPERIENCE.'

EXPERIMENT, s. tentatio, tentamen (g. *t.* for trial; the former *as act*; the latter only in O., but doubtless current in prose) —experimentum (*trial for the purpose of obtaining experience*). —periculum (*trial attended with risk*). —periclitatio (*with more abstr. meaning than periculum*; e. g. herbarum utilitates longinquae temporis usu et periclitatione percipimus). —conatus; *pl.* conata (*endeavours*). An unhappy *e*, res

infelicitas operæ; res infelicitate tentata: conatus frustra captus: *to make an e.*, periculum facere. conatum sacre or incipere.

EXPERIMENTAL, *¶ Gained by trial or experimentis*, usu cognitum. — *experimenti*, cognitum (T.). — *¶ Founded or built on experimentis*, cognitum observatione diuturnâ (aft. C. *Dirin*. 2, 12, 28); quod q̄s experiendo cognovit; quod q̄s experiendo comprobavit. *E. philosophy*, "physica experimentalis (i. l.)." *¶ Taught by experience*; see under **EXPERIENCE**, s. *An e. Christian*, "Christianus, qui se ipse perperit totumque tentavit." Christianus, qui, quid possit vera religio, in se ipso expertus est. Christianus multis experimentis eruditus (aft. *Plin.* Ep. 1, 5, 16). *¶ Instituted, &c. for the purpose of trial*. *An e. squadron*, "navigatio periclitandarum experiundarumque navium causâ suscepta.

EXPERIMENTALLY, usu or rerum usu. — *experiendo* (e. g. cognovisse qd). — usu doctus.

EXPERT. See **SKILLFUL**.

EXPERTLY. See **SKILLFULLY**.

EXPERTNESS. See **SKILL**.

EXPIABLE, quod expiari potest (C. *Leg.* 2, 9, 21). — *piabile* (i. o.).

EXPIATE, qd luere, expiare; pœnas si rei dare, pendere, dependere, expendere,olvere; *by death, with his life*, luere morte, capite. — *Sis compensare* qd cum q̄ re or q̄ re (to make a compensation or give an equivalent for it).

EXPIATION, expiatio (*atonement for a crime*, sceleris, rupti fœderis, &c.). — *compensatio*. — *satisfactio* (what satisfies an injured person). *To make e. for althg*, expiare qd (of making amends for a crime; *by althg*, q̄ re. Also expiare qm q̄ re); pœnas si rei dare, pendere, dependere, expendere,olvere: *to demand the e. of a crime*, piaculum exigere a qo.

EXPIATORY, piacularis. *An e. sacrifice*, sacrificium piacularis (*as a holy action*). — *piaculum* (as a means of expiation). — *hostia piacularis* (the victim: also hostia only). — *expiatio* (means of expiation; C.). *To offer an e. sacrifice*, piaculum hostiam cœdere.

EXPIRATION, *Crel.* with *pericp.* anno exacto or circumactio or præterito (*¶* Anno præteritapso or elapso is not Lat.). *Aft. the e. of two years*, biennio jam confecto.

EXPIRE, *¶ Breathe one's last*, animum efflare or edere; extremum vitæ spiritum edere. (*¶* animam) expirare; vitam or animum exhalare; vitam or extremum spiritum efflare are *post.* See **DIR.** — *¶ To terminate; of time*, præterire (to pass). — *confici* (to be made up). — *peragi* (L. 1, 32). — *consumi*. — *intercedere*, interponi (with ref. to two events). — *transire*. *Scarcely a year had expired*, vix annus intercesserat (ab hoc sermone) the truce had expired, indutiarum dies exierat (L. 4, 30); *aft. the truce had expired*, indutiarum tempore circumactio (L. 27, 30); *when two years had expired*, biennio jam confecto. (*¶* Not elapsed esse; *non effluere* except of time that has passed rapidly without being employed usefully, &c.

EXPLAIN, explanare (lit. *to make level or smooth*), then to e.; verbum aut rem; qd definendo; rem obscuram interpretando; qd conjectura; also with *dep. claus.*, qualls sit... differentia, &c.). — *Jm.* docere et explanare. — *explicare* (to unfold; then to e. what was involved, abstruse, &c.); rem latentem explicare definendo, explicare interpretando philosophiam Græcam, &c., also explicare de q̄ re of a longer and fuller explanation. — *¶ Perf. and past partic.* explicavi; explicatus. — *exponere* (lit. *to make a clear or full exposition*; but not in the sense of explaining the meaning of an author, &c. [for explanare, enodare, interpretari, enucleare, explicare, enarrare, all common in Q.]; exponere rationem opels; rem pluribus verbis or breviter sententia, &c.). — *illustrare* qd. lucem or lumen ci rei afferre (affundere erroneam). — *dare* of rei lumen. — *aperire*. Interpretari (interpret: words and things weh seem to be without sense to a person not initiated in them. — *occulta* et quasi involuta aperire). — *enodare* (to untie, as it were, a knot; to e. intricate or insidious matters; e. g. the snarls of the law, laqueos juris). — *rationem*, causam afferre, or afferre only, followed by *cur* (i. g. *cur credam*, afferre possum): *to e. why this must be so*, rationes cur hoc ita sit afferre: *to e. satisfactorily*, justas causas afferre ca rei, or *cur with subj.* — *To e. a mistake*, errorem aperire (to show its nature, and how it arose). *To e. double*, dubia aperire. *To e. one thing fm another*, causam ca rei repetere ex re. *To be difficult to e.*, difficile habere explicatus (of what is difficult to make intelligible). *To e. my opinion*, (328)

exponere or expromere quid sentiam; sententiam suam aperire, dicere; a difficult subject, notionem rei involutâ aperire: the nature of althg, naturam ca rei evolere: *to e. one's meaning fully*, pluribus verbis discerere de re; accuratius exponere de q̄ re. *Althg is easier to understand than to e.*, qd facilius intelligi quam explanari potest.

EXPLAINABLE, quod explicari potest; quod explanationem habet.

EXPLAINER, explanator (e. g. sunt enim explanatores, ut grammatici poetarum, C.). — *explicator* (e. g. rerum). — *interpres* (e. g. divum, poetarum, &c.). — *conjector* (= somniorum or ominum interpretes, C.).

EXPLANATION, explicatio. *explanatio*. Interpretatio (a making clear, interpreting). — *enarratio* (a continuous explanation of a writer; Q. 1, 9, 1, &c.). — *definitio* (the determining an idra, definition). — *enodatio* (of difficulties in a subject). *To give a careful and accurate e. of difficult passages*, quæ explicatione egent, diligenter et accurate interpretari (*Marci*). — *to admit of another e.*, aliam interpretationem admittere (*Herm.*). *To have come to an e. with aby*, se purgasse ci (to have justified oneself to him); q̄s satisfacit mihi or se mihi purgavit (another has justified himself to me); or by collocutum esse cum qo de re.

EXPLANATORY, *Crel.* — *¶* explanatorius, *Cæl. Aur.*

EXPLETIVE, expletivus (as gramm. & i. expl. conjunctiones, *Donat.*).

EXPLICABLE. See **EXPLAINABLE**.

EXPLICATIVE, *Crel.*

EXPLICIT, explicatus (e. g. *Iterm* tuæ, quibus nihil potest explicatus, *clearer*, &c., C.). — *apertus* (*open*). — *planus* (*plain*). — *expresse conscriptus* (e. g. *exempla*, *Auct. ad Her.*). — *disertissime et planissime scriptus* (of what is written in express terms). See **CLEAR**, **PLAIN**.

EXPLICITLY, disertè (*¶* disertis verbis *an* Lat.). *Jm.* disertè et plane. — *nominatim* (*by name*). — *expresse*. *aperte*. *perspicue* (*expressly, clearly*, &c.). *Jm.* perspicue et aperte. — *patentius et expeditius* (*opp. implicite et abscondite*, C.). — *pro certo* (*for certain*, e. g. *affirmare*).

EXPLICITNESS, *Crel.* — *perspicuitas* and *evidentia* (= *évidence*, C.) are *ppra* the nearest subst.

EXPLODE, *¶ Trans.* explodere (*prop. to hiss off an actor; improp. of scouting, rejecting*, &c.). e. g. *an opinion*, sententiam; a kind of divination, genus divinationis, *both* C.). — *ejicere* (= *ἐκβάλλειν*, to reject with scorn; e. g. *rationem* Cynicorum). *Jm.* explodere *ejicereque*; explodere et ejicere (*both* C.). *Althg is exploded*, qd explosum est et ejectionem (*is generally rejected*); qd jam obsolevit, or propter vetustatem obsolevit (*is now obsolete*). *¶ Intrans.* erumpere (*q. t. for bursting forth*; e. g. *ignes ex ætne* vertice). — *cum crepitu* erumpere (aft. *eruptio*nis crepitus, *Plin.*). — *se emittere* (aft. nubium confictus ardor expressus se emittere, C. *Dirin*. 2, 19, 44). — *displodi* (to burst asunder with a noise; of bladders, &c.).

EXPLORE, *¶ Propr.* scrutari. perscrutari. — *pervestigare*. odorari et pervestigare (like a hound); every corner, in omnibus lateribus perreptare. — *¶ Intrans.* explorare. — *exquirere* (to search out). — *pervestigare*; indagare et pervestigare (to trace out accurately). — *perspicere* (to see through, get to the bottom of a thing). — *Jm.* perspicere et explorare. — *rimari* (to look; as it were, into every cranny of a subject; C.). — *¶* explorare also of exploring a country (e. g. *Africam*, C.).

EXPLOSION, eruptiois crepitus (of the noise attending it; *Plin.* 16, 19, 14). — *fulmen pulveris pyrii*: to be shaken and laid waste by an e., concussu vastisque fulmine pulveris pyrii.

EXPORT, evehere (*opp. invhere*; e. g. *merces*, *Parr.*). — *exportare* (e. g. *aurum*, *argentum*, *frumentum*, &c.). — *Jm.* evehere exportareque. *To e. without paying duty*, occulte exportare (to e. secretly).

EXPORTS, merces exportatæ. — *res*, quæ exportantur.

EXPORT-DUTY. See **EXPORTATION**.

EXPORTATION, exportatio (C., *app. invection*). — *The duty on e.*, portorium in merces exportandas impositionem, or, *Jm.* *conject*, portorium only (e. g. his pro rebus [sc. exportatis] quod portorium non esset datum, C.). — *to pay the duty on e.*, pro rebus (exportatis or exportandis) portorium dare.

EXPOSE, exponere ci rei (to place out, and thus to e. to the influence of a thing; in good prose only *prop.*). — *opponere* ci rei (to set over agst, to oppose, apply to hold up on account of hostile force and for protection; *prop.* and *fig.*). — *objicere* ci rei, ad or in qd (to throw in the

way, and so to e. to accident and hostile power).—propone (to set *athg* forth; to place it as a common mark or butt; e. g. to all the arrows of fate, omnibus telis fortune).—offerre ei rei or in qd (to bring or place over agst, *ag* for to e.). A place exposed to the sun, locus solibus expositus: during the whole day, locus, qui toto die solem accipit: a chamber exposed to the sun, cubiculum, quod ambitum solis fenestris omnibus sequitur; cubiculum, quod plurimum sol implet et circumit or quod plurimo sole perfunditur (*weh almost always has the sun*); cubiculum, quod totius diei solem fenestris amplissimis recipit (*the whole day*): to e. a wound to the cold, vulnus frigori obnoxio: or committere: to e. the naked roots to the cold of winter, nudatas radices frigori hiberno opponere: to be exposed to the cold, vim frigoris excipere: to e. aby to the danger of death, obijcere qm morti: to e. one's safety, one's life to danger, in discrimen offerre salutem or vitam suam: to e. oneself to the danger of death for aby, se pro qd in periculum capiti atque in vitam discrimen inferre: to e. one's life, oneself to the rage of the citizens, caput suum furori civium obijcere: to e. oneself to danger, se opponere, offerre, committere periculis (*weh se exponere periculis is not good*); pericula adire or laire or subire: to e. oneself to all kinds of dangers, ad omne periculum se opponere: to e. oneself to danger for aby, se pro qd offerre periculis or in discrimen; pro ea salute se in dimicationibus obijcere: to be exposed to every sudden danger, ad omnes casus subitorum periculorum objectum esse: to e. oneself to the enemy, to the darts of the enemy, copula, telis hostium se obijcere: to e. oneself to envy, se offerre invidiae; invidiam subire: to e. oneself to various kinds of blame, in varias vituperationes incurrere: to be more exposed to hatred, ad reprehendendum apertiores esse: exposed to a danger, periculo obnoxius: exposed in fortune, fortunae objectus. * To be exposed to *athg*, also patere ei rei; i. e. to lie, a. it were. open a 3 defenceless agst its assaults. Virtus is exposed to many and uncertain trials, virtus subjecta sub varios incertosque casus: our life is exposed to all the arrows of fate, omnibus fortune telis proposita est vita nostra: aby's life is less exposed to the blows of fortune, ca minus multa patet, quae fortuna feriat. || To expose for sale, venditare, proponere, venale proponere (to e. in public for sale).—proscribere (to e. or offer for sale by public notice). To be exposed for sale, licere, venum ire (q. l.).—venalem pendere (to hang out for sale, to be offered for sale by a public notice).—|| To expose a person, mittere qm in ora populi, or in fabulas sermonesque hominum; traducere qm per ora hominum (to make him the common talk, &c.).—evolvere qm tegumenta dissimulationis suae, nudareque (unmask him; L. 34, 24; C. de Or. 2, 86, 351). || To expose a child, exponere infantem. || Exposed, i. e. uncovered, unprotected, nudus, apertus (unprotected, &c.); obnoxius (e. g. fortune); obnoxius: to stand exposed, ad omnes latus expositum esse (to be exposed to all blows); patere (to be open to the invasions of the enemy; of countries; also impropr. e. g. vulneri, morbis).

EXPOSITION, || *Explication*, &c., explanatio, interpretatio, explicatio, enarratio, enucleatio [SYN. in EXPLANATION]. *Expositio* (an oratorical term)... speciatim dicitur, quum post narrationem res, de quibus in oratione dicturi sumus, breviter et absolute exponimus. Ita certe definit Auct. Herenn. 1, 10. Ab ea diversa esse videtur, quam Cicero, Or. 3, 53, 'expositionem sententiae suae' appellat. Quintilianus simpliciter pro narratione dixisse expositionem videtur. Erasm. || Act of exposing, or state of being exposed, expositio (late, of a child, Just. 1, 4).—Crel.

EXPOSITON, explanator, Interpres, explicator, enarrator. *Expositio*. Not expositior.

EXPOSTULATE, expostulare; with *ahy*, cum qo; *about athg*, de qd re and qd; also followed by acc. and infn. (C.), and by quia (Plaut.), cur (T.).—queri cum qo (e. g. mecum; cum Fortuna, &c.); de qd re; also followed by acc. and infn., or quod. Jn. expostulare et queri. Why did you not e. with me? cur non mecum questus es, or expostulasti? (C.)

EXPOSTULATION, expostulatio (e. g. quum esset exposit. facta, C.; expostulationes cum absente Pompeio, C.).—querela (complaint; e. g. epistola plena querelarum, querela de injuriis; cum qo; de qo). To be worried with e.'s, fessum esse expostulatione (e. g. singularum, T.).

EXPOSTULATORY, plenus querelarum (full of complaints; e. g. epistola), Crel. To send some orators with an e. address, mittere oratores, qui expostularent, &c.

EXPOSURE, Crel. (See TO EXPOSE; EXPOSITION.) The power of bearing e. to the cold, patientia frigoris.

EXPOUND. See TO EXPLAIN.

EXPOUNDER. See EXPOSITOR.

EXPRESS, adj. expressus, apertus, perspicuus (clar), certus, definitus (fixed, definite) in these e. words, his ipsa verbis; disertus (*weh* noi disertis verbis; *weh* is not Lat.); expresse (e. g. conscriptus: under the e. condition that, that not &c., eā conditione ut, &c.).

EXPRESS, s. tabellarius datā operā missus,—curator datā operā dimissus (see Plin. Ep. 3, 17, 2; 7, 12, 6). To send an e., datā operā mittere tabellarium.

EXPRESS, v. || To signify, declare, expremere,—significare (to signify, to indicate).—verbis declarare, demonstrare, significare, verbis or dicendo exprimere (to signify or indicate by words). To e. fully or accurately by words, verbis consequi, exsequi; expremere qd: to e. a meaning, sententiam offerre verbis: to e. one's feelings, animi sensum expremere (to give an accurate representation of them; C. Or. 55, 165; Suet. Oct. 88); sensus exprimere dicendo (C. de Or. 1, 8, 32): to e. *athg* in good Lat., Latine dicere qd aptis verbis. To e. oneself, loqui, dicere (to speak); verbis uti (to use such and such words); scribere (to write); to e. oneself in Latin, Latine loqui loqui; Latine loqui, dicere, scribere: to be able to e. oneself well in Latin, Latine scire: to e. oneself correctly, apte dicere; aptis uti verbis: to e. oneself elegantly and in a polished manner, ornate politeque dicere: to e. oneself with spirit, luculente dicere, scribere. Plato frequently e.'s himself thus, Plato saepe hanc orationem usurpat: on this point Metrodorus e.'s himself still better, quod idem melioribus etiam verbis Metrodorus: well expressed, verbis apte comprehensus et conclusus.—|| To press out, expremere.

EXPRESSIBLE, by Crel.

EXPRESSION, || The act of expressing, enunciatio (of a thought): the art of e., ars enucleatrix. || Speech, word, &c. employed in expressing sentiments, vox, verbum, vocabulum (a word; SYN. in WORD).—oratio (the compass of many words or e.'s; a speech): a legal e., vocabulum forense: a military (nautical) e., vocabulum militare or castrense; vocabulum nauticum: lofty e.'s, verba splendida: polished e.'s, verba exculta: choice e.'s, verba lecta, quaestita or exquisita; diendi lumina: studied e.'s, verba apparatus: unnatural e.'s, far-fetched e.'s, contortiones orationis: most suitable, most significant e.'s, verba maxime conjusque rei propria: to use flattering e.'s to aby, honorifico erga qm sermone uti. I have no suitable e. for *athg*, verbis satis dicere non possum: that for *weh* it is difficult to find an e., res ad eloquendum difficilis.—|| Of the eyes, in painting, &c., arguere (the free e. in the human face *weh* shows the individual character of the person; also powerful e. in a picture): eyes in *weh* there is e., oculi arguit. Without any expression, languens, languidus (of style, &c.); inert (of the eye, in poetry).

EXPRESSIVE, significans (significant, of words; also of persons: solos esse Atticos tenues et lucidos et significantes, Q.).—fortis (powerful, of a speech).—nervosus, gravis (powerful, of a speaker).—loquax (speaking, &c., of the eyes; also of the whole countenance).—argutus (C.).—significativus (= quod significat; very late; with gen. Ulp.; enucleatio: simul et quantitatis et aestimationis significativus).

EXPRESSIVELY, significanter (in a manner that conveys a clear meaning, pointedly; ex ressed; C. Q.).—*weh*: Gell. uses consignantius and consignate.—expresse (Auct. ad Her., and Col.; quod ipsum Hesiodus expressus hoc verbum significavit, Col. 11, 1, 29).—argute (e. g. cleverly, pointedly, dicere, &c.).

EXPRESSIVENESS, significantia (with magna, tanta, &c. e. g. tanta in quibusdam ex periculo petitis significantia).—proprietas (the e. derived from the exact suitability of the expression: tanta verborum proprietates, Q.).—gravitas (the weight; e. g. sententiarum, verborum).—argutie (acute turns, &c. in an oration, and also what is striking, &c. in a work of art; e. g. Parrhasius primus deinde argutias vultus, Plin.).

EXPRESSLY, his ipsa verbis.—diserte (*weh* Noi disertis verbis).—diserte et plane,—perspicue (clearly).—nominativum (by name)—omnino (e. g. non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, sed quae dicit idem valent, C. Tusc. 5, 9, 24). To order or command e., nominativum decernere, praecipere: a messenger e. sent, nuntius ad id missus. I have e. enjoined it upon him, hinc proprie mandavi (see C. Att. 5, 2, 1): each vessel has its cover made e. for itself, opercula sunt dolis prava: there

are many laws wch s. forbid &c., plurimæ leges vetant planissime (or disertissime).

EXPROBRATE, exprobrare. See UPBRAID.

EXPROBRATION, exprobratio. See UPBRAIDING, REPROACH.

EXPUGNATION, expugnatio (C., Cæs.).

EXPULSION, expulsio (only in expulsiones vicinorum, C., but once in him is enough)—ejectio (also once in C., and nowhere else; mortem et ejectionem timeamus; Lucr. has ejectiones, &c.)—depulsio (the driving away, mail, doloris, &c.). Very often by past participle: after the e. of Tarquinio, expulsio or pulso Tarquinio; after the e. of his daughter, expulsâ atque exturbatâ filia.

EXPULSIVE, Crcl.

EXPUNCTION. See ABOLITION.

EXPUNGE, expungere.—radere, eradere.—exstinguere, delere, inducere.—liturâ tollere or corrigere (Syn. in ERASE). To e. a debi, nomen expungere. nomen tollere tabulâ. IMPROPR. See ANNUL.

EXPURGATION, purgatio.

EXPURGATORY, Crcl. "The e. index," catalogus librorum, qui a Papâ non probantur; or quos Pontifici legere vetantur.

EXQUISITE, exquisitus (propr. sought out fm different quarters; impropr. of e. learning, tortures, &c.)—conquisitus (propr. sought out and brought together fm different quarters, empty of dainties; also of drugs, and opp. obvisu dienti, of rhetorical figures)—subtilis (Ane, nice, hence acute, &c., e. g. judicium); often by eximius, egregius, summus, &c. Jn. eximius et præstans (C.). The most e. tortures, summus cruciatus (e. g. summo cruciatus Varius perit, C.), and by the superlatives of other adjectives; e. g. ears of the most e. delicacy, aures, quarum est superbissimum judicium: of the most e. flavour or scent, sapore præstantissimus (Plin., who uses sapor, of scent): e. beauty, eximia pulchritudo or facies (C.): of e. beauty, eximius formâ: e. nobility, eximium ingenium: e. pain, dolor magnus atque incredibilis; dolor acerbissimus. EXT. The application of exquisitus, conquisitus, is very limited.

EXQUISITELY, egregie, eximie, excellenter. See EXCELLENTLY.

EXQUISITENESS, excellentia, præstantia, excellentia magnitudoque. (See EXCELLENCE.)—cruciatus (torture; e. g. of exquisite pain).—exsuperantia (once only omnis exsuperantia virtutis; all extraordinary virtue, C.).

EXSICCATE, exsiccare (C.).—desiccare (Plaut.).

EXSICCATION, siccatio (the act).—siccitas, ariditas (the state).

EXSUPERABLE, qui (quem, quod) vinci potest.—exsuperabilis († V.).—superabilis (L., T.).—vincibilis (Ter.).—expugnabilis (L., of a city).

EXTANT. To be e., extare (e. g. extant epistolæ Philippi ad Alexandrum; extant literæ, leges, &c.)—manere (to remain; monumenta manserunt ad nostram ætatem, Np.).

EXTEMPORAL.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, subitus et fortuitus (spoken on a sudden call without preparation, C. Orat. I, 53, 150).—extemporalis (Q. and the younger Plin.). It is plain that the beginning of it was quite e., initium nihil præparatum habuisse manifestum est: there was no suspicion of its not being e., nulla erat meditationis suspicio (C.). The power of e. speaking, facultas ex tempore dicendi (Krebs); but Suet. uses extemporalis facultas (Tit. 3); and, of a ready e. speaker, promptus et facili vel ad extemporalitatem usque. See EXTEMPORE.

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EXTEMPORE, adj. and adv. subitus, or subitus et fortuitus, with substantives (for wch we find extemporalis in the sivo. age), or by subitio, ex tempore, with verbs: an e. speech, oratio subita et fortuita (opp. commentatio et cogitatio); readiness at e. speaking, ex tempore dicendi facultas (Suet.) extemporalis facultas, extemporalitas, post-Aug. Suet.). to speak e., subito or ex tempore dicere (opp. parate atque cogitate dicere): to compose verses e. (or impromptu), ex tempore versus fundere, or poemata facere: an e. (or impromptu) poet, in fingendis poematibus (or carminibus) promptus et facili ad extemporalitatem usque (Suet. Tit. 3).

EXTEMPORIZE, subito or ex tempore fundere. To e. poetry, versus ex tempore fundere. in fingendis poematibus promptum et faciliem esse vel ad extemporalitatem usque (Suet.).—ex tempore poemata facere (ast. Suet. Gram.). Not to be able to e., non posse nisi parate atque cogitate dicere.

EXTEND, TRANS. extendere (of both space and time).—distendere (to stretch out; e. g. arms, a

battle-array).—explicare (to unfold, lines in battle, &c.).—proferre, propagare, promovere (to give a further extent to, one's dominion, boundaries; to a certain place; usque ad locum, loco tenui)—ducere, producere (to e., in respect of time). To admit of a widely extended application (of a thing), latius patere: to e. a thing to all, rem vulgare: to e. itself, sese extendere; extendi; diffundi; patescere; diffundi et patescere (to spread itself far and wide); progredi (to advance, increase).—INTRANS. porrigi (to be stretched out far before the sight of the observer, of countries).—pertinere (to reach, in respect of space or circuit; fig. to have influence, reference).—PERTINGERE is quite un-Class.—patere (to lie open to a certain point, so that one can look over it, of countries; fig. to have an extensive circuit of relation or operation).—excurrere, procurare (to run or e. in a certain direction, apply of a country, a mountain). To e. far, late patere (also fig. to be of wide extent); to e. far into the country, longo introrsum pertinere: to e. too far, longius excurrere (also fig. of a speech, when it departs fm its proper subject): to e. to a place, attingere (with acc.): to e. to the sea, excurrere usque ad mare; patere usque ad mare (both of a country); to e. into a country, into the sea, excurrere or emînere in mare (of a promontory).—excurrere in terram (of a mountain ridge, &c.): the dominion of the king does not e. beyond Italy, Æneâ Imperii regis terminatur Italîa: the power of the Etrurians extended far both by sea and land, opes Tuscanorum late terrâ marique patere: the fame of his glory extended fm the Rhine to the Euphrates, admirationis ejus fama Rhenum Euphratemque conjunxit: a precept, a law e.'s far, præceptum, lex late patet: an edict e.'s to all, edictum ad omnes pertinet: a law wch e.'s to all, lex diffusa in omnes: his property, his power does not e. far, haud multum valet opibus.

EXTENSIBLE. See DILATABLE.

EXTENSIBILITY. See DILATABILITY.

EXTENSION, porrectio (act of stretching out; e. g. digitorum, opp. contractio).—projectio (e. g. brachii, C. Orat. 18, 59).—propagatio (e. g. finium, temporis miserimi, vitæ, C.).—prolatio (e. g. finium, temporum perditorum, C.).—productio (lengthening; opp. contractio temporis, C.; also of lengthening syllables in pronunciation, opp. correatio).—distentio (e. g. nervorum, Cels.).—EXT. expansio, very late, Cels. Aur.).—EXT. extensio (Vit.), and extensio (Veg. Vitr.).

EXTENSIVE, diffusivus (propr. of trees, enclosures, &c.; then impropr. opus, &c.).—extensus (extended); castra quam extensissimâ potest valle locat, L.).—late patens (e. g. Imperium). To possess e. influence, largiter posse: an e. valley, magna vallis (Cæs.). e. plains, campi patentes or camporum patensium æquora (C.): a very e. forest, silva infinitæ magnitudinis (Cæs. B. G. 6, 10): to have an e. acquaintance, multos habere amicos; *multis notum esse et familiare: varied and e. learning, *eruditionis copia et varietas: a man of e. learning, *humo abundans doctrinâ: an e. business, mercatura magna et copiosa (C.). See GREAT.

EXTENSIVELY, large, copiose. Jn. large et copiose.—late (widely). See WIDELY. —EXT. extenso (Ter.). extente (Amm.), very late.

EXTENSIVENESS, Extent, vid. Extensibility, vid.

EXTENT, s. Compass, ambitus, circuitus, circumscriptio, complexus: wide e., latus ambitus; amplitudo: to be of wide or vast e., habere magnum, or latum, ambitum; late patere: in e., in circuitu; circuitu.

EXTENUATE, extenuare, attenuare (propr. to make thin; then to weaken, enfeeble; also to represent alth as less than it is [exten. opp. augere verbum; atten. opp. amplificare]; exten. crimen, C.).—elevare (e. g. crimen, Q., opp. premere; also: to use a milder term, a euphemism, as by calling avarice parsimony, Q.).—minuere (opp. augere, to lessen, culpan, Q. 1, 4, 15).

EXTENUATION, extenuatio (as an oratorical fig.; the weakening the force of an accusation, C., Q.).—Immitutio criminis (Q., but in a formal division of the kinds of defence).—(aliqua) excusatio, or aliquid excusationis, may often do. To admit of some e., habere qd excusationis (C.). It is no e. of your crime, that you committed it in behalf of a friend, nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causâ peccaveris: to plead alth in e. of a crime, excusare qd (acc. of the thing pleaded in excuse).

EXTERIOR, exterior (opp. interior). See EXTERNAL.

EXTERIOR, s. facies (the form in wch an object presents itself, the whole exterior appearance).—figura (the external outline, by wch things differ fm each other).—for-

ma (μορφή, the form in respect of colour and beauty).—species (the appearance presented by a body).—habitus (ἔχνη, the peculiar habit, form, and constitution of a body imparted by nature; opp. cultus).—cultus (external ornament in dress, &c.).—habitus (with and without) corporis; forma et habitus et cultus.—cultus habitusque.—corpus (the body as the receptacle of the soul, opp. animus). A pleasing e., venusta forma, species: to have a good, respectable e., formā (or facie) honestā esse; as species est honestissima: to have a rough e., ci est asper et indecens habitus: to value any according to his e., hominem ex veste aut ex conditione, quæ vestis nobis circumdata est, estimare.

EXTERMINATE, exterminare (prop. to drive out of the boundaries of a place; ex, de, or a quo loco), or extirpare. delēre. extinguere. excidere: to e. utterly, cs rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus; omnes cs rei stirpes ejicere; qd funditus tollere. Jx. extirpare et funditus tollere (e.g. superatation; the last also of faults, passions).—a naturā rerum evellere (C.): to e. a tribe, &c., gentem penitus excidere (Vell.); gentem ad internecionem interimere: to e. the drones, universum fucorum genus ad occidionem perducere: to e. the miles of his brother's family, stirpem fratris virilem interimere (L.): to e. a family, domum vacuum facere; stirpem interimere (Np., L.); domum cum stirpibus erucere (aff. V. Geo. 2, 209): to e. the enemy, hostes delēre, ad internecionem delēre, redigere, adducere, or cædere; occidione cædere or occidere (applied by the sword): to be exterminated, funditus interire; totum perire; ad internecionem venire; ad internecionem perire (per. by a pestilence): to e. the whole race of tyrants, genus tyrannorum ex hominum communitate exterminare (C.).

EXTERMINATION, internecio.—excidium (= excidium). War of e., bellum internecivum; bellum infinitum: to carry on a war of e., bellum ad internecionem gerere; bello internecivo certare; bellum gerere cum quo, uter sit, non uter imparet.—~~est~~ internecivus (Frend) or internecivus.

EXTERMINATOR, evorsor (overthrower, civitatis, hujus imperii, C.).—extinctor (e.g. patriæ, conjurationis, C.).—perditor (opp. conservator reipublicæ, &c.).

EXTERNAL, extraneus (opp. to what is on or in the thing itself; e.g. propter quam extran. causam, opp. to the thing, ipsa propter se; also 'not belonging to us, opp. our relations, country, &c., C.).—extrarius (external, opp. to oneself; e.g. utilitas aut in corpore posita est, aut in rebus extrariis, Q.).—externus (outward, locally; applied to either things or persons; opp. intestinus, or [post-Clas] internus); also quod est extra (e.g. illa, quæ sunt extra, e. goods, C.).—Comp. exterior, when spoken of two things (opp. interior): e. the portion, pars exterior: e. ornaments, extranea ornamenta: e. advantages, bona externa, bona corporis (of personal advantages): e. heat, tepor externus: e. applications, remedia, quæ extrinsecus adhibentur (of remedies applied externally): e. aid, adjuvamenta externa et adventicia: to contemplate e. objects, ea, quæ extra sunt, contemplari (C.): the lungs draw in the e. air, pulmones extrinsecus spiritum adducunt (C.): at the sight of some e. object, objectâ re (e.g. terribili) extrinsecus; not excited by any e. force, neque (non) ullâ vi extrinsecus excitatus.

EXTERNALLY, extrinsecus, extra.—specie (in external appearance). Remedies that are applied e., remedia, quæ extrinsecus adhibentur.

EXTINCT, extinctus (e.g. ignis). To become e. (as a family), vacuum fieri funcribus (see L. 1, 46); interire, deflere, perire.

***EXTINCTION**, extinctio (prop. and impropr.).—extinctus, ūs (Plin.). ~~est~~ restinctio only C. de Fin. 2, 3, extr.; in the sense of quævish;—interitus (improp. the destruction and total loss of alth; e.g. legum, reipublicæ, &c.). Jx. occasus interitusque. To cause the e. of alth, afferre interitum cs rei.

EXTINGUISH, extinguere (ignem, lumen, lucernam).—restinguere (flammam, &c.). To e. a fire (= conflagration), incendium restinguere (S., L.); condecere (Plin.): the fire is extinguished, vis flammæ opprimitur. || **IMPROPR.** extinguere. delēre. Jx. extinguere atque delēre (e.g. omnem improbitatem); extinguere atque opprimere (e.g. cs potentiam). To e. hope, spem præcidere, eripere, adimere. To e. alth's suspicion, suspicionem ex animo cs delēre.

EXTINGUISHABLE, quod extingui, deleri, &c. potest.—~~est~~ extinguihilis, Lactant.

EXTINGUISHER, extingctor (prop. incen'ti, C.). (331)

—|| Of a candle, prps pnigeus (used by Vitr. for a sort of 'damper' over the pipe of a water-organ).

EXTIRPATE, || Root out (prop.), vid. —|| **IMPROPR.** extirpare. delēre. extinguere. excidere: thoroughly, utterly, cs rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus; omnes cs rei stirpes ejicere; qd funditus tollere. Jx. extirpare et funditus tollere (e.g. superatation; the last also of faults, passions, &c.); a naturā rerum evellere (annihilare): to e. a nation, gentem penitus excidere, gentem ad internecionem interimere; his brother's male offspring, stirpem fratris virilem interimere; a family, domum vacuum facere. stirpem interimere, domum cum stirpibus erucere (aff. V. Georg. 2, 209); the drones, universorum fucorum genus ad occidionem perducere; all human feeling in alth's mind, omnem humanitatem ex animo cs extirpare.

EXTIRPATION, extirpatio (prop.).—extinctio, excidium (improp.).

EXTOL, qm laudibus tollere, efferre, ornare (est) not elevare. Verbis elevare qm = to run him down; to the skies, qm miris modis laudare, qm or qd miris laudibus prædicare, cs laudes in astra tollere.

EXTOLLER. See **PRAISE**.

EXTORT, exprimere or extorquere ci qd or qd ab (or ex) qo, expugnare qd; from alth, a qo; extorquere qd (to take by force). To e. money, pecuniam velim capere: to e. money fm alth, pecuniam a qo extorquere or extorquere atque eripere; pecuniam ci or numulorum qd ab (or ex) qo exprimere; aurum expugnare ab qo: to e. alth by violence and fear fm alth, vi metuque extorquere ci qd; by threatening, mihi extorquere, &c.; by threatening him with a law-suit, qd a qo litium terrore abradere (C.): to e. a confession fm alth, exprimere ci confessionem; exprimere or extorquere, ut qs fateatur.

EXTORTER. See **EXTORTIONER**.

EXTORTION, || Of money, violenta exactio: accusa of e. (in a province), postulare qm de repetundis or repetundarum: to condemn for e., damnare qm de repetundis: accusa of e., pecuniarum repetundarum reus.

EXTRACT, || Draw forth, extrahere (prop. e.g. telum e corpore; qm domo latitantem; ~~est~~ trahere telum de corpore, † O.).—exprimere (prop. to squeeze out; e.g. pecuniam a qo; also impr. to e. a denial, that, exprimere, ut se [fecisse qd] neget).—vellere. evellere. (pluck or pull out, vell. plumam, comam, pilos; evell. dentes, Plin.; aculeum severitatis). To e. alth by the roots (fig.), cs rei omnes radicum fibras evellere (C.): to e. teeth, dentes evellere (Plin.). excipere (Cela.); eximere (id.): to e. bones (e.g. fm a wound), ossa legera (e.g. postquam oculus effusus est, et in capite lecta ossa, Sen. Ben. 5, 24, but quoted fm Cæsar; there are, however, different readings, ejected; Fickler conjectures fracta. See Gürenz. ad C. de Legg. Excurs. 1, p. 280). The sun e. the colour of alth, solis radii lambendo colorem eripunt ex qâ re: to e. a secret fm alth, elaudiri or expiscari qd. || To draw forth one substance fm another (e.g. by chemical or other process), trahere (to draw; e.g. stirpes succum trahunt ex terrâ, C.).—exprimere (to express; of oils, &c., e.g. succus nucis expressus).—secernere (to secrete; e.g. succum a reliquo cibo; bilem ab eo cibo, C.).—ellicere (e.g. ferrum e terrâ cavernis, C.; ignem lapidum conflictu; and fig. verbum ex qo; sententiam cs, C.).

|| To take a portion fm a work, excerpere (ex libro).—exscribere (to write out)—ellegere (to select). Extracted passages, electa (Plin. Ep. 3, 5, ~~est~~ not excerpta)—eclogarii (C. Alt. 16, 2).—eclogæ (Parr. ap. Charia.). To e. the most beautiful passages of a work, ex scripto flores decerpere (aff. Plin. Ep.). || In Mathematics, extrahere (as it. i.). To e. the square root, radicem quadratam extrahere.

EXTRACT, locus ex quo excerptus. Extracts, eclogarii (C. Alt. 16, 2); electa, orum. A book of e's, electorum commentarius. ~~est~~ excerpta not found, Krebs. To make an e., qd excerpte; exscribere: to make an e. fm a book, e libro excerpere (to take passages). || An e. (in pharmacy), succus ci rei expressus (e.g. nucis, Plin.).—decoctum (Plin.).

EXTRACTION, || **PROPR.** evulsio (e.g. dentis). Cret. —|| **IMPROPR.** Deceat, genus (family).—stirps (stock).—origo (origin). Of good e., honesto genere (natus); honesto loco ortus: of low e., humili or obscuro, or ignobili loco natus.—obscuris ortus majoribus. By e. a Tusculan, by citizenahp a Roman, ortu Tusculanus, civitate Romanus. A Macedonian by e., natione Macedo.

EXTRAJUDICIAL, quod fit intra domesticos pa-

metes (in a private house, not in court); *quod sit extra iudicium; *quod non coram iudicibus agitur (Extrajudicialia is a word formed by the moderns).

EXTRAJUDICIALIA, intra domesticos parietes (C., but of a cause pleaded before Cæs. at his own house); *extra iudicium; extra iudicii formulas.

EXTRAMUNDANE, Crel. with *extra hunc mundum; *qui extra hunc mundum est, &c. **EXTRA-MUNDANUS** (Marc. Cap.), ultramundanus (Appul. and Marc. Cap.) very late.

EXTRANEUS, extraneus (very seld. extr. q. causa, Auct. ad Her.), -externus. -adventicius. -Jx. externus et adventicius.

EXTRAORDINARILY, extra ordinem. *præter morem or consuetudinem (contrary to manners or customs). Incredibiliter (incredibly). mire, mirifice (wonderfully, strikingly, remarkably). mirum in modum. mirum quantum. Incredibile quantum (see Benecke, Justin 8, 2, 5, p. 125; Duker, Flor. 4, 2, 74); summe (most highly). In connexion with an adj. it is frequently expressed by the superlative; as, e. beautifully, formosissimus; pulcherrimus, uchi is ita strengthened by summe or vel maxime; e. g., one who is e. attentive to me, summe observantissimus mei.

EXTRAORDINARY, extraordinarius (that happens agst the regular order and established form). -institatus. Insolitus. Insolens. non vulgaris (unusual, uncommon). -novus. Inauditus. novus et inauditus (new and never before heard of). -Incredibilis (incredible). -rarus. singularis (rare, singular in its kind). -mirus. mirificus (wonderful, astonishing, remarkable, in a good and bad sense). -Insignis (distinguished). -summus (very great).

EXTRA Often by extra ordinem. The e. expectations we entertain of you, spem, quam extra ordinem, &c. de te habemus (C.; so extra ordinem ei bellum committere, provinciam decernere, &c.). An e. ambassador, *legatus extra ordinem missus: an e. member or associate, *extra ordinem societati ascriptus: e. honours, *honores solito majores: to impose an e. burden, extra ordinem imperare ei qd: e. enjoyment, incredibilis voluptas: e. desire of alth, mirum ea rei desiderium: e. love, singularis or incredibilis amor: e. mental power, divina vis ingenii: an e. speaker, divinus in dicendo; præcipuus eloquentia -Africanus, e. both as a man and as a general, Africanus, singularis et vir et imperator: to possess e. talents, plus in qo est ingenii, quam videtur humana natura ferre posse. E. virtue, exsuperantia virtutis.

EXTRAVAGANCE, Wanderung beyond fixed limits, error (in a speech); oratio vagans (see Dictionarion). -Impetuositas (of passion, &c.), intemperantia. Ibibidinum intemperantia. -cupiditatum cæcus impetus (aft. cupiditates in alium cæco impetu incurrentes). Extravagances, stulte facta: he committed many e's, multa stulte fecit. -Lavish expenditure, effusio, profusio (as act). -sumptus effusi or profusi (lavish expenses). -profusa luxuria (excessive inclination for luxury, splendour, sensual indulgence, &c.). -nimia liberalitas.

EXTRAVAGANT, Wanderung beyond fixed limits, &c., longius progrediens, evagans (in a speech). -intemperans. effrenatus (in indulgence of taste, &c.). -Immoderately expensive, luxuriosus. ad luxuriam effusus. luxuria diffusus (of very expensive, luxuriosus habitus). -largus (expending largely). -prodigus (C. makes prodigi the faulty, liberales the good species of largi). To be very e., extra modum sumptu et magnificentia prodire. -Excessive, immodestus (exceeding all bounds; of men or things; e. g. fautor histriionum; largitio). -immoderatus (not restrained; of things; e. g. cupiditas, luxuria). -effusus (pouring itself out beyond its ordinary limits, e. g. lætitia hilaritas, sumptus; also of persons, e. g. effusus in largitione). -profusus (with nearly the same meaning; lætitia, hilaritas, sumptus. -epulæ, convivia). -nimius (too much; too great). -impotens (powerless, in passion, to restrain itself; lætitia, cupiditas; postulatium). -insanus (senseless; cupiditas). -nimia exquistus (too recherché; e. g. munditia, C.).

EXTRAVAGANTLY, Excessively, Immoderate (e. g. to bid, liceri). -immodeste (e. g. to give, love, praise oneself). -effuse (exultare, donare). -profuse (e. g. sumptui deditum esse; laudare, qd extruere). -prodige (prodigally; e. g. vivere, C.).

EXTRAVAGATE, longius evagari. -longius evagari et tamquam exultare (of the appetites; C.).

EXTRAVASATE transfluere. To be extravasated, transfluxisse (of the blood; Plin. 11, 38, 91). -*extra venas diffundere.

EXTRAVASATION, Crel.

EXTREME, adj. extremus (that is furthest from me; hence fig. extreme, i. e. commanded by necessity, departing from the usual custom). -ultimus (the last in a real or supposed series; hence fig. the last, that still remains after others: that one can think of only after the others). -summus (the highest; hence fig. that exceeds or surpasses every thing; that can be surpassed by nothing). e. part, pars extrema: e. danger, ultimum discrimen: summum periculum. An e. remedy, anceps auxilium (cf. Cels. 2, 10). E. remedies must be tried in e. cases, si periturus sit, qui laborat, nisi temeraria quoque viâ fuerit aditus. -satiatus est anceps auxilium experiri, quam nullum (Cels. 2, 10): to be brought into e. danger, in ultimum discrimen adduci; in summum periculum vocari: e. misfortune, extremum malorum; extremus casus: e. need, summæ angustie; extreme res; extrema or ultima (dangerous state); ultimum or extremum inopia; summa inopia (e. want): to fall into e. poverty, venire ad ultimum or extremum inopiam: on account of the e. cold, propter vehementiam frigoris (Plin.). -*Extrema unctio*, *extrema unctio (i. i.).

EXTREME, s. By adj. summus. The e. of right is the e. of wrong, summum jus summa injuria. To run into e's, *in modum excedere in contrarias partes; nimis vehementem esse in utramque partem; plus minuisse facere (see Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 31; Phorm. 3, 3, 21, Ruhnck.).

EXTREMELY, summe, summopere (most highly). -quam or vel maxime (very much; beyond measure): e. courteous to ably, summe officiosus in qm: e. pleasant, summe jucundus: e. proper, summe decorus. It is also frequently rendered by the superlative: sita with the addition of summe or vel maxime; e. g. a person who is e. attentive to me, summe observantissimus mei.

EXTREMITY (= extreme danger, &c.), extrema, pl. extrema fortuna; extremum discrimen, &c. To be reduced to e., extrema or extremam fortunam pati; in maximum periculum et extremum pene discrimen adductum esse (of things). The extremities of the body, partes membrorum extremæ: the e's are cold, frigidus extremas partes morbus urget (Cels.): of boughs, cacuminum digiti, qui longissime a toto corpore exeunt (Plin., but comparing it to a body).

EXTRICATE, extrahere ex re. expirare re. eripere ex or a re. liberare re or a re. -exsolvere re. -eximere re or ex re. To e. oneself from alth, se exsolvere or relaxare qd re; se expirare a re, ex re, re, or aboli (ab omni occupatione, C.; ex his laqueis, C.; ex hac turbâ, Plaut.; ærumnis, curâ, Ter.; sapientis est, quum stultitia sua impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit, se expirare, C.). -explicare se (C. Ferr. 2, 5, 58, 81). -exuere se (e. g. ex laqueis). -extrahere se ex qd re (e. g. ex periculis, malis, C.). -eripere se ex qd re (e. g. ex complexu). -exsolvere se (e. g. corpore, F.; occupationibus, C.; e. nervis, Lucr.). -planare se relaxare (e. g. animus-corporis vinculis). -deletere or depellere qd (e. g. drive away; fear, an error, &c.). To e. ably from debt, liberare qm ære alieno. A means of extricating oneself, ratio expiendæ salutis.

EXTRINSICAL. See **EXTERNAL**.

EXTRUDE. See **EXPEL**.

EXTRUSION. See **EXPULSION**.

EXTURBANCE. See **PROTURBANCE**.

EXUBERANCE. See **EXCES**. -**EXUBERANT** (opp. defectio, Vitr.); exuberantia (Gell.).

EXUBERANT. See **EXCESSIVE**, **LUXURIANT**, **GREAT**, &c. To be e., redundare (mly, but by no means always, of what is bad). -nimis or paulo nimium redundare (both C., of orators, style, &c.). -exundare atque exuberare (T.): to be full of e. mirth (of a speech), redundare hilaritate (C.).

EXUBERANTLY. See **EXCESSIVELY**, **LUXURIANTLY**.

EXUBERATE. See 'to be EXUBERANT'.

EXULCERATE, exulcerare (both propr., eutem, Cels.; and improp. animum, gratiam, &c., C.).

EXULCERATION, exulceratio (Cels. propr.; improp. Sen.). -ulceratio (Plin.; in pl. Sen.).

EXULT, exultare (also with lætitia or gaudio; over alth, in qd re: e. g. in ruinis nostris; in alth, in qd re, e. g. in crudelitate; also exultare, quod). -lætari (to rejoice in alth, de qd re, e. g. de salute omnium, also in hoc lætari, quod &c.; and with subst. lætandum puto casum tuum, I think men ought to e. in your misfortune, S.). -Jx. lætari et triumphare. See **REJOICE**.

EXULTATION, lætatio (Cæs.). -exultatio (Sen.).

To *ful* e., lætitiā, gaudio exsultare; lætitiā gestire, &c. See TO EXULT.

EXUSTION, exustio (C. Rep. 8, 21).

EYE, v. aspiciere qm or qd.—oculus in qd conficere or convertere.—spectare. aspectare.—contemplari, intueri, contueri qm or qd. To e. *attentively, earnestly, &c.*, oculus non movere or deijcere a re (e.g. acs vultu); oculi habitant in re; obtutum figere in re; defixis oculis intueri qd; deijcere oculos in re or in qd: to e. *askance*, oculis limis intueri or aspiciere qd: in an *impudent manner*, impudentissimos oculos defigere in qm or qd (C. Phil. 11, 5, 10).

EYE, *oculus* (dimin. ocellus; also, with and without mentis, like acies mentis, of the e. of the mind).—lumen (in prose usually lumina oculorum, the light of the e's).—aspectus, conspectus (sight): full of e's, ocellus; *having e's*, oculatus: that belongs to e's, ocularius (also, that is concerned with e's): e's that have not begun to fall, acies incolumis: sharp e's, oculi acres et acuti: to have sharp e's, acriter videre; oculus acres et acutos habere (prop.); perpicacem esse (fig.): that has sharp (i. e. lynx) e's, lynceus: to have good e's, bene videre; bad e's (that do not see clearly), oculi hebetes: that has weak e's, lusciosus or luscitosus (= qui vesperi non videt, Varr. ap. Non. 105, 13; but, according to Fest. and Fulgent. = qui clarius vesperi quam meride cernit): to have weak e's, oculi ci cæcutiunt (Varr. ap. Non. 86, 12): a deep-set, hollow e., oculus conditus, retractus, concavus: a bright e., oculus lubricus et mobilis; oculus vegetus: a dull e., oculus languidus: languishing e's, oculi ignem fidentes: volupinosus, wanton e's, oculi lascivi; oculi, ut sic dicamus, veneri: speaking, expressive e's, oculi loquaces: to have weak or blear e's, lippire: one that has weak or blear e's, lippus; lippiani.

A) Phrases with 'eye' in the nominative: the e's swim or water, oculi humectant (y. i., become moist or wet); lacrimæ ci oboriuntur (the e's are filled with tears; fm pain, joy, &c.); the cause, in the abt.; as, gaudio, adventu ca.; facit qd ut oculi exstilent: facit qd delacrimationem (of sharp and pungent food, of smoke which causes the e's to water); my e's pain me, oculi mihi dolent: if my e's do not deceive me, nisi (animus fallit aut oculi parum prospiciunt: as far as the e. reaches, qua visus est; quo longissime oculi conspectum ferunt (as far as ever, &c.).

B) Phrases with 'eye' in the accusative case. To please the e., arridet ci qd: to open the e's, oculos aperire (to open); oculos attollere (to raise); dispicere (to open them for seeing); oculos ci restituere (to restore the sight of a blind man; Suet.); to open aby's e., wide, oculum diducere (of a surgeon, &c.): to open one's e., wide, diducere oculos (as in Q. 11, 3, 80, naves diducere; cf. Cels. 7, 7, § 4); to open one's e's wide at alth, aciem oculi intendere in qd; acriter intueri qd: to cast one's e's all around, circumferre oculos, diligenter circumspicere (prop.); ad omnia attendere (fig.): to ery one's e's out, totos efflere oculos; lacrimis confici (fig.) totos efflere oculos, Q. Decl. 4. Friend omits the words. To blind aby's e's by a gift or bribe, largitione ca. animum cæcare: to attract the e's of people, conspici, conspiciunt esse (of persons and things which strike the sight; see Bremi, Np. Att. 13, 5; Suet. Oct. 45): to withdraw one's e's fm aby or alth, oculos deijcere a qo, a re: to draw upon oneself the e's of all men, omnium oculos ad se convertere or in se vertere: to direct men's e's towards aby, conspiciunt facere qm: all e's are turned, directed towards him, omnium oculi in eum sunt coniecti; omnium ora in eum sunt coniecta: to close or shut the e's, oculos operire (Q., operios compressos oculos habere in dicendo); connivere (e.g. in order to sleep; also at alth, ad qd [prop. e. g. at lightning, ad fulgura], or in qd re, fig. to connive at alth): to close the e's of a dying person, morienti operire oculos: to close one's e's for ever, conniventer somno consopiri semperno. To feast one's e's with alth, oculos pascere qd re; fructum oculis capere ex re.

C) 'Eye' with prepositions, a) BEFORE. Before the e's, ante oculos (e.g. to wave or float, versari; to kill aby, trucidare)—in conspectu (e. g. to lie; of a country, esse; to stand, of a person, stare): sis in ore atque in oculis, or in ore only (e.g. que in ore atque in oculis provincie gesta sunt, C. Verr. 2, 33, 81; in ore omnium versari): before one's (own) e's, sub oculis: before my e's, me spectante, inspectante, præsentē; coram me: to be done before the e's of all the world, in oculis hominum geri: to have before one's e's, habere ante oculos (prop. and fig., e.g. to fancy, represent to oneself, ima-

gine); intueri (to keep in one's e.); observare (to observe); spectare (to take notice of, to regard); videre qd (to think upon alth, see Oehm. C. Ecl. 126): to come before the e's = to come under the e's, see below in UNDER: to put or place before the e's of aby, ante oculos or oculis ca qd proponere, exponere; oculis or sub aspectum subijcere: to place or set before one's (own) e's, ponere, proponere, constituere sibi qd ante oculos; proponere qd oculis suis: to set alth clearly before aby's e's, dilucide docere, explicare (to explain clearly).—prædicare qd (to represent emphatically; see Held. Cæs. B. C. 1, 32): to figure, or picture before one's e's, repræsentare imaginem ca rei (e.g. accleris, Q. 6, 1, 31): to lie before the e's, in conspectu esse (prop. and fig., to be visible, of a country, &c.); fig. ante or sub oculos positum esse; patere; ante pedes esse (proverbially); also manifestum, apertum esse (to be manifest or clear): to lie, so to say, before our e's, esse, ut ita dicam, in conspectu: to have before one's e's, qd ci in conspectu est (prop. to be visible, of a country, &c.); qd intueri (to look at alth, in order to direct one's course by it): to do alth before aby's e's, sub oculis ca facere qd: lest Capua should be taken before his e's, ne in oculis ejus Capua caperetur (L.). b) FOR. To be good for the e's, oculis mederi (see under GOOD). c) FROM. To learn, know, perceive, alth fm the e's of aby, e vultu ca intelligere qd (what he designs or purposes).—ex vultu ca conjecturam facere, quid velit, cupiat, sentiat (any one's wishes, &c., affl. C. Muren. 21, 44). d) IN. To keep in one's e. (i. e. to look at with attention), contemplari qm intensis oculis: to keep alth in one's e., intueri, observare qd: Homer appears to me to have had something of this kind in his e., mihi quidem Homerus hujusmodi quiddam vidisse videtur. e) ON or UPON. To keep a strict e. upon aby, qm observare, custodire; ca oculi qm non sententiam speculantur et custodiunt (to watch aby secretly, C. Cat. 1, 2, 6): to fix one's e's on the ground, oculos in terram defigere or deijcere (both Q.); to keep one's e. upon alth, habere qd in oculis suis: to cast one's e's upon alth, oculos conficere ad or in qd (prop.); oculos adijcere ci rei (also fig.): to cast one's e's upon aby, animum adijcere ad qm: to fix one's e's upon aby (not to turn them away fm him), obtutum figere in qo; oculos defigere in vultu ca or in qm: oculi habitant in vultu ca; contemplari qm intensis oculis. f) UNDER. To fall under the e's, sub oculos cadere; in oculos cadere, incurere; sub aspectum cadere or venire; aspectu sentiri; in aciem prodire (to become visible; the last C. Fam. 6, 1, 5); conspiciunt esse; conspici (to attract the e's of people, to be conspicuous; see Bremi, Np. Att. 13, 5. Suet. Oct. 45); qd nemo non videt, intelligi, perspicui (a thing to be clear or apparent to every body): to come or fall under the e's of aby, in conspectum ca venire (of persons), or cadere (of things, and rather adverbially): to live constantly under the e's of people, in oculis habitare; assiduam in oculis hominum esse. g) WITH. To do alth with one's e's open, scientem facere qd: to see, observe with the e's, oculis cernere; aspectu sentire: to see with one's own e's, suis oculis uti: to see alth with one's own e's, oculis cernere; ipsam, præsentem videre qd: I have seen it with mine own e's, hunc oculis vidi, perspexi, or ipse vidi (see Some reject oculis mela videre: but Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 10, and Plaut. Pseud. 2, 27, have it): to see well with the right (or left) e., dextro or sinistro oculo bene videre (C. Dirin. 1, 24): not to see well with the left (right) e., sinist. (dextro) oculo non æque bene uti posse; minus videtur oculo sinistro (dextro): to wink with the e's, nictare. h) THE FOLLOWING. Anyticisms must not be translated literally: to be fair, &c., in aby's e's, pulchrum videri, existimari, &c.: to be hidden fm aby's e's, qd ci ignotum or incognitum est, &c. i) THE CORNER OF THE e., angulus oculi: the socket of the e., cæva (Lactani.). j) INFLAMMATION OF THE e's, oculorum inflammatio; oculorum sicca perturbatio; arida lippitudo (Cels.; Scrib. Larg.). In late writers xerophthalmia, from Gr. ξηροφθαλμία: disease of the e's, valetudo oculorum. k) FIG. a) In trees, oculus, gemma (a bud, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 153, different fm oculus): to put forth e's, gemmare; gemmascere; gemmas agere. b) An e. in a peacock's tail or a butterfly's wing, oculus (see Plin. 8, 17, 23). c) Bull's e., medium. To hit the bull's e., medium ferire (C. Fat. 17, 39, Ag.). d) The mind's e., oculus (mentis). acies mentis.

EYE-BALL, pupula, pupilla.—ac.es ipsa, quæ cornu-mus, quæ pupula vocatur (C.).

EYE-BRIGHT (a plant), *euphrasia (Linn.).

EYE-BROW, supercilium.

EYE-GLASS, *perspicillum. *vitrum oculare. To wear *e. g.*, *oculos arte adjuvare.

EYELESS. See BLIND.

EYELET, foramen (*g. i. for any hole made by piercing*).

EYE-LID, palpebra: to move the *e. i.*, palpebrare: movement of the *e. i.*, palpebratio (*in late writers*).

EYE-SALVE, collyrium.

EYE-SERVANT, jactans officia (*one that makes a great display of his service before his master, aft. Phædr. 1, 5, 16*).—assentator, adulator (*g. ii., a flatterer*).

EYE-SIGHT, to lose, amittere aspectus, ūs (C.), lumina oculorum. To lose one's *e. s.*, oculos amittere, perdere; aspectum amittere: to restore *aby's e. s.*, oculos ei restituere.

EYE-SORE. To be an *e. s.* to *aby*, ei in visum odiosum esse; qm pungere or urere; stimulum (nunc) esse ei (Com.).

EYE-TOOTH, dens caninus.

EYE-WATER, *liquor ophthalmicus; *liquor oculorum infirmatū medicina medicamentum oculorum; pl. quæ oculis mendentur.

EYE-WITNESS, oculatus testis (*who saw that to which he bears testimony*; opp. auritus testis, an ear-witness, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 8); certus or certissimus testis (*g. i. a sure, credible w.*); certus auctor (a credible voucher); to know *fm e. w.*, certis testibus or certis auctoribus comperisse: I am an *e. w.* of *athg*, qd ipse vidi (*I saw something myself*); ei rei interful (*I was present at something*); without *e. w.*, remotis arbitris; sine arbitria.

F.

FABLE, v. fabulose narrare qd.—fingere, comminisci qd (*to feign, invent athg*).—*fabulari* occurs nowhere in this sense.

FABLE, a. fabula, fabella (*any fictitious narrative, any tale or story; hence of any mythological story, Egyptian fable, or dramatic piece; both also with facta, commenticia, composita, or poetica*)—apologus (a fable, as a vehicle to convey a moral lesson, as the *f.* of *Æsop*, Phædrus, &c.)—commentum. res commenticia, mendacium (a fictitious story, untruth).—historia fabularis (*the whole compass of mythology*, Suet. Tib. 70). As the *f.* says, according to the *f.*, ut est in fabulis; ut ferunt fabulæ: truth is often conveyed in the form of *f.*, sub fabulis velut involucria sæpe veritas latet: to be fond of *f.*, fabulis duci or delectari: to hold *athg* to be a *f.*, falsum qd existimare.

FABRIC, *B*uilding, vid. *Texture*, &c., textitum (weaving).—textum, used subst. (poet. and post-Aug. prose).—textura (*the manner in which *athg* is woven*).—tela (*prop. the thread, the web*).—*faber* refers prop. to the work of the faber, never to that of the textor.

FABRICATE, *PROPR.* fabricari (*as a smith, carpenter, or the like*).—texere (*of a weaver*).—conficere (*g. i. to prepare*).—*IMPROPR.* fabricari, but only with some particular words (*e. g. fallaciæ*).—fingere, comminisci (*to feign, invent a false tale, commin. mendacium*).—coquere, concoquere (*concoct a tale*).

FABRICATION, *PROPR.* fabricatio (C.).—fabrica (*prop. the workshop of a faber; then his art or any work of his; and, impropr., of the scientific or artificial preparation of any structure or compound*).—*IMPROPR.* fictio (Q.).—confictio (C. as act).—res ficta or commenticia or ficta et commenticia. *Monstrous f.*, monstra, portentosa: a mere *f.*, mera mendacia (pl.).

FABULIST, fabularum or apologorum scriptor (*fabulator denotes rather a teller of anecdotes, or one who listens to anecdotes*).

FABULOUS, fabulosus (*like a fable, μυθώδης; but also belonging to a fable or myth; e. g. gods*).—fabularis (*that belongs to or concerns a fable or mythology, μυθικός; e. g. historia*, Suet. Tib. 70).—fictus, commenticius, falsus (*fictitious, untrue*).—*JN.* fictus et commenticius. *F. history*, historia fabularis (*the mythic and heroic history*, Suet. Tib. 70); mythologia (Gramm.), or fabulæ (*the f. or myths collectively; e. g. ut est in fabulis*).

FABULOUSLY, fabulose.

FACE, facies (*the f. in a physical point of view, as the forefront of the head, which may include the countenance, but does not do so necessarily; ὡπακρον. Also impropr. of the first appearance of *athg*, e. g. loci,* (334)

causæ).—vultus (*the countenance, as indicated by the eye, brow, &c.*).—os (*prop. the mouth; hence the character of the f., countenance, &c., the emotions being expressed chiefly by the muscles of the mouth; the proper word for f. = impudence*). *JN.* facies vultusque (C., S.); os vultusque; os et vultus.—frons (*the forehead, the brow, as indicating joy, shame, &c.*); *JN.* oculi et frons. frons et vultus: before *aby's f.*, coram qo; inspectante or præsentante qo; in conspectu *cs*: to see *aby f.* to *f.*, præsentem or prope qm intueri; præsens præsentem video: to praise *aby* to his *f.*, laudare qm coram in *cs* (Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 5); præsentem qm laudare: a beautiful *f.*, facies pulchra: a pretty *f.* (= woman), mulier lepidâ specie or facie venustâ: a noble *f.*, facies liberalis: to look *aby* in the *f.*, intueri in *cs* os et oculos: to say *athg* to one's *f.*, liberrime profiteri apud qm: to let *aby* say *athg* unpleasant to one's *f.*, ei os ad male audiendum præbere: to lie on one's *f.*, in os pronum jacere (g. i.); in faciem cubare (*in bed*); opp. supinum cubare: to fall down on one's *f.*, procumbere pronum in *cs*; pronum concidere: *athg* bears on the *f.* of it that it is false, qd falsum se esse clamât (C. S.); os calliditatem clamitare: to speak the truth to his *f.*, voces veras coram ingerere. To change the *f.* of the country, faciem loci vertere (T.); of the city, urbem faciem immutare (S.). An impudent or brazen *f.*, os durum: *aby* has a hopelessly stupid *f.*, vecordia prorsus inest in *cs* vultu: one might have seen there *f.* expressive of the most different emotions, varios vultus cerneret (L. 32, 48, extr.). Not to be able to look *aby* in the *f.*, oculos ei submittere. To cheat *aby* before his *f.*, oculos auferre ei (prov. L. 6, 15). To put a good *f.* on it, perficere faciem (to lay shame aside): tendere confidentiâ vultum (Q. 11, 3, 160): speaking, however, of it as a faulty oratorical trick; qd fronte et vultu fero belle (C. All. 5, 10, 3); to pretend not to be annoyed at what one really is annoyed at; in re malâ animo bono uti (to make the best of a bad business). With what *f.* . . . quo ore (e. g. ad eam redibo, quam contempnim, Ter.): you know the fellow's brazen *f.*, nostri os hominis, nostri audaciâ (C.). To make *cs* face, os torquere or distortere: to make the most extraordinary *f.*, ducere os exquisitis modis. *PROPR.* of a building, &c.), vid. *Presence*, oculi (eyes).—conspectus, aspectus (sight). To withdraw *fm* *aby's f.*, abire ex oculis *cs*; recedere a conspectu *cs*: to avoid his *f.*, *cs* oculos or aspectum vitare; fugere *cs* conspectum, *cs* conspectu se subtrahere (t).

FACE, v. *PROPR.* to be situated or placed opposite to, a) Generally, *exadversus qm stare; contra qd esse or positum esse; ex adverso positum esse (g. i.; the first of persons, the others of things)—ex adverso constitutum esse (to be drawn up opposite; e. g. of ships).—exadversus qm pugnare (of persons standing opposite each other in hostile ranks); to *f.* the enemy, castra castris hostium contulisse (to have pitched one's camp opp the enemy's); in acie stare (to be drawn up in battle-array opp the enemy, Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 23, 6). B) With ref. to prospect, spectare qd.—despicere, prospicere, prospectare qd (prop. to give a view of distant objects; desp. to look down upon). Windows that *f.* the street, versæ in viam fenestras: the window *f.*'s the garden, est a fenestrâ despectus in hortum (aft. Cæs. B. G. 7, 45): this chamber has some windows that *f.* the garden, and others that *f.* the street, cubiculum aliis fenestris hortum, aliis despicit plateam (aft. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 23): this room *f.*'s the sea, cubiculum prospicit mare, or prospectum præbet ad mare. *PROPR.* to put a new front to, inducere (to coat with *athg*, qd re; e. g. marmore. See TO COAT).—prætendere qd qd re or qd ei rei (e. g. qd purpurâ or purpuram ei rei; poet. purpurâ prætexit qd, V.).—vestem limbo circumdare (V., of a faying that forms an edge; also limbus obit chlamydem, O.). *IMPROPR.* To *f.* dangers, death, &c., see ENCOUNTER.

FACE, *TRANS.* To *f.* about, convertere signa (Cæs., L.): to *f.* about and march back to the city, conversis signis retro in urbem redire (L. 8, 11).

FACETIOUS, lepidus, facetus, festivus, saluus (SXT. in FACETIOUSNESS).—jocularis (jocose). A *f.* fellow, lepidum caput (Com.). A *f.* narrator, facetus narrator.

FACETIOUSLY, lepide, facete, joculariter.

FACETIOUSNESS, lepos, facietis, festivitas (all three of harmless playful wit; lep. the lightest wit, opp. dull ponderous gravity; fest. the more cheerful sort of wit, opp. gloomy seriousness; facet. jocund wit, opp. sober seriousness).—sales (piquant wit, which aims at a point, without ref. to the feelings of others). *IMPROPR.* dicitas, satirical, and cavillatio, scoffing wit, that aims at mortifying another, do not belong here).

FACILITATE, qd facile o facilius reddere. — expedit. explicare (to make a perplexed business more feasible, e. g. negotia). — adjuvare qm in re (Ter.), ad rem or qd faciendum (to assist aby in althg, or to do althg). *Literature f.'s the practice of virtue*, ad virtutem colendam adjuvatur literis.

FACILITY, facilitas (easiness, both objectively and with ref. to the small amount of exertion necessary to accomplish the object; also = readiness of speech, a pleasing fluency, &c., opp. celeritas [= an impetuous fluency], and loquendi tarditas, slow, sleepy delivery; eloquendi facultas is the readiness of the speaker; fac. also = 'easiness of temper,' mly in a good sense, but also in a bad one, Suet.). See EASINESS, EASE. **FACILITIES** (for doing althg), opportunitas idonea (faciendi qd). To give aby great f.'s of doing althg, ci potestatem or copiam dare o facere cs rei; ci facultatem dare cs rei; ci ansam dare o præbere cs rei, or ad qd faciendum: to possess great f.'s for or of &c., potestas or facultas or copia cs rei mibi data o facta est; aditum habeo cs rei or faciendi qd.

FACING, s. (of a garment), præpiliibus.

FACING = opposite to, **FAC** as adv. contra, adversus, exadversus, exadversum, all with acc. — ex adverso (opposite a person or thing, the two being considered as two sides or points). — e regione, with gen. of place, dat. of person (opp. each other, and extended in the same direction, the two being considered as two parallel lines). **FAC** Not regione only in this sense, cf. *Brami, Sust. Cæs. 39*. — **FAC** as adj. contrarius; ci loco adversus et contrarius; quod contra locum est o positum est; quod ex adverso or exadversum situm est, o positum est o jacet.

FAC-SIMILE, descriptio imagoque literarum (C. *Verr. 2, 77, 190*): to make a f.-, literas scripturæ assimilare et exprimere (ib. § 189).

FACT, factum. This is a f., or I know this to be a f., hoc certo auctore comperi. F's, res (pl.); facta (pl.). The composition of a history depends upon the f's and the words used to convey them, exornatio historiarum posita est rebus et verbis: to pass fm fables to f's, ut jam a fabulis ad facta veniamus: the f. being undisputed, quum esset controversia nulla facti (of the act having been committed). **IN** fact, revera, reapse. **RE** veritate (really, not merely in words). — sane. profecto (as a form of asseveration).

FACTION. See (political) **PARTY**. To deliver the Roman people fm an oligarchical f., populum Romanum factione paucorum oppressum in libertatem vindicare (Cæs.).

FACTIOUS, seditiosus (of persons or things; e. g. oratio, concio, voces). — rerum evetendarum o rerum novarum cupidus. — rerum mutationis cupidus. — turbulentus. **IN** seditiosus ao turbulentus. **NOT** factiosus, *weh meant* 'one who has a large body of followers, a party,' &c.: its only approach to the meaning of 'factious' is when it is implied that the person aims at being the head of a party.

FACTIOUSLY, seditiose. — ('Improbis) partium studio.

FACTIOUSNESS, partium studium (party spirit). — seditiosum et turbulentum ingenium.

FACTITIOUS, factitious (post-Aug.; Plin.).

FACTOR, 1) *In arithmetic*, 'numerus multiplicans. 2) *An agent*, &c., qui procurat cs rationes et negotia. The f. of a commercial company, &c., 'curator negotiorum societatis cs.

FACTORY, 1) *A storehouse*, mercium horreum. 2) *A colony*, colonia: to settle a f. any where, coloniam o colonos deducere qd.

FACTOTUM. To be aby's, cs tapanta (τὰ πάντα) esse (Petron. 37): omnium rerum cs transactionem et ministerium esse: he was their f., eum in omni procuracione rei actorem auctoremq. habebant.

FACULTY, **Talent**, ability, &c., ingenium (inmate quality or power of mind, talent, genius; eply the power of perpetually forming new ideas; inventive faculty) — solertia (skill, talent in the working out of ideas). — docilitas (aptness to learn, cleverness). — Ingenii facultas (a single power of the mind, see C. de Or. 2, 80, 433; hence never of the mental f.'s together, for weh the Latins said simply ingenium). — facultas, with gen. (power and skill for althg; e. g. for speaking, dicendi; re plur. also absol. facultates, f's, C. de Invent. 1, 27, extr.). **The vital faculty**, vis vitalis (the vital principle in nature). — animus, anima (the vital principle in man, τὸ ἐνδοπνεύματιον). — vena (the veins, as the seat of the vital principle; see Heindorf, ad H. Sat. 2, 3, 153). If the soul were nothing more or greater than the vital f., ai nihil esset in animo, nisi ut per

eum viveremus. **Faculty in the universities**, ordo: the theological f., *venerandus theologorum ordo: the f. of law, *illustris jurisconsultorum ordo.

FADDLE. See **TO FATTLE**.

FADE, deflorescere (prop. of flowers; also fig. e. g. of delights; amores et deliciae mature et celeriter deflorescunt, Q.). — marcescere (to wither; prop. of garlands, &c., poet.; impropr. L.; not C. or Cæs.). — marcescere (to begin to wither; not C. or Cæs; Plin.; also impropr. of colours; Plin. 37, 9, 41). — emarecere (only fig. and extremely rare). — decolorari o decolorum fieri (to lose its colour; g. l.). — flaccescere (to grow flaccid by losing its moisture; frons, Vir.). — **TRANS**. To cause to fade (= wither), either Crcl. with efficere ut deflorescat, marcescat, &c.; marcidum reddere; or siccare, torrere, torrefacere (to dry up). — **TO** cause to fade (= grow paler), colorem ex qd re eripere (to take out the colour; e. g., solis radii lambendo colorem... eripiunt); 'pallidum o decolorum reddere'. — hebetare (to make a bright object dull; Plin.). **Faded**, marcidus (mly poet. and post-Aug.). — marces (mly poet.; both also impropr.). — qui (quæ, quod) defloruit.

FADING, s. Crcl. — **NOT** marcor (e. g. the lungs, of crops that are diseased, &c.) does not belong here.

FAG, **INTRANS**. To languish, grow faint; see **LANGUISE**, **FAINT**. **TO** work hard at a study (colloq.), elaborare in re. operam dare ci rei. incumbere in qd: to f. hard at althg, animo toto et studio omni in qd incumbere; desudare et laborare in qd re. — **TRANS**. To fatigue, vid.

FAG-END, rejecula (pl.; the worst or rejected part).

FAGOT, sarmentum (small twigs or boughs, whether green or dry). A bundle of f's, fascis or fasciculus sarmentorum. *Fagots*, sarmenta arbor. (L.).

FAGOT, v. colligare. — fasciatum colligare (but the word fasciatum is objected to by Q.). — uno vinculo copulare (L.).

FAIL, **IN** a) *With ref. to insufficient supply, diminished intensity*, &c., desesse (to be wanting; said of something, the absence of wch renders the thing incomplete; ci oi ci rei, and absol.; it is also used in the sense of failing aby, = not assisting him, not performing him an expected service; desesse ci, republicæ, amicis, occasione temporis, &c.). — deficere (to begin to f.; def. of a commencing, desesse, of a completed state; def. ci oi qm, or, very cmly, absol.; fides, tempus, voces, vires defici. ci, Cæs.); materia, frumentum, &c. def.; (1) also in the sense of aby's courage f's, qm animo deficit o deficit only. — **NOT** and (2) of a bankrupt, defici facultatibus, defectum esse facultatibus, Ulp. — Defici qd re is also used; e. g. mulier abundat oratione, consilio et ratione deficitur, C.). — qd mihi non suppetit (no adequate supply of it is present). — deminui (to be diminished; of strength, &c.). — **NOT** diminui. — minui, minuire (to lessen; on the intrans. use of minuire, see Herz, ad Cæs. B. G. 3, 12). — cessare (not to manifest itself, &c.; very def. not præ-Aug.; e. g. cessat voluntas, H.). — hebescere (to grow dull; of one's sight, spirit, &c.). — senescere (to grow old and so weaker, of persons or things). — inclinari (to turn, and so depart fm the highest point; also timore inclinatur qd, aby's courage f's.). — infirmari (to be weakened; e. g. fides testis infirmatur, a witness f's in his cross-examination). — siccari (to be dried up; e. g. fontes; fluvii, both O.). — areescere siccitate (also of fountains, but impropr.; Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 6, 3n.). — My strength f's, viribus deficior o senesco; vires extenuantur, deficient; memory f's, memoria labat, minuitur; deficior memoria. Aby's hope f's, extenuatur cs spes et evanescit (C.); my hope of althg f's, cs rei spes mihi discedit. His left eye failed him when he grew old, qd in senectâ sinistro oculo minus vidit (Suet. Oct. 79). — **IN** a) *With reference to non-fulfilment of althg, non-performance of what was expected or hoped*, &c., To f., ad or in irritum cadere (to come to nothing); ad irritum redigi (both of hopes, &c.). — propositum non assèqui; fine excidere (to f. of one's object). — errare, labi (in qd re: to commit a fault). — To f. disgracefully, turpissime labi in qd re. He would not pursue an object when there was a possibility of his failing, ipsum infinitum persequi noluît. To f. a friend, amico desesse; amicum destituere, &c. [See **ABANDON**]. To f. in the performance of a duty, officio desesse or non satisfacere: not to f. in the performance of any duty, nullam partem officii deserre; towards aby, nullum munus officii ci reliquum facere. I have never failed you in the performance of kind offices, tibi nullum a me pietatis officium defuit: not to f. in attention, diligence, &c., nihil de diligentia sua

remittere. *I will not f. you, non deero (will not withdraw my assistance); in me non erit mora (no delay, hindrance, &c. shall be caused by me).* (7) *To become bankrupt; see BANKRUPT, and Remark on defecere above.*—(8) *Followed by inf.* Not to f. to do *algh*, non remittere qd facere (of never neglecting a precaution one has once adopted, &c., neque remittit, quid ubique hostis ageret, explorare, S.).—*recipio tibi (vobis, &c.) me qd facturum esse (I undertake to do it).* *Algh cannot f. to &c.; see 'athg Must.'* Any f.'s to perform his promise, non exsolvit q, quod promiserat; q's promissum non præstat; fidem non persolvit; fidem suam non liberat.

FAIL, a. frustratō (want of success; Q. 2, 3). Without f., sine frustratione (without ever being unsuccessful; Q. ib.); but *my by adverbs meaning CERTAINLY*; vid.

FAILING. See FAULT.

FAILURE, *With ref. to insufficient supply, diminished intensity, &c., defectio (e.g. virium, C.).*—defectus (e.g. lactis; in this sense nearly confined to the elder Plin.).—inopia (want; ca rei), or Crcl. with defecere, deesse, &c. (see TO FAIL); e.g. unless fm a f. of memory, nisi memoria forte defecerit. A f. of the crops, sterilitas frugum or annonæ: there was a f. of the crops, male percepti sunt fructus: the long continued drought had occasioned a partial f. of the crops, frumentum propter scititates angustius provenerat (Cæs.): that year was remarkable for the want of rain and consequent f. of the crops, scititate et inopia frugum iniquis annus fuit (L.).—*With ref. to the non-fulfilment of what was expected, &c.* (1) successus nullus (the want of success); or Crcl. with ad irritum cadere, redigi: the attempt was a f., male gessit rem. *res ei parum prospere processit, successit or cessit (the two last Np.): the attempt seems at present a f., quod agit q, parum procedit (Ter.).—(2) *With ref. to promises, &c.* Crcl. with the verbs denoting to perform a promise: upon the f. of any's promises, al quis falso promiserit (t), or promissum non fecerit, effecerit, præstitit, &c.—*Of fountains, &c.* Crcl.: the f. of the springs, *siccat fontes.—*Bankruptcy*, vid.

FAIN, adj. *Aby was f. to do algh, fecit q's animo lubentissimo, ut &c. (C.): in the notion of glad consent (be prominent); coactus est qd facere (if the notion of compulsion is prominent); non recusavit qd facere, or non modo non recusavit qd facere, sed etiam libenter &c.—facile pait (with acc. and inf.).*

FAIN, ade. libenter (or lubenter); animo libenti or libenti proclivique; non invito animo (see GLADLY). Often by Crcl. with velle or by nom. lubens, volens, non invit. I would f., velim, vellem (the præ. expressing rather an inner necessity, urgency; the imperf. referring more to a condition; if this were possible).

FAINT, *Is inclined to faint; Crcl. with verbs under 'To FAINT.—Deprived of strength, &c., languidus.—lassus. fessus. defessus (worn); opp. integer; SYN. in FATIGUED): to become f., languescere. elanguescere. a viribus defici: to be f., languere.—IMPROPR. Not lively or fresh, languidus.—languens (without strength or life; of colour, look, voice, &c.). A f. colour, color languidus, lentus (not lively); color dilutus (washy). To grow or become f., languescere, evanescere: to be f., languere.—Feeble, vid.—Timid, vid. To damn with f. praise, maligne laudare qd (H. Ep. 2, l. 209); qm frigide laudare or qm tam frigide laudat q, ut pæne castigare videatur.*

FAINT, v. *IMPROPR. animus me relinquit or (post-Aug.) linquit.—animus me deficit (emph. fm excessive heat, per æstum).—animus linquit (post-Aug.).—animus linquit submittorque genu (to fall down in a fainting-fit). I am lying in a fainting fit; animus me relinquit or linquit; animus deficit (see above); adeo torpore (see Curt. 3, 6, 14). Fainting, torpens.—IMPROPR. To be dispirited; see DISPIRITED.*

FAINT-HEARTED. See COWARDLY, TIMID.

FAINT-HEARTEDNESS. See COWARDICE.

FAINTING-FIT, subita (anime) defectio (Suet. Cal. 60).—*Animæ deliquium is not Lat., animæ defectus uncertain. To fall into a f.; see TO FAINT.*

FAINTLY. See FEELT, TIMIDLY.

FAINTNESS, *State of being faint, animæ defectio (Cels.) or defectio only. See FAINTING-FIT.—Fleeciness, vid.*

FAIR, *Is beautiful, vid.—Of weather, winds, &c., serenus (bright, cloudless, of the sky and weather). vudus (se-udus, not wet; not rainy; of the wind and water).—secundus (favourable; of the wind). F.*

weather, serenitas; serenitas (or serenitates, opp. imbræ, Col.); sudum.—idonea tempestas (with ref. to a voyage; for sailing, ad navigandum): the weather being f., sereno; serenitate: when it is f., ubi serenum or sudum est: when it is f., dum sudum est: calm and f. weather, tranquillia serenitas: it is becoming f., dis-serenascit (L.); but disserenat (Plin.) = it is f.; when the weather is f. and without wind, quum serenum atque placidum est. A f. wind, ventus secundus or prosper or idoneus: to sail with a f. wind, ad occasionem auræ evehi (Suet. Oct. 87): to have the wind f., ventum nactum esse secundum (Cæs.): with a very f. wind, secundissimo vento.—*Equitable, æquus. Justus (SYN. in EQUITABLE).—modicus (moderate; of price). It is f., æquum, verum (cf. L. 3, 49, fin.), par, jus, fas est, with inf., or acc. and infin.: to make a f. demand; to ask only what is f., æqua postulare. I think it; æquum censeo.—Clear (vid.), clarus (of letters, writing, &c.). To write out f., pppe pure describere (Gell. 9, 13, where, however, the meaning is different). To write a f. hand, *clare scribere.—Of complexion, &c., candidus (of a dazzling fairness, &c., puella; humeri, colla, cervix, ora, &c.).—clari coloris. claro colore (bright coloured)—pallidus (pale)—subpallidus (rather pale). Poetical expressions are lacteus (V.), and lactebulus (Catull.; milk-white).—niveus (snow white).—eburneus (like ivory).—MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES. To have f. play, libere agere or facere posse (to have full liberty of action); in suo jure non a nullo impediri (not to have one's rights encroached upon); æquos or incorruptos or incorruptos atque integros habere iudices (to have impartial judges). Having a f. outside, speciosus (a, um) pelle decorā (H.): by f. means, cum gratiā (e.g. impetro, quod postulo, Ter.); cum bonā gratiā (opp. cum malā gratiā, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 17): by f. means or soul, *cum gratiā atque per vim; *aut precibus aut vi: to wish to stand f., with aby, ci placere velle; apud qm in gratiā poni velle.*

FAIR, a. mercatus (also as the place).—status in quodam dies mercatus (T. Hist. 3, 30, 1); ~~est~~ nundinæ = a weekly market. A much frequented f., mercatus frequens: to appoint a f., mercatum instituere: to hold a f., mercatum habere: to go or come to a f., to visit it, ad mercatum ire or proficisci or venire.

FAIR-COMPLEXIONED. See FAIR (of complexion); end of article.

FAIR-DEALING. See HONESTY.

FAIR-FACED. See FAIR, adj. (end of article).

FAIRING, *nundinale munusculum.

FAIRNESS, *Beauty, vid.—Equity, vid.—Of complexion, candor (dazzling whiteness).—cum candore mixtus rubor (white and red beautifully mixed: C.).—color exanguis (extreme paleness).—pallor. pallidus color (paleness).*

FAIR-SPOKEN, blandus.—blanditiæ (Plaut.).—perblandus (all of a flatteringly courteous person or manner).—perfectus ad persuadendum (persuasive). See COURTEOUS, PLEASIBLE.

FAIRY, ~~est~~ In f. tales, 'a fairy did so and so,' may be translated by diva quædam; in other cases *fæa, quæ dicitur may pppe be used, for no Lat. word exists that can give the notion. See ELF.

FAITH, *Is belief, convictio, opinio (a person's notion; his conviction, right or wrong; in algh, de re).—persuasio. firm conviction of algh; firm f. in algh, ca rei).—fides (credit, credibility; and hence confidence): f. in the existence of a God, opinio Dei: faith in immortality, by immortalitas (as C. Tuac. 1, 32, 7: nemo me de immortalitate depellet): to have f. in algh, qd esse credere (to hold a thing as true or real, opp. negare esse qd); *ci rei vim salutarem tribuere (to ascribe efficacy to a thing; e.g. to a remedy); ci rei ci rei fidem habere, tribuere; ci fidem adjungere (not dare or adhibere); ci rei rei credere (to believe it); ci rei servire (to regulate one's conduct by it; e.g. incertis rumoribus, see Cæs. B. G. 4, 5, extr.): to put no f. in aby, fidem ci abrogare or denegare.—Fidelity, faithfulness; see FIDELITY: in good f., bonā fide (e.g. bonā or optimā fide polliceri qd; also fide suā spondere, Plin. Ep.): to hold f. with aby, fidem servare, conservare, præstare: to break one's f. with aby, fidem fallere, mutare, frustrari; fidem non servare; fidem frangere or violare.—Confident reliance, fiducia (e. pr.).—fides (f. in aby's honour).—spes firma, spes certa (assured hope). To put one's f. in aby or algh, fidere or confidere ci or ci rei; fretum esse qd or qd re (to build upon him or it); fiduciam habere ca rei (to place one's confidence in it). To put too much f. in, nimis confidere. F. in aby, fiducia ca; spes et fiducia ca (Cæs.): f. in me, you, &c.*

fiducia mel, tul (*in Plaut.*, mea, tua fiducia): full of *f.*, fiducia plenus: to place one's whole *f.* in *aby*, se totum ei committere: to have no *f.* in *aby*, ei diffidere. — *In an ecclesiastical sense*, fides (*faith* in an objective sense; cf. *Virg. Æn.* 4, 12). — doctrina. formula. lex (*in an objective sense, the doctrine, knowledge, or law of f.*; lex Christiana in *Ammian.* 25, 10). — religio (*g. f. religion, also the Christian; see Linc.* 5, 2, 8; so also religio Christiana in *Eutrop.* 10, 16 [8]. *extr.*; *Arnob.* 3, p. 126, *Elm.*) — sacra, orum, *n.*; or cultus (*external Christian f. worship; cultus Christianus, Ammian.* 21, 2, 4). — *Of course, whenever the Christian or any other f. is meant, an addition, as Christi or Christianus (a, um, or Christianorum; so also Muhammedi, &c.) must be used, unless the context allows the omission. To profess the Christian f., legis Christianæ esse studiosum (Ammian. l. c.); Christum sequi: to adopt the Christian f., sacra Christiana suscipere (of a whole people, *ajf. L.* 1, 31); to change one's *f.*, adopt another *f.*, sacra patri deserere (*to forsake the f. of one's fathers, of a Jew, &c.*); mutare sacrorum formulam: to contend for one's *f.*, pro religionibus suis bellum (bella) suscipere (*to undertake a war, or wars for it; C. Pont.* 9, 20); pro religionibus suis pugnare (*to contend for it, to defend it with the sword, l. c.*). An article of *f.*, caput doctrinae sacrae (*caput* of articulus fidei is barbarous): a profession of *f.*, professio, quid sentias de rebus divinis (*what is made*); formula Christiana, lex Christiana (*the Christian doctrine and law; the latter, Ammian.* 25, 10).*

FAITH, adv. (as exclamation) nā (*in C. at beginning of sentence before a personal pron. nā tu, ille, &c.*) — profecto. sane, certe (*particles of asseveration*). — *Hercle (by Hercules)*. — per Jovem (*by Jupiter*) — ita me dii ament (*as I wish to be saved*).

FAITHFUL, fidus, fidelis (fidus denoting a natural quality, with relative praise; fidelis, a moral virtue with absol. praise; Dōd.). — certus (sure; on whom one can rely; trustworthy). — verus (true). A *f. friend*, amicus certus, firmus, constans, firmus et constans, fidus, fidelis, or fidelis et firmus: a *f. historian*, scriptor, qui ad historice fidem narrat: a *f. slave*, servus fidelis (domino); servus fidelis in dominum animo: a *f. likeness*, pictura ad rei similitudinem picta; pictura veritatis vimitis: a *f. copy*, exemplum accurate descriptum (*of a writing*); imitatio ad similitudinem rei effecta: *f. subjects*, cives, qui in officio permanent: to remain *f.* to *aby*, fidum manēre ei; fidem servare or tenere (*g. it*); in fide or in officio ea manēre or permanere (*esp. of subjects or other dependent*). — *The faithful (in Beck. sense)*, veram Christi doctrinam sequentes. — Christianæ legis studiosi (*Ammian.* 25, 10, 15).

FAITHFULLY, fideliter (conscientiously; with ref. to the obligations of duty). — bonā fide, cum fide (as an honorable man). — vere (*truly*).

FAITHFULNESS, see FIDELITY.

FAITHLESS, *Unfaithful*, perfidus, perfiduosus (*one who deliberately violates the obligations of duty by breaking faith with aby*; perfiduosus of him who does this habitually). — infidelis (*utterly without the virtue of fidelity; opp. fidelis*). — infidus (*without even natural trustworthiness; opp. fidus*). — *Unbelieving*, qui non facile adduci potest, ut credit (*g. t.*). — qui veram Christi religionem non profutur (*in a Christian sense*). To be *f.*; see 'to break one's FAITH.'

FAITHLESSLY, perfide, perfidiosè, infideliter. To deal *f.*, perfide or fraudulenter agere, malā fide or dolose agere.

FAITHLESSNESS, perfidia (faithlessness, treachery; deliberately violating the obligations by which a person is bound towards aby). — infidelitas (*f. towards aby to whom one was bound to be true; thus, Labienus infidelitatem ejus sine ulla perfidia judicavit compliciti posse, Hist. B. C.* 8, 23). To be guilty of *f.*, see 'to break one's FAITH.'

FALCATED, falcatus.

FALCION, see SCIMITAR.

FALCON, falco (*in Serv. V. Æn.* 10, 145, and *Linn.*). — accipiter (*the common hawk*; falco palumbarius, *Linn.*).

FALCONER, falconarius.

FALCONET, tormentum bellicum, quod falco vocatur, or *fm context* falco only.

FALCONRY, venatio falconum ope instituta (as a pursuit). — ars falconaria (as an art).

FALL, v. a) = to fall down; fall to the ground, v. n. A) *PROPR.* cadere (*v. pr. in nearly all the meanings of the English word; e.g. of the falling of persons, of rain, snow, dice, &c.*) — decidere

(to *f. down, fm athg. re or ex re*). — excidere (to *f. out of athg.*, qā re, ex or de re). — incidere. ilabi (to *f. or slip into; into athg.*, in qd; e.g. incidere in foveam: to *f. into the sea*, ilabi mari; but incidere also = to *f. upon athg.*; e.g. to *f. upon aby's legs, of a stone, &c.*, incidere in es crura; also super qm or qd t). — labi (to *slip, &c. denotes the commencement of falling, and therefore expresses less than cadere; cf. C. Phil.* 2, 21, *inlt.*, labentem et pæne cadentem repulcibulum fulcire). — delabi (to *slip or slide down; fm athg.*, de qā re; e.g. annulus sponte de digito delapsus est). — defluere (*prop. to flow down; e.g. fm heaven, as rain; then e.g. to slip or slide down imperceptibly or unobserved to the ground, as a chaplet fm aby's head*). To *f. upon aby*, ruinā suā comprimere qm (of what *f.'s* with a crushing weight): a slippery way on which one can scarcely stand or walk without falling or slipping, via lubrica, quā insistere aut ingredi sine casu quo aut prolapsione vix possis (*C. Cæcin.* 17, 41): to *f. into the sea, &c.* (of rivers), in mare effundi or se effundere; in mare fluere, influere; in mare erumpere (*to break a way by force*): to *f. towards*, prolabi: to *f. fm heaven*, de curlo labi, defluere (of ruin): to *f. fm a carriage*, curru excidi; curru excidere (*O. Fast.* 6, 743): to *f. down stairs*, labi per gradus; per gradus præcipitem ire (of a store-tenant *f.*): to *f. fm a horse*, labi ex equo; cadere ex (de) equo; decidere (ex) equo; defluere ex equo in terram (to sink *fm a horse, of a wounded person, &c.*). To *f. down at aby's feet, knees, &c.*, see under FOOT, KNEE: the leaves *f. fm the trees*, folia ex arboribus decidunt; fruit *f.'s fm the trees*, fructus defluit; poma cadunt, d cadunt (*all three, whether ripe or not*): to let one's toga *f. fm the shoulders*, togam de humero dejicere: to let *athg. f.*, excidit ei qd manu or de (ex) manibus; delabitur ei qd de manibus (unintentionally); amittere qd de manu or manibus (through carelessness); dimittere de manibus; omittere qd (voluntarily) to let go, to throw away; e.g. one's shield, arms; both also *fig. e.g. to give up*; dimittere, e.g. one's right; omittere, e.g. hope). To *f. into poverty*, ad inopiam delabi (*T.*); into a fault, in vitium delabi (*C.*). To *f. to the ground* (= be lost, unheeded, of a saying), excidere; in terram defluere (both *C. Lat.* 15, 68). To *f. asleep*, see ASLEEP. To *f. into a passion, a fit*; to *f. in love, &c.*; to *f. a sacrifice to, see the sublt.* Prov. He has fallen on his feet, haud stulte sapit (*Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 32). b) To fall (down), of what also *f.'s* to pieces, concidere (of buildings, e.g. conclave, turris, &c.). — colabi, prolabi (to sink down, esp. of falling down *fm age*) — corruere, prorueri (violently with a crash). The compounds of pro also implying motion forwards). To *f. down fm old age*, ætate prolabi: to threaten to *f.*, ruina minari; in ruina pronum esse. B) *Fig. 1*) to *f. in war, battle, &c.*, cadere (*cmly with prælio or lu prælio, acie or in acie, bello*); concidere in prælio; occidere in bello: to *f. by aby's hand*, cadere, occidere, interire or perire a quo: to *f. fighting*, pugnante cadere: to *f. by assassination*, per insidias interfici: to *f. fighting for one's country*, pro patriā cadere: Eudemus fell in the battle near Syracuse, Eudemus prælians ad Syracusas occidit. 2) To be taken, of a town, expugnari, deleri (to be destroyed *fm the foundation*). 3) In a wider sense (e.g. to lose one's credit, dignity and power, innocence), cadere, corruere (in respect of credit and power): to begin to *f.*, labi (see C. Rab. Post. 16, 43; labentem excipit... nec amicum pendente corruere patitur); auctoritatem suam amittere (in respect of influence); benevolentiam *cs* amittere; in odium *cs* incidere; in odium ei venire (in respect of favour with a prince, &c.); pudicitiam amittere, vitari (in respect of innocence, of a female). || To *f. = to come upon, &c.*, to denote the sudden and unexpected attainment of a *thg.*, or happening of a *thg.* Athg. (e.g. a book) *f.'s into my hands*, qd incidit in manus (τυχῶν τινα τινος) to *f. into the hands (power) of aby*, in manus *cs* incidere, venire: to *f. into the hands of one's pursuers*, ab insequentibus hostibus deprehendi: to *f. among robbers, pirates*, inter latronum globum incidere (*ajf. L.* 25, 39); in turba prædonum decidere (*H.*); a prædonibus capi (*Suet. Cæs.* 4): to *f. into an ambushade*, in insidiis incidere, intrare; insidiis circumveniri: to *f. ill*, in morbum incidere, morbo corripi; adversam valetudinem contrahere: to *f. ill of a disease*, see DISEASE: to *f. into a swoon, &c.*, see SWOON, &c.: to *f. into suspicion with aby*, cadere in suspicionem *cs*. Hence to *f. is*, a) gen. to come to any place; e.g. the rays of light *f. on any place*, lumen penetrat quo the light *f.'s fm above into the house*, lumen superne domus occipit. b) to light upon, to befall; sur-

*picion f's upon aby, suspicio cadit in qm: the guill f's upon aby, culpa confertur in qm or attribuitur ei: the lot f's on me, sors contingit me: the choice f's upon aby, eligitur et creatur cs. c) to happen within a certain space; of a time, a feast, &c., cadere, incidere, in with acc: to f. in the same period, in idem tempus incidere: the age of Romulus f's in a century, when &c., in id æculum Romuli cadit ætas, quum &c.: the money f's due on that day, numi cadunt in eum diem: athg f's upon a day, qd incidit in qm diem (e.g. in quem diem Romana incidunt mysteria, facies me certiorum, C., quum in calendis Januariæ Compitaliorum dies incidisset). d) To be, in expressions such as, it's very hard upon me, ægre or moleste fero qd (i. e. I am displeased, dissatisfied); in me unum qd incumbit (f's heavily on me alone; e.g. inclinatio communium temporum C.). e) Athg f's upon me. a) I bear the loss (in any transaction), damnum ex qd re capio. ß) I must undertake it myself; e.g. all oppressive burdens, wch formerly were common, fell upon the principal men of the state, omnia onera, quæ communia quondam fuerant, inclinata sunt in primores civitatis: the children f. upon the mother only, matrisoli liberi sunt educandi. γ) I bear the blame of a thing, culpa in me confertur or transfertur; culpa mihi attribuitur. f) to come into the possession of aby, to fall to his share or lot, obtingit mihi qd (easily by lot or choice, when it is somewhat accidental).—venit or obvenit mihi qd (by good luck, lot, or choice, more with ref. to the effect or consequence of it).—contingit mihi qd (only of some favour of fortune; e.g. commodi).—nan:isor qd (I obtain it by chance or lot, without any co-operation of mine).—redit qd ad me (athg comes to me fm or after another possessor; athg becomes my property). An inheritance has fallen to me, see INHERITANCE: aby's property f's to me by law, cs bona lege ad me redeunt. The province of Syria falls to the lot of Scipio, Scipioni Syria obvenit or obtingit. ¶ To sink, be diminished, decrease in height, a) PROPR. of a cloud, &c., delabi.—decidere (to settle on the ground): the water of this fountain rises and f's three times in the day, hic fons ter in die crescit decrescitque: the barometer f's, *Mercurius (in tubo Torricelliano) descendit. b) IMPROPR. ag., a) of the voice, the tone, cadere: to let the voice f., vocem remittere (in delivery); *voce inclinât canere (in singing). b) to lessen, diminish, of price, &c., minui; imminui: the price of corn has fallen, annona laxat, levatur: an article f's in price, *pretium mercis imminuitur; *res fit villor: his authority has fallen, auctoritas ejus imminuitur est.*

FALL AWAY = revolt, desert. See FALL OFF, IMPROPR. b)

FALL BACK, ¶ Retire, vid. ¶ To have athg to f. b. upon, est ci regressus (ad qd); regressum habere ad qd (e.g. ut si domestici Imperii tædeat, sit regressus ad principem patresque, they might be able to f. b. upon, &c., T. Ann. 12, 10, fm.).

FALL OFF, decidere. See under FALL, A 1). IMPROPR. a) decrease, minui, imminui; in flesh, corpus amittere (opp. corpus facere). b) desert, revolt, deficere, desciscere a qo (to aby, ad qm); deserere qm (leaving him in difficulties).

FALL ON or UPON, ¶ PROPR. vid. under FALL, A 1). To f. upon aby's neck, in cs collum invadere (with impetuosity, C. Phil. 2, 31, Ann.); brachia cs collo or manus cs cervicibus injicere, cs cervices manibus amplecti. ¶ To rush towards with violence or hostility, invadere, irruere, involare in with acc. (to f. u. a country, aby's possessions, &c.). To f. u. = attack, vid. To f. u. the enemy, the rear, the flank, &c. See ATTACK and the subst. PLANK, REAR.

FALL OUT, PROPR. excidere (of teeth, words fm the hand; aby fm a ship, &c.), re, ex or de re (e.g. gladii de manibus). ¶ IMPROPR. a) To happen, vid. b) = quarrel, vid.

FALL SHORT, deficere ei or qm (to fail, opp. superesse). Provisions, wine, began to f. s., res frumentaria, vinum qm deficere cepit.

FALL UNDER. To f. u. the dominion of aby, in cs ditionem venire; sub cs imperium ditionemque cadere; sub nutum ditionemque cs pervenire.

FALL, s. ¶ A falling down, or the state or condition of falling, casus (g. i. also of the f. of a tower or other high building).—lapsus (a slipping, sliding, eply a f. in consequence of a false step; then also of a landslide, terræ lapsus).—ruina (a f. of a great mass, of a chamber, tower, &c.).—labes (a gradual f., eply of the earth, terræ). To have a f., cadere; labi (to slip out or down); to have a severe f., graviter cadere

or concidere (poet.). ¶ PRO. a) e.g. destruction, ruina (both of a state and of a mercantile house, in wch last sense we may say ruinae fortunarum mercatoris cs, est. C. Cat. 1, 6, 14).—excidium (e.g. the destruction of a state, e.g. of Carthage).—casus (the destruction of a person). b) the fall of a person fm the height of his dignity, *amissa cs auctoritas or dignitas. *amissa principis gratia (loss of the favour of a prince). ¶ Diminution in the height of a liquid body, decessus, recessus (eply the ebb of the tide; see EBB); the f. of the barometer, *descensus mercurii (in tubo Torricelliano). A f. of water, delapsus aque. To have a f. for water (of a field), delapsum aquæ habere.

FALLACIOUS. See DECEITFUL, DECEPTIVE.

FALLACIOUSLY. See DECEITFULLY, DECEPTIVELY.

FALLACIOUSNESS. See DECEIT, DECEPTION.

FALLACY, ¶ Fallaciousness. See DECEIT, DECEPTION. ¶ Sophism, sophisma, -atis, m.—conclusionicula fallax, cavillatio, captio delictio et sophistica (Syn. in SOPHISM). To detect a f., sophisma diluere; captione refellere or discutere.

FALLIBILITY, Cret. Fallibility belongs to men, humanum est errare.

FALLIBLE, qui errare, labi, falli potest. Sts also fallax.

FALLING OUT. See QUARREL.

FALLING-SICKNESS, morbus comitialis. vitium comitale (1825) epilepsia occurrat first in later writers): to have the f.-s, morbo comitiali corripitur es (in a single case); morbo comitidi laborare (to be subject to it): one that has it, comitialis. See EPILEPSY.

FALLOW, adj. sine cultu: the land lies f., ager cessat, quiescit, requiescit, cultu vacat: to lie f. every alternate year (of land), alternis cessare (poet.): to let land lie f. every other year, relinquere agum alternis annis (Varr.): to let the land lie f., *quiescem dare agro: that does not lie f., restitilis.

FALLOW, s. vervacum (a field wch, after a time of rest, is again ploughed and sown).—ager novalis, novale (a field wch, after two years' rest, is ploughed up and sown).—veteretum (a field that has for a very long time lain f.): to sow a f., frumentum serere in terrâ, quæ proximo anno quievit.

FALLOW, v. agrum novare, proscindere, vervagere (Syn. in FALLOW, s.).

FALSE, 1) Not genuine, adulterinus (counterfeit, opp. verus, bonus; as a key, money, a seal, &c.).—falsus (forged, falsified, opp. verus). Jm. falsus et corruptus (e.g. a letter).—subdītus, suppositus (supposititious, as a will, &c.).—alienus (that does not belong to us; e.g. libellos sub alieno nomine edere, Suet. Oct. 55).—simulatus (feigned, pretended, opp. verus; e.g. joy, friendship, piety).—lucatus, luscus (that has only an outward good appearance, opp. sincerus, probus; e.g. goods, friendship, &c.).—fallax (deceitful, cheating; e.g. hope). Jm. fallax et fuscus (e.g. goods).—ementitus (made as a lying imitation of the true thing). Jx. ementitus et falsus (C.). F. teeth, dentes empti (Mart. 14, 56): f. hair, capillamentum in a f. man ner, see FALSITY. ¶ Not upright, not true, falsus (g. i. who is not what he appears to be, not open-hearted).—fallax (that is used to cheat and deceive, deceitful).—fraudulentus (that has a disposition to cheat, and accordingly does cheat).—dolosus (that proceeds or acts unconsciously and deceitfully). How f. thou art! ut falsus es animi! (Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 43.)

2) Not true, falsus (e.g. intelligence, news, suspicion, hope, witness, testimony; a prophet, vates, L.: friends, Plaut.; judgements, opinions, charges, II.).—fictus (feigned)—commenticius (imaginary); Jx. falsus fictusque (e.g. witnesses, testes). F. oath, perjuriū: to take a f. oath, perjurare; pejarare (to take a f. oath with the will or designedly; not to be confounded with falsum jurare; i. e. u. designedly, unintentionally, in the belief that the thing is really so; see C. Off. 2, 23, 108).

3) Not right, not so as the thing ought to be, falsus.—perperam or male positus (wrongly put, as a number, word): f. measure, mensura non justa: a f. weight, pondus vulgari levius (too light); but pondus iniquum, P. Ge. 1, 164: = immoderately heavy) a f. note, falsa vocula (C. de Or. 3, 23, 98). A f. step, error (a mistake); lapsus (a slip): to make a f. step, errare; labi. A f. key, clavis adulterina (opp. clavis vera, S. Jug. 12, 3). To sting a f. note, *dissonum quiddam cantare: to give a f. interpretation of athg, perperam interpretari (1825) Noi male interpretari = to put an unfavorable construction on.—U. U. true, falsitas, vid. To play aby f.: see TO DECEIVE.

FALSE-HEARTED, falsus animi. *How f.-h you are!* ut falsus es animi! (Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 43.)

FALSEHOOD, s. **Falseness**, vanitas, or Crcl. with adjectives; e. g. to prove the f. of alth, qd falsum esse probare (C.); ~~qds~~ falsitas is not found till Arnobius; modern editors discord it fm C. Client. 2.—**F** a false thing, falsum. vanum.—mendacium (a lie); not to utter a f., nihil falsi dicere; non mentiri; verum dicere (see Lie).

FALSELY, simulate, fallaciter (deceitfully).—falso (in a manner inconsistent with its appearance; not according to the true nature of the thing itself; opp. vere or vero; according to Dōd. it supposes not wilful deception, but error).—false (very rare; false assentiri is the reading of all the MSS. C. Acad. 2, 48, 141).—perperam (in a manner the reverse of right; opp. recte).—secus (otherwise than as it should be; e. g. to judge of alth).—vitiose (falsity; e. g. to draw an inference, conclude). To pronounce f., perperam pronunciare: have they judged truly or f.? utrum recte an perperam iudicatum. est? to use a word f., perperam or non recte dicere verbum.

FALSENESS, **W**ant of truth, falsum (~~qds~~ falsitas frst in Arnob. 1, 33).—**W**ant of uprightness, fraud (deceit).—fallacia (cheating, imposture; hence also falsehood).—dolus (mischievous cunning).—perfidia (falseness).

FALSETTO, falsa vocula (C. de Or. 3, 25, 98).

FALSIFICATION, adulteratio (the making alth not genuine by the admixture of something). For the f. of writings, &c. Crcl. with verbs under 'to falsify' must be used. The f. of a will, by falsum testamentum; false tabulae: charged with the f. of a will, falsarum tabularum reus: to plead a cause about the f. of a will, de falso testamento agere (as accuser or his counsel): to be incapable of f., corrupti or vitarii non posse. A charge of f., crimen falsi: a trial about f., causa falsi (J.C.).

FALSIFIER. See COUNTERFEITER.

FALSIFY, corrumpere (to corrupt by an internal change of quality).—vitigare (to make faulty; pecunias, merces).—adulterare (to f. by the admixture of what is not genuine; e. g. numos, merces).—interpolare (to give alth a good appearance by dressing it up, as it were, by spurious additions; merces).—transcribere (to f. in copying). To f. documents, tabulas corrumpere, vitigare (g. ii.); tab. interpolare (by erasing letters, and introducing others neatly, so as to be likely to avoid detection); tab. interlinere (to erase [propr. in wax] words fm between other words; or to erase words so completely as to conceal, if possible, the fact of any having originally stood there); Jn. tabulas corrumpere aq̄ue interlinere; tab. transcribere (to f. in transcription; write it wrong): to f. a will; see 'to forge a will'.—**I** To falsify one's word, &c, fidem fallere, mutare, frustrari, non servare; fidem frangere, violare.

FALSITY. See FALSENESS, FALSEHOOD.

FALTER, balbutire (to stammer; also to speak hesitatingly and indistinctly; fm want of confidence; opp. aperte et clarā voce dicere, C.).—titubare (to stumble, &c., of witnesses who get confused; C. Auct. ad Her. subdola lingua titubatur, O).—titubanter et inconstanter loqui de q̄a re (Auct. ad Her. 4, 41, 53).—labare sermone (Plin. 14, 22, 82; to speak with an unsteady or uncertain voice, fm hesitation, &c.).—herere (to be at a loss; to stick fast). To speak without faltering, aperte et clarā voce dicere (C.).

FALTERING, s. hesitatio (hesitation in speaking; fm confusion, &c.).—tractus verborum (the drawing out of words, fm not being able to get on fm want of confidence; quanta hesitatio tractusque verborum, C. de Or. 2, 50, 202).—~~qds~~ hesitantiā linguam is the natural defect of stammering; titubatio, linguam titubatio, the stumbling in one's speech; the latter, Macrob.

FALTERINGLY, titubanter. Jn. titubanter et inconstanter (e. g. loqui de re).—hesitabundus (Plin. 1, 5, 12; hēs. inquit; interrogavi).

FAME, **I**gnor. vid.—**I** Glory; good report, fama. laus, gloria, praefonum (Sv. in GLORY). To earn f., laudem sibi parare or colligere; gloriam acquirere, consequi or adipisci: to confer undesig. f. on any, qm immortal gloria afficere; sempiternam gloriam qm commendare. See GLORY. To deprive any of his f., qm fama spoliare: to detract fm his f., de fama es detrahare.

FAMED. See CELEBRATED.

FAMILIAR, **I**nterfamiliar to a family; domestic, familiaris, domesticus. Jn. domesticus ac familiaris.—**I**ntimate, familiaris, domesticus, intimus (Sv. in INTIMATE). Any f. friend, or ci familiaris; familiaris amicus (Plin.): a most f. friend,

familiarissimus (cs). qui est ex cs domesticis atque intimis familiaribus (C.). See INTIMATE.—**I**ntimately known, well-acquainted, familiaris (e. g. hunc, qui familiarior nobis... est, Domesthenem, C.); vox auribus meis familiaris, Petron.).—bene notus (well-known).—~~qds~~ To translate 'with wch we are f.', say qui nobis est familiaris, bene notus, &c.: to bef. with alth, qd mihi familiare or bene notum est; familiariter novi qd (Q.). See ACQUAINTED.—**A**ffable, intimate (in manner) with those beneath us, communis (e. g. comm. infimis, par principibus, Np.). See AFFABLE.—To bef. with aby, familiariter loqui cum qo (C.).—familiaris vivere cum qo (with ref. to the terms on wch one lives). See AFFABLE.—**S**imple, not elevated, &c. with ref. to style, ad sensum popularem vulgaremque ad commune iudicium popularēque intelligentiam accommodatus (popular; ~~qds~~ not popularis or familiaris in this sense, though fam. interpretatio has been cmly used, and lately even by Orelli).—familiariter scriptus (in the style of a friend writing naturally and confidentially to a friend; C.).—**A** familiar spirit, 'umira, quae ci adest,—genus cs, or (ast. Servius' definition) naturalis deus cs.

FAMILIAR, s. See 'FAMILIAR friend' and INTIMATE.

FAMILIARITY, **I**ntimacy, familiaritas.—usus familiaris.—usus, consuetudo. Jn. domesticus usus et consuetudo, consuetudo ac familiaritas. See INTIMACY.—**I**ntimate acquaintance with alth, cognitio, notitia, or scientia cs rei (Sv. in KNOWLEDGE).—**C**ondescending intimacy, affabilitas.—comitas affabilitasque sermonis.

FAMILIARLY, familiariter (in nearly all the senses of the English word; e. g. vivere or loqui cum qo; nosse qd; scribere qd, = in the style of a friend writing to a friend). F. known, bene notus, familiaris (ci).

FAMILY, familia (g. i.).—servitium, servi et servae (the slaves, male and female). famuli et famulae (the servants or attendants, male and female). My f., mei (see Gierig. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 46).—**1** In a more confined sense, the parents with their children together with the servants, familia. domus (house; = family, as in English); or, the children only, liberi, proles, progenies, stirps: have you a f.? num liberi auctus est?—**2** In a wider sense; a whole family with all the relations belonging to it, gens, also genus (the whole f., as the Cornelian).—familia (a part, branch of the gens; thus the gens Cornelia embraced the families of the Scipiones, the Lentuli, &c.).—stirps (the root of a gens; familia; i. e. the first ancestors fm wch these sprung; e. g. of the f. of Priam, de Priami stirpe).—cognati (g. i. relations): of a good f., 'generosa stirps ortus (of noble descent); honesto loco natus (of honorable descent): of an old f., antiquo genere natus: a man that is not of a noble f., homo sine gente: belonging to a f., gentilis (of persons and things); gentilius (of things): concerned with, suited to, or happening in a family, gentilius; familiaris; domesticus (domestic); privatus (private; both as opposed to publicus); Jn. domesticus ac privatus.—Intestinus (occurring within a f. and confined to it, opp. externus): with wch adject. all connexions with 'family' may be rendered in Lat., of wch the most common are subjoined: f. affairs domesticae res ac privatae: a f. compact, foedus domesticum: a f. inheritance, hereditas gentis or gentilitia (prop.); gentile bonum (fg.; that has always been in the f.; see T. Ann. 2, 37, 5): a f. fault or defect, vitium avitum: a f. secret, arcana domūs: to reveal it, vulgare (T. Ann. 1, 6, 3): a f. picture, 'imago gentilitia: f. concerns, negotia familiaria: members of a f., domestici (in a confined sense); gentiles (in an extended sense): all the f., totius cognationis grex (Curt. 8, 2, 31): f. tomb; see 'family tomb': f. estate, 'praedium gentilium: the head of a f., pater familias: f. quarrel, 'discordia familiaris, domesticorum; discordia, quibus domus evertitur; discordia Intestina; 'dissenso gentilium, &c.: a f. name, nomen gentile or gentilium (Sv. Ner. 41; Claud. 25): a sacrifice peculiar to a f., sacra (sacrificia) gentilitia: a f. council, consilium familiare: f. right, jus gentium; iura familiaria (n. pl.): the glory of a f., gloria domestica: the disgrace of the f., nota gentilitia; commune familie dedecus: a f. seat, signum gentis (ast. Svet. Oct. 94): f. cares, domesticae curae: to free fm f. cares, domesticis curis levare qm: f. pride, spiritus gentiliti (ast. L. 4, 42): a f. party, coena familiaris (see Svet. Tit. 9); qm coenae familiaris adhibere, i. e. to introduce to the f.; a f. in mourning, familia funesta: f. records, tabulae gentilitiae: the place in wch f. records

are kept, tablinum: *to be the father of a f.*, liberos habere; liberis auctum esse: *f. connexion*, domesticus usus et consuetudo; *privata consilia*, orum, *n.* (see *L. 1, 42*); *privata necessitudinis*; necessitudo (see *Herz. S. Cat. 17, 3*); *a loss sustained by a f.*, clades domestica: *f. arma*, *insigne gentilitium. *Many noble f.'s are put in mourning by this event* (Newsp.), multae et clare lugubres domus (*L. 3, 32*).—|| **FAMILY** worship, domestica religio (*Suet. Claud. 12*)—sacra privata (*pl. propr.*: *private sacrifice*, &c.).—|| **To celebrate f. worship**, *privatum sacris operari.—|| **A family physician**, medicus domesticus et familiaris. **F. medicine**, *medicamentum domestico usui destinatum.—|| **A friend of the f.'s**, familiaris amicus; familiaris. *per familiaris. cs familiaris amicissimus.*

FAMINE, famēs, or more fully, inopia et famēs. *The f. wch then prevailed*, famēs, quae tum erat: *a f. was beginning to be felt*, famēs esse cepit: *to export corn in a f.*, in fame frumentum exportare: *to be suffering from f.*, inopiā et fame premi: *to support his fellow-citizens at his own cost during a time of f.*, ab ore civium famem suis impensis propulsa.

FAMISH, || **TRANS.** *Kill with hunger*, qm fame necare or interficere.—inediā necare.—|| **INTRANS.** *To perish or be perishing from hunger*, fame mori; fame perire or interire (*f. want of the means of supporting life*; *g. tt.*): fame or inediā necari (*as punishment*; *'to be starved to death'*; the latter, in *C. of Regulus*).

FAMISHED, fame, or inopiā, confectus.—inediā necatus (*C.*).

FAMOUS, inelytus or inclutus (*known by name, of name, of note, remarkable*).—celebratus (*celebrated, praised*).—illustis. perillustis (*that shines forth before others, distinguished*).—clarus. praeclarus (*that has stepped forth out of obscurity, distinguished*; *clarus, according to its signification, frequently with a word joined to it, as, gloriā, bello, pace, &c.*; see *Herz. S. Cat. 3, 1*).—nobilis (*known, of note in the world; known by report among mankind, by service, knowledge, &c.*).—*Jn. nobilis et clarus.*—|| **CELEBR**, much visited and sought after, and much spoken of, is used of places at which there is a great concourse of men, and of teachers who have a large audience. In the golden age, famous has only the signification 'infamous.' Very f., illustri laude celebratus; claritate praestans: f. for learning, nobilis et clarus ex doctrinā: to be f., gloriā florere; esse in laude: to be very f., gloriā circumfluere; omnium sermone celebrari: in magno nomine et gloriā esse; magnā celebritate famē esse: to be very f. as a speaker, magnam in oratoribus nomen habere: he is f. far and wide, ejus nomen longe atque late vagatur: to become f., nominis famam adipisci; gloriā consequi or assequi; in gloriā venire: in claritudinem pervenire; crescere (*Ruhn. Ter. Heaut. Prolog. 28*).—|| **CLARESCERE** and inclarescere belong to the site. age: to become f. by athg, illustrari qā re; clarum fieri re or ex re: to render f., celebrare, illustrare, nobilitare (*this also of an event or occurrence, as, of a battle wch renders a place f.*), qm et qd; gloriā commendare, gloriā afficere qm (*of a deed, &c.*); ci famam conficere; illustrem reddere qm: to make oneself f., gloriā or famam sibi acquirere, comparare; claritudinem sibi parare: to desire to make oneself f., gloriā querere, sequi; famē studere, servare, inservire.

FAMOUSLY, nobiliter (*Vitr.*: in a splendid or admirable manner). *Sis bene, optime, &c.*

FAMOUSNESS. See **CELEBRITY**.

FAN, s. flabellum (*for cooling; also improp.* = 'a fan to inflame' athg (*Hooker*), quasi flabellum seditionis, quā qd est ventitulum, *C.*).—|| **WINNOWING-FAN**, vannus.—ventilabrum.

FAN, v. || **PROPR.** (restuant) ci lene frigus ventilare (*Mar.*).—flabello ventulum ci facere (*Com.*).—ventilare (*e. g.* qd ventillante cubabat, *Suet.*).—|| **IMPROPR.** *Kindle* (*sedition, &c.*), quasi flabello ventilare qd (*ast. f.* *Flacc. 23, 54*).—conflare. accendere (*to kindle wrath, a war, quarrel, &c.*).

FANATIC, fanaticus. *A f.*, fanaticus.

FANATICALLY, fanaticē.

FANATICISM, *error fanaticus.

FANCIFUL, stultus et inaequalis (*Sen. Vit. Beat. 12*).—homo, cui nihil aequale est (*ast. H.*; irregular; eccentric).—ineptus. absurdus. ineptus inersque (*foolish, lazy person, never acting steadily*).—morosus. diffidilis. *Jn. diffidilis ac morosus (indulging such f. humours, that it is almost impossible to please him).*

FANCIFULLY. *There is no adv. that answers to this.* *Sis mire. mirum in modum (strangely)*.—varie

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(with variety).—ad libidinem, ex libidine (*according to individual fancy, without regard to the general practice*).—insolenter (*unusually*).

FANCIFULNESS. *No exact word; sis delictum (daintily fancied)*.—insolentia (*unusualness*).

FANCY, animus, sensus. *Jn. animus et sensus. See IMAGINATION.*—|| **Imag.** *Nol phantasia, though it may be necessary to retain it as l. i.*—*cogitationis luxuria or nimia quaedam ubertas. See **IMAGINATION**. *To have a lively f.*, acute moveri.—|| **A fancy-man** *unfounded, wayward notion, somnium (dream)*.—opinionis commentum.—commentum mirum (*strange f.*); in *pl. ineptiae, nugae (nonsense, folly, &c.)*.—cura inanis (*a groundless anxiety*).—|| **To take f.'s**, inanes species anxio animo figurare. *inanius curis se dare (*of gloomy f.'s*). *Away with your melancholy f.'s*, omittite tristitiam tuam: *these are mere f.'s*, haec falsa et inania sunt: *a foolish f. occurred to me*, ineptum qd mihi in mentem venit: *to accommodate oneself to abg's f.'s*, ad cs arbitrium or voluntatem se fingere or se accommodare; se totum ad cs nutum et voluntatem convertere; totum se fingere et accommodare ad cs arbitrium et nutum: *according to one's own f.*, ad libidinem. ex libidine: *to follow one's f.'s*, animi impetum sequi (*whatever impulse seizes one*).—See **HUMOUR**.—|| **Inclination** (*for athg*), vid. *To take a f. for athg*, libido me capit, libidinem habere in qā re (*S. Cat. 7, 4*): *to have a f. for doing athg*, facere qd libido est (*Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 26*): *to take a violent f. to do athg*, magna (tanta, &c.) libido qd faciendi qm invadit (*S.*): *to take a f. for abg*, se incinare ad (or in) qm (*also qd*); inclinatione voluntatis propendere in qm: *a f. for abg*, propensa in qm voluntas; propensum in qm studium: *to have taken a f. to abg*, propense animo or propensā voluntate esse in qm: *to have no f. for athg*, a qā re alienum esse or abhorrire; nolle qd: *to have no f. either to . . . or, neque . . . neque . . . in animo est (T.)*.

|| **FANCY GOODS**, merces delicate (*Sen.*). *A shop for f. goods*, *taberna delicatarum mercium. *A dealer in f. goods*, *qui tabernam delicatarum mercium exercet.—institor delicatarum mercium (*as calling at the door with them*; *Sen. Ben. 6, 38, 3*).

FANCY-BREAD, panis arptoticus (*Plin.*).

FANCY, v. || **Imag.**, &c., somnare (*to dream*).—cogitatione sibi qd delugere (*to picture it to one's imagination*).—videri (*seem*). *To f. myself ill*, *ægrota-

re mihi videor.—|| **Like**: have a mind to; see **LIKE**: 'am inclined to'.

FANG, unguis (*claw*).—dens (*tooth*). *The f. of a tooth*, *dents radix.

FANGED, unguibus instructus or armatus.—dentibus instructus. dentatus.

FANGLESS, dentibus carens or vacuus.—dentibus defectus (*Com.*, and late).—edentulus (*that has lost his teeth*).—*unguibus carens, unguis non habens (*without talons*).

FANTASTIC. *No word. Sis mirus. insolitus.*

FANTASTICALLY. See **FANCIFULLY**.

FANTASY. See **FANCY**.

FAR, adj. See **DISTANT**.

FAR, adv. || **a**) *To denote distance in time or space*, longe (rñke: *at a great distance*; *f. off*; opp. prope).—Procul (ἀποθεν, *at some distance*; opp. juxta, close by; *says less than long*, and *my denotes objects that are within sight*; *Dōd*. Procul is the right word when we speak of a person's doing athg at a distance, wch is usually done near, &c.). *Very f.*, in immensum (*e. g.* *to shoot, throw, &c.*).—|| **b**) *To be f. in any place*, longe or procul a loco abesse: *f. in the town*, procul oppido: *to be f. from each other*, multum distare: *a f. distant place*, locus longinquus: *to see f.*, longe prospicere: *to come from f.*, e longinqua or remotā terrā venire: *it is just as f.*, tantundem vix est: *till f. in the night*, in multam noctem: *f. and wide*, longe lateque: *to advance f. in athg*, multum proficere in re (*to make great progress in it*).—|| **To far**, longius. *To go too far in athg*, longius progredi (*propr. and fig.*); tamquam lineas transire (*fig. C. Parad. 3, 1, 20*); in athg, nimium esse in qā re; modum excedere or non servare in qā re: *not to go too f.*, modum retinere; modum facere ci rei; in words, modum tenere verborum: *to go too f. in his censures*, in vituperatione aequitati parum consulere: *to push athg too f.*, nimis qd intendere, urgere, or persequi: *to go too f. back for athg*, altius or longius repetere qd.—|| **Far from** (*with particip. sublt. and another verb*): tantum abest (*abfult, Cs. impera.*) ut . . . ut (*the second ut is its followed by etiam, quoque, or even contra*; not by potius, except in a passage of *Hirt*, that is rendered suspected by the personal use of abfuerunt).—|| **c**) *C. sis*

adds a third ut; tantum abest ut nostra miremur, ut
 usque in difficilis ac morosi sinus, ut nobis non
 satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes, Or. 29, 104.—adeo non ...
 ut (contra); adeo nihil ... ut (post C.; L.). These
 words, *f. sm* having any weight with a single individual,
 hardly induced the people to respect the persons of the
 ambassadors, hæc adeo nihil moverunt quemquam, ut
 legati prope violati sint: the Africans and Cartha-
 ginienses, *f. sm* sustaining this attack, even &c., Afri et
 Carthaginienses adeo non sustinebant, ut contra &c.
 —Sis non modo—sed (or verum) etiam (e.g. *my grief, f. sm*
being lessened, is even increased, dolor meus non
modo non minuitur, sed etiam augetur, C.). F. be it
sm me (us) &c.! dii meliora (sc. denti)! ne id deus
 siverit!—hanc nos id deceat! (oft. *Plant. Capt.* 2, 1, 15).
 —longe abest propositum illud! (oft. *C.* 6, 3, 24).—hæc
 abest velim (Rost. Not abest ut ... l.) *b) To mark*
the degree of excess or defect, longe, —multo (by
much, especially with comp. and superl.). To prefer atq. f.
longe antepone: to be f. superior, longe præstare or
superare: to be f. greater, multo or multis partibus
maiorum esse: the best by f. longe optimus: by f. the
greatest, longe maximus. c) From far, procul—
longinquo. f. Far off, longe, procul. f. As far as,
a) of place, usque (with acc. only, or acc. with ad:
e.g. usque Romam, usque ad Numantiam, both C.).—
e.g. as you (= as f. as where you are), usque istuc: as
f. as my mind can look back, quoad longissime potest
mens mea respicere: as f. as the eye could reach, quo
longissime oculi conspectum ferebant: as f. as I re-
member, ut mea memoria est (C. Att. 13, 31): every body
may consult his own interests, as f. as he can do it with-
out injuring his neighbour, sum culque utilitati, quod
sine alterius injuriâ fiat, servendum est: as f. at least
as I have heard, quod quidem nos audierimus.—b) Im-
proper, of degree, &c. (up to the point that), quatenus
(e.g. quatenus videtur habitari, Col. petentibus Sa-
guntinis, ut, quatenus tuto possent, Italiam speculatum
lrent, L.).—quantum (as much as: e.g. quantum au-
di, as f. as I hear, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 12).—eatenus, quoad
(e.g. Jus civile eatenus exercebant, quoad populum
præstare voluerunt, C. Leg. 1, 4).—As f. as I can,
quoad ejus facere possum (potero, potero): as f. as pos-
sible, quoad ejus facere possum: as f. as in me lies,
quantum in or ad me: as f. as usage allows, quoad
patitur consuetudo (Varr.). as f. as they can be known
by man, quoad ab homine possunt cognosci. Rost. The
restrictive or exceptive 'as f. as' is only trans-
lated by quod with subjunct. As f. as you conveniently
can, quod commodum tuo fiat: as f. as I know, quod
sciam. f. How far, l) dependent interrog. quoad
(e.g. videtis nunc, quoad fecerit iter apertius quam
antea; implying that the degree was very consid-er-able)
—quatenus (e.g. in omnibus rebus, videndum est,
quatenus, C.).—quanto (by how much; with compar.
adverbs of degree, difference, &c.: videtote, quanto
secus ego fecerim, hwo f. otherwise or differently I
acted, Cat. np. Charis. p. 192, P.).—quam longe (at
what distance).—quousque (e.g. quousque penetratura
sit aviarum, Plin.). 2) Interrog. quousque? quousque
tandem? (how long) also propr. = 'how f.' in Gell.,
quom decessero de ira, quousque degressi debeo! 1, 3.).
—f. So far, eo. eo usque (up to such a point; only in
the old language adeo).—in tantum, tantum (up to such
a quantity; so f.).—quoad (up to such a point, till ...
&c.).—hactenus, hæc hactenus (when one concludes a
speech, &c.). To carry or push it so f., eo usque addu-
cere: he carried his arrogance and folly so f., eo usque
insolentie furorisque processit: his impudence went so f.,
that he held his province, &c., erat hæc impudens, qui
exercitum ... teneret. So f. on this subject, hæc or de his
hactenus: so f. on the subject of distinction, hæc habul,
quæ de divinatione dicemus.

FARCE, mimus, or prpe fabula Atellana.—*fabula
 ridiculi argumenti. A very laughable f., minus oppido
 ridiculus. f. IMPROPR. res ridicula. Atq. is a f.,
 ridiculum est, &c. (also with acc. and inf., C. Q.)

FARCICAL, joculariter, ridiculus.—scurilliter.

FARCICALLY, joculariter, ridicule.—scurilliter.

FARCY (a disease in horses or cattle), farcinum

(Vet.).

FARDEL, v. See BUNDLE.

FARE, v. f. Journey onwards: see GO ON. f. To
 be in any state, good or bad, est mihi.—me habeo.—agitur
 or actum est mecum (only of farinæ, or
 coming of well, with ref. to some one's good conduct;
 with bene, præclare, &c.).—It apud me or de me. How
 do you f. or, how f. is it with you? quomodo habes? ut
 valeat? quomodo vivis? quid agis? agit? I am
 'aring well, valeo; bene or præclare mecum agit;

res mihi sunt maxime secundæ; bene habemus nos
 (C. Att. 2, 8, 1): it f.'s better with them than with us, *sm*
their &c., ipse se hoc melius habent, quam nos, quod
&c.: his friend fared no better, eadem amici fuit sora:
it fared even worse with the conquerors than with the
conquered, pejus victoribus quam victis accidit: how
will it f. with him? quid fiet de eo? how did it f. with
the army? quæ fortuna exercitus fuit? f. To live
(with ref. to the kind of food that one lives upon), vid.

FARE, a. vectura (cf. *Plant. Most.* 3, 2, 138; *Sen.*
Ben. 6, 15, An.).—pretium vehendi (oft. *O. Fast.* 2,
 115). To pay one's f., pro vecturâ solvere. f. Food,
 victuals, vid.

FAREWELL, vale! fac ut valeas! cura ut valeas!
 (in taking leave, and at the end of letters).—have!
 haveto! (over a dead body). Vale may also be
 used substantively (cf. *O. Her.* 13, 14, vix potuit dicere
 triste vale). To bid aby f., salvare or valere qu ju-
 bere; ci valedicere (post-Aug.): to bid aby a hearty f.,
 multam salutem ci dicere: to take a last f. of aby,
 ultimum or supremum ci vale dicere (post.): to go
 away without bidding aby f., inasultatum relinquere qu
 (oft. *V. En.* 9, 228). f. Fio. I will bid f. to the forum
 and the senate-house, multam salutem et foro di am et
 curie: to bid the world f., renunciare vitam (Suet. *Galb.*
 11). f. A f. poem, præempticum (as title to *Stat. Sylo.*
 3, 2, and *Sidon. Carm.* 24): a f. dinner, cena vaticia
 (*Plant. Bacch.* 1, 1, 61).

FAR-FETCHED, arcessitus (e.g. dictum, fored).—
 longe petitus (C. opt. *gen.* Or. 3, 7) or longe repetitus.—
 altius or paulo altius repetitus.

FARM a. rusticum prædium (v. pr. opp. urbanum
 prædium = property in houses).—fundus (an estate
 usually with one or more buildings attached to it).—
 villa (the country-house, with or without land).—ager.
 rus (prop. country, opp. town; hence meton = landed
 estate. In this meaning, as well as in that of country,
 rus, rure are only without a preposition (cf. *Plant. Merc.*
 3, 3, 25; *Capt.* 1, 1, 10) unless they have an obj. or pos-
 sess. pronoun with them, when the prp. is only, but not
 always, expressed: quum in rura sua venerunt, C.; in
 Albense rus, Plin.; in Veliterno rure, Plin.; but also
 nugari rure paterno, H.; rure dapes parat ille suo, O.).
 f. Near the town, prædium suburbicum: a small f.,
 prædolum, agellus; also hortuli (cf. *C. Eclog.* p. 137):
 a f.-house, villa: a small f.-house, villula: to go about
 one's f., fundos obire: to till a f., prædium colere or
 colere et tueri: the profits of a f., fructus prædii.

FARM, v. f. To cultivate a farm, agrum colere
 (g. t.). To be very fond of farming, voluptatibus agri-
 colarum incredibiliter delectari (C.): a treatise on farm-
 ing, liber de rebus rusticis, or de agricultura, scriptus.
 f. To give a certain sum for tolls, taxes, &c.,
 in the hope of making profit by them, com-
 ducere (g. t.).—redimere (with the intention of re-letting
 them in small portions). To f. the taxes, vectigalia re-
 dimer: to wish to f. them, ad vectigalia accedere.
 f. To lease or let (the revenues, &c.). locare.—elocare
 (e.g. gentem Judæorum = ejus vectigalia, C. *Placc.*
 28 An.).

FARMER, agricola. colonus (g. t. for the cultivator
 of a farm, Rost. rucicola poet.).—arator (who till the
 state-domains for a tenth of the produce; cf. *C. Verr.*
 3, 23, 57).—politor (a labourer to whom a piece of land
 was given, to be paid for by a share of the produce; cf.
Cat. R. R. 137, and *Schneid.* ad loc. p. 175).—homo
 rusticus (g. t.). See COUNTRYMAN. f. f. of the public
 revenues, &c., publicanus (with ref. to his condition in
 life).—redemptor vectigalium (with ref. to the particu-
 lar thing he farms).

FARMING, agricultura. res rustica (see under
 FARM, v.).

FARRAGO, farrago (with ref. to the miscellaneous-
 ness of the contents; *Juv.* 1, 86).—sarrago (with ref. to the
 words; *Pers.* 1, 80).

FARRIER, f. Horæ doctor, medicus equarius
 (*Val. Max.* 9, 15, 2).—veterinarius (g. t. for doctor for
 cattle or horses). To be a good f., artis veterinariæ
 prudentem esse. f. Shoeing-smith, *faber ferrarius,
 qui equis soleas ferreas supponit.

FARRIERY, pecoris medicina.—medicina veteri-
 naria (both including the medical treatment of cattle
 generally).

FARROW, v. parire. partum edere.

FARROW, s. fetus (suis) or fetura.

FARTHER, See FURTHER.

FARTHEST, See FURTHEST.

FARTHING, teruncius (the fourth part of an as).—
 as (a whole as).—nummus (coin, a small coin; g. t. for a
 trifte in money). I cannot bate a f., numus abesse

hinc non potest: to pay *athq* to the last *f.*, ad assem solvere: to repay one the expenses to the last *f.*, ad assem ei impensum reddere: it is right to a *f.*, ad numum convenit: we do not put *aby* to a *f.*'s expense, nullus teruncius insumitur in quinquam (see C. Att. 5, 17, 2): I hope not to put the provinces to a *f.*'s expense during the whole year of my administration, spero toto anno imperii nostri teruncium sumptus in provinciâ nullum fore (ib. 3, 20, 6): not to have a *f.* in one's pocket, *ne numum quidem unum in numerato habere: not to value at a *f.*, non assis, ne teruncii quidem facere: non unius assis aestimare: not to be worth a *f.*, nihill esse: a man for whom nobody cares a *f.*, non semivis homo (Valin. ap. C. Fam. 5, 10, 1); homo non quisquillie (Nov. ap. Fest. p. 218, Lindem.): not to care a *f.* for *athq*, qd flocci non facere: non hujus facere.

FASCES, fasces. To precede *aby* with the *f.*, qm antequam fasces; fasces ei præferre: to order the axes to be taken *fm* the fasces, securis de fascibus demi jubere: to lower the *f.* to *aby*, fasces demittere or summittere ei: *f.* bound with laurel, fasces laureati.

FASCINATE, capere, delinere, perculere. — Jn. capere ac delinere. A fascinating beauty, puella, ca forma rapit (prop.). To *f.* *aby* by his affability, politeness, &c., qm humilitate sua capere (Np.). — *Fascinare* not to be used in this fig. sense.

FASCINATION, delinamenta, pl. — illeceberræ.

FASCINE, crates, — fasciculus ex virgultis alligatus. To cut wood for making *f.*'s, cædere materiam cratibus faciendis.

FASHION, mos (as a custom; also in dress, mos vestis). — habitus, ornatus (as manner of dress). A new *f.*, habitus novus: the *f.* of the day, seculum (the spirit of the age; cf. L. 3, 20, quæ nunc tenet seculum, what is now the *f.* of the day: T. Germ. 19, 3, seculum vocatur, is called the *f.* of the day). — *seculi delicæ (the favorite fancies of the day): to be the *f.* in more esse; moris esse (to be the custom); usu receptum esse (to be generally adopted): it is an old *f.*, antiqui moris fuit: this *f.* of dress *fm* that time became general, hunc morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet: to order the people to adopt the same *f.* (of dress), eodem ornatu etiam populum vestiri jubere: a thing becomes the *f.*, ca rei mos recipitur; qd in mores recipitur (the custom of *athq* is adopted); qd usu recipitur, or in consuetudinem or morem venit (q. t. a thing becomes usual); qd pullulat (ill. puts forth shoots; hence spreads, &c., e. g. luxuria); qd inducitur (is introduced, of customs, &c.): to bring in, introduce a *f.*, morem inducere or inferre: to bring *athq* into *f.*, per lucere qd in morem: to bring in new *f.*'s, novas vestium mores inducere (ast. Stat. Thrb. 12, 591): to bring in foreign *f.*'s, peregrinos mores inferre (ast. Juv. 6, 288, sq.): to bring back an old *f.*, antiquum (vestis) morem referre (ast. Suet. Cæs. 20): to go out of *f.*, obsolescere: to dress according to the *f.*, aliorum habitum or ornatum or amictum imitari: to dress after a *f.*, reign *f.*, in extremum habitum mutare corporis cultum: to be dressed in the height of the *f.*, nove vestitum esse (Plaut.): to live as our ancestors did, and not according to the *f.* of the day, cultum victumque non ad nova exempla componere, sed ut majorum suarent mores (Sen. Tranq. 9, 1): after my *f.*, meo more; sicut meus est mos (H.): to be all the *f.*, see 'to be FASHIONABLE.' || Form or style, vid.

FASHION, v. See TO FORM, v.

FASHIONABLE, elegans (tasteful; of persons). — novus (new; of things). F. a'tive, cultus ad nova exempla compositus (Sen. Tranq. 9, 1): a *f.* writer, poet, &c., a writer, poet, &c., whose works are *f.*, a raptor or poeta novus (or, of a past time, tum) maxime placens; scriptor or poeta, cujus opera or carmina hæc a'te in manibus sunt (ast. Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 6): a work which is now *f.*, or which it is now *f.* to admire, *libellus, qui hujus ætatis hominibus in deliciis est; or *quo hujus ætatis homines maxime delectantur, or qui hæc a'te in manibus est (ast. P. in ut supra).

FASHIONABLY, nove (in the newest style; e. g. vestitum esse; Plaut.).

FAST, v. Jejunium servare (voluntarily to refrain from food for a season; to keep a fast, e'ply fm religious motives; see Fast. Oct. 76). — cibo se abstinere (to abstain fm food, e'ply as a rem-dy; *F.* abstinere cibi; and simply abstinere are post-Class.). To injure one's health by fasting, qs tam parvus et continens est, ut necessitates valetudinis restrinat.

FAST, s. Jejunium (a voluntary abstaining fm food for some time, a fasting; then as it were fig. = hunger). — inedia (a not eating; the abstaining fm food voluntarily or compulsorily, or in consequence of the state of body; *F.* abstinencia does not occur until after the Class.).

period). To order, appoint a *f.*, Jejunium instituire: to proclaim a *f.*, Jejunium indicare.

FAST-DAY, Jejunium. To observe a *f.*-d., Jejunium servare (Suet. Oct. 76): to proclaim a *f.*-d., Jejunium ind'cere (H. Stat. 2, 3, 291). — *F.* Eurialæ ferie (Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 8) is a merely Com. expression for a compulsory *f.*

FAST, adj. || Quick, vid. || Firm, vid., and also Fast, adv. (= firmly), and to FASTEN.

FAST, adj. || Firmly, firme, firmiter, stabiliter [Syn. in Quick]. F. asleep, sopitus; arto et gravi somno sopitus; or dormiens only: to be *f.* asleep, arto et graviter dormire; arto et gravi somno sopitus esse; also sopitus esse only (prop.); dormire; dormire in otio (Plaut.); oscitare (or -ri) et dormire (C. de Or. 2, 33, 144); sedere et oscitari (Auct. ad Her. 4, 36; all'improp.); to stand *f.*, *immotum stare: to tie *f.*, vinci; devincire, to stand *f.*, qd; constringere, with *athq*, qd re: to hold *f.*, tenere; retinere (prop. a thief, &c.); mordicus tenere (with the teeth; also improp., to abide fast or firmly by *athq*): to stick *f.*, adherere; innuere: to make *athq* *f.* with a pin, qd acu afficere. — || Swiftly, celeriter, cito, festinantius, velociter [Syn. in Quick, adj.]. — raptim (in a hurried manner): too *f.*, prepropero: to walk *f.*, or run *f.*, celeriter ire; celeri or citato gradu ire (of persons); celeri cursu ferri (of a waggon, a ship, &c.): to flow *f.*, incitatus fluere or ferri; citatum ferri (of a river): to move, &c., faster (ast. one had been going slower), gradum addere or correre; gradum conferre: a *f.*-sailing vessel, navis celerima: this was a very *f.*-sailing vessel, hæc navis erat incredibili celeritate velis: one that speaks *f.*, volubilis: the habit of speaking too *f.*, preceps quædam celeritatis dicendi (of an orator); citata pronuntiatio (a rapid utterance): to conclude or judge too *f.*, festinantius judicare.

FASTEN, || To make fast, destinare ad qd or ci rei, or absol. || To make fast, e'ply with ropes, fuses, qui antennas ad malos destinant, Cæs.; destinare naves ancoris ex quatuor angulis, Cæs. — astringere, alligare, deligare ad qd; illigare in re (to tie to or on *athq*). — annexere qd ad rem or ci rei (to *f.* by tying) — astringere ci rei (to *f.* by sewing on). — defigere ci rei or in re; infigere ci rei or in re (to fix into with a hammer) — figere ci rei or in re affigere ci rei or ad qd (q. t. to join to *athq*). — agglutinare ci rei or ad qd (to *f.* by glueing; to solder, &c.). — ferruminare (to *f.* with solder, putty, or any other stuff; e. g. with bitumen, bitumine; lead, p'umbo; mix with the addition of the stuff that is used to effect the combination). To *f.* *athq* with nails, clavus qd figere; to *athq*, clavus affigere or configere qd ci rei: to *f.* with a pin, qd acu affigere. || IMPROPER. || To *f.* a reproach upon *aby*, probum, labem, or infamiam ci inferre (cf. C. Crcl. 18, 42); labem or labeculam ci aspergere; infamiam qm aspergere: a reproach that will stick to him, maculam æternam ci innuere: so *f.* one's eyes on *aby*, oculis defigere in vultu cs: to *f.*, a do r, &c.; see TO SHUT. || To impress upon, see TO IMPRESS.

FASTIDIOUS, fastidiosus (of persons; also of things, aurum sensus fastidiosissimus; Auct. Her.). — morosus, difficilis et morosus (not easy to be pleased, &c.). — delicatus (that is easily offended by *athq* repulsiæ, &c., e. g. aures; Q.). Too *f.* in his choice of words, in curâ verborum nimius.

FASTIDIOUSLY, fastidiosè. — contemptim (contemptuously).

FASTIDIOUSNESS, fastidium. Jn. fastidium et superbia, superbia et fastidium (of a proud *f.*). The most extreme *f.*, fastidium delicatissimum [*F.* in poet. oft. fastidia, pl.; e. g. fastidia cs ferre, O.]; *f.* in *athq*, nimia in qd re curâ.

FASTING, s. inedia (q. t. for not eating). — inedia imperata (ordered, e. g. by a physician). — fames (as a method of cure). — Jejunium (e. g. Jejunium vexare ægrum; Cels. 2, 3, 18, extr.). To subdue one's appetite by *f.*, se longis Jejunii domare (ast. illos longa domant inopi Jejunia victu; O.).

FASTING, adj. e. g. fasting-day; see Fast.

FASTING-DAYS, Jejunia instituta (after Jejunia Cereris instituire).

FASTNESS, || State of being fast, Crcl. || Firm attachment (absol.), vid. || Stronghold, locus naturâ, or naturaliter, munitus; castellum naturâ munitum. See Fortress.

FASTUOUS, fastosus (full of or inflated with pride). — tumens inani superbiâ (one who is proud of imaginary advantages, and displays that pride by gestures; Phædr. 1, 3, 4).

FAT, adj. pinguis (fat, propr. of persons and ani-

male, then of that wch has unctuous parts, as butter, wine, &c.; or, that abounds in nutritious juices, as land, seed, fodder, &c.; opp. macer.—*opimus* (abounding in nutritious juices, stout and fat, of persons and animals, and their members: *opp. gracilis*: then *fig. fat in respect of produce, of land, &c.*: *opp. sterilis*: hence *agri optimi* et fertiles; then *fig. = that brings in much*).—*obesus* (become *f. fm* over-eating; unwieldy, gross; *opp. gracilis, of persons*; and *opp. strigosus, of animals*).—*nitidus* (shining, sleek, abounding in fat, so that no projecting bones disturb the smoothness of the body, *λεπρόν, see Np. Eum. 5, 6*).—*perpastus* (*prop. well-fed*; *e. g. canis, Phædr. 3, 6, 2*).—*saginitus* (*salted*)—*adipatus* (containing lard or fat: of food).—*luculentus* (considerable; as an office, &c.).—*Somewhat fat, subpinguis*: to make or render fat; pinguem facere or reddere; *opimare*: *obesare* (*Col*; al. *obescare*); *saginare*; *faciere* (to fatten birds).—to grow or become fat, *pinguescere*; *nitescere*: to be fat, *pinguem, &c. esse*; *nitere* (see above on *nitidus*): to be too *f.*, *nimiâ pinguitudine laborare*: to grow so *f.*, that *fig.*, usque adeo pinguescere, ut &c. (*Cat. ap. Varr.*).

FAT, s. adeps, m. Plin; *my f. Cels.*; *c. Col.* (the softer fat of animals wch do not ruminate).—*sebum*, *sebum* (the firmer fat of ruminating animals, tallow; adeps Cassii, suillus, anserinus; sebum vitulinum).—*arvina* (tallow, in as far as used to grease something; clipeos tergent arvinâ, *V.*)—*pingue* (the oily fat; pingue inter carnem cutemque, *Plin.*)—*lardum* (*lard*; *bacon*).

FAT, FATTEN, || TRANS. *saginare* (to feed with alth that will produce fatness).—*pinguem facere* (to make fat).—*opimare* (of birds, *esp.*)—*faciere* (to cram with alth, only of *f. uia*). To *f.* with alth, *alere qâ re* (*e. g. with brn, furfur*): to be good for fattening, conferre ad adipem creandas (or os); pinguitudinem efficere (*e. g. a hog, sui*). || *INTRNS.* *pinguescere* (to become or grow fat).—*nitescere* (to be sleek, &c.).

FATAL, fatalis (determined by fate; dependent on fate; and then fatally unfortunate, unoward).—*periculosus* (*hurtful, ruinous*). In a less strong sense, *miser, infelix, luctuosus*. By this *f. war*, hoc misero fatalique bello. || *Causing death, mortifer*. A *f. disease*, *gravis et mortifer morbus*: to have a disorder that will prove *f.*, *gravi et mortifero morbo affectum esse*; *mortifero morbo correptum esse*; *mortifere egrotare* (*Plaut.*).

*FATALISM, *ratio fatalis.*

*FATALIST, *cul persuasum est* (or qui credit, dicti) omnia fato fieri.

FATALITY, || Inevitable necessity, necessitas. || *Fatal accident, res adversa, casus adversus malum.*

FATALLY, fato, suo fato.—*nescio quo fato.*—*quasi qâ fatali necessitate* (*C.*)—*fataliter* (*e. g. definita fataliter, C. = by a decree of fate*).—*infelicitate, misere* (*unhappily*). || *In a manner to cause death, mortifere*. || *To have a disorder that will end *f.*, mortifere egrotare*. *gravi et mortifero morbo affectum esse*. *mortifero morbo correptum esse*: to be *f. wounded*, *mortifero vulnere icl.* *mortiferum vulnus accipere*.

FATÉ, fatum (*fate, as a mysterious, immutable law, by wch the universe is governed*).—*sors* (*chance, as a sort of mythological being, wch baffles the plans, &c. of mortals*; *vixn*).—*fortuna* (*fortune, not as mere blind chance, but as taking a deliberate part in favour of or agst a person; also of the effect wch fatum or sors works*).—*sors* (*lot, whether proceeding from a superior power, or as the consequence of a man's own actions; but with the associated notion of a secret destiny*).—*casus* (*chance, unforeseen event, &c.*)—*eventus* (*the issue, as it were, of an occurrence, &c.*)—*eventum* (*the event itself, as taking a fortunate turn, or the reverse*). A happy *f.*, *fortuna secunda* or *prospera*; *sors secunda*: an unhappy *f.*, *fortuna adversa*; *sors misera*; *casus miserabilis*: a hard *f.*, *fortuna gravis*; *sors acerba*; *casus gravis* or *acerbus*: to be exposed to the storms of *f.*, *lactari variis casibus*; *lactari variate fortune*: it has been my *f.* to &c., accidit mihi, ut &c.: it has been my happy *f.* to &c., contigit mihi, ut &c.: they will all meet with or experience the same *f.*, omnes eundem fortune exitum laturi sunt: to be prepared to bear one's *f.*, whatever it may be, ad omnem eventum paratum esse: to bear one's *f.* patiently, whatever it may be, quicumque casum fortuna invenerit, quiete ferre: to take morning by the *f.* of others, ex aliorum eventis suis rationibus providere (*Auct. ad Her. 4, 9, 13*): whatever my *f.* may be, I shall submit, quicumque fortuna proponetur, subeatur: so *f.* would have it, sic (*343*).

erat in fati (*O. Pont. 1, 7, 36*; cf. *O. Trist. 3, 2, 1*): if it should be the will of *f.* that you should recover, si tibi fatum est convalescere: agat the will of *f.*, prater fatum: the storms of *f.*, fulmina fortune (*e. g.* to despise, contemnere, *C. Tusc. 2, 27, 66*); tela fortunæ (*see C. ad Fam. 5, 16, 2*: homines esse nos, & lege natos, ut omnibus telis fortunæ proposita sit vita nostra, *i. e.* that our life is exposed to all the blows of *f.*); fortune icus (*see Sen. Ep. 80, 3*); ut fortunæ icus invictus exiplat: aby or aby's life is less exposed to the blows of *f.*, minus multa patent in ea vitâ, quæ fortuna feriat (*C. Off. 21, 73*): not by any decree of *f.*, non fato: the books of *f.*, libri fatales: to be written in the books of *f.*, libris fatalibus contineri; in libris fatalibus inveniri. || *The Fates, Parce* (*Parca, sing. H. Pers.*); *Fata*.

FATED, fatalis: *ill-f.*, See UNLUCKY. If you are *f.* (to do so and so), si tibi fatum est (*e. g.* convalescere).

FATHER, s. pater (*n. pr.*; also as title bestowed on elder persons by their juniors).—*parens* (*genitor, generator or poet.*): *f.* and mother, parentes (*poet. patres*): the *f.*, patres (the members of the senate): our *f.*, patres; majores (ancestors) the *f.* of his country, pater patriæ: to take after his *f.*, patriasare (*Com.*): as a *f.*, (*e. g.* to love aby), ut alterum patrem, in parents loco: to be the *f.* of one's country, subjects, &c., consulere ut parentem populo: the kindness of a *f.*, *benignitas paternâ: the heart of a *f.*, animus patrius: a *f.*'s joy, gaudium paternum (*g. t.*).—*gaudium ex auctâ stirpe or ex nato filio perceptum (*fm the birth of a child*).—*gaudium, quod ex liberis bene mortis percipitur (caused by the good conduct of one's children): the name of one's *f.*, nomen patris; women paternum: *f.*'s brother, patrius; *f.*'s sister, amita: to be a *f.* to aby, loco or instar patris *ic* esse; qm in liberorum numero habere (with ref. to a child): the love of a *f.*, amor paternus or patrius; caritas patria: to love aby with the love of a *f.*, patriâ caritate qm diligere. Like a *f.*, patris instar; ut pater; ut parens; patriâ caritate (with *f.* affection).

FATHER, v. || Adopt, vid. || *To ascribe alth* (*esp. a book, poem, &c.*) *aby, addicere qd nonini* *ci* (*Gell. 5, 3, of plays fathered upon Plautus*); or ascribere or assignare qd *ci*. || *To claim to be the author of a book, poem, &c.*, dicere qd suum esse. *simulare se qd scripsisse, sibi ascribere qd (*Donat., Vit. Virgili.*).

FATHERHOOD, paternitas (in the sense of paternal feeling or conduct, *Augustin. Ep. 232*).—*animus paternus*.

FATHER-IN-LAW, socer.

FATHERLESS, See ORPHAN.

FATHERLINESS, amor paternus or patrius; caritas patria (*e. g. patriâ caritate qm diligere*).

FATHERLY, adj. paternus, patrius: f. sentiments, animus paternus, towards aby, in qm (*i. e. the sentiments wch the father displays*; *opp. an. maternus, fraternus*).—*animus patrius* (*fatherly affection: e. g. L. 2, 5, 8; opp. the sternness wch Brutus displayed in the character as magistrate*).

*FATHOM, s. *orgyia* (*ὀργυιά*; the Romans did not use this measure).—*terni cubiti*; or *prps ulna* (a measure varying fm six to eight feet). || *Penetration or depth, vid.* || *Fathom-line, cataporates* (= *linea cum massa plumbeâ, quâ maris altitudo tentatur, *Isid. Orig.*).

FATHOM, v. || To sound the depth of water, maris altitudinem tentare (*Isid. Orig.*). || *To penetrate into, explorare, pervertigare, indagare et pervertigare, perspicere*: to *f.* the truth, quid verum sit, exquirere.

FATHOMLESS, fundo carens (*bottomless; of a river, Plin 3, 16, 20*).—*immensâ or infinitâ altitudine*.—*immensus* (*that cannot be measured*).—*inexplicabilis* (*that cannot be explained in its depth*): the *f.* depth of the sea, infinita maris altitudo.

FATIDICAL, fatidicus, divinus.

FATIGUE, v. fatigare. defatigare (*prop. and improp.*; *def. stronger term*). Not to *f.* the reader, ne lectorem defatigemus: to *f.* oneself, se fatigare, with alth, qâ re; se defatigare (*Plaut. Tr.*).—se frangere. se frangere laboribus (by exertion, &c.): to be fatigued, fatigari; defatigari, by or with alth, in re: fatigued, fatigatus; festus; lassus. Jn. festus lassusque (*fatigatus implies the diminution of strength, wch causes a man to need rest; lassus, the weariness wch longs for rest; festus is the more general term, implying both the diminution of strength, and the sense of weariness, hence used of being tired of a war, tired of weeping*).

Mred by a journey, &c.: lassitudo is less than fatigatio: lassitudo, quam citra fatigationem est, &c. *Fatigatus by a journey, de viâ fessus: quâ f.*, defatigatus; defessus: lassitudine confectus.

FATIGUE, a. fatigatio defatigatio.—lassitudo (*lassitude*)—langor (*langor*)—labor (*great exertion*): the *f.* of the journey, vexatio viæ (*Col.*): able to bear *f.*, patiens laboris.

FATNESS, pinguitudo (*of any kind of f., as well of animals as of the soil, &c.*)—obesitas (*the plumpness of persons and beasts*: opp: gracilitas).—pinguedo (*the greasy condition or thickness of athg.*).

FATTEN. See To FAT, v.

FATTY, adipatus (e. g. pulis, edullum).

FATUITY, fatuitas.—stultitia, &c. See FOLLY.

FATUOUS, fatuus, vecors, &c. See FOOLISH.

FATUET, epistomium (ἐπιστόμιον): pure Latin, obtusamentum.—*fat*: The 'spigot' was called manubrium epistomii.

FAULT, vitium (καμία, any physical or moral imperfection, as a quality, not punishable, but open to censure; hence also of natural defects, e. g. of a body, of the organs of speech, oris, and even of grammatical *f.* s. Q. 1, 5, 5, agg.).—mendum (a blunder: in composition, &c.: but O. has also mendo facere caret).—e. r. r. erratum (an error committed from oversight, whether in a moral or a physical respect; hence of mistakes or *f.* s. in scientific or artificial matters, erratum fabrilis, s. C. Att. 6, 1, 17; and error, in Q. 1, 5, 47, of a grammatical *f.*—Opposed to erratum is recte factum and vitium, as quality, s. C. Cluent. 48, 133; non dicam vitium, sed erratum).—lapsus (a slip).—peccatum, delictum (in offence against either prudence or morality, errors, mistakes, sins; they are used by C. promiscuously: then also of grammatical errors, as C. Tusc. 3, 20, 47; paucis v. his tria magna peccata; compare with Q. 1, 5, 47 and 49, where peccare and delinquere are used in the same sense). To commit a *f.*, errare, labi (to make a blunder, slip, &c.): peccare, peccatum admittere (to act wrong; pecc. also of grammatical faults): a great or gross *f.*, turpissime labi in re: to pardon a *f.* that should be attributed to human infirmity, veniam errori humano dare: to be looked upon as a *f.*, vitio esse: to correct a *f.*, mendum, errorem, peccatum (with distinction above explained) corrigere: to correct a *f.* that one has committed, mendum tollere; errorem tollere: full of *f.* s., vitiosus, mendosus: very full, in quo multa vitia insunt (e. g. of writings, with ref. to grammatical errors, aff. Q. 1, 5, 36): in quo multa perperam dicta sunt (with ref. to the assertions made, &c.): mendosissime descriptus (with ref. to the part of the copyist or printer): quick at seeing the *f.* s. of one's neighbour, acris videre vitium in alio: to see the *f.* s. of others, and be kind to one's own, aliorum vitia cernere, oliviscisci suorum (C. Tusc. 3, 33, 73); magis in aliis cernere, quam in nobismet ipsis, si quid delinquitur (C. Off. 1, 4, 146); videre nostra mala non possumus; alii simul delinquant, censescimus sumus (Phaedr. 4, 10 (3), 5); aliorum vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo nostra (Sen. de ira, 2, 28, 6); papulas observas alienas, ipse oblitus plurimas ulceribus (Id. de vit. beat. 47). Quam tua peccidiosa oculis malis lippus inunctis, Cur in amleorum vitis tam cernis acutum, Quam aut aquila aut serpens Epidaurius? (H. Sat. 1, 3, 25, agg.): to impute althg. to aby as a *f.*, ei qd vitio dare, ducere, vertere: to have slight *f.* s., mediocribus vitis teneri (†); many, vitis excellere, abundare: having no *f.* s., See FAULTLESS: to find *f.* with aby for &c., vitio ei dare, quod &c.: they find *f.* with me for being so distressed at aby's death, vitio mihi dant, quod ea mortem tam graviter fero (C.): all singers have this *f.*, omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus (†): it is my *f.*, mea culpa est: it is entirely my own *f.*, culpa mea propria est: to confess that one was in *f.*, culpam or factum in se admittit: to say that nobody was in *f.* but oneself, in se transferre omnem culpam: althg was not my *f.*, qd non mea culpa factum est or evenit (Ter.): to be in *f.*, in culpâ esse: to be considered in *f.*, in culpâ poni: not to be in *f.*, carere culpâ; abesse a culpâ; esse extra culpam: to be equally in *f.*, simili esse in culpâ: aby is in *f.*, eat culpa in qo: that was my *f.*, id culpâ contigit meâ: it is, was &c. no *f.* of mine, that &c., non fit meo vitio, ut &c.: non stetit per me, ut &c., non impedivi quominus (I did nothing to prevent it): it was his fault that... not &c., stetit per eum, quominus &c. [To be at fault, PROPRIETY of dogs; nullus ferre vestigium exstat (Curt.): *nulla jam vestigia cernere, animadvertere, &c.: *non jam odori posse feram, &c. IMPROPER.] confusum et

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incertum esse (of Hercules, when he was at *f.* in consequence of Cacus's trick, L. 1, 7): or by nulla exstant vestigia (e. g. ad quos pertinet facinus, L. 31, 12); or pendere animi or animo.

FAULT-FINDER. See CENSOR, CRITIC.

FAULTILY, vitiose, mendose (SYN. in FAULT).—perperam (wrongly, not rightly; opp. recte, e. g. verbum dicere, i. e. to use a word in the wrong sense). See also DEFECTIVELY, IMPERFECTLY.

FAULTINESS, mendosa cs rei natura (aff. H. Sat. 1, 6, 66).—pravitās.—*fat*: mendositas and vitiositas, in this meaning, are only met with in very late writers).

FAULTLESS, ab omni vitio vacuus. vitio purus (free from faults whether moral or physical; of persons or things).—emendatus (cleared of faults, of writings, &c.).—emendate descriptus (copied without any fault; of MSS., books, &c.).—innocens (in a moral sense). A *f.* character, innocentia (cf. Brevi, Np. Arist. 1, 2): a *f.* life, vita vitio carens et sine labe peracta (O. Post. 2, 7, 19): to be *f.*, sine vitis esse. vitis carere or vacare (of persons and things): vitio et labe carere (with regard to morals and conduct; see O. Post. 2, 7, 49, and 4, 8, 20); culpa carere (of persons): to be quite *f.*, vitio ab omni remotum esse. omnibus humanis vitis immunes esse (of persons; see H. A. P. 384; Vell. 2, 35): no man or person is *f.*, nemo sine vitis nascitur (†).

FAULTY, vitiosus, mendosus, pravus (SYN. in FAULT): very *f.*, see 'full of FAULTS'.

FAVORABLE, [Of persons and personified objects, favens ci. studiosus cs. benevols ci or in qm (with the same difference as the substantives in FAVORU).—amicus ci (amicably or favorably disposed towards aby).—propitius (Of the gods, and also of a superior towards his inferior, though less common in this case).—*fat*: propensus and pronus, in the gold. age, only denote inclination towards althg, but not predilection for a person, as in T. &c. To be *f.* to aby, ci favere; favere qm compuncti; cs esse studiosum: *f.* sentiments towards aby, propensus in qm voluntas. [Of things (corresponding with views, wishes, design, &c.), faustus (as an effect of divine favor; e. g. a day, omen, &c.). Jm. faustus felixque.—dexter (lit. on the right hand; of *f.* omens; of birds, &c.).—secundus (r. pr. of a *f.* wind; then g. i. for what goes according to one's wishes; a battle, circumstances, an event, &c.).—prosper (of what fulfils one's hopes and wishes; e. g. progress, event, consequence of an undertaking), return, circumstances, &c.).—commodus (fit, convenient).—idoneus (suitable for a certain purpose).—opportuus is favorably situated with ref. to place, then also with ref. to time. Jm. opportunus atque idoneus.—aequus (convenient, of place and time, opp. iniquus: my but not always attended by a negative, see Cæs. B. C. 1, 85; cf. Suet. Cæs. 35). *fat*: A possessive pronoun (meus, tuus, suus, &c.) is often sufficient to express 'favorable'; e. g. to fight under *f.* circumstances or auspices, sub Marte or sua fortuna pugnare. I am fighting on *f.* ground, or in *f.* position, meo loco pugnare facio. *F.* circumstances, res secundae, prosperae (with ref. to fortune, &c.); opportunitas temporis, tempus opportunum (times or circumstances that will favour althg, or be *f.* to althg, eukopia). *f.* wind, ventus secundus or prosper or idoneus: to set sail with a *f.* wind, ad occasionem auræ eveli (Suet. Oct. 87): *f.* weather, idonea tempestas (e. g. ad navigandum): *f.* season or time of the year, idoneum or commodum anni tempus: e. g. *f.* place, ground, or spot (e. g. for fighting a battle), locus opportunus or idoneus or opportunus atque idoneus; locus aequus: the ground or place, as well as the time being *f.*, et loco et tempore aequo: he did not consider the ground *f.* for his army, non aequum locum videbat suis.

FAVORABLE, benevole. amice. prospere. fauste. (SYN. in FAVORABLE.) To be *f.* inclined towards althg, propensus, &c. esse ad qd; ci veli studere; towards aby, ci favere; inclinatione voluntatis propendere in qm (stronger term, e. g. towards aby or a party, on the part of a judge) To make aby *f.* inclined to althg, cs animum inclinare ad qd (e. g. ad pacem): I am *f.* disposed for althg, or to do althg, animum inclinat, ut &c.: not to be *f.* inclined or disposed, a qd re alienum esse.

FAVORITE, either carissimus (dearest).—praecipuus, praestantissimus (best); or Cret. quem, quod, &c. qs in deliciis habet; qui, quæ, quod, &c. in deliciis est ci. A *f.* ape, simus, quam qs in deliciis habet. A *f.* author or writer, scriptor gratulatus studi (aff. Suet. Ner. 47): scriptor, quem qs non legit, sed lectat (aff. Plin. Np. 2, 17, 14): scriptor, qui qs diligentissime cognovit, neque e manibus dimittit (C. Or. 30, 105). A *f.* book,

liber, quem qs non legit, sed lectitat (af. Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 8); liber, quem qs non (or numquam) dimittit e manibus (af. C. Or. 30, 105). A f. expression of *aby's*, *vox, quā longe omnium maxime qs utitur; *vox, quam qs in deliciis habet: a f. *cup*, poculum gratissimū usū: a f. *dish*, cibis delectabilis (T.). A f. *maid*, dilecta ci ex ancillis praecepta (i. e. of the women at court, af. Plin. 35, 10, 36. No. 12, § 86); ancilla ci percarā (af. T. Ann. 13, 19, 2); gratissima ancillarum (af. Suet. Tit. 7); delectata (Inacr.). A f. *notion*, thought, species quaedam, quam amplectatur qs: a f. *opinion*, sententia, quam qs adamat. A f. *occupation*, *studium, quo maxime delectatur qs: *athē* is *aby's* f. *occupation*, qs maxime delectatur qd re; qs maxime versatur in qd re. A f. *puruit*, studium, quo qs maxime ducitur, or *cul qs maxime indulget; *ita* *fm* the context studium, or ingenii voluptas ut: *to indulge in some f. puruit*, animum ad qd studium adiungere: *to follow one's f. puruit*, ingenii sui voluptati indulgere: *every body has his f. puruit*, suo quique studio maxime ducitur; hic in illo sibi, in hoc aliis indulget; trahit sua quemque voluptas (Virg. Ecl. 2, 65): *his f. puruita*, studia sua. A f. *slave*, dilectus ci ex servis praecepta, *servus ci percarus, *gratissimus servorum. —*dilectus* (Inscr.): *the latter was the f. slave of his master*, is longe omnium servorum carissimus erat domino (af. Curt. 3, 12, 16): a f. *theme* or *subject*, res, quam qs libenter tractat; *res, de quā qs saepe et libenter quidem disserit. A f. *wish*, *quod ci maxime in votis est. A f. *mistress* (being a slave), dilecta ci ex pallacis praecepta (Plin. 35, 10, 36. No. 12, § 86). A f. *work*, *opus, quo qs maxime delectatur. ¶ A *favorite*, as *subal*. ci Generally, deliciae, amores. In deliciae atque amores ca: *aby* is *my f.*, is a great f. of mine, est mihi qs in deliciis or in amoribus or in amore et deliciis; qm in deliciis habeo; est qs in sinu et complexu meo; est qs de complexu et sinu meo; est qs in oculis meis; est mihi qs percarus; est mihi qs longe omnium (amicorum, as *friend*; or liberorum, as *child*) carissimus: *to be a f. of the gods*, a diis diligi: *to be a f. with the people*, popularibus carum esse acceptumque: *no one was a greater f. with the people*, nemo multitudini carior fuit: *athē makes aby a f. with all the better sort*, qd qm apud optimum quemque favorabilem facit (Vell.). *β) Of a prince, principi or principis familiaris (see Suet. Ner. 20, Vit.); *also* apud principem gratiosus: a f. of fortune, quem fortuna complexa est or fovet: *to be aby's f.*, gratia ci florere; gratia multum valere apud qm: *to be the declared f. of a prince*, principi omnium amicorum esse carissimum: of his freed men, his f. was Posides, libertorum praecepta suscepit Posiden (Suet. Claud. 28): *she was by far the greatest f. with her mistress*, ea longe omnium ancillarum erat carissima dominæ (af. Curt. 3, 12, 6).

FAVORITISM, *ita ambitio* (the wish to obtain *aby's* f.). —*Cret.* To complain of f., queri, quod qd per ambitionem factum (or non) factum sit or esset (cf. L. 3, 47).

FAVOUR, *z.* ¶ Kind or favorable feeling (with ref. both to him who feels it, and to the person who is its object)—*gratia*, favor (the former objectively, as the state of him who is in favour with *aby*; opp. *invidia*; but also, though more rarely, subjectively, like favor, denoting the disposition of him who entertains a favorable feeling for *aby*, but with the difference that *grat.* is confined to the disposition, fav. extends to the actual promotion of the person's views and interests. The opinion of some that *gratia* never occurs in a subjective sense, has been sufficiently confuted by Döderl. Syn. 4, p. 108; it stands for 'favour or kindness bestowed, especially by a female'. —*Jm.* *gratia* et favor.—*studium* (proper the interest one takes in *aby* in general, then the enthusiasm or sentiment: the zeal displayed in f. of *aby*; apply of soldiers for their general; parties for their chiefs, &c.). —*Jm.* *studium* et favor.—*voluntas* (inclination or affection, based on love and attachment). —*benevolentia* (well-wishing). —*indulgentia* (the particular f. bestowed on *aby*, whose faults one overlooks, whom one exempts from hard duties, &c.; e. g. the f. shown by a prince to a favorite, as Suet. Vit. 5). —*plausus* (marks of f., applause). The f. of a prince, principis inclinatio in qm: *gratia*, quā qs apud principem viget; favor, quo princeps qm amplectitur. The f. of the people, *gratia popularis* (of the feeling); favor populi or plebis (as proved by marks of confidence, by support, &c.): *the wish to obtain the f. of the people*, ambitio (e. g. C. Verr. 2, 2, 35): *to be in aby's f.*, in gratia ci or apud qm ca: esse in gratia cum qo (C.); *gratiosus* esse ci or

apud qm (to be beloved): *to be in great f. with aby*, ca gratia florere; multum gratia valere apud qm (with the notion, that one does or could exercise a certain influence over him). See 'to be a FAVORITE with': *to show f. to aby*; *to bestow one's f. on aby*, benevolentiam ci prestare (of the sentiment or good feeling); ci favere (by promoting his views): *to obtain aby's f.*, se in gratiam ponere apud qm; *gratiam* ca sibi colligere or conciliare (not to acquire, see below); in gratiam or in gratiam et favorem ca venire; *gratiam* apud qm or a qo inire: *to endeavour to obtain aby's f.*, to *curry f. with aby*, qm colere (by paying court to him); se venditare ci (by extolling one's own merits, or by showing much attention to him, &c.). in ca familiaritatem se insinuare: *to aim at obtaining aby's f.*, ca gratiam querere or sequi; in qm ambitiosus esse (C. Qm. Fr. 1, 2, 2): *to retain aby's f.*, ca gratiam or benevolentiam or studium ac favorem retinere: *to endeavour not only to retain the f. of one's old friends, but to make as many new friends as possible*, omnes gratias non modo retinendas, verum etiam acquirituras putare (C. Att. 1, 1, extr.; *acquire gratias*, = 'to obtain an addition at good will from new friends', is here correct; but it must not be used for conciliare, when there is no notion of this kind): *to forfeit or throw away aby's f.*, gratiam collectam effundere; *gratiam* corrumpere (Phaedr. 4, 25, 18): *to lose aby's f.*, gratiam amittere, gratia excludere (q. u. i. for 'to be out of f.', see the perfect); ex magnā gratiā et favore in invidiam ca venire (of a favorite, af. S. Jug. 13, 4): *he is out of f.*, he has lost the f. of the prince, favor, quo princeps eum amplectebatur, elanguit (af. Curt. 19, 7, 13, and L. 2, 56, in.). *to recover aby's f.*, gratiam ca recuperare: *to reinstale aby in f.*, qm in gratiam restituere or redigere; in *aby's f.*, in gratiam ca (i. e. in order to show him a kindness, as L. 39, 26: *in favorem ca* is not Latin); pro qo; secundum qm (for *aby*, or his advantage or benefit, opp. contra): *to decide a law-suit in aby's f.*, secundum qm iudicare or item dare: *the suit has been decided in your f.*, pro te pronuntiatus est (Gell. 5, 10). It may in certain cases be also expressed by the 'dativus commodi' only: e. g. *to do athē in aby's f.*, dare or tribuere ci qd (not gratia ca). ¶ A *benefit*, beneficium (benefit). To do or show *aby a f.*, or bestow a f. upon *aby*, ci officium prestare: beneficium ci dare, tribuere; beneficium in qm conferre; beneficium qm afficere; gratiam ci facere; ci gratificari: a f. bestowed upon *aby* by a prince, beneficium principale (Plin. Pan. 36, 5): as a f., gratia loco et beneficii. By the f. of God, *favente Deo. *adjuvante Deo. ¶ Del beneficio: through or by the f. of fortune, suffragante fortuna; of the people, secundo or favente or suffragante populo: the f. of one's vote, suffragatio: to acknowledge a f., ci pro re gratiam referre: in doing this, you have done me a great f., gratissimum illud mihi fecisti: you can do me no greater f., nihil est, quod gratius mihi facere possis; hoc mihi gratius nihil facere potes: if you will do me the f., si me amas (as form of request; see Heind. H. Sat. 1, 9, 38): I shall consider it or look upon it as a f., or you will do me a f. by it, hoc mihi gratum erit: to have had a great many f.'s bestowed on one by *aby*, magnā ca liberalitate usum esse: you will do me a great f., or I shall consider it a great f., if &c., magnum beneficium mihi dederis; gratissimum mihi feceris, si &c.: *grati* me *hīs f.*, da mihi hanc gratiam (Ter.): to ask a f. of *aby*, or ask *athē* of *aby* as a f., petere a qo qd in beneficii loco: to ask him as a f. to do so and so, petere in beneficii loco et gratiam, ut &c.: ask him this f., ab hoc petito gratiam istam: to request *aby* to tell you whether there is any f. he would wish you to grant him. rogare qm, ut dicat, si quid opus sit (C. Tusc. 5, 32, 92): do me the f. to send me &c., gratum mihi feceris, si &c. ¶ Leave, permission, vld. ¶ Mildness, leniency (in punishing, &c.), lenitas, clementia. Misericordia, indulgentia, &c. To show f. to *aby*, clementia tui; clementer agere cum qo; gratiam facere delicti (to pardon a fault, &c.): to find f. (in *aby's* eyes), veniam impetrare (ca rei, obtinere forgiveness for it); placere ci (win his favorable regard); no hope of f. is left, sublati est spes venie. ¶ Disposition to support (as 'as to be in f. of measures, persons, &c.). See TO FAVOUR.

FAVOUR, v. favere; *aby*, ci, ca rebus or partibus (v. pr. *aby*, *aby's* party, whether the good-will is manifested in action or not).—*propitius* esse ci (to be kindly disposed towards *aby*; cm's of the gods, said. of men).—ci studere, ca esse studiosum (to be favourably inclined towards *aby*, especially to be zealous in *aby's* cause).—*juvare*, adjuvare qm (to support or aid; of persons and

favorable events, fortune, &c. — esse ci adjumento. afferre ci adjumentum (to support or aid; of persons only). — fovere qm. fovere ac tollere qm. sustinere ac fovere qm. gratia et auctoritate sua sustentare qm (to be a supporter of aby; to help to raise him, &c. to civic honours). — suffragari ci (by one's vote, recommendation; then also of favorable events). — vellicari ci (lit. to spread snail for him; to be zealous in forwarding his interests. Cael. ap. C.). — prospere qm. obsecundare ci (to promote aby's undertakings, &c.; of favorable events). — indulgere ci (to be partial, indulgent, &c. to aby, and so to allow him to take liberties, &c.). — favorem, gratus ci or apud qm (i. e. standing or being in aby's favor). *FAVOUR* is also favorable. *FAVOUR* is in *Vell.*, Q. Sen. &c. e. g. facere qm favorabilem apud qm, *Vell.*; but *n. ver* in the sense of 'favorable'. To be favoured by nature in *athg.* naturam fausticem habere in qā re: to be highly favoured both by nature and fortune, instructum esse naturae fortunaeque omnibus bonis: to be favoured by fortune, fortunā prosperā uti: favoured by the obscurity of the night, the vessels reached the shore, naves noctis interventu ad terram pervenerunt: to f. aby in *athg.* gratum facere; gratificari ci qd: dare, tribuere ci qd: accommodare ci de re (to serve him with regard to *athg.* or in *athg.*, see C. Fam. 13, 2, 3): to f. aby in every respect, omnibus rebus or omnibus in rebus commodare ci (see C. Fam. 13, 53, 1, and 13, 53, 1): will you f. me by &c. gratum mihi feceris, si &c. | To favour aby with (= oblige him by giving him, in colloq. language), dare, tribuere, largiri ci qd: to f. aby with a call, salutandi causā ad qm venire; with one's presence or a visit, praesentia sua (if one person), or frequentia (if several), ornare qm; with one's confidence, consiliorum suorum consensum qm facere et participem. | To resemble in feature, see TO RESEMBLE.

FAVOURER, fautor (he that is favorably inclined or disposed towards aby or *athg.*, e. g. bonorum, nobilitatis, C.; laudis, C.; PEM. faultrix) — studiosus cs (see FAVOUR). to be a f. of aby, ci favere; cs esse studiosum.

FAWN, s. = vitulus capreus (q. t.) — huiusmodi (a young roebuck).

FAWN, v. fetus edere or procreare. catulos parere (q. t. for 'to bring forth').

FAWN UPON. See TO FLATTER.

FAWNER. See FLATTERER.

FAWNING. See FLATTERY.

FAWNINGLY, blande, — per blanditias — adulando. — more adulantium — blanditias vernilibus (T.).

FAY. See FAIRY, ELP.

FEALTY, fides. To swear f., in verba jurare (L. 22, 11. extr.): to aby, in verba or nomen cs jurare (to take an oath of fidelity; of citizens, in L. 32, 5, 4; of official persons, T. Ann. 1, 7, 1; of soldiers, L. 28, 29, extr.): or by the general terms se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem cs permittere; recipi in fidem cs; sequi fidem cs, &c. To allow aby to swear f. to him, qm tu nomen suum jurare pati (of soldiers, in Suet. Claud. 10): to compel aby to swear f. to him, qm in sua verba iurandum adigere (of subjects, Cæs. B. C. 2, 18). See FAITH, ALLEGIANCE, HOMAGE.

FEAR, s. metus (f., as a thought or apprehension that an evil, however distant it may be at the moment, may befall us; it is based on precaution, deliberation, and circumspection; cf. C. Tusc. 4, 7, 13, and 37, 80; 5, 18, 52. In a philosophical sense, 'metus' is the generic term, see C. Tusc. 4, 17, 16). — timor (f., as a feeling or anxiety which an approaching evil produces in us; it is easily a mark of weakness and timidity; cf. C. Tusc. 4, 8, 19). Jm. metus ac timor — verecundia (the shrinking fm *athg.* which would hurt one's feeling of self-respect; e. g., of disgrace, turpitudinis) — terror (sudden f., fright, manifesting itself by the paleness of the face, trembling of the whole body, and chattering of the teeth; see C. in the passages referred to) — pavor (the f. of the coward, or of one who is panic-struck, &c.; see L. 6, 12; terrorum equestrem opportunitas alio pavorē infer, compare C. &c., as quoted above). — trepidatio (the f. that manifests itself in inquietude, as in running to and fro without object, &c.) — horror. formido (denote the highest degree of f., horror) Jm. horror formidoque. — timiditas (timidity). — ignavia (the timidity of the pusillanimous man). *FEAR* 'timiditas' may at times be excusable, but 'ignavia' never is. A reasonable f., timor verus: an unreasonable or groundless f., timor falsus, inanis; metus verus: the f. of &c., metus, timor cs (or cs rei), or a quo (or a re): constant f. of &c., timor assiduus a &c.: standing in f. of *athg.*, metuens cs rei: a (salutary) f. of royal or consular authority, metus regius or consularis (f. L. 2, 1, in.): the f. of their slaves, terror

servilis ne suus cuique domi hostis esset (L.): f. respecting one's domestic affairs, timor domesticus: fm f. of punishment, metu poenae: fm f. of aby (i. e. to do *athg.*), alieno metu facere qd: for f. the enemy should fail upon them, jure metu, ns hostis irrumperet: full of f., metu (timore) perterritus, timore percussus, metus fractus et debilitatus (entirely beside oneself fm f.): without f., metu vacuus. Compare FEARLESS. To be without f., sine metu (timore) esse; metu vacare: to be or live in f., in metu (timore) esse; (but for 'metuere' and 'timere', used absolutely for 'to be in f., we find no authority in Latin Dictionaries'; 'timere' is however used in that sense by T. Agr. 32, 2; metuentem vivere (see II. Ep. 1, 16, 66): to be or live in great f., in magno metu (timore) esse, versari; also pavere; trepidare, espoly with metu, formidine (†): to be in f. about aby, in metu esse propter qm: to be seized with f. respecting *athg.*, perterritum esse metu cs rei: I am in great f. about you, praecipuum metum, quod ad te attinet, habeo: to be no longer in f., omittere, abjicere timorem: to be in f. by aby's means, esse in metu propter qm (C.): to feel something between hope and f.; to be divided between hope and f., inter spem metumque suspensum esse (L. 8, 13); inter spem metumque fluctuare (L. 42, 59, 8); inter spem et desperationem haerere (Curt. 4, 15, 3); dubi a spe et suspensio metu esse (Aft. Just. 19, 2, 11): to put aby in f., or to inspire aby with f., metum (timorem, terrorem, pavorem, formidinem) ci injicere, incutere; metum (timorem, terrorem) ci afferre, inferre, offerre; qm in metum compellere, conjicere: *athg.* produces f., timor incutitur ex re: *athg.* puts me in f., facit mihi qd timorem: in great f., qd me summo timore affici: to be overawed, &c., beside oneself, &c. with f., magno timore affici, percelli; metu frangi, debilitari, perterri, exanimari (C.); timore perterri (Cæs.): my friends are in great f. about me, maximo de nobis timore affecti sunt amici nostri: *athg.* fills the minds of men with the greatest f., qd animos ad summum timorem traducit: the f. they entertained of the urisocracy was sunk in the greater f. which the Romans inspired, major a Romanis metus timorem a principibus suis vici: to be seized with f., metus me invadit: animo metus obijcit; timor mi occupat, me incessit; metu, timore affici (C.); in timorem pervenire (Cæs.): metum capere (L.): all were thrown into great f., timor omnium incessit magnus; timor incussit omnes magnus: they were thrown into great f. on account of or concerning &c., timor magnus cs rei incessit: I am suddenly seized with f., subito me timor occupat; also timore opprimor: to lay aside, throw away, &c. f., timorem abjicere, omittere (C.): metum omittere (Cæs.): metum ponere (Plin. Ep.); timorem deponere (O.), mittere (V.): they had laid aside their f., timor mentibus discesserat (S.): to be tormented by f., metus me macerat, cruciat (Aft. C.): to let f. be visible in all he does, omnia trepidantius timidiusque agere: to entertain an imaginary f. of *athg.*, opinione timere qd (C.): to recover fm one's f., ex timore se colligere (Cæs.): a metu respirare (C.): I cannot speak for f., mihi lingua metu haeret: to obey the laws fm f., propter metum legibus parere (C.): my hair stands on end with f., formidine horreo: I am trembling with f., timore perterritus tremo; on account of *athg.*, paveo qd, ad qd; or, that &c., ne &c.: I am almost beside myself with f., vix sum apud me, ita commotus est animus metu: without f., see FEARLESS.

FEAR, v. meture, timere qd. (Compare here, and for the following verbs, SYN. of subit. in FEAR, s.) Jm. meture ac timere. — in metu ponere, habere qd (= meture). — extimescere, pertimescere qd (stronger terms than timere). — vereri qm or de re (stands next to meture, indicating fear, as produced by a sort of awe or dread of the magnitude, importance, &c. of the object feared; hence it is the general term used when a person expresses an opinion, as a fear that something is or is not so; it implying that the speaker will not venture to pronounce a positive opinion, but is afraid, &c.). — pavere qd or ad qd (to feel anxiety, or to be disquieted). — horrere qd (to dread; to shudder or shrink fm *athg.*; e. g. uumen divinum). Jm. meture atque horrere (e. g. capital punishments, supplicia). — formidare, reformidare qd (to feel a dread of *athg.*; e. g. of death, mortem, &c.): *we* f. nothing, sine timore sumus: there is no enemy near to be feared, nullus in propinquo est hostium metus: to f. every thing or *athg.* fm aby, omnia ex or a quo timere: you have nothing to f. fm me, nihil tibi est a me periculi: not to f. *athg.* or *athg.*, contemnere qm or qd: to f. death, mortis appropinquatione angī: mortis metu perterritum esse; mortem reformidare

to make *aby* f., see 'to put in FEAR.' He made himself so feared, tantum sul timorem iniecit: *such* or *what* I do not f. (i. e. *such* I hope will not happen), id quod non spero (parenthetically used, see C. Rusc. Am. 4, 10, Murb.): I f. (i. e. *entertain* anxiously, am *fearful*) for or about *aby* or *algh*, metuo, timeo, ci (rei) and de quo (qā re); extimesco, pertimesco de re; vereor ci rei: I f. *extremely*, magno timore sum (opp. bene spero): to f. for one's life and property, de capite fortunisque extimescere; to begin to f., ad timorem se convertere. I f. that &c., metuo, timeo, vereor, extimesco, pertimesco, also horreo, ne &c.; that . . . not &c., nō non or ut (but not ut non): I rather f. or f. a little, begin to f. that &c., subtimeo ne &c.; subvereor, ne &c.: to make *aby* fear, that &c., qm in eum metum adducere, ut pertimescat, ne &c. (C. Mur. 24, init.); they begin to f. that &c., in timorem pervenit, ne &c.: it is to be feared, timendum est, periculum est, ne &c.: to f. nothing, bono esse animo; bonum habere animum (to be of good courage); securum esse (to believe oneself safe, without really being so): to have nothing to f., tutum esse (to be safe in reality, whatever fear may be entertained): do not f. I or, f. nothing! bono sis animo; or bonum habe animum; noli timere or laborare; omittē timorem: to f. God, Deum vereri; Deum vereri et colere: to f. (absolute), see 'to be in f.' in FEAR, s.

FEARFUL, || Timoratus, timidus, pavidus. trepidus (Syn. in FEAR, s.).—formidinis plenus (full of fear and awe, C. Att. 9, 10, 2, instead of formidolosus, *which does not belong to good prose*).—ignavus (cowardly; compare the *subtil.* in FEAR: to be f., timidus, &c. esse (but not metuere or timere, absol.): to become f., ad timorem se convertere: to make *aby* f., see 'to put in FEAR': to pretend to be f., *metum (timorem), j'avorem simulare: do not be f. I omittē timorem! || Dreadful, metuendus, timendus (that is to be feared).—terribilis (terrible)—horrendus (horrible)—horribilis, formidolosus (producing awe or horror; formidabilis is foreign to good prose).—trux, truculentus (dreadful to behold, to hear, e. g. eyes, look, words, &c.).—limaniis (monstrous)—ingens (enormous). A f. war, bellum formidolosum, atrox: to present or depict *algh* as f., ad timorem qd proponere (C. Fam. 2, 16, 4): as very f., ad maximum timorem proponere (ib. 6, 3, 3): to make or render oneself more f. than powerful, plus timoris quam potentiae sibi addere. See also DREADFUL.

FEARFULLY, timide, timido animo. pavide, trepide, terribilem or horrendum in modum. Syn. in FEARFUL. See also DREADFULLY.

FEARFULNESS, || Timidity, timiditas, pavor, trepidatio, ignavia. Syn. in FEAR. || Terrible nature (of *algh*), terror; better pl. terrores. Sis atrocitas, immanitas, feditas, may do.

FEARLESS, metu vacuus, quem metus non attingit or terret, qui metu vacat or liberatus est (C.).—impavidus, intrepidus (without apprehension or trembling).—audax (bold, intrepid). F. with regard to *algh*, securus de re (e. g. de bello; and of him who is unconcerned and without fear, even when he ought not to be so). To be f., sine me u (timore) esse; metu vacare; bono animo esse: bonum habere animum (to be in good spirits).

FEARLESSLY, sine metu, sine timore. Impavide, intrepide, audacter. Syn. in FEARLESS.

FEARLESSNESS, *animus metu vacuus.—audacia (boldness, intrepidity).—fortitudo (fortitude of mind of him who perseveres in *algh*). F. with regard to *algh*; e. g. a-nth, securitas mortis.

FEASIBILITY. To have no doubt about the f. of *algh*, *non dubitare, quin res perfect possit.

FEASIBLE, quod fieri or effici potest.—facilis (easy, opp. difficilis). A *gh* is f. res faciliatim habet: it is not f., fieri or effici non potest: if it should be f., si res faciliatim habitura sit. I do not think it f., quā ratione hoc effici possit, non video or non intelligo.

FEAST, s. || A festival, dies festus, dies sollempnis, dies festus ac sollempnis (a f. that is celebrated every year).—sollemne (a sacrifice celebrated yearly).—dies feriatus (a feast day, opp. dies profestus, Plin. 18, 6, 8). || *Feastum* is poet. only. To celebrate a f., diem festum agere; during three days, per triduum (L. 25, 23): to order that the day on which a victory was gained should be observed as an annual f., inter festos dies referre (diem), quo victoria patrata est (T. Ann. 13, 41, 4). || A n entertainment, convivium (any meal among friends, the principal object of which consists in the entertainment, not in the pleasures of the table).—epulum (a public entertainment, in honour of the gods, on the occasion of a triumph, &c., or given on festival days).—epula (a great f., attended with magnificent pomp or

preparations, the object being principally the pleasure of the table).—daps (a f. with a religious object: ward for a private entertainment, the word is poetical only, or post-Aug.).—A f. upon a sacrifice, sacrificium epulare: to prepare a f., convivium instituere, apparare, comparare, ornare, exornare: to give a f. in honour of *aby*, cenam or epulum ci dare: to give a f. on *aby*'s birthday, ci natalicia dare (see Wernsdorf, C. Phil. 2, 6, p. 193): to give a f., convivium habere, agere: to go to a f., ad cenam ire; convivium inire: to invite *aby* to a f., qm ad cenam invitare or vocare (See the difference in To INVITE); qm adhibere cenam or in convivium (as well by inviting him as by asking him to stay when he is already present): to be at a great f., in convivio interesse: to get up for a f., surgere a cenā: to be about to get up for a f., caleos povere (since the shoes were taken off before reclining at table; see Plin. Ep. 9, 17, 3). || *Feast*. The words compositio and concatenatio (see C. Mij. 13, 4, 5, and ad Fam. 9, 24, 3) are only lit. translations of the Greek συμπόσιον and εὐδήσιον, and were never in general use with the Romans. Prov. Enough is as good as a f., qui tantum eget, quanto est opus, is neque limo turbatam haurit aulam, neque vitam amittit in undis (H. Sat. 1, 1, 59); *ne te (nos, &c.) plenior justo copia delectet (aff. H. id. 56), or *stulti est de flumine quam de fonticulo quo tantundem malle sumere (aff. H. id. 55), or *qui tantum habet, quantum eat est, is parum habere non potest.

FEAST, || TRANS. hospitio accipere, excipere, recipere (g. i. for to receive; acc. and exc. of friends, rec. of those who may need &c.).—convivio excipere, hospitalliter invitare. apparais epulis accipere, excipere; invitare (as a guest at one's board): to f. with *algh*, pascere qm qā re (e. g. oluscula, C. Att. 6, 1, 13); apponere ci qd (to offer or place *algh* before *aby*, e. g. panes convivia, Suet. Cal. 37). || INTRANS. convivari (if at an entertainment with friends).—epulari (at a banquet or a great f.): with *aby*, apud qm. Impropr.) To f. on *algh* (i. e. delight in it), pasci qā re (C.) or delectari, peritui qā re. To f. one's eyes on *algh*, pascere oculos qā re (or in qā re facienda): fructum capere oculis ex qā re (both of feeding one's eyes on the sight of some evil happening to an enemy).—dare oculis epulas (Com.): to f. one's eyes on a picture, animum picturā (inani) pascere (V.).

FEASTING, by pl. epulae (also impropr.; e. g., by f. upon good thoughts, cogitationum epulis, C.).

FEAT, s. factum, facinus (fact. simply as a thing done; facin. as manifesting a strength of character for good or for evil in the agent). See ACTION, DEED. A great or excellent f., egregie or egregium factum; facinus preclarum: an immortal f., facinus or opus immortale: f. s. facta, orum (g. i.); res gestae, gesta, orum; also res (f.) s. performed with particular ref. to duty, eplly f. s. of arms; acta, orum (inasmuch as a certain manner of proceeding has been observed in performing them): glorious f. s., laudes; noble f. s., decora, um. F. s. of strength, (red with certain virium, or gymnicum certamen, corporum certatio (C.). &c. To exhibit f. s. of strength, *ostentare quanto sit robore, quantaque viribus: to challenge *aby* to a contest in f. s. of strength, *qm ad certamen virium provocare.

FEAT, adj. sollers, astutus, callidus, versutus, vaser, subtilis. Syn. in CUNNING.

FEATHER, v. One who has feathered his nest well, plane bene peculatus (of a rapacious governor; Asth. Pull. ap. C. Fam. 10, 32, in.).

FEATHER, penna,—pluma (down, down-like f. s.).—that has or is stuffed with f. s., plumosus: covered with f., plumā tectus: full of f. s., plumosus: that has f. s. (naturally), pennatus; plumatus; plumis obductus (penner and plumiger are poet.): without f. s., depumilis; implumis: to get f. s., plumescere: to have (got) f. s., pennas habere: to deck oneself in borrowed f. s., alienis gloriari bonis (Phaedr. 1, 3, 1).

FEATHER BED, culcita plumea (C. Tusc. 3, 19, 46).

FEATH, RED, plumis obductus, plumatus, pennatus (penner, plumiger, penner, are poet.).

FEATHERY, plumosus, plumosus.

FEATLY, sollerter, astute, callide, versute, subtiliter.

FEATURE, lineamentum oris (a single f. in the face, while ductus oris, in C. de Fin. 5, 17, 47, denotes the peculiar f. s. about the mouth of *aby*, opp. vultus, i. e. the f. s. generally; the countenance). The f. s., os, vultus. Jn. os vultusque; os et vultus, oris habitus (the formation of the face itself).—lineamentorum qualitas (the peculiarity of *aby*'s f. s.).—Jn. hab tus oris lineamentaq. (L.); habitus oris vultus (C.).—

oris et vultus ingenium (*the general expression*). — facies (*face in general, e. g. noble f.'s, facies liberales*); *the mother and her son resembled each other strongly in their f.'s*, lineamentorum qualitas matri ac filio similis. || IMPROPR. *The f.'s of aby's character, lineamentum animi* (C. Fin. 3, 22, 75): *to study the f.'s of aby's character*, *lineamenta ingenii cs colligere: *that is a noble f. in his character*, *in hac re, ut in speculo, cernitur ejus bonitas (Afl. C. Fin. 2, 10, 32).

FEAZE, *retexere (e. g. a rope).

FEBRILULOSE. See FEBVRISH.

FEBRIFUGA, potio medicata danda in febril. potio medicata febril utilis (Afl. Pin. 23, 1, 24).

FEBRILE, febriculosus (Catull., Gell.) *or* gen febris. *A f. attack, tentatio febris*. FEBVR, No adj. febrilis. FEBRUARY, Februarius (mensis).

FECES, || Dregs, sediment, vid. || Excrement, vid.

FECELENCE or FECEULENCY (feculentia (Sidon.).

FECELENT, faeculentus (e. g. pus, Cels.). faeculentior (Sidon.).

FECONDITY. See FRUITFULNESS, FERTILITY.

FEDERACY. See CONFEDERACY.

FEDERAL, foederatus, foedere junctus. *A f. town or state, urbs or civitas foederata*; *conventus (a town in which national assemblies and courts of justice are held; see Plin. 8, 1, 3; thus the town of Frankfurt, in the latter sense, would be, conventus Frankfurtensis): a f. army, exercitus socialis: a f. assembly, conventus*.

FEDERATE. See CONFEDERATE.

FEE, s. || Loan of land, &c. held of a superior on some condition (e. g. that of personal service), praedium velut fiduciarium datum (Afl. L. 32, 23, p. in.). — praedium beneficiarium (Afl. Sen. Ep. 90, 2). — ager velut fiduciarium (of a field, Afl. L. 32, 28, p. in.). — ager beneficiarius (Afl. Sen. Ep. 90, 2). *A f. simple, *feudum liberum, immune et liberum: a conditional f., emphyteusis* (Cod. Justin. 4, 66, 1; Justin. Inst. 3, 25, 3): *a f.-tail general, *feudum virile: a f.-tail special, *feudum muliebres: the heir of a conditional f., *heres praedii velut fiduciarium*; *heres praedii beneficiarii: *that may be held in f.*, quod velut beneficium dari potest (in forensic Lat. feudalis). See FIEVE — *the law relating to lands held in f.*, ex leges, quae ad praedia beneficiaria pertinent: *the grantor of lands in f.*, patronus. *dominus fendit (l. t.): *the grantee, *cileus, *beneficiarius*; *vasallus. *fudatorius (are both l. t.): *the tenant of lands h-d in f.*, *qui pro beneficiario est: *to hold athg in f.*, praedium velut fiduciarium a quo accipere.

FEE, s. || Payment (fixed or indefinite) of services (espally professional services), merces, pretium operae or pretium only (reward for service rendered; e. g. to physicians, teachers, &c.). — honos, qui habetur ci (e. g. medico, C. Fam. 16, 9). — honorarium (post-Aug.; but l. t.; Traj. Ulp. e. g. advocatorum). — annua merces (if annually paid, e. g. also of a physician; see Plin. 29, 1, 5). — commodum, orum; saarium (paid to civil officers, the latter time of Empp.). *F.'s of office may prps also be rendered by pecunia extraordinaria, or in the pl. by pecuniae extraordinariae* (i. e. additional pay of a civil officer, perquisites; see C. Ferr. 1, 39, extr.; 2, 70, 170). *A f. for athg, merces or pretium cs rei. To pay aby a f.*, pretium operae solvere (g. l.): *honorem habere ci* (e. g. medico; C. Fam. 16, 9). — *If the sum is quite optional, qd may be used; e. g. the physician must receive a f.*, dandum est qd medico: *to ask double f.'s of aby, duplices a quo mercedes exigere. The lawyer's f.'s, impense in litem factae (all the expenses of a suit). To make 40,000 sesterces a year by f.'s, (ex qâ re) quadragena annua capere.*

FEE, v. See *To pay aby a FEE*; also praemium (or -a) rei pecuniarie ci tribuere. — remunerari qm praemio, &c. || To BRIBE, vid.

FEE-FARM, emphyteusis (Cod. Justin. 4, 66, 1; Justin. Instit. 3, 25, 3): *belonging to a f.-f., emphyteusis* (Cod. Justin. 4, 66, 1): *to give athg in f.-f.*, dare rem per emphyteusim (ibid.): *an estate given in f.-f.*, emphyteuma; praedium emphyteuticum (ibid.): *to take a field in f.-f. (i. e. rent for a hundred years), condue-re agrum in annos centum* (Hygin. de limit. p. 205, Gours.).

FEEBLE. See WEAK. *F. with age, senectute or senio confectus defectus annis et viribus, defectus annis et desertus viribus (enfeebled with age). decrepitus (decrepit).*

FEEBLENESS. See WEAKNESS.

FEEBLY. See WEAKLY.

FEED, cibum praebere ci (g. l. for giving him food).

—cibo juvare qm (*to refresh him with food*). —cibare qm

(espally poultry and children; *the word is post-Aug.*). —

pabulum dare ci (*espally to larger animals, as oren, &c.*).

—pascere (*espally to f. sheep, goats, swine; both in the*

sense of driving them to pasture and watching them

there, and also of keeping so many; also of feeding

persons [olusculis nos pascere, C.], but with ref. to

feeding them like cattle: and of a district feeding so many,

= supplying them with provisions; also of becoming

the food of, agal one's will; e. g. qs or qd pascet corvos,

tineas, &c.). To f. with one's own hand, cibare manu

suâ (Suet. Tib. 72): to f. well, largo pastu sustentare:

birds f. their unfledged young, aves infirmis fetibus

cibos ore suo collatos partiuntur (Q. 2, 6, 7): *to f. a*

child, infanti cibum in os ingerere (C. de Or. 2, 39,

162). || IMPROPR. nutritre (e. g. amore, O.; ignes foliis

&c., O.). —alere (e. g. a war, a contest, tor, rage, &c.).

—sustentare (lo supporti; e. g. a war, aby's vices, &c.).

—augere. alere et augere (e. g. desiderium, to increase

it; opp. exstinguere). —fovere (e. g. dolores suos; cs

spem). *To f. one's eyes with athg, oculos pascere qâ re;*

fructum capere oculis ex re —dare oculis epulas (Com.).

—|| Supporti, supply with provisions, &c.,

alere. —pascere (poet.). —sustentare. alere et susten-

tare. —victum praebere ci. —nutricari (improp.); omniaque

(mundus) sicut membra et partes sui nutricatur

et continet (C. N. D. 2, 34). See SUPPORT. || Depas-

ture (as in *to feed your meadows*; Woodward), depas-

cere. —immissis pecore depascere (Ulp.). *To feed a*

lake, river, &c., in lacum or flumen infundere. || IN-

TRANS. Live on, vesci qâ re (v. propr.; carne,

lacte). —vivere qâ re (to live on; de qâ re is of the

means by wch a livelihood is gained). —ali qâ re (e. g.

lacte). || Pasture (of cattle), pasci and (poet.) pas-

cere (V.). —pabulari (to eat fodder). || IMPROPR. pasci

qâ re (e. g. bibliotheca cs, &c.; of delighting in it).

FEEDER, || He that nourishes, nutritor (post-

Aug.; one who brings up, rears, &c., either a person or

an animal: cs; equorum, Stal.). —altor (he that gives

every thing necessary for subsistence: cs, S. ap. Lucan-

t., T.). || An eater, edens; a great f., homo

multi cibi; homo edax: a very great f., cibi vinique

capacissimus (of eating and drinking in general): luxu

et sagine manipulis emptu-que (the s. are of his belly;

T.): a greedy f., edax or (cibi) avidus or cibi plurimi.

—v-rax: a dainty f., gulosus. || Fountain, &c. that

supplies a main canal, lake, &c. with water

*fons rivus, &c., qui in lacum (&c.) influit.

FEEDING, pastio (e. g. the business &c. of f. cattle,

poultry, &c.; Vair.). —sagina (the cramming up fatten-

ing animals; e. g. anserum, gallinarum; and also im-

prop. of persons, multitudinem non auctoritate sed

sagina tenere, by f. them; C.; homo temeritate et

sagina gravis, T.).

FEEL, || To feel by the touch, tangere. —tentare,

with or without digitis. tactu explorare (both for the

sake of examining). —attrahere. —contrectare; pertrec-

tare, also with the addition of manibus (to touch,

handle). to f. aby's pulse, cs venam tentare (Suet.) or

tangere (Pers.); tangere qm, or cs manum, venam

(Plin. Ep. T. 1, 4; where some editions have the one

reading, some the other); apprehendere manu brachium

(Cels. 3, 6; where there is also corpori manum admo-

vere). To f. aby, &c. (to see whether he carries athg

about him that is prohibited), excutere qm (in the sense

in wch the Romans did this, namely, by shaking aby's

gown). To f. aby's bed (to see if athg is concealed in it),

cs culcitra et stragula pratentare et excutere (Suet.);

præt. = before one does something). || To perceive;

i. e. to become conscious of athg, sentire (also with a

following participle as supplement: *sensit of both bodily*

and mental sensation; also of becoming conscious or

aware of athg; in wch sense, Jn. sentire atque intelli-

gere). (sensu) percipere (to comprehend or apprehend

with one's senses). —intelligere (to comprehend). —affici

qâ re (to be affected by bodily or mental pain). To f.

pain in some part of the body (e. g. in one's feet, &c.),

sentire cs rei dolorem; dolore cs rei affici or affectum

esse; dolet qd (to f. pain at or about athg, dolere qd

or ex qâ re (e. g. at aby's death, cs mortem, ex cs in-

terit); laborare qâ re (to suffer fm athg, e. g. alienis

malis); acerbè ferre qd (to endure with a keen sense of

pain; e. g. the separation fm aby, disidium). to f.

athg very keenly, magnum molestiam trahere ex qâ re;

magna molestia affici ex qâ re (to be disagreeably

affected by athg); magnum capere or accipere dolorem

ex qâ re (to suffer great mental pain); graviter or gra-

visissime dolere qd (to be violently afflicted by athg);

acerbissime ferre qd (to endure with a bitter feeling);

to f. the want of athg very severely, desiderio cs tri-

angi; magnā molestiā desiderare qd: to *f. ath* very painfully, anxie ferre qd: to *f. an affection for aby*; *ve* To LOVX.—to *f. an inclination, compassion, attachment, &c.*: see those sublt.: to *f. the beauties of aby*, e. g. of a speech, orationis virtutes intelligere & introspicere: *ath* is more easily felt than described, qd facilius intelligi quam explanari potest. || MISFELLAMOUS PHRASES (espely with *adj*): to *f. hungry*, esurire (see HUNGRY or HUNGER, s.—~~1805~~) not sentire famem [L. 22, 13], *weh* is to experience a famine; to *feel* *thly*, sentire. *If* offended at *ath*, offendit me qd; much offended, magnam injuriam mihi illatam esse puto. *If* dissatisfied with my condition, meae me fortunae pœnitet: he shall *f.* that there are vigilant Consuls in the city, sentiet in hac urbe esse con-ules vigilantes: to let *aby* *f.* one's anger, bilem effundere or vomachum erumpere in qm (by words); qs iratum me sentit (by deed): to *f.* confidence in oneself, sibi confidere: see CONFIDENCE, or TO CONFIDE. to *f.* one's weakness or insufficiency, minimum in se esse arbitrari: to *f.* ill, minus commodi valetudine uti: *f.* rather better, mihi meliusculae esse: vires recepti; he shall *f.* it, hoc non impune fecerit (i. e. he shall not have done it with impunity): also hoc non impunitum omittam) to *f.* for *aby*, misereri ca; miseret me ca; tenet me misericordia ca; pari molestia affici (Sulp. ap. C.): to *f.* vexed at *ath*, qd ex re molestia affici: to *f.* pleasure at or from *ath*, voluptatem percipere ex re; pain, dolorem capere ex re; dolore affici, &c.: to *f.* angry, offendi; ira incendi: to *f.* very angry, iracundia efferi or exardescere; stomachari; indignari: to *f.* angry with *aby*, ei irasci, succensere; ei esse inimicum (to be hostilely disposed towards him): to *f.* well, bonā valetudine uti: to *f.* very well, optime vā ēre or se habere: how do you *f.* quomodo te habes? ut vales? *If* quite well, recte mihi est. *If* sorry, molestum est; doleo; pœnitet me ca rel. *If* sorry for *aby*, See—to feel for *aby*, above: do not *f.* anxious about it, mitte curas. noli laborare de eā re: to *f.* dull, temporis or otii molestiam sentire; *tempus tarde labi-nē moleste ferre: otio languescere: *If* glad, *th* pos are coming, gratias accepturus mihi venis: *If* happy at *ath*, hoc placet; hoc mihi commodum est: you ought to *f.* happy or pleased at it, *est or habes, quod hāc re gaudeas: *If* very weak, vires me deficient; infirmum sum viribus: to *f.* too weak, parum habere virium. To *f.* one's way, ab eo pedibus præstantis iter, or (if by the wall) ab eo explorans manu parietes (both *prop*: aft. *Th*. 2, 1, 78).—baculo præstante iter (of a blind man; O. Ib. 261). || To try, periclitari, tentare. experiri (SYN in To TRY).

FEELERS (of an insect), sing. corniculum (see *Plin.* 11, 28, 35).—*antenna (i. t.).

FEELING or FEEL, || The sense of touch, tactus.—sensus (the faculty of *f.*, and the sensation felt: also of mental sensations and feelings)—Judicium (the faculty of forming a judgement of *ath*; see C. Or. 8, 25; de opt. gen. 4, 11).—conscientia (consciousness, of *ath*, ca rei; see L. 8, 4; cf. S. 60).—affectus (the permanent state of the mind, the sentiment). A refined *f.*, Judicium elegans; Judicii elegātia (with ref. to perceiving the nature of *ath*, with proper taste and discrimination): a correct and fine *f.*, sincerum Judicium et elegans; Judicium intelligentis or Intelligentia (the correct *f.* of a connoisseur).—~~1805~~ In many cases, however, our notion of 'feeling for *ath*, must be conceived in Latin in a more concrete manner, e. g. natural *f.*, natura: good natural *f.*, nature bonitas (see C. Off. 1, 3, 5; si non interdum naturae bonitate vincatur): tender, moral *f.*, pudor (C. *Pin.* 3, 2, 9): human *f.*, humanitas: moral *f.*, verecundia: the *f.* of joy or pleasure, lætitia: a *f.* for the beautiful, elegantia (good taste): venustas (grace that *ath* displays; see *Plin.* 35, 10, 36, No. 10, § 79: ~~1805~~ sensus pulchritudinis' or 'pulchri' is barbarous): to enter into a *f.*, sensu præditum esse; of *ath*, sentire qd. ca rei sensu moveri: to have no *f.*, sensu carere. nihil sentire, nullius rei sensu moveri. a sensu abesse or alienum esse (*prop*); durum, ferreum, inhumanum esse. inhumano esse ingenio (*improp*): to be quite without *f.*, tactu sensuque omni carere, also with the addition of sine quo nihil sentitur (*prop*): omnem humanitatem exulisse, abieciisse. obduruisse et omnem humanitatem exulisse. omnem humanitatis sensum amisiisse (*improp*): without *f.*, sensus expertus; a sensu (a sensibus) alienatus; nihil sentiens (*prop*): durus, ferus, ferreus, inhumanus (*impr-pr.*): to have no *f.* of pain, carere omni sensu doloris: if the dead have any *f.*, si quis est in morte sensus: the countenance reveals all the *f.* of the mind, vultus sensus animi indicat: the natural *f.* of mankind, communis

sensus omnium: to touch *aby*'s *f.*, ca sensus infectere († *f.*; i. e. to inspire affection): those are instinctive *f.*, ea sunt communibus infixa sensibus (C.): all the good partook of this *f.*, unus sensus fuit bonorum omnium (C.): *aby*'s political *f.*, ca sensus de republica: you will not find the same *f.* amongst the better sort, that existed when you left us, non offendens eundem bonorum sensum, quem reliquisti (C): to lose one's *f.*, sensum amittere (*prop*): animus obduraeit, occalescit (*improp*: to become hard hearted): *ath* produces or excites various *f.* within me, varie afficior qd re: to judge of *ath* not by rules, but by a certain natural *f.*, non arte qd, sed naturali quodam sensu iudicare qd: to judge after one's own *f.*, de suo sensu iudicare: according to the *f.* of my heart, ex animi mei sensu (C. *Rosc.* Am. 44, extr.): to open all one's *f.* to *aby*, ei sensus suos aperire (one's thoughts; Np.): to confide or reveal to *aby* one's innermost *f.*, ei intimos suos sensus detegere (one's sentiments; Sen. Ep. 96, 1). *fm* a *f.* of one's weakness, conscientia, quid abesse virium: want of *f.*, torpor (*prop*): animus durus; ingenium inhumanum (*improp*): the organs of *f.*, sensus or tactus membra, orum (aft. *Plin.* 10, 70, 89): the impressions made by *f.*, demissa per tactum or sensum (aft. H. A. P. 180).

FEELING, adj. || Of persons, humanus. humanitatis plenus. multum humanitatis habens. humanitatis sensu præditus.—mansuetus (kind, gentle; of men; then also of their hearts, &c.: opp. ferus).—mollis (opp. durus, &c.).—misericors (compassionate). || Of things, mansuetus (of the heart, &c.).—mollis (opp. durus; e. g. of a poem).—animus movens or commovens (touching).—misericordiam movens or commovens (exciting compassion).—magna cum misericordiā pronuntiatus (see FEELINGLY).

FEELINGLY, magnā cum misericordiā (e. g. pronuntiare, i. e. very pathetically, according to *Hex.*; but others explain it, magnā cum miserie. audientium, Cæs. B. C. 2, 12, extr.).—misericorditer (e. g. mis. scripta epistola; and tristia misericorditer dicere, Q. 2, 4, 120).—*St* expertus in me (te, se, &c.), as in 'to speak feelingly,' implying that one has had experience of the same thing oneself. To thank *aby* *f.*, 'animo commotiore gratias agere.

FEIGN, fingere, confingere (to compose or make up *ath* that is not true).—communiui (to invent *ath* that is not true).—simulare or assimulare, or, if an adjective follows as object, assimulare se; all either with acc. of the object, or with acc. and inf., or with quasi and subjunct., as in the following examples (to pretend *ath* to be, although it is not: e. g. L. 1, 9; dissimulare being to conceal what really is). To *f.* that one is ill, simulare ægrum; assimulare se ægrum; simulare valetudinem (to pretend to be ill, without being so in reality): to understand well the art of feigning, artificios simulationis eruditum esse. to *f.* to be learned, simulare se doctum esse; simulare doctrinam: to *f.* to be happy, assimulare se lætum, or hilaritatem fingere: I will *f.* to be going out, simulabo or assimulabo, quasi exeam: I shall *f.* not to see them and that they are not here, dissimulo, hos quasi non videam neque adesse hic.

FEIGNED, simulatus, fictus, confectus. Jn. fictus et commenticius; commenticius et fictus.—falsus (false). To bring a *f.* charge *aby*, crimen ei affingere (T.): to get up a *f.* charge, crimen confingere, componere. A *f.* case, fictio (in Rhetoric) (SYN in To FEIGN): *f.* tears, lacrimæ confectæ: one little *f.* tear, una falsa lacrimula.

FEIGNEDLY, simulate, simulatione. per simulationem. ficte (see also FALSELY).

FEIGNER, See HYPOCRITE.

FEINT, || *fm* fencing, captatio (e. g. Q. 5, 13, 14, si geminata captatio [e. g. gladiatorum], ut bis cavere, bis repetere oportuerit).—astus (the cunning required to in making a cut or thrust; L. 28, 21, extr.): to make a *f.*, aliud ostendere quam petere (Q. 11, 1, 20); namum proferre ad evocandum adversarii lectum (Q. 5, 13, 4). *deception*, simulatio, astus (see above).—strophæ (a cunning or deceitful pretect; see *Plin.* Ep. 1, 18, 6; *Giery*).—fabrica (a cunning trick; Comic; e. g. fabrycia et doctis dolls, *Plaut*).—fallacia (deceit in general). To make a *f.*, stropham invenire (*Plin.* Ep. &c.); fabricam fingere (Comic); fallaciam intendere in qm; fallaciā aggredi qm (†).

FELICITATE. See CONGRATULATE.

FELICITATION. See CONGRATULATION.

FELICITOUS. See HAPPY. beatus (mundusque)=felix (ἀγαθός, SYN. in HAPPY).

FELICITOUSLY. See HAPPILY.

FELICITY. See HAPPINESS.

FELINE, felinus (*Cels.* 5, 18, 15, *but the reading doubtful.*) [felineus, *Serv.*] *feli similis.

FELL, adj. See CUAEL.

FELL, s. See HIDE.

FELL, v. || To throw or knock to the ground, sternere. prosternere.—affligere. dejicere. deturbare. evertre. subvertre. SYN. is To THROW DOWN. || To *hew* or to *cut* down, cadere (*g. i. to cut down, arbores, silvas, &c.; also an enemy.*)—excidere (arbores, opp. evelere).—succidere (*saw through at the bottom, arbores.*)—dolabris sternere (*Cur.*). To *f. timber, materiā cadere, materiāri* (*Cas. B. G. 7, 73.*)

FELLER, lignator (*the soldier who is sent out for the purpose of felling wood.*)—qui ligna cedit (*a wood-cutter.*)—*lignicida was not usual according to Varr. *L. L.* 81, 33, § 62.

FELLMONGER, pellio. pellationarius (*Inscr.*): his occupation, *ars pellationis.

FELLESS. See CRUELTY.

FELLOE or FELLY, curvatura rotæ (*O. Met.* 2, 108).

FELLOW, s. || A companion, vid. || *Contemptuous expression for person, homo. homunculo. A silly or foolish f.* milrum caput: a dapper little f., homo totus de capsula (*Sen. Ep.* 115, iii; *our, 'as if taken out of a bandbox'.*) || Member of a learned institution, socius. I was lately elected a f. of the (*French*) Academy, *nuper Academicus literarum elegantiorum Parisiensis socius ascriptus sum (*Ruhnck.*): to be elected a f. of the (*French*) Institute, *sodalium Instituti regii Franciei cooptari (*Wyttenb.*): a f. of the Academy of Inscriptions, *in sodalium Academicæ inscriptionum ascribi (*Wyttenb.*): An equal, par (*opp. superior.*)

FELLOW, v. See MATCH.

FELLOW-CHRISTIAN, *qui Christi legem (meum) sequitur.

FELLOW-CITIZEN, civis (*not concivis.*)—municipe (*a municipal town.*)

FELLOW-COMMONER, *convictor sociorum (*who dines at the fellows' table.*)

FELLOW-CREATURE, *qui eadem lege mecum natus or creatus est; *only, however, expressed by alter (sing.), or alii (pl.); or by homines (if 'men' is expressed in the sentence). Men are born for the sake of their f.-s., homines hominum causâ generati sunt (so homines plurimum hominibus et prout et obstant, C.). To do nothing for the sake of a f.-c., nihil alterius causâ facere (C.).*

FELLOW-FEELING, *sensus consociatus (*prop.*).—*gritudinis societas (*participation in abys' grief.*)—*misericordia (*sympathy with abys' misfortune.*)

FELLOW-HEIR. See CO-HEIR.

FELLOW-LABOURER, operis socius.—collæga (*as colleague.*) *F. i. in abys, socius cæ rel. g. g. y. The barbarian 'collaborator' is only allowable, if at all, as a title, though even in that case it is avoided by the better modern writers.*

FELLOW-LODGER, contubernalis.

FELLOW-PASSENGER. See FELLOW-TRAVELLER.

FELLOW-PRISONER, qui in eodem carcere inclusus est. One's f.-p., captivi alii (*hence, one of my f.-p.'s. 'captivus alter.*)

FELLOW-RULER, imperii or regni socius.—Imperii collæga (*as colleague.*)

FELLOW-SERVANT, conservus (*prop. a f.-slave.*) *Fem. conserva.*

FELLOWSHIP, || *Intercourses between comrades, contubernium, commilitium, sodalitas or sodalium, condisciplulus.* [SYN. in COMRADE.] See also COMPANIONSHIP. || *Membership of a college, g. Crel. To get a f., 'socium (academicæ, collegii, &c.) ascribi (Ruhnck), or cooptari (Wyttenb.); 'in sodalium (academicæ, collegii, &c.) ascribi (Id.).*

FELLOW-SOLDIER, pugna (pugnarium) socius (*ast. Tac. Ann.* 14, 53, 2).—commilito.

FELLOW-STUDENT, condisciplulus. To be abys' f.-student, una cum qo literas discere or præceptorem audire. *Fem. condiscipula* (*Mart.* 10, 35, 16).

FELLOW-SUBJECT. See FELLOW-CITIZEN.

FELLOW-SUFFERER, adversarium rerum socius (*T. Ann.* 36, 2).—conjunctusque fortunæ socius, socius (*T. Ann.* 3, 5, 1).—laborum periculorumque socius, socius (*See C. Fam.* 13, 71, 2; *T. Germ.* 13, 7); also *fem. contest socius (soci)* comeseque only (*See H. Od.* 1, 7, 26): to make abys' one's f.-s., qm in omne discrimine comitem trahere: to make oneself abys' f.-s., periculum vitæ sum cum qo sociare.

FELLOW-TRAVELLER, socius or comes itineris. (350)

convector (*who travels in the same vehicle or ship.*)—navigationis socius (*if at sea.*) *convenio, one that we have met on our journey or on the road, a doubtful reading in Appul. Met.* p. 109, 10, *Elm.*; instead of *wech ed.* Oudend. has convectore. *Fem. itineris socius or comes.*—navigationis socius (*if at sea.*)

FELLY. See CRUELTY.

FELLO-DE-SE, interceptor sui (*Sen. Ep.* 70, 12). See SUICIDE.

FELON. See CRIMINAL, s.

FELONIOUS. See CRIMINAL, adj.

FELONIOUSLY. See CRIMINALLY.

FELONY. See CRIME.

FELT, coacta, orum (*Cas. B. G. 3, 44, Herz.*). vestis coacta (*Plin.* 8, 48, 73, § 192)—things made of f., e. g. cloths, &c.—coactilia (*Ulp. Dig.* 34, 2, 26), or res ex coactis factæ (*See Cas., &c.*): a cloth made of f., tegumentum or operitorium ex coactis factum (*See Cas. B. G. 3, 44*): a cap made of f., pileus: a f. hat, causia (*kawia*)—petasus (*SYN. in Hart.*): a f. cloak, lacerna or pallium ex coactis factum (*ast. Cas. B. G. 3, 44*): a shoe made of f., udo (*Ulp. Dig.* 34, 2, 25, § 4): socks made of f., socii ex coactis facti (*ast. Cas. B. G. 3, 44*): boots, *ocrem ex coactis factis (*Id.*).

FELUCCA, cercurus (ἀνέκρουρος, a light vessel).

FEMALE, s. femina (*with ref. to the sex, opp. vir.*)—mulier (*as having reached a certain age.*) See WOMAN. To dignify oneself as a f., or in f. attire, muliebrem vestem induere: to dress like a f., in muliebrem modum ornari: like a f., in muliebrem modum (*e. g. dressed; see above.*)

FEMALE, adj. muliebris (C.).—femininus (*Varr.*).—femineus (*poet., Q.*). *The f. of an animal is only translated by femina. A f. snake, femina anguis.*

The f. sex, sexus muliebris (*as femineus, Plin.*)

FEMININE, muliebris, femininus, femineus. See FEMALE. The f. gender, sexus muliebris (*Varr.*, though he has femininus, always uses muliebris in this sense).—genus femininum (*Arnob.*). || Delicate, tender, vid. || Effeminate, muliebris (*e. g. animus*). See EFFEMINATE.

FEN, palus, ūdis: pl. loca palustria or uliginosa [*SYN. in Fenny, s.*]; ager palustris (*swampy land*)

FENCE, s. sepes, sepimentum (g. t.).—indāgo (*a temporary f. round part of a forest*)—septum (*the enclosure, but also the f. that encloses; in this sense usually, in C. always, pl.—consepium seems to mean the enclosure only.*)—murus (wall)—cohors or chors (*for cattle; both stationary and moveable f.s., as well as the place enclosed by them.*)—maceria (*a wall made of clay or loam round a vineyard.*)—tutilla (g. t. for a protection or defence; used by Varr. of hedges, de septis . . . dicam. Eorum tutellarum, &c.).—munimentum (*that by which one defends oneself or a place.*) A natural f., naturale sepimentum vivis sepis, or viva sepes (*only of a hedge.*) To make f.s. facere septa: to pull down f.s., septa revellere (C.): by what f.s. shall we keep in such wild beasts as these? quibus septis tam immanes beluas continēbimus?—to make a f. round athy, sepire or conspire qd; round a forest, silvā indagine cingere, munire: to make a f. all round, circumsepire: septo circumdāre; cingere munimento sepls: a place surrounded by a f. or f.s. septum, conspectrum, &c. || Fencing, vid.

FENCE, TRANS. || To enclose with a fence, sepire, conspire qd (*see in last article*). To f. a space in with strong stakes, locum robustis stipitibus sepire (*Inscr. Orell.*). || To guard, to fortify, vid.

FENCE, INTRANS. || To use the sword, &c., arms uti. || If for practice, bature: to f. have learnt to f. or fencing, *armis uti didicisse: to f. well, arms optime uti.

FENCER, *in armorum arte versatus (*skilled in the art of fencing*): to be a good f., arms optime uti.

FENCING (*as act*; e. g. of a piece of land), septio (*as actio*). || Fencer, vid.

FENCING (*as art*), arms, gladii (*See Sen. Ep.* 7, 3); gladii res (*i. e. the skill of a fencer*).—ars gladiatoria (*with ref. to the gladiators*): to be expert or skilled in the art of f., arms optime uti: rules laid down for the art of f., dictata et leges (*Suet. Cal.* 26; *Juv.* 11, 8): f. exercitæ, armorum exercitium.

FENCING-MASTER, armorum doctor (*of the soldiers*).—lanista (*of the gladiators*).—*batuendi magister (*a teacher, &c.*): to be a good f.-master, arms optime uti.

FENCING-SCHOOL, palestra.—ludus gladiatorius (*for gladiators*).

FEND, || Ward off, vid. || Dispute, vid

FENDER, *prps* *clathi focacii (focacius or -tius, of or belonging to the hearth, *Isid. Orig.*).

FENNEL, feniculum (*anethum feniculum, *Linn.*): pertaining to *f.*, or of the nature of *f.*, fenicularius.

FENNISH or **FENNY**, paluster; poet. paludosus.—uliginosus (the palus appears as a mass of water, made thick with mud and bog-earth, in which a man may be drowned; uligo only as ground thoroughly soaked with water, in which he may sink down, *D.*): *f.* land, ager palustris; *f.* air, cœlum palustre; *f.* country or regions, loca palustris or uliginosa, *n. pl.*

FEO. See **FEE**.

FEODAL. See **FEUDAL**.

FEODARY, *clens or *clans fducarius.—*beneficiarius.—*vassallus. *feudatorius.

FEOFF, *v.* prædium velut fducium cl dare (*ast. L. 32, 28, p. in.*). See also **FEE**.

FEOFFEE. See **FEODARY**.

FEOFFER, *patronus; dominus feudi (*t. t.*).

FEOFFMENT, beneficium.—*feudum (*t. t.*).—an estate held by *f.*, see **FEE**: a field held by *f.*, ager velut fducarius (*ast. L. 32, 28, p. in.*); ager beneficiarius (*ast. Sen. Ep. 90, 2*).

FERACIOUS. See **FERTILE**.

FERACITY. See **FERTILITY**.

FERINE. See **CRUEL**.

FERITY. See **CRUELTY**.

FERMENT, *v.* fermentari. fermentescere (*g. t.*).—fervere. efferverescere (of wine). To cause to *f.*, sinere fermentari or fervere: to make alth *f.* by alth, fermentare qd re. || **IMPROPR.** See 'to be in a FERMENT.'

FERMENT, *s.* fermentum (also *impr.* of a state of agitation, &c., *Plaut.*). || **IMPROPR.** motus.—impetus.—fermentum.—effervescentis in rei æstus (*Gell.*). To be in *a f.*, in fermento esse; in fermentum totus jacet qd (*Plaut.*); agat aby, turgere cl (*ib.*): to be in a state of *f.*, moveri (*e. g.* the slaves are &c., moveret aliquot locis servitium); mentis habitu moveri (of the blood put into a state of ferment by mental excitement); efferverescere (with or without stomacho, iracundia, &c., a favorable word of C.'s); æstuarie (*C.*).—exæstuarie (*t.*); tumere (*e. g.* Gallie, *T.*; negotia, *C.*): to be in a complete state of *f.*, ardere (of a country; *e. g.* of the Gauls); the *f.* of men's minds, tumor rerum (the *f.* of men's minds threatening a revolution; see *C. Att. 14, 5, 2*): to subdue or quell such a *f.*, mederi with dat.

FERMENTATION, fermentatio (*late*).—servor (of wine).

FERN, flex: ground covered with *f.*, siliicum.

FERNY, filicatus (only *impr.*, having fern-leaves engraved, embossed, &c. upon it; *e. g.* lances, *C.*). *F.* ground, siliicum.

FEROCIOUS. See **FIERCE**.

FEROCIOUSNESS, FEROCITY. See **FIERCENESS**.

FERRET, *s.* viverra. *mustela furo (*Linn.*).

FERRER OUT, asciscendo elicere qd. qd ex qd sciscitari or sciscitando elicere.—expiscari qd (*i. e.* to fish it out of a person)—rimari (to search, as it were, through every corner, cranny, &c., qd, or with dep. interrog. clause).

FERRUGINOUS, ferrugineus (*e. g.* taste).—*ferri periculosus continens (containing iron).—fons ferrugineus saporis (*i. e.* lasting of iron, *Plin. 32, 2, 8*).—aque ferratæ (containing iron, *Sen. Qu. N. 3, 2, 1*).

FERRULE, ferreus annulus.

FERRY, || **TRANS.** *e. g.* to ferry over, trajicere. transmittere. transvehere. transportare. || **IMTRANS.** transmittere or transire or translocare or transgredi: see **SYN.** and phrases in TO CROSS.

FERRY, *s.* Place where a passage boat plies, *locus, ubi scapha est ad trajiciendum comparata. || *Ferry-boat*, scapha major.—ponto (*Cæs. B. C. 3, 29*).—ratis ad trajiciendum comparata (a raft for ferrying or crossing over).

FERRYMAN, portitor (*Sen. Benef. 6, 18, 1*).

FERRY-MONEY, pretium vehendi (*ast. O. Fast. 2, 115*).—portorium (*Appul. Met. 6, p. 180, Eimenh.*).

FERTILE, fecundus (denotes the fruitfulness of a living and breeding being, opp. effetus, εὔκωρος).—ferax (denote the fruitfulness of inanimate and productive nature, and of the elements, opp. sterilis; εἰσπορεύς.—fert. of the actual fruitfulness which has been produced by cultivation; fer. of the mere capability wh. arises fr. the nature of the soil. Cicero uses fertis, propr.; ferax, fig.)—uber (fertis and ferax denote fruitfulness under the image of creative and productive power, as of the father and mother; uber, under the image of fostering and sustaining, as of the nurse, like εὐκωρος).—frugifer (denotes fertility under the image

of a corn-field).—fructuosus (under the image of a tree rich in fruit; ἑκαπύρον. *Didd.*). Jn. uber et fertilis; fecundus et uber.—|| **IMPROPR.** ferax, fecundus, uber. Jn. uber et fecundus. *A f. genius*, ingenium ferax or fecundum: a *f. imagination*, ingenii ubertas: no branch of philosophy is more *f.* than that wh. treats of the duties of man, nullus in philosophia locus est feracior neque uberior, quam de officio.

FERTILELY, fecunde, fecundus (*Varr. fecundissime*: *Plin. fertiliter, fertilis*).

FERTILENESS or **FERTILITY**, fertilitas, ubertas.—fecunditas (*this of the mind also*). **SYN.** in **FERTILE**. || **IMPROPR.** feracitas only in *Col.*

FERTILIZE, feraciorum reddere, fecundum or fertile reddere, fecundare, fecunditatem dare cl ret. uberare (all of land); also lætificare (as, Indus . . . aqua lætificat terram, *C.*); and fermentare (of what lightens the soil, &c., *Var. Col.*). || **IMPROPR.** fertilicare (*Plin.*).—gravidare (*impr.* to make or render pregnant, *Aur. Vict. Ep. 29, 14*; but used by *C. N. D. 2, 33*, in an improper sense of fertilizing the soil, terra gravidata seminibus): to *f.* the ground by alth, qd re terris dare fecunditatem.

FERULE, *s.* fœrula (*G. γάρβον, an umbelliferous plant* [ferula, *Linn.*; *espy communis*, *Plin.*]. The twigs being used to punish slaves or boys with, it also stands for 'cane' or 'rod,' as in English).

FERULE, *v.* ferulâ cedere (*H.*).

FERVENCY, fervor.—ardor.—impetus. *F. in prayer*, precum constantia (incessant or uninterrupted prayer, see *T. Germ. 8, 7*): *f. of love*, ardor (ac. amoris, *Tibull. 4, 12, 6*), or ardentes amores (*C. Fin. 2, 16, 52*): with *f.*, animo et voce (*lit.* with heart and mouth; *e. g.* to pray with *f.*, precari ad deos; see *O. Pont. 2, 6, 17*).—ardenter (glowingly, passionately, ardently; *e. g.* to love, qm diligere, *Plin. Ep. 6, 4, 3*).—ferventer (*e. g.* loqui, *Cæc. ap. C.*).

FERVENT, ardens, flagrans, fervidus, calidus. *A f. desire* or longing, desiderium ardens, or (stronger) flagrans: *f. love*, amor ardens (*C.*): to feel *a f. affection*, amore ardere, flare, *f. prayers*, *preces ab intimo animo profectæ; preces inexpressissimæ (*Suet.*): with *f. prayers*, prece magnâ, omnibus precibus. || **IMPROPR.** ardentes preces is without authority.

FERVENTLY, ardenter (*C.*), flagranter (*T.*), calide (*Plaut.*). To love aby *f.*, ardentissime qm diligere (*Plin.*).

FERVID, fervidus (*e. g.* ferv. et furiosus genus dicendi; ferv. oratio).—fervens (*e. g.* animus). See **FERVENT**.

FERVIDLY, ardenter, flagranter.—ferventer (*e. g.* loqui, *Cæc. ap. C. Fam. 8, 8, 2*).

FERVOUR. See **FERVENCY**.

FESTAL. See **FESTIVAL**.

FESTER, suppurare (*intrans.*). Alth *f.*'s, pus exit, effluit, *funditur ex &c.

FESTERED, suppuratus (though the verb is in the other forms *intrans.*).

FESTINATION. See **HASTE**.

FESTIVAL, adj. festus.—sollemnis (celebrated at certain times of the year, &c.).—festus ac sollemnis. *F. attire*, virilis ornatus dierum sollemnum (of men); mundus mullebris, qui ad dies festos comparatur (of women; both *Col. 12, 3, 1*): *a f. garb or garment*, dierum sollemnum vestis (*ast. Col. 12, 3, 1*); vestis seposita (*i. e.* the dress that is kept for particular occasions; *Tibull. 2, 5, 8, Back.*): in *a f. garb*, candidæ vestitus; albus (opp. atratus; see *Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 9*; *H. Sal. 2, 2, 61, Heind.*).—|| **IMPROPR.** toga feriata (*Plin. Ep. 7, 3, 2*, = toga, quæ feriatur): *f. song*, carmen lætum: a *f. day*: see **FESTIVAL**, *s.*

FESTIVAL, *s.* || *As a single day*, dies festus.—dies sollemnis, dies festus ac sollemnis (the anniversary of alth, or a feast celebrated every year).—sollemne (if attended by a sacrifice).—dies feriatus (opp. dies profestus, *Plin. 18, 6, 8, No. 1*).—festum is port. only. || Without ref. to its being confined to a single day, sollemnis feris, dies festi (soll. as far as they are solemn or regularly returning days; feris, so far as they are days of rest or recreation; festa, or, in prose, dies festi, so far as they are days of rejoicing; *Didd.*).—hilaria, iust, pl. (a feast in honour of Cybele).—dies læti (joyful days, in general).—epulæ, quæ sunt ex lætitiâ (if the *f.* is attended by a banquet; see *L. 22, 50, in.*): that day was a national *f.*, lætissimus ille dies civitati illuxit: to decree that the anniversary of a victory should be observed as a solemn *f.*, decernere, ut inter festos dies referatur (dies), quo victoria patrata sit (*T. Ann. 13, 14, 4*).—|| **IMPROPR.** Avoid festivia, which is wrong as well as the later sollemnitates.—Omn.

For 'the festival of such or such a god,' the Romans had particular names, *my in the neut. pl., as, Consualia, Palilia, &c. A marriage f., sollemnia nuptiarum (Suet. T.). To celebrate a f., diem festum agere; during three days, per triduum.*

FESTIVE, festivus—**festus** (improp.; *Stat.*)—**lætus** (v. propr.; *cheerfully excited*)—**hilarus**. *hilaris* (cheerfully disposed; both of persons and the disposition of their mind; then of things, as day, &c.): *f. attire or garb; see FESTIVAL, adj.*

FESTIVITY, f. *Festival, vid.* *Joyousness, mirth, &c., vid.* ~~—~~ *festivitas in C. only of playful wit, &c.*

FETCH, v. petere—**afferre**. *apportare (q. th. for carrying or bringing sth. to a place)*—**adducere** (*to lead to any place*)—**producere** (*to bring forth; e. g. testes*)—**arcessere**. *accire (to go and f.; to summon any or have any summoned to a place; with this diff. that with arcess. the person sent for actually makes his appearance, whereas accire leaves his coming uncertain; hence arcessere ad qm, but not accire ad qm)*—**adhere**. *subvenire*. *apportare (if by wagon or on ship board)*. *To f. any or to have any fetched, qm arcessi or arcessi jubere: to f. a physician, medicum arcessere; medicum ad ægrotum adducere: to f. water, aquam e puteo trahere (fm a well for domestic use); aquam petere, aquatum ire (to f. supplies of it for an army): to f. wood, lignari. materiali: to f. breath, spirare; spiritum ducere: to f. a deep sigh, gemitum de imo pectore ducere (t): f. him (i. e. bring him here), illum hum arcessere (t); hum coram adducere illum: to f. evidence fm &c., argumenta arcessere a &c.; argumenta promovere ex &c. (e. g. fm passages, ex locis): to f. sth. fm far, or too far, qd longe petere or repetere; qd altius or paulo altius repetere: in order that the instances or examples may not appear too far fetched, non longius abeam: you need not f. your proofs so far, non longe abieris (see Intersp. of C. Rose. Am. 16, 47): a sentiment that is far-fetched, arcessitum dictum: to f. a good price, in pretio esse: to f. no price at all, pretium non habere. ¶ To FETCH AWAY, asportare (whether by carrying, or in a wagon, ship, &c.)—**avēhere** (either persons or things). ¶ To FETCH DOWN, a) *Propr. deferre*. *depromere (of inanimate objects)*; *deducere (of animate objects)*. b) *Improp. = to humiliate, cs spiritus reprimere; frangere qm or cs audaciam; comprimere cs audaciam; Jm. frangere qm et comminuere.* ¶ To FETCH IN, intro ferre or afferre: *to f. a person in, qm intro adducere; f. him in to me, illum hum intro adducere.* ¶ To FETCH OFF, amovere, demovere, removere, auferre. **avēhere**. *abducere*. *deportare* (Syn. in To REMOVE). ¶ To FETCH OUT, efferre (by carrying)—*educere (by leading or drawing)*—*ellicere ex &c. (by alluring inducements)*—*depromere (to f. or f. out fm; pecuniam ex alic. ex mario)*. ¶ To FETCH OVER, traducere. ¶ To fetch about: the wind has fetched about to the south, ventus se vertit in Africam.*

ETCH, s. See TRICK, s.

FETID, male olens (v. i. emitting a bad smell)—**scetidus** (exhalant a very bad smell, e. g. of the breath or mouth, anima or os)—**putidus** (that is in a state of putrefaction, e. g. ulcer, ulcer). *To be f., male olēre; fetēre; putēre.*

FETIDNESS, odor malus; also fm context, odor only: e. g. odore præterite pistrinum nemo potest.—**foror** (arising fm putrefaction; also g. i. for bad smell, since odor, the proper word for stench, was expunged as too vulgar a term; see Dūd. Syn. 3, p. 129).

FETLOCK (of horses), cirrus tibialis (Veget. 4, 1). *P.-joint, gamba (e. g. tollit alius crura, et infectione geniculorum atque gambarum mollior vehit. Veg. 1. 56).*

FETTER, v. compedes indere ci. pedicā coartare (Appul.). *pedicā capere (eque. L.). To be fettered, compedibus strictum esse.* ~~—~~ *compedire præ- and post Class. Verr. op. Non; Cat.; servi compediti.* ¶ *Improp.* *compede tenere qm; pedicā cs rei alligare qm* (Appul.). See To HAMPER.

FETTER, s. compes (shackle, for the lower part of the thigh, to prevent escape, *my made of wood, but also of iron; trop. like vinculum = means of coercion; see C. Tusc. 1, 31, 75, vincula and compedes corporis, t. s. the body holding the soul in f.; and improp., e. g. grām compede juvenem tenere*)—**pedica** (an iron sur fettering the feet, e. g. of a slave, an ox, a horse on the pasture, &c.). *To put any in f's, ci compedes indere: the mind when freed fm the f's of the body, animus corpore solutus* *iff. = chain, vid.*

FEUD, f. Feod, see FEE. *Deadly quarrel, &c. inimicitia, &c. See QUARREL.*

FEUDAL, in late forensic Lat. *feudalis: f. estate, (352)*

prædium velut fiduciarium datum (Afl. L. 32, 28, p. in.). *prædium fiduciarium* (Afl. Sen. Ep. 90, 2): *feudal law, eae leges, quæ ad prædia beneficiaria pertinent*; **Jus feudale (t. l.): f. estate, or land possessed under f. law, ager velut fiduciarius* (Afl. L. 32, 28, p. in.); *ager beneficiarius* (Afl. Sen. Ep. 90, 2): *f. contract: see *letter of FEOFFMENT: f. service, *officia a beneficiario or a cliente præstanda: the f. lord, *patronus; *dominus feudi (t. l.): f. heir, *hefex prædii velut fiduciarii; *heres prædii beneficiarii: f. estate, emphyteusis* (Cod. Just. 4. 66. 1. Justin. Inst. 3. 25, 3): *f. oath, *sacramentum, quod patrono dicitur.*

FEVER, febris. *Febris*. *februm*. *valetudines (as a class of disorders, Plin.). A tertian, quartan f. febris tertiana, quartana; my tertiana, quartana only: also febris tertius (quartus) diebus decurrens* (v. Gell. 17, 12, in.): *a hot, cold, slow, putrid f., febris ardens, frigida, lenta* (or tenui peste reyns, Sen. Ep. 95, opp. to the februm genus impetu æventium), **putrida (to catch or take a f., in f. brim incidere, febrim nancisci; febrī corripit: to have a f., febrim habere, pati, affectum esse febrī (g. i. for hurting the disorder): febrile; festu febrile jactari (to be in a f.); febricitare (to be feverish, to have a f.): to have no f., febrī carere: to recover fm a quartan f., quartanum passum convalescere, viresque integras recuperare* (Gell.): *the f. begins, febris accedit, incipit; increases, augeatur, increscit; is diminished, levatur, conulescit* (Cels. 2, 8); *decrescit; returns, repetit; continues, continuatur: leaves any, decedit, a quo discedit, desinit, finitur* (Plin. 28 not relinquunt qm); *quæ febre* (Cels.), *a febre* (Plin.), *liberatur: to drive away a f., cure a f., febrim abigere, discutere: to bring back the f., febrim reducere: to cause a f., febrim afferre: when the f. is most violent, in ipso febris impetu: to return home with a f., cum febrī domum redire: to be ill, but without any f., sine febrī laborare. If the f. continues, si febris manet* (Cels.): *a slight f., febricula.*

FEVER, v. febrim afferre.

FEVERISH, FEVEROUS, or FEVEY, febriculosus (Catull. 6, 4; *Fell. 20, 1, morbus*): *a f. attack, febricula: to have a f. attack, in febriculum incidere. See FEVER.—Improp.* *Burning, vehement, ardens; fervens or fervidus; æstuosus* (Syn. in HEAT).

FEW, pauci (Aristot., opp. complures, with sublt. in the pl.; the sing. paucis is foreign to standard prose): *f. people, pauci: very f., perpauci; perquam pauci; paucissimi: not a f. (i. e. persons), multi* (many); *plericque (a great many, a great number): f. things, pauca* (n. pl.): *in a f. words, paucis verbis; also paucis only: as f. as possible, quam minime multis. How f. are there who . . . ? quotusquisque est, qui &c. (with subjunct.)*

FEWNESS, paucitas, exiguitas. *F. of friends, penuria amicorum. See also WANT.* *Rarity, raritas* (the rare existence or presence of sth.).

FIAT, See COMMAND.

FIB, s. See LIE, s.

FIB, v. See To LIE.

FIBBER, See LIE.

FIBRE, fibra (in bodies and plants)—**pecten** (the cross-f's of trees)—**capillamentum** (the f's of the root collectively, Plin.).—**flum prætenue** (very fine thread; of flax, wool, &c.; then of other things).

FIBROUS, fibratus.

FICKLE, inconstans. *varius.* *mobilis.* *levis.* *mutabilis.* *infidels.* *infirmus.* [See CHANGEABLE.]—**incertus.** *instabilis.*

FICKLELY, inconstanter.

FICKLENESS, inconstantia. *varietas.* *infidelitas.* *levitas.* *mutabilitas mentis.* *mobilitas.* *infirmitas.*—**SYN. in INCONSTANCY.**—**Jm.** *varietas atque infidelitas; levitas et infirmitas; inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis.*—*mobilitas* (propr. *mobilitas of sth. round its centre, and thus tropically used by C. de Divin. 2, 6, 15, and Plin. 37, 1, 2, for 'f. of fortune, fortune'*),—*instabilitas* (e. g. *mentis*, Plin. 24, 17, 102).

FICTION, f. Fictum, vid. *As act, fictio* (Q.).—**confictio** (C.).

FICTITIOUS, fictus, confictus.—**commenticius** (~~not~~ *not fictitious*). *F. gods, dii adumbrati. dii ficti et commenticij. A f. case, fictio (in rhetoric, Q.).*

FICTITIOUSLY, fiete (*false*).

FIDDLE, s. **violina* (propr. with the clause 'quæ dicitur, for sides has too general a meaning; to play on the f., *violinā canere; well, scite.

FIDDLE, v. **violinā canere; see FIDDLE, s.—To trifle, nugari, nugas agere delectari nugas* (C.).

FIDDLE FADDLE, s. nugæ. *gerre.* *A f.-f. person, gerro iners* (Ter.). *nugator.*

FIDDLE-PADDLE, v. See **FIDDLE** = *trifla*.
FIDDLER, *violinista (analog. to citharista, κιθαρίστης). Fem. *violinistria (analog. to citharistria, κιθαρίστρια).

FIDDLE STICK, *peris plectrum*. || *Interjection*, instead of * *non sense* / *gerre*! (Plant.).

FIDDLE-STRING, chorda (χορδή), or, pure Latin, fides (the single castr string of a stringed instrument). Fides, however, stands, as single string, only C. Fin. 4, 27, 75. Orelli N. cr.)—nervus (νεῦρον, a string made of the sinews of an animal, but also of gule). See remark on **STRING**.

FIDELITY. See **FAITH**.

FIDGE or FIDGET, v. vel de minutis rebus sollicitum esse; quiescere non posse, &c.: to f. about, sursum deorsum cursitare (to run up and down).

FIDUCIAL. See **CONFIDENT**.

FIDUCIARY, fidei-commissarius (sc. heres, Ulp. Dig. l.—fiduciarius (relating to property, &c., held as a fidei-commissum). || *A fiduciary (theol.; Ham mond)*, *qui hominem solā fide iustificari ita credit, ut bona opera minus necessaria esse putet.

FIE, interj. phui! trux dictu! proh pudor! (for shame!) O indignum facinus!

FIEF, § *The right bestowed on abey, beneficium*.—*feudum (i. l.). || *The estate held as a fief, praedium vel fiduciarius datum* (ast. L. 32, 23, p. in.).—praedium beneficium (ast. Sen. Ep. 90, 3). To give abey as a f., praedium vel fiduciarius ei dare (ast. L. 32, 23, p. in.): to receive abey as a f., praedium vel fiduciarius a quo accipere (ast. the above passage); landed property held as a f., ager vel fiduciarius (ast. L. 32, 23, p. in.); ager beneficarius (ast. Sen. Ep. 90, 2); that may be held as a f., quod velut beneficium dari potest (in forensic Latin, feudal); the deed relating to the f., i. e. the deed of feoffment, *hiera beneficariae: the heir of an estate held as a f., heres praedii vel fiduciarii; h. res praedii beneficarii.

-FIELD, § *Area or surface, campus* (g. t.). || *Agricultural land, ager, or pl. agri* (open field; opp. land that is built upon or planted with trees; hence opp. town, village, &c.).—agellus (a small field)—campus (f., as comparatively level, lying low, &c., opp. mons, collis).—praedium (if any building be attached to it).—arvum (a f. that is or may be sown upon).—seges or segetes (the f. with ref. to the fruit or its produce).—novalis ager, or merely novalis, novale (*ager qui intermittitur a novando novalis dicitur, Varr.: also ground recently broken up).—campus arabilis (land that may be turned into a f.).—solum (the soil). A f. that has not been sown on before, ager ferus (Fest.), or ager silvester (opp. ag. cultus, Col. Praef. 25): an uncultivated f., ager rudis: a fertile and rich f., ager crassus, pinguis (opp. ag. jejunus); ager bene natus (opp. ag. male natus, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 1); ager frugifer, ferax. A corn f., arvum, or pl. arva: possessing many f.s., agrosus: work or labour in the f., opus rusticum: green f.s., see **MEADOW**.—

|| *Field of battle, locus pugnae or praelii*. loca pugnae (g. t. the latter with ref. to different portions of the whole battle-f.; see Cæs. B. G. 2, 27)—locus, quo or ubi pugnamus est (the place where the combat took place).—acies (the combat itself; e. g. to be sent or despatched fm the f. by aby, ex ipsa acie mitti a qo. L. 23, 11, 7): in the f., in castris; bello: at home and in the f., domi bellicae; domi belloque; domi militiae (seld. in any other form, and only when an emphasis is placed on belli and militiae; otherwise belli domique; militiae domique): as well at home as in the f., et domi et militiae; et domi et belli (seld. and rather poet. militiae domique): either at home or in the f., vel domi vel belli: equally great at home and in the f., magnus bello nec minor pace; non praestantior in armis quam in togā: to take the f., ad bellum proficisci (of the soldiers and the general); exercitum or milites in expeditionem educere (of the general): to take the f. (on leaving winter quarters), cupias extrahere ex hibernaculis (of the general); hiberna relinquere (of the soldiers): Militiades alone insisted on taking the f. as soon as possible, unus Militiades nitentur, ut primo quoque tempore castra mitterent: to take the f. agst aby, proficisci contra qm; arma capere or ferre adversus qm (prop.): oppugnare qm (fig. to confute aby's opinion); in aciem (dimicationemque) venire (C. i. e. to prepare for battle): to have taken the f. agst aby, castra habere contra qm: to remain master of the f., superiorem discedere; vincere (prop. and impropr.). || **IMPROPR.** || *Compass or space* (for doing any action in), campus (e. g.

to every body the f. of honour and glory to open, uninitus patet honoris et glorie campus, Plin. Paneg. 70, 8). a f. for the display of eloquence, campus, in quo oratio exultare possit (i. e. a topic that affords scope for eloquence): he has an ample f. before him for displaying his activity, latissime manet ejus industria: the f. of history has not yet been cultivated by us, abest historia literis nostris: a wide f. for my exertions lies before me, patet area lata in curas meas (t). || *The field of a scutcheon*, *area or solum scuti.

FIELD-BASIL, *clinopodium vulgare.

FIELD-DAY, *tempus exercitationis (i. e. the time).

FIELD-FARE, *turdus pilaris (Linn.).

FIELD-MARSHAL, praefectus or praepositus (g. t.).—dux summus.—imperator (as title of meritorious generals; see T. Ann. 2, 74, 4; Vell. 2, 125, 5). Of course, none of these will convey the exact meaning.

FIELD-MOUSE, mus rusticus, agrestis (t).—*mus arvalis (Linn.).

FIELD-PIECE, See **CANNON**.

FIEND. See **DEVIL**.

FIENDLIKE. See **DEVILISH**.

FIERCE, ferox (f., with ref. to character).—furens (in a state of fury or passion).—furiosus (full of rage; raging, in a physical sense).—furibundus (uttering or displaying signs of rage).—sævus (cruel, savage).—torvus. trux (of the looks of him who is in a passion, then of the person himself who has a f. look). The f. lioness, leona torva: a f. face, vultus torvus, trux: a f. look, oculi truces: to cast around menacing and f. looks at &c., circumferre truces minaciter oculos ad &c.

FIERCELY, ferociter. furiose. furenter. **SYN.** in **FURIOUS**.—magno impetu (e. g. to attack).—vehementer (with violence).

FIERCENESS, ferocitas. ferocia (mly of natural and wild conduct; ferocia, as a habit; ferocitas, as showing itself in action, Dind.; but also used of vehemence of character, as in a good, but mly in a bad sense).—furore (fury).—sævitia (cruelty).—sæva vis ea rei (the violence of alth; e. g. of an illness, morbi). To tame, &c. aby's f., ferocitatem ea comprimere.

FIERINESS, impetus (the inward impulse).—calor (warmth, zeal with which we do alth).—ardor (great vivacity, glow, eply of the mind).—ferocia (fery temper; e. g. of young men; also impropr. of wine, vini, Plin.).—ferocitas (e. g. of horses; as ferocia, then manifesting itself).—The f. of the mind, vigor, ardor, fervor animi or mentis; of youth, juvenilis ardor; quædam juvenum; ardor ætatis: natural f. of temper, quædam animi incitatio atque alacritas naturaliter innata.

FIERY, § **PROPR.** § igneus.—ardens (glowing, &c.).—|| **IMPROPR.** a) *Sparkling*, ardens.—fulgens. F. eyes, oculi ardentes, fulgentes: f. colour, coloris flamma. b) *Strong*; e. g. wine, vinum validum (opp. imbecillum, Plin. 14, 21, 27)—vinum fervidum (hol. H. Sat. 2, 8, 38). c) *Full of spiritual or mental fire*, &c., ardens (on fire, as it were; of the mind, a poet, &c.).—fervidus (boiling up, as it were, with inward power or vivacity; e. g. youth, a speech).—acer (energetic, strong, &c.; e. g. of an orator or his speech).—calidus (full of warmth, &c. of the blood; also of a man himself) A f. speech, oratio ardens, fervida; orationis incitatio: to be a f. speaker, acrem esse in dicendo: f. minds, ingenia fervida: a f. horse, equus calidus or acer; equus ferocitate exultans (whilst exhibiting his f. temper): a f. mind or temperament, ingenium ardens or fervidum: a f. youth, or a youth of f. character, juvenis fervens animi.

FIFE, fistula (any pipe or tube; also the shepherd's pipe).—tibia (flute-like pipe).

FIFER, fistulator. tibicen.

FIFTEEN, quindecim. decem quinque. F. apiece, quinideni; quinideni: f.-fold, quinideni (f. at once); quindecies tantum; see the examples in **FIVEFOLD**. The field bears f.-fold, ager efficit cum quinto decimo: the f. (men, similar to triumph), quindecimviri: the dignity or office of the f., quindecimviratus (mly now and then in the later writers): concerning the f., quindecimviralis (T. Ann. 11, 11, 1); f. times, quindecies.

FIFTEENTH, quintus decimus (quindecimus, in later writers only): one of the f. legion, quindodecimanus: for the f. time, *quintum decimum. The f. of March, Idus Martias.

FIFTH, quintus. Each f. (man), quintus quisque: every f. month (e. g. he goes on a journey), quinto quoque mense: the f. day of or after the Ides, quintus trus: one of the f. rank, quintarius: one of the f. legion, quintanus: for the f. time, quintum: what

occurs on the f. day, quintanus (e.g. on the f. day of the month, as the *Nonas*); at every f. pole, quintanis (sc. viciis); of planting vines; *Plin.*: the f. book of *Moses*. Deuteronomium (*Eccl.*): a f. pari, pars quinta. *Quintuncunx* is five-twelfths: three f.'s. e.g. of an hour, quinte partes horæ tere (*Plin.* 6, 34, 39): happening every f. year, quinquennialis.

FIFTIETH. See FIFTY.

FIFTIETH, quinquagesimus: one that is in his f. year, homo quinquagenarius.

FIFTY, quinquaginta: each f., quinquagēni (l. e., f. at once, esp. of substat. that are used in the pl. number only; e.g. quinquagena literæ, f. letters, whereas quinquaginta literæ = f. alphabetic letters): consisting of f., or containing f. f. years old, or of age, quinquagenarius: a tube f. inches in diameter, fistula quinquagenaria: f. times, quinquages.

FIG. 1 The tree, arbor fici. ficus (*ovon*, *ficus carica. *Linn.*)—capitulum (*ἀκνέωρ*, a wild f.-tree, the fruit of which does not become ripe).—sycomorus (the Egyptian f.-tree, *ficus sycomorus, *Linn.*): a place planted with f.-trees or f.'s, ficetum: of a f., ficulus or ficulneus: wood of a f., lignum ficulneum. 1 The fruit, ficus: the green or unripe f., gurgus; the dried f., carica: good *Cananean* f.'s, Canuene: a small f., ficulus: being long or relating to f.'s, ficarius: a f.-leaf, folium ficulneum: a f. garden, ficetum: a f.-kernel, granum fici: stewed f.'s, sycatum (*Apic.*): wine made of f.'s, sycites; vinum e fico factum or expressum (see *Plin.* 14, 16, 18, No. 3): not to care a f. about or for athg, qd fiocci non facere (C.), or non pendere (*Plaut.*, &c.); non pill unius facere (*Catull.*): non nauci habere (*Enn.* ap. C.); non assis, ne terunculi quidem facere; non unius assis aestimare.

FIGHT, pugnare (denotes a formal intentional battle, and that on its fairest side, as requiring skill and courage).—configare (with or without armis, manu, prelio, denotes any engagement, often in consequence of an accidental collision; and on its rough side, as causing slaughter and carnage; config. cum qd or inter se).—decernere (mly with armis, ferro, prelio, acie; to f. with the view of settling a quarrel).—dimicare (esp. with ref. to a speedy determination, and to what one risks, what is at stake; mly therefore in a good sense; dim. pro legibus, patriâ, libertate; and impropr., what is at stake being expressed by de; dim. de capite, famâ, civitate, gloriâ, &c.; also with prelio, acie).—digladiari (to f. with sword or ponsira, like a practiced gladiator or assassin: to f. with each other, digladiari inter se).—preliari (*Dôd.* makes prelium the occasional engagement of particular divisions of the army; but it would rather seem to refer to the military movements, positions, &c. of an engagement; also impropr. with words).—conflictari, with aby, cum qd (e.g. cum adversâ fortunâ, Np.).—depugnare, decertare (= pugnare, certare, with the added notion of perseverance, till one party is defeated; depugn. also of gladiators: used also impropr. cum fame).—arma ferre in or contra qm (to take up arms agst him).—contendere, certare, concertare. decertare (with ref. to the contest, armis, prelio, acie).—prelium or pugnam facere or edere (to f. a battle).—luctari (as a wrestler; also cum fluctibus).—pugilare (to box). To f. a battle, prelium or pugnam facere or edere. preliari (p. t.); prelio decertare or decernere or dimicare: to f. for athg (e.g. for one's country, &c.). pugnare, dimicare, decernere pro re: with a sword, ferro decernere: to f. a duel, ex provocacione dimicare: to f. aby, manu configere cum qd: to f. with fists, heels, teeth, &c., pugnis contendere; pugnis, calcibus, moru certare: to f. about athg, pugnare, certare, contendere, dimicare, de re: he challenged their king to f. a duel with him, sibi regem eorum privatum hostem deposcit (*Justin* 12, 8, 3): to f. agst an opinion, sententiam impugnare: to f. agst aby, pugnare in hostem (L.); adversus multitudinem (N.): to f. a battle with aby, pugnam committere cum qd: to f. one's way through the very midst of the enemy, per medios or per mediani hostium aciem perrumpere: to f. one's way to aby, ad qm erumpere: to f. one's way through a crowd, penetrare per densam turbam: to f. it out, armis decertare de re.

FIGHT, s. See BATTLE, COMBAT.

FIGHTING. See COMBATANT.

FIGHTING, dimicatio, &c. Sis pugna, bellum; but in the oblique cases mly by gerund: used or accustomed to f., *bello assuetus: fond of f., alacer ad pugnam. cupidus pugnandi or pugne. cupidus bellandi. certaminis avidus: some hard f., dies gravissimus (i. e. a day of hard f., *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 43). there was (354)

a dral of hard f. throughout the day, segre in dies sustentabatur: there was, fuit: by our troops, hic dies nostris longe gravissimus fuit: there was some hard f. going on, acriter pugnabatur, magna vi certabatur: acriter or acerrime preliabantur (sc. nostri et hostes).

FIGMENT, commentum, fabula commenticia. *Græc.* FIGMENTUM has no sufficient authority: *Græc.*, *Appul.*

FIGPECKER, ficodula (*motacilla ficodula, *Linn.*).

FIG-TREE. See FIG.

FIG-WORT, scrophularia (*Linn.*).

FIGURATE, figuratus. See FIGURATIVE.

FIGURATELY, *figurât oratione.

FIGURATION, figuratio, formatio (as action).—figura, forma, species. SYN. in FIGURÆ; JX. conformatio et figura.

FIGURATIVE, *imagine expressus.—figuratus (e.g. oratio, verbum, Q.).—translatus (metaphorical; e.g. verbum, opp. verbum proprium)—mutatus (C. Or. 27, "a translatis distinguit mutata, ita ut illa ad metaphoram... hæc ad tropos pertineant." *Ern. Lex. Rhet.* p. 405): a f. expression, verbum immutatio (C. Brut. 17, 69): to use a word in a f. sense, verbum assumere (Q. 11, l. 121).

FIGURATIVELY, per figuram, per translationem. *figurât oratione; or after the Greek forms, tropice or metaphorice. Sis tecte (in an oblique or concealed manner) may serve. *Græc.* Figurât tale (*Ascon.*). To use a word f., verbum assumere (Q. 11, l. 121).

FIGURÆ, figura (g. t. for shape, with ref. to its outline, *εἰρημία*).—forma (the form, with ref. to internal properties with which it corresponds; to colour and beauty as well as to outline, *μορφή*).—species (the external appearance, whether agreeing with the real nature of the thing itself or not, *εἶδος*). JX. figura et forma; forma ac figura; forma figuræque; figura et species; forma atque species; species atque figura et forma. Geometrical f.'s, formæ (*Græc.* not figure) geometricæ (C. Rp. 1, 17); descriptions (C. Tusc. 1, 17, 58) So in drawing, 'figure' is forma, not figura. To describe geometrical f.'s, formas geometricas describere. The f. of a man, or the human f., figura hominum or humana; humana species ac figura; humana forma. To cut a bad f. in althg, *parum honeste sunt mæe partes in qâ re: he cut but an indifferent f., *minus splendide se gessit. 1 In rhetoric, forma, orationis lumen or insigne or ornamentum (C. uses these expressions, but figura, which afterwards became a t. t., is to be preferred to them; C. himself prepared the way for its adoption; e.g. sententia et earum formæ, tamquam figuræ. De opt. gen. orat. 5, 14): oratoricæ f.'s, orationis ornamenta; verborum exornationes (*Auct. ad Herenn.*). *Græc.* *Metaphors, translatio, and 'tropes,' tropus, are distinguished fm figure by Q. 9, l. 4.

FIGURÆ, v. 1 To form into a determined shape, fingere, figurare, formare. formam cs rei facere. imaginem cs rei ducere; fm althg, ex re (to form an image out of any shapeless mass). See TO FORM. JX. fingere et formare. To f. athg, qd in formam cs rei redigere. See also TO FORM. 1 To depict, vid. 1 To represent, as a type, representare effigiem or speciem cs rei (to have or bear the image or look of athg).—indicare, significare (to indicate, to signify). 1 To diversify with figures, figuris ornare or variare (Q.).—distinguere (to ornament a surface by bright or other striking objects placed at intervals). JX. distinguere et ornare, ornare et distinguere. Figured goblets, celata pocula. 1 To conceive a notion of athg, or to represent to one's mind, cogitatione sibi fingere. animo sibi effingere. animo concipere: to f. althg to oneself, proponere sibi ante oculos animumque.

FILACEOUS, usque in fila attenuatus.

FILAMENT, filum prætenue (thin thread of flax or wool, then by analogy also of other things). But filamentum may be used as *Bolan. l. t.*

FILBERT, nux avellana, or avellana only: the tree or bush, corylus (*κόρυλος*), or, pure Latin, nux avellana (*Plin.* 16, 30, 52): made of a f.-tree, columus: a f.-hedge, coryletum.

FILCH, clepere (implying contemptibleness of the action; an obsolete word, which has however remained in use when joined with another verb: e.g. rapere et clepere, i. e. to rob and f.; see C. de Rep. 4, § 1. *Prud. Psychom.* 562); fm aby, cl qd.—surripere cl qd or qd a qd (which is a less expressive and strong term, and may be used of any kind of theft, even if practised as a mere joke: e.g. multa a Nevio surripul-se).—furto subducere. See TO STEAL.

FILCHER. See THIEF.

FILCHING. See THEFT.

FILE, s. *A thread, flum. linum. See THREAD.*
Papers filed on a string. (The Romans, for that purpose, used the 'scapus' [a sort of rolling-pin] to collect or wrap papers round, each latter was called 'volumen'). A line of troops, ordo. Rank and file, milites gregarii (but only in a depreciating sense; as milites alone = 'common soldiers', opp. officers). — List of soldiers, &c., index (q. t. for catalogue) — numeri (of soldiers; for each matricula was used late in time of Emperors; Torrent. Suet. Vesp. 6). A mechanical instrument, lima: to rub or smooth with a f., lima persequi. polire.

FILE, v. *To put on a string, inserere lino (e. g. pearls: Tert. Hnb. Mul. 9, 'margaritas inserere lino'). — reticulam or reticula perserere per &c. (to run a string through ath, in order to suspend the object afterwards by it; e. g. reticula per ficos maturas pers. Varr. R. l. 41, 5). To file a bill in a court of justice, see 'bring an ACTION'. To rub down with a file, see FILE, subst. To file off, delimitare (if with a f., lima) — descabinare (if with a rasp, scobina). — also lima polire, propr. and improper.*

FILE, v. *Intrans.* prps in acie procedere.

FILIAL, pl. erga parentes, &c. (with ref. to behaviour towards parents, relations, &c.; 'erga parentes', &c. may also be left out, if it can be understood from the context); also Crel. by gen. liberorum: e. g. it is a duty, est liberorum: f. love or affection, pietas erga parentes, &c.; see the remark on 'plus' to cherish with f. affection, prps qm pie or pietate colere (a father, a mother); qm patris (matris) loco colere (i. e. as a father or a mother).

FILIALLY, pie.

FILINGS, scobis elimata, delimitata; also scobis only. — tamenta are what are shaken off. Brass f., delimitata aeris scobis (Plin. 34, 26): hence iron f., 'elimata ferri scobis, &c. Ivory f., scobis eboris (Cels. 5, 5). (Prætan has scobis neut., and in Cels. and Col. scobis is found).

FILL, TRANS. complere (to f. completely; e. g. fuisse sarmenis et virgultis; vascula; paginam; and fig. omnia terrore; qm gaudio, bonâ spe, &c.; also to f. with the full complement; e. g. legiones). — implere (to f. by something put into it; e. g. ollam, pateram, gremium, &c.; also libros, volumina, and se sanguine, &c.) — explere (to f. out, so that no vacuum is left inside), quasi rimas explere, mundum bonis omnibus, &c.) — opplere (to f. ath, of which it also covers the surface, nives omnia; Græciam hæc opinio opplivit). — replere (to f. again; e. g. exhaustas domos; also to f. full, campos strage hostium). All these, ath with ath, quod qâ re, except that L. has replere ea rei, and C. ollam denarium implere, and carcer mercatorum completus. — farcire (to stuff; e. g. a cushion, a pillow, &c. with roses). — refluere (to cram full). — cumulare (to heap), quod qâ re. To be filled full of wine and drink, cibo et potione completum esse; epulis refertum esse: to f. oneself full with food, se ingurgitare cibis; of wine, vino se onerare. vino obui or se obuere: to f. ath, i. e. to pour liquid into a vessel, plene infundere (to f. to the brim): to f. a place with people, locum complere hominibus (a prison, carcerem); locum frequentare (to cause any place to be filled with people): to f. a page, paginam complere: Chrysippus has filled whole volumes on the subject, de quibus volumina impleta sunt a Chrysippo: what is this ravishing sound that f.'s my ears? qui complet aures meas tam dulcis sonus? (C. Somn. Scip. 5): to f. the earth with the glory of one's name, implere orbem terrarum nominis sui gloria. To occupy (an office, &c.), locum obtinere: to f. a priesthood, sacerdotio prædium esse. To fill out. To f. oneself out, complere se (cibo, &c.). To fill up, explere. — implere (quite full to the brim): to f. up a ditch, fossam complere (e. g. sarmenis et virgultis), or implere (e. g. agere, with rubbish); the gaps with stones, intervalla saxis effarcire.

FILL, INTRANS. compleri. impleri. expleri. oppleri. repleri. SYN. in To FILL. A ship f.'s with water, alveus navis haurit aquas (!); omnibus compagibus aquam accipere (to be filling with water through the seams).

FILLET, *A tie for the forehead, fascia (q. t.). — vitia (worn by priests and other sacred persons, more especially however by women). — nimbus (worn by females, in order to make the forehead look smaller, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 135). Ornamented with a f., vittatus. Of a column, crotæa. ~~See~~ fascia, Vitr. 3, 3, is a division (358)*

of the architrave. A roast fillet (of veal), tum bus assatus.

FILLIP, s. tallistrum (Suet. Tib. 68, in.).

FILLIP, v. 'tallistrum ci infringere

FILLY, equula.

FILM, cuticula. membranula. pellicula. SYN. in SKIN.

FILMY, membranaceus.

FILTER or **FILTRARE**, colare. percolare (q. t.). — liquare (in order to make clear).

FILTER, s. cōlum.

FILTH or **FILTHINESS**, sordes (opp. splendor; the result of indigence, or niggardliness and vulgarity; e. g. of clothes dirty from long wear, pūnos). — squalor (opp. nitor, through want of civilized habits, and of delicacy of feeling, &c., e. g. uncombed hair, ἀσχητόν). — pædor (opp. munditie, through neglect of the person; e. g. through pediculus, vermin, itch, &c., vires). — situs (opp. usus; in consequence of long disease; e. g. through mud, rust, &c., ὀνυξ). — lutum (mud or dirt of streets, roads, &c.; i. e. earth and water). — cœnum (mire, mud, as defiling and disgusting). — illuvies (heaped up dirt, &c., that has gradually collected, and become a large offensive mass). — purgamentum (off-scourings, foul water, &c.). Covered with f., oblitus luto, limo, ceno; oblitus sordibus, squalore, pædore; squalore sordidus; pædore horridus: to be covered with f., situ squalore.

FILTHILY, sordide, obscene. SYN. in FILTHY.

FILTHY. See DIRTY.

FILTRATION, percolatio (e. g. uti percolationibus aque transmutari possint, Vitr. 8, 7).

FIN, pinna.

FINABLE. To be f., multam committere: to become f., multam committere.

FINAL, ultimus. extremus. novissimus. (SYN. in LAST.) — immutabile (unchangeable). A final edict, edictum peremptorium. In philosophical language, 'finem significans' (not final in any sense). A f. cause, ultima causa (the most remote, but original and primary).

FINALLY, ad ultimum. ad extremum. — denique. postremo (in the enumeration of several things; postremo only before the very last; the other three before the last, or last but one). — novissime (in ref. to other preceding occurrences, Hist. B. G. 8, 48; C. Fam. 10, 24). — quod superest. quod reliquum est. quod restat. quod extremum est (in introducing a conclusion, &c. appended to several preceding divisions of a discourse).

FINANCE. *Of a private individual, res familiaris (i. e. property). — vectigal, or in pl. vectigalia (i. e. revenues): Annates that are in a bad state, res familiaris perturbata: ab f.'s are in a bad state, comminutus est qm re familiaris. Of a state or prince, vectigalia (revenues of the state). — ærarium (the treasury). — fiscus (private treasury of a prince, in time of Empp.). To regulate the f., vectigalia or rem publicam ordinare (Aft. H. Od. 2, 1, 10): things pertaining to the f., financial matters, res ad vectigalia (or ad ærarium) pertinentes; also res publica (Aft. the Greek πολιτεία, according to Morgenstern, in Seebode's Archiv. 1829, No. 17, p. 68; e. g. modica res publica novis sumptibus atterebatur, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 10): the science of f., doctrina rerum ad vectigalia pertinentium: the administration of the f., cura æraril (Suet. Oct. 36): minister of f., i. e. our first lord of the treasury, cui cura æraril tradita est (Aft. Suet. Oct. 36).*

FINANCIAL, ad vectigalia or ad ærarium pertinens: the f. department, cura æraril.

FINANCIER. See FINANCE.

PINCH, 'stringilla (Linn.).

FIND. *To discover, &c., invenire (v. pr. of one who arrives at the knowledge of what has hitherto been unknown to him, especially if the thing is found unintentionally and without effort, εὕρισκω: but obs invenire, as the generic term, is used in all the meanings of our 'to find': e. g. scuto relato inventa sunt in eo foramina cxx. Cæs., where, of course, the effort of counting the holes was made; so in constructions like 'but few men are found who' &c.). — reperire (to f. after long seeking, with the accessory notion of the relatively deep concealment of what is found, ἀνεύρισκω). — offendere (to light upon what, to meet accidentally, come, as it were, into contact with an event, &c., with accessory notion of surprise, either on the part of the subject that finds, or on the part of the object found, εὕρησθαι). — deprehendere in re (to find ably engaged in any occupation, mostly of a dishonest nature; it implies a design on the part of the finder, and*

an unwillingness on the part of the person found *ἐκαρα-
μαρψαντες τινά τινι*; also with acc. only, deprehen-
dere venenum in manibus ca. C. Muretus, &c. use
incorrectly multi deprehensi sunt, &c., for reperti
sunt. — animadvertere (to perceive, espily in others):
I f. it stated in the (original) historians, that &c.,
apud auctores invenio &c.: a very few discovered some
boats, and thus found a means of escape, perpauci lin-
tribus inventis sibi salutem repererunt: to f. words is
an easy matter to the innocent, verba reperte inno-
centi facile: you will not f. the same feeling that you
left here, non offendes eundem bonorum sensum,
quem reliquisti (C. Fam. 2, 1, 9): they found the
temple still unbroken, nondum perfectum templum
olend-runt. || To be found, inveniri. reperiri.—
gigni (to be produced somewhere, of natural products):
to be found abundantly, qā re qd abundat (i. e. *alth*
abounds in), or repertum est (*alth* is quite full of *alth*;
scatet is post-Class.): instances of refined and intellec-
tual bantering are found abundantly in the writings of
the Socratic school, ingeniosio et facio genere Jocandi
philosophorum Socraticorum libri referti sunt: only to
be found in such and such a person, in quo esse solo
(i. e. to be inherent in that person only: e. g. C. Off. 3,
3, 13): there is no longer any trace of it to be found,
ne vestigium quidem reliquum est. || To receive,
to obtain, to meet with, invenire (*εὐρίσκειν*, see
Ruhnck. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 39): *alth* is very hard to f., qd
difficillime reperitur: to f. audience or a hearing, a qo
audiri; assistance, a qo juvari, auxilio juvari: to f.
compassion, ca. misericordiam commovere, concitare:
he found admirers, erant (non deerunt) qui cum ad-
mirarentur: to f. Jovius with *aby*, ca. gratiam sibi
conciliare: intro gratiam a qo, or apud (ad) qm: to f.
one's death, perire; in battle, pugnantem cadere,
proclatent occidere. || To feel, sentire. To f. pleasure,
&c. in *alth*, delectari, oblectari qā re: to f.
it necessary, opus esse arbitrari (*ὑποχρεῖσθαι* non necesse,
necessarium, &c. invenire). || To comprehend, to
see, videre. reperire (to f. by experience). — invenire
intelligere (to conceive, to see). — cognoscere (after exami-
nation, to learn, to become acquainted with a thing
as it really is; e. g. I f. it impossible, video, id fieri
non posse: you will f. him an obliging person, hominem
officium cognosces). || To f. a man in *alth*,
see 'to provide with'. || To find out, invenire,
reperire, deprehendere (the last, espily of finding out
something wrong, detecting, &c., depr. facinora oculis).
To f. out where he is, invenire locum, ubi sit: to f.
out (= invent) arts, artes invenire. || MISCELLANEOUS:
To f. *aby* guilty, see GUILTY. To f. fault with *aby*,
reprehendere qd in qo (to censure in general, opp. probare,
vituperare, *aby* or *alth*, qm or qd or qm in qā re
to censure as faulty, opp. laudare); desiderare or
requirere in qo (to reproach; the latter in C. Mur. 29,
61): to f. fault with *alth*, fastidire in re, or with accus.
and infn.: a person who is always finding fault, moro-
sus: diffidilis: J. diffidilis et morosus.

FINDER, inventor, repertor.

FINE, || Thin, subtilis (e. g. of things woven; not
coarse, opp. crassus; e. g. thread, leather, flour, Juter,
&c.). — tenuis (thin, not thick, opp. crassus; e. g. wool,
needle, garment, &c.). — exilis (not strong, mly with
blame; indicating insufficiency, espily of the voice; see
Q. 11, 3, 15). || Pure, purus (e. g. gold, silver,
sugar, &c.). — obryzus (that has been proved by fire,
aurum. Vulg. 2 Chron. 3, 5; cf. Petron. 67, 6. Bur-
mann.). || Of pleasing, striking exterior, &c.,
bellus. A f. shape, forma liberalis. || Ironically
used; bonus (prop. good, as it ought to be, but also
ironically: e. g. a f. general indeed! bonus imperator!
see Heind. H. Sat. 2, 1). — egregius. eximius (dis-
tinguished: e. g. action, face, smell, &c.). — praeclarus
(grand, magnificent, e. g. deed; also ironically, e. g. a
f. philosophy forthwith! praeclara sapientia!). || Mis-
cellaneous constructions: the f. arts, artes ele-
gantes; artes ingenue, liberales: those are f. words,
but nothing else, verba isthaec sunt: a f. opportunity,
ocasio maxime opportuna: a f. gentleman, homo ad
unguem factus (satirically, as H. Sat. 1, 5, 32). —
homo omni vitā atque victu exultans atque expolitus
(with pride). || Acute, elegans (discerning acutely,
with respect to the taste in wch that discernment dis-
plays itself). — subtilis (with ref. to the acuteness of the
mental faculties, by wch the object is clearly conceived
and distinguished from others). — argutus (sharp, subtle).
— perpicax (penetrating). — sagax (of smell, then also
= seeing clearly): a f. ear, aures elegantes, eruditae,
teretes: a f. distinction, tenue discrimen. || Cus-
ting, callidus, versutus. See CUSNING. || Splendid,
(356)

magnificus (whatever is imposing, or has an imposing
effect by its exterior; e. g. edifice, athenae, &c.). —
splendidus (lordly). Jm. splendidus et magnif-
cus. praeclarus (distinguished from the rest or all others
of the kind): Jm. magnificus et praeclarus. See also
SPLENDID. || Very f. belle! pulchre!

FINE, s. pena pecuniaria (g. t. Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1,
§ 6). — damnum. multa or multa (damn. the f. as
much loss to him who pays it; mult. as a compensation
to the injured person, the payment of wch is justly
inflicted on the injurer). — lit. lit. aestimata (the f. wch
is imposed by the judge, see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 5, 1; Bremi,
Np. Mil. 7, 6) The being condemned to pay a f., con-
demnatio pecuniaria (Ulp. Dig. 42, 1, 6). — pecunia mul-
tatiela. argentum multaticium (the money itself): to
impose a f. on *aby*, pena pecuniaria (or multa et pena
or pecuniā) multare qm: to condemn *aby* to pay a f.,
multam ei dicere (Rohr. qm: Irrogare is the demand
made by the accuser or tribune of the people, that the
accused person should pay such or such a sum): to sub-
ject oneself to a f., multam committere: not to be able
to pay a f., multam ferre non posse. || F. (= end).
See FINALLY.

FINE, v. || To impose a fine, see FINE, subst.
|| Refine, vid.

FINEDRAW, consuere. — obsuere.

FINEDRAWER, puella or mulier, quae acu victum
querit (aft. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48; i. e. a temptress in
general).

FINELY, pulchre, belle, eleganter (beautifully,
&c.). — subtiliter, argute, callide, versute (cunningly,
&c.). — bene. egregie, eximie, praeclare (well, excel-
lently). To be f. painted, pulchre pictum esse.

FINENESS, subtilitas (finesse, delicacy; impropr.
acuteness in thinking or discerning). — tenuitas (finesse,
C. Tusc. 1, 22, 50). — praestantia (inherent excellence).
— elegantia (in speaking, discerning, &c., inasmuch as it
displays taste). — argutie (acuteness, subtlety; e. g. of a
speech).

FINER, flator (*Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 29).

FINERY, cultus justo mundior (L. 8, 15). — cultus
speciosior quam pretiosior: holiday f., ornatus dierum
sollemniū.

FINESPUN. See FINE.

FINESSE, caliditas, versutia. See CUSNING.

FINGER, digitus (also as measure; e. g. four f.'s
long, broad, thick, quatuor digitos longus, latus, cras-
sus). — pollex (the thumb, also as measure). The fore f.,
digitus a pollice proximus (Appul. Met. 1, p. 105, 37);
index digitus (H. Sat. 8, 2, 26; Plin. 28, 2, 5); digitus
salutaris (Suet. Oct. 80): the middle f., digitus me-
dius (Plin. 11, 43, 99; Q. 11, 3, 92; Mart. 2, 28, 2);
digitus famosus or infamis (Schof. Crug. H. Sat. 2, 8,
30; Pers. 2, 33); digitus impudicus (Mart. 6, 70): the
third f., digitus medicus or medicinalis (Schof. Crug.
&c.; Macrobb. Sat. 7, 13); digitus minimo proximus
(Gell. 10, 10, according to wch passage the ring was
worn on that f. of the left hand; also Macrobb. p. 260);
digitus minimo velutius (Macrobb.): the little f., digitus
minimus (H. Sat. 1, 4, 14; Plin. 11, 43, 99; Gell. 10,
10); digitus brevissimus (Macrobb.): a f. long, or of
the length of a f., longitudine digitali: a f. in width,
digitalis; latitude digitali or unius digitali: half a f.
wide, semidigitalis: a or one f. thick, or of the thickness
of a f., crassitudine digitali: to be of the width of
ten f.'s, ca. rei latitudo digitorum decem est. of the
thickness of two f.'s, crassitudine binum digitorum:
to put one's on a verse or a passage, when one looks off
the book, *verum digito premere: to put one's f. on
one's lips, digito suadere silentium (i. e. as a sign or
signal that silence is required, as O. Met. 9, 691): to
stretch out the middle f., digitum medium porrigere
(†): to lift one's f. (in bidding or voting), digitum tol-
lere: to point to *alth* or *aby* with one's f., digitum in-
tendere ad qd or ad qm; digito (not digitis) monstrare
qd or qm; demonstrare qd or qm; digito demonstrare
qm conspicuumque facere (in order to direct the eyes
of people on *aby*, Suet. Oct. 45, extr.): digito monstratur
qs: to count *aby* over, or to calculate on one's f.'s, in
digitos digere; digitis, per digitos numerare; digitis
computare: to have a thing at one's f.'s end, in qā re
versatum esse; qd cognitum habere (to be well versed
in it); regnare in qā re (to be proficient in *alth*; see
C. Or. 27, 128); memoriter pronuciare, enumerare
(to know by heart): to have every thing, &c., nullā in
re rudem esse: to see the f. of God in *alth*, *divinitus
qd accidisse putare: I don't choose to have any f. in it,
hanc rem non attigam: in the shape of a f. in for-
mam digiti reductus (aft. Col. 12, 13, extr.): a small f.,
digitulus (Rohr. digitus minimus means the little f. of

the hand: *f.-mail, unguis: the tip of the f.'s, digitus extremus: to touch atq. with the tip of one's f.'s, digitis extremis attingere*. *Digitus* digiti primores and digitus primus, however, stand for the first joint of the *f.* To make a sign to abey with one's *f.*, per digitum gestum significare qd (ast. O. Trist. 5, 10, 36): to speak with one's *f.*, digitis loqui (ib. 2, 453); in vicem sermonis digitis uti (ast. Solim. 30, 13): the art of speaking with one's *f.*, digitum signa, pl. (Q. 11, 3, 66).—*digitus* no-tram voluntatem declarantes: to beat or keep time with one's *f.*, *digitis* vocem gubernare (ast. Petron. 127).

FINGER, *v.* tangere, tentare, both with or without digitis, tactu explorare (both for the sake of investigating).—attractare, contractare, pertractare, also with addition of manibus.

FINGER-POST, **pila itineris index*. || IMPROPR. To serve as a *f.-p.*, non ipsum ducem esse, sed demonstrare viam, et, ut dicit, solet, digitum (ad fontes) intendere (the subst. with ad must be chosen according to the meaning; C. de Or. 1, 46, 203).

FINICAL, putidus (affected, esp. in speaking).—*questus* (not natural, but studied).—*ascitus* (not natural, but borrowed from others).—*ineptus* (not natural, but produced by constraint). See AFFECTED.

FINICALLY (e. g. to speak *f.*), inepte. putide.—*mollus* (e. g. incedere).

FINICALNESS, affectatio (the desire of saying or writing atq. conspicuously, or to render oneself conspicuous; *siv. age*; see Bremi. Suet. Tib. 70).—*ineptiæ* (in one's comportment).—*putida elegantia (in writing).

FINISH, TRANS. finire, terminare (denote the mere ending without ref. to how far the object of the action has been attained; finire, opp. incipere; terminare, opp. continuare).—consummare, absolvere, perficere (denote the completing a work, the bringing it to a proper and satisfactory end; consummare, as the most general term, opp. leaving it half finished; absolvere, opp. inchoare, denotes a duty fulfilled, a difficult task ended, so that the person is now free; perficere, opp. conari, refers to an object attained; to a task of one's own choice, which may now be considered perfectly accomplished, &c.).—conficere (to *f.* atq. made up of several actions; e. g. bellum).—finem cl rei afferre. qd ad finem adducere or perducere (to bring atq. to a conclusion).—qd transigere (to conclude or settle some business).—qd proficere (to despatch it, with a single stroke as it were).—efficere (to bring about, to effect, if the final object has been obtained; libri ad Varroem sunt effecti, C.).—exsequi (to execute according to prescription, order, e. g. officium, cas mandata).—peragere (to carry through, if the business required constant activity to the end, e. g. fabulum, consulatum).—patrare (to present something as actually effected, completed, when the author and effect are clearly seen; e. g. cædem, bellum, incepta).—perpetrare (to bring about completely, with ref. to publicity; non creditur, nisi perpetratum, Tacitus, L.).—*Exig. it* is not eidem that C. and Cas. use finire qd, except in the sense of putting a limit to atq. defining atq., &c.: to *f.* a letter, epistolam concludere; a war, bellum conficere, perficere or comprimere, but also finire. Again, finire cannot well stand intrans., or rather absol. without object expressed: to give atq. the finishing stroke, qd absolvere or perficere; perpolire atque conficere.—extremam or summam manum imponere cl rei (V. En. 7, 537; Sen. Ep. 12, 4; Q. frum. 4). See TO END, COMPLETE. || Finished, absolutus, perfectus (absol. is extensive, referring to the completeness of the work; perfectus, intensive, referring to its excellence). See END, INTRANS.

FINISH, or FINISHING, absolutio, perfectio. absolutio perfectioque (the highest degree of perfection).

FINITE, finitus, circumscriptus (limited).—non æternus, interiturus (not eternal or everlasting). Not *f.*, non finitus; interminatus.

FINITELESS, infinitus (without limits).—immemens (immensurable).

FIR, abies; abietis arbor: *frs, abietis* arbores: the top or crown of a *f.*, *sapinus*, the lower part, *fusterna*: made of the *f.-tree*, *abiegnus*: a wood of *f.-trees*, *lucua* abietis arboribus septus: *f. wood*, or wood of the *f.-tree*, *lignum abiegnum*: a forest of *f.-trees*, **silva abietum*: the cone of the *f. tree*, *nucamentum*: squamatum conopitum; also abietis nucamentum (Poin. 16, 10, 19).

FIRE, *v.* || To set fire to, ignem inferre, injicere or subijcere (e. g. ædibus).—initium incendii facere (to be in the burning of a town).—|| IMPROPR. To shoot off or at, &c. To *f.* a gun, **tormentum* (a) mittare, emittere (of artillery, &c.); **tela* mittere (Not (357)

sclopetum explodere or displodere). To *f.* at abey, ictum sclopeto mittere in qm; (of several) tela conijcere in qm; at atq., tormenta in qd adigere (Cæs. B. C. 3, 52): to expose men, qd. to be fired upon, sub ictum dari (T. Ann. 13, 39, 6): to stand to be fired upon, ad omnes expositum ictus stare; sub ictu esse (Sen. ad Marc. 9, 2 and 3).

FIRE, *s.* || PROPRI. ignis (any *f.*, wip, as element, in the animal body, &c.; also watch-*f.*, conflagration).—*flamma* (any *f.* that gives a flame or blaze; then the flame itself, φλόξ).—*ardor* (glowing heat, &c.).—*scintilla* (the spark struck from a flint, &c.).—*incendium* (conflagration, πυρκαϊά). To catch *f.*, ignem (flammam) concipere; ignem comprehendere; scintillas excipere (of tinder: see Plin. 36, 19, 30): atq. that is easily set on *f.*, concipiendo igni aptus; concipiendis ignibus idoneus; easily, ignis spacissimus (propri): facilis ad exardecendum (prop. and trop. to be easily made angry): to strike *f.* (e. g. with a flint), ignem elicere e silice; ignem silice excludere (with flint and steel); lapidum tritu elicere ignem (by the attrition of two stones, Gr. τριβὴν πυρρῆς, C. N. D. 2, 9, extr.): to light the *f.*, agniti, ignem reficere: to blow the *f.*, admofo folle ignem flatu accendere (Curt. 4, 1, 4): to keep up the *f.*, or put fuel on the *f.*, ignem alere; igni alimenta dare: to set *f.* to atq., ignem admofovere, subdere, subijcere cl rei: to set (atq.) on the *f.*, ad ignem apponere (see Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 55): to place or seat oneself by the *f.*, to warm oneself, admofo igne refocillare atq. to split *f.*, eructare flammam (Justin. 4, 1, 4): to be on *f.*, ardere (to burn); flagrare (to be in a blaze; both with incendio, if the object was set on *f.*): the sky seemed all on *f.*, cælum plurimo igne ardere visum est; cælum omne flagrare videbatur: every thing seemed on *f.*, or the whole seemed one (mass of *f.*, omnia velut confluenti flammâ ardere visa: to destroy with *f.* and sword, ferro ignique (said, igni ferroque) or ferro incendisse vastare, (entirely) pervastare: to be laid waste by *f.* and sword, ferro ignique or flammâ ferroque absumi: to make or light a *f.* (i. e. a watch-*f.*, &c.), ignes facere (e. g. in the camp; in castris, C. B. G. 6, 29): to call out 'Fire!' ignem conclamare (Sen. de irâ, 3, 43, 3). A *f.* breaks out, sua sponte incendium oritur: a *f.* has broken out, ignis coortus est; Incendium factum est (if the *f.* was intentional): a *f.* breaks out in several different quarters of the town at once, pluribus simul locis et in diversis ignes coortuntur: to set on *f.*, incendium facere, conflare, excitare, exarscitare; initium incendii facere (to be the first to set *f.* to a town; see Vell. 2, 74, 4): the *f.* was the work of an incendiary, incendium humanâ fraude factum est: to set *f.* to the buildings, ignem inferre or injicere or subijcere ædibus; ignem et materiam ædibus subdere: to take *f.*, to be consumed by it, igni or flammis comprehendi; flammis corpi (to be reached by the *f.*, from the context comprehendi only, see L. 26, 27); ignem or flammam concipere. ignem comprehendere (to take *f.*); ignis occupat qd (the *f.* makes itself way to atq., e. g. to a house): to be destroyed by *f.*, deflagare or conflagrare flammis or incendio (to be burnt down; with inc., if the *f.* was intentional); flammis absumi (to be destroyed by the flames). To put a *f.* out, ignem repimere; flammam opprimere; incendium compescere (to check, to arrest it): to put out a *f.*, to extinguish it entirely, incendium restinguere or exstinguere: the *f.* increases, incendium crescit (opp. decreases, igne decrescit): to escape the *f.*, effugere ex incendio: a small *f.*, igniculus. The smell of *f.*, fœdus quidam nidior ex combustis or aduatis rebus (L. 38, 7): a slow *f.*, lentus ignis: to boil by or on a slow *f.*, coquere lento igne; also leniter decoquere; lento vapore decoquere (Poin. 21, 14, intr.): to keep or keep up a good *f.*, iuculento camino uti (C.); *iuculento loco uti: a stream of *f.*, ignium rivus (Poin. 2, 108, 110): the glow of *f.*, flammæ ardor (Lucr. 5, 1092); flammæ fervidus ardor (ibid. 1098): a ball or globe of *f.*, globus (in the skies; C. de Div. 1, 43, 97, in wch passage the 'faces' are mentioned separately): a column of *f.*, columna ignea (Ecclel.); damage sustained by *f.*, **damnum* incendio factum, ex incendio acceptum: committing *f.*, flammam eructans (Justin. 4, 1, 4; comp. Plin. 54, 20, 22, and 2, 163, 106, extr.): ignes evomens (Sil. 17, 5, 98): particles of *f.*, flammæ semen (O. Met. 15, 347): a signal made by a *f.*, ignium significatio: to give or make a signal by *f.*, ignibus sacro significationem (e. g. of distress; Cæs. B. G. 2, 33): as red as *f.*, igneo colore; igneus (of a fiery color in general); flammæus flammæolus (glowing red); rutilus (red as a blaze): to become as red as *f.* (in one's face); see TO BLUSH. || PROV. To be between two *f.*, lupum aurius tenere (Suet. Tib. 25, Bremi); anceps

malum urget (L. 3, 38, 9): a burnt child dreads the fire, cui dolet, meminit (C. Mur. 20, 42): "ustus infans cavet ab igni. || IMPROPR. Glow, ignis (e. g. of the eyes)—ardor (glow, the lightning of alth, e. g. of the look, the eyes, oculorum, vultuum): the f. of passions, of love, &c., ardor; incendium (also of passions, with the accessory notion of destruction, consuming passion. Ignis, of the passion of love, is poet. only: of the passion of hatred, or other violent excitement, it may be used figuratively in prose; e. g. huic ordinem novum ignem subicere, C.): to be consumed by the f. of love, amoris flammâ conficere. || Mental vivacity, vis.—vigor (freshness, vivacity). See Vigor, ANDOUR: the f. is gone, concessit ardor animi: to be without f., tepere; languere; frigere (of an orator, &c.): the f. of youth, juvenilis ardor; ardor etatis: natural f. and spirit, quædam animi incitatio alacritas naturaliter innata: the f. of a poet, impetus divinus; calor poeticus (†); of an orator, vis, calor, concitatio dicentis; calor et vehementia; oratoris impetus; ardor dicendi. || Volley, &c.: to be exposed to the f., ad omnes expostum lectus stare, sub lectu esse (Sen. ad Marc. 9, 2 and 3): not to be exposed to the f., extra telli jactum or coniectum esse (Aft. Curt. 3, 20, 1, and Petron. 90); extra telli jactum stare (Curt. 3, 3, 17); jactu telli procul abesse (ib. 4, 3, 8): to get or come into the f., sub lectum dari (T. Ann. 13, 39, 6); ad telli coniectum venire (Aft. L. 2, 31). To be between two f.'s, anceps hostis et a fronte et a tergo urbat.

FIRE-ARMS, *sclopetum (gun).—*bombarda (blunderbuss).

FIRE-ASSURANCE, publicum periculum, quod est a vi flammæ in his, quæ ab igni non tuta sunt (Aft. L. 25, 3).

FIRE BALL, globus (de Dio. 1, 43, 97).

FIRE-BRAND, titio (fm τῖτις, the f.-b. on the hearth).—torris (fm torreo; also a burning piece of wood on the hearth, but esp. of a funeral-pile, or altar, where it served for burning the corpses, or whatever was offered as a sacrifice).—titio ardens, torris vivus († when blazing).—titio and torris extinctus (when glimmering only, not blazing). || An incendiary, incendiarius (prop.)—fax ex incendiis, qui initium ex incendiis fecit (both impropr.; the latter, Vell. 2, 74, 4).

FIRE-BRIGADE, excubie nocturnæ vigilesque adversus incendia instituti (Aft. Suet. Oct. 30). Augustus introduced a f.-b., Augustus adversus incendia excubias nocturnas vigilesque commentus est (ib.): he removed single cohorts to Putcoli and Ostia, to serve as a f.-b., Putcolis et Ostia singulas cohortes ad arrendos incendiorum casus collocavit (Suet. Claud. 25): a superintendent of the f.-b., præfectus vigiliam (prop.): the head of the night-watch or patrol, who was at the same time the chief of the f.-b.).

FIRE-BUCKET, hama (according to Salmassius, in the shape of a boat; see Plin. Ep. 10, 35 [42], 2): *siphonium receptaculum (the place where the engines are kept, i. e. the station of the f.-b.).

FIRE-ENGINE, siphon (see Plin. Ep. 16, 35 [42], 2).—The various machines or instruments used by the ancients at a f., were the following: the siphon us above; the hama (f.-bucket); the hamus (f.-hook); the dolabra (pike); cento (rags); the scalar (ladder); scopus (broom); besides this, acetum (vinegar, to soak the rags in). The engines or instruments in general for the above purpose, instruments ad incendia compendenda, Plin. Ep. 10, 35 [42], 2. subsidia reprimenda ignibus (according to T. Ann. 15, 43, 4).

FIRE-LOCK. See FIRE-ARMS.

FIRE-MAN, *siphonium magister (i. e. the first man of the engine). See also FIRE-BRIGADE.

FIRE-PAN, fuculus (for keeping dishes warm).—pultarius (cf. Pallad. 7, 2). turbidulum (for burning incense).—batillum is = coal or fire-shovel, which was sometimes also used instead of a FIRE-PAN. || On the lock of a gun, *receptaculum pulveris pyril.

FIRE-PROOF, ignibus impervius (e. g. stone; T. Ann. 15, 43, 3).—ignibus incorruptus (indestructible by fire, e. g. walls, Plin. 35, 13, 48).—mihme ignem sentiens, quod ab igni non leditur. ab igni tutus (that cannot be injured by fire, e. g. stones, wood, &c.; Plin. 37, 7, 25; Vir. 2, 9, 16, and 2, 7, 2): they (i. e. stones) are f.-p., neque tactus ignis potest nocere (Vir. 2, 7, 3).

FIRE-SHIP, navis præparata ad incendium (Cæs. B. G. 3, 101).—navis bituminis et sulphuris illita (Curt. 4, 3, 2): to send out f.-ships against the fleet of Pompeius, naves compietas tædâ et pice et stupâ reponquis rebus, quæ sunt ad incendia, in Pompeianam classem mittere (Cæs. B. G. 3, 101).

FIRE-SHOVEL, batillum. See the remark in COAL-PAN.

FIRE-SIDE, focus: our f.-s., focus patrius; domus patria (speaking of one's country): to return to one's own f.-s., focus suum or larem suum repetere; ad larem suum redire (since the lar, or house-god, stood by the f.-s.): there is nothing like one's own f.-side, *foci proprii fumus, alieno igne luculentior: a small f.-s., foculus: to fight for one's own f.-s., pro aris et focis pugnare; pro tectis mœnibusque dimicare.

FIRE-STONE, pyrites, a particular sort of rock was called lapis vivus, used for striking a light (see Plin. 36, 19, 30; Grotii Cygne. 404).

FIRE-TONGS, forpex (Cato, R. R. 10, 3; Suet. Oct. 75).

FIRE-WOOD, lignum, ligna, orum (opp. materia or materies, i. e. timber).—cremia, orum (dry sticks, Col. 12, 19, 3; Plin. 12, 19, 42).—lignaria, orum (wood, used to light a fire with)—ignis alimentum (to keep up the fire with).

FIRE-WORK or WORKS, *ignes artificiosi; *ignes festi: to set off f.-w., ignes festos succendere (Aft. Slat. Sil. 4, 18, 37). A maker of f.-s., pyrotechnus: the art of making f.-s., ars pyrobolatoria.

FIRE-WORSHIPPER, e. g. to be a f.-w., *ignem pro Deo venerari. they are mostly (or most of them are) f.-w.-s., in superstitionibus atque curâ deorum præcipue igni veneratio est (Aft. Justin. 41, 3, 6).

FIRING. See FIRE-wood.

FIRKIN, dolium.

FIRM, adj. firmus (that will resist external impressions, dissolution, destruction, &c.; hence also 'steadfast,' opp. labans, vacillans, and, for want of a suitable adj., to imbecillus)—stabilis (that can stand f., or upon which one may stand f.); st. stabilis et firmus; firmus stabilisque.—constans (remaining the same, not changeable; like the course of the heavenly bodies, &c. All three also tropic. for invariable, steadfast)—offirmatus (impropr.; obdurate, inflexible).—solidus (solid, &c., propr. e. g. corpora, terra).—duratus (likely to last; of bodily things only). To stand f., *inmotum stare; or stare only, opp. cadere or corrui: f. courage, animus firmus: to be f., stare animo (of one person); stare animis (of several): to remain f., stare (in) qâ re (e. g. in one's opinion, in sententiâ); de gradu non defici (not to be confounded, lose one's presence of mind, &c.; C.); in alth, perseverare in re; f. and lasting friendship, amicitia firma et perpetua: a f. friend, amicus firmus, stabilis, constans, certus; firmus amicus ac fidelis (C.): to use f. language, oratione uti stabili ac non mutata: f. allies, socii fideles (C.); socii boni ac fideles, or boni fideles (both L.): a f. hand, manus strenua or stabilis (steady; Cels.; not man. firmâ).—Eg. Terra firma should be terra constans. With a f. unshaken mind, stabilis et firmo animo: a f. mind, animus obdurate: a man of f. principles, homo constans: a f. resolution, consilium certum: to have a f. conviction of alth, de qâ to sibi persuasus.

FIRM, v. See CONFIRM, To FIX.

FIRMAMENT, cœlum (poet.; cœli palatium, Enn. in C. N. D. 2, 18, 49)—firmamentum (in this meaning, is Eccl. only).

FIRMAMENTAL, cœlestis.

FIRMLY, || PROPRI. firme.—firmer.—solide.—|| With constancy, stabilis et firmo animo.—constanter (e. g. dolore ferre)—æquo animo (e. g. dolore ferre).—firme (stiff); e. g. firmissime asseverare). I am f. convinced, persuasissimum mihi est: to be f. convinced of alth, sibi persuasus de re: to meet death f., fidenti animo ad mortem pergere; prompte necem subire (of a violent death; see T. Ann. 16, 10, 1); irrevocabili constantia ad mortem decurrere (of a suicide; Plin. Ep. 3, 7, init.).

FIRMNESS, firmitas (as visible quality, e. g. of a body, &c.; then impropr. of character, that makes it apt to resist temptation).—firmitudo (as an innate and abiding quality; then impropr. of mental f.; e. g. firmitudo gravitatis animi).—soliditas (solidity, durability, e. g. of a wall)—stabilitas (stability, of whatever stands fast and firm).—animi firmitudo (C., Cæs., T.); animi fortitudo, animus certus or confirmatus (resoluteness, mental f.).—constantia (impropr.; consistency in one's conduct, constancy).—perseverantia (impropr.; the f. displayed by him who does not allow himself to be deterred from his resolutions). A noble f., libera contumacia (i. e. noble defiance; C. Tusc. 1, 29, 71): to show a noble f., liberam cont. adhibere (ibid.) an inflexible f., irrevocabili constantia (Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 2): to proceed in alth with f., constantiam adhibere

ret: to display great f. in alth. fortissimum esse in re (e.g. in causa suspecta, of an advocate) you must retain your f., or show your f., retinenda est vobis constantia: with f.; see FIRMUS.

FIRST, *adj.* primus (so far as in space or time, he makes his appearance f., and others follow him).—principes (so far as he acts f., and others follow his example).—summus. maximus. præcipuus (1825) post-Aug., principalis; except in f. causes, cause principales; opp. secondary causes).—primarius (f. in rank, dignity, or value). *The f. men in the state; see "CHIEF men." The f. point, caput ca rei. summus ca rei. cardo ca rei (on each all turns; F. and Q.).—momentum (point), the critical, decisive point. It was ever his f. case, ei semper maxima or antiquissima cura fuit: to make alth one's f. object, omne studium in q̄ re ponere. This is the f. point, hoc caput est; hoc maximum or primum est. To fall in love at f. sight, devenire or incidere in amorem aut aspectu (Auct. ad Her. 2, 30, 33). Nobody can fall in love at f. sight, nemo potest uno aspectu neque præteritis in amorem devenire (ib.). For 'in the first place,' see FIRST, adv.—(1825) The three f., tres primi (e.g. tribus primis diebus, Cæc. B. C. 1, 18, wh. may help to banish the foolish notion that accuracy requires us to say 'the first three'). He considered that the f. thing was, &c., nihil prius faciendum putavit.—(1825) The Latins regarded as an opposition the closer distinction, wh. in English is expressed by a rel. proposition, or by an infn. I was the f. who did it, or, the f. to do it, primus feci. If only two are spoken of, the f. is prior, opp. to the second, posterior; or, if there be a ref. to two subjects already named, ille (the second being expressed by hic). If f. = earliest, ultimus is used; ab ultimâ origine: the f. (= next) oft ab. proximus. If the f. thing, = the most important thing, summum or caput is used; e.g. the f. step towards a happy life is, caput est ad bene vivendum; he considered that the f. thing should be, nihil prius faciendum putavit. To be the f. in alth, initium ca rei facere, capere, ducere (to do it f., to make a beginning); principem ease in re; optimum, præstantissimum esse in q̄ genere; ca rei principatum obtinere (to be the most excellent); let us be neither f. nor last, nec duces simus, nec agmen claudamus: each wishing to be the f. (on the road), quum sibi quisque primum itineris locum peteret: to be the f. of his class, classem ducere (Q. 1, 2, 28): to be the f. aft. the king, secundum imperii gradum tenere: I am the f. (to get up) in the morning, and the last at night (in going to bed), primus cubitu surgo, postremum cubitum eo.*

FIRST, *adv.* I At first, primo (the general distinction between primo and primum is, that primo relates to time, primum to the order of occurrence; so that primo = 'at first,' implying that a change took place afterwards, primum = 'first,' when followed by what was done afterwards, in the second, third, last place, &c. Though this distinction is not universal, it should be observed by Lat. writers with this exception, according to Zumpt and Hand. vol. iv. p. 558 [agit Haase], that when deinde or postea follows, C. usually places primum for 'at first'.—princípio (et inc. beginning, originally; jus augurum divinationis opinione principio constitutum est; postea &c. C.).—initio (at the outset; redeo ad illud quod initio scripsi).—(1825) primo may be followed by post, postea, deinde, inde, dehinc, tum, postremo, ad extremum, tandem, mox, nunc, jam (Hand. iv. p. 558; Curt. has primo—ad jam). I Before all others, primum (deinde, the f., opp. postremo).—prior (adj., the f. or foremost of two, opp. posterior).—in primis (before all others, f.).—(1825) It would be incorrect, in this sense, to say primo: he must get up f., and go to bed last, primus cubitu surgat, postremum cubitum eat: whichever party f. occupied this pass, would have no trouble in keeping off the enemy, qui prior has angustias occupaverit, ab hoc hostem prohiberi nihil esse negotii: he f., or f. of all, put Adherbal to death, then the rest, in primis Adherbalem necat, dein omnes.

In NUMERATIONS. primum.—First... then (or secondly, &c.). primum—iterum or secundo—tertium (C.). tertio (Farr. R. R. 3, 17, 2).—The other forms of compound enumerations are thus given by Hand:—

A) THREE MEMBERS. (1) Ciceronian (including his correspondents, &c.). Primum—deinde—novissime (Planc.). Primum—post—tum. Primum—deinde—rum. Primum—deinde—deinde. Primum—deinde—postea. Primum—deinceps—deinceps. Primum—tum—denique. Primum—tum—post. Primum—tum—deinde. Primum—deinde—ad extremum.—2) Non Ciceronian. Primum—deinde—

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mox (Plin.). Primum—deinde—postremo (L., T.). Primum—deinde—ad postremum (L.). Primum—deinde—ad ultimum (Curt.).

B) FOUR MEMBERS. (1) Ciceronian: Primum—deinde—tum—postremo. Primum—deinde—deinde—postremo. Primum—deinde—deinde—postea. Primum—deinde—præterea—denique. Primum—deinde—præterea—postremo. Primum—deinde—tum—post. Primum—deinde—deinde—deinde. Primum—tum—deinde—postremo. Primum—secundo loco—deinde—tum etiam. (2) Non-Ciceronian: Primum—deinde—mox—tum (Col.). Primum—deinde—tum—postea (Cels.). Primum—mox—deinde—postremo (Plin.).

C) FIVE MEMBERS. (1) Ciceronian: Primum—deinde—tum etiam—accedit—postremo. Primum—deinde—tum—post—ad extremum. Primum—deinceps—deinceps—deinde—tum. (2) Non-Ciceronian: Primum—deinde—post—deinde—postremo (L.).

D) FOR MORE THAN FIVE MEMBERS. For six; see C. de Fin. 5, 23, 65. Tusc. 1, 28, 68; de Inv. 3, 50, 150, 1, 28, 43, 2, 13, 43. For eight; Col. 12, 3, 1. For nine; C. de Inv. 2, 27, 79.

Now f., now for the f. time, nunc primum. Then f., tum primum (L. 9, 63). F. of all, omnium primum. In the f. place, as in duty bound, I congratulate you, primum tibi, ut debet, gratulor.

FIRST-BEGOTTEN, (of two) natu major; (of several) natu maximus. (1825) primogenitus and primum genitus do not belong to classic prose.

FIRST-BORN, vetustissimus liberorum (T. Ann. 2, 2, 1).—atris maximus (the eldest of the family or stem).

FIRST-FRUITs, primitiæ frugum.—(Improp.) primitiæ.

FIRSTLINGS, primitiæ.—*primum quidque.

FISC, fiscus.

FISCAL, fassalis (Suet. Dom. 9).

FISH, v. piscari (if with a rod and line, hamo); also pisces capere (if with a hook, hamo). I Fig. To f. for compliments, laudem venari (Auct. ad Her. 4, 3, 5). To f. out alth, explicari qd; fm aby, a qo. To f. in troubled waters (Prov.). ex alienis incommodis sua commoda comparare (Aft. Ter. And. 1, 1, 3), or ex alienis incommodis suam petere occasionem (Aft. L. 4, 58).

FISH, s. piscis (also collectively, as in Engl.; e.g. pisce viventes, Plin.); sea f., piscis maritimus: river f., or fresh-water f., piscis fluviatilis: a common f., plebeius cœne piscis: a small f., pisciculus: very small f., minutus pisciculi: full of, plenus piscium (C., Varr. 4, 53, 118); post, piscosus, pisculentus: like a f., *piscis similia. To catch f., pisces capere. To angle for f., pisces hamo capere. Salt f., salamenta, pl. He always sent to Putoli to buy f. for the table, semper in cœnâ piscis Putuleos mittere emptum solebat (Varr. R. R. 2, 17, 6). The fish (a constellation), Pisces.

FISH-BLADDER, vesica piscis.

FISH-BONE, spina piscis (C. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66): to take out the f.-b., piscem exossare (culinary term).

FISHER. See FISHERMAN.

FISH-HOOK, hamus,—hamulus piscarius (Plaut.). A baited f.-h., illitus cibo or cibis hamus (Plin.; but impropr.).

FISH-MARKET, forum piscarium or piscatorium. **FISHMONGER**, qui pisces vendit or venditat (g. t. Aft. Gell. 15, 20; or Val. Max. 3, 4, est. 2).—cætarius (who deals in large sea-fish).—salsamentarius (who deals in salt fish). To be a f.-m., pisces vendere or venditare.

FISH-PICKLE, salsamentum. muria (salt-water to preserve fish in; see interpp. to H. Sat. 2, 4, 64).—garum (prepared with salt-water fm the ros, &c. of the garus, scomber, &c.).—eliquamen salsamentorum (according to Col. 9, 14, 3).

FISH-POND, piscina (g. t.).—piscium custodia (a reservoir in wh. to keep fish ready for dressing, when wanted).—piscium vivarium (a reservoir in wh. fishes were kept either for pleasure or to breed).—piscina dulcis (of fresh water)—piscina salata or amara or maritima (in near the sea).—cætaria. cætaria (if the pond was in junction or connexion with the sea, whence the fishes entered into it and were thus caught).—piscina loculata (a f.-p. with compartments in it for the different sorts of fish). To make a f.-p., piscinam edificare: to take a fish out of the f.-p., piscem de piscinâ exceptare.

FISH-SAUCE, jus (g. t.).

FISH-SCALE, squama piscis.

FISH-SOUP, garum (made of the intestines of the

most delicate fish, prepared with sea-water, a less delicious kind of which was the 'allec' or alex.

FISH-WIFE, quæ piscos vendit or venditat (aft. Gell. 15, 20; or Pal. Max. 3, 4, est. 2).

FISHERMAN, piscator. To be a *f.* by profession or trade, piscatorio artificio questum facere (Lact. 5, 2, estr.). A *f.*'s hut, *domus or casa piscatoris

FISHERY, piscatus. piscatio (the occupation, Plin. 6, 22, 24; 8, 16, 17): *whale-f.*, *captura balænarum; *pearl-f.*, *margaritarum conquisitio: to be engaged in the *pearl-f.*, *margaritas conquire (855) but margaritas urinari is without sense, and has probably arisen from some misinterpretation of the passage in Plin. 9, 35, 55, estr. 'has margaritas urinantium curâ peti').

FISHING, piscatio (as act.).—piscatus. piscatio (as occupation, and in *its* meaning in Plin. 6, 22, 24, and 8, 16, 17: the pleasure of *f.*, piscationis voluptas (aft. Justin. 41, 5, 4, piscationum voluptates, the various pleasures *f.* affords): to be fond of *f.*, piscandi studio teneri in *f.*, in piscando.

FISHING-BOAT, navis or scapha piscatoria (larger).—piscatoria cymba (smaller).—piscatorium navigium (Fragm. M. Caelii).

FISHING-LINE, *linea piscatoria.

FISHING-NET, rete (g. t.).—funda. jaculum (a casting-net).—verriculum or verriculum (drag-net).

FISHING-ROD, arundo piscatoria.

FISHING-TACKLE, instrumentum piscatorium.

FISHY, † *A bounding in fish*, plenus piscum (C. Ferr. 4, 53, 118; 855) piscosus, pisculentus, are poet.). † *Fish-like*, pisci similis, or gen. piscis.

FISSILE, fissilis (L.).

FISSURE, fissura. fissum.—rima (f. in a solid body lengthwise, and into the depth of it; chink).—hiatus (wide *f.*, open and deep). To have a *f.* in it, fissurâ dehiscere. rimam agere (855) rim. ducere poet.).

FIST, a. pugnuus. To double the *f.*, pugnum facere; comprimere in pugnum manus (opp. manus explicare); digitos comprimere pugnumque facere (opp. digitos educere et manum dilatare). With one's doubled *f.*, manu compressa: to give *aby* a blow in the face with one's *f.*, colaphum ci impingere: to give *aby* a blow in the face with one's doubled *f.*, pugnum factum ci in os impingere: to strike *aby* with one's *f.*'s, pugnis cedere (pugna onerare, Com.).

FIST, v. † *Strike with the fist*, pugnis cedere.—pugnis onerare (Comic).—colaphum ci impingere (to hit *aby* with one's *f.* in the face). † *Seize* (Abol.), vid.

FISTICUFFS, pugna (g. t. for battle).—pugilatus. ūs (boxing-match, Plaut.). To come to *f.*, res venit ad manus.

FISTULA, fistula.

FISTULOUS, fistulosus (Plin.).

FIT, impetus. incurus (attack of illness).—accessio. tentatio (both with the addition of morbi, febris, of an illness, a fever. C. Alt. 10, 17, 2): a slight *f.* of an illness, commotuluncula; levis motuluncula (Suet. Vesp. 24): to be suffering *fm* a *f.* of illness, (a) morbo tentari. The *f.*'s become more violent, graviores accessiones veniunt. A *f.* of the gout, *morbi articularis accessio or tentatio: to have a *f.* of the gout, *cs* artus laborant; articuloꝝ dolorum dolores habere: to be suffering *fm* a dreadful *f.* of the gout, doloribus podagræ cruciari maximis (C.): ardere podagræ doloribus (C.). An epileptic *f.*, *morbi comitialis accessio. To have an epileptic *f.*, morbo comitiali corripit; or (Plin.) vltio comitiali corripit; morbo comitiali laborare. A fainting *f.*, subita (animæ) defectio (Suet. Calig. 56). (855) animæ deliquitum is spurious Latin, and animi defectus a doubtful reading. A (fainting) *f.* is coming upon me, animus me relinquit (Cæs. B. G. 6, 38), or linquit; post-Aug.; anima deficit (e.g. *fm* the heat, per æstium, in Cæs. 1, 17); animo linquo (post-Aug.). To fall down in a *f.*, animo linquo subvertiturque genu. *Aby* is in a (fainting) *f.*, animus qm relinquit or liquit; anima deficit. Intermittent *f.*'s of a fever, febris accessio remissioque; febris accessi et decessio. † *By fits and starts*, carpitim (carpitim facere qd, opp. continue qd).

FIT, v. TRANS. † *Adapt, suit, aptare* qd ci rei (855) adaptare only in Suet., and that only in pass. participle.—accommodare qd ci rei or ad qd (make it suitable to, adapt it to; also accom. sibi qd ad qd = to *f.* on; e.g. coronam ad caput).—dirigere qd ad qd (to direct it by a certain rule). † *To prepare suitably by preparatory training*, erudire or instituere, or instituere atque erudire qm (ad qd or ad rem faciendam).—parare qm ci rei (e.g. foro et eloquentie).—formare qm ad or in qd. To *f.* *aby* for public speaking, instituere qm ad dicendum; oratoreꝝ efficere atque instituere qm. To *f.* oneself for *ath.*, se accommodare

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ad qd (e.g. ad rempublicam; ad magnas res gerendas, C.); parare se ad qd, or ad qd faciendum (C.); exercere se ad qd (by practice, C.). Fitted and prepared for *ath.*, instructus et paratus ad qd. † *Fir out*: To *f.* out ships, naves armare, instruere, ornare. adornare; a fleet, classem instruere, ornare, exornare, comparare; in a very short time, celeriter classem efficere. † *Fir up*, ornare (g. t.).—Instruere. ornare, ad-, or exornare. Jw. ornare (exornare) atque instruere (to provide with what is necessary; orn. and its compounds implying suitable expenditure, like κοσμεῖν, διακοσμεῖν).—To *f.* up a house, see FURNISH. † *ABOL.* or *INTRANS.* aptum esse or apte convenire ad qm (to *f.* it).—(apte) convenire in qd (e.g. machera in vaginam; Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 85); or inire convenireque in qd (both = to *f.* into). A coat *f.*'s, vestis bene sedet: shoes *f.*, calcei apte conveniunt ad pedes, or ad pedes apti sunt: shoes that *f.* well, apti ad pedes calcei. A dress that *f.*'s well, or a close fitting dress, vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens: the tubes *f.* into each other, alius in alium tubulus luit convenitque. † *To be fit*, see FIT, adj.

FIT or FITTING, idoneus. aptus (idoneus denotes a passive, aptus an active fitness for *ath.*; or the idoneus is fitted by his qualifications, and, through outward circumstances, for any particular destination, like the εὐρηστικός; the aptus, by his worth and adequacy, like ἱκανός. The idoneus is in himself inactive, and suffers himself to be employed for a particular purpose, for which he is qualified; the aptus himself engages in the business, because he is adequate to it; Diod.).—habilis, appositus, conveniens, for *ath.*, ad qd, less only (never after appositus) by the simple datives. If these words are followed by a verbal proposition, then the relative pronoun is used with a subjunctive.—bonus, for *ath.*, ci rei or ad qd (in L. and T., not in C. or Cæs.).—opportuus ad qd (conveniently situated, of places, &c.). To make or render *f.* for *ath.*, aptare ad qd: to make oneself *f.* for *ath.*, se parare or aptare ad qd; se accommodare ad qd; se exercere ad qd. To be *f.* for, decere (to be becoming; to become it); aptum esse ci rei or ci rei, or ad qd, accommodatum esse ci rei or ad qd (to be adapted for it); convenire ci rei or ci rei, or eum qd re; congruere ci rei or eum qd re (to be agreeable to its nature, &c.). To be *f.*, decere qm (to be suitable to or becoming any one): it is *f.*, decet or convenit, that &c., by an accus. and infin. (it is suitable. On conveni, see Benecke Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4); oportet, followed by an accus. and infin. (it ought, is necessary on reasonable grounds, and according to the laws of justice and equity): not to be *f.* for *ath.*, non decere, &c.; also abhorere a qd re; ab qd re dissentire. (855) congruus is unclassical; congruens is good Latin. In a *f.* manner, see FITLY.

FITCH, vicia (also according to Linn.).

FITFUL. See CHANGEOABLE.

FITLY, accommodate.—apte.—convenienter.—congruenter.—decere. (Svyn. in Fit.) Jw. apte et quasi decere; apte congruenterque; congruenter convenienterque.

FITNESS, convenientia.—decentia (proper quality)—decorum (propriety).

FIVE, quinqve.—quinti, quinqve, quina (f. a-piece, &c., eply with subalt. that are used only in the pl.; e. v. quinqve litteræ, *f.* letters, whereas quinqve litteræ means *f.* alphabetic letters): *f.* asses (the Rom. coin), quinqve assis: a coin worth *f.* asses, numus quinqvarius: an instrument of *f.* feet in length, e.g. a yard for measuring, quinqvepedal (Mari. 14, 92): *f.* dots, quinqve puncti (:): *f.* the *f.*st among the citizens (belonging to the town council), quinqve primi (wartapwpa): a space of *f.* years, quinqvennium, also lustrum: every *f.* years, quinqve quoque anno: a repast of *f.* dishes, pentapharmacum (wartapwpaakov, later only, Spartan. Æl. Per. 5): consisting of *f.*, quinqvarius: divided into *f.* parts, quinqvepartitus; *f.*-sixths dextans; as number, numerus quinqvarius: *f.*-twelfths of an ass, a pound, &c., quinqve uncæ: containing *f.*-twelfths, quinqveuncialis: that has *f.* leaves, quinqvefolius; quinqve foliis: that has *f.* corners, quinqveangulus; quinqveangularis: *f.*-fingered, quinqve digitis (of the hand); ci digiti in manibus quinqve (of men and beasts; both aft. Plin. 11, 43, 99): weighing *f.* pounds, quinqve libralis; quinqve pondo (as libras valens): *f.* feet long, quinqvepedalis (Hygin.). quinqve pedes in longitudinem; quinqve pedes longus: that has *f.* stories, quinqve tabulatorum: a house that has *f.* stories, domus, quinqve tabulationes habet (aft. Vir. 5, 5, 7): that has *f.* sounds or tones, pentachordus (later only): *f.* years of age, or having lasted *f.* years, quinqveannis: *f.* years old, quinqve annos

notas: happening or taking place every f. years, quinquennialis (e. g. censura): f. times, quinquies: f. times as much, quinquies tantum: f. times more than &c., quinquies tanto amplius, quam quantum (e. g. quinquies tanto amplius, quam quantum ei in cellam sumere licitum sit, civitibus imperavit, C. Ferr. 3, 97, 225): f. fold, quinquiepus (f. times as great = Gloss. Vet.); quinquiepus (given, taken, or calculated f. times at once, e. g. salarium): to make or render atq. f. fold, quinquieplicare (K² not quinquiepl. T. Ann. 2, 36, extr.): f. hundred, quingenti: each or to each f. hundred (in divisions), quingenti: consisting each time of f. hundred, quingenta (K² it is only in poets and later writers that we find quinquies milie): each of f. thousand, quina millia (e. g. four legions, each of f. thousand infantry, quatuor legiones quina millibus peditum): f. thousand times, quinquies milies: a vessel that has f. banks of oars, quinquere mis (navis): 'the f.' (as title of any officers or commissioners, f. in number) in Rome, quinquaginta (hence quinquaginta, their office, and adj. quinquaginta) of f. days, quingue dierum.

FIVES, pila (g. t. for any game with a ball). To be fond of f.'s, pilæ studio teneri: to play at f.'s, pila ludere.

FIVE-LEAVED, 'that has five leaves,' quinquifolius (Plin.).

FIX, TRANS. | **Make fast, fig.** agere (with in and acc. or abl.; e. g. one's eyes upon the ground, oculus fig. in terram or in terra; but fig., of mental objects, with in and abl. only; as, lo f. my mind on the consulship, agere mentem in consulatu, not in consulatu, Krebs; also ci rei and ad qd.)—affigere ci rei or in qd (to f. to, affix)—defigere ci rei or in re (to f. down into)—infigere ci rei or in rem (to f. into). To f. atq. with nails, clavis figere qd; to atq. clavis affigere or configere qd ci rei: to f. one's eyes on aby, oculus defigere in vultu ca (also in qm, O.); one's mind or thoughts on a kg, mentem figere or defigere in re; animum defigere or infigere in re; defigere et intendere animum in qd (C.): to fix the ladders agst the walls, scalas mœnibus admoovere: to f. one's abode anywhere, considere (in qd loco): domitium collocare (C.), or constituere (Np.) in qd loco: to have fixed one's abode anywhere, sedem ac domitium qd loco habere. **Fix.** Not figere sedem or domitium in qd loco. To f. one's eyes on the ground, figere oculos in terram or in terra; in terram ora defigere (Curt.). A fixed star, stella inerrans; sidus certâ sede infixum. Fixed stars, sidera certâ infixa sedibus, or quæ certis locis infixa sunt. To f. atq. firmly in aby's mind, infigere qd ca animo. A fixed income, redditus stat. | **Make a firm, firmare.** confirmare (make it firm and durable, a government, kingdom, &c.)—stabilire (make firm or stable)—fundare (to found)—stabiliter dare ci rei (C.). | **Appoint definitely, statuere.** constituere.—dicere (to name)—eligere (to make choice of)—præfîre. To f. a day, diem statuere, constituere, dicere, eligere; beforehand, diem præstatuere, præfîre; a time, tempus dicere, statuere: to f. the exact time for the assault, adeundi (sc. castra) tempus definire: to f. the time and place, tempus et locum condicere (to f. it by common consent); a day for the marriage, eligere nuptiarum diem; nuptias in diem constituere; for the execution, diem necis statuere ci; a pretty distant day, diem satis laxam statuere; aby's wages, mercedem ci constituere; aby's residence, circumscribere locum habitandi ci (forbid him to go beyond a fixed distance, &c.): the bounds of aby's kingdom, terminare fines imperii: to f. the price of atq. ci rei pretium statuere (Plaut.), or constituere (C.); condicere (C.); facere (Plaut., Mart.). | **TRANS.** Resolve, statuere. constituere. decernere (qd or with inf.).—consilium capere (with gerund in di; atq. with inf.).—inducere animum or in animum (with inf. or ut). I have fixed &c., certum est mihi; stat mihi (sc. sententia); statutum habeo cum animo et deliberatum: to have pretty nearly fixed to &c., satis habere consilium de &c. (C. Att. 12, 50, end). | To f. that a person should be present (at such a time), qm adesse or venire jubere. | To fix upon (= select, or appoint after selection), destinare qm ad qd or ci rei. designare ad qd. seponere ci rei or in qd.—eligere qm. To f. upon aby for a person's wife, destinare qm ci uxorem. To f. upon such a day, diem eligere, constituere. See above under **FIX, TRANS.**

FIXEDLY, firme. firmiter (both C. Rep. 1, 45; 6, 2; the latter also Cæ. B. G. 4, 26).—rigide (stiffly). To look f. at aby, qm intentis oculis or acerrime contem-

plari (C.).—oculus defigere in ea vultu: to look f. on the ground, oculus in terram figere.

FIXEDNESS. See **FIXMNESS.**

FIXITY. F. of tenure, stabilis et certa possessio (C., but impropr.).

FIXTURE, immobilis res (Dig. any property that cannot be moved).—"supplex immobilis.

FLABBY, flaccidus (e. g. of the ears, opp. rigidus; also flaccus, Varr. and C. = one who has long f. ears. K² marcidus aur. s. Plin., are those of a tired horse, when they hang down as if they were dead).—pendulus (hanging down, e. g. of the cheeks, genæ, Plin. 14, 20, 28, § 142).—fluidus (not firm in its component parts, opp. compactus. Thus, according to L. 34, 47, corpora fluida = bodies, the flesh of wch is not firm, but corpora remissa, according to C. Tusc. 2, 23, 54, bodies whose nerves are relaxed, &c.).

FLACCID, flaccidus (withered, slack).—marcidus (without consistency and solidity; fading away).—resolutus (unstrung, &c.; e. g. corpora juvenum, Col.). To become f., flaccescere, marcescere. To be f., flaccere (propr. Lactant.; but impropr. C.).—marcere. All these expressions are seldom met with in prose writers that have been handed down to us.

FLACCIDITY, resolutio (state of being unstrung; of nerves, &c.), or Crel. with flaccidus.

FLAG, v. | TRANS. laxare, relaxare, remi tere. | **INTRANS.** laxari, relaxari, remitti.—languescere, elanguescere, relanguescere (to become worn out, feeble, &c.).—flaccescere (propr. of sails; impropr. of an orator whose style becomes spiritless when he begins to write). Aby's courage f., animus cadit: n. t. to let one's courage f. in a y danger, nulli periculo animum submittere: to let one's courage f., animo demitti or se demittere; animum demittere or contrahere; animum contrahere et demittere; animum abijcere; animum despondere.

FLAG, s. | Of a ship, insigne (Cæ. B. G. 2, 6).—vexillum (used for giving the signal for attack, see Nitzsch, Alterthumskunde, vol. 2, p. 1172). To hoist up the f., vexillum proponere: to strike (the f.), vex. demittere, deducere. | Of land forces, see COLOURS.—A plant, gladiolus (Euphorb.).—*gladiolus communis (Linn.). A stone for paving (a side-path for foot-passengers), "lapis vim sternendæ utilis (y. t. for any paving stone).

FLAG-SHIP, navis prætoria.

FLAG-STAFF, hastia vexilli.

FLAGELLATE, flagris or flagellis cadere.—flagellare (post-Aug.).

FLAGELLATION, flagellatio (*Ter. ad Martyr. 4, extr.).

FLAGEOLET, tibia (g. t.; with the ancients usually tibia; i. e. double flute, since two were blown together). See FLUTE.

FLAGGY. See **LAX** or **LIMBER, INSIPID.**

FLAGITIOUS, flagitiosus (full of vile actions, of persons and things).—flagiti plenus or flagiti plenus et dedecoris (e. g. factum, C.).—sceleris contaminatus (stained with crime).—nefarius (unspeakably, enormously wicked; of persons and things).—nefandus (of things) F. actions, flagitia; nefaria (pl. adj.): in a f. manner, flagitiose; nefarie (e. g. vivere).

FLAGITIOUSNESS, flagitium (an impious or vile action that will draw disgrace upon aby).—dedecus (an action by wch we forfeit esteem and honour). Jn. dedecus et flagitium. See WICKEDNESS.

FLAGON, lagena.—ampulla (big-bellied, with two handles).—laguncula. ampullula (Sulpic. See Dial. 3, 3, in.).

FLAGRANCY, flagrantia (propr. e. g. non flagrantia oculorum, non libertate sermonis, sed etiam complexi, C.).—ardor. calor. fervor. æstus (Syn. in HEAT).—E normity, immanitas or tanta immanitas (e. g. vitiorum, facinoris).—turpitude, feditas. K² Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 28 has flagiti flagrantia = thus vile culprit, &c.

FLAGRANT, flagrans (propr. burning, in flames, then fig. of heat, flagr. æstus, of cheeks on fire. flagrans genæ, and of atq. that is of a fiery red colour; then of heat, of passion, &c.). See HOT, ARDENT. A f. desire, flagrans cupiditas; magna, acris, or ardens cupiditas. | E normous, e. g. immanis flagitiosus. nefandus. turpis. fedus, &c. K² Not flagrans: in Cod. Just. 9, 13, 1, we find adhuc flagranti crimine comprehensi; but the meaning is, whilst the crime is still recent, and so evident, notorious, &c.

FLAIL, petra. fustis. baculus (a long stick or cudgel wch was used by the ancients for thrashing). See TO THRASH.

FLAKE, floccus, flocculus (of wool and similar substances; e.g. in some fruits, *Plin.* 16, 7, 10). *F.*'s of snow, nives. *F.*'s of copper, squama æris (cypril).

FLAMBEAU, fax (of wood, done over with thick combustible matter, as grease, oil, wax: easily a lighted torch).—funale (made of tow, and likewise done over with combustible matter: also made of wax).—tæda (a piece of pine-tree or other resinous wood, which served the same purpose as the fax or tæda).

FLAME, s. flamma (prop. and impropr.: e.g. flamma amoris, belli, oratoris)—ardor (glow, prop. and impropr.: = an ardently beloved object, see *O. Mel.* 14, 683; dim. flammula).—ignis (fire, prop. and impropr.): to be, *§c.* in *f.*'s, *§c.* *Flammæ* (the *f.* of ambition) is increasing, flamma cracit (*S. Jug.* 4, 4). The *f.* of war is kindled in Africa, Africa ardet bello. To set in *ur* *f.*, inflammare, incendere (prop. and *§c.*). See **FIRE**.

FLAME, v. flammare (e.g. flammans senem, prop. flammantia lumina, *F.*, for which *O.* has flamma lumina).—ardere (to burn)—flagrare (to be in a blaze).—flammitigare (to break out into *f.*'s, *Gell.* 17, 10). See also **BURN**.

FLAME-COLOURED, coloris flamma, color flammæ (name of the colour, or flaming colour). A *f.-c.* dress, flammæum vestimentum (*Fest.* p. 92).

FLANK, s. PROP. illa (loins and thighs, *f.*'s: illa inter coxas et pubem ino ventre posita sunt, *Cels.*). **IMPROPR.** (of an army), latius. In *f.*, a or ab latere or lateribus (opp. a fronte, a tergo): that they may not be attacked in *f.*, ne quis militibus ab latere impetus fieri possit (*C.*). To attack the enemy on the *f.*: to take the enemy in *f.*, hostem a latere aggredi or invadere; non enim ex transverso adiriri: latius hostium invadere or incurere; transversam hostium aciem invadere; in latera hostis incurare: an exposed or uncovered *f.*, latius apertum: to cover the *f.*, latius tutum præstare: to be stationed on the *f.*, latere cingere: to attack the enemy on both *f.*'s, ab utroque latere hosti instare: to place the cavalry on the *f.*'s, equites ab latera disponere: to fall on the enemy's unprotected *f.*, hostis latere aperto agredi (*Cæs.*).

FLANNEL, lappus laneus (g. *t.* for any cloth made of wool).

FLAP, s. lacinia (prop. of the *f.* or any extremity of a garment; but impropr. any thing that hangs down loose. Thus *Plin.* 8, 50, 76, calls the fleshy part of the neck of a goat, lacinia a cervicis dependentes; in a similar manner *Linna.* names the parts of a flower that hang down loose 'lacinia'; to the lobes [*λοβος*] of the liver were lacinia; but the *f.*'s of the ear, auriculae). **A** slight blow struck with a thigh, ictus or ictus levis (also of a *f.* of the wings, alas, pennarum, both *Plin.*). **A** flap (a disease in a horse's mouth), stomace (arouaxian, *Plin.* 25, 3, 6).

FLAP, v. **TRANS.** plaudere. To *f.* the wings, alas or pennis plaudere; alas quæcum clanculo (†): to *f.* off flies, muscas abigere. **INTRANS.** dependere (to hang down).—flaccescere (to *f.* down; of sails no longer extended by the wind). 'A flapping hat,' pileus labrosus (nisi ferramentum fecit in extremâ parte labrosum, *Cels.*).

FLAP DRAGON (obol.), haurire. vorare. devorare. **FLAP-EARED**, aurisus.—flaccidis et prægravantibus auribus (*Cok.* of a goat).

FLAP MOUTHED, labrosus.

FLAP-TABLE, prps 'mensa valvata.

FLARE, coruscare (see *V. Æn.* 3, 64); also tremulâ flammâ ardere (v.).—fulgere. splendere nitere. **SYN.** in **TO SHINE**.—flagrare (to blaze).—ardescere. exardescere (to burn in a flame).—splendescere (to grow bright).

FLASH, s. fulgor (bright, blazing; e.g. of comets, lightning, &c.: also opp fumus). A *f.* of lightning, fulgur (ἀστὴρ, the lightning, inasmuch as it shines and as a style temporary phenomenon on the horizon, instead of which sometimes fulgures is met with, but seldom the singular fulgur. It ought to be well distinguished from fulgetrum or fulgetra; i. e. continued or repeated lightning).—fulmen (ἀεὶς, the lightning, inasmuch as it strikes any object). See also **LIGHTNING**. *F.* of the eye or the eyes, ardor oculorum (*C. Balb.* 21, extr.). or aries oculorum (*Cæs. B. G.* 1, 39); vultus ardore animi micans (the look or glance flashing with wrath): to emit slight *f.*'s of aith, jacere igniculos cs rei; igniculos cs rei ostendere (e.g. ingenii): like a *f.* of lightning (i. e. as quick), fulminis instar; cum maxima celeritate.

FLASH, v. fulgere (to shin- like lightning).—micare. splendescere (to sparkle, to glitter). The swords were seen (362)

flashing, micantes fulsere gladii: his eyes flashed through the mask, ex persona ardebat oculi: his eyes *f.*, oculi ardent (*C. Ferr.* 4, 66, 148), or vultus ejus ardore micat (if with rage).

FLASHING, fulgor.—ardor (e.g. of the stars)—igniculî gemmarum (of jewels).—ardor oculorum (of the eyes).

FLASHY, dictu speciosus (opp. verus, *L.* 1, 23, 7).—speciosus modo (*Q.* 7, 1, 41).—speciosior quam subtil or (these three of things).—levis (e.g. scriptor).

FLASK, **A** bottle, vid. **A** powder-*f.*, cornu pulveris pyrii.

FLASKET (a sort of basket). See **BASKET**.

FLAT, planus (without perceptible prominences or inequalities, opp. asper, saxosus, montuosus or montanus)—æquus (horizontally level; opp. superior, inferior, acclivis).—non fastigius (not sloping, e.g. a roof, tectum).—non profundus (having no depth). *F.* bottoms, carinae planæ: *f.*-bottomed vessels, nares planæ carinis; nares plano-alveo; nares paulo humiliores: the *f.* hand, palma (the natural); plana manus (the hand made *f.*, as opposed to the fist): a *f.* nose, nasus sinus: a *f.* country, campus: the whole country is *f.*, omnia sunt camp. A *f.* coast, litus planum (the bottom not sinking rapidly): litus breve (having little depth of water). **Without spirit** (of liquors), vapidus.—edentulus (prop.: toothless; impropr. of wine; *Plaut. Pam.* 3, 3, 87).—gustu hebes (*Col.* of wine, 3, 2, 24).—iners ac sine sapore (*Plin.*: of the plant blitum). To become *f.*, evanescere, or fugere. **Not lively**, languidus languens (without strength and life; e.g. a colour, look, voice, thought).—iners (without strength and expression; vices).—frigidus (frosty, cold; e.g. a thought). To become *f.*, languescere; evanescere (to become dull): to be *f.*, languere; frigere (of a conversation, &c.).

FLAT, s. **A** plain, plantities.—æquor.—æquus et planus locus.—campus (with or without planus or apertus, level ground, opp. mountainous or hilly country).—æquata plantities, exæquatio (a place that has been made level [*SYN.* in **PLAIN**]). **A** shallow, vid. **The broad side of a blade**; e.g. to strike with the *f.* of his sword, lamina gladii percutere. **In music**, prps sonus mollis (*Kr.*).

FLAT, v. **TRANS.** See **TO FLATTEN**.—**INTRANS.** See **TO FLATTEN**.

FLATLY, plane: to refuse alth *f.* to abq. ci præcise negare; ci plane sine ullâ exceptione præcedere.

FLATNESS, planities (prop.).—levitas (impropr.).—sapor cs rei nullus (want of taste).—humilitas (meanness of expression).

FLATTEN, v. **TRANS.** **A** To make flat, complanare.—tundendo extenuare (e.g. gold, silver, aurum, argentum).—levigare, scid. levare (e. i., for removing roughness, &c.). **To deject**, vid.—**INTRANS.** evanescere or fugere (to grow flat, of wine).

FLATTENING, complanatio, æquatio, exæquatio (*SYN.* in **TO FLATTEN**).—compressio (a pressing together).

FLATTER, s. prelum (a press of any kind).

FLATTER, v. assentari ci (to express assent, whether from conviction or from hypocrisy, in opp. to adversari. It denotes the flattery which shuns contradicting a person, however).—blandiri (to say what is agreeable to another, deprecare; also to endeavour to curry favour by winning ways, marks of affection, &c.).—adulari (to endeavour to curry favour at the expense of self-degradation, like solacium; qm, scid. ci; never in *C.*).—abstrahere melius (of a painter; *ast. Plin.* Ep. 4, 28, extr.).—nimium esse in cs laudibus (of an orator praising any too highly). To curry favour with any by flattering him, assentatunculâ quodam aucupari c. gratiam. *I f. myself* (parenthetically), quomodo mihi persuaseo (*C. Dr.* 2, 8, 122). Don't suppose that I say this to *f.* you, non putare me hoc auribus suis dare (*C.*): to *f.* oneself with the hope &c., in eam spem adduci, ut &c.; sperare fore, ut &c. *I f. myself* with the hope, that &c., magna me spes tenet with infn. To be trained to *f.* by long continuance of servitude, diuturnâ servitute add nimiam assentationem erudi. The desire of *f.*, assentandi libido (*T. Hist.* 1, 1, 2).

FLATTERER, adulator (the mean, degraded *f.*)—assentator (who always agrees in opinion with the person flattered).—homo blandus (who caresses or coaxes). *Fem.* adulatrix. assentatrix. mulier blanda or blandiens [*SYN.* above].

FLATTERING, blandiens. blandus.—jucundus. gratus (pleasant, *ibid.* *SYN.*)—honorificus (honorable). In a *f.* manner, b. ande, per blanditias: *f.* words or

expressions, voces blandæ; blanditiæ; assentationes (C. Cuent. 13, 36). SYN. in FLATTERY: it is very f. to me, summo honori mihi duco. A f. likeness, imago cs, in qua effingenda artifex in melius aberravit (ast. Plin. Ep. 4, 28).

FLATTERINGLY, blande, per blanditias.

FLATTERY, adulatio, assentatio [SYN. in TO FLATTER].—ambitio (the soliciting any's favour).—blanditiae (sweet words, caresses, coaxing); Jm. blanditiæ et assentationes (C. Cuent. 13, 36).—blandimentum (the means by which any endeavours to obtain another's favour).—DIMIN. assentatunculæ. Low or base f., blanditiæ verniles (such as slaves use towards their masters; T. Hist. 2, 59, 4); without f., dicam enim non reverens assentandi suspicionem (i. e. I say it without fearing the suspicion of f., parenthet. C. de Or. 2, 28, 122); ambitio relegat (H. Sat. 1, 10, 84); by way of f., assentandi causa; per adulationem or assentationem; by f., per blanditias: to listen to f., adulatoribus potest facere aures: decribit by f., eblanditus (poc. C. though fm dep. eblandit, Krebs.).

FLATULENCY or FLATUOSITY, a PROPRIETY infatio. To cause f., inflationem habere, facere, parere; inflare stomachum (Cels.), to remove it, inflationem levare, discutere. IMPROPR. SEE EMPTINESS, TURBIDITY.

FLATULENT or FLATUOUS (e. g. food, cibi), qui infant or qui inflationem habent. Empty; vid.

FLAUNT, volitare (to flutter about; e. g. in foro); Jm. volitare et vagari (e. g. in foro, C.).—magnifice incedere (e. g. before the eyes of the people, per ora hominum)—spatiari (to walk up and down with airs, or a pompous step). To f. about in gold and purple, insignem auro et purpura conspici.

FLAVOROUS, jucundi saporis or odoris.—suavis.—bene olens (odoratus is poet. only).—odoratus (filled with perfume).—sapore præstantior (savoury).

FLAVOUR, s. With ref. to taste, sapor. A pleasant f., sapor jucundus, suavitatis: to have a pleasant f., jucundo sapore esse; jucunde sapere: alth loses its f., cs rei sapor non permant integer: to receive a f. of something else, alieno sapore infici: to have a bitter f., amarum saporem habere: alth has no f., cs rei sapor nullus est. With ref. to smell; See OPUVA.

FLAVOUR, v. sapore or odore qo inficere.—condire.

FLAW, s. Blamish, &c. vitium (g. t.). If there is no f., si nihil est vitii (in q. re).—vitium is also a f. in jewels (Plin.).—sarcion (= quædam gemme caro, opacior) was a particular kind of f. in a diamond; Pius. 37, 5, 8. A gust of wind, impetus venti, turbo. Commotion of the mind (obsol.), vehementior animi concitatio, animi motus, impetus, ardor, animi permotio. Tumbull; see COMMOTION.

FLAW, v. See TO BREAK, CRACK.

FLAWY, rimoseus (full of flaws).—vitiosus. mendosus (SYN. in FAULT).

FLAX, linum: the refuse of spun f. (tow), stupa: to pull f., linum evellere: to steep the f., lini virgas in aquam mergere; linum macerare: to comb the f., linum ferreis hamis pectere: combed f., linum factum; uncombed f., linum crudum, infectum: of f. or flaxen, lineus. On the ancient methods of preparing f., see Plin. 19, 1, 3. The cultivation or growing of f., *lini cultura: a bundle of f., fasciculus lini manualis: the thread of f.; spun f., linum retum (Ulp. Dig. 32, 3, 70, § 11): the combing of f., ars lini depectendi: a mailed to beat f. with, malleus stuparius.

FLAX-COMB, hami ferrei, pecten.

FLAXEN, s. Made of flax [SYN. in FLAX].

FLAY, pellem detrabere ei or cs corpori (of a beast).

—deglubere qm (of a person): also qm vivum (if alive).

—See glubere, deglubere, post-Class. in prose.

FLAYER, *qui pecus mortuum deglubit.

FLEA, pulx. Full of f.'s, pulcosus: to clean fm f.'s, *pulchibus liberare.

FLEA-BANE, payllion (Plin.).—*plantago payllium (Linn.).

LEA-BIT (i. e. spotted), maculatus, maculosus.

macula sparsus.—varius (of diversified colours).

FLEAM, sagitta (in use before Veget.), and answering entirely to the English 'lancet'.—sculpellus or scalpellum (an instrument used as well for surgical operations as for bleeding). See LANCET.

FLECK, or FLECKER. See TO STRIKE, TO DAPPLE.

FLEDGED, adultus (grown up, so as to be ready to fly. Q. 2, 6, 7).—confirmatus (grown strong; Col. 8, 9, (363)

4)—plumia obductus; plumatus Not yet f., infirmus. The forms plumiger and penniger are poet.—To bef., pennas habere (Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 15); pennulis uti posse (C. N. D. 2, 52, 129): the young ones are nearly f., pennæ nascuntur pullo: to become f., plumare (Gell.), plumescere (Plin.).

FLEE See TO FLY.

FLEECE, vellus. The golden f., pellis aurata, inaurata (†); pellis aurea; auratæ ovīs pellis. The order of the golden f., *turna equestris pelle aurea insignis.

FLEECE, s. To shear, vid. To plunder, vid.

FLEECY, laniger (wool-bearing); pecus, C.; bidentæ, V.—lanosus (woolly; opp. glabror; vellus, App.).

FLEER, s. See MOCK.

FLEER, s. See MOCKERY; GRIM, s. &c.

FLEERER, s. See MOCKER.

FLEET, s. classis. To build a f., classem ædificare, facere: efficere (to contrive to bring it together, or to get it up); to equip a f. (and man it), classem ornare: to man it (with soldiers), classi milites attribuire: the f. leaves the port, sets sail, classis exit, e portu proficiscitur: to quit the port with the f., navea e portu educere: to send the f. out for a cruise, classem quoquo versus dimittere: to cast anchor with the f., classem constitinere: to land with the f., classem in ad locum appellere: to command the f., præmisse classi: to have or possess a powerful f., valere classe: to cover the sea or seas with one's f., maria classibus contere (Curt. 9, 6, 7). A small f., classis parva; classicular: to have a small f., qd navicularum habere: a f. of thirty sail, classis triginta navium.

FLEET, adj. See SWIFT.

FLEET, v. To skim, vid. To f. time away,

horas falere qa re (†). See TO FLY AWAY.

FLEETING, fugax (whatever passes by quickly).—velox (quick on one's feet).—fluxus, caducius (quickly vanishing, transient).—volucer (inconstant, not lasting, e. g. fortuna, spes, cogitatio).

FLEETLY, See SWIFTLY.

FLEETNESS, See SWIFTNESS.

FLESH, s. caro (g. t., as opp. to fat, muscles, nerves; on the body, or dressed as food; then also of the soft part of fruit).—viscera, um, pl. (g. t. for every thing under the skin in animals, the flesh, bones, &c.; see C. N. D. 2, 63, extr.; boum visceribus vesci acellus habebatur).—pulpa (rare; Cat. Mart.; eatable and savoury f.; opp. bones).—corpus (fleshy corporeal substance, as opp. bones; ossa corpore operienda sunt; ossa corpori subjecta; also as opp. animus). Stewed, boiled, &c. f.; see MEAT. A small piece of f., caruncula. In mentioning the f. of animals, the Latins frequently in connexion omit caro, and say simply, vitulina (the f. of calves, veal), canina (the f. of dogs, &c.). To have more f. than muscle (or strength), carnis plus habere quam lacerorum (also fig. of a writer's style). It is considered a sin to eat f. on a first-day, jejuniu indicto carnis vesci acellus habetur (C. N. D. 2, 63, 159). Proud f. (in a wound), caro supercreascent: to e. it away, carnem supercreascentem exedere. To gain f., corpus facere: to lose f., corpus amittere (C.); corpus cs abilit (†): to turn to f., in corpus ire or obire (of articles of food). METON. a My f. and blood (i. e. my children, relations), viscera mea, pl. (see Weber. ad Juren. 3, 72, p. 160). b) Flesh (opp. Spirit), in the sense of the Bible (i. e. a sensual desire), cupiditates or libidines (e. g. to live to the f., libidini et cupiditati parere). To indulge the lusts of the f., libidines se dare, dedere: voluptatibus servire or se tradere: totum se libidibus or corporis voluptatibus dedere: to subdue the lusts of the f., cupiditates imperare; cupiditates coercere; libidines domitas habere.

FLESH, v. To f. his maiden sword, *primum bello gladium deservire or hostem manu fundere († cf. V. Æn. 9, 590. Tum primum cererem intendis sagittam Dicitur, &c.; fortemque manu fudisse Numana).

FLESH-BROTHER, jus coctis carnibus.—jus gallinaceum, agnium (of fowl, lamb, &c.).—sorbillo (g. t. for alth that is sipped; Cato, Cels., &c.).—cibus jurentulus (f.-soup).

FLESH-COLOUR, candor carnosus (Plin. 11, 37, 54).

FLESH-COLOURED, candore carnosus, carnosus.

FLESH-DAY, *dies quo carnisbus vesci licet.

FLESH FLY, *musca carnaria.

FLESH-HOOK, carnarium (see instrumentum).

FLESH-POT, olla (g. t.).—cachlus (a saucepan).—

ahenum coctum (any metal pot or kettle).

FLESH-WOUND, vulnus, quod est in carne (Cels. 5, 6, 23).

FLESHINESS. See **COMPULGENCE.**

FLESHLESS. See **LEAN.**

FLESHLINESS, cupiditates. libidines (the lusts).—(corporis) voluptates (as enjoyment).—temeritas (the propensity to yield to sensual impressions, τὸ ἄλογον, opp. ratio, C. Tusc. 2, 31, 47).—corpus (the body, the flesh; as the seat of sensual desire). See **LEAN** (opp. Spirit).

FLESHLY. *f. Corporealis*, vid. *f. Opp. spiritualis*, by gen. corporis (e. g. corporis voluptates, libidines).

FLESHY, carnosus (also speaking of fruit).

FLEXIBILITY, or FLEXIBLENESS, habilitas. mollitia (e. g. cervicis).—facilitas. mores faciles. animus facilis (with ref. to character).—obsequium. obsequentia (a yielding to athg. compliance; the latter, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 29). *f. f. of the joints*, molles commissuræ; of the voice, vocis mollitudo; natural f. of a y's character (i. e. tractability), natura tractabilitas.

FLEXIBLE, flexibilis. mollis (both propr. and impropr.; e. g. of the voice).—facilis (giving way, yielding, opp. difficilis)—qui regi potest (propr. and impropr.; see *Sen. de trd.* li. 15, extr.).—tractabilis (impropr.; tractable, of persons; mollis conceives the meaning of rather too yielding).

FLEXION, flexus. The f. of a word (gram. term), flexura.

FLEXUOUS, flexuosus, tortuosus, sinuosus (winding). *f. f. Variable*; see **CHANGABLE.**

FLEXURE, flexura, curvamen, curvitas, aduncitas, curvatura, anfractus, tortus, sinus (Syn. in CURVA, CURVATURE).

FLICKER, volitare (of birds).—flutare (of things; see O. Met. 11, 476).—coruscare (of a flame; *V. Æn.* 5, 64); also tremula flammâ arîere (†). *If in the sense of flapping the wings*, see TO FLAP.

FLIEIT, f. A run-away, fugitivus (ἀπαυγνός, a slave that has run away fm his master).—transfuga. perfidus (a deserter). *f. In a machine; prps* *moderamen or *moderamentum.—*rota moderatrix.

FLIGHT, fuga. To take to f., se dare, conferre or conficere in fugam; fugam capere; se fugæ mandare. fugam petere. See TO FLY: to put to f., fugare; in fugam dare, vertere, convertere, conficere (the two last, with the notion of eagerness and swiftness). In fugam impellere (C. Rabir. prd. 8, 82).—profigare (so that he cannot again rally): to be in f., in fugâ esse: to endeavour to escape by f., fugâ (sibi) salutem petere: to escape by f., ex fugâ evadere; fugâ se eripere: to cut off aby's f., fugam intercludere; to hinder or stop it, fugam reprimere: to aid the f. of aby with money, fugam cs pecuniâ sublevare. *f. fm athg.*, fuga cs rei.—vitatio, devitatio (the avoiding it). *f. A flight of the fancy, *volucres animi motus: to venture on a f. of imagination, omne immensum peragere mente animoque* (Lucr. 1, 74). *f. Flight (of birds), avium volatus.* *f. Flock (of birds), grex.*—aymen (e. g. corvorum, V.). *f. Of stairs: To live up three f. of stairs, tribus scalis habitare* (Mart. 1, 118, 7).

FLIGHTINESS, levitas, ingenium mobile. See **CHANGABLENESS, INCONSTANCY.**

FLIGHTY, f. Swift, vid. f. Inconstant, volaticus, modo huc modo illuc (C.).—levis (light, fickle).—inconstans (that does not remain the same in sentiment or conduct).—mobilis (changeable in one's opinion or views).

FLIMSILY, tenuiter, leviter, debilitate, infirme, inane.

FLIMSINESS, tenuitas.—exilitas.—jejunitas et inopia

FLIMSY, tenuis (thin; opp. crassus; prpr. and impropr.; of a letter; C.); *fm. tenuis exsanguisque.*—perquam tenuis et levis.—tenuis et jejulus.—tenuiter confectus (propr.; of texture; Cæs.).—rerum inops (of writings; H. A. P. 322).—inanis (empty; of thoughts, of a speech, letter, &c.).—striktus et inanis (spiritual, &c.).—parum diligens (e. g. scriptura, literæ, &c.).

FLINCH. See TO SHRINK.

FLING, s. f. Prop. See THROW, s. *f. Impropr.* Gibe, sarcasm, oratio obliqua. sententia obli qua (things said with allusion to aby).—dicerium (sarcastic derision). To have a f. at a person, qm obliquis orationibus carpere. qm oblique perstringere. jaculari in qm obliquis sententiis: to have some f's at athg, quædam jacere de qâ re (e. g. de cultu, habitu, &c., T.). *f. A kick with the heel; e. g. of a horse, &c., calcitratus* (Plin. 8, 44, 69).

FLING, v. See TO THROW.

FLINT, silix.—lapis silix.—lapis siliceus; saxum silice; saxum siliceum; of or made of a f., siliceus.

—Fig.) His heart is as hard as a f., habet silices pectus ejus (O. Trist. 3, 11, 4); stat ei in corde silex (Tib. 1, 1, 64).

FLINTY, siliceus.—calculosus (g. t. for stony; of soil, &c.). *f. Soil, terra silicea; glareæ (sand of a f. nature): to lay flints upon a road, viam glareâ substruere.* *f. Hard of heart; see FLINT.*

FLIPPANCY, linguæ volubilitas (which may be strengthened by nimia, proterva, petulans, &c.).—protervitas.—petulantia.—procacitas (Syn. in WANTON).

FLIPPANT, volubilis, protervus, procax, petulans lascivus (Syn. in WANTON). **Justo promptior* (too ready; e. g. lingua).

FLIRT, v. TRANS. jacere. jaculari; athg ob aby, (manu) jacere qd in qm; petere qm qâ re (e. g. mâlo, V.); jaculari qm qâ re.—*f. Intrins.* To jeer, vid. *f. To run about, circumcurare hac illic.*—discursare. concursare huc et illic (hither and thither)—volit re ço loco (to flit about, propr. of birds, then also of persons, e. g. totâ urbe). *f. To endeavour to attract young men, &c., oculis venari viros (to be always looking out for men).*—dare operam, ut placeat viris (ast. Plaut. Pæn. 5, 4, 47).—improbe juvenis circumspicere (ast. Appul. Apol., p. 323, 10).—*garrulitate suâ se juvenibus amabilem præbere (cf. Suet. O. A. 83) (Of a male f.), blande mulieribus palpari (Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 9): levitatis amatoris deditum esse; also, prps, amare only (see S. Cat. 11, 6).

FLIRT, f. Sudden jerk: see JERK. *f. A coquetish female, mulier placeendi studiosa* (O. A. 3, 423).—quæ dat operam, ut placeat viris (ast. Plaut. Pæn. 5, 4, 47).—improbe juvenem circumspictrix (of a desperate, immodest f.). Stæ puella garrulitate amabilis (Suet. Oct. 83).—desultor amoris (of a man, who does not attach himself deeply and permanently to one, O. Am. 1, 3, 15).

FLIRTATION, levitates amatoris.—lusus (Pio p. 1, 10, 9; O. A. 1, 62).

FLIT, f. volitare ultro citroque per auras (Lucr. 4, 36): fm context, volitare only.—volitare in qo loco. volitare passim per qui locum (of persons, C. Cat. 2, 3, 5; Rusc. Am. 46, 135). *f. To about any place, circumvolare or circumvolitare locum (to fly round a place)*—flutare (of things only, see O. Met. 11, 470): flitting, fluxus, fluxus et mobilis (e. g. res humane, S.).—fluxus atque fragilis (S.).—instabilitas. *f. Remove, migrate, migrate or demigrate in alium locum (to move to a different place), or in alia loca (to different places).*—demo or demo emigrare (to leave one's abode for another).

FLITCH, succidia (Varr.).

FLITTER, See RAG.

FLITTER-MOUSE. See BAT.

FLOAT, s. navis caudicaria or codicaria (S. Fragm. p. 990, Cort.).—ratia. *f. A float of wood, *signorum per aquas decursus.* *f. The float on a fishing-line.* *cortex.

FLOAT, v. TRANS To flood (fields, &c.), vid.—*f. To send timber down a river, *ligna flumine secundo demittere.* *f. To float a ship, navem deducere (to launch)—navem scopulo detrudere (a ship that has been aground).*—*f. Intr.* innare or innatare ci rei (to swim in athg).—sustineri a qâ re (to be supported on the surface, not sink down; e. g. on the water, ab aquâ).—fluctuare or fluctuari (to f. on the waves).—fluitare (to f. in the air). *f. A floating island, natans insula: a floating bridge, *pons e ratibus factus.* The floating of timber down the stream, *signorum per aquas decursus. IMPROPR. To be contented to f. with the stream, nunquam dirigere brachia contra torrentem (Juv.).

FLOCK, s. f. Of beasts or cattle, grex (g. t. as well of larger as of smaller animals; if, however, it is wished to mark the distinction between both, it is confined to the smaller animals: see C. Phil. 3, 13, extr.). greges armentorum reliquæ pecoris: O. Met. 1, 513, non hic ornamenta gregesque; then also for a congregation or assembly of persons).—armentum (of larger beasts, eply of oxen; then also of horses, stags, great murine animals; opp. grex, e. above).—multitudo. caterva (crowd, &c.). *f. Relating or belonging to a f., gregalis; gregarius: in f.s, gregatim: to assemble or unite in a f., congregare (also of persons).* *f. Of persons, see CONCOURSE.*

FLOCK, v. See TO CONGREGATE.

FLOG, verberare (g. t.).—cædere, with athg, qâ re (to strike with any sharp instrument that gives a sharp cut)—virgis cædere (with a rod).—qm susti verberare (with a cudgel).—qm verberibus cædere, or in qm verberibus animadvertere (to give aby stripes,—

loris cedere (with the *knout*).—*flagris* or *flagellis cedere* (to *scurge*; in *silo*. age, *flagellare* is poet.): to *f. aby* with *rode*, *qm* *virgis cedere*: to *f. aby* to death, usque ad necem *qm* *loris cedere* (ast. *Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 28*, where, instead of '*loris cedere*', we find '*loris operire*', which must be looked upon as *Com*); *qm* *flagellis ad mortem cedere* (*H. Sat. 1, 2, 12*).

FLOOD, *in inundatio*, inundatio fluminis.—*eluvio* diluvium (*dil. post-Aug.*; *eluvies*, diluvies, diluvio, *asineal* poet.). There is a *f.* flumen extra ripas diffuit. flumen alveum excoedit. *The deluge* (*Noah's*), eluvio terrarum (*C. Rep. 6, 21, 23*).—*Inundatio* (to terrarum, or *sm* context, inundatio only (*Plin. 5, 13, 14*; *Sen. N. Q. 3, 27*, § 1 and 13; *3, 29, 1*, where he uses both *dil.* and *inund.* See the description of '*the flood*', in *Sen. N. Q. 3, 27, sqq.*) *A body of water, aque*.—*undæ* (waves).—*fluctus* (floods).—*Flow* (*opp. ebb*), accessus maris. *mis* commutatio (if previous mention has been made of the *ebb*, see *Cæs. B. G. 5, 8*).—*æstus* maritimi (the agitated motion of the sea in general). *f.* and *ebb*, maris æstus æstus accessus et recessus; æstus maritimi accedentes et recedentes: the *f.-tide* is coming in, æstus ex auto se licet; mare intumescit; *falls*, æstus minuit: the *f.-tide* rises eighty fathoms above Britain, æstus intumescit octogentis cubitis supra Britanniam. See *TIDE*. *A flood of tears*, magna vis lacrimarum: a *f.* of words, loquacitas perennis profusa (*C. 3 de Or. 189*).

FLOOD GATE, catarracta (καταράκτες, a canal, secured or shut up by large folding gates). To construct *f.-g.* to break the violence of the current, catarractis aque cursum temperare (*Plin. Ep. 10, 69*).

LOOK, ancoræ brachium, cornu.—*prps* uncus (*æard* poet. for '*anchor*', *Val. Placc. 4, 428*).

FLOOR, *in Of a room, qe.*, solum (*q. i.*).—*coaxatio* (made of strong boards).—*pavimentum* (of stone, plaster, or other artificial composition). *A f.* composed of large pieces of marble, pavimentum scellæ: a tessellated *f.*, pavimentum tessellatum or verniculatum (see *interp.* *Suet. Cæs. 46*, and *H. Sat. 2, 4, 83*). To lay down a *f.*, coactionem facere; coaxe: pavimentum struere (*e. g.* de testâ arida, *Cat. R. R. 18*); pavimentum facere (*Parr. ; C. Qu. Pr. 3, 1, 1*). *A story of a house*, tabulatum, tabulatio, contabulatio, contignatio. The ground *f.*, contignatio, quæ plano pede est (*q. i.*); conclavia, quæ plano pede sunt (i. e. the rooms composing the ground *f.*, both according to *Vitr. 7, 4, 1*; the first *f.*, cœnaculum (*C. Agr. 2, 33, 96*; compare *Parr. de L. L. 5, 33, § 162*); domus superior (*Parr. qe. C. Att. 12, 10, extr.*): the second *f.*, contignatio tertia; cœnaculum superius (the upper *f.*, in general, *Plant. Amph. 3, 1, 3*): to walk up to the second *f.*, in tertiam contignationem ascendere: to live in the second or upper *f.*, trius scellæ habitare (*Mart. 1, 118, 7*); cœnaculo superiore habitare (in the upper *f.*, *Plant. qe.*); sub tegulis habitare (to live in the garrets or attics, *Suet. Gramm. 9*): to let the upper *f.* to *aby*, cœnaculum superius dare: the whole upper *f.* is unoccupied, tota domus superior vacat.

FLOOR, *v.* assibus contabulare, assibus solum compingere or conternere (with *planks*).—*coactionem* facere; coaxe:—*pavimentum* struere, facere (*Syr. in Floor, s.*).

FLORID, floridus (strewn with blossoms and flowers, rich with flowers; hence *improp.* of speech).—*florens* (blooming, *prop.* and *improp.*)—*lætus* (showing or displaying *flourish*: of *f. style*, and of the writer who possesses it)—*floridus* et vegetus (healthy, fresh, blooming, *forma*). *A f.* complexion, nitidus color; color hilaris (*Plin. 23, 8, 75*, these refer to its freshness); auribundum (*Plant.*); roseum os (*O. Met. 7, 705*): a *f. style*, floridus dicendi genus (*ast. Q. 2, 5, 18*); dicendi genus floccula vitens.

FLORIDITY or **FLORIDNESS**, flos (bloom; *e. g.* juvenutis).—*colores* (colour).—*colorum ratio* (the colouring).—*ultor* (animated colouring).—*venustus* (with ref. to *form*)—*viriditas* (freshness, *a. g.* of the mind; see *C. Lat. 3, 11*): *floridness* of style, floridus dicendi genus; dicendi venter; lenocinia, orum, pl. (faulty ornaments of style, see *Q. 2, 8, præf. 26*).—*lucus*, pigmenta orationis (as fault).

FLOKIST, *florum amans (amateur).—*florum intelligens (connoisseur).—qui flores vendit (as trade, *ast. Val. Max 3, 4, extr. 2*).

FLOTILLA, classis parva classicula. To have a small *f.*, qd navicularum habere.

FLOUNCE, *in FLOUNCE*, volutari (to roll about, &c., see *canoso lacu. C. i.*; in luto, *C. Ag.*). To *f. about* in the waves, æquora caudâ versare (of dolphins, *V.*).—*in FLOUNCE* with passionate agitation, *volento (365)

impetu modo huc modo illuc rapi.—tumultuari (to storm about).

FLOUNCE, *TRANS.*, *fimbriis ornare. *Flounced*, fimbriatus—prolze fimbriatus.

FLOUNCE, *a. hostia* (used by Roman matrons; it reached to the instep).—*fimbria* (a fringe: the thrum of a worn garment, collected into ornamental knots)—*segmenta* (prob. thin plates of gold, lamine, stitched to the bottom of gowns, &c.).

FLOUNDER, *a. *pleuronectes flesus* (Linn.).

FLOUNDER, *v.* se volutare.—*volutari* (to roll oneself, *e. g.* in luto, in the mud).—*tutbare* (to stumble about, *prop.* and *fig.*). To *f. about* in error, flutare in errore: to come floundering home, domum reverti titubanti pede (*Phadr.*). To *f. out* of *athg.* (se) emergere ex *q. a.*

FLOUR (ground corn), farina (as well *prop.* of corn as of things that may be bruised or ground like corn). *Fine f.*, farina minuta; pollen (if sifted): barley *f.*, wheat *f.*, farina hordeacea, triticea, belonging to *f.*, farinarius: full of *f.*, farinosus; looking like *f.*, farinulentus: containing *f.*, or of the nature of *f.*, farinaceus (*Vet. Onomat.*): food prepared *fm f.*, *cibus a farina paratus, *puls a farina facta.

FLOUR BAG or **SACK**, *saccus farinarius.

FLOUR-BARREL, cunëra farinæ (*H.*).

FLOUR-SIEVE, cribrum farinarium.

FLOURISH, *in To be in a prosperous state, florere, florescere*.—*vigere* (to thrive). *Flourish* is *post-Class.* At the time when the state was flourishing, florētissimis rebus. *To be celebrated, gloriâ florere, esse in laude, gloriâ circumfluere*. omnium sermone celebrari. In magno nomine et gloriâ esse, magnâ celebratâ fame esse (*stronger terms*).—*in singing*, numeros et modos et frequentatâ incinere (*Gell. 1, 11*).—*dicere vocem* (*O. Am. 2, 4, 25*).—*in To use florid language, flocculos congerere, floridore dicendi genere uti*—orationem ornare (or exornare) atque illuminare, &c.—orationem dicendi luminibus ornare.—*To play in circular movements, qe.*, rotari (*e. g.* ignis supra caput, *Cf. quotat. fm Pope in Johnson*).

FLOURISH, *INTRANS.*, vibrare (hastam, tela, &c.). To *f. a sword, ensen* rotare (*V.*). *To ornament, *floribus ornare, distinguere* (to ornament with flowers),—*acu* pingere.

FLOURISH (a trumpet), inflare buccinam, classicum canere (if as a signal of alarm).

FLOURISH, *a. ornatus, ornamentum* (ornament, inasmuch as it contributes to the beauty of *athg.*: beautifying ornament).—*cultus* (*athg.* that is added to the external part for the sake of improving it).—*ornamentum ineptum* (a badly-managed or ill-conceived, tasteless ornament; of things in general).—*lenocinium* (an awkward and tasteless or grotesque ornament, in speech and song, &c.). *A f. in singing, flexiones* or *flexus vocis* (see *Ernesti Lex. techn. Lat. rhet. p. 173*): to add or introduce a *f.* in singing, numeros et modos et frequentatâ incinere (*Gell. 1, 11*): a *f.* in speech, or in speaking, flocculi.—dicendi or orationis or verborum lumina (any prominent or ornamental part); quasi verborum sententiarumque insignia.—*calamistræ* (affected *f.'s* or ornaments, *C. T.*; lit. curling-irons).

FLOURISHING, florens (*prop.* and *improp.*): *f. circumstances, res florentes, florētissimæ*: to be in *f. circumstances, florere* omnibus copia. See *TO FLOURISH*; and of the flourishing circumstances relative to wealth, *vid. WEALTHY, RICH*.

FLOUT, See *TO JEER*.

FLOW, *v. in A PROP.*, fluere (*q. i.*).—*labi* (to *f. gently* to a place).—*ferri* (to *f. quickly* to a place; see *Hirt. B. G. 8, 40*).—*manare* (to run down or out; *fm* *athg.*, de or ex re; of the flowing of thicker fluids than water, *e. g.* of tears, sweat, &c. *Dôd.* refers manare to the overfulness of the spring; fluere to the physical law, by which a fluid body *f.'s* on if not stopped).—*liquecere*. liquefieri (to become liquid, to melt, of wax, &c.; *opp. concrecere*). To *f. out fm* *athg.*, effluere ex, &c.; profluere ex, &c. (to *f. forth out* of *athg.*, of any liquid): to *f. into* *athg.*, influere in *qd* (*e. g.* into the ocean); profluere in *qd* (to *f. forward*; *e. g.* into the sea); deitelli in *qd* (to *f. fast* *fm* a higher place to a lower; *e. g.* into a river); effundi in *qd* (to pour itself into the sea, &c.): to *f. through* *athg.*, fluere per *qd* (not perfluere): to *f. through* the middle of a place (a town, &c.). medium per locum fluere; medium locum interfluere; medio loco fluere (to *f. in* the middle of a place, *L. 24, 3*): to *f. at* the very foot of the mountain, in luis radicebus montis ferri (*Hirt. B. G. 8, 40*): the fountain has ceased to *f.*, fons profluere desit. *Opp. in ebb,*

accedere (Cæs.), *affluere* (Plin.; both, to flow in).—*æstus maris intumescit* or *æstus ex alto se incitat*.—*æstus crescit* (opp. *decrescit*, Farr.). See TO EBB. A fountain that ebbs and f's, fons qui crescit decrescitque (e. g. ter in die); fons, quum nescio quod libraminum additum et cæcum, quum exinanitus est, suscitatur et elicit, quum repletur, moratur et strangulat (Aft. Plin. Ep. 4, 30). || B) FLO. 1) *gen.*; *fm* his mouth flowed speech sweeter than honey, ex ejus lingua fluebat melle dulcor oratio; ejus ore sermo melle dulcor profusebat: *the vessel flowed fm his body*, multo sudore m. navit (Aft. C. de Dio. 1, 34, 74); manabat ei toto de corpore sudor (Lucr. 6, 994). 2) *membra fluunt sudore et lassitudine*, L. 3, 17, *is, they become relaxed*. 2) *Especially*, a) To flow, i. e. to move itself gently and gradually. *fluere* (e. g. hair f's over the neck, comæ per colla fluunt, Prop. 3, 2, 23); hence, the speech f's, oratio fluit. b) To flow out of atq;: i. e. to arise, proceed, fluere (not profuere) a or ex, &c.; manare a or ex, &c. (to arise and spread abroad; e. g. peccata ex vitis manant); oriri (a qâ re), but more emly exoriri (ex qâ re); nasci (ex or a: a timore, Cæs.); gigni (ex qâ re; a qo); proficisci (ex qâ re; but mly fm a person, a qo); existere (ex qâ re; also ex qâ re. ut ex stirpe quadam existit. C.); erumpere (implying rapidity, violence; ex qâ re; qd es rei fons est: to f. fm the same source ex eodem fonte fluere. c) To flow into atq; (i. e. to be brought to it), deferri, referri in qd (deferri, to be given voluntarily; referri, as a debt, fm some obligation, as tribuit, &c.; both, e. g. into the public treasury, in ærarium); a considerable revenue f's into the public treasury, haud parvum vectigal ærario addit (L. 7, 15). || To f. down, defluere. To f. forth, effluere, emanare.—*profuere*.—*diffuere* (in different directions).

FLOW, v. a. || Act of flowing, fluxus (Plin.).—fluxio.—*flumen* (as that wch f's; also fig. of speech).—fluxura (the emitting of a liquid, Cui. 3, 2, 17).—fluor (e. g. of the eyes, called also illicrimatio).—lapisus (the gentle, continual f.; e. g. of a stream).—perennitas (the constant f. of a well, &c.). || Opp. to EBB, accessus maris, æstus commutatio (when the ebb has been previously spoken of; see Cæs. B. G. 5, 8).—Ebb and flow, æstus maritimi. The ebb and f. of the sea, æstus maritimi accedentes et recedentes. See EBB. The flow is beginning, æstus ex alto se incitat; mare intumescit: the f. is over, æstus minuit.—|| Of speech, flumen orationis (as a quality of the speech itself).—*cursum dicendi* (the f. and progress of the speech, Q.).—*oratio volubilis*; expedita et perficite currens oratio; verborum expedita ac profuens quodammodo celeritas (as quality of the speaker who possesses it). A speaker who possesses a f. of language, orator volubilis (C. Brut. 27, 105): uniform f. of speech, oratio æquabiliter profuens: a gentle and uniform f. of speech, orationis genus cum quadam lenitate æquabili profuens: f. of eloquence, copia dicendi (as a property of the speaker; see Beier, C. Offic. 2, 5, 16, p. 34); also velut quoddam flumen eloquentiæ. To have a good f. of language, verba volvere; volubilem esse oratorem; commode verba facere (fm the complete knowledge of a language; Np. Them. 10, 1). To check ab's f. of speech, cursum dicendi refrænare (Q. 8, p. 27, of a thing). Ab's f. of words is impeded by atq; cursum dicendi tenetur qâ re (Q. 4, 3, 13). An empty f. of words, flumen or turba inanum verborum. || A flow of spirits, effusio animi in lætitiâ (C. Tusc. 4, 31, 66).

FLOWER, flos (in all the meanings of the Eng. word). Full of f's, floridus; galkered f's, flores carpi or demissi: to come into f., or full f., see TO FLOWER. TRANS. a small f., flocculus: a full-blown f., *flos plenus: to deal in f's, *flores venditare: covered with f's, floribus vestitus (e. g. meadows, prata): the flament of a f., *flamentum (flori): pollen of a f., *pollen: a painter of f's, see FLOWER-PAINTER: the stalk of a f., *pediculus: the goddess of f's, Floia: the smell or odour of f's, odores, qui affluant et floribus (not odores also = 'aromatic f's') malagmata maxime x odoribus sunt, Cels.). the cup of a f., doliolum floris: wreath of f's, corona floribus; corolla (to be distinguished fm ætium; i. e. festoon, as occasional ornament for windows, doors, &c.): the corollæ were used on solemn occasions, e. g. at a sacrifice, as personal ornaments. The ancients also used to communicate sentimental thoughts by means of f.-wreaths, corollæ: see Boettiger's Sabina, l. p. 230; this mode of correspondence is even now sometimes carried on (in the way of amusement) in Germany, between young lovers,

and termed 'Blumensprache'; i. e. 'f.-language' to converse in the language of fls., *floribus or corollis animi sensus exprimitur. To adorn with a wreath of f's, ætis or floribus redimire. || In architecture; (carved) f's, flores.—*encarpa, orum* (f's and leaves entwined). || FLO. || Flowers of speech, flores, flocculi. To cull flowers of speech, flocculos carpere atque delibare. || The best state or specimen of a f., flos, e. g. of youth, juvenutis (i. e. the most excellent or distinguished part)—*robur* or *pt. robora*, the strongest part, &c. (of Italy, the army, &c.). The f. of the cavalry, validissimi equitum: these troops were the very f. of the army, hoc erat robur exercitus; id roboris in exercitu erat: amittere the f. of the nobility, flos nobilitatis: the f. of virtue, insignis virtutis, laudis: to be the f. of one's age, exornare nostræ ætatis gloriam; Pompejus, the f. of the empire, Pompejus, decus imperii: Horatius, the f. of the state, Horatius, lumen et ornamentum reipublicæ; Corinth, the f. of all Greece, Corinthus, Græciæ totius lumen; Gallia-Cisalpinia is the f. of Italy, Gallia est flos Italie. || FLO. Flos is used of a single person by Enn. as a poet, Cethegum... florem populi (np. C. Brut. 15, 58), but in prose it should be decus, lumen, &c.—To be in the very f. of one's age, florere inter ætatem: the f. of one's age, ætas florens, optima, integra; ætatis flos: to be in the f. of one's age, in flore ætatis esse; florere florere: to die in the f. of one's age, exsurgui in ipso ætatis flore; in flore ætatis eripi rebus humanis (Curt. 10, 5, 10).

FLOWER, v. TRANS. (i. e. to ornament with embroidery), pingere acu; also pingere only (V. Æn. 9, 582, &c.; compare with Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 193).

FLOWER, v. INTRANS. florere.—*florescere* (to begin to blossom).—*florem mittere*, expellere (to put forth blossoms).—*efflorescere* (improp.).—*utriculum rumpere*, florem aperire dehiscere (to open the calix).—*florem expandere*, sese pandere, dehiscere ac sese pandere (to come into full flower; see Plin. 12, 11, 23). || To be in the prime, in flore esse.—*florere*: to be in the flower of one's age, vid. || To froth, vid.

FLOWER-BASKET, calathus.

FLOWER BED, area floribus constita.

FLOWER BULB, bulbis; bulbulus (a small one).

FLOWER-DE-LUCE, iris. — Iris pseudacorus (Linn.).

FLOWER-GARDEN, floralla, lum (sc. loca).

FLOWER-GARDEN, forum cultor.

FLOWER-LIKE, floridus.

FLOWER-PAINTER, *qui flores picturâ imitatur.

FLOWER-PIECE, pictura flores (the painting, aft. Plin. 16, 33, 60); tabula picta florum, tabula in qua sunt flores (the tablet with the painting, aft. Plin. 35, 4, 7, § 8, 35).

FLOWER-POT, *testa florum.

FLOWER-STALK. See under FLOWER.

FLOWER-WORK (in architecture), flores (e. g. on the capital of a Corinthian column).—*encarpa, orum* (flowers and leaves entwined).

FLOWERET, flocculus.

FLOWERING-FERN, *osmundâ regalis (Linn.).

FLOWERING-RUSH, *butōmus umbellatus (Linn.).

FLOWERY, floridus. floribus vestitus (clad with f's; e. g. prata).—*florens* (blooming). || Of style.

See FLORID.

FLOWING, A) *PROPR.* fluens, manans (SYN. in TO FLOW).—*perennis* (always f.); of water, of a well, brook, &c.). F. water, flumen vivum. || B) *FIG.* Of speech, fluens. [See obs. at the end of this article.]—*profuens*, volubilis (rolling fast, voluble, of a speaker, and the speech, espily when the speech consists entirely of short sentences; see C. Brut. 28, 108; Or. 56, 187, where oratio stabilis is opposed to it). The easy and f. speech of the orator, expedita et perficite currens oratio (C. Bru. 63, 227); tractus orationis lenis et æquabilis (C. de Or. 2, 13, 54); also verborum expedita ac profuens quodammodo celeritas (C. Brut. 61, 220): a f. style of writing, fluens orationis profuens; *genus dicendi: sponte sua f. sumum; *oratio leniter profuens: f. verses, versus fluentes; versus sponte sua ad numeros aptos venientes (O. Trist. 4, 10, 25): to be written in f. elegiac verses, scriptum elegis esse fluentibus (Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 2); in a f. manner, facile, commode. || *ad solui* aut fluens oratio, dissipata et fluens oratio, are expressions of blame, denoting a want of nerve, vigour, consciousness, &c. || *Flowing*; of garments, fluens (e. g. veste fluente; tunica fluentibus).—*fluitans* (vestia, T. amictus, Calvus).

FLOWING, v. See FLOID, FLOW.

FLOWINGLY, fluenter (Lucr.). See FLUENTLY.

FLUCTUATE, fluctuare (*as nearly all the meanings of the English verb*; fluct. animo, nunc hoc nunc illuc; in decreto qd. to be unsteady and inconsistent in maintaining a philosophical opinion. inter spem metumque; L.; also fluctuari; e. g. animo, L.).—fluctare (*to flow about unsteadily*).—jactari (*to be tossed about unsteadily*; e. g. of the rate of exchange, numus jactatur; C. Off. 3, 20, 28).—vacillare (*to totter, as it were; to be unsteady*; e. g. stabilis c. rei vacillat).

FLUCTUATING. See UNSTEADY, CHANGEABLE, &c.

FLUCTUATION, fluctuatio (*propr. and imprpr.; rare; not præ-Aug.; animum, L.*).—immutatio (*change*; SYN. in CHANGE).—vicissitudo (*regular alternation*).—varietas (*variety*; e. g. of weather, cæli). F. of opinion, fluctuatio animum (*irresolution*); the battle continued for a long time with many f.'s of success, diu anceps stetit victoria: a f. between fear and hope, anceps spes et metus (L. 30, 32).

FLUE, *|| A pipe or aperture of a furnace or chimney; præ æstuarium (a. aperture in let the heat escape)*.—cuniculus fornacis (Plin. 9, 38, 62). *|| Down, vid.*

FLUENCY, *|| Of speech, lingua volubilitas or mobilitas; orationis celeritas; verborum expedita et profuens quodammodo celeritas*.—copia dicendi.—expedita et perfacile currens oratio. F. in expression, facilitas (e. g. to acquire a perfect f. in speaking, asequi firmam facilitatem, Q. 10, 1, 59); that he may obtain greater f. of speech, quo sit absolutius os (Q. 1, 1, 37). See FLOW (of speech). *|| Smoothness, levitas (as quality, also of expression)*. *|| Abundance, vid.*

FLUENT, *|| Propr.* see FLOWING. *|| Of a speaker, lingua prompta—celer (quick)—expeditus (without difficulty)*.—copiosus (*rich in words, of a writer and his writings*). F. speech, oratio v. lubilis or expedita.—liquidum genus ærmonia (*having an agreeable flow*; C. de Or. 2, 38); lingua celeris et exercitata; linguæ celeritas et volubilitas: a f. speaker, orator volubilis or facili et expeditus ad dicendum. See FLOWING.

FLUENTLY, facili. commode. To speak f., cum orationis volubilitate loqui (*fm rapidly of utterance*); commode verba facere (*fm possessing a knowledge of the language*; Np. Them. 10, 1); to hire acquired the power of speaking correctly and f., firmam facilitatem assecutum esse (Q. 10, 1, 59).

FLUID, liquor (*as substance, whose parts separate by themselves*).—humor (*moistness, opp. dryness*; see Cels. 4, 2, No. 4, extr. T. Ann. 13, 57, 5).—aqua (*water, as the most common of f.'s*).—~~fluens~~ *litter is poet. only.*

FLUIDITY, or FLUIDNESS, liquiditas (*very late; æris, App.*).—fluida natura.

FLUKRY, *|| Gush, vid.* *|| Hurry, vid.*

FLUSH, v. TRANS. *|| To colour, vid.* *|| To elate, qm superbum facere c. spiritus afferre. inflare ea animum ad intolerabilem superbiem (e. g. of fortune; L. 45, 31). Flushed, elatus (qâ re).—ferox (qâ re). Flushed with success, successu rerum ferocior (T.); successu exultans (V.): he was not so flushed with success as to become careless, nec superior successu curam remittebat (Q. 1, 2, 24).*

FLUSH, v. INTRANS. *|| Flow, vid.* *|| Hasten (obsc.), vid.* *|| Blush, glow, vid.*

FLUSH, adj. *|| Fresh, vigorous, vid.* *|| Full of money, &c. (cant term).* To be f., argentum or pecuniam habere: not to be f., imparatum esse pecuniâ: numos numeratos non habere.

FLUSH, a. *|| Violent flow, vid.* Flow. *|| A f. of joy, effusio animi in iustitia (C.).*

FLUSTER, v. See To HURRY, To AGITATE. To be flustered (*by drinking*), incallescere vino.

FLUTE, tibia (*with the ancients usually tibiae, i. e. double f.*). To put the f. to one's lips or mouth, tibiam ad labra referre: to play on the f., tibia canere; (*skillfully*) acienter cantare tibiâ: sit or proper for the f., tibialis. auctiæus (e. g. calamus, i. e. the reed: one that sells f.'s, qui tibiâs vendit (aff. Val. Max. 3, 4, extr. 2): the sound of the f., tibiae cantus).

FLUTE, v. (i. t. architecturæ) strigare. Fluted, striatus. **FLUTE-PLAYER**, one that plays the f., tibicen, fem. tibicina.

FLUTING, a. striatura.—strila. canalis (*as thing*).

FLUTTER, INTRANS. volitare (*of birds*).—flutrare (*of things, e. g. snail*; see O. Met. 11, 470).—circumvolitare qd or qm (*to f. round athy or athy*); also *volitare* ultro citroque per auras (Lucr. 4, 36). From the context, volitare (*e. g. before aig's eyes, ante oculos*). To f. about any place, volitare in quo loco. volitare passim per qm locum (*also of persons that appear in public*; C. Cat. 367).

2, 3, 5; Roec. Am. 46, 135); to f. round any pers., circumvolare or circumvolitare qui locum or qm (*but not absolutely*; for circumvolitantium alitum, T. Hist. 2, 50, is = fluttering round him).—lustrare qd (*to encircle in its flight*; e. g. aigna, of an eagle): to f. round in a circle, in gymm pecti. *|| To be in a state of uncertainty, dubitatione mutare (see C. Ferr. 2, 30, 74): fluctuare.*

FLUTTER, TRANS. *|| Put to flight (like birds), fugare—abigere (e. g. volucres, to drive off)*. *|| To hurry the mind, agitare—solicitare. sollicitum facere.*—contumovere.—turbare. conturbare. perturbare.

FLUTTER, *|| Fluttering, vid.* *|| Commotion or hurry of the mind, trepidatio—tumultus (C. Deiot. 7, 20)—confusio (Vell. 2, 124). To be all in a f., trepidare (of one or more persons); perturbatum esse. mentis habitu moveri.*

FLUTTERING, s. The nearest subalt. are plausus (*e. g. alarm, the clipping of the wings*)—volatus (*g. l., for the flight of birds*).

FLUX, fluxus, us (Plin.; also of the fusion of a metal, or the result of it: picem non aliud esse quam combustæ resinæ fluxum, Plin.).—fluxio (e. g. aquarum, C.; angulius, ventris, oculorum, &c.).—fluxura (Col. 3, 2, 17 and 32).—fluor (*f. of the bowels*), also solutio et fluor stomachi (Scrib. Larg.). See DYSENTERY. All things that are in a state of f., omnibus res quæque minuitur. omnia quasi longinquo ævo fluere videmus (both off. Lucr. 2, 68); nihil est toto quod perat in orbe; cuncta fluunt (O. Met. 15, 178). *|| Flux (and reflux); see FLOW (of the tides).*

FLUX, TRANS. See To MELT, To FUSE.

FLUXION, fluxio (*also as t. t. in Math.*). See FLUX.

FLY, musca. A Spanish f., cantharis: to catch f.'s, muscas captare: to drive them away, muscas abigere, fugare.

FLY, v. *|| As a bird, volare (also imprpr., of things that f. in the air, e. g. smoke, mistles, darts, &c., and likewise of men who run or travel fast)*.—volitare (*to f. hither and thither, to fluster*).—flutare (*to f. in the air, e. g. sails, colours, &c.*).—avolare (*to f. away to a place; also imprpr., e. g. to Rome, Romam*).—advolare (*to f. to aby or any place, ad qm or qd; also imprpr., e. g. to the cavalry, ad equles, i. e. to hasten to them on horseback*).—devolare (*to f. or hasten down fm any place*).—evolare ex &c. (*to f. out of or forth fm, i. e. to hasten fm a spot quickly, e. g. fm the woods, ex silvis*).—involare in &c. (*to f. into athy, e. g. in villam, propr. of birds*).—prævolare (*to f. before or in front*).—provolare (*to f. forwards, e. g., in primum*).—revolare (*to f. back, or to hasten back to aby, ad qm, imprpr.*).—transvolare in &c. (*to f. over, or to the other side, or to hasten over, e. g. in allam partem*). To f. up, evolare. sursum subvolare (*of birds and things*); alis or pennis se levare, also se levare (*only of birds, propr.*).—subilime ferri (*of things without wings*).—*diaplodi. *diplodi (*to f. into the air with violence, e. g. houses, ships, by explosion*): you would have said that he did not travel, but f., volare eum, non iter facere diceret: flying (dishevelled) hair, crines passi; capillus passus. *|| Imprpr. used; see also To HASTEN.* An arrow f.'s fm the bow, sagitta emittitur arcu: to f. in aby's face (i. e. to bid him defiance), qm provocare: to f. into a passion, iratum fieri; irritari; ira incendi, exandescere (*the three last, stronger terms*).—*|| Flee; to run away, to take to flight (e. g. fm fear)*, fugam petere, capere, capeere. fugæ se mandare, se committere. in fugam se dare, se conferre or (*if precipitately*) in fugam se conijcere (*all to take to flight, in a general sense*).—terga vertere (*empty of soldiers*).—in fugam effundi or se effundere (*of a large multitude*).—fugere a or ex quo loco (*to f. fm a place*).—in fugā esse (*to be flying*).—diffugere (*of a multitude flying in different directions*).—aufugere (*to f. fm a place; absolutely*).—effugere (*to f. fm or away, propr., to escape by flying; used absolutely, or fm a place, loco, a or ex loco, and imprpr., for to escape athy, qd*).—elabi (*to escape imperceptibly or without being seen, e. g. out of a town, urbe; out of a prison, custodiæ, vinculis, &c.*).—fugā se subtrahere: clam se subducere (*to save oneself by secret flight*). The members of the king's household are flying, fit fugæ regis apparitorum: to f. precipitately, precipitem esse mandare fugæ: to f. fm fear, metu perterritum profugere; to any place, fugā petere locum; confugere or fugam capeere qd: to f. to the camp, in the greatest disorder, fugā effusā castra petere: to f. in another direction,

f. abire petere in altam partem: to f. to abire, confugere; or profugere ad qm (in order to find protection); transfugere ad qm (as deserter): to f. before aby, fugere qm; before athg, fugere, refugere qd: to f. fm the field of battle, ex or de prelio efugere; ex prelio fugere or (if by stratagem) elabi. || To avoid carelessly, fugere, defugere, vitare, devitare, evitare; all with acc. — to f. fm aby, cl decedere (to get or go out of his way); ca ad'm sermonem defugere (to avoid coming into any contact with him, both Cæs. B. G. 6, 13, 14, 15): to f. fm the looks of the citizens, conspectum civium profugere: to f. fm aby's presence, se removere a cs conspectu; recedere a cs conspectu; fugere ca conspectum; vitare cs aspectum: to f. fm danger, periculum vitare, efugere; periculo evadere.

FLY-BOAT (*i. e. a boat built for fast sailing*), *prps cercurus.*

FLYER, || *One that has run away; see FUGITIVE.* || *The fly of a jack or machine; *prps libramentum or moderamen.*

FLY FLAP, cauda (*Mark. 14, 167 and 71, where it is called muscarium, an instrument to keep off flies, it being with the ancients an ox-tail*).

FOAL, pullus equal, pullus equinus: *fm contest pullus only — aellus (of an ass).*

FOAL, v. parère, pullos parère. fetum ponere or procreare.

FOAM, s. spuma. See To FOAM.

FOAM, v. spumare (*g. t.*). — *spumas agere in ore (to f. at the mouth); — albescere (to become white with foam, of water; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 24, aqua ex edito desiliens albescit, falls down foaming fm a height).*

FOAMY, spumens (*V.*). — *spumosus (full of foam, foaming; O. and Plin.). — spumidus (full of foam; Appul. Apol. p. 306, 9). — spumifer (carrying, having foam, e. p. fons, O.).*

FOB, *aellus braccarum.

FOB, || *To cheat, vi.* || *To run off, a. A person, qm amovere, removere or amoliri (to get rid of him). To f. aby off with empty promises, pollicitando lactare cs animum (Ter.); lactare qm et se falsâ producere: 'to fob off the disgrace of athg,' dedecus amoliri (T.); by athg, *excusatione cs rei.*

FOCUS, *qual focus. *locus, in quem radii colliguntur. *To collect rays into a f., *radios tanquam in focum quandam colligere.*

FODDER, pabulum (*for cattle; also = 'forage; but pabulum is 'foraging' — paxus (g. t., food for cattle). This is good f., hoc pecudes probat alit: to seek f. (of animals), pabulum anquire: to fetch f. (a. g. of soldiers), pabulari: to send the soldiers out for f., pabulatum (pabulandi causa) milites mittere: to suffer fm the want of f., premi inopia pabuli: there is plenty of f., magna copia pabuli suppetit: to cut off the enemy fm the means of getting f., hostem pabulatione intercludere: to go out to fetch or look for f., pabulum ire or proficisci: the horse takes its f. well, equus libenter cibo utitur.*

FODDER, v. || *To give food, pabulum dare: to f. animals well, largo pastu sustentare: to f. the horses with leaves, equos alere foliis ex arboribus strictis. See To FEED.*

FOE. See ENEMY.

FOG, || *A mist, nebula — caligo (inasmuch as it proceeds darkness). A thick f., nebula densa (opp. nebula subtilis): a cold f., nebula frigida: the rivers are covered with a thick f., caligant flumina nebulis: a thick f. covered the whole forest and the surrounding country, densa nebula saltum omnem campoque circa intexit: the f. is so thick that one can't see, nebula adeo densa est, ut lucis usum eripiat: the f. rises, nebulae de terrâ surgunt: nebula in nubes levatur: like f., *nebulæ similis. || After-grass, ænnum autumnale or chordum; to cut it, secare.*

FOGGY, nebulosus. *It is f., cœlum est nebulosum; aer est nebulosus. || Dull, vid.*

FOH, interj. See FIE.

FOIBLE, vitium, — vitium medloce or vitium mediocre et cui ignoscas (H.). *Hæc quo no f.'s? nullane habes vitia (H.)? Every man living has his f., vitia æmo aine nascitur (H.): to confess that one is not without such a f., vitio qo se non carere confiteri (C.): to know aby's f., ca molles aditus ac tempora nosse (his weak side; Æn. 4, 424). To have many f.'s, multis erroribus obnoxium esse: to feel one's f., minimum in se esse arbitri (opp. plurimum sibi confidere, C. Læt. 9, 29). See also WEAKNESS.*

FOIL, s. || *A blunt sword for fencing, rudis (with the ancients, a thin rod for fencing) — gladius*

prepilatus (*like our own f.'s, oft. Hist. B. Afr. 72*): to fence with f.'s, butare armis pugnatoris (Suet. Cal. 54). || *T-wæc, bractes (thin metal-sheet, espily of gold; Dimin., *bractœdia aurî tremulli; see Juven. 13 152). To coat a red jewel with silver f., gemmam rubram argenteâ bractæ sublinere. || That wch recommends athg by contrast with itself, prps vitium virtuti contrarium, or Cret. To set off athg by a f., *rei pulchritudinem ipsâ alterius rei deformitate illuminare; or *virtutem qm contrari exemplo vitii commendare.*

FOIL, v. || *To frustrate; e. g. to be foiled (in one's expectations or hopes), spe delict; spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur; spe excidere: if I should be foiled (in my hopes), si spes destituit: to f. aby's plans, contrahere ci omnes rationes: thus they were foiled (in their enterprise), ita frustra id inceptum illi fuit. See To DEFEAT = frustrate.*

FOIN, s. petitio (*thrust in fencing, &c.*).

FOIN, v. petere qm gladio, — petitionem concitare in qm.

FOIST IN, subdere. subicere supponere (*to place athg that is not genuine into the place of that wch is*; subdere qd in locum ersorum, Plin.; subdere, supponere or subicere testamentum). — *interlinere (e. g. testamentum, to f. words into it). Foisted in, subditiuus; suppositus; falsus.*

FOISTER, *suppositor (aft. Plant. Truc. 4, 2, 50, where we find the sense, suppositrix) — *subductor (e. g. testamentorum, C. Cat. 2, 2, 7; also called elsewhere testamentarius).*

FOLD, s. ovile. — *stabulum (g. t. for 'stalls' for cattle; for sheep, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, p. 183, Bipont.). — septa (Varr. ib.). — crates pastorales (the hurdles). || O, a garment, plicatura, or (if there are many) plicatura — *ruga (prop. a wrinkle of the skin; then also of a gown, &c.; f. considered as a slight elevation). — sinus (the space between the f.'s, the great f. or hollow made by the manner in wch the ancients used to take up their toga with the left arm; see Macrob. Sat. 2, 9; hence Plin. 55, 8, 34, Climon ... in veste et rugas et sinus invenit). To hang down in f.'s, replicari in rugas: to arrange one's dress in graceful f.'s, collocare vestem (chlamydem, &c.), ut apte pendent (O.).**

FOLD, v. || *To double up, complicare qd (to f. up; a letter, &c.). — artare in rugas qd, rugas locare in qd re (to f. a garment, aft. Plin. 8, 10, 10; Macrobi. Sat. 2, 9). Athg is folded, replicatur in rugas (aft. Plin. 17, 14, 24): to f. back, replicare: to f. one's hands, digitos inter se pectine necare (O. Met. 9, 299); digitos pectinatim inter se implicare (Plin. 28, 6, 179). To sit with one's hands folded, palmas in alternas digitorum vicissitudines super genus connectere (see Appul. Met. 3, p. 129, 34). || To fold sheep, stabulare (g. t.) — *includere septis (of sheep, Varr. R. R. 2, 5). — claudere, with or without textis cratibus (H. Epod. 2, 45).**

FOLDING-DOORS, fores valvæ: — *valvæ.*

FOLIAGE, frons, folia, orum (*leaves in general*).

— *foliatura (Virg. 2, 9, mod.). See LEAF (leaves).*

FOLIO, *liber formæ maxime: in f., formâ maximâ.*

FOLK, See PEOPLE.

FOLLOW, 1) || *To follow after, sequi, consequi. — insequi, subsequi (to f. immediately or close to). — prosequi (to f. a certain distance, is mostly used of accompanying aby as a mark of respect, &c.; e. g. funeris exsequia prosequi). — persequi (a strengthened sequi, to f. an object with eager or continued pursuit, or up to a certain limit; all with acc.). — comitari qm (to accompany aby). — inter comites cs aspicit (to belong to aby's retinue). An unusual multitude followed him, stipatus est non usitatâ frequentia. To f. aby's colours or standard, signa or castra cs sequi: to f. aby's traces, cs or cs rei vestigia persequi; also persequi qm or qd. Key: 'To follow' is sis translated by ille, when his describes what precedes: hæc oblectationis, illa (= those wch will f.) necessitatis, C.*

2) *To come after aby or athg (with ref. to order, rank, dignity, or time); succedere cl and ci rei (to f. and take the place, &c. that the other filled). — excipere qm and qd (liter. to take aby or athg up, as it were; i. e. to f. immediately; sold, as in Cæs. B. G. 2, 7, without acc.; see Held, ad loc.). — continuari cl rei (to be, as it were, joined on to it; to f. it without any interval; e. g. paci externæ confestim continuatur discordia domi). To f. aby (as his successor), succedere in cs locum, or succedere only; on the throne, regno; in ca locum sufficit (to be elected in the national assembly as aby's successor) the consults f. each other in a different order in different*

(historians), alter apud alios consules ordinati sunt: summer f's winter, hiemem metas exipit: day f's night, noctem dies subsequitur: one age f's another, metas succedit metati: one misfortune f's another, *malum exipit malum: one fraud f's another, fallacia alia aliam trudit (Ter. Andr. 4, 39): to let the act immediately f. the resolution, consilium facta jungere.

3) To proceed or result fm a thg, sequi, consequi qd (e.g. poena scelus sequitur; terrorem pallor consequitur).—manare ex qd re (to f. fm it): e.g. faults are followed by sins, peccata ex vitis manant).—effici, confici ex qd re (as philos. t. t. 'to be inferred from': e.g. fm the premises, ex propositis eff.: fm a syllogism, ex ratiocinatione conf.: hence it f's, inde sequitur ex efficitur or patet; ex quo efficit cogique potest, i. e. hence the conclusion may be drawn). Hence it follows, sequitur (with ut, or acc. and inf.): sequitur igitur or enim (Suet. 16). Not inde or ex quo sequitur; ex quo efficitur: what, then, f's fm this? quid igitur? quid ergo est? quid postea? thus it f's, thus &c., ita fit, ut &c.: the one f's fm the other, alterum alteri consequens est. Suet. 16. To follow, in negative and interrogative clauses, is often best translated by continuo; continuo? (e.g. non continuo, at me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius, it does not f. that I am an assassin, because &c.—si malo careat, continuo frui summo bono? if he is exempt fm evil, does it f. that he enjoys the height of happiness?)

4) To be guided by aby's example, &c., sequi qm or qd (g. t.).—auctoritate cs moveri (to allow oneself to be influenced by aby's authority; to f. aby's counsel, &c.).—cl obtemperare (to make one's own wishes yield to those of another).—dicto cs audientem esse (to obey aby's commands). To f. aby's opinion, views, &c., sententiam cs sequi; sententiam cs probare (to approve of them): aby's advice ought to have been followed, cs consilium valere debebat or debuit: to f. no guide but oneself, suo uti ingenio: f. my advice! mihi crede! or crede mihi! (i. e. let me prevail on you to do what I am doing, or to act like me: see C. Tusc. 1, 31): to f. a physician's prescriptions, legibus medicis se obligare; praecepta medici uti (Aft. O. A. A. 3, 440): not to f. them, menditatis praecepta negligere (Aft. Plin. Pan. 22, 3): to f. one's own inclinations, animi impetum sequi.

5) To be of aby's party, cs partis or partium esse; cs partes or causam sequi; cs sectam sequi (this eply but not solely of a philosophical sect), cum quo facere; ab or cum quo stare; cs rebus studere or favere; cs esso studiosum: some f. one party, some another, alii alias partes sistent.

6) To be of a trade or profession, facere (e.g. mercatorem, piraticum)—facitare (e.g. artem, medicinam).—exercere (e.g. artem, medicinam, studia).—colere (e.g. artes studique; agrum, the plough).—tractare (e.g. artem).—studere ei rei (e.g. agriculturae; literis). To f. one's own business, sua negotia obire; suas res administrare: to f. the law, ad juris studium se conferre.

7) As follows (in a narration, to introduce a speech, &c.): he spoke as f's, hanc locutus est; his ferme verbis usus est; in hunc modum locutus fertur. See 'to this effect.'

FOLLOWER, assella (a dependent on a noble, mostly in a contemptuous sense; then also, e.g. a disciple, scholar, eply of a philosopher, and a follower of a philosophical sect; Suet. 16).—sectator and assecutor, in this sense, belong to the same. —socius, amicus (a companion, friend).—fautor, studiosus (a favourer, supporter).—cultor, admirator (an admirer).—gregalis (a companion, comrade, in a bad sense). The f's of aby (in a political sense), qui sentiunt cum quo; qui stant cum or ab quo; qui faciunt cum quo; qui cs partibus favent; qui ei student, cs sectam sequi (eplly in a philosophical, but also in a political sense: e.g. L. 8, 19, pro Vitruvio sectamque ejus secuti). For the followers of philosophical sects, the Latin has also proper appellations: e.g. the followers of Pythagoras, Socrates, Democritus, Epicurus, Pythagorici, Socratici, Democritici, Epicurei (or Democriti, Epicuri, &c., sectam sequi).

FOLLOWING, sequens or insequens, secutus or insecutus (used when a real following is spoken of, always in ref. to something going before, which is also frequently mentioned before: e.g. to create tribunes for the f. year, in insequentem annum tribunos creare, L. 8, 36: there are many festivals in the f. month, sequens mensis complures dies festos habet, Plin. Ep. 10, 12 (24), 4, where September had been previously spoken of; such device the f. emperors also used on their seals, quā imagine insecuti quoque principes signant, Suet. Oct. (369).

50).—cl proximus, secundus ab quo (that f's aby in order or succession; of persons).—adjiciens (that lies near; of things)—futurus, venturus, posterus (of succession in time). The f. day, dies posterus (as opp. to to-day or yesterday); dies sequens or insequens (the day which follows an occurrence, &c.: see Suet. Tib. 18; Dom. 16): on the f. day (he did this or that, &c.), postero die; postro die (ejus diei): all f. ages, omnis perpetuas consequentia temporis. Suet. 16. In narrative ref., he made to a point mentioned in the next words, then 'following' must be rendered by a demonstrative, eply by hic, haec, hoc; sometimes by ille, illa, illud; e.g. he spoke the following words; see 'as follows,' under TO FOLLOW, 6). In the same manner hoc.... illud must be employed for the English; this (the foregoing).... the following: e.g. these things refer to enjoyment, the f. to the necessities of life, haec oblectationis, illa necessitatis (see C. Ecl. p. 75).

FOLLY, f. As stultia; quality of mind, stultitia, dementia, fatuitas, insipientia, dementia, amentia, delirium. [Srn. of adfy. in Foolish.] That's a very great f., there can be no greater f., quo nihil est stultius: I consider it the height of f. to &c., summum dementiae esse iudico, with infn.; or quid est stultius, quam...? To have reached such a height of f., eo dementiae progressum esse. f. As foolish action or deed, *stulte or inepte factum; stultitia. It is f. to &c., stultitia est (qd facere). To commit a f., stulte or imprudenter facere (fm imprudence): to commit all sorts of f., omnia stulte facere: to bear aby's f's, cs stultitias ferre: to give way or to submit to aby's f's and absurdities, cs stultitias et ineptias devorare: an excess of f., insanitia, deliratio, mentis alienatio. f. Depravity, pravitas, improbitas (moral perverseness, that tends to).

FOMENT, fovere qd.—cl rei fomenta adhibere or admovere.

FOMENTATION, f. As action, fctas, ūs (Plin.). [fomentatio, Ulp.] As application, fomentum (a warming application).—malagma, ktle (a softening application). To apply a f., fomentum corpori admovere (Cels.). warm f's, fomenta calida.

FOMENTER, concitator, —concitator et instigator (exciter of disturbances, &c.). See EXCITER.

FOND, f. Foolish, vid. f. Indulgent to excess, indulgens, perindulgens, nimis indulgens. f. Attached to, &c., deditus ei or ei rei.—studiosus cs or cs rei.—addictus ei or ei rei. Jn. addictus et deditus.—devotus ei or ei rei (stronger term). Jn. deditus devotusque. To be f. of, amare qd (to like or love it); delectari or oblectari qd re (to delight in a thg); qd re gaudere (to take great pleasure in a thg): to be f. of aby, cs amore captum esse; qm amare; qm amore amplecti; amorem erga qm habere; qm in amore habere; to be v. f. of aby, cs esse cupidissimum: to be f. of a thg (i. e. of eating a thg), qd appetere; cs rei appetentem or cupidum or avidum esse (to long for or lust after it): he was very f. of small fish, pisciculos minutos maxime appetebat: not to be f. of a thg, qd spernere, aspernari (to despise a thg); aspernari not used in the gold. age): to be f. of strong drink, vino deditum esse: to be f. of pleasure, voluptatibus se dedere: to be excessively f. of music, penitus se dedere musicis (i. e. to devote oneself entirely to it). f. Wanton, trifling, vid.

FOND or FONDLE, blandiri ei (with words and gestures).—permulcare qm; also with addition of manu (to stroke with one's hand).—amplexari et osculari qm (to embrace aby).

FONDLING. See a FAVORITE.

FONDLY, f. With great affection, ardentem, vehementem, cum vi or cum impetu (ardently).—blande, amanter (tenderly, lovingly).—pie (with the love of a parent)—animo or ex animo (with all one's heart): opp. simulatione, simulate). To look f. on aby, prps molli vultu qm aspicere (O. Met. 10, 609).—f. Foolishly, vid.

FONDNESS, f. Tenderness. See AFFECTION, LOVE. f. Foolishness, vid.

FONT, baptisterium (Baptisterion, later only).

FOOD, alimenta, penus (g. t. for victuals; alimenta, mostly with ref. to the wants of an individual; penus, to the wants of a whole family, = provision).—cibus, esca ('food' meat, opp. drink, cf. C. Fin. 1, 11; 2, 28: cibus, natural f., as a means of nourishment; esca, the f. that is artificially prepared as a dish; hence cib. also of the f. of brutes; but esca only a bait, prepared, as it were, like a dish, and set before them).—cibaria (the most general and usual sort of f.).—edulia (savoury and select sorts of f.). To take f., cibum capere, numerare, or (of the habit) cibum capere (e.g. animalia

alium partem dentibus capessunt): to take too much *f.*, little *f.*, &c., see 'to EAT much, little'; &c.: to abstain *fm* food, cibo se abstinere: jejulare (to fast): to digest one's *f.*, cibum conficere or concoquere: to give *aby* nothing but his *f.*, qm nunquam salario, cibariis tantum sustentare (Suet. Tib. 46).

FOOL, *s.* || A silly fellow or person, homo stultus, homo fatuus, homo insipiens, homo demens. See **FOOLISH** for *SYN.* of *adj.*—A great *f.*, homo stultissimus; homo stultior stultissimo (Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 25): stultus bis terque (Afr. C. Qu. Fr. 3, 8, exlr.): a little *f.*, stultulus; homunculo (as term of contempt); capitulum (in a joking manner; e. g. a droll or amusing little *f.*; lepidum capitulum, in Tr. Eun. 3, 3, 25): to pretend to be a *f.*, stultitiam simulare: to play the *f.*, simulatorem stultitiae induere: to make a *f.* of *aby*, qm stultum reddere; qm infatuare (if = deceive, take in, vid.): to act like a *f.*, stulte, stolidie, dementer facere: to be *f.* enough to believe *alq.*, stolidie or dementer credere: to spend one's time, money, &c. like a *f.*; see 'to POOL away'. I consider him a great *f.*, indeed, who &c., his stulte facere duco, qui &c.: unless they are absolute *f.'s*, nisi plane fatui sunt (C.): he made his pupils greater *f.'s* by half than they were when he received them, discipulis dimidio reddidit stultiores, quam acceperat: he is not such a *f.* as you would take him to be, præter speciem sapit or callidus est (Afr. Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 49, 'præter speciem stultus est'). (I see) you are no fool, haud stulte sapia. Prov. Every one has a *f.* in his sleeve; see 'has his HOBBY'. O you good, easy *f.*! O tuam mansuetudinem! that man is an absolute *f.*, hoc homine nihil potest esse dementiul. Leave off playing the *f.*, in that way, quia tu mitte istas nugæ or ineptias. || A person not in his right senses, mente captus, venasus, delirus. *SYN.* in MAD. || Professional jester, coeprea (at court)—sannio (that amuses by gestures in general)—scurra (a person who amused the company by his wit at the table of the rich Romans)—maccus (in the Atellan plays of the Romans, ast. Diom. 488, Putsch.). To play the *f.*, *coeprea personam tueri or sustinere; *coeprea parte agere.

FOOL'S-CAP, || **PROPR.** *coeprea pileus (the head-dress of a court buffoon). || Paper of a largish size, charta major; charta major modulo; macrocolum (the last with ref. to the paper used by the ancients, C. and Plin.); the different sorts were, charta hieratica, Augusta, Liviana, Claudia. See **PAPER**.

FOOL, *v.* TRANS. ludere. ludibrio habere. ludificari (to make or render an object of derision).—Iludere (to make game of). To *f.* *aby* with vain hopes, qm spe lactare et producere [= deceive, cheat, vid.]. || To fool away: to *f.* away one's time, tempus perdere lascivendo (Afr. O. Met. 11, 286); tempore abuti: to *f.* away one's money, effundere, profundere (to spend without use; e. g. pecuniam, patrimonium): dissipare (to dissipate; e. g. patrimonium, possessiones); lacerare (to ruin; e. g. rem suam, bona patria): to *f.* *aby* out of his money, qm circumducere or circumvertere argento, qm emungere argento, perfabricare qm (all Com. only).

FOOL, *v.* INTRANS. || Jocari. ludere. ludos facere.—nugari, nugas agere (to commit absurdities).—Jocularia fundere, ridicula jactare (the two last, L. 7, 7): to *f.* with *aby*, cum qd ludere, joculari, joca agere.

FOOLERY, nugæ, ineptiæ (stuff). A truce to that *f.*! quin tu mitte btas nugæ or ineptias!

FOOLHARDINESS, stolidâ audacia.—temeritas (temerity).—stolidâ fiducia (a foolish confidence in oneself).

FOOLHARDY, stolidie or stulte ferox. stolidâ audaciæ ferox. stolidâ audaciæ. Jx. stolidus feroxque.—temerarius (rash).

FOOLISH, stultus (*f.*, fm want of practical wisdom, puer; opp. prudens, of persons or things)—fatuus (silly; fm want of judgement).—stolidus (fm want of reasonable moderation; fm brutality).—demens (that has lost his head; who acts senselessly).—Ineptus (without good sense)—insulans (absurd)—mente captus, venasus (insane, mad)—ridiculus (amusing, like a fool)—mirus (strange). Af. affair or thing, mira res; mirum negotium: a *f.* fellow (i. e. droll), ridiculum caput. I consider it very foolish to &c., summæ dementiæ esse iudico, with following infn.

FOOLISHLY, stulte, stolidie, dementer. Inepte imprudenter, insipienter. *SYN.* in **FOOLISH**. To believe *alq.* *f.*, qd stolidie or dementer credere.

FOOLISHNESS. See **FOOLY**.

FOOT, || The limb, so called, **PROPR.** and **IM-PROPR.** pes.—calx (the heel). To come, travel, &c. on *f.*, pedibus ire, venire; iter facere: he goes on *f.*,

pedibus incedit: to serve on *f.*, pedibus merere or stipendia facere; stipendia pedestria facere (L. 7, 13): to fight on *f.* (of cavalry), pedibus præliari; also descendere or deilire ex equis (to dismount in order to fight on *f.*): to make the cavalry fight on *f.*, equitatum or equitem deducere ad pedes: the cavalry fought on *f.*, pugna it ad pedes: to throw oneself at *aby's* feet, ad pedes *cs* se abijcere, projicere, prosternere, provolvere; ad pedes *ci* or ad genua *cs* procumbere; ad pedes *cs* prociudere; ad pedes *cs*, ad genua *ci* accidere; genibus *cs* advolvi; prosternere se et supplicare *ci* (as supplicant); se *ci* pro quo supplicem obijcere; supplicare *ci* pro quo: to lie at *aby's* feet, ad pedes *cs* jacere, stratum esse, stratum jacere: to have sore or bad feet, pedibus non valere; pedibus captum esse: one who has sore or bad feet, pedibus aeger; male pedatus (Suet. Oth. 12): not to be able to go on *f.*, any longer, usum pedum amisisse: to set *f.* in any place, pedem ponere in locum or in loco: not to stir a *f.* beyond &c., nusquam longius vestigium movere: not to set a *f.* out of doors, pedem e domo non efferre; pedem e domo non egredi: to tread on *aby's* *f.*, pede suo pedem *ci* premere: to tread or trample *aby* under *f.*, pedibus *qm* conculcare, proculcare (propr., and without pedibus; also impropr., see Lat. Dict.). To put the best *f.* foremost, pleno gradu tendere; gradum adde, accelerare, corripere: a journey on *f.*, iter pedestre: to take a journey on *f.*, iter pedibus lugredi; iter pedibus facere, conficere: one that walks on *f.*, pedes: a kick with the *f.*, *pedis ictus: the extremity of the *f.*, or the point or tip of the *f.*, pes, ultimus; digiti (pedis) summi (the tips of the toes): the sole of the *f.*, vola: relating to the sole of the *f.*, plantaris: down to the sole of the *f.*, usque ad imos pedes. A covering for the feet, pedum tegmen (e. g. to have a certain covering for the feet, qd tegmine pedum indut, T. Ann. 1, 41, 1); fascia pedalis (a tie for the feet): a snare for the feet, pedica: disease of the *f.*, pedum vitium: he tramples under *f.*, the rights of the people, omnia jura populi obtrist: to trample under *f.*, all divine and human rights, omnia divina humanaque jura permiscere: the usage or ceremony of kissing *aby's* *f.*, *mos pedis osculandi: to admit *aby* to kiss one's *f.*, *ci* porrigere osculandum sinistram pedem (Afr. Sen. Benef. 2, 12, 1). || The lowest part of *alq.*, pes (e. g. of a table, a bench): the *f.* of a column, basis (the lower square part of which was called plinth or plinthus): the *f.* of a mountain, radices montis (not pes, mounts): at the *f.* of the mountain, in radicibus montis; in infimo monte: sub jugo montis: at the very *f.* of the mountain, in imis montis radicibus (e. g. ferit, of a river): the town is situated at the *f.* of the mountain, oppidum monti subiectum est. || At the *f.* of *alq.*, e. g. of a letter, is to be rendered by 'extremum,' if the very last part of *alq.* is meant; e. g. the letter at the *f.* of such &c., epistola, in qua extrema &c. || A foot as a measure, pes (also with the addition of porrectus, if it runs in one line, and with the addition of contractus, if it forms an angle: see Nitsch, Beschreibung des häuslichen, &c. Zustandes der Römer, vol. 1, p. 325): one *f.* large, or in size, pedalis (in general, one *f.* long, high, &c., but it may also mean 'a *f.* in diameter,' e. g. of the sun; C. Acad. pr. 2, 26, 82. || ~~pedaneus~~ pedaneus post-Class.).—pedem longus (one *f.* long): two feet large, bipedalis: half a *f.* large, semipedalis: one *f.* and a half large, sesquipedalis: five feet high, quinque pedes altus: ditches five feet deep, fossæ quinque pedes altæ: I don't see a single *f.* of land in Italy, uch &c., pedem in Italiâ video nullum esse, qui &c. || Infantery, vid. || **IMPROPR.** To set (*alq.*) on *f.*, qd introducere (to introduce); qd movere, commovere (e. g. to set on *f.* something new, novâ quadam comm. C. Acad. 2, 6, 18): initium *cs* rei facere or pellere (to start *alq.*, to make the beginning with it; e. g. sermonis init. pell. C. Brut. 87, 297); mentionem *cs* rei movere (to cause the mention of *alq.* to be made, or resolution respecting *alq.* to be adopted; see L. 28, 11).

FOOT, *v.* TRANS. and INTRANS. || To kick, spurn, vid. || To wear sole boots. *calceis soleas suffigere. || To walk on foot, see **FOOT**. || To foot it, see TO DANCE.

FOOT-BALL. See the different sorts of balls, known to the Romans, under **BALL**.

FOOT-BATH, *lavatio pedum: to take a *f.-b.*, lavare pedes. See **FOOT-PAN**.

FOOT-BOARD, scamnum, dim. scabellum (low bench, either for sitting on or for resting the foot upon).

FOOT-BOX, puer (or servus) a pedibus, also a pedibus only: my *f.-b.*, puer, cui do mandata (Afr. Juv. 6, 334).

FOOT-BREADTH, *♂* latitudo pedis or pedalis.

FOOT-BRIDGE, ponticulus (a small bridge for foot-passengers).

FOOT-CLOTH, tapes (*but only in the pl.*).

FOOT-GUARDS, delecta manus, quae principia corporis domumque custodit.—stipitatores corporis.—delecta manus, quam principes praesidiis causâ circa se habet.

FOOTING, *♂* Ground, solum (e.g. ground to stand on); see also GROUND. *♂* The firm planting of the foot, or power of planting it firmly. To get a firm f., firmiter insistere. firmo gradu consistere (*prop.*), consistere (*improp.*): I can't get a firm f., gradus instabilis me fallit; vestigium fallit (*prop.* *f. m. slipping*), sistere non possum (*impr. pr.* see *Be-necke*, *Justin* II, 1, 6): there is no getting a firm f., qd vestigium fallit or non recipit: those that could not get a firm f., ii, quos gradus instabilis fefellit (*Curt.* 7, 11, 6): (a place) where one cannot get a firm f., lubricus. *♂* Condition, state, settlement, modus (the measure as it were, according to which or by which things are to be done).—ratio (method of proceeding).—mos (custom). To place athq on a fæd f., *certum as rei modum constituere: to place (athq) on the old f., in pristinum restituere; ad antiquum morem revocare: to restore athq to his old f. (of intimacy) with athq, qm restituere in eis veterem gratiam: restituere qm ei: to place a province on the same f. as the rest, provinciam in eandem conditionem, quam ceteras, vocare: to live with athq on an equal f., ex pari or ex æquo vivere cum quo: to be on a very intimate f. with athq, familiariter uti quo; familiaritatem habere cum quo.

FOOTMAN, a pedibus (puer or servus).—pedissæquus (a slave who accompanies or attends his master on his walks).

FOOTPAD, grassator (one that will lie in ambush for people coming out of the town; see *interp.* to *Suet. Cæs.* 73, extr., and *Oct.* 32).—latro (g. t.).

FOOTPATH, semita. crepidio semitæ (the side path for foot-passengers; trottoir in French).—callis. trames. *Syn.* in WAY.

FOOT-PAN, labrum (g. t.).—alveus (a tub).—solum (a sort of metal pan or vessel used for bathing in general).

FOOT-RACE, cursûs certamen. curriculum. Torun a f. r. curru certare.

FOOT-SOLDIER, pedes, Ytis. To serve as a f. s., see 'To serve on Foot.'

FOOT-STALK, pediculus.—petiolus.

FOOT-STEP, vestigium. To follow athq's f's., vestigia cs instare; qm vestigia sequi (*poet.* vestigia cs legere). (*improp.*) vestigia cs ingredi; vestigia cs premere (i. e. to follow his example); vestigia cs impiere, persequi; qm ipsius vestigia persequi (to follow them exactly).

FOOTSTOOL, scabellum.

FOOT-TRAP, stimulus (*Cæs. B. G.* 7, 73, in *wh. passage it is thus defined*, talea, pedem longa, ferreis hamis infixa, quæ tota in terram infodiebatur, &c.; stilus cæcus is, according to *Hirt. B. Afr.* 31, the same thing).—murex ferreus (a square iron machine, *wh. always turned its points or spikes upwards, wherever way it was thrown*, *Curt.* 4, 13, 36).—pedica (snare, for catching an animal by the foot).

POP, homo ineptus (*absurd, empty personage*).—homo putidus (*affected in manner*).—trossulus (an empty fellow, a coxcomb: see *Ruhnck. Sen.* Ep. 76, 1).—homo elegans or elegantior (*very particular in his dress*).—bellus homunculus (a spruce young fellow, a dandy, *Verr. in Gell.* 13, 11, med.).—homo punicatus (*liter. one that smooths his skin with pumice, out of vanity, a 'petit maître'*: see *Plin.* Ep. 2, 11, extr.).—homo valens (one that has his hair pulled out of his face to look smooth; see *Spald.* C. 2, 5, 12, p. 265).—juvenis barbâ et comâ nitidus, de capulâ tuitus (*our. 'as if taken out of a band-box'*, *Sen.* Ep. 115, 2). *♂* trossulus (*see above*) meant anciently eques Romanus, but was used as an epithet towards the end of the republic; see *Ruhnck. Sen.* 76: an old amorous f., cana culex (*as epithet in Plaut. Cæs.* 4, 3, 12): like a f., elegantior (e.g. dress, cultus): to behave like a f., inepte se gerere.

POPPEY, *♂* Affection of show, "putidae ineptie."

POPISH, *♂* Foolish. vid. *♂* Vain in show or of dress, bellus.—inanis. vanus. futilla.

POPISHLY, e.g. to behave f., inepte se gerere.

POPISHNESS. See POPPEY.

FOR, *prep.* *♂* In the place of, as a substitute or equivalent, in exchange of, or denoting resemblance; pro with abl.—loco cs or cens rei (in *aby's* place): to die for athq, mori pro quo: to pay or give two 'minas' for athq, duas minas dare pro re: to have heard

for certain, pro certo habere: to buy, sell, for ready money, presentii pecuniâ or presentibus numis qd emere or vendere: to exchange life for death, mortem cum vitâ commutare: to change the profession of war for that of a husbandman, studium belli gerendi agriculturâ commutare: to learn athq by heart word for word, ad verbum ediscere: to copy an author word for word, auctorem ad verbum transcribere (*Plin. Hist. Nat. prefat.* § 22, to carry athq away for dead, qm pro mortuo auferre: to take athq for granted, sumere or habere or putare pro certo: to give athq in exchange for something else, mutare qd qd re or cum qd re: permutare qd qd re: to serve for wages, mercede conductum esse: I don't do it for money, non quero pecuniâ: athq that may be had for money, venalis; pretio venalis (also of persons): for money, or for reward, pretio; pretio mihus, adductus (i. e. for a recompence; e.g. to do athq). *♂* If the definite price of athq is stated (e.g. to buy athq for twenty talents), the abl. is used to express the price; after *indef. sum.* for a low, high price, &c., the gentiles magni, maximi, plurimi, parvi, minoris, minimi, tanti, &c., are used, and also after *estinare*; *ast. verbs* of 'buying and selling,' the following stand in abl., magno, permagno, plurimo, parvo, nihilo: *what would I not give for it!* quidnam darem! to give (or be willing to give) or pay any price whatever for an object, quovis pretio qd redimere velle: for how much? quanti? to pay too much for athq, male emere: to make athq pay for athq (*improp.* i. e. to punish him) gratiam ci referre: I shall have to pay for my folly ego pretium ob stultitiam fero (*Com.*): *what do (or will) you sell that for?* quanti hoc constati? *what will you take for it?* quanti indicas? quanti hoc vendis? *what or how much did you give for it?* quanti rem emisti? *what do you give (or pay) for board, lodging, and tuition?* quanti cænas, habitas, doceris? for nothing, gratis. sine mercede. *JN.* gratis et sine mercede (*opp. mercede*; for wages or pay); gratuitu (*without interested motives, merely fm kindness, opp. acceptâ mercede*, as *S. Jug.* 85, 8): to do athq for nothing, qd gratis et sine mercede facere: you shall have it for nothing, gratis tibi constat; gratuitum est: to count or reckon for nothing, pro nihilo putare, habere, ducere, aestimare; also nihilo and nihil aestimare. *♂* Denoting intention of going to, towards, ad or in qm locum: to set sail for any place, vela dirigere ad qm locum; navem or cursum dirigere quo; petere or tenere locum (e.g. *Diam* petentes primo ad *Mendin* tenuere, *L.*; ten. = cursum tenere): he sailed for the place of his destination, cursum direxit, quo tendebat: to set sail for Macedonia, classe navigare in Macedonia; the place I am bound for, locus, quo proficisci fassus sum: to set out for any place, ire, proficisci quo. *♂* In favour of; for the use of; on account or for the sake of, pro with abl. (*but only in cases in which contra or adversus would express the contrary notion; the primary notion of 'for' or 'in athq's place' being always prominent*).—secundum with acc. (in accordance with, but never expressing, like *acc.*, causality).—In usum or gratiam cs (in favour of, for athq's advantage, use, &c.). To vote for athq (e.g. at an election, &c.), suffragio suo ornare qm; suffragio suo adjuvare qm in petendis honoribus; suffragari ci ad munus (see *Plin.* Ep. 2, 1, 8; 8, 23, 2; *C. Off.* 1, 39, 138): to vote for such or such a thing, suffragari ci rei (i. e. to decide in favour of it; e.g. cs consilio): to intercede for athq, deprecari pro quo: he said a great deal for our side, multa secundum causam nostram disputavit: to speak for and against athq, de qd re in utramque partem or in contrarias partes disputare (*♂* not pro et contra): a good deal may be said both for and against the zeal you display in your duty, either that... or that, &c., de officio tuo in utramque partem disputari potest: vel in eam... vel in eam (see *C. de Dio.* 11, 27, 7): I neither speak for the matter nor against it, neque ullam in partem disputo: to be for or against a law (of two parties), favere adversariusque legi (see *L.* 34, 1); suadere, dissuadereque legem (to advise or oppose its adoption; see *L.* 45, 21, comp. with 34, 1): athq makes for the opposite party, qd facit or (of a thing personified, stat ab adversario; qd facit or (of a thing personified) stat cum adversario: to be for athq's advantage, e re cs esse; ci prodosse or utile esse; qm juvare: for my advantage or interest, e re mek: for the advantage or interests of the state, e republicâ: to lay aside his party-feeling for the sake of the state, studium republicæ (dat.) dimittere (*Cæs. B. C.* 1, 8; cf. inimicitias suas republicæ condonare, *C.* largiri, *T.*). *♂* Often 'for' in similar phrases is expressed by the dative only: e.g. to demand athq fm athq for athq, a quo petere

et qd: we are not preparing ourselves for the school, but for life, non scholæ, sed vitæ discimus: for the public or general welfare, omnium salutis causâ. || Towards, in. adversus (both with acc., in a friendly as well as a hostile sense).—erga (in a friendly sense only: e. g. love for aby, amor in erga qm). || In many instances, however, an oblique case is sufficient to express 'for': e. g. a remedy for fear, remedium timoris (or timori); love for aby, amor cs; care for you, vestri cura: an oblique case must not, however, be used unless where it is quite free from ambiguity: an oblique case (only the dative) will also suffice aff. certain adjectives: e. g. after 'fil', 'conveniens', &c.; but also the gen., it is used instead: e. g. anxious for athg, studiosus cs rei. So after 'it is becoming' or 'unbecoming' for aby, decet or dedecet qm. || In proportion, according to, pro (different both from secundum, which denotes accordance, and from ex, which implies causality): for my part, pro mea parte (i. e. according to the measure of my strength; see equidem has been generally explained 'I for my part'; but Hand shows that this force does not belong to it, but that of an affirmative particle, the affirmation referring to the speaker. Since, however, 'I for my part' is often little more than this, affirming that the speaker will do so and so, whether others do or not, 'I for my part' is often sufficiently translated by equidem): every one for himself, pro sua quisque parte: for so great a victory there was but little bloodshed, minor clades quam pro tantâ victoriâ fuit: they are very few for the number of the well-disposed, pro multitudine bene sentientium admodum pauci: they thought that, for their numbers and their military glory, their territory was too confined, pro multitudine hominum et pro gloriâ belli angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur (Cæ.). Another Crcl. by which this proportional 'for' is translated is with ut, where 'esse' or 'expectari poterat' must be supplied: e. g. he was learned for those times, erat, ut temporibus illis (sc. esse poterat) eruditus. So: a rich man for those times, ut tum erant tempora, dives: an eloquent man for a Theban, satis exercitatus in dicendo, ut Thebanus scilicet (Np). || Denoting purpose, its by the gerundive, or by the gerund in the gen. with 'causâ' or by the acc. with ad: e. g. Antigonus delivered up the corpse of Eumenes to his friends for interment, Antigonus Eumeneum mortuum propinquis ejus sepeliendum tradidit: for the purpose of foraging, pabulandi causâ (e. g. tres legiones mittere): for the purpose of laying Cæliberia waste, ad depopulandum Cæliberiam. By later writers the participle fut. act. is used in similar cases after verbs denoting or implying motion. To do athg f. the purpose of &c., facere qd eo consilio, ut &c. 'For' may also be translated by the supine: for the purpose of imploring, &c., (veniunt) rogatum, &c.; and by ut or quod with subj. || Denoting duration of time: e. g. for ten days, per decem dies. It may also be rendered by the acc. but with this difference, that 'per' points out more exactly the uninterrupted duration of time; and by inter of what has or has not occurred within a space of past time. Germani inter quatuordecim dies tecum non subierunt (Cæ.): to give aby a pension for life, qm annua, dum vivit, præbitis sustentare: for a short time, paulisper; ad tempus (only for a while).—perumper (for a short while): for a few days, in paucos dies: they have water on board for forty-five days, aqua dierum quinque et quadraginta in nave est: for ever, in omne tempus: in perpetuum; perpetuo (Ter. Euv. 5, 8, 13); in æternum (as L. 4, 4); in æternum urbe condita; in omnem vitam (for life; as Sen. Ep. 108, ci rei in omnem vitam renunciare): for days and days, dies continuos complures (e. g. in litore facere): for the time to come: see FOR the future: for the present; see PRÆSENT: for once, non plus quam semel (not more than once): once for all, semel; e. g. ut semel dicam (see Spald. Q. 5, 13, 3): to ask the use of his father's chariot for a day, in diem currus paternos rogare (O. Met. 2, 48). || As denoting the time for which some arrangement is now made, only in with acc.: he invited him for the next day, (ad cenam) inviavit in postero diem: the auction is fixed for January, auctio constituta est in mensem Januarium: not only for the present, but for next year, nec in præsens modo sed in venientem annum. || As far as, or according to (e. g. my knowledge): for athg I know, quantum sciam; quod quidem nos audierimus (as far as I have heard or learnt). || Concerning: as for me, you, such or such a thing, &c.: see CONCERNING: it is not for me (i. e. not my business), hoc non meum est; has non me sunt partes: so much for that (i. e. concerning that point), hæc hæcenus; de his

hæcenus: thus much for direction (i. e. regarding it), hæc habui, quæ de divinatione dicerem: it is not for a young man to, &c., non decet juvenem (with following infin.: e. g. to do athg of that description, tale quid facere; see also TO EXCEM). || Notwithstanding; e. g. for all that (speaking of dangers for instance) the ranks remained immovable, or the soldiers kept their ground, for some time, tamen (e. g. in tot circumstantibus malis) mansit aliquandiu immota castra: for all my entreaties, quamquam sepe cum rogaveram: he encountered many dangers, but for all that (he was not disheartened), multa pericula subit, sed neque hæc perperus, &c.: for all its fine name, qui tamen tanto nomine quam sit parvus videt (C. de Rep.): for all his old age and grey head, he is a fool, stultus est adversus ætatem et capitis canitiem: but for all their years, they were both of them young in mind, sed in hac ætate utrique animi juveniles erant: they were found out, for all their miserable appearance, noscebantur tamen in tanta deformitate: for all my entreaties, he returned to Rome, contemptis or neglectis precibus meis Romam rediit: for all his cries, licet altâ voce clamaret: but for all that, atqui (as waiting a preceding proposition, and opposing to it something stronger or more certain). || Denoting adherence, the being favorably inclined inwards: to be for athg, cs rei amicum, amantem esse: to be for a free government, republicæ liberæ esse amicum; libertatis esse amantem: those that are for the king, regii (i. e. the king's party): to be for the Persians, Persarum esse studiosum or fautorem; cum Persis facere; Persarum rebus or Persis favere. See TO be aby's FOLLOWER.— || Denoting propensity, e. g. for drink, vinolentia: to have an inclination for athg, inclinatum, proclivem, pronum esse ad qd (the latter bent on athg): taste for athg, see TASTE. || Respecting aby or athg; e. g. to fear for aby, meture, præmeture, timere, prætimere (t) ci: to fear for oneself, suis rebus or sibi suisque rebus timere ('pro se adire sollicitudinem', Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 1, is an affected expression): to entertain great fears for the state, de republicâ valde timere. || Against, with a tendency to resist: e. g. to provide wood for the winter, providere ligna in hiemem. || Denoting use or remedy; e. g. to be good for athg, mederi ci rei; remedio esse ad qd; utilem esse contra qd or ci rei or adversus morbum (C.): to prodecece adversus qd or ci rei (as well of medicines as other things); salutare esse ad qd; prodesse ad qd (e. g. ad morsus serpentium); valere adversus qd; efficacie esse contra qd: to give such a medicine for the dropsy, medicamentum dare ad aquam intercutem (C.): do you know of any remedy for it? num medicinam hujus rei invenire potes? is there no remedy for it? hunc morbo nullane est adhibenda curatio? (see C. Tusc. 3, 2, 4), or nullamne hunc morbo medicinam facere potes? || Denoting the use to which athg is to be put: to be good for athg, ad qd or ci rei utile esse; usui esse: for nothing, ad nullam rem utilis: fit for athg; see FIT. || Because, by reason of, on account of (denoting cause): for fear, metu; propter timorem; metu coactus, permotus: for this reason, propter hanc causam; eo eam causam: for certain reasons, certis de causis: to like aby for his sweet disposition, qm pro ejus suavitatis amore: for good reasons, justis de causis: to have good reasons for athg, cum causâ qd facere: non siue gravi causâ qd facere: for that reason, eâ de causâ; ob or propter eam causam: for more than one reason, aliquot de causis: to be praised for athg, cs rei nomine laudari: for your sake, tuâ causâ: for the sake of age and honour, ætatis atque honoris gratiâ: to entreat aby for heaven's sake, qm per deos orare or obtestari (S.). || As: to take for granted, sumere or habere or putare pro certo: pro explorato habere: you have taken for granted that the Gods are blessed, deos beatos esse suspicasti: it is taken for granted by the philosophers, inter omnes philosophos constat: to know athg for certain, rem exploratam habere; qd certe or pro certo scire; qd certis auctoribus compariase: I know for certain, certum scio; certo scio: certo comperi; certum or pro certo habeo: to take (aby or athg) for a model, qm sibi imitandum proponere; proponere sibi qm ad imitandum; qm exemplum sibi deligere; also imitari only; qd ad imitandum proponere; qd in exemplum assumere. || For (in negative sentences) denoting a preventive cause: you will not be able to see the sun for the multitude of their darts, solem pro jaculorum multitudine non videbitis (L.): the decree could not be heard for the clamour, decretum exaudiri pro strepitu et clamore non potuit.—(see) præ must not be used of a

positive ones: to leap for joy, gaudio or laetitia [not pra gaudio] exultare; but we may say pra gaudio vix complices esse animi, because the joy is what wearily prevents a man from being himself.]—[Denoting motive or reason: what for? quid? quam ob rem? quapropter? quā de causā? quid est, quod &c.† (asking for the motive of althg): what are you doing that for? cur hoc facis?]—[MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES: for good, in omne tempus: he has given up althg for good, ci rel in omnem vitam renuntiandum est: for one's life; e.g. don't tell anybody your life, cave, ne dicas or dixeris: to be at a loss for; e.g. for a proper expression, verbis satis dicere non possum: one feels at a loss for words to express althg, verbis qd dici non potest.—]—[E.g. 'For' often stands before the subject of an infn., and must be omitted in translation; e.g. it is right for children to obey their parents, rectum est, decet, oportet, &c., liberis parentibus obedire. It is often a sign of the dative. It is impossible for me, hoc facere, emere non possum: it is impossible for me to &c., fieri non potest, ut &c., or nequeo with infinit.]; e.g. it is impossible for a king to live like a private person, necesse rei vivere privatus: for instance, or example, verbi or exempli causa; or gratia; et alvel (SYN. IN INSTANCE): for its own sake, gratis, gratuito; often by type or per se ipse (e.g. virtus per se ipsa laudabilis); for althg I care, per me.—. licet (e.g. per me quiescat licet).]—[E.g. 'Pro' must be carefully used: dicere pro qā re and contra rem are right; but 'to speak for and against,' is in utramque partem. Of price, of course 'for' must be omitted 'For,' with ref. to a coming time, not pro but in hunc annum, proximum annum, &c. To be prepared for, paratum esse ad qd (e.g. ad omnes casus). 'For the present,' nunc, in praesentia, hoc tempore. 'Word for word,' ad verbum (e.g. ad verbum dicere; ad verbum qd ex Græcis exprimere): to translate althg word for word, verbum pro verbo reddere (C.): to return like for like, par pari reddere: he was left for dead, ille pro occiso relictus est; for wchh tamquam or uti, occisus are elsewhere used (see C. Sest. 38; Cass. B. C. 100; L. passim. Krebs): to produce arguments for, the existence of the gods, afferre argumenta, cur dii sint: riches are sought after for, their use, divitiæ expetuntur, ut utare. For this reason, that &c., see REASON. For other combinations: e.g. to look for, to wait for, to wish for, &c. &c.; see TO LOOK, TO WAIT, &c.]

FOH, conj. (alleging a reason or cause); m.m. namque enlm. etenim (with this difference, that 'nam' introduces the subsequent sentence, as explicative of the preceding one; the statement contained in the latter being defined by certain reasons alleged. The sentence joined by 'nam' appears only as an appendix, as it were, to the preceding one; hence 'namque': both, as a general rule, stand at the beginning of the sentence: 'enim' is used if the subsequent sentence is necessary to render the preceding one intelligible, or establish the proof of whatever has been advanced in it: in this latter case the reason alleged is as important as the assertion itself: the copulative 'et' is used to show the connexion; and hence 'etenim', which precedes the a member for the purpose signifying prominence to the reason contained in it: whereas 'enim', if standing by itself, is always inserted somewhere into the sentence; comp. Zumpt, § 343). etenim and enim both sometimes assert what the speaker wishes to be taken for granted; etenim is also used in explanatory parentheses, and in questions, in which enim also used; but etenim (= et quum ita res sit, quumso) makes the connexion more distinct; Pr. Intr. II. 791]. For—*quod*, neque enim (but non enim is not so uncommon in C. as is supposed; Pr. Intr. II. 789): since, etenim, quoniam: for *if*, etenim si (ib. 791): for—*neque*, neque unquam. For nothing is, nihil est enim (Koe in a sentence with est beginning with the predicate, or non, num, nemo, nihil, quis, or *if* est is emphatic, est *my* takes the second, enim the third place; Pr. Intr. II. 112). — *Because*, quum, quia. quod, quoniam. quandoquidem (implying also a reason, with this difference, that 'quum' alleges a simple reason merely, our 'since': 'quia' and 'quod', of which the former is the stronger, allege a reason founded on necessity, our 'because': 'quoniam' alleges a reason deduced *fm* the accidental occurrence of circumstances, our 'whereas': 'quandoquidem' gives a reason inferred *fm* some preceding circumstance). — *quidem* (= 'since it is admitted, implies something known and granted; see Zumpt, § 346). — *Because*, *quod* on the manner of translating 'for' = 'because', *in* the end. (nui. quumque nui). a cor. *quod* =

FOR AS MUCH AS. See SINCE, INASMUCH AS, WHEREAS.

FORAGE, s equorum pabulum.—pabulum.—pastus (for cattle in general).—farrago (if consisting of grains). To suffer *fm want of f.*, premi inopiâ pabuli: there is plenty of *f.*, magna copia pabuli suppedit: to prevent the enemy *fm obtaining f.*, hostem pabulatione intercludere.

FORAGE, *v.* *pabulatum* ire or proficisci.—*pabulari* (to fetch forage for cattle). To send out soldiers to *f.*, *pabulatum* (*pabulandi causâ*) milites mittere.—|| To *ravage* (*obsolet.*), *vid.*

FORAGER, pabulator (C.).

FORBEAR. *To forbear, and INTRANS.* | *To cease*
sm atq. *desist.* *desinere*, qd. or with *inf.* (*to desist*
sm atq. *cepp.* *complace.*) *desistere* qd re, or de q re,
or with *inf.* — *abstinerē* qd re, or with *inf.* (*to leave* of
abs. not in C., according to Görrenz, *C. Legg.* 1, 13, 39,
— *mittere*, with *inf.* (*to give* order, *to leave* a
questing or *begging*, *mitto* *orare*; also *desisto* *renare*;
abstino *petere*) *Sis* *parcere* (as, *parce*, *sis*, *fide* *ac*
jura *belli* *lactare*, *L.*) *Sis* *TO CEASE.* | *To avoid*;
vi. — *Reason teaches us what to do and what to f.*, *Ratio*
docet, *quid* *faciendum* *fugendumque* *sit.* | *To ab-*
stain *sm*, *abstinēre* or *se abstinēre* (a re). — *se conti-*
nēre a re (*to keep back sm atq.*) — *temperare* *sibi*, *quo-*
minus *ēc.*: *I cannot f.*, *temperare* *mihi* *non* *possum*,
quominus *ēc.*; *sibi* *temperare* or *se continēre* *non*
posse, *quin*; a *se* *impe* *trare* *non* *posse*, *quin* *ēc.*: *to f.*
shedding *tears*, *lacrimas* *tenēre*; *temperare* a *lacrimis*
(P. Œn. 2, 8; in L. 30, 20, temp. lacrimis = to mode-
rate one's tears). | *To pause*, *vid.* | *Forbearing*,
indulgens — *patiens*. — *mits.* *To be f. towards* *aby*,
indulgenti *fractare* or *indulgenter* *habere* *qui*: *to be*
too forbearing, *nimis* or *nimum* *indulēre* *ēc.*

FORBEARANCE. *A shunning, deviating, — intermissio (omission for a time). Command of temper, restraint of passion, Imperium sui (g. Plin. 35, 10, 36. No. 12, § 66). See SELF-RESTRAINT.*
It has cost me, or required, a good deal of f. to f.,
vix ab animo impetrate potui, ut &c. : I can't carry
my f. so far as all that, — hoc me impetrare nequeo.
INDULGENCE, exercise of patience, indulgentia, clementia, benignitas [8rv. in INDULGENCE];
patientia, patiens animus: to treat aby's faults with f.,
Indulgere ca peccatis; veniam dare errori: to treat
aby with f., indulgentia tractare or indulgenter ha-
bere qm; also indulgere ci: with much f., magnā
esse in qm indulgentia: with too much f., nimis or
nimium ci indulgere. To treat ahy with f., leniter
ferre ad (O.).

FORBID. ¶ *To prohibit, vetare, with acc. and inf. To expressly, to declare by law, that athing is not to be done*.—*Interdicere* *cl* *qā* *re* (*in the gold. age never* *cl* *qd*, *or with nē* *to* *by virtue of official authority*).—*cl* *præhibere* *with nē* *or ut* *nē* (*to impress upon aly* *not to do athing*; *it denotes the exhorting adviser, or friend*).—*to f. aby* *to do athing, vetare* *qm* *qd* *facere*: *to f. aby* *one's house, interdicare* *cl* *de* *domo* *suā* (*Aft. Suet. Oct. 66*).—*also* *qm* *domum* *ad* *se* *non* *admittere*: *I am forbidden, vetor*: *it is forbidden, vetitum* *est*; *not* *licet*: *the birds f. it* (*in the cuplees*), *aves* *abdicunt*: *since the physician does not f.* *I will drink, melico* *non* *prohibebit, bibam*. ¶ *To hinder, impedire* *qd*. *impedimento* *esse* *cl* *rel*. *impedimentum* *asferre* *cl* *rel* *faciendā* (*g. H.*).—*obstare* *or* *officere* *cl* *rel* *cs*.—*prohibere* (*[Syn. in HINDIC]*).—*non* *sinere* *qd*, *or generally* *non* *sinere* *qd* *hieri* (*ὄντι* *ἔντι*, *not to allow athing, not to let it pass or happen, e.g. the passage over, transmit or transire* *non* *sinere*). *to f. aby* *to do athing, prohibere* *qm* *qd* *facere* *or with nē*, *quominus* *faciat* *qd*: *qm* *impedire* *a qā* *re* *or* *nē*, *quin*, *quominus* *faciat* *qd*; *non* *sinere* *qm* *qd* *facere*; *qm* *arere* *or* *prohibere* *qā* *re*: *to f. the importation of wine, vinum* *importari* *non* *sin*. *to f. the approach to the shore, qm* *in* *evē*, *egredī* *proh.*: *nothing f's* *our doing it, nihil* *impedit*, *quominus* *hoc* *faciamus*; *heaven f.* *dii* *mellora*; *nē* *id* *Deus* *sinat*, *dii* *prohibeant*, *nē* *ēc*.

FORBIDDANCE, *interdictum*.

FORCE, v. *||* *Compel by force*, qm vi cogere (☞ *cogere alone only when it means 'to compel'*): *to f. one to althg*, qm vi cogere ad qd, with *inf.*, or with *ut* and *subj.*; qm (per vim) adicere, or qm subigere ad qd, or with *ut* and *subj.*: *cl. necessitate* imponere or infligere qd faciendo: *to f. oneself*, sibi vim facere; *nature* repugnare: *to f. oneself to do althg*, invitum facere qd: *the matter cannot be forced*, res vi obtineri non potest: *to find oneself forced to*, necessario cogi, with *an inf.* (☞ *se* actionem vivere is not Lat.). *||* *To storm (a place)*, vid. *||* *To break through (e.g. the ranks of the enemy)*, perrumpere per qd (e.g. *the centre*, *per medium hostium aciem* or *per medium*

hostes): *to f. the passage of a river, per vim flumen transire: to f. doors, locks, &c., fores, claustra, &c. effringere: to f. a pass, vim per angustias facere.* || *To force a woman:* see *TO RAVISH.* || *To ripen a thing artificially, qd ad maturitatem perducere* (Plin. 3, 12, 15; where he is speaking of an artificial method; it may be strengthened by arte, or ante tempus or non suo tempore, alienis mensibus, *V.*, or the like, or ut prius festinare maturitatem ca rei (off. maturitas festinata, Q.): *to f. fruits for the market, præcoctos fructus esculentes meriti præparare* (cf. Col. 11, 3, p. 469, Bipont.): *but he who wishes to have his cucumbers forced, sed qui præmaturum fructum cucumeris habere vult* (Col. 11, 3): *in this way you will f. them early, sic præcoctum fructum habebis: in this way cucumbers were forced for Tib. Cæsar nearly all the year round, hac ratione fere toto anno Tiberio Cæsari cucumers præbatur* (Col. 11, 3). || *To force away, abripere, abstrahere.—avellere (to tear away).* || *To force back; see TO REPULS.* || *To force down, fusticū adigere (with an instrument): fusticare.* || *To force in, extorquere per vim ei qd.* || *To force into (by beating or hammering), adigere ei rei or in qd (e. g. the wedge into a tree, cuneum arbori; a nail into a beam, clavum in tignum).* || *To force on; see UNEX ON.* || *To force open; see above 'to f. a lock, a door, &c.'* || *To force out; see TO DRIVE OUT.—to f. the truth out of aby, or a confession in ahy, ei exprimere or extorquere confessionem; exprimere or extorquere, ut fateatur qs; cogere qm, ut fateatur (the last either with or without compulsion).* || *To force upon, objici; se offerre (of thoughts, opinions, fear, weh press themselves upon us, e. g. to f. itself upon one's mind, se offerre: objici animo); inculcare (of things); obtrudere (of persons and things): to f. oneself upon aby, se ei venditare. See also TO INTRODUCE.* || *Forced* (opp. a natural), accessitus: *you must take care that it does not seem forced, cavendum est, ne accessitum dictum putetur: forced jokes, frigidi et accessiti loci* (Suet. Claud. 21): *a forced interpretation, prps interpretatio contorta: to give a forced interpretation of a passage.* *vim adhibere ei loco: *forced joy, necessitas gaudendi* (opp. gaudii fides, Plin. Paneg. 23, 6): *a f. style, oratio contorta: this may seem forced to somebody, hoc videatur culpam durius.* — *A forced march, magna itinera: by forced marches, magnis itineribus, or quam maximis potest itineribus; magna diurna nocturnisque itineribus (e. g. contendere qo, Cæs.): quantum potest itineribus extentis (L.). To make a forced march, festinanter et raptim conficere iter (to march as quickly as possible); iter extendere (with quantum poterat, &c., to make as long a march as possible; L.). To make forced marches, iter continuare die ac nocte (to march by day and by night); magnis itineribus se extendere (Cæs.): *to take very long marches; magnis itineribus qo contendere (to any place).**

FORCE, s. || *Strength, vis, vires (g. it.)—robur (physical strength, corporis; mental, animi)—nervi; lucerti (the nerves, muscles, as the seat of the principal strength of man; hence, fig. = great f; see Dict.). The f. of an argument; see COGNACY.—to take by f., vi capere (g. it.); vi eripere ei qd (to take sm aby); urbem vi or per vim expugnare; vi oppugnando urbem capere (to take by storm): the f. of eloquence, eloquentia (in a pregnant sense; S. Cat. 5, 4): *to see f., vi agere: to effect ahy by f., vi manque conficere qd; per vim facere qd: to repel f. by f., vi vim illam defendere; vim vi vincere; vim vi expellere: to beat back or to repel by f., arma armis propulsare: with great f., omni vi, summā vi; omni virtutum contentione: rñjñby by the f. of truth, repulsus veritatis viribus* (Phædr. 1, 1, 5): *compelled by f., ex necessitate; necessitate imposita; necessitate or neces saria re coactus: to compel aby by f., qm per vim adigere: to have recourse to f., vim adhibere: to exert all one's f., omnes vires or nervos contendere; summā ope niti or eniti; omnibus viribus elaborare: to be in f., ratum esse (to be established, of laws, &c.); exerceri (to be acted upon, of laws; L. 4, 51); alio valere, observari: to put a law in f., legem exercere; to lose its binding f., evanescere (opp. valere): of no f., invalidus; imbecillus (later form, imbecillus; weak). If = invalid, vid.—(Forces. a) Tropa, exercitus terrester or pedester; copie terrestris or pedestres (all in contradistinction to copie navales); also copie, exercitus only (in contradistinction to classis, see Curt. 3, 1, 13): *to possess or to have great f., copie pedestribus multum valere; terrā multum polleere.* B) *Sea or naval force, copie* (374)**

navales; copie classiariorum (see: r-ops, marines), naves (ships); classis maritimumque res (fleet, and every thing belonging to it, in general): *to have great naval f., permultum valere classe, maritimumque rebus; magnam navium facultatem habere: a state that has a considerable naval f., civitas navibus or classe valens; civitas multum mari polens.* || *By force of; see 'by dint of'.*

FORCEDLY. See *BY FORCE, IN FORCE, and FORCIBLY.*

FORCEFUL, validus, &c. See *STRONG, POWERFUL.*

FORCELESS. See *WEAK.*

FORCIBLE, valens, validus, firmus.—potens, gravis (that produces a powerful effect on the mind)—vehemens (vehement).—violentus (violent).—fortis (strong).—nervosus (full of nerve). See *COGNAT.*

FORCIBLENES. See *FORCE.* || *Cogency, vid.*

FORCIBLY, || By force, vi; per vim; per potestatem (of a magistrate, &c., C.). || *Strongly, vehementer, valde (vehemently)—nervose, graviter.* [SYN. in *FORCE* or *FORCIBLY.*]

FORD, s. vadium. *To make the army pass a f., vado transmittre: to have no f. any where (of a river), nusquam vada aperire: it is crossed by a f., vado transire: to find a f., vadium reperire (Cæs.).*

FORD, v. flumen vado transire.

FORDABLE, tenuis (of the water itself, and of rivers that are shallow).—tenui aquā fluens (of rivers). *F. places, vada, orum, pl.; loca vadosa, orum: to be f., vado transire; trunū fluere aquā (of rivers); summum esse (to be low; of water and of rivers): to become f., summū (of water and of rivers); see Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 12).*

FORE, anticus (that is in front, opp. posticus; e. g. part of a house, pars ædium)—prior (that is the first, opp. posterior; e. g. the f.-feet, priores pedes).—exterior (the outer, opp. interior; e. g. wall, vallum: a terius)—adversus (that is opposite, opp. aversus; e. g. teeth, dentes).—primores (those or such as occupy the first place or rank: e. g. teeth, dentes).—~~posterior~~ anterior is not Classic; see Ruhnkn. ad Muret. Op. 2, p. 924.

FOREARM, s. cubitus.—ulna.

FOREARM, v. præmunire. || *Prov.* Forewarned is forearmed, nihil ei imparato accidit, qui præmonetur.—præcogitatus mali mollis ictus venit (Sen. Ep. 76, prop. fin.).

FOREBODE, || To prognosticate, portendere.—significare (to mark, signify). || *To have a secret presentiment, præagere (with or without animo).—presentire (to feel before).—divinare, conjecturā augurari (to prophesy sm a foreboding).—prædivinare (Varr.) To f. future events, presentire futura; conjicere de futuris.*

FOREBODER. See *SOOTHSAYER.*

FOREBODING, s. præsagium.—præsenso.—animi divinatio (explained by C. de Divin. 1, 1, as præsenso et scientia rerum futurarum; see *TO FOREBODE*).—præsigitio (the power of foreboding).—conjectura (a conjecture, supposition). *My f. has not deceived me, nos nostra divinatio non fœellit.*

FOREBY. See *NEAR.*

FORECAST, s. cogitatio (the plan as thought or existing in one's thought merely)—consilium. consilium institutum (the plan as the result of one's own meditation, or of consulting with others).—providentia (the precaution that calculates things to come, *L. 30, 5, 5; comp. C. de Invent. 2, 53, 160)—previalo (a seeing before or avoiding; C. Tusc. 8, 14, 30).

FORECAST, v. ante considerare.—agitare mente or animo or in mente (to turn over in one's mind, to reflect).—considerare, agitare cum animo or in animo or secum (to take ahy into consideration).—reputare (to reckon over in one's mind, as it were; to calculate the probable result of ahy, with secum, animo, or cum animo)—prævidere, providere or prospicere: also with animo; futura prævidere,—que sunt futura prospicere (to foresee). To f. a plan, rationem hñre de qā re pericienda.

FORECASTLE (of a ship), prora (πρόρα), or pure Latin pars prior navis.

FOREDESIGN, præstitutor or præfinire (predetermine)—præparare ante (L.; to prepare ahy beforehand).—prædestinare (e. g. triumphos, L. 45, 50; and in Eccl. sense).

FOREDOOM. See *TO PREDESTINATE, TO DOOM.*

FOREFATHERS or FOREGOERS, majores,—piores.—patres. Handed down to us fm our f., avitus; proavitus.

FOREFEND. See *FORBID, AVERT, PROVIDE*

FOR, SECURE. *Heaven f.!* dil meliora! ne id deus sinat! dil prohibeant, ne &c.: dil averruncat! quod abominor.

FORE-FEET, priores pedes. See also POOR.

FORE-FINGER, digitus index: *fm* contest index only.—digitus salutaris (*Suet. Oct. 80*).

FOREGO, *|| To resign, renunciare qd or ei rei (of enjoyment); || To g. ostra in omnem vitam*.—dimittere or renuntiare *qd (to let go)*.—decedere or desistere *qā re and de qā re (to desist fm; e. g. sententiā or de sententiā; desist. also with infm.)*.—abstistere *qā re (also with infm., but no where used by C.; see Görz. C. de Legg. 1, 13, 39)*. *To f. a project, desistere, abstistere* lecepto. *To f. one's right, de iure suo cedere or decedere*: *jus dimittere or renuntiare*: *To f. aby's friendship, ei amicitiam renunciare*: *To f. honour and fame, honorem et gloriam abicere*. *|| To go before (obol.)*: see TO PRECEDE. FOREGONE, see PAST.

FOREGROUND, pars antica (*the fore-part in general*).—proscenium (*of a theatre*).—quæ in imagine eminent (*of a picture or painting*). *To place or put athg in the f.-ground, qd primo loco ponere or collocare (in general; e. g. in a speech; i. e. to make athg a prominent part)*.—*in picturā cs rei or hominis imaginem primam ponere (*in a picture*).

FOREHEAD, frons. *A high f.*, frons alta: *a broad f.*, frons lata: *a narrow f.*, frons brevis: *a very narrow or small f.*, frons minima: *a man with a broad f.*, fronto: *to wrinkle one's f.*, frontem contrahere or adducere or attrahere: *to smooth one's f.*, frontem remittere or exporrigere (†) or explicare (†): *to strike one's f.*, frontem ferire, percutere: *to rub one's f.*, os perficere: *athg is written or expressed on aby's f.*, in fronte cs qd inscriptum est. *|| Fig.* *A brazen f.*, os durum, durissimum, or impudens: *often os only*: *fiducia (confidence): what must his f. be, who &c.?* *you know what a brazen f. the man has, nosti os hominis; nosti audaciam (C.)*.

FOREIGN, peregrinus (*fm* peregre; *that comes fm a f. country, and properly belongs to it, whether its residence amongst us is for a long or short time*).—externus. *externus (what is not contained within the limits of our country; externus simply denoting that fact, and so being merely local; whereas externus denotes that the object in question is therefore alien to us: thus externæ gentes or nationes is a political expression for f. nations; opp. nos, and socii nostri, &c.: externæ gentes, &c., are f. nations considered geographically only. Externus may be applied to things as well as persons; not so externus. Externus in the lat prose denotes 'not belonging to our family; in the sile. age it obtained the meaning of not belonging to the state, considered as a greater family: exotius is unclassical; extrarius denotes what does not belong to myself)*.—adventicius (*that comes or is brought to us fm a f. country, as birds, &c.; opp. vernaculus; also advent. auxilium, 'f. aid,' opp. that afforded us by members of our own family, C.*).—adventicius (*imported fm a f. country, vinum, wine; S. Jug. 44, 5*).—importatus (*imported*).—barbarus (*not Roman, esply wth ref. to language, customs, &c.*). *F. manners, customs, barbarum (rō ßipBapor. T. Ann. 6, 42, 1)*: *excessive predilection for what is f., prægrinitas (C. ad Fam. 9, 15, 5)*: *f. pronunciation, dialect, peregrinitas (Q. 11, 3, 30)*: *learn off every thing f., peregrina omnia relinquere: a f. language, sermo externus, lingua peregrina: To learn to speak in a f. language, peregrinam linguam discere: a f. word, verbum externum, peregrinum, esply verbum peregrinum et externum: f. customs, manners, mores externi: To adopt f. customs or manners, moribus externis se oblinere (said reproachfully): our country that is not subject to a f. power, patria soluta ab omni externo imperio: f. aid, externa auxilia, adventicia copæ (C.)*: *f. countries, terræ externæ, loca externa (n. pl.)*: *terræ longinquiores or remotiores (of distant countries): to visit a f. country, to travel in a f. country, peregrē abire or proficisci: to fly to a f. country, solum vertere or mutare (a gentler expression for exsilium confugere, to go into exile: hence also with the addition exsilii causā): to be received in a f. country, recipi in exsilium (of an exile; expiand by C. himself, pro Cæc. 34, extr. in aliam civitatem recipi): to dwell in a f. country, peregrē habitare: to stay in a f. country, peregrinari: to return fm a f. country, peregrē redire: to call aby fm a f. country to the throne, qm peregrē acire in regnum: all that is f., peregrina omnia (e. g. relinquere): a f. yoke, externum imperium, or (with ref. to the subjects) servitū,*

utis. *To deliver fm a f. yoke, externo imperio solvere; servitute liberare. || Irrelevant, &c., see ALIEN.*

FOREIGNER, externus (*as belonging to or born in a foreign country; opp. civis, popularis*).—alienigena. *homo longinquus et alienigena (one born in a foreign country; opp. indigena)*.—peregrinus (*prop. any f. who in travelling stays with us a longer or shorter time, and has not the right of a citizen or inhabitant; then, one who dwells in the Roman territory without possessing the rights of Roman citizenship; and thus the political name for f.; opp. civis*).—hospes (*a f. as having a claim on the hospitality of the state or of some individual*).—barbarus (*one that is not a Roman, that has not the Roman manners, customs, language, &c.; see Daehn, Np. Mill. 7, 1*).—advena (*an emigrant fm another country; opp. indigena; but more directly to the aborigines, avtōxhōves*). *Jx. externus et advena (e. g. rex)*: *alienigena et externus; peregrinus et externus; peregrinus atque advena; peregrinus atque hospes. The dialect, pronunciation of f's (i. e. their way of speaking the Roman language), peregrinitas (Q. 11, 3, 30)*.

FORE-IMAGE, cogitatio qd præcipere. animo cogitare, concipere, compicci; also cogitare (*to fancy to oneself*). See TO IMAGINE.

FOREJUDGE, præjudicare (*prop. of a pretious investigation*).—præjudicari qd afferre (ad qd, impropr.).

FOREKNOW, præscire.—prænoscere.—præsciscere (*to learn before*).

FOREKNOWLEDGE, præscien'tia (*Eccl.*).—provisio (*a seeing before. animi; C. Tusc. 3, 14, 30*).

FORELAND, promontorium.—lingua, lingua.

FORELOCK, cirrus (*natural lock; then also the hair on the forehead of horses, and the crest of some birds*). *Prov.*, *to take time by the f.*, tempori insidiari (*to lie in wait, as it were, for an opportunity; occasionem arripere (to seize an opportunity)*).

FOREMAN, præses (*g t for the president or head of any body: præsesdents belong to the sile. age*).—omnium rerum cs transactor et minister (*the head of an establishment, who conducts its business*). *The f. of a jury, *præses or primus judicum selectorum*.

FOREMASTER, *malus anterior. FOREMENTIONED, de quo (quā) supra commemoravimus; quem (quam, quod) supra commemoravimus or diximus; quem (quam, quod) supra scripsi; qui supra scriptus est, or qui supra scripti sunt; de quo (quā) a nobis antea dictum est; cuius supra meminimus; also ille merely. *supra dictus or commemoratus, predictus, prænominatus are post-Class.* *In the f. manner, ut supra dictum est; ut supra scripsi or scriptum est.*

FOREMOST. See FIRST.

FORENAMED. See FOREMENTIONED.

FORENOON, dies antemeridianus (*prop. Sen. Ep. 65, 1*).—tempus antemeridianum. *hora antemeridianæ (the time or hours in the f.)*. *In the f.*, ante meridiem; tempore antemeridiano; hora antemeridianā: *that happens, or is done, or received in the f., antemeridianus (e. g. conversatio, sermo; letter, literæ): an hour in the f., hora antemeridiana (ast. Mart. 3, 66, 6, hora meridiana, and Suet. Gramma. 24, extr., hora pomeridiana): the hours in the f., hore antemeridianæ; tempus antemeridianum (time in the f.)*.

FORENSIC, forensis. *F. eloquence, eloquentia or rhetorica forensis; genus dicendi iudicial aptum: f. style, forensis dicendi genus*.

FORE-ORDAIN, præstituerē, præfinire.—prædestinare (*in a theological sense*).

FOREPART, pars prior or antica; (*of a ship*), see FORECASTLE. *The f. of a building, prior or prima domūs pars (opp. postica domūs pars, i. e. the back of the house, or interior, the interior)*.—frons (*the front*).

FORERANK, acies prima.

FORERUN, qm præcurrere (*before aby*).—qm antecurrere or antevertere (*so that the others follow*).

FORERUNNER, præcursor (*prop. ὑποπόρευς, wch C. Att. 1, 12, p. in. Orelli stands in Greek*).—prænunciator, or, with ref. to a fem. subst., prænuncia, cs rei (*fig. announcing beforehand; e. g. magnarum calamitatum: it is used substantively or adjectively*).—quasi dux consequentis cs rei (*as C. Tusc. 4, 30, 61, alii autem metum præmolestiam appellabant, quod est quasi dux consequentis molestiæ*).—signum (*enunciū, the sign or symptom fm wch we may gather what is about to happen*).—noia futuræ cs rei (*symptom, Cels.*). *Antecursor is a military term; but used of John the Baptist by Tertull.*

FORESAID. See TO FORETELL.

FORESAID. See FOREMENTIONED.

FORESEE, prævidēre. providēre or prospicere also

with animo (to see *as for* off, into *futurity*).—præsentire (to remark or perceive before). Jm. animo providere et presentire.—(animo) præcipere (to f. in one's mind). To f. what is coming, futura prævidere; quæ sunt futura prospicere: to f. *far-distant things*, longe in posterum prospicere: to f. *athg as for* off, qd multo ante videre or presentire: he had always foreseen this termination of his life, semper talem exitum vitæ suæ prospexerat animo: *what he foresaw, if &c.*, quod futurum providebat, ut &c.

FORESHAME. See TO SHAME.

FORESHIP. See FORECASTLE.

FORESHORTEN, *obliquas imagines formare (see next word).

FORESHORTENING (in a picture), κατάγραφῃ (κατάγραφον), pure Lat. oblique imagines (Plin. 35, 8, 34).

FORESHOW, præmonstrare (both *prop.* of pointing out, but *poet.* in this sense, and *improp.* of foreboding: magnum qd præmonstrare et præcineri, Auct. Har. Resp.).—præsignificare (e.g. quæ sunt futura, C. Dio. l. 38; *no where else*).—ostendere. monstrare. potendere.—prænunciare (to be the forerunner of).

FORESIGHT, præscientia, provisio (animi; C. Tusc. 3, 14, 30).—providentia (prudence). The gift of f., peritia futurorum (Suet. Tib. 67).

FORESPEAK, || To foretell, vid. || Forbid, vid. FORESPENT, || Tired, vid. || Spent before (of time), ante actus.

FOREST, silva (g. t. *prop.* and *improp.*).—saltus (the mountainous forest with pastures, a wild forest; espy met with in rough defiles; pl. continentes silvæ (Cæs. B. G. 3, 28). A thick f., magna, densa silva: a f.-nymph, nympha silvæ (poet. nympha silvicola); Dryas, Hamadryas (Δρυάς, ἡμαδρυάς, nymph of the trees): 'the woods and forests' (as office under an administration), *silvarum cura or administratio; the holder of f., *a consilii rei salutaris.

FORESTALL, || To anticipate, vid. || To buy before the thing is brought to market, præmerari (before another person, so that he cannot get it).—comprimere frumentum (to buy up corn, in order to raise the price of it).

FORESTALLER, coemptor (he that buys up; Appul. Apol. p. 321, 31).—propōla (in order to sell it again).—mancepere annonæ (if of corn, to sell it at a higher price; see Plin. 13, 37).—dardanarius (speculator in corn; Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 6, and Paul. Dig. 48, 19, 37).

FORESTER, || Inhabitant of a forest, homo silvester (H. A. P. 391; || silvicola, poet.). || Keeper of a forest, salutaris (Petr. 53, 9, and JCI.).

FORETASTE, s. Fio) gustus (|| not præsentio, *weh* means 'presentiment'). To give a f. of athg. ci gustum dare ci rei: to give *any* a f. of joy, qm gaudii delibatum reddere (Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 16): to have a f. of, qd gustare: to have *only* a f. of, primis labris gustavisse rem.

FORETASTE, v. || PROP.) prægustare.—prælibare (to taste before another person; e.g. as *cup-bearer*; nectar, Stat.). || IMPROP.) See 'To have a FORETASTE of'.

FORETELL, prædicere. prænunciare.—vatiinari. augurari (Syn. in PROPHECY). To f. *any's* fate, prædicere quid ei eventurum sit: to f. *any's* death, ci mortem augurari. If = forebode (of things), vid.

FORTELLER, vates. See PROPHET.

FORETHINK, ante considerare.—animo præcipere.

FORETHOUGHT, providentia (the precaution that looks into the future, and regulates its proceedings so as to avert any danger, or prevent or avoid injury or harm; *L. 30, 5, 3: cf. C. de l. l. 2, 53, 160): with f., consulto. judicio (with premeditation): to do *athg* with f., qd consulto or meditatum or præparatum facere: to be done or happen with f., consulto et cogitatum fieri.

FORETOKEN, s. See FORERUNNER, PROGNOSTIC.

FORETOKEN, v. See FORESHOW, FOREBODE.

FORE-TOOTH, dens prior or primus; pl. dentes priores or primi or primores or adversi.

FOREWARD. See VAN.

FOREWARN, præmonere; *abdy* about *athg*, qm de re; to do *athg*, ut qd faciat (O.); not to do *athg*, nē qd faciat: to be forewarned of *athg*, præmoneri de qd re; also qd (e.g. varietatem cæli præmonitus, Col.). PROV.) Forewarned is forearmed, *nihil ei imparato accidit, qui præmonetur.—præcogitati mali mollis ictus venit (of being armed to bear it; Sen. Ep. 76, prop. Am.).

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FORFEIT, s. || Fine, vid. || Penalty, vid. To pay the f., see 'to suffer (the) PUNISHMENT'. the game of f.'s, *pignorum lus.

FORFEIT, v. multari qd re (to be deprived of it as a punishment).—amittere qd (to lose it; e.g. omne et exercitū et imperii jus amittere, C. Phil. 10, 5, fin.)

(—ex) qd re excidere (to be turned out, as it were, *fm a possession*; common in post-Aug. writers; not C.).—jacturam facere cs rei (e.g. dignitatis, but of one who makes a voluntary sacrifice). To f. his life, capitis pœnam committere: to deserve to f. one's life. capitis pœnā dignum esse: to condemn *abdy* to f. his life, capitis pœnam ei constituere, qui, &c. (Cæs.); capitis damnare qm (Np.): the former of *fixing what the punishment of an offence shall be, if *abdy* should commit it*: to condemn *abdy* to f. a sum o' money, pœnā pecuniariā, or pecuniā multare qm: to f. the right of wearing the toga any longer, jus togæ amittere; jure togæ carere: a forfeited pledge, fiducia (creditori) commissā; pignus desertum: to f. *abdy's* favour, gratiam amittere; gratiā excidere: to f. his recognizances, vadimonium deserre: to f. reputation, existimationem perdere.

FORFEITABLE, quod amitti &c. potest.

FORFEITURE. See FORFEIT and FINE.

FORGE, s. fornax (furnace). A smith's f., fabri officina; officina ferraria.

FORGE, v. || To make by hammering, &c. fabricari (g. t. for manufacturing).—procludere (to shape by hammering, &c.; e.g. a sword, gladium).—tundere (to beat, hammer, &c.; e.g. ferrum).—ingere (to form, to make). || To counterfeit; e.g. documents, &c., tabulas corrumpere or vitare (g. t.).—tabulas interpolare (by erasing words or letters, and writing others in their place).—tabulas interlinere (by smearing out words with the stylus *reversed*). Jm. tabulas corrumpere atque interlinere.—tabulas transcribere (to falsify in copying, to counterfeit). To f. *abdy's* handwriting, chirographum cs imitari (C. N. D. 3, 30, 74). To f. a will or testament, testamentum interpolare or interlinere or transcribere (with the difference above explained); testamentum subijcere, supponere, subdere (to put a forged will in the place of the genuine one): to f. money, numos adulterinos percutere (ast. Suet. Ner. 25); nonetam adulterinum exercere (to be an habitual forger of it; Ulp. Dig.). numum falsā fusione formare (of debased coin; Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 3): forged coin, numus adulterinus (opp. numus bonus): forged, ficticius (g. t., not genuine); subditus; subditiicius; suppositus (substituted for the genuine one; e.g. of a testament); falsus (false; e.g. literæ). Jm. falsus et corruptus (C.); falsus et a qd vitatus (L.).

FORGER, || Counterfeiter, paracharactes (παροχαράκτες, Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 9).—falsā monētē reus (as accused of the crime, *ibid.*). To be a f. of base money, monētām adulterinām exercere (Ulp.); numos adulterinos percutere (ast. Suet. Ner. 25). A f. of *abdy's* handwriting, qui chirographum cs imitator (C.), or *cs chirographi imitator. || Forger of a will, testamentarius.

FORGERY, adulteratio (|| impostura, in this meaning, belongs to forensic Latin). F. of coin, monētæ adulteratio (Interp. of Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 5): accused of f., falsā monētē reus (ib. with ref. to coin); falsarum tabularum reus (with ref. to documents, Suet.): the punishment of f., pœna falsarum et corruptarum literarum (C., with ref. to documents). Athg is a f., *falsum est chirographum; *falsæ et corruptæ sunt literæ or tabulæ.

FORGET, oblivisci cs rei or qd (g. t. also = 'to leave behind one'; as L. 2, 22, 58, velut qd oblitus; i. e. as if he had forgotten something).—oblivioni dare. memoriam cs rei abijcere or deponere, qd ex memoriā depōnere. memoriā cs rei ex animo ejicere (to f. intentionally; to dismiss *fm* one's mind).—negligere (to pay no attention to it);—negligentiā præterire (to omit from negligence, to omit mentioning). I have forgotten *athg*, fugit me qd; oblitus cs rei me cepit; qd ex animo effluxit or ex memoriā excessit or ex memoriā elapsum est (athg has escaped my memory): to be (or become) forgotten, ex memoriā excidere or dilabi; ex animo effluere (of things); nulla mel ratio habetur (not to be taken notice of; of persons): let that be *altogether* forgotten, hæc evulsa sint ex omni memoriā: to f. the danger entirely, alienare ex memoriā periculi animus: to f. oneself, oblivisci sui (not to consider oneself; also to be unmindful of one's usual colour, dignity, &c.; e.g. F. En. 3, 629); dignitatis suæ immemorem esse (unmindful of one's dignity or the position one is filling); qd peccare (to be guilty of a breach of manners, of a

foet, &c.: to forgive and f., (veteres) et injurias voluntaria quodam oblivione contere (C. Fam. 1, 9): forgetting all his other duties, or every thing else, omnibus negotiis posthabitis or omissis; relictis rebus omnibus; omissis omnibus rebus (Cæs.): to f. one's own name (= to have a wretched memory), oblivisci nomen suum (Petrus, Sat. 66): to f. their sex, sexum egrēdi (of a woman, T.). *Athg* is forgotten, fama et rei oblituratur (obliti, esp. in L. and post-Aug. prose, e. g. T.): *athg* was not yet forgotten, et rei nondum memoria aboleverat (L. 9, 36): I shall be the last person to f. *athg*, qd nullius in animo quam meo minus obliterari potest (L. 26, 41).

FORGETFUL, oblitivus. FORGETFULNESS, oblitio. *If* = neglect, vid. To show f. of one's duty, deesse officio.

FORGIVE, ignoscere, absol. or *athg*, qd, or ci rei; *athg* to aby, ci qd; also for doing *athg*, quod faciam qd (to take no notice of the faults of others; to pardon fm generosity).—veniam dare ca rei (to f., instead of letting the law take its course; also to pardon fm a feeling of generosity, esp. of a superior).—gratiam facere ca rei (to remit the punishment due to *athg*; to give a gratuitous, undesired, and complete pardon for *athg*; see S. Cat. 52, 8; Jug. 104, 5; L. 3, 58, in.).—concedere (to pardon fm kindness; e. g. peccata ci, C. Ferr. 2, 1, 49; also [= condono], with the cause on account of which the pardon is granted in the dat.; e. g. peccata liberum parentum misericordie concedere, C.)—condonare (to excuse; f. fm a disposition of kindness; e. g. crimen huc nobis, C.)—also pass. uti . . . iugurthæ scelus condonaretur, S.)—indulgēre ci (to overlook his faults, &c.; to f. fm kindness of heart). To f. *aby* an offence out of regard for another, ci qd concedere or condonare (acc. of the offence): to f. oneself, sibi ignoscere: to f. *aby's* fault, peccatum ci ignoscere or concedere; peccato ca indulgēre; errori or errati veniam dare (an error, mistake): to f. *aby's* crime, delictum ci ignoscere; delicti gratiam facere: to f. *aby* on the ground of his youth, veniam dare adolescenti: to f. *aby* what is past, ci præterita ignoscere; qm venia donare in præteritum: to f. *aby* an affront, condonare ci injuriam: *athg* may be forgiven, qd ignosci potest; ci rei venia dari potest; qd venia dignum est: *athg* cannot be forgiven, qd condonari or excusari non potest; ci rei venia dari non potest; qd venia indignum est.

FORGIVENESS, venia.—pœnæ remissio, pœnæ meritis remissio (remission of punishment). To ask (*aby's*) f., veniam ignoscendi petere; postulare, sibi ut ignoscatur; postulare, ut ignoscatur; ci satisfacere (to give satisfaction by asking for pardon); on account of *athg*, ci rei veniam petere; *aby* for *athg*, ci rei ut ignoscatur; postulare: a qd petere or qm orare, ut ignoscatur qd: I ask you f. for it, id ut ignoscas, a te peto: to obtain f. fm *aby*, qm ad ignoscendi voluntatem deducere; impetrare a qd veniam; ab *aby* *athg*, ci rei.

FORK, s. furca, furcilla (as well for a pitch-fork as for a support, but never for our 'table-fork': since the ancients, as is well known, conveyed their food to their mouth with their fingers).—merga (f. for raking corn into a heap, the shape of it is unknown; see Schnrid. Ferr. R. R. 1, 50, 2, p. 360, sq.).—ancōn (ἀγκών), or, pœre Latin, ames (an instrument, in the shape of a f., for spreading fishing-nets; Græc. Cyneget. 87; H. Epod. 2, 33, Boettiger).—bifurcatus (venit. adj., the forked end of *athg*, e. g. quum insertum esse furcæ pastini, Col. 3, 13)—capreolus (a support; also = clavícula).—clavícula (the f.-shaped twig of a vine). In the shape of a f., furcillatus: a stable-f., pitch-f., fm the context, furca only.

FORK, v. To f. sp. corn, &c., spicas mergis legere (C. 4); mergis elicare manipulos (Fest. p. 124, ed. Mill.). To be forked (= divided furcivise), andere se in ambas (F) or duas (O) partes (T.).—findi.—bifurcatus procedere (C. Tim. 9).

FORKED or FORKEY, furcillatus; furcæ similis (like a f.).—bifurcus (e. g. aureculi, arbores, &c.).—bicornis (having two horns or prongs, like a fork).

FORLORN, destitutus (desitute).—orbis, orbatus (bearded, like an orphan, propr. and impropr.).—desertus (deserted, left behind).—inop. nudus (stripped, helpless).—solus (alone, forsaken).—desperatus (without hope).—spe carens, spe orbatus. spe dejectus (that has lost all hope). *Spe* exapes is poet. only.

FORLORN-HOPE. See HOPE.

FORM, v. TRANS. A. PROP. formare (to give *athg* the definite shape that it must have, if it is to be recognized for what it is intended to represent).—con-

formare (to f. *athg* with an harmonious arrangement and proportion of its parts).—figurare (to give *athg* the shape that is suitable to its destination)—figere. confingere (to give a definite shape to a shapeless mass).—Jm. figere et formare.—formam ca rei facere; of *athg* out of *athg*, alii ex qd re.—fabricari (to compose of its necessary elementary or component parts). Of these collected cohorts he formed a legion, his legionibus coactis legionem efficit: to f. words, verba fabricari; verba figere or formare; arbitrarily, ad arbitrium suum: to f. letters, literas scribere (fig. not formare): very beautiful and clearly formed (characters), compositionissimæ et clarissimæ (literulæ, C.): a stone that has formed itself in the bladder, lapis in vesica innatus.

B) IMPROPR. a) To imprint on *athg* the character it should have, esp. in a moral and intellectual sense, figere. formare. conformare.—colere, excolere (to cultivate).—expollire (to take off the rough exterior).—instituire (to give the necessary instruction in a particular department); to *athg*, ad qd. To f. the mind, animum, mentem figere or conformare; animum colere, excolere (doctrinā): to f. the character, mores conformare: to f. the minds of youth, puerilem ætatem ad humanitatem informare (g. l., to f. their manners, character, &c.); juventutem ad honestatem figere, juventutis mentem ad virtutem figere (to render morally good, virtuous): to f. *aby's* character, qm formare et instituire: to f. an orator, oratorem efficere or instituire: to f. oneself after *aby's* example, se formare in ca more; exemplum capere or sumere de qd (to take *aby* as an example). ¶ f) To arrange, ordinare. in ordinem adducere or redigere.—disponere (to assign to each part its proper place).—componere (to compose, put together in an agreeable form).—collocare. constituere (to bring or put into a proper condition).—describere (to draw a plan of *athg*).—explicare (to develop).—copias ordinare (to f. the ranks of the troops), or disponere (i. e. to point out to each single soldier his place and rank; see Np. Iph. 2, 2. 'in eam consuetudinem adduxit copias, ut, sine ductu operā, sic ordinatæ consistenter, ut singuli ab peritissimo imperatore dispositi essent'): to f. the battalions for the attack, copias or acies instituire: to f. the line of march, agmen ordinare (to f. it as it is to march); agmen explicare (to f. the soldiers again into a line, after having been thrown into confusion on a march): to f. a council, consilium constituere. ¶ To constitute; e. g. to f. the right wing, dextrum cornu tenere.

¶ MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES: to f. a notion of *athg*, qd mente figere or formare; informare in animo ca rei notionem; notionem se rei animo concipere; qd animo effingere; ca rei notionem mente figere: not to be able to f. any notion of *athg*, fugit qd intelligentiæ nostræ vim et notionem: to f. a plan of *athg*, instituire rationem se rei (i. e. to conceive or lay down a plan; e. g. for a work, operis): to f. some plan respecting *athg*, consilium capere or inire de re: to f. a plan of one's own, consilium capere sibi separatim a reliquis; great projects, magna moliri: to f. an attachment to *athg*, amore suo qm amplecti, prosequi; a friendship with *aby*, amicitiam cum qd conciliare, constituere (Qu. C. Pet. Cons. 7, 27), inire, sibi parere (Np.); ad amicitiam ca se conferre, se applicare, se adungere: many friendships are formed, multæ amicitie comparantur (Qu. C. Pet. Cons. 7, 25): to f. an acquaintance with *aby*, qm cognoscere: we have but lately formed an acquaintance, notitia inter nos nuper admodum est (Com.): to f. plots agi *aby*, facere insidias ci: I will not contradict the good opinion that you have formed of me, non fallam opinionem tuam. ¶ INTRANS. Of troops, se explicare: the troops formed of their own accord, sine præcepto ullius suā sponte struebatur acies (L. 9, 31).

FORM, s. figura (the shape, with reference to its outline; the shape, considered merely mathematically, without ref. to colour, beauty, &c., σχῆμα).—forma (μορφή, the f., considered æsthetically, as the visible outward expression of the internal or real nature of *athg*, to wch it corresponds; hence often = pleasing f., beauty, esp. of a maiden).—species (εἶδος, the shape, considered physically, as being the outward f. that conceals the internal nature, to wch it is opposed; hence also of a f. appearing in a vision. Thus figura denotes only the outlines or lineaments; forma, or at least species, takes in the colour, magnitude, &c.; ἰδέα)—facies (the natural quality in wch *athg* corporeal presents itself, the whole exterior of a body, the whole f.).—statura (f. in respect of length, breadth, and thickness, in wch, however, the two last are subordinate).—habitus (with and without corporis, σχῆμα,

the natural constitution and f. of body, opp. cultus; not to be confounded with habitudo, i. e. external habit, &c., in respect of f.; hence *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 235, 35. *ag. says*, quidam procerus, et ut indicabitur habitus atque habitudo, miles e lectione, &c.). To express the notion more closely, we also find figura et forma, forma ac figura; forma figuræ: figura et species; forma atque species; species atque figura (or forma); figura atque habitus: and *C. Fr.* 5, 12, 35, *says*, corporis nostri figura et forma et statura; but also frequently (as *N. D.* 1. 32, 90) formæ figura. The beautiful f. of athg, pulchritudo ac species ex rei: a human f., species humana: in human f., specie humanâ indutus (of gods): in the f. of a D. in similitudinem D. literæ circumactus (e. g. of a porticus: to give athg the f. of athg, qd in formam ca rei redigere: to take, assume, or adopt the f. of athg, speciem ca rei induere (so that one looks like athg); mutari in qm or qd (so that one is changed into any person or thing): to receive a f., formari; fingi; confingi; fingi et formari: formam induere: to adopt or receive another f., mutari (*prop. and fig.*). A letter (epistle) of unusual f., literæ inusitate scriptæ: in the f. of a memorandum-book, ad paginas et formam memorialis libelli (*Suet. Cæs.* 55). — (Religious) forma, ritus, uum. See CEREMONIES.

FORMAL, sollemnis (solemn).—verus (true, real).—justus (proper; such as it ought to be).—legitimus (according to the establish'd custom or law).—fictus et simulatus or fictus simulatusque (pretended, e. g. pietas).—ad legem ac regulam compositus (made by strict f. rules, *Q. 12*, 10, 50). — ~~formis~~ formis = sciring for a form or model, &c. e. g. formalem epistolam dictare (*Suet.*). A f. person, *homo nimis officiosus or urbanus (inter-ceremonious).

FORMALIST, *qui omnia tamquam ex qâ formulâ agit; *qui neglectâ ipsius rei naturâ speciem tantum formamque respicit; *homo quoad ad legem ac regulam compositus (*aff. Q. 12*, 10, 50): to be a f., speciem pietatis vultu præ se ferre (*aff. T. Agr.* 43).

FORMALITY, pl. ritus, uum: *man's f.*, pompa: *ambages: f. in behaviour or conduct, præposita urbanitas; *certis quasi formis inclusa urbanitas (*aff. his tribus quasi formis inclusa eloquentia, Q. 12*, 10, 66).

FORMALLY, rite.—sollemniter. vere. juste. legitime. SYN. in FORMAL.

FORMATION, conformatio (e. g. lineamentorum; of words, verborum or vocum).—figura, species, forma (form). Jn. conformatio et figura (e. g. of the whole face or body, totius oris et corporis). — ~~forma~~ forma: to rare; *Vit. w.*, of a sketch, &c. The f. of words, fictio nominum, vocum. *With ref. to the character, &c. cultus, educatio, disciplina (by education and instruction), institutio (in a particular department). ~~forma~~ formatio morum, post-Class. Sen.

FORMER, pristinus (superior).—vetus (old). Also by the adverbs olim, quondam, antea; e. g. a f. friend of Philippi, Philippi quondam amicus; amicus antea Philippi; Alexander's f. wife, Alexandri olim uxor. To return to one's f. state or position, in pristinum statum redire: one's f. life, vita superior: f. custom, friendship, &c., pristina consuetudo, amicitia: contrary to any f. precedent, contra omnia vetustatis exempla. *Formeredion, vid. *The former (in contradistinction to 'the latter'), ille, illa, illud (opp. hic).—prior (opp. posterior; e. g. priori posterius non jungitur. *C. Acad.* 2, 14).

FORMERLY, olim (once, at one time, a long time ago). ~~formis~~ it may also relate to the fut.,—quondam (once) at some former time, that need not be more nearly defined: opp. nunc).—antea, antehac (before this; antea, relative = before any time spoken of; antehac, demonstrative = before this present time)—aliquando (at some time, relating to the past, present, or future).—antiquitus (of y-re, in the olden times). Towns that were f. in the most flourishing state, oppida quodam tempore florentissima: it was f. the custom, mos olim fuit.

FORMIDABLE, metuendus, timendus, terribilis, horrendum horribilis (SYN. in FEARFUL). ~~formidabilis~~ formidabilis is foreign to good prose.—trux, truculentus (dreadful to behold or to hear; e. g. eyes, looks, words, &c.).—immanis (monstrously great; then monstrous in a moral sense)—ingens (enormous). A f. war, bellum formidolosum, atrox: to render oneself more f. than powerful, plus timoris quam potentie sibi addere: to be f. to any, cl. terrori esse: to present athg as f., ad timorem qd proponere (*C. ad Dio.* 2, 16, 4): as very f., ad maximum timorem proponere (*ibid.* 6, 3, 3). See also FEARFUL.

FORMIDABLY, terribilem or horrendum in modum. See also FEARFULLY.

FORMLESS, figurâ carens (without shape).—horridus. inconditus (not having a fair form or shape).—informis (that is without a definite form).—deformis (that excites displeasure or disgust by its want of proper shape).—rudis (rough, uncultivated).—crudus (undisciplined).

FORMULARY, formulæ (pl.), or *formularum co-dex.—album (collection of the prætor's edicts).

FORMULA, FORMULE, formula (a particular form laid down for a contract or an instrument, &c., according to which it has to be drawn, to avoid any ambiguity; see *C. Off.* 3, 14, 60)—verba, pl. (the words in which an oath is couched or framed; e. g. jurisjurandi verba or formula).—forma, exemplum (the f. of athg). To draw a legal f. for athg, e. g. in a matter of bail, vadimonium concipere (*C. Qu. Fr.* 2, 15, 2): to draw up the f. of an oath, jurisjurandum concipere (*T. Hist.* 4, 41, 1): to repeat the f. of an oath, jurisjurandi verba concipere (*ib. c.* 31, 3): a f. for prayers, verba sollemnia (i. e. the reading of them, nuncupatio verborum soll.). *Fat. Max.* 5, 10, 1): carmen or sollemne precationis carmen (see *L.* 5, 41; 59, 15); præfatio (as at sacrifices, *Suet. Claud.* 25, Breni): To repeat the usual f. (of prayers), carmen præfari; verba (sollemnia) præire: to abj., cl.

FORNICATION, stuprum. To be given to f., ludi-diniibus indulgere; rebus veneris deditum esse: to commit f., stupra facere; scortari (with a prostitute): with abj., stuprum facere cum &c. (if only once); stupra facere cum &c.; stupri consuetudinem facere cum &c. (if repeatedly); the last, *Suet. Cal.* 24). *Scripturally, it stands also for idolatry, vid.

FORSAKE. See TO DESERT.

FORSAKER. See DESERTER.

FORSOOTH (as used ironically or sarcastically), scilicet (e. g. meum gnatum rumor est amare. *Da.* id populus curat scilicet, *Ter.* And. 1, 2, 14).—videlicet, nempe. nimirum (SYN. in CERTAINLY). If not used ironically, see 'in TRUTH.' As if, i. quasi vero.

FORSWEAR, v. TRANS. *To reject upon oath, see TO ABJURE. *To f. oneself, perjurare; pejerare: perjurium facere.

FORSWEARER, perjûrus.—perfidus (faithless; g. t.).

FORTH. See FORTRESS.

FORTH, sinus.

FORTH, prep. foris, foras (according to the context). In combination with verbs (e. g. to come f., to call, to go f., &c.), my pro-, sis e-, ex-. 'From this time f.,' see HENCEFORTH.

FORTHCOMING, in propectu (post-Aug.).—paratus,—promptus (ready). To be f., ad manum esse; præsto adesse; in promptu esse; paratum or provisum esse; præ manu esse; ad motum ex expeditum esse (the last, stronger term); Jn. paratum promptumque esse: to be f. with athg, in expedito habere qd; in propectu paratumque habere qd (Q.). the money is f., pecuniam in numerato or præ manu habere. To be f. (of a witness, accused person, &c.), sistere se or sisti: to promise that abj shall be f., qui sibi promittere (C.).

FORTHWITH. See DIRECTLY.

FORTIETH, quadragésimus: every f., quadragésimus quisque: for the f. time, quadragésimus: in the f. place, quadragésimo.

FORTIFICATION, *A fortified place, locus munitus (g. t. for any fortified place),—arx (the citadel).—castellum, castrum (if a height that commands the surrounding country; a fort)—propugnaculum (any work that serves to ward off the attack of an enemy). A natural f., locus naturâ or naturaliter munitus; castellum naturâ munitum: a strong f., oppidum munitissimum or maximis operibus munitum; opere et naturâ egregie munitus locus; oppidum operibus et naturâ munitum (if strong fm nature and by art): to demolish a f., munimenta oppidi solè æquare (or adæquare); castrum diruere: f. s., operis munitio; opus (or opera) munitionesque; also munitiones only; munimenta, ium; opera, um, or (of a town = its walls) moenia, ium: the throwing up of f. s., munitio: communio. *Act of fortifying, munitio, communitio: the art of fortifying, ars muniendi; *architectura militaris; *ars muniendi.

FORTIFIER, munitor.—*architectus militaris (engineer).

FORTIFY, *Defend a place by works, munire, communire, præmunire (by any sort of visible protection, as walls, ditches, palisades, &c.).—o; eribus munire;

munitionibus armare (by works, fortifications, &c.).—
 muris munire. mœnibus seprire (by surrounding with
 walls).—castellis seprire (by citadels, redoubts, &c.).—
 vallo et fossâ circumdare locum. vallum et fossam cir-
 cumdare loco (by palisades and ditches, e. g. a camp).
 A fortified town, urbs munita. oppidum munitum:
 fortified by nature, loci natura munitus; naturaliter
 munitus; situ naturali munitus: fortified both by art
 and nature, et naturâ loci et manu op-ribus et loco
 munitus; quum manu munitus, tum naturâ loci: na-
 ture has fortified Italy by the Alps. Alpihus munit
 Italian naturâ. ¶ Strength, confirm, vid.

FORTITUDE, fortitudo (= considerata laborum
 suscepio et laborum perpessio, C.).—animi via, virtus
 (o/mind).—animi firmitas (of character).—animus pa-
 ratus ad periculum (C.). F. in undergoing dangers,
 fortitudo in periculis. To bear a thing with f., fortiter et
 patienter ferre quâ (e. g. vincla, verbera).—fortiter et
 sapienter ferre quâ (if wisdom is displayed in the kind
 of f.).

FORTNIGHT, quindécim dies (fourteen com-
 pleted days, Cæs. B. G. 1, 13): every f., quinto de-
 cimo quoque die. About a f. after they had reached
 their winter quarters, diebus circiter xv. quibus in
 hiberna ventum erat (cf. Held, ad Cæs. B. C. 2, 32):
 a f. ago, nudius quintus decimus (not ante quatuor-
 decim dies, since the ancients reckoned the fifth day in).

FORTRESS. See FORTIFICATION.

FORTUITOUS. See ACCIDENTAL.

FORTUITOUSLY. See ACCIDENTALLY.

FORTUNATE, felix (ὀφίσιος, as well of what brings
 good fortune, as, day, combat, result of an undertaking,
 &c., as having good fortune, of persons. In the latter sense,
 it is said of one who is habitually favoured by fortune, and
 esp'y with ref. to internal goods; e. g. Sulla felix, be-
 cause he succeeded in all his undertakings; and Lysias
 felix, because he had continually a number of admirers).
 —fortunatus (one favoured by fortune, εὐδαίμων, denot-
 ing a person who is favoured by the gods in particular cir-
 cumstances or cases, also with ref. to external goods;
 thus, Menædemus deems himself to be 'omnium fortunat-
 issimus,' at the moment when he perceives the change
 of mind in his son; see Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 1).—beatus
 (ἡππύς, μακάριος, of persons to whom no moral or phys-
 ical good is wanting to render them happy; also of a
 condition or state, e. g. homo beatus, vita beata).—
 faustus (of happy omen, only of things, e. g. day, omen,
 &c.). Jss. faustus et felix (e. g. day).—dexter (prop'r.
 that is on the right hand; hence of happy omen, esp'y
 of birds, &c., opp. sinister).—secundus (favorable, prop'i-
 tious; prop'r. of the wind; then, in general, of things
 that turn out according to one's wish; e. g. a battle,
 result, circumstance, &c.).—prosper (answering to hope
 and expectation, proceeding favorably; e. g. progress,
 result, return, circumstance).—bonus (good, such as is
 wished for; e. g. times, day, omen, &c.). To be f.,
 felicem (fortunatum, &c.) esse; see also 'to have
 good FORTUNE.' I am so fortunate as to &c., con-
 tingit mihi, ut &c. (by no means 'contingit
 mihi esse tam felici, ut &c. I am a f. man indeed/
 in celo sum (as if in heaven; see C. Alt. 2, 19, 1, and
 2, 20, 4). I consider myself f. indeed, whenever &c.,
 digito me cœlum puto attingere, si (C. Alt. 2, 1, 6);
 d-us sum, si (Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 3). Immortalitas mihi
 data or parva est, si (Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 18; Ter. Andr.
 5, 5, 4): to deem aby or oneself f., qm or se felicem
 dicere; qm or se beatum prædicare: I cannot esteem
 myself f. for &c., felicem dicere me hoc non possum,
 quod &c.: I consider myself f., because &c., beatus
 mihi video, quod &c.: I do not consider myself the most
 f. of men, since &c., multo omnium me nunc fortuna-
 tissimum factum puto esse, quum &c.: you may think
 yourself very f., that &c., bene tecum agitur, quod
 &c.: that is very f. for you, bene est; bonum fac-
 tum: may it be f. (as introductory formula), quod
 bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit! To be f.
 more all one undertakes, perpetua felicitate uti: to be
 more f. than wise, *feliciorum quam prudentiorum
 esse.

FORTUNATENESS. See FORTUNE.

FORTUNE (including 'good fortune'), fortuna
 (the fortunate event which chance, fors, brings to pass,
 without any co-operation of ours; also f. personified as
 a deity; and in the pl. = goods bestowed on aby by
 f.)—felicitas (the happy condition, f., as brought about
 by prudence, management and talent; consequently with
 man's co-operation).—salus (welfare).—fors. sors. casus
 (chance, accident with this distinction, that fors means
 a change or accident we cannot account for; sors, a
 man's lot or fate, either as brought to pass by 'fors,' or

prepared by the man himself; casus denotes a single
 chance or accident that befalls aby, and may be con-
 ductive either to his happiness or the reverse; this also is
 brought to pass by 'fors,' see H. Sat. 1, 1, 1; 1, 6, 53).
 —bonum (a good or gift bestowed on us by f.).—fortuna
 secunda or prospera; casus secundus (happy or for-
 tunate event or circumstance, opp. fortuna adversa,
 casus adversus).—fortuna florens. res secunda or pro-
 spera or florens (fortunate circumstances, with ref. to
 property, possession, domestic affairs, opp. spoliata for-
 tuna. res adversæ).—successus (favorable progress,
 of undertakings).—eventus prosper (success).—exitus
 prosper, felix, fortunatus (happy or favorable result
 or end).—alea (something uncertain, risk, the trial of
 one's luck). Blind f., fortuna cæca; casus cæcus (a
 mere accident): he has obtained such wealth by one of
 f.'s freaks, temeritate fortunæ tantas opes adeptus est:
 by good f., forte fortunâ (e. g. adfuit mihi amicus);
 opportune (luckily, e. g. venit): may good f. attend
 you! bene veniat! (as wish), quod approbet Deus, or
 approbet dii! hanc rem tibi volo bene et feliciter
 evenire: I rejoice in your good f., haud invidio tibi:
 f. smiles upon aby; he is favoured by f., fortuna ei
 favet, arripit, adjuget. fortuna blanditur capis suis
 (i. e. habitually); fortuna prospera (secunda), or pro-
 spero statu fortunæ utitur (in a single instance, e. g.
 in an undertaking; the latter, C. Off. 2, 6, 19, in contra-
 distinction to fortuna restat); in omnibus rebus utitur
 felicitate; res ei semper succedunt, or semper prospero
 eventunt (in all cases): to experience good f. in a thing,
 fortunâ uti in re: f. favours aby's plans, compræbat se
 consilium fortuna: to be a favorite of f., fortunæ filium
 or alumnum esse (H. Sol. 2, 6, 49; Plin. 7, 7, 5);
 alibi gallinæ esse filium (Juv. 13, 141); but 'fortunæ
 in gremio sedere,' C. de Divin. 2, 41, 85, is said of Jupiter
 sitting in the lap of his nurse, the Goddess Fortune;
 and hence is to be avoided in this proverbial saying):
 he had principally to thank his good f., that &c., multum
 fortuna valuit ad &c.: not to bear one's good f. meekly,
 rebus secundis or felicitate effert: to consider it a piece
 of good f. that &c., felicem se dicere hoc, quod &c.:
 to look upon a thing as a piece of great good f., *qd in
 magnâ felicitatis suæ parte ponere: to follow upon one's
 good f., successus suos urgere; fortunæ suæ instare:
 aby's good f. deserts him; f. frowns upon aby, a
 fortunâ desertum or derelictum esse (in war): to
 have one's f. in one's own hands, fortunam in mani-
 bus habere: I have the good f. to &c., contingit mihi,
 ut &c.: to place one's f. in aby's hands, ci fortunâ
 suâ committere: to try one's f. whether one is to be
 master or slave, in dubium imperii servitilique aleam
 ire (L. 1, 23, 9): to leave a thing to f., aleam ei rei subire
 or adire. rem dare in aleam or in casum (to risk):
 to try one's f., fortunam tentare or periclitari. ¶ Pro-
 perty, facultates. divitiæ. pecuniæ. bona, orni, pl.
 res familiaris. fortunæ. patrimonium. census. (Syn.
 in RICHES.) To have a f., opes habere; bona possi-
 dere; in bonis esse; in possessione bonorum esse:
 to have a great f., magnas facultates habere, locupletem
 et pecuniosum esse; copis rei familiaris abundare:
 to have no f., facultatibus carere; pauperem esse: to
 come to (a) f., facultates acquirere: to make a f., bona
 sibi parare or sibi colligere: to increase one's f., rem
 familiarem or facultates augere: to squander or spend
 one's f., bona protrudere; rem familiarem dissilare;
 bona abigere (the last by expenses of the table): any's
 f. is all spent, opes familiares defecerunt: it is very
 rarely that a man improves his f. by gambling, pauci
 admodum aleæ lusu rebus suis consulere. ¶ Of a
 woman, see Downy.

FORTUNE-TELLER, haruspex (sagunt diviner, &c.,
 as the gipsies of our days)—sortilegus (C.).—divinus.—
 mulier fatidica (if a woman); also anus saga (that
 pretends to foretell the fate of people).

FORTY, quadraginta.—quadrageni (a distributive;
 f. a-piece, &c., at once or together, esp'y with substantives
 that are used in the plural number only). Contain-
 ing f., quadragenarius (e. g. a tube of f. inches in dia-
 meter, fistula quadragenaria): every f. years (= once in
 f. years), quadagesimo quoque anno: f. years old,
 quadraginta annos natus; quadraginta annorum (of f.
 years): f. times, quadragies: done f. times, *quadrigies
 factus, &c.: of f. days, quadraginta dierum: f. thou-
 sand, quadraginta milia: each or to each f. thousand;
 also f. thousand at once or together, quadrageni millen-
 ti, quadragena milia (esp'y of subst. used in the pl. number
 only): f. thousand times, quadragies milies: the f.
 thousandth, quadragies millesimus.

FORWARD, ¶ Prompt, ready, promptus (always
 at hand).—paratus (ready).—officiosus (ready to serve)

--facilis (willing, obliging). To be *f. to do althg.*, prompto or parato animo (facere qd). **||** *Earnest, eager, studious (eager, studious).*—acer (lit. sharp).—ardens (ardent, fiery).—vehemens (vehement).—fervens, feruidus (lit., fiery, glowing, fervent). To be *f.*, calere, with or without in agendo: to be *f. in althg.*, sedulo facere qd; naviter agere qd. **||** *Advanced towards ripeness; early ripe*, quod non multum a maturitate abest (Cæs.; *whch is nearly ripe*).—prematuros. *præcox* (the former, of fruit, *whch ripens before the usual time*, opp. *serus*; the latter, of fruit that becomes ripe sooner than fruit of the same kind; metaph. of the human mind, Q. 1, 3, 3: illud Ingeniorum velut præcox genus non temere umquam pervenit ad frugem, i. e. those *f. minds seldom come to their full perfection*).—an over-*f. mind*, immature magnum ingenium (s. *g.* non vitale est, Sen. Contr. 1, 1): an over-*f. mind* does not last long, cito occidit festinata maturitas (Q.); **||** *Hasty*; vid. **||** *Bold, confidens (in classic prose, in a reproving sense only).*—protervus (pert, almost impudent).—audax (bold, in a good and bad sense; audens is post-Aug.).

FORWARD, v. **||** To despatch to its destination, perferendum curare (to take care that althg reaches its place of destination; e. *g.* to *f.* a letter, literas perferendas curare; literas permittere). **||** *To promote (e. g. the views or designs of althg.)*, juvare or adjuvare qm or qd. adjuvamento esse ci esse, ca rei or in re adjuvare or (sem.) adjuvare esse (s. *it.*, to afford any kind of assistance).—ca rei esse ministrum (in a bad sense).—augere or adaugere qm or qd (to raise).—ci or ci rei favere.—favere qd (to favour).—ci or ci rei consulere, prospicere (to take measures for advancing it).—ci prodesse (to be of use).—ci consilio, studio, operâ adesse (to *f.* althg by counsel and deed). To *f.* althg earnestly, studiose adaugere qd: to *f.* althg's interests, servare ca commodâ; rebus or rationibus ca consulere, prospicere; utilitatibus ca parere (to be very zealous in forwarding them): to *f.* the interests of the public, salutis reipublice consulere; rem publicam juvare, tueri; reipublice salutem suscipere. See **PROMOTE**.

FORWARD, FORWARDS, adv. protinus (e. *g.* pergere, proficisci, volare).—porro (e. *g.* ire, agere, argumentum; both *L.*).—ultra (beyond where the thing in question now is). To comb one's hair *f.*, capillum revocare a vertice: to move althg *f.*, promovere qd: *f. i* urge igitur *f. in this time f.*, posthac; in posterum: to run backward and *f.*, ultro et citro curare; in an agitated way, trepidare et cursare rursum prorsum (Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35).—**FORWARDS** is often expressed by *pro* in composition; e. *g.* to move althg *f.*, promovere qd.—to move an army *f.*, to move *f.* (of the general), castra movere; cum exercitu proficisci: bending or slooping *f.*, pronus: to go *f.*, (longius) progreâri or procedere: to put *f.*, proferre (s. *it.*); in medium proferre (s. *it.*); afferre (e. *g.* the cause of althg, causam); a proof, an argument, argumentum: a pretext, in speciem qd iactare: to bring *f.* a subject, mentionem ca rei facere, inferre or injicere; injicere qd (in sermone): movere or commovere qd (e. *g.* some new subjects, &c., nova quædam); in medium proferre or commemorare et in medium proferre: to bring a subject *f.* often, mentionem ca rei agitare, crebro or crebris sermonibus usurpare qd: a subject was accidentally brought *f.*, incidit sermo de qâ re.

FORWARDNESS, || *Readiness, promptness (of mind), animus promptus or paratus.*—facilitas (willing readiness).—officium (readiness to render a service).—studium ardens, fervor, ardor (zealous *f.*).—alacritas (cheerful, active *f.*). With great *f.*, animo promptissimo; libentissime: studio or summo studio; studiosissime: with great *f.* on their part, in summo eorum studio. **||** *Rashness, præproperum ingenium (relative to character).*—temeritas (thoughtlessness). **||** *Untimely boldness, assurance, confidentia (confidence, in a bad sense = assurance, almost impudence).*—petulantia lingue (with ref. to the tongue, remarks, &c.; Suet. Tib. 61). **||** *State of advance beyond the usual degree, maturitas præcox* (Col. 1, 6, 20).—maturitas festinata (in a bad sense; opp. maturitas tempestiva, Q. 6, præcox. 10): to be in a state of great *f.* (of corn, &c.), non multum a maturitate abesse (Cæs.); ante messem flavescere. **||** *Advance in studies, progressus, processus.* To be in a state of great *f.*, multum proficisci in qâ re: *f. is* such, *that* &c., tantis processibus efficit, ut &c. cf. C. Rud. 78, 272).

FOSS, See DITCH.

FOSSIL, a. fossilis, um, n. (i. t.) See a **FOSSIL MINERAL, a.** (380)

FOSSIL, adj. See **MINERAL, adj.**

FOSTER, || *Feed, nourish, vid.* **||** *Cherish, promote, vid.*

FOSTER-BROTHER, collectaneus (time of Empp., before *whch* a *Crci.* probably was used, *as quem eadem nutrit alcat*). According to *Charis. p.* 62, 31, *P.* collectaneus (in *Isacr.*) is not a good word.

FOSTER-CHILD, alumnus (if a boy).—alumna (if a girl). To be althg's *-child*, a qo educari et al.

FOSTER-DAM, nutritrix.

FOSTERER, cultor. curator (s. t. for one who takes care of althg.). See also FOSTER-FATHER.

FOSTER-FATHER, educator et altor (aft. C. de N. D. 2, 34, init.). *f.-father and mother, educators et altores* (aft. C. de N. D. 2, 34, in.).

FOSTER-MOTHER, alitrix (mly poet.).—educatrix et alitrix.

FOUL, adj. foedus (offending natural feeling, and exciting loathing and aversion; in nearly every meaning of the English word; of what is *f.* either outwardly, inwardly, physically, or morally; including even '*f. weather*', foedæ tempestates; *L.* 25, 7, 7; cf. *V. G.* 1, 323).—teter (hideous, shocking, exciting fear or shuddering).—spurus (prob. sibilatus fm porcus = swinish; of coarse physical or moral filth; also of '*f. weather*', tempestas spurcissima, C. Frag. ap. Non. 394, 2).—turpis (offending the moral feeling, and exciting disapprobation and contempt). *Jm.* turpis et foedus; turpis et inhonestus.—obscenus (morally unclean, obscene).—non purus (opp. purus).—impurus (morally unclean, impure). *A. f. monster, immane ac fœdum monstrum (in superl., C.); homo impurus (Ter.); persona luteola, impura (C.); homo impurus impudicusque; caput (post hominem) derterrum ac spurcissimum (C.); f. linæ, *linthea sordida: f. vater. See IMPURE.* *f. laud, spurcus atque* (Col. Pref 25): a vessel that is *f.*, spurcum atque pollutum vas (Gell.); a *f. crime, nefarium facinus* (e. *g.* admittere, Cæs.); tetrum or immane facinus (C.); fœdum facinus (Ter.); *f. deeds or crimes, res turpes, flagitia; nefaria* (pl. adj.); there is or has been some *f. play, dulus or qd doli subest: by fair means or *f.*, see under FAIR, adj.*: to use *f.* means (opp. to fair means), vim facere: to fall *f.* of althg, incurrere in qd; of althg, incurrere atque incidere in qm: to fall *f.* of each other, inter se collidi: to be a *f. feeder*, in pabulatione spurce versari (of a hog; Col.).

FOUL, v. See TO DEFILE, TO DIRTY.

FOULLY, spurc. sordide. obscene. fœde. turpiter. flagitiose. nefarie. [Syn. in FOUL.]

FOUL-MOUTHED, maledicus (using scurrilous language; e. *g.* ut nunc sunt maledicentia homines; Plaut.). *A. f. person, maledicus conviciator (if vociferation and language of the mob are used).*

FOULNESS, immunditia (as quality; opp. munditia).—spurcitia or spurcitas (not *C.*, Varr.).—*Pile-ness, turpitude, fœditas, obscenitas.*—dedecus.—flagitium.—immanitas (the terrible enormity; e. *g.* facinoria).

FOUND, v. **||** To lay the foundation of althg, fundamenta locare (only absol.).—fundamenta ca rei iacere or (seldom) ponere (prop. and s. g.).—fundamenta ci rei fodere (to dig the ground up for that purpose). **||** *fundare is only used in prose for 'making firm and stable' something of which the foundations have been already laid.*—initia ca rei ponere, prima initia ca rei inchoare or ponere (s. g.).—qd pro fundamento ponere (i. e. to lay althg as or for a foundation).—condere. instituire (to *f.* in a wider sense; to establish).—stabilire (to make firm).—constituere (to *f.*, with accessory notion of regularity, firmness). To *f.* an empire, imperium constituere or condere (not imp. fundare, *whch* conveys the meaning of 'giving stability'); to *f.* a state, civitatem or rempublicam constituere: to *f.* a new state, novas res condere: to *f.* a town, urbem condere or constituere: to *f.* althg at a place, qd exstruere, ponere in quo loco: to *f.* (e. *g.* a school, a sect), fundare disciplinam; *be sent ten thousand Athenians to *f.* a colony there, ex decem milia Atheniensium in coloniam misit* (C. Np.); to be founded on althg (of notions, persuasions, &c.), niti qâ re or in qâ re; also niti fundamento ca rei (to rest upon it as the foundation); teneri or contineri qâ re (to be held together by it); cerni or positum esse in qâ re (to rest on it). **||** To melt and cast metals, liquefacere, liquare (to make fluid; e. *g.* bronze, &c.).—conficere (to melt down; e. *g.* victorias aureas; i. e. the gold statues of the Goddess of Victory). See also TO FUSE, TO CAST.

FOUNDATION, fundamentum (mly in the pl. fun-

damenta).—substructio substructionis moles (*the f., of consisting of a wall*).—sedes (*the ground, &c., that forms its site; e.g. domum convellere sedibus suis*). The *f.s.* of the Capitol are of free-stone, Capitulum quadrato saxo substructum est: to be the *f. of atq.* fundamentum esse ea rei; qd re teneri or contineri (*fig. i. e. to consist in atq. principally*): atq. is or forms the *f. of atq.* fundamentum ea rei positum est in qd re: to shake the *f.* fundamenta subducere (*fig.*): to lay the *f. of atq.* fundamenta ea rei iacere or (seldom) ponere (*prop. and impr.*): initia ea rei ponere; prima initia ea rei ponere (*fig.*): to dig the *f. for atq.* fundamenta ei rei fodere; fundationem ea rei fodere (*prop.*): to lay atq. as a *f.* qd pro fundamento ponere (*fig.*): to raise or build a house *fm* the *f.* domum a fundamentis inchoare: to destroy atq. *fm* the *f.* funditus evertere: a fundamentis disicere (*prop.*): funditus tollere (*prop. and fig.*): fundamenta ea rei evertere (*e.g. of a state, reipublice*): convellere sedibus suis (*prop. of a house; so montem convellere &c.*): *fm* the *f. of Rome* ab urbe condita: *fm* the *f. of the world*, inde ab hominum memoriâ; post hominum memoriâ; post homines natos (*the two last oft. negatives*): at the *f. of the world*, quum primi fingerent homines: without *f.* (= reasonable ground), rationi adversus (*not tenable, of argument, assertions, &c.*): contrary to reason; vanus (*only apparently, opp. verus*): futillis (*that is not valid in its kind, vain*); fictus (*invented*); commenticius (*stronger term, opp. what is morally true; C.*); *Jm.* fictus (or futillis) et commenticius: want of *f.* vanitas: to build on another man's *f.* quod alius intriverat, exedere (*off. Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 4*). § The point of support (*point d'appui*), fundamentum or quædam quasi sedes constituendæ ea rei (*C. Parit. 9, 31*).—column. ornamentum (*the former, whatever serves for the stability of an empire, a realm, &c.*; the latter, whatever lends towards the maintenance or promotion of friendship; as *C. Læl. 22, 82*).—firmamentum (*the principal point of support*). To shake the *f. of the state*, fundamenta (reipublice, &c.) labefactare or subducere or evertere or pervertere: the *f. of atq.* is qd fundamentum est ea rei; firmamentum ea rei est; firmamentum ea rei continetur qd re; qd fundamentis ea rei constituitur est (*C. Senec. 18, 62*); qd fulcrum est qd re (*atq. is based upon, &c.*). § A institution, institutum. *res in morte ea testamento instituta (*founded by abdy's will: cf. C. Cæcili. 4, 10*). A *f. school*, *schola legato ea instituta.

FOUNDER, conditor (*e.g. of a town, urbis*); of an empire, Imperii; of a religion, sacri, cf. *L. 39, 17. Fem. conditrix, Appal., &c.*—§ Founder is poet. only.—auctor; parens (*the author of atq. in general, the latter used as our 'father,' but only in the higher style, as in C.* Romulus, hujus urbis parens, or philosophia parens Socrates hujus dici potest: the *f. of our welfare*, salutis nostræ auctor or parens). The *f. of our liberty*, a quibus initium libertatis profectum est: every body is the *f. of his own fortune*, labor est quique fortunæ suæ (*Prov. S. ad Cæs. de rep. ord. 1*); sui cuique mores fingunt fortunam (*Np. Alt. 11, 6*); ut quique fortunâ utitur, ita præcellet (*Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 13*). § Sis 'founder' may be rendered by *Crci.*, e.g. Solon was the *f. of the Areopagus*, a Solone Areopagus constitutus est; and for the *f. of a school, &c.*, we may use *qui qd in morte ejus testamento instituit or instituit iussit (*if it was by will*). Aby was the *f. of atq.* qd legato ea institutum est. § Founder of metals, fusor (*Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1, and Inscr.*). faber ærarius.—statuarius (*of statues*)—cmlator, torentes (*rope-wring, in bosio rillero*; see *O. Müller's Archaeol. § 311, 1*).—*tormentorium fusor (*of guns*).—*campanarium fusor (*of bells*).

FOUNDER, v. naufragium facere (*g. t. to suffer shipwreck; of ships as well as of the crew*). § Never naufrag. pati.—elidi et naufragio insula (*Cæs. B. C. 3, 27*).—(aqua or undis) submergi (*to be sunk; also fig. to have never foundered*, summum pene esse, *L. 24, 8, of the state, under the image of a vessel*). It is a bad pilot, whose ship *f.s.* when he is *first* sailing out of port, pessimus gubernator, qui navem, dum portum egreditur, impigit (*C. 4, 1, 66*). See to suffer *ΒΙΝΩΑΙΣΚΑΙ*.

FOUNDER, or FOUNDRY, *officina operum fororum.—*campanarium officina (*of bells*).—*tormentarium officina (*of guns*).

FOUNDING, infans expulsiis. Foundlings, qui libere nati, expositi, deinde sublati a quibusdam qui educati sunt, il. quos *θετρώτα* vocant.

FOUNDING-HOSPITAL, brephothrœpheum (*Βρεφωθρῶπεον, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19*): the director of a *f. h.*, brephothrôphos (*Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42, § 9*).

FOUNDRESS. See FOUNDER.

FOUNT, or FOUNTAIN, fons (*both the water that issues forth, and the place where it issues*).—scaturio (*the water, as gushing violently forth*).—caput (*the head of the spring*).—aqua salientis, aquæ salientes (*whence the water shoots forth: e.g. an artificial f.*). Opposita there is an (*artificial*) *f.* contra fons egreditur aquam et recipit; nam expulsa in altum in se cadit, junctique hiatibus et absorbetur et tollitur (*Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 37*): to take *fm* the *f.* a fonte haurire qd. The fountains of the great deep were broken up, flumina tellus largius fudit, aperitque fontes novos (*Sen. N. Q. 3, 27: of the flood*). § Fio. = Original source, fons (*g. t.*).—caput, principium (*the first beginning*). *Jm.* principium et fons.—origo (*origin*).—causa (*cause*).—unde sit qd (*whence atq. exists or takes its source*). The *f. of all things*, a quo omnium rerum principia ducuntur: the *f. of life*, vitæ fons (*poet. only*).

FOUR, quatuor.—quaterul, m, a (*each, or to each f., in divisions*); also = *f.* at once, eply with subalt., that are used in pl. only, e.g. on each wagon there were *f. men*, quaterul viros singuli currus vehebant: *f. letters*, quaterul litteræ; *f. a. epistles*; *f. or five*, quatuor quinque; quatuor aut quinque: twice *f.*, bis quatuor: containing *f. pieces*, quaternarius (*also = of f. feet in diameter, breadth, &c.*, e.g. *p. pit*, scrobis): one of a committee composed of *f. men*, quatuorvir (*their rank was quatuorviratus*): lasting *f. months*, quadrimensis: *f. years old*, quadrimus (*each*): *f. years old*, quaternorum annorum (*e.g. boys, pueri*): lasting *f. years*, quadriennalis (*a space of f. years*, quadriennium (*e.g. f. years aft. the taking of Veii*, quadriennium post Veios captos): every *f. years*, quarto quoque anno: at *f. o'clock*, horâ quartâ: *f. per cent*, quadrans (*a carriage and f.*, quadrage: to ride in a carriage and *f.*, curru quatuoraginta vehi: made or intended to be drawn by *f. horses*, quadrijugus or quadrijugis, a. g. currus quadrijugus or quadrijugis; also quadrage (*i.e. a team of f. horses*): that has *f. hands*, quatuor manus habens; quadriminus or quadrimanis (*the two last seldom occur*): a musical piece arranged for *f.* (*à quatre-mains*), *modi musici quatuor manibus clavicordio canendi (*a song*) composed for *f. voices* (*a quartette*), *modi musici quatuor vocibus descripti: tetrachoros (*τετραχορος, i. e. that has f. sounds*): the *f.*, numerus quaternarius (*g. t.*); quaternio (*on dice; e.g. to throw the f.*, quaternionem mittere: that has *f. legs*, quadrupes: *f. threaded, or made of f. threads*, *quatuor fila habens; *quatuor fila constans: that has *f. corners*, quadratus; quadrangulus (*of f. angles*): that has *f. sides*, quatuor lateribus; quadrilaterus (*only in later writers*): of *f. syllables*, *tetrasyllabus (*τετρασύνλαβος*): of *f.* (or lasting *f. hours*), quatuor horarum: lasting *f. days*, quatuor dierum; a space of *f. days*, quadriduum: *f. times*, quater: *f. times as big, or as much again*, quadruplum: *f. times as much as, &c.*; see FOUR-FOLD: *f. times bigger*, quadruplo major (*e.g. the lungs of the elephant are f. times as large as those of a bull*, elephantum pulmo quadruplo major bubulo): a piece of poetry consisting of *f. lines*, carmen tetraстиχον: also tetraстиχον only (*tetraстиχus, τετραστιχον, Gramm. term*): that has *f. prongs*, quadridentis: that has *f. teeth*, quadridentis: consisting of *f. different sorts*, quatuor generum: quatuor (*f. in general*): *f.* and a half, quater et dimidius (*as adj.*): *f. times as much as*, quater tantum, quam quantum (*off. C. Verr. 3, 45, 112*): quater tanto amplius, quam quantum (*off. C. Verr. 3, 97, extr.*): on all *f.s.* per manus et genus (*e.g. repare*): more bestiarum quadrupes, or quadrupes only. § Four hundred, quadringenti; quadringeni (*each, or to each f. hundred, also f. hundred at once; eply with subalt. that are only used in the pl. number, e.g. each horseman received f. hundred 'denarii'*, equitibus quadringeni denarii tribut: consisting each time of *f. hundred pieces*, men, &c., quadringenarius; e.g. cohorts of *f. hundred men*, cohortes quadringenarie; *f. hundred times*, quadringentes. Four thousand, quatuor milia (*with following noun in the gen. pl.*); quater milia. quaterni milien (*with such nouns as are used in the pl. only*).

FOUR-CORNERED, quadratus, quadrangulus.

FOUR-FOLD, quadruplus, quadruplex. quadrifarium (*the last adverbially taken*)—quadruplicato (*by four times, with compar. &c.*): to make *f.*, quadruplicare.

FOUR-FOOTED, quadrupes: a *f.-f. animal*, quadrupes (*i. e. bestia or animal, hence its fem., its neut.*).

FOUR-OARED, quadrimemis: a *f.-o. vessel*, quadrimemis; navis quatuor scalorum.

FOUR-POUNDER, *tormentum bellicum globos quadrilibris mittens.

FOURSCORE. See ΕΙΚΗΤΥ.

FOUR-SQUARE, quadratus.

FOUR-STRINGED tetrachordos (τετραχόρδος).

FOUR-WHEELED, *quatuor rotarum. quatuor rotas habens. It was the Phrygians that first invented *f.-wheeled carriages*, vehiculum cum quatuor rotis invenere Phryges (Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 199).

FOURTEEN, quatuordecim. — quaterni deni (distib.; each, or to each; f. also at a time, or at once, *empty with subst. that are used in the pl. only*). F. hundred, mille et quadringenti: f. years old, quatuordecim annorum. quatuordecim annos natus (of men): f. times, quater decies.

FOURTEENTH, quartus decimus: *for the f. time*, quartum decimum.

FOURTH, quartus. Every f. (man, &c.), quartus quisque: *for the f. time*, quartum: *in the f. place*, or *regarding the f.*, quarto.

FOURTHLY, quarto. See also the lists in FIRST.

FOWL, s. [A bird, vid.] F.'s = poultry, pecus volatilis. aves cohortales (farm-yard f., e. g. geese, chickens, &c.; opp. the rest of domestic animals): *sated f.*, stilites, ium, f. (empty chickens): a young f., pullus gallinaceus. [Chicken, hen, vid.]

FOWL, v. aucupari (Farr.; Gaj.).

FOWLER, aucupa. A skilful f., aucupli peritus. All f.'s, omnes, quos aucupia alunt.

FOWLING, aucupium. — avium captura.

FOX, [An animal, vulpes (f.): a small f., or a f.'s cub, vulpula (C. N. D. 1, 31, 88. H. Ep. 1, 7, 29. Schmid. Auct. Carm. de Philom. 59): belonging to (or of) a f., vulpinus (e. g. lingua, jecur, Plin.): a f.'s kennel, vulpis specus. vulpis fovea. vulpis cubile: the fur of a f., pellis vulpina: a cloak lined with f.-skin, amiculum ex pellibus vulpinis consutis factum (cf. Ammian. 31, 2, § 5): to wear a cloak of f.'s fur or skin, tergula vulpium indutum esse (Sen. Ep. 90, 14): the brush of a f. (i. t. of sportmen), cauda vulpina. [Fio. A sly or crafty fellow, vulpes, homo versutus. homo callidus: a sly old f., veterator.]

FOXGLOVE, *digitalis purpurea (Linn.).

FOX-HOUND, canis venaticus. Fox-hounds, canes venantium. To keep f.-h.'s, canes alere ad venandum. An excellent f.-h., canis ad venandum nobilis (where, of course, ad ven depends on nobilis).

FOX-HUNTING, venatio vulpium.

FOXLIKE, vulpinus (i. e. belonging to a fox).

FOX-TAIL-GRASS, alopecurus (ἀλωπεκῶνος; Linn.: Sprengel makes the ancient al. the *saccharum cylindricum).

FRACTION, fractura. [In arithmetic, numerus fractus; fractura: to reduce f.'s to their lowest terms, *fractiones ad minimos numeros reducere (so *fractionum ad minimos numeros reductio): to be reduced to their lowest terms, ad minimos numeros reduci.]

FRACTIONAL, *fractus. A f. number, *numerus fractus.

FRACTIOUS. See QUARRELsome, CROSS.

FRACTURE, s. fractura (e. g. of a bone, ossis). F. of the bone, fractum os (i. e. the fractured bone itself). F. of the thigh, fractum crus or femur (i. e. the broken thigh itself): fractura cruris or femoris (the f. of the shin or thigh; all Cels. 8, 10, in. and No. 5): f. of the arm, fractum brachium (the fractured arm itself, aft. Cels. 8, 10, No. 3); fractura brachii (the f. of the arm, aft. Cels. 8, 10, in.).

FRACTURE, v. frangere, confringere. — defringere (Plant.: crura aut services sibi). To f. one's arm, thigh, &c., frangere brachium, coxam, crus, &c. To set a fractured limb, see TO SET.

FRAGILE, fragilis (propr. and impropr.); in the impropr. se. se. Jm. fragilis et caducus; frag. caducusque; fluxus et fragilis (S.). See FRAIL.

FRAGILITY, fragilitas (propr. and impropr.). — brevitas (shortness, e. g. of life)

FRAGMENT, fragmentum (portion broken off; poet. fragmen: there is no class. authority for the use of this word for a f. of athy that is not material; hence, though fragmenta codicum manuscriptorum, &c., would be correct for the actual parchment, &c., fragmenta orationis, libri, scriptoris ca, &c. would not: better reliquæ, pars non integra, quæ restat (or partes non integre quæ restant) ex libro, qui perit, &c.). F.'s of a play of Menander's, trunca quedam ex Menandro (Gell. 2, 23, extr.). [Matthias and Kraft recommend the retention of fragmentum as i. t.]

FRAGRANCE, or **FRAGRANCY**, odor suavis; fm the context, odor only; e. g. odores lucendere. — odora-

mentum (balm, incense, &c.; Col. and Plin.): the f. of flowers, suavitas odorum, qui afflantur e floribus: to inhale the f. of athy, odorem totis navibus trahere (Phædr. 3, 1, 4).

FRAGRANT, bene olens (to smell well, imparting a good smell; poet. odoratus — odoratus (full of fragrance, also if artificial, thus = perfumed). — suavis (sweet): more f., odore præstantior (off. Plin. 15, 18, 19): to be f., odorem habere, præstare, emittere (poet. spargere, spirare, diffundere); bene or jucunde olere.

FRAGRANTLY, suavior (i. e. pleasantly, in general) — bene (e. g. olere).

FRAIL, fœcula (a basket made of rushes, Spanish broom, brambles, &c. for fruit, making ch-cac, &c.; C. and V. &c.).

FRAIL, adj. fragilis. fluxus (inconstant; athy that cannot be depended upon). Jm. fluxus et fragilis. — caducus (lit. inclined or fated to fall; hence; perih. in its nature): Jm. fragilis caducusque. — fugax (easily or quickly passing by). — brevis (short). — imbecillitas (that is deficient in strength; a later form is imbecillitas). — infirmus (that has no stability and duration). — caducus et infirmus (e. g. corpus). — debilis (weak fm disease). — (multis) erroribus obnoxius, ad vitia proclivis or propensus (morally f. Cf. C. Tusc. 4, 37, fm.).

FRAILTY, fragilitas (propr. and fig.). — imbecillitas. infirmitas. debilitas (Syn. in WEAKNESS). — vitium. error (fault, foible). — brevitas (shortness of life). No man is exempt fm f., nemo nascitur sine vitis (H.): humanum est errare: to have many f.'s, multis erroribus obnoxius esse: to feel one's f., minimum in se esse arbitrari (opp. plurimum sibi confidere, i. e. to feel oneself equal to athy: C. Læt. 9, 29): human f., infirmitas humana; error humanus (as act caused by it): to have erred (in athy) through human f., qâ culpâ teneri erroris humani (C.).

FRAME. See TO FASHION, TO FORM. [To put into a frame (e. g. a picture), picturam in formâ lignâ includere. picturam tabulâ marginatâ includere.]

FRAME, [A fabric, vid.] Edge, &c. of what contains athy, margo (a f. of which the edge projects). tabula marginata (a f. with a buck to it). To put a picture into a f.; see TO FRAME. [Of a window, *margo ligneus fenestræ. [Frame of the mind, habitus or affectus animi. temporarius animi motus (see Q. 5, 10, 28). [Order, ordo, dispositio, ordinatio, constitutio, descriptio (a framing, ordering; Syn. in ORDER). [Frame of the body, my corpus only; sit membrorum compositio (e. g. apla, the symmetry of the members).]

FRAMER, opifex, fabricator (the workman of athy). — auctor (the author of athy; he to whom the invention or execution of an object is due). — conditor (the founder of athy). — parens (the father of athy: see FOUNDER). The f. of laws, see LEGISLATOR.

FRANCHISE, s. immunitas (exemption fm performing public services or paying taxes). — beneficium. commodum (a grant or privilege; benef. inasmuch as it is conferred; comm. inasmuch as it has been received). — privilegium (a privilege, in general; all three post-Aug. it.). The elect rat f., suffragil jus, my suffragium only. To restore to the people their electoral f., suffragia populo reddere.

FRANCHISE, v. See TO ENFRANCHISE.

FRANK, liber (not checking his tongue fm respect of persons, fear of consequences, &c. [The 'liber,' if he carries his freedom of speech beyond the above meaning, becomes *maledicus; see Q. 2, 12, 4). — apertus (open; without deceit, of persons and their character, opp. tectus). — simplex (straightforward). Jm. apertus et simplex. — candidus (pure, of character). — ingenuus (open, honest, as becomes a free born man). — simulatio nescius (unable to act a part). To be f. with aby. ci aperte, quod sentio, loqui (C.): se aperte or se patefacere ci: to make a f. avowal of one's opinion. see 'I will tell you FRANKLY what I think' (C.). memorem libertatis vocem mittere, L. 3, 36, does not apply to ordinary occasions). To be f. with you, see 'to speak FRANKLY.'

FRANK, s. See TO FRANK.

FRANK, v. (a letter), *nomine inscripto epistolam a vecturæ pretio immunem facere (to write upon it the name of a person who can exempt it fm postage). — *epistolæ perferendæ mercedem persolvere (to pay the postage) to any place, ad locum. A letter is franked, *epistola a vecturæ pretio immunis est.

FRANKINCENSE, tus. See INCENSE.

FRANKLY, libere, sincere, candidè, vere. simpliciter, aperte, sine fraude; sine dolo; sincerâ fide; ex animo; ex animi sententiâ. Syn. in FRANK. To con-

fess (*athg*) *f.*, aperte ad ingenue confiteri: *to speak f.*, loqui sincere, sine dolo or fraude: *I will tell you f.* what I think, quid ipse sentiam, vere, ingenue, aperte, ex animi sententiâ dicam: *to speak or say* (*athg*) *f.*, libere dicere: *to speak f.* (as inserted in a sentence apologetically), ne mentiar; aliquis (or quæritis, &c.), si verum scire vis; ut ingenue or aperte dicam: *to declare* (*athg*) *f.* to *abg*, ci aperte, quod sentio, loqui (C.).

FRANKNESS, animi candor (the purity of sentiment), — simplicitas (straightforwardness), — sinceritas (sincerely, openness), — animus apertus (openness), — ingenuitas (ingenueness). *To speak with f.*, see **FRANKLY**.

FRANTIC, phreneticus (φρενητικός, C. &c.). — vesanus. insanus. vecors. delirus. furens. rabidus. furiosus. rabiosus (SYN. in MAD). *To make abg f.*, in furorē impellere qm; amentem facere qm; in rabiem agere qm; in insaniam redigere qm; *to become f.*, in furorē verti or impelli; amentem fieri; in insaniam incidere; ad insaniam venire; in rabiem agi: *to be f.*, furere; insanire; delirare (*to be in a delirium*). JN. delirare et mente captum esse.

FRANTICLY, furiose. insane. rabiose. furenter. SYN. in MAD.

FRANTICNESS, furor (rage); the state when one exercises no control over one's mind; — rabies (reply of a sudden breaking out of rage); — amentia (want of sound mind, madness). — insaniam (insanity). — lymphatus, as (the disease of the lymphatics, Plin.).

FRATERNAL, fraternus. *F.* sentiments or feelings, fraterna plena humanitatis et pietatis voluntas: a letter not written in very *f.* terms, epistola parum fraterne scripta.

FRATERALLY, fraterne (e.g. facere, amari). *To love abg f.*, qm sic amare, ut alterum fratrem: a letter not written very *f.*, see **FRATERAL**.

FRATERNITY, fraternitas (post-Aug.). — necessitudo fraterna. germanitas (i. e. the connexion between brothers, &c.). — sodalitas. sodalium (close or intimate connexion between friends; comradeship). — collegium. corpus (a brotherhood; association of persons holding the same office, &c.).

FRATRICIDE, | Murderer of his brother, fratricida — parricida (murderer of any near relation).

— | Murder of a brother, parricidium fratrum. nom. fraterna nec. — fratris cædes, — *f.m.* context, parricidium only (murder of any near relation). — fratricidium (late). *To commit f.*, manus sanguine fraterno cruentare (aft. Np. Epam. 10, 3); parricidium fraterno contaminari; also fratrem necare or vitâ privare.

FRAUD, fraus — fraudatio. — dolus malus, or dolus only. — fallacia. JN. doli atque fallacie. — ars. artes. machinæ (SYN. in DECEIT). — circumscriptio (a drawing a line, as it were, round abg, that he may not escape; hence imposition, reply upon young people) — error (error, deception, instead of such frauds also is used). *Without f.*, sine fraude: *fall of f.* (of persons), see **FRAUDULENT**: *to commit a f.*, fraudem inferre: *to intend or meditate f.*, fraudem moliri; dolum parare, commoliri; qd ad fallendum instruere: *to be guilty of a f. in athg*, fallaciam in re facere: *to practise a f.* *agst* abg, fraudem ei facere; dolum ei struere, nequire, confingere; fabricam fingere in qm; trugam in qm conficere; technis qm fallere (the three last Com.): *to practise a similar f.*, consimilem ludere lusum (Com.): *to try to practise a f.* *agst* abg, fraude qm tentare; fallaciam in qm intendere: there is some or no *f.* in the matter, qd or nihil doli subest: *to be condemned for practising f.*, falsi damnari.

FRAUDULENCE or **FRAUDULENCY**, fraudatio (opp. fides). — fallendi studium (the propensity to practise *f.*). See **FRAUD**.

FRAUDULENT, ad fallendum instructus. fraudulentus. — fallax (inclined to deceive, artful). — dolosus (full of intrigue; all, of persons and things). — qui totus ex fraude et fallacia constat (a thorough-going deceiver). — vafer (sharp). — veterator (groom old in cabals and intrigues). — vanus (vain, deceitful, of things; e. g. hope, &c.): in a *f.* manner, see **FRAUDULENTLY**.

FRAUDULENTLY, fraudulenter. fallaciter. dolose. per dolum. *To act f.*, dolose or malâ fide agere.

FRAY, v. | See **COMBAT**, **FIGHT**.
FRAY, v. | *To frighten*, vid. | *To wear away by rubbing*, atterere. usu deterere (by use).

FREAK, See **CAPRICE**.
FREAKISH, See **CAPRICIOUS**.

FREAKISHLY, ad libidinem (suam). — ex libidine (S.).

FREAKISHNESS, mutabilitas mentis (the changeableness of the mind); JN. inconstantia mutabilitatisque (383)

mentis (C. Tusc. 4, 35, 76). — mobilitas (the moveableness, also of a personified object; e. g. fortuna).

FRECKLE, lentícula — lentículas, pl.; also lentigo (or, of the *f.* of several persons, lentiginis). — maculae (aft. Plin. 28, 12, 50). *To have f.* in one's face, lentiginem habere: also sparso esse ore (Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 20): *to cause or produce f.*, faciem lentiginē obducere (Plin.): *to remove f.*, lentiginis e facie tollere; lentiginis emendare, corrigere or sanare; lenticulis curare; lenticulum tollere (Cels.): one that has *f.* in his face, lentiginosus.

FRECKLED or **FRECKLY**, lentiginosus. — lentiginosior (Val. Max.). *To be f.*, lentiginem habere; also sparso esse ore (Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 20).

FREE, 1) Not impeded or oppressed by any encumbrance, liber (v. propr.). — solutus (delivered *fm* athg that acts as a constraint). JN. liber et solutus; liber solutusque; solutus ac liber. *F. fm* athg, liber, liberatus re or a re; vacuus re or a re (easily *fm* athg burdensome or troublesome); expers cæ rei (not partaking in or not subject to athg, easily of mental agitations and passions; cf. C. Verr. 4, 10, 23, 'vacui, expertes, soluti ac liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, molestiâ, munere'); intactus qâ re (not yet affected or stirred by athg; e. g. by superlativity, of passions, desires). 2) *F. fm* athg may also be its expressed by the negative prefix 'in'; e. g. *f. fm* impositis, laxis, &c., immunis: *f. fm* guilt, innocens: *f. fm* intermixture, immixtus, &c.: *f. fm* burdens, impositis, &c., see 'EXEMPT *fm*': an estate *f. fm* all encumbrances, prædium solutum (opp. obligatum, C. Rull. 3, 2, 9): *f. fm* fear, liber metu: *f. fm* care, liber cura (et angore); curâ or curis vacuus; curâ et angore vacuus: care expers; curis liber solutusque: a sollicitudinibus et curis remotus (that has no care or grief; the three last, of persons only); securus (without care; of one who feels no anxiety even when there is sufficient cause for it): *to be entirely f. fm* care, omnes curas abieciisse. In utramvis aurem or in dextram aurem dormire (Prov. Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 100. Plin. Ep. 4, 29, in.). *f. fm* blame or guilt, vacuus a culpâ; liber culpâ; innocens: also liber a delictis: *f. fm* passions, solutus or remotus a cupiditatibus. cupiditatum expers: *to be f. fm* athg, vacationem, immunitatem habere cæ rei (the former of athg oppressive, but easily, like the latter, of any impost or duty, as military service, taxes, &c.); abesse, abhorreere a re (to be far *fm*, e. g. of suspicion); carere qâ re (not to have athg, e. g. a disease, mental agitation, fear, &c.): *to make or set abg f.*, see **TO FREE**.

2) Not subject to the commands or power of others, *exempt* *fm* to any civil coercion, liber (of people, states, &c.). — ingenuus (*f.*-born, or, like liberales, worthy of a *f.*-born man). *A f. man*, homo liber, ingenuus; corpus liberum: the *f.* population, plebs (opp. slaves and nobility; see Dilthey, Tuc. Germ. 11, p. 98): a *f.* state, people, &c., liber populus; libera civitas; civitas libera atque immunis (of one that had been tributary): *to set f.* (a prisoner), qm e custodiâ emittere: *to make g.* slave *f.*, servum manu mittere. (See **TO EMANCIPATE**).

3) Not subject to limitations or restrictions; and a) Locally, patens, apertus (open). — purus (καθάρως, without trees, buildings, &c.). — liber († liber campus, O.). b) With ref. to the body, *to matter: to let athg have its f. course*, qd non impedire: *to set abg f.* qm e custodiâ emittere, or (if by violent means) qm e custodiâ eripere: *I have f. access to abg*, patet mihi aditus ad qm; est mihi aditus familiaris in es domum: *to escape scot-f.*, poenas non dare; qd impune facere (or fecisse), see **SCOT-FREE**. *To have one's hands f.* (improp.), libere agere or facere posse: *if I had my hands quite f.*, si essent omnia mihi solutissima: *f.* motion, motus solutus et liber. c) With ref. to the free-will of man, liber. — solutus (not tied down); JN. liber atque solutus: *to be f.*, sui juris or auct potestate, in rei suâ potestate esse. integræ ac solidæ libertatis esse (to be one's own master). — nullâ necessitate astrictum esse (not to be tied by athg): *not to be f.*, ex alterius arbitrio pendere (383) not aliunde or extrinsecus pendere, which, *form fm* the context of C. ad Fam. 5, 13, 2, we sometimes find, in modern writers, in this meaning): a man's *f.* will, voluntas libera or soluta; potestas libera; arbitrium. *I am f. to g.*, liberum est mihi; meum arbitrium est: *I am still f. to*, integrum est; res mihi integra est: *I am no longer f. to g.*, non jam mihi licet, neque integrum est, ut &c.: *to reserve to oneself the f. right to*, de qâ re (or de qâ) integrum sibi reservare: *if I were f. to me to*, ut integrum daretur (C. Partit. 38, 132). *F.* choice, soluta eligendi opus (see **CHOICE**): a *f.* discussion, liberior in utramque partem

disputatio (Q.). *¶ A free agent. As a f. agent, or fm his own f. will, volens (opp. coactus).—non coactus non invitatus (= ἐκὼς, ἐκούσιος).—voluntate (opp. vi, or invitatus et coactus). Jn. iudicio et voluntate.—(sua) sponte Jn. sua sponte et voluntate.—ultra (= ἀντορῶντες, opp. iussu scilicet, or iussus). Jn. sponte et ultra. *¶ Free trade, jussu commercii or commercium (the right of trading, g. l.).—potestas merces exportandi (the right of exporting; aff. potest. equos educendi, L. 43, 5, 9), or *exportandi et invehendi.—portoria sublati (pl. the abolition of all port-dues and other duties, C. Alt. 2, 16).—*liberum commercii jussu.**

4) *¶ Licentia, unrestrained, liberior, ad licentiam scilicet rei (e. g. scribendi) liber (C.): to be f. in censuring aby. vocis libertate perstringere qm: to be too f. in censuring aby. libertate intemperantius invēhi in qm.*

5) *¶ Without pay, gratuitus (e. g. lodgings, hospitium; dwelling, habitatio): to have one's lodging f., gratis habitare: to offer aby a f. lodging. *habitationem gratuitam ci offerre: f.-schooling, disciplina gratuita: a f. table, victus gratuitus: aby is a f. scholar. *inter eos alumnus, qui publice (or regio sumptu) aluntur, locus ci assignatur (in an institution, school, &c.): to give aby his board f., *gratuitum victum ci providere.*

6) *¶ Nothing oneself down, or following the usual mode of thinking or acting, liber.—solutus (not tied down): Jn. liber atque solutus: to be so f. (= to take the liberty, e. g. to speak), audere; sibi sumere: a f. imitation, *imitatio soluta ac libera: a f. translation, *verba scriptoria non totidem verbis translata: a f. life, licentia; f. manners, prociatias; protervitas: too f. in one's manners, prociat. protervus.*

FREE, v. *¶ To place in a state of freedom, libertatem ci dare, largiri, concedere. qm in libertatem vocare, vindicare (g. l.). qm manu mittere, qm manu asserere in libertatem (of a slave; the latter, of one who had before been f., publicly before the praetor; see Ruhn. T. r. Ad. 2, 1, 40), e custodiā emittere, or (if by force) eripere (to set a prisoner at liberty). libertatem ci redde-re. qm in libertatem restituere (to restore the freedom of aby). To f. oneself (fm prison), e vinculis se expedire; ex vinculis effugere. carceris vincula rumpere (the last, if by force); also se liberare; in libertatem se vindicare; libertatem capessere (to f. oneself, in general): to f. oneself fm a yoke, jugum exuere; jugo se exuere; fm one's misfortunes, ex malis se emergere or se extrahere: to f. fm bondage or slavery, servitute liberare or exipere; servitute eximere; e servitute in libertatem restituere or vindicare; servile jugum e cervicibus cs delicere; a quo servitutis jugum depellere; ci conditionem servilem eripere. *¶ To rid from, to exempt, liberare re or a re.—exsolvere re (to deliver).—eximere re or ex re de re (with de re = to exempt fm atq).—levare re (to relieve fm atq; unpleant; e. g. care, grief, fear, &c.).—expedire re (to extricate).—extrahere ex re (to drag out of).—eripere ex re or a re (to snatch out of; the three last, fm dangerous positions, &c.). To f. fm disgrace, levare infamiā; fm torment, tormentis eripere; fm fear, metu liberare, levare; a metu vindicare; fm taxation, tilith, &c., agrum eximere de vectigalibus: freed fm taxes or imposts, immunis liberque: freed, liberatus; liber; solutus; solutus ac liber. SYN. in FREE. See TO EXEMPT; and for 'to f. aby fm a charge,' see TO CLEAR. *¶ To clear fm obstruction, see TO CLEAR.***

FREEBOOTER, latro (as soldier; then robber, in general; compare Herz. S. Cal. 59, 5).—praedator (as soldier).—praedo (as robber).—pirata (at sea): in the manner of a f., praedatorius.

FREEBOOTING, praedatio.

FREEBORN, ingenuus. See also FREE.

FREEDMAN, libertus (the f.-m., with ref. to his master; opp. servus).—libertinus (with ref. to his rank, opp. civis and ingenuus).

FREEDOM, libertas (explained by C. Parad. 5, 1, 34, potestas vendi, ut velis, as well of a single individual as of a state; in the latter meaning it is also libertas communis). Cherishing or loving f., libertatis amans, libertatis amore incensum esse (stronger term): to procure the f. of, see TO FREE. To obtain one's f., libertatem accipere: to recover it, libertatem recuperare: to lose one's f., lib. perdere, amittere: to deprive aby of his f., lib. ci eripere: to enjoy f., libertatem habere; in libertate esse: liberum et sui juris esse: the love of f., libertatis amor: a lover of f., libertatis amans: to be a lover of f., libertati studere: to be a devoted or ardent lover of f., libertatis amore incensum esse or ardere: this is a land of f., hic omnibus est aequa libertas (Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 29). *¶ Moral liberty, i. e. liberty of the will, arbitrium.* (384)

arbitrium liberum (the free will to do or act as one likes).—potestas (as conceded, either by the law of nature, civil law, or by the will of an individual; mly with gen. of the word in which that f. consists).—optio (free choice, see LIBERTY). To bestow f. of choice upon aby, liberum arbitrium, potestatem, optionem ci dare or facere: to take away aby's f. (in any matter), ci adimere potestatem scilicet: (he maintained), that there should be in a free state f. of thinking and speaking, in civitate liberā linguam mentemque liberam esse debere (Suet. Tib. 28). To use great f. of speech, est in qo summa libertas in oratione: to attack aby with great f. of speech, multā cum libertate notare qm (†); vocis libertate perstringere qm: with too much f., libertate intemperantius invēhi in qm. *¶ The freedom of a town (i. e. the right of participating in its franchises), civitas, civitula (of a small town, Sen. Apol. p. 852).—jus civitatis (the right of acquiring the f., or entering into the rights of a citizen; see C. Cæcin. 34, 98; 35, 102. C. Arch. 5, 11, &c.). To give aby the f. of the city, civitatem ci dare, impertiri, tribuere; civitatem ci donare; diploma civitatis ci offerre (Suet. Ner. 12); qm in civitatem accipere or recipere: qm inscribere civitati or in civitatem; qm in civitatem or in numerum civium accipere (to receive among the numbers of citizens); civem qm facere: to receive the f. of the city, consequi civitatem; recipi in civitatem; civitate donari; civitati ci scribi; in civitatem pervenire: to lose it, civitatem perdere, amittere. *¶ Freedom of the press, *libertas sentiendi, quae velis, et quae sentias, literarum formis exercendi. The f. of the press is established or exists in a state, *in civitate sentire, quae velis, et quae sentias, literarum formis exercere licet (both off. T. Hist. 1, 1, 4).**

FREE-HEARTED. See LIBERAL.
FREEHOLD, *feudum liberum, immune et liberum. praedium liberum (opp. servum. C. Rell. 3, 2, 9).—praedium immune liberumque (aff. C. Ferr. 2, 69, 166): that is held or possessed as f., immunitas liberque (e. g. agrar).—privata possessio (an individual's own property, JCI.).
FREEHOLDER, possessor.—agrorum possessor (possessor, as opp. tenant).—qui agrum immunitatem liberumque arat (with ref. to feudal tenure, C. Ferr. 2, 69, 166).

FREELY, libere.—solute. To confess or acknowledge f., ingenue confiteri: to say it f., libere profiteri: to speak it f., libere dicere, loqui, vociferari; libere ore loqui: to speak too f. about aby, vocis libertate perstringere qm: to speak too f. agn. aby, libertate intemperantius invēhi in qm: I will f. tell you what I think (of it), dicam ex animo, quod sentio; quid ipse sentiam, vere, ingenue, aperte, ex sententiā sententiā dicam: to speak f., ne mentiar; si queris or queritis or quærimus; si verum scire vis; ut ingenue or aperte dicam: to breathe f., spiritus libere meat (propri); libere respirare (impropri): I can now breathe f. again, *nunc molestis negotiis expeditus sum (I have got rid of vexatious business), or *jam libere respirare possum (lib. resp. C.). *¶ Copiously, e. g. to drink f., plurimum bibere (to be given to drink); plus paulo adhibere (Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 8): to confer honours too f., in decernendis honoribus nimium esse et tamquam prodigum (C.).—*¶ Liberally, large, liberaliter. Jn. large liberaliterque, benigne—munifice munifice et large. *¶ Without compulsion, of one's own free will, see 'As a FREE agent' (3, end).***

FREEMAN, manumissus (no longer a slave).—libertus (with ref. to his former master).—libertinus (with ref. to his position itself). In the post-Aug. writers the minute distinction between libertus and libertinus seems not to be carefully observed: this, however, is not to be imitated. The condition of a f., libertinitas (JCI.). *¶ Liberalis = worthy of a freeborn man. The freedom of a city, &c., dives: to act as a f., pro civis eo genere.*

FREEMASON, *laïsmus (λαϊσμός, as t. t. in the f.'s records).

FREEMASON'S LODGE, *¶ The place itself, *porticus, in quam latius conveniunt. *¶ The order, *societas latomorum.**

FREEMASONRY, *disciplina et instituta latomorum.

FREENESS. See FRANKNESS.

FREESTONE, lapis araneus.—saxum quadratum, lapis quadratus (as dressed for building). To lay a foundation of f., qd saxo quadrato substruere: a f. pit, lapidicina, de qua saxa quadrata eximuntur (Vit. 2, 7, 1).

FREEWOMAN, civis.

FREEZE, congelari; nive concrecere. frigidibus conglaciare. gelu consistere: fm the context, also du

revere only (almost all C. N. D. 2, 10, int.). It is freezing, gelacit: it has been freezing, gelavit: vivers frozen over, amnes gelati (Plin.).

FREIGHT, s. 1. The load of a ship. *onus navi impositum: in the context only. 2. The money paid for transport, vectura. portorium (the money paid for carrying over). To pay the f., pro vectura solvere: I inquired the f., interrogavi, quanti veheret (sc. navis).

FREIGHT, v. (a ship), onera or merces in navem imponere (C.); navem onerare (Cæs.); with provisions, arms, and other things, naves onerare comestatu, armis, aliisque rebus (S.).

FREIGHTER, navis dominus (Gr. ναυκληρὸς, *sch stands only*, Plant. Mil. 4, 3, 16, in Latin).

FRENCH, *Francogallicus. *Francicus. To translate *athg* into F., *Francogallice reddere qd: to understand F., *Francogallice scire; very well, *Hingue Francogallice intelligentissimum esse: to speak F., *Francogallice lingua (not Francog. linguam) loqui; *Francogallice loqui; very elegantly, *Francogallice elegantissime loqui.

FRENCH-BEAN, *phaseolus vulgaris (Linn.).

FRENETIC. See FRANTIC.

FRENZY. See FRANTICNESS, MADNESS.

FREQUENCY, frequentia (rare, except in the meaning of 'a numerous assembly,' and therefore to be used with caution; e.g., as to the f. of your letters, I make no complaint on that score, de frequentia litterarum te nihil accuso).—crebritas (e.g. litterarum, officiorum, C.).—celebritas or multitudo et celebritas (e.g. judiciorum, C.; celebr. periculum, T.).

FREQUENT, adj. frequens.—creber (often implying blame)—crebrior.—repetitus (repeated). After f. entreaties, supplex rogatus: after f. admonitions, sapius admonitus.

FREQUENT, v. frequentare.—celebrare (of numbers). To f. *aby's* house, frequentare or (of many) celebrare cæ domum: frequenter or multum or frequentem ad qm ventitare: to f. a society, celebrare conventum: a market, obire nundinas, mercatum; ad mercatum venire: to f. bad company, uti familiaribus et quotidianis convitiis hominibus improbis, malis, or perditis: in familiaritate malorum hominum versari. FREQUENTER, frequens. celebrare: a town much f. for the sake of its mineral waters, locus ameno salubrium aquarum usu frequens: a much f. mart, forum rerum venalium maxime celebratum; celebre et frequens emporium.

FREQUENTER, frequentator (Gell.).

FREQUENTING OR FREQUENTATION, frequentatio (if it takes place repeatedly; as for instance, going to school).

FREQUENTLY, frequenter. sæpe, sæpenumero. crebro, non raro. compluries (not pluribus). multum (Syn. in ORTUS).—frequens (with ref. to a person): often by solère or frequentative verb. I f. do *athg*, soléo qd facere: to read f., lectitare: he was f. in his place in the senate-house, frequens aderat in senatu: he is f. with us, ille frequens est nobiscum: very f., frequentissime (C.); persæpe; sæpiissime: too f., nimium sæpe; sæpius justo: to do *athg* f., frequenter or crebro facere qd: after being f. asked, sæpius rogatus.

FRESCO, 1. Coolness; e.g. at fresco, in aperto. 2. Style of painting, opus tectorium (as thing). To paint in f., udre colores fillere (Plin. 35, 7, 31): to paint *athg* in f., opere tectorio exornare qd: a painter in f., tactor (see Böttger's *Aldobrandinische Hockzeit*, p. 62).

FRESH, 1. Cool, frigidus: rather f., subfrigidus; frigidusculus (later): to make f., refrigerare; frigidum facere (refrigerare and frigefactare were uncommon in prose): to become or grow f., refrigerari. refrigerescere: f. water, aqua recentis rigoris (Col. 9, 14, 7; f. drawn, and therefore cool, sparkling, &c.): dulcis aqua (spring water; opp. aqua marina, salt water): a draught of f. water, potio frigida: f. air, aer frigidus; ventus frigidus; aer refrigeratus (cool air): to breathe the f. air, refrigeratæm auræ captare (Col. 11, 1, 16); colo libero or liberio frui; libero aere redintegrari (Farr. R. R. 3, 7, 6).—New made, recently produced or formed, recens: f. bread, panis recens: a f. wound, vulnus recens. crudum (not novum): f. marks of stripes, recentia vestigia plagarum. 2. Not gone by or withered, recens (e.g. oysters, herrings, &c.).—viridis (still green, e.g. wood, &c.): f. turf, cæspes vivus. 3. Not salted, male non conditus. 4. Not used or worn out, hence lively, recens. integer: Jw. recens interteque (not yet tired or worn, opp. defatigatus, saucius. e.g. troops, horreæ, &c.).—vegetus. hilaris or hilarus (lively, brisk,

e.g. colour, &c.).—alacer. alacer et promptus (lively, brisk for acting): a f. colour, nitidus color: to have *athg* f. in one's recollection, in recenti memoria habere: the recollection of *athg* is quite f., recens est cæ rei memoria: f. breeze, ventus secundus (inasmuch as it may be favorable): the f. appearance of a tree, arboris hilaritas. 5. Unexperienced, vid.

FRESHEN, v. TRANS. 1. To soak or steep in water for the purpose of freshening, macerare (to soak, saturare).

FRESHEN, v. INTRANS. The wind f's, ventus increbrescit.

FRESHLY, nuper, nunc nuper. proxime (See also LATTELY).—non ita pridem. non pridem (not a very long while ago).—modo (only now).

FRESHMAN, recens a puerili institutione tiro.

FRESHNESS, 1. Coolness, frigus (inasmuch as it refreshes; see H. Od. 3, 13, 10, fr. amabile).—algor (inasmuch as it is felt).—rigor recentissimus (aque, of water, Col. 9, 14, 7). 2. Ruddyness, color validus (of the face).—vigor (of the body).—hilaritas (cheerful look). 3. Newness, novitas.

FRET, animi motus, commotio, concitatio. permotio (the last, C. Acad. 2, 44, 135).—animi cura or sollicitudo: to be in a f., æstuarè (C.; about *athg*, de qd re); sollicitudinem habere; in sollicitudine esse; ægritudinem suscipere, &c.: to keep one's mind in a continual f., nullum quietum spiritum ducere (of the person himself); qm quiescere or conquiescere non pati (of a person or thing that does not suffer him to rest): to be in a f. about *athg*; see TO FRET, v. INTRANS.

FRET, v. TRANS. ære facere ci (to disturb *aby's* mind; Plant. Cæs. 4, 17. Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 10).—laccere qm (to be always at him).—qm quiescere or conquiescere non sinere (never to let him rest).—vexare qm. mentem cæ excitam vexare (S.).—anxium et sollicitum me habet qd. This f's my husband, hoc male habet virum (put him in a bad humour; Ter.): to f. oneself to death, merore se conficere; merore confici. 2. To wear off by rubbing, atterere.—usu deterere (if by use). 3. To form into raised work, cælare.

FRET, v. INTRANS. æstuarè (to have the mind in a state of ferment; either absol. or with abl. of the cause).—tumultuari (to be in a state of restlessness; cf. Off. 1, 23, 80).—merere; in merore esse or (stronger) jacere (to be grieved): to f. about *athg*, ægritudinem suscipere ex re; æstuarè qd re or desiderio cæ rei (if the possession of it is desired): merore qd or qd re; sollicitum esse de re; laborare; anxium et sollicitum me habet qd; ægritudinem suscipere propter qm (about *aby*). Don't f., ne sis perturbatus (Ter.): he f's about, ægre ille fert, quod &c.: to f. about trifles or nothing, a rebus levissimis pendere. 4. To fret (of wine, &c.). See TO FERMAT.

FRETFUL, morosus (ill-humoured or tempered).—difficilis (full of bad humour).—naturâ difficilis (difficult to please); Jw. difficilis et morosus.—anxius et sollicitus.

FRETFULLY, morose, stomachose.

FRETFULNESS, natura difficilis, morositas (bad humour).

FRET-SAW, lupus (hand-saw; Pallad. 1, 43, 2, explains it by serrula manubriata).

FRET-WORK, opus cælatum.

FRIABILITY, Crel. with friare, friari posse.

FRIABLE, friabilis (Plin.).

FRIAR, cœnobita (Eccl.).—monachus (late). To become a f., *collegio monachorum accedere.

FRIARY, cœnobium (Eccl.).—monachium. monasterium (late).

FRICASSEE, s. *carnes in frustula conclaæ et fixæ.

FRICASSEE, v. *carnes in frustula conclaas frigère. FRICATION, or FRICTION, fricatio, fricatus.—tritatus. attritus. fricatura (the last, Vit. 7, 1, 4, a rubbing off).

FRIDAY, *dies Veneris. Good F., *dies per Christi mortem sacra.

FRIEND, amicus (with gen. or dat. fratris mei or fratris meo).—sodalis (companion, comrade; also of the cictæbeo of a lady; Mart. 9, 3).—necessarius (standing in some intimate connexion with one).—familiaris (so intimate, as to be looked upon as almost a member of the family).—studiosus, amator cæ or cæ rei (one whose affection or liking is fixed on a person or thing).—cultor cæ rei (one who likes to practise it; e.g. a f. to cold-water bathing, cultor frigidæ)—consecrator cæ rei (passionately fond of *athg*).—diligens cæ rei (attached to *athg* in preference, as an act of judgement; e.g. dilig. veritatis). A good or great f. of *aby* ci or cæ amicus

or amicissimus (*never bonus or magnus amicus; magnus amicus would be 'a powerful friend'*). 'My good friend' (*in addressing aby; imply a common man*), o bone! sodes! my good f. (*in opposition*), amicus meus: a very intimate f., amicus conjunctissimus: a treacherous f., amicus ad fallendum accommodatus. To be an intimate f. of aby, qd uti familiariter; familiaritate (*also with magna, arta, maxima, intima*) or magno usu familiaritatis cum qd conjunctum esse; arta familiaritate completi qm: *he and I are old f.'s*, vetustate amicitie cum eo conjunctum sum: *all of them are old f.'s of mine*, veteres mihi necessitudines cum his omnibus intercedunt: a f. of my boyhood, amicus mihi jam inde a puero: *see are excellent, or the best possible, f.'s*, nihil potest esse conjunctius, quam nos inter nos sumus: nihil est nostra familiaritate conjunctius: to have a f. in aby, or aby for my f., qm amicum habere: to be one of a person's f.'s, in amicia cs esse; ex familiaribus cs esse: to make aby one's f., qm sibi facere or reddere amicum; animum cs sibi conciliare et ad usus suos adjungere; cs amicitiam sibi comparare, conciliare; parere sibi amicitiam cum qd (*Np. Alc. 7*): *athg wins f.'s, or makes men our f.'s*, qd (e. g. obsequium) amicos parit: to make an intimate or confidential f. of aby, sibi conjungere qm familiari amicitia. The right of a f., jus amicitie. To be aby's f., i. e. supporter, favourer, cs fautorem esse; ci favere or bene velle. A man's f.'s (= supporters, partisans), qui cum qd faciunt; qui stant a eum qd. Both f.'s and foes, aequi et iniqui (supporters and opponents). To be a f. to athg, cs rei esse studiosum, amantem, amatorem; qd re gaudere, delectari (*to economy, delectari parsimoniam*): to be no f. to athg, abhorrere, alienum esse a re; displicet mihi qd.

FRIEND, or BEREIND. See TO FAVOUR.

FRIENDLESS, inopa amicorum.—desertus ab amicis (*foraken by f.'s*).

FRIENDLINESS, comitas. humanitas. urbanitas. benignitas. liberalitas. affabilitas (SYN. in FRIENDLY): f. in conversation with others, comitas affabilitasque sermonis: to combine f. with an earnest, serious character, comitatem cum severitate conjungere: with f., see 'in a FRIENDLY manner'.

FRIENDLY, amicus, to aby, ci (*having f. sentiments towards aby; also improp. of favorable things; my poet. in this sense*).—benevolutus, to aby, ci or erga qm (*being aby's well-wisher, &c.*).—amans, to aby, cs (*enterprising affection towards; also of what gives evidence of such a feeling*).—familiaris (*intimate, confidential, &c.*): also of a f. unceremonious invitation).—benignus (*kind: of persons and things; e. g. invitation*).—officius. officii et amoris plenus (*full of obliging expressions, offers of service, &c.*, e. g. a letter).—benevolentius plenus (*full of expressions of kindness, e. g. a letter*).—fidelis (*faithful, upright, e. g. advice*).—comis (*obliging*).—humanus (*mid, gentle in the most extensive sense*); Jx. comis et humanus.—urbanus (*polite, courteous*).—officius (*ready to render a service, obliging*).—liberalis (*anticipating a person's wishes; obliging*).—blandus (*gentle in words or speech, and behaviour*).—affabilis (*condescending in conversation*).—mansuetus (*pleased in intercourse in general*).—civilis (*in the sense of f., affable, belongs to post-Class. prose*). F. behaviour, comitas; liberalitas: a f. face, vultus hilaris, familiaris: to receive aby in a f. manner, vultu hilari, familiari, or (L.) benigno qm exipere: f. invitation, invitatio benigna, familiaris: in a f. manner, amice; benevole; amiter; comiter; humane or humaniter; officiose; benigne; liberaliter; blande (SYN. above); also familiariter (*as friends are wont to do; or like a friend*): to salute aby in a f. manner, benigne qm salutare: to address aby in a f. manner, comiter, blande appellare: to answer in a f. manner, ci respondere liberaliter: to invite aby in a f. manner, benigne qm invitare: to invite or ask aby in a f. manner to stay (*when he is about to leave*), familiari invitatione qm retinere: to receive aby in a f. manner (*as a guest or visitor*), qm comi hospitio accipere: to be f. towards every body, erga omnes se affabilem praestare; unumquemque comiter appellare (*in addressing aby*): to be very f. with aby, amicitissime ampecti qm: to be on f. terms with aby, amice vivere cum qd; familiariter uti qd: on very f. terms, arta familiaritate completi qm; intime uti qd: to act in a f. manner towards, or to deal in a f. manner with aby, amice facere erga qm: to speak in a f. manner with aby, amice, familiariter loqui cum qd.

FRIENDLY. See 'in a FRIENDLY manner'.

FRIENDSHIP, amicitia.—necessitudo (*friendly intercourse between persons in general, in business, between relations, &c.*)—usus. consuetudo (*habitual*) (386)

intercourse). An ordinary f., amicitia mediocri: close f., conjunctio: intimate f., familiaritas: to make f. with aby, amicitiam cum qd facere, jungere, instituire, conciliare, intrare, sibi parere; ad amicitiam cs se conferre, se applicare, se adjungere; amicitia qm sibi conjungere a closer f., amicioem qm sibi conciliare: an intimate f., consuetudinem jungere; familiaritatem contrahere cum qd; in consuetudinem cs se dare: to obtain aby's f., in amicitiam cs recipi: intimate f., in cs familiaritatem venire, intrare; in cs intimum amicitiam pervenire: to steal into aby's f., in cs amicitiam se insinuare: to vow f. to aby, amicitiam cs se devovere: to entertain or feel f. for aby, amore suo qm ampecti, prosequi: to break or violate f., amicitiam violare, dirumpere, dissolvere, discindere: to break off one's f. with aby by degrees, amicitiam sensim dissuere (*opp. repente praedicere, to break it off abruptly*): f. begins, increases, lasts, drops, or to declining, amicitia oritur, crescit (or accrescit), manet, cadit: our f. to a most intimate one, nihil est nostra familiaritate conjunctius; nihil esse potest conjunctius, quam nos inter nos sumus: to show aby much f., multa officia in qm conferre or ci praestare: officiosus esse in qm: all possible (marks of) f., omnibus, quibus possum, officii qm colo, prosequor: you will do me a great act of f., if &c., or by &c., gratissimum mihi feceris; magnum beneficium mihi dederis: to do, allow, &c. athg out of f. towards aby, dare, concedere, largiri, &c. ci qd: the tie of f., amicitia or amoris vinculum: demonstration of f., 'amicitiae significatio: feelings or sentiments of f., officium (C. ad Fam. 10, 1, extr.): a service rendered fm f., officium; beneficium (*esp. with relation to the consequence it has for the receiver: see Cas. B. G. 1, 33. Np. Att. 3, 1*).

FRIEZE, | A stuff, 'pannus frisius. | In architecture, zophorus (ζωφόρος, f. of a column between the epistylum and the coronis, Vitr. 3, 3).—hyperthyrum (ὑπερθύρῳ, over a door, Vitr. 4, 6).

FRIGATE, 'navis bellica minor (*as compared with ships of the line*).

FRIGHT, or FRIGHTEN, metum, timorem, formidinem (SYN. in FEAR, s. ci injicere, incutere; metum, timorem ci afferre, inferre, offerre; qm in metum compellere, conjicere (*to fill with fear*), qm terrere, exterrere. terrorem ci afferre, inferre, offerre, injicere, incutere, qm in terrorem conjicere. terrore qm compellere, pavorem ci injicere, incutere (*to terrify*): to f. aby dreadfully, perterrere, perterrefacere qm: pavore percellere cs pectus (*stronger term*).—consternare (*esp. of animals, e. g. a horse*): athg f.'s me, facit mihi qd timorem; very much, qd me summo timore afficit. | To be frightened in, in metu or timore esse; metuere, timere (*see TO FEAR*): terri. exterreri: to be frightened at athg, facit mihi qd timorem; timor mihi incutitur ex qd re; terri qd re; qd expavescere, exhorrescere (*to tremble, shudder at athg*); also commoveri, permoveri qd re (*to be violently agitated; see Herm. Cas. B. G. 2, 12*): at aby or aby's sight, cs aspectu conturbari, cs conspectum horrere, to be dreadfully frightened, timore magno affici; terrore percuti, perterreri; at athg, qd re; qd me summo timore afficit: they were or became so much frightened, as to &c., tantus repente terror invasit, ut &c.: to be frightened about aby, in metu esse propter qm; ci metuere or timere: my friends are much frightened about me, maximo de nobis timore affecti sunt amici: they were all much frightened, timor omnium incessit magnus; timor incessit omnes magnus: they were much frightened at &c., timor magnus cs rei incessit: I am so frightened that I can hardly speak, mihi lingua metu haeret: I am frightened out of my senses, vix sum apud me, ita commotus est animus meus.

FRIGHT. See FEAR.—to be in a f., see TO BE FRIGHTENED in TO FRIGHTEN: to put into a f., pavorem injicere or incutere ci. See also TO FRIGHTEN: to take f., pavescere, expavescere (g. t.); consternari (*esp. of a horse, &c.*): I am seized with f., terror mihi incidit or me invadit: to be in a f., terrorem habere a qd or a qd re: for f., (g. f. for FEAR: what a f. you look! 'qualls appares! (*s. t.*) quae facies! qui vultus! (*with regard to aby's looks*); 'qui cultus or habitus (*with regard to dress*).

FRIGHTFUL. See FEARFUL.

FRIGHTFULLY. See FEARFULLY.

FRIGID. See COLD, COOL.

FRIGIDITY. See COLD, COLDNESS.

FRIGIDLY, frigide (*fig. in H.; also gelide*).—lento (*sluggishly*) See COLDLY.

FRILL, prps 'collare leniter inflexum.

FRINGE, ambris. With long f.'s hanging down on

either side, *sinistris hinc atque illinc pendentibus* (Petr.).

FRIPPERER, *scrutarius* (dealer in second-hand things; *Lucii. Gril. 3, 14, mod.*)—*scruta vendens* (H. Ep. 1, 7, 65)—*circitor* (that goes about with old clothes; *Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 5, § 4*). *Fem.* **scruta vendens* (Afl. H. Ep. 1, 7, 65).

FRIPPERY. [*Place where old clothes are sold*, **forum scrutarium* (if in the market)—**taberna scrutaria* (a booth).] *Old clothes, scruta, orum*; *scrutaria, æ* (all sorts of second-hand things; *Appul. Met. 4, p. 146, 17*): to deal in *f.*, *scruta vendere* (H. Ep. 1, 7, 65); *scrutarium facere* (*Appul. &c.*).

FRISK, *salire* (to leap)—*exsilire* (to jump up, in general), *exsultare*, *gaudio exsilire* or *exsultare*: to *f.* around *aliquis*, *salutare circum quid*; *circumsalutare* (only in later writers); *circumsalire modo huc, modo illuc* (*Catull. 3, 9*, of a sparrow): to *f.* for joy, *lætitiâ exsultare*; like a lamb, *lascivire* (e.g. *agnus lascivit fugi*, O.).

FRITH, *fretrum*, *curipus*, *faucos angustus* or *arctus*. *STR.* IN STRAIT.

FRITTER, *v. carpinum dividere* (*Suet.*)—*articulatum comminuere* (*Plaut.*). To *f.* away time, *tempus articulatum comminuere* (*ast. diem comminuere articulatum*, *Plaut. fr. ap. Gell.*; but he is speaking of the breaking up a day into small portions, by the invention of hours).—**tempus perdere* (g. t.).

FRITER, *a. prps lagnum* (see *Schneider, Lex. and Anvov.*).

FRIVOLITY, *levitas*, *levitas animi* (lightness; want of steadiness and depth of character).—*mobilitas* (*Acknowledges*).—*inconstantia* (unsteadiness, and consequent inconsistency).

FRIVOLOUS, *frivulus* (*Auct. ad Her.*; not C.).—*vanus* (vain, that cannot be depended upon).—*inanis* (without value, empty or void of thought).—*non sufficiens*, *non satis idoneus*, *parum idoneus* (not sufficient or adequate to the case).—*parvus* (small).—*minutus* (insignificant).—*infirmus* (weak). *Jx.* *inanis et infirmus* (of arguments, &c.).—*levis* (light, not sterling; without weight).—*futillis* (not tenable; e.g. *opinion, sententia*).—*vilis* (worthless). *C.* *connecta vanus, futillis*; *vanus, levis, futillis* (of persons). *F.* *talk, verba inania*; *voce inanes*; *sermo inanis*; *sermo vanus*: so *f.*, *tantulus* (so trifling, e.g. *matters*; see *Cæs. B. G. 4, 22*): *f.* *prelaxia, falax causæ*: to ask *f.* questions, *res minutæ querere*; *minutæ interrogationes proponere*.

FRIVOLOUSLY, *fatilliter* (*Appul.*). *inaniter*, *tenuiter* (*Cato*). *leviter* (*STR.* IN FRIVOLOUS).

FRIVOLOUSNESS. See **FRIVOLITY**.

FRIZZLE. See **TO CURL**.

PRO. To and *f.*, *ultra* et *ditro*, *ultra* ac *citro*, *ultra* citroque. *ultra citro* (*cf. Drak. L. 9, 42, 2*, and [on *ultra citro*] *Klotz*; all C. *Lat. 22, extr. p. 193*).—*huc* *illuc*, *huc* et *atque illuc* (*hither and thither*).—*modo huc, modo illuc* (*now hither, now thither*). To run to and *f.*, *ultra* et *citro* *currere* or (rapidly) *concurrere*; in *alorum*, *trepide concurrere* (*Phædr.*); *trepidare et currere rursus prorsum* (*Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 33*). To hop to and *f.*, *circumsalire modo huc, modo illuc* (of a sparrow; *Plaut.*).

PROCK, *tunica*.—*vestis muliebris*, *vestimentum muliebre*, *palla* (upper garment of a Roman lady, thrown over the stola).—*cyclos* (a garment for great occasions, ornamented with gold and purple, but not proper to express the female dress of our days). [*A smock frock*, **amiculum* *linteum*.

FROG, *rana*. *A small f.*, *raucunculus*. *The f.* croaks, *rana coaxat*.

PROLIC. See **FORN**, **JOKES**.

PROLIC, *v. lascivire*—*exsultare* *atque lascivire*.

PHOLIC, *a. facinus lepidum et festivum* (*Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 95*)—*ludus* (g. t.).

PROM. [*Denoting distance, parting from one point to another in space and time*, a. ab. de. e. ex (a and ab denote the distance from any object in a horizontal direction: de in an oblique or perpendicular one; e and ex the direction out of the interior of an object; comp. *Grosch. § 126*. *Obervo. 4*. *Ramsh. § 150, 1*; usually stands before consonants, ex before vowels; with respect to a, ab, abs, (1) abs, in C.'s time, was nearly confined to account books (*Or. 47, 158*); it occurs only, and that but seldom, before c, g, t. (2) ab may stand, as well as a, 'before all consonants' [*Freund. Krebs* excepts u and v]. (3) ab must stand before vowels and h). To go away from any place, a go discedere: to come down from the rostrum, de rostris descendere: to alight from a horse, ex equo descendere: to come down from a hill, de into the plain, ex loco superiore in plan-

tiem descendere. *PRO* With many verbs and adjectives 'from' is not expressed, but implied by an oblique case, usually by the abl. e. g. to free or exempt *ab* *f.* punishment, *qm pœnâ liberare*: free *f.* guilt, *liber a culpâ*; vacuus a culpâ; liber culpâ. The preposition 'from' is not expressed before the names of a town or small island, but the abl. is used to express the relation: a preposition however becomes necessary, if a place is to be pointed out more distinctly or minutely; or if only a part of a town or its neighbourhood are spoken of [e.g. *Libo discessit a Brundisio* = *fm the harbour of Brundisium*; *Cæs. B. C. 3, 24*]; in a similar manner, if that preposition has a stress upon it, and stands in contradistinction [usque a *Danilo* ad *Sinopem* *navigarunt*, *C. Ferr. 2, 1, 34*; erat a *Gergoviâ* *despectus in castra*, *Cæs. Ab Athenis* *profecti in animo habebam*, *C. Pom. 4, 12, 2*]; likewise, if an appellative, as *urbs*, *oppidum*, *locus*, stands in apposition to the name of the town (as, *ex oppido Gergoviâ*, *Cæs.*; *ex Apolloniâ*, *Pontu urbe*, *Plin.*): with *domus* the preposition is used, when *dom.* does not mean 'home' as usual residence; but = 'house' as *building*, or 'family'. *Sorus* = 'country'; is without the preposition, but takes it when a particular 'estate' is meant. *Sis*, however, the acc. is used; to desert *f.* *aby*, *qm deserere* (also a go *desicere*, or *desolacere*).—*PRO* In several cases the Latins make use of certain adverbs, of place and time, to express this preposition, e.g. *f.* *that place* (thence), *that time*, *inde*: *f.* *that very same place*, *indidem*: *f.* *hence*, *hinc* (not *ab*hinc): *f.* *afar*, *procul*: *f.* *all sides*, *undique*: *f.* *both sides*, *utrimque*: *f.* *without*, *extrinsecus*: *f.* *within*, *intrinsecus*: *f.* *town to town*, *oppidatim*: *f.* *house to house*, *ostiatim*: *f.* *man to man*, *virilim*.—*PRO* a) To recover *f.* a disease, *convalescere* *ex* (not a) *morbo*: to return *f.* a journey, *redire*, *reverti*; *venire* *ex* (not *ab*) *littore*: all the way *f.* (even *f.*) the ocean, *qz.*, *usque ab oceano*.

—*PRO* In poetry the abl. of the place whence may be used without a preposition, where in prose the preposition must be expressed [e.g. *cadere nubibus*; *descendere caelo*; *labi equo*, &c., *Z. 481*].—*PRO* Ex is used like *out* *f.* to denote a change *f.* a previous state; e.g. *I made you f. my slave a freed man*, *e servo te libertum feci*; so *nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser*.—*PRO* 'From,' when it follows a *subst.*, is often expressed by the objective genitive; as, *death is a rest fm all labours and troubles*, *mors laborum ac miserationum quies est*.—*PRO* To denote a person's residence, or the place of his birth, &c., an adj. is only used; e.g. *Milo f.* *Croton*, *Milo Crotoniates*: *but* *as*, *apud by L.*, a is used; e.g. *Turnus ab Ariciâ* [*L. 1, 50, 3*] = *Turnus Ariinus*.—*PRO* *f.* *his very boyhood*, *jam inde a puero* (*PRO* not *inde a puero* without *jam*).—*PRO* After 'different' *f.* is translated by *ac*, *atque*. *I hear a somewhat different report f.* *that* *which I sent you*, *nescio quid aliter audio atque ad te scribam*: *different f.* *what I now am*, *alius atque nunc sum*. *F.* *a boy* (= *f.* *his boyhood up*), *a puero*; *a parvo*: *a parvulo* [see *C.* *f.* *his youth up*, *ab ado* *excentia*; *ab adolescentulo*: *f.* *his earliest boyhood or youth*, *a primis temporibus ætatis*: *f.* *the cradle*, *a primis cunabulis*; *inde ab incunabulis*: *f.* *day to day*, *in dies* (*implying daily increase or decrease*); *diem ex die* (e.g. *expectare*, *C.*; *ducere*, *Cæs.*); *diem de die* (e.g. *prospectare*, *differe*, *both L.*); *f.* *head in foot*, or *top to toe*, *a capillo usque ad ungues*; *a vestigio ad verticem*: *a vertice ad talos* (1); *a vertice*; *ut alunt*, *ad extremum unguem* (all proverbially for 'entirely'); *f.* *the very beginning*, *ab ultimo initio*: *f.* *the beginning to the end*, *a cœteribus usque ad calcem* (*proverb.*); *to tell or relate at length* *f.* *the beginning*, *ab ultimo initio repetere*; *altius ordiri et repetere*; *ordine rem omnem narrare*: *f.* *the beginning of the world*, *post hominum memoriam*: *f.* *time to time*, *nonnumquam* (occasionally: not unfrequently); *inter dum* (now and then, but *PRO* not *subinde*, i. e. *severa*, *successive* times); *f.* *aby*, *a quo* (i. e. regarding him, as to him); *ca* *verbis* (i. e. as *aby's* substitute or representative, even when no words are used); *e.g.* *give her a kiss fm me*, *suavium des ei meis verbis*; *ca* *nomine* (when the person, by being authorized to speak in another's name, acquires thereby the right to speak with the authority which his principal's word ought to have): *f.* *me*, *meis verbis*: *salute Tiro f. me*, *Tironem meum salutâ nostris verbis*; *also simply ego eum salutâ*, or *ei salutem dico*, *Salute Attica f. me*, *tu Atticâ salutem dicis* (C.); *to purchase f.*, *emere* *ab* or (more *cmly*) *de quo* (*Krebs*).—

—*PRO* Denoting a cause or motive, a (seldom; e.g. *vates adhibere a superstitione animi*, *Curt.*).—*PRO* or *e* (e.g. *to be languid f.* the effects of his journey, *o viâ languere*: *f.* *with circumstance I fear*, *ex quo veros*)

—per (e. g. per iram, *f. a feeling of anger*; per metum russari, *Plant.*; per ætatem inutilis esse, *Cæs.*). —propter (e. g. propter metum, *C.*; propter eam ipsam causam, *C.*; propter frigora, *Cæs.*). But *propter* the notion of cause is only expressed by the *abl.* only, or with the partic., ductus or adductus (*ed by*); motus or per-motus (*moved by*); inductus (*induced by*); impulsus or incitatus (*impelled by*); incensus, inflammatus (*in-flamed by*); coactus (*compelled by*); captus (*seized by*); impeditus (*hindered by*); e. g., *f. hatred, odio ductus*; *f. an inclination to philosophy, philosophiæ studio ductus*; *f. shame, pudore adductus*; *f. fear, metu (also propter metum, timorem); metu coactus* or per-motus; *f. compassion, captus misericordiâ*; to leave *abf. f. the desire of learning more, discendi studio impeditum deserere* qm. ¶ From governing the participial sub-st., eo or ex eo, quod (e. g., *either f. thinking that &c., sive eo, quod . . . existimarent*; *f. remembering where &c., ex eo, quod meminisset, ubi &c.*)—quod (in the form 'not *fm . . . but*'): e. g., *not fm despising . . . but because &c.*, non quod . . . aspernaretur . . . sed quod &c.)—*ne*, quomodo, and *ast.* a negative quin (*ast. verbs of hindering, &c.*, prohibere qd non or quominus fiat [*ed. fieri, and then only in pass. inf.*]; *not to be far f. nihil, paulum, non procul* or haud multum abest, quin [*abest, impersonal*]; *not to be able to restrain oneself f.*, non vix, ægre abstinere, tenere me or temperare mihi non possum, quin &c.). *Far f. doing this, he &c.*, tantum abest, ut faciat hoc, ut &c. (*See FAR*).—¶ Denoting inference or conclusion: e. g., *f. this (or hence) may be inferred, ex quo effici conjugue potest*; to judge *f. oneself*, ex se conjecturam facere [*e. g. de aliis ex se conjecturam facere; ex se de aliis judicare, ast. Np. Ep. 6, 21*]; *f. the appearance, specie* or speciem; fronte or in frontem (opp. pectore): *f. the first appearance, primâ specie* or fronte: to judge of *abf. f. its appearance, judicare* qd ex primâ fronte: to any, do, know, &c. *abf. f. personal experience*, In me expertus dico, facio, scio qd. All other combinations with 'from' are to be looked for under the respective sub-st. and verbs to which it is joined, e. g., *f. hand to hand*; see HANU; to hinder *f.*; see TO HINDER, &c.

FRONT, s. frons (in all the meanings of the English word; in *f.*, a frons [*mil. t. l.*, opp. a tergo, a latere] intervalla trahunt in fronte axis effracere, *Cæs.*; co-hortes in fronte constituere, *Suet.*; ante frontem castro-rum copias struere, *Cæs.*; ante frontem ædium, *Vitr.*). —pars antica (opp. pars posterior). —pars prior (e. g. capitis, *Plin.*, opp. pars avera). In *f. of the camp*, ante frontem castrorum; ante castra: pro castris: to present their *f. to the enemy*, in hostem obverti (*Curt. 4, 15, 21*). Wounds received in *f.*, vulnera adversa (so cicatrices adversæ). The *f. of a building*, frons.—¶ Face, impudence, os (e. g. durum, ferreum, &c.). —frons (e. g. inverecunda, *C.*; proterva, *H.*).

FRONT, v. ¶ To stand opposite to, ex adversus qm stare (of persons). contra qd esse or positum esse. ex adverso positum esse (g. *th. of things*).—ex adverso constitutum esse (to be placed or drawn up in *f.*, e. g. of ships; also classes ex adverso stant, *Suet. Just.*). To *f. the street*, see TO FACE. ¶ To face boldly, to oppose, ci obsestere, resistere.

FRONT, as adj. anticus (opp. what is in the back part, posticus).—prior (opp. posterior; e. g. the *f. legs*, priores pedes).—adversus (what is opposite to us; opp. avera, what is turned *fm* us). *F. forth*, see TOOTH. The *f. ranks*, primi ordines.

FRONTAL, frontale (as ornament for the head of a horse). See FRONTLET.

FRONTIER, in the *pl. fines*.—locus utrumque sub finem situs (the place where two countries are divided, *ast. H. Sat. 2, 1, 35*). See BOUNDARY.—confinium (the place where two territories, &c. touch one another, and which thus determines the border). To dwell on a *f.*, utrumque sub finem habitare (*ast. H. Sat. 2, 1, 35*): a *f. fortress*, castellum finem sub utrumque struc-tum or positum (*ast. H. Sat. 2, 1, 35*): a *f. river*, flu-men, quod utrumque sub finem fertur (that flows along the *f. of two countries*, *ast. H. Sat. 2, 1, 35*): a ditch, dividing the *f.s.*, fossa finem sub utrumque ducta (*ast. H. Sat. 2, 1, 35*): a *f. town*, urbs utrumque sub finem sita (*ast. H. Sat. 2, 1, 35*): soldiers quartered on the *f.s.*, milites limitanei (late): a dispute about *f.s.*, contro-versia finalis. Jurgium finale (*Leg. Agr. p. 341 and 342, Gna.*): to have or to be involved in such differences, de finibus ambigere: there is some misunderstanding on the question respecting the *f.*, de finibus controversia est.

FRONTIER TOWN. See FRONTIER.

FRONTING, contrarius. *P. a place, ci loco adversus* (388)

et contrarius; quod contra locum est or positum est; quod ex adverso or exadversum situm (positum) est, jacet; or *ab prep. contra, adversus, exadversus, or -um* (all with acc.).—e regione (with gen. of place, dat. of person); *f. like two parallel lines*: *non e regione only*, vch = 'in the district of'. Cf. *Suet. Cæs. 39*.

FRONTISPIECE (of a book), 'pictura linearis or imago per æneam laminam expressa (g. *t. a plate*).

FRONTLESS. See IN LUPENT.

FRONTLET, ¶ A tie for the head, fascia, tænia (g. *t. for any tie*).—redimiculum frontis (consisting either of a tie or a chain; see *Juv. 2, 84*).—nimbus (worn by women, to give the forehead a smaller appearance; a woman that wears it, mulier nimbita, *Plant. Pam. 1, 2, 135*).—infûla (a wide, broad *f.*, as worn by the priests, made of woollen stuff).—mitra, mitella (*mitra, a tie, with side-pieces, covering part of the cheeks, which were tied under the chin; worn by the inhabitants of Asia, and afterwards by the Greeks and Romans; but only by females or effeminate males*).

FROST, gelu (cold, as causing things to freeze, only used in the *abl.*).—gelatio (the *f.*, inasmuch as it penetrates the soil, &c.).—gelidulum (the *f.*, inasmuch as it turns liquids into ice).—frigora, um (g. *f. frosty weather*). To suffer *fm f.*, gelidulo infestari (of plants, &c.): that cannot bear the *f.*, frigoris impatiens, algoris non patiens: not to be able to bear the *f.*, frigora non facile tolerare: to be able to bear *f.*, algoris patientem esse: to be stiff *fm f.*, frigore rigere (of the soil); gelu torpère (to be benumbed, of persons): a severe *f.* followed, magna gelatio consecuta est: to leave *abf. exposed to the f.*, rem relinquere ad gelidulum retro-actum (*Farr. R. R. 1, 52, 2*). ¶ Hoar-frost, vid.

FROST-BITTEN, gelu rigens (*Phædr.*, of a snake).—prærigens (T.). His hands were so *f.-b.*, that they actually fell off, aut prærigere (militis) manus, ut truncis brachii deciderent (*T. Ann. 13, 35, 4*).

FROSTY, gelidus, frigidus. Jm. frigidus et gelidus, —alsiosus (bitterly cold; of aspects, &c.). *F. weather*, gelidiorum tempestas.—frigora, pl. (continued cold): the *f. weather injures* *abf.*, gelidiorum tempestas nocet ci rei. A *f. sky*, cœlum frigidum et gelidum (*Plin.*). ¶ Without warmth, of affection, &c., frigidus, gelidus.

FROTH, s. ¶ Foam, vid. ¶ Empty words, inanis verborum strepitus; inanum verborum turba or flumen.

FROTH, v. See TO FOAM.

FROTHY. See FOAMY. ¶ Of language, inanis (empty).—tumidus (bombastic; without a solid substratum of sense).

FROWARD, pertinax, perversax, obstinatus, offirma-tus, contumax (SYN. in OBSTINATE).—præfractus (not yielding).—perversus (perverse, not so as it should be).—difficilis, naturâ difficilis (obstinate, difficult to manage or to treat); Jm. difficilis et morosus. *non refractarius* (*Sen.*) and præfractus (in this sense) do not belong to standard prose.

FROWARDLY, perversæ, pertinaciter, contuma-citer, præfractæ, perversaciter. SYN. in FROWARD.—obstinato animo, offirmatâ voluntate.

FROWARDNESS, pertinacia, perversicia, contumacia (SYN. in OBSTINACY).—perversax animus (*Ter.*).—perversitas, or improbas perversitasque.

FROWN, v. frontem contrahere (fr. rugare, not præ-Aug. *non* ever fr. corrugare).—supercilia contrahere (*angry*, ira, *C. 11, 3, 79*, opp. deducere tristitiam; remittere hilaritatem. *C. hæc superciliorum contractio; hence the phrase is, no doubt, quite classical*).—vultum adducere.—vultus acerbos or tristes sumere (to look sullen). You are frowning, vultus tuus rugas colligit et trahit (*ast. attrahit*) frontem (i. e. assumes a serious or gloomy air. *Sen. Benef. 6, 7, 1*): to *f. at* *abf.* (im-prop.), qm inimico vultu intueri; iratos oculos desigere in qm (stronger term. *O. Am. 2, 8, 15*); also animo in-quo infestato intueri (*L.*).

FROWN, s. vultus severus ac tristis. supercilium (inasmuch as one contracts or wrinkles the eyebrows; see *C. Sert. 8, 19*. *Mar. 11, 2, 1*).—oculi truces. vultus trux (to gloomy and furious look).

FROWNING. The act of *f.*, superciliorum con-tractio (C.).

FROWNINGLY, e. g. to look *f. upon* *abf.* See 'TO FROWN' s. p. o.

FROZEN. See TO FREEZE.

FRUITIFEROUS. See FRUITFUL.

FRUITIFICATION. See FERTILIZATION.

FRUITIFY. See TO FERTILIZE.


FRUGAL, diligens (careful and economical).—atten-tus ad rem (careful).—parcus (sparingly, opp. nimi-us).—restrictus (close, opp. largus). Jm. parcus et

strictus (all these of persons only).—sobrius (of persons or things; a f. table, mensa sobria).—simplex (simple; e. g., f. fare, cibus simplex).—frugi (indecl. of a person, is a prudent, well-conditioned, respectable person, opp. nequam.—frugalitas not used before Appul., but frugalior in Ter. and Varr.; parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus, C.). Jm. frugi et diligens.

FRUGALITY, diligentia.—*animus attentus ad rem (both of an economical person or character).—paromonia ea rei.—frugalitas (loss of order, moderation, &c.).—Sts modestia, continentia.

FRUGALLY, diligenter (C., carefully).—parce (sparing). Sts moderate. modice. temperanter. continenter.

FRUIT, || PROPA. fructus (only in the pl.; g. i. for every kind of f., considered as the valuable produce of the fields, gardens, &c.; hence used whenever the peculiar kind is not specified, or need not be specified: see C. Off. 2, 4, 12, frugum fructumque reliquorum perceptio et conservatio, i. e. of the f.'s of the earth, or of the field, and the other kinds of f.; cf. C. Cat. Maj. 7, 24; 19, 17. Cæs. B. G. 1, 23. L. 2, 5, 45, 13 [campi and agri fr.]. Fructus, however, is only the produce of trees and gardens).—fruges (if taken collectively, denotes f. as that produce of the earth which serves for the sustenance of mankind; esp., however, and in prose usually, the f. of the earth; i. e. corn, frumenta, as well as leguminous plants, such as peas, beans, &c., legumina: see Plin. 18, 17, 9; sometimes, however = corn only, the legumina being then mentioned besides: see C. N. D. 2, 62, 158, terra seta frugibus et vario leguminum genere; it is found in C. as opp. to bacca arborum: see below. Lastly, the sing. frux occurs in a collective sense and tropically).—segetes (= the fruges, when not yet ripe for the harvest; e. g. læta sunt segetes, i. e. the crops are very healthy or promising).—letus (the f. in the sense of something brought forth, as well of crops in general as of the f. of a tree).—pomum (any f. of a tree, just as common as 'fruit' in English).—bacca (any small and round f., a berry: it is frequently used by C. in the pl. for f. of a tree, in contradistinction to 'fruges terre'; see Cat. Maj. 2, 5; de Div. 1, 51, 116). To bear f., fructum ferre, reddere; more abundantly, uberiores efferre fruges (of land): to bear no f., sterilem esse (of land, &c.). || F. collectiva (ripe garden fruit), poma, bacca arborum (see SYN. above). There is a great deal of f., magna est ubertas pomorum (of garden f.): f. keeps, poma durant (opp. poma fugiunt; i. e. does not keep): the f. falls off, or is falling off, poma decidunt: to gather f., poma legere (see GATHER): to sell f., poma vendere or venditare: a picture representing f., see FRUIT-PIECE or FRUITING. || IMPROPR. The good or bad consequences of a thing, a) The good ones, frux, fructus (with this difference, that frux is the produce or good thing itself; fructus, the use or advantage proceeding from it: see C. Cael. 31, 16; L. 2, 1; and C. Planc. 38, 97; Plu. 24, 57).—commoda, orum, utilitas (g. it. for advantages, benefit).—merces, pretium (wages, reward). The f.'s of peace, pacis bona (also fruges stæ): to bear f., fructum ferre, reddere; utilitatem afferre (nil ag. for to afford advantage or gain): to enjoy the f.'s of a thing, fructum capere or percipere; utilitatem capere ex re: also fructum ea rei capere: to bear golden f.'s, bonam frugem ferre (L. 2, 1): a thing is the f. of our own industry, qd nostrâ agendi solertia effecimus (ag. soll. in C. Off. 1, 44, 157): he enjoys the f.'s of his exertions, laborum suorum fructum capit: aby will not fall to enjoy the f.'s of a thing, qd ea rei fructu non carebit. b) Evil consequences, mala, incommoda, orum (disadvantages).—pœna (punishment). You are now reaping these f.'s of your guilt, hæc improbitatis tue mercedem habes. γ) Wages, merces. δ) The f. of the womb, partus, fetus, procreatio (the last, Virg. 2, 9, 1).—præsematio is the embryo (Virg. 2, 9, 1). To bring forth f., partum or fetum edere; fetum eniti: fetum procreare.

FRUIT-BASKET, corbis (for gathering f.).—calathum (that is put on the table).  calathus is either a flower-basket, or used to put wool in for female fancy-work.


FRUIT-BEARER. See FRUIT-TREE.

FRUIT-BEARING, s. quod poma fert.—pomifer (bearing or bringing forth fruit, e. g. autumnum, H.).—frugifer, fructifer.—frumentarius (of a corn-field).

FRUIT-PAINTING, FRUIT-PIECE, pictura fructuum or pomorum (affl. Plin. 16, 33, 60).—tabula picta fructuum or pomorum, tabula, in qua sunt fructus or poma (the picture itself, as thing, affl. Plin. 35, 4, 7 and 8): he painted nothing but fruit-pieces, *nihil nisi fructus (or poma) pinxit.

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FRUIT-TRADE. *questus pomarius (to carry on a f.-t., *poma vendere or venditare).

FRUIT-TREE, pomus. arbor fructifera ( sold, fructifera).—arbor pomifera (rather poet.).

FRUITERER, pomarius (H. and Lampr.). Fem. pomaria.

FRUITERY, the place or loft where fruit is kept, opotheca (= *οπωθήκη*, Varr.).—pomarium (Plin.). || Fruit, in a collective sense, see FRUIT.

FRUITFUL, ferax (v. pr. having a strong tendency to produce much and often).—fecundus (εὐκούς, full of productive energy and power; propr. of living and breeding animals; then also, by personification, of a district, province, &c., opp. infecundus).—fertilis (having the capability of bearing much, opp. sterilis, of inanimate things).—optimus (rich, with respect to corn, and to productiveness generally). Jm. optimus et fertilis.

—uber (rich in nutritive matter; productive). Jm. uber et fertilis. fecundus et uber.—fructuosus, frugifer, fructifer (fruitful; fruct. of the earth or trees; frugifer, of the earth, arbor of trees [T. Germ. 5, 2; Suet. Galb. 4]; fructifer only of trees).—pomifer (bearing fruit for eating, of trees). F. in a thing, ferax, fecundus, fertilis ea rei (the constr. with the abl. belongs to the site, age and p. etry). To make f., feraciorum reddere; fecundare; lœtificare (see FERTILIZE): to make the earth f. by a thing, qd re terra dare fecunditatem. || Fio, a f. writer, multorum librorum scriptor or auctor: on age f. in every vice, *asculium vitiorum ab omnibus partibus feracissimum: a f. year, annus fertilis (opp. sterilis): this year was very f., magnum proventum frugum fructumque hie annus attulit (affl. Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 1). || Fertile in ideas, ferax, fecundus, uber. Jm. uber et fecundus (C.) [see FERTILE]; in quo est magna invenendi copia (C., with ref. to oratorical invention).

FRUITFULLY. See FERTILITY.

FRUITFULNESS. See FERTILITY.

FRUITION, fructus (g. pr.).—usus (the use of a thing; both as a thing, when we have the enjoyment of a thing;—usura (the use without the full possession, — natura dedit usum vite, tamquam pecunie). Often by Cret.; the happy man must have the f. of the good things he possesses, utatur suis bonis oportet et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est.

FRUITLESS, infecundus (of the soil, opp. fecundus).—sterilis (barren; of a year, opp. fertilis; of the soil, opp. optimus).—inutilis (useless).—vanus (that remains without effect, vain; e. g. undertaking, ineptum).—irritus (opp. ratus; followed by no substantial effect: e. g. ineptum; f. request, preces; labor, labor): Jm. vanus et irritus; irritus et vanus: f. things, cassa, orum; inania, lum: to take f. trouble or pains, operam perdere; operam frustra consumere or contere: oleum et operam perdere (the last proverbially, C. ad Div. 7, 1, 3); saxum sarrire (also proverbially, Mart. 3, 91, 20); frustra laborem suscipere.

FRUITLESSLY, frustra (without success; with ref. to the disappointed person).—nequidquam (without effect; with ref. to the thing which has come to nothing).—incassum (without accomplishing one's end, mly when the failure might have been anticipated; cassa, used by L. 24, 26, and cassum, by Sen. Herc. Ecl. 352, are not usual). Jm. frustra ac nequidquam (Catull. 75, 1); incassum frustra. You take pains f., operam perdis.

FRUSTRATE, v. See TO DEFEAT = frustrate. Thus this undertaking of theirs was frustrated, ita frustra id ineptum ille fuit: frustrated, vanus, irritus. For 'a f. will,' see 'to make INVALID.'

FRUSTRATE, adj. vanus, irritus.—futilis (that cannot be supported).—inutilis (of no use).

FRUSTRATION. See DEFEAT, s. = frustration.

FRY, s. fetus piscium (their young).—examen piscium or pisciculum, with or without minutum (Ter.), parvum (C.; examen pisc. Plin. 31, 1, 1). A fry of little fishes, pisciculi parvi (C.). A dish of fried meat, *caro frigra, or *frigra, orum (if small pieces). See TO FRY.

FRY, v. frigere, or (for more distinctness) frigere ex oleo (Plin.). *frigere ex butyro or adipi (as the case may be), or frigere in sartagine (in a frying-pan, Siden. Ep. 41). Fried, frigra. Compare TO ROAST.

FRYING-PAN, sartago.—frizorium (a pan for frying or roasting large pieces). To jump out of the f.-p. into the fire, ire tendo de fumo ad flammam (old Prov. ap. Ammian. 14, 31, 12): take care that you don't jump out of the f.-p. into the fire, ita fuxia, ne præter casam, ut ajunt (Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 3, Rhank.).

FUDDLE. See TO INTOXICATE.

FUDDLE-CAP or FUDDLER. See DRUNKARD, DIBBER.

FUDGE! gerat!

FUELI, lignum, ligna, orum (*logs, opp. materia* or *materia, i. e. timber, but arida materia may be used for fire-wood*).—cremia, orum (*small wood, or twig for burning, Col. 12, 19, 3; Plin. 12, 19, 42*).—ignaria, orum (*wood for kindling or making a fire*).—ignis alimentum (*for keeping up the fire*).—res, quibus ignis excitari potest (*Cæs. B. G. 7, 24, 4, of whatever will get up a fire*).—To send out to cut wood for *f.*, see TO CUT. To add *f.* to the flames (*improp.*). oleum addere camino (*Prov. H. Sat. 2, 3, 321*).—incendium excitare or incendium jam factum non restringere sed excitare: flagrantem jam ei rei velut facies addere (*e. g. militum animis, T. Hist. 1, 24*).

FUGACIOUS. See FUGITIVE, adj.

FUGACIOUSNESS, FUGACITY, or FUGITIVENESS. See FLAKINGNESS, INCONSTANCY, INSTABILITY.

FUGITIVE, adj. fugax (*that passes by quickly*).—fluxus, caducus (*transitory, passing by*).—volucer (*fleeting; not remaining or lasting, e. g. fortuna, spes, cogitatio*).—instabilis (*that is not stable, of no continuance*).—vagus (*roving; hence fig. = inconstant*).—volubilis (*that will change or turn*).—mobilis (*that is easily turned or moved*).—inconstans (*inconstant*).—levis (*fleeting, slippery*).

FUGITIVE, a. profugus (*the unfortunate man who is obliged to forsake his home, and, like a banished man, wanders in the wide world, like φυγάς*); my domo or patria profugus.—fugitivus (*the gully person who flees from his duty, his post, his prison, his master, like δαίμων*).—extorris (*the banished person, as wandering about without any country of his own*).

FULFIL, implere, explere.—ad effectum adducere (*to carry it into act; e. g. a plan*).—respondere, satisfacere ei rei (*to answer, e. g. aby's expectation, to perform*). To *f.* a duty, officium facere, præstare, exsequi; officio fungi; officio suo non deesse; officio satisfacere (*officium explere and officii partes implere, scilicet, and necer in C.*).—to *f.* every duty, nullam partem officii deserere; towards *aby*, nullum munus officii cuiuspiam reliquum facere: to *f.* a plan, ad effectum consilii pervenire (*C.*), or qd ad effectum adducere (*L.*, *opp. spe* concipere, *L. 33, 3, fm.*).—to *f.* a command, imperium observare; imperato satisfacere; punctually, imperium diligenter exsequi: to *f.* a law, legem servare: to *f.* an agreement, pacto stare: to *f.* a promise, fidem persolvere; promissum præstare; fidem suam liberare: he has not fulfilled his promise, non exsolvit, quod promiserat: to *f.* our promises to the state, quæ reipublicæ polliciti sumus (or *simus*) exitu præstare (*Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 8, 3*).—to *f.* *aby's* desires, optata cs explere; cs optatis respondere; voluntati cs obtemperare; ci morem gerere (*to comply with or suit oneself to his wishes*); *aby's* desires, spem implere or explere: may heaven *f.* your desires! dii tibi dent, quæ optas! dii dent, quæ velis! *ty* prætera! tibi dii, quæcumque precaris! to be fulfilled, i. e. to have the expected result, evenire; evadere (*e. g. dreams are fulfilled, somnia or quæ somniavimus, evadunt*). *Aby's* prophecy is fulfilled, qd non falsus vates fuit; a qd prædictum est fore eos eventus rerum, qui acciderunt: to *f.* *aby's* vows, vota ad bonos exitus ducere (*of the god who grants the request*); votum solvere, dissolvere (*of the person who pays his vow*). To *f.* his destiny, fata implere (*L. 1, 7*).

FULFILLING or FULFILMENT, conservatio (*observance, e. g. of one's duties*).—exitus, eventus (*issue, result; to work bonus or secundus may be added*).—executio, peractio (*the execution, accomplishment*).—absolutio, perfectio (*the state of perfection*). Jm. absolutio perfectioque.—confectio (*completion*).—consummatio (*consummation*). May Jupiter grant *th.* of my wishes, utinam Jupiter mea vota rata esse jubeat.

FULGENCY or FULGOR. See BRIGHTNESS, SPLENDOR.

FULGENT or FULGID. See BRIGHT.

FULGINOUS, fuliginosus (*sooty; soot-coloured; e. g. nubes, Petron., color, Arnob.*).

FULL, *f.* filled with *athg*, plenus, of *athg*, cs rei or qd re (*v. pr.* — *225*). Not with the *abi*. In Cicero, except where the gen. would cause ambiguity; see Muret. Var. Lect. 17, 4).—repletus, of *athg*, qd re (*filled to the brim*).—completus, of *athg*, qd re (*quite filled up*).—oppletus, of *athg*, qd re (*filled, so that the surface is covered*).—confertus, of *athg*, qd re (*crammed f.*).—refertus, of *athg*, qd re or cs rei (*crammed f. e. g. of a treasury*).—abundans or affluens qd re (*abounding in*).—constitutus qd re (*planted with &c., e. g. a wood f. of tall trees, nemus proceris arboribus constitutus*).—

frequens (*numerous, filled with people; e. g. theatrum senatus*). *F.* to the very brim, ad margines plenus (*e. g. lake, lacus*); impletus ad summum (*of an amphitheatre, Col.*): *f.* of sublime thoughts, sententias clarissimas (*of an author*): to be *f.* of wine, vini plenum esse: to stuff oneself *f.* (with food), cibo se complere; cibo et potione se implere: to be *f.* of joy, gaudio impleri, perfundi (*perfulsum esse, &c.*); of anxiety, pectus cs anxius curis impletur; of astonishment, admirationem impleri, imbui: to be *f.* of expectation, expectationis or expectatione plenum esse, of hope, certam spem habere: with his (*her, &c.*) eyes *f.* of tears, multis cum lacrimis; oculis lacrimantibus: to have one's hands *f.*, maximis occupationibus distincti: *f.* of life, see LIVELY: half *f.*, semiplenus: to make *f.*, see TO FILL. *f.* Entire, wanting nothing to its completeness, plenus (*that has no empty space in it, in general; also f. in number, &c.*).—Integer (*undiminished*). Jm. plenus atque integer.—solidus (*that has no gap, that constitutes one whole: of years, days, hours, payments, &c.*).—totus (*entire, originally f., in contradistinction to the single parts*).—justus (*proper, such as it ought to be, of weight, height, age*). *F.* (in number), plenus (*e. g. legio, non completus*).—justus (*that has the f. or proper number to constitute one whole*).—Integer (*see above*).—frequens (*assembled in proper number, e. g. senate*). The *f.* interest, usura solida: of *f.* age, see AGE: *f.* power, potestas qd faciendi. infinita licentia. arbitratu (*cf. Kriz. S. Jug. 105, 1*): to give *aby f.* power, ci cs rei faciende licentiam dare or permittere (*cf. C. Ferr. 3, 94, 220. S. Jug. 103, 2*); infinitam licentiam ci dare: to do *athg*, cs arbitrio rem gerendam tradere or committere. See PLANIPOXYTERIARY. To have *f.* authority *fm aby*, mandata habere a qo: at *f.* speed, incitato cursu: at *f.* gallop, equo citato or admissio: a *f.* excuse, idonea excusatio, probably cogere. *F.* dress, diem sollemnium vestis (*aff. Col. 12, 3, 1*). or vestis reposita (*kept for grand occasions, Tib.*). *f.* Having a breadth of sound, plenus, plenior (*opp. exilis; e. g. vox: ampla vox, Gell.*): a voice that is too *f.*, sonus (vocis) nimium plenus: to have a *f.* voice, voce plenus esse: a man with a *f.* voice, homo plenior voce. *f.* Having a depth of colour, satur (color, Plin. 37, 10, 61). *f.* Omitting no particulars; given in detail (*of narratives, &c.*). plenus (*full*).—accuratus (*careful*).—multus, longus (*mult. with ref. to the number of words used; long. with ref. to the matter; both implying too f.*).—copiosus, or (*stronger*) uber, uberior (*containing a rich supply of facts, &c.*).—verbozus (*wordy*).—sustus (*pouring itself out, as it were; opp. to what is compressed, concise, abrupt; a poem, speech, author, &c.*). *A f.* proof, argumentatio plena et perfecta: to give *aby a f.* account (*by letter*), accurate, diligenter, multis verbis scribere; of *athg*, quam diligentissime scribere de qd re ad qm; latius perscribere qd: to speak at *f.* length, copiose et abundanter loqui: to relate *athg* at *f.* length, ordine narrare (*to go into detail, relating each occurrence in its order*): to discuss at *f.* length, uberius or fusius disputare, dicere; latius et fusius disserere; accurate disputare: to give a *f.* explanation of *athg*, qd accurate or pluribus verbis explicare: to quote *aby's* words at *f.* length, "cs verba omnia dare: to have a *f.* knowledge, see KNOWLEDGE. *f.* With ref. to the memory or mind that is full to overflowing with a subject. *aby* is *f.* of *athg*, qd totus hoc scaturit (*Carl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 4, 2*); qd qd semper in ore habet: every body is *f.* of *th.*, qd or qd in omnium ore (et sermone) est; qd or qd per cunctum ora fertur (*for good or evil, tota cantari urbe, &c.*). *f.* The whole town or country is *f.* of *athg*, qd tota urbe or regione percelebratur. *f.* Wide, large (*of a dress*), latus (*e. g. toga*). *f.* Seen in its broadest dimension: a *f.* face, adversa facies (*Q. 2, 13, 9*).—tota facies (*id. ib. 12, opp. imaginem cs latere tantum uno ostendere*).

FULL, s. "justa mensura. See FULNESS. To pay *aby* in *f.*, solidum suum ci solvere (*C. Rabir. 17, 40*): to claim payment in *f.*, solidum petere; suum totum exigere (*both Q. 5, 10, 105*): to give *aby a receipt* in *f.*, "apocha testari solidum suum sibi solidum esse or so accipisse: a receipt in *f.*, perhaps "solidi accepti apocha, but apocha only is *imply sufficient*. To the *f.*, see FULLY.

FULL, v. *f.* To thicken (cloth) in a mill, prob. cogere, since coactilis = cloth so thickened. *f.* To cleanse, whiten, &c. cloth, curare polleque (*e. g. vestimenta, of the fuller, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 12*).—album or candidum facere (*the great business of the fuller at Rome being to 'whiten' the robes of candidates for the great magistracies, &c.*; hence *L. 4, 23, legem promulgare, ne cui album in vestimentum addere*

petitionis licet causâ). —detergere (to cleanse *fm* stains, &c.).

FULL-BLOODED, sanguine multo (e. g. homines, Virr. 6, 1).

FULL-BLOWN, || PROPRI. (of flowers), apertus. expansus. dehiscens. || IMPROPR. || See TUMID, INFLATED.

FULL-BODIED (of wine), plenum vinum (strong, Cris.).

FULL-BRED, generosus (e. g. equus, Q. 5, 11, 4). —nobilis (e. g. mare, equa). Twenty thousand f.-b. brood mares were sent into Macedonia, viginti milia nobilium equarum in Macedonia missa ad genus faciendum.

FULL-EARED, *plenus spicarum.

FULL-FED, multo cibo et potione completus (C.). —cibo (vinoque) gravatus (L.). vino atque epulis oneratus.

FULL-GROWN, adultus. adultâ ætate. adultæ ætatis. A f.-g. man or person, pubes (gen. Æris) f.-g. goats, robusti juvenes.

FULL-LENGTH, iconicus (ἀγωνός, t. t.: see Plin. 34, 4, 35, 38, 34; e. g. a f.-l. figure, effigies iconica; simulacrum iconicum, *exply if of stone, plaster, &c.*) —statua iconica (a statue as large as life). To take a f.-l. portrait of aby, qm iconicum pingere. Looking-glasses in such a man may see a f.-l. image of himself, specula totis paria corporibus.

FULL-MOON, plenilunium (also used in the pl.). —luna plena. It happened to be f.-m. eâ nocte accidit, ut easet plena luna: at the f.-m., quum impletur luna (opp. quum inchoatur luna).

FULL SUMMED. See 'full in number,' in FULL.

FULLER, fullo, —coactor liniarius (Inacr. Grut. 648, 3). A f.'s shop, fullonica: a f.'s business or trade, fullonica: to carry on the business or trade of a f., fullonicam facere; vestimenta curare poliroque (Ulp.).

FULLER'S EARTH, creta fullonica.

FULLING (of cloth), fullonica, fullonia ars (Plin.).

FULLING-MILL, fullonica (sc. officina). F.-m's, fullonia, orum (Ulp.).

FULLY, plene, integre, absolute. SYN. in FULL. —accurate (carefully; e. g. scribere) —perfecte (perfectly) —omnino (entirely, in every respect, opp. magnâ ex parte, &c.) —prorsus (entirely, without exception, e. g. pr. omnes) —plane, in or per omnes partes, per omnia (in every respect) —penitus, funditus, radicitus (thoroughly, fm the very bottom of the thing). —cumulate (in heaped up [= very abundant] measure, C.). To accomplish atq; f., qd plene perficere: to express atq; f. so, plene et perfecte sic dicere qd.

FULMAR, Procellaria *glacialis (Linn.).

FULMINE, intônare (C., L., of a speaker). —tonare (C.; of Pericles: ton. verba, t. Propert.). To f. threats agst aby, *verborum fulmine or fulminibus percillere qm; verborum or suum fulmen intolari (cf. Ast. L. 6, 39, dictatorum fulm. sibi intentatum); minas jactare (C.); minas intendere (t. T.); terrere qm minis (Enn.).

FULMINATION, verborum fulmina (C. Fam. 9, 21, 1, quoting an expression of Pætus's). —fulmen (e. g. verborum, suum, &c.) cf. intentatum (cf. L. 6, 39). To imitate aby's f.'s, cs verborum fulmina imitari (Pætus, op. C. Fam. 9, 21, 1). Aby utters these f.'s, hæc intônât qd, plenus iræ (L. 3, 48).

FULNESS, plenitas (as quality, when atq; is full). —plenitudo (the lasting condition, e. g. of a body, &c., i. e. its thickness). || IMPROPR. e. g. to pray fm the f. of one's heart, *ex animo fundere preces. || Fulness (as disease), implementum (e. g. capitis, Cels. Aur. Tard. 1, 5). || Fulness, a) of colour, saturatus (Plin. 9, 39, 64). ß) Of sound, plenus sonus. || Fulness, gravitas linguæ, C. de Or. 3, 11, 42, is a faultiness a heaviness or thickness of utterance.

FULSOME, fastidium creans or offensus. —teter (nauseous, of smell, taste, looks; e. g. sapor, odor, &c.) —molestus (causing displeasure; —putidus (offensive). —odiosus (troublesome). —intolerabilis (unbearable). F.attery, assentatio nimia or molesta.

FULSOMELY, odiose, putide, moleste (SYN. in FULSOME).

FUMBLE, *læve, rustice, imperite, &c. (according to the meaning) manibus contractare (to handle awkwardly). To f. in one's pocket, *manum in imam fundam raptim perturbateque demittere (or in imam crumenam, in immum sinum. See POCKET). If the patient f.'s with his blanket, si æger in lodice floccos legit (picks at it; aff. Cels.).

FUMBLER, *imperitus artifex.

FUMBLINGLY, inepte, incommode (not properly). —imperite (in an inexperienced manner). To do atq; f., see TO FUMBLE.

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FUME, s. || Smoke, vid. || Vapour, vid. —halitus, aëhstus (the f. of wine, &c.: postero die ex ore [ebriorum] halitus cadi, Plin.). —crápula (κραπίδα, the f.'s of wine that one has drunk). To sleep of the f.'s of the wine, crapulam edormire atque exhalare (C.). || Heats of passion, ira. —impetus et ira. —iracundia (passionateness).

FUME, || To smoke, vid. || To pass away in vapour, see TO EVAPORATE. || To be hot with anger, irâ incendi, exandescere. —furenter irasci. —effervescere stomacho iracundiâque vehementius. —irâ or iracundiâ ardere.

FUMIGATE, odores incendere; odoribus suffire: to f. with atq; suffire qd rē; e. g. with thyme, thymo. To f. atq; fumigare. suffumigare qd (g. t., e. g. casks, dolia), —suffire qd. suffitionem cs rei facere (with incense, e. g. casks). Fumigated, suffitus.

FUMIGATION, suffitio, suffitus (with incense; the latter, Plin.; also in pl.). —~~est~~ suffumigatio, in Veget., &c. denotes the smoking fm below: a. T. to kill bees.

FUMITORY (a herb), fumaría (Plin. 25, 19, 98; th. 15, 23, capnion = καπνιον). The common f., *fumaría officinalis (Linn.).

FUN, jocus. —ludus (amusement). Jx. ludus et jocus. res ridicula (laughable thing, occurrence). 'Fun' is often best translated by the pl. ludi, joca or jocularia; ridicula (ludicrous speeches and actions). In f. (opp. in earnest), see 'in JOKE'. To say atq; in f., jocari qd; dicere qd per jocus (for a joke); it was only my f., jocabar: to make f. of atq; jocari de qd rē; qd in ludibrium vertere, with acc. (e. g. religion, res divinas in ludibria vertere, aff. T. Ann. 12, 26, 2); to be full of f., jocularia fundere, ridicula jactare (to be cutting jokes; at a given time; both L. 7, 2); to make f. of aby, qm ludibrio habere; qm ludos facere (Com.); putare sibi qm pro deridiculo et delectamento; alludere ei (if with words; e. g. Trebatio, Q. 3, 11, 18).

FUNCTION, actio, —negotium (business). —officium (duty; part to be performed). —ministerium (service). —vicia (gen.; nom. sing. not found; duty as performed by a substitute). —munia (pl. only in this form; candidatorum, belli, ordinum, consulatus). Aby's f.'s, cs negotia, partes, officia, or munia: the f.'s of the consul, actio consularis: the f.'s of the tribunes, actiones tribunorum (L.); the natural f.'s of the body, naturales corporis actiones (~~est~~) officium is also used of natural f.'s in poet., offic. quod corporis existat, Lucr. 1, 837; and neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit, performis f.'s, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 3). To perform f.'s, officis fungi; officia exsequi; munia facere (L.), obire, or implere (T.); munia cs rei facere (L., e. g. belli); vice cs rei fungi (to serve for it; to serve its purpose); aby's f.'s, munia cs implere (e. g. ducis, T.); officis cs fungi (Auct. Heren. 4, 34); vice cs fungi (the two last of being a substitute for him; doing the work that was usually done by another).

FUNCTIONARY, Publicf., magistratus (magistrate). —(homo) publicus (cf. Cæs. B. G. 6, 13). —minister publicus (e. g. liectores ceterique ministri publici, Appul. Met. 9, p. 237, 26; the best phrase for the lower public f.'s). The high f.'s of state, summis honoribus fungentes, summi magistratus, or qui summis magistratibus presunt (cf. Cæs. B. G. 1, 16).

FUND, || Stock or capital, supply of money. See CAPITAL, MONEY. There are no f.'s to meet this expense, *non est, unde sumptus isti tolerentur: that these f.'s should be reserved for supplying the military chest, militare ærarium eo subsidio niti (T. Ann. 1, 78, 2). ~~est~~ For 'not to have f.'s,' to undertake atq; without f.'s, &c., see MONEY. || Money lent to a government, *es alienum publice contractum (public debt), or pecunia publicâ (or regis, principis) fide sumpta mutua (borrowed on the national faith, aff. pecun. sua aut amicorum fide sumpta mutua, S. Cat. 24, 2). —versura publicæ facta (considered as the state's borrowing fm others to pay its immediate creditors). To put money into the f.'s, pppe pecuniam apud principem (regem, &c.) collocare (to lend one's money to the king), or *pecuniam publicâ fide mutua dare. The f.'s fail, *ærarîi fiducia conturbatur (aff. conturb. arcæ nostræ fiduciam, C.); or *syngraphæ de versurâ publicâ caventes minoris veneunt (the price of public scrip is lower): the f.'s are low, *pretia syngrapharum de versurâ publicâ caventium jacent (aff. pretia prædiorum jacent, C.); *fides publica est angustior: the f.'s rise, *ærarîi fiducia augetur; *syngraphæ de versurâ publicâ caventes majoris veneunt: the f.'s are stationary, *fides publica non commutata est: to try to raise the f.'s (of stock-jobbers, &c.), *fidem publicam incendere, exandescere, or incendere et exandescere, flagellare (the terms for

raising the price of corn, annoman): to lower the f's.
 *indein publicum levare or laxare (terms for corn).

FUNDAMENTAL, *podex, anus* (the former the obscene term *fm* 'pedere', the latter the euphemistic one *fm* 'anus', orb). —nates, clunes (the seat; nat. of men; clun. of men and beasts). —sodes (is a more euphemistic term for nates). *Dim.* cluniculus (Favorin. in Gell. 15, 8, 2).

FUNDAMENTAL, *adj.* *primus, primarius* (first). —*principalia* (primary; chief; e. g. *cau-a*). *A f. law*, *lex primaria*: a f. notion, prima notio or notitia. *principium*, intelligentia quasi fundamentum scientie (C. Legg. 1, 9). *A f. principle or rule*, *præceptum firmum et stabile* (C.): the f. articles of a constitution, instituta prima: the f. principles of human nature, principia nature, quibus parés et quæ sequi debet (C., or debent omnes).

FUNDAMENTAL, *s.* *F's*, *capita doctrinæ sacræ prima or principalia, or *doctrinæ sacræ principia.

FUNDAMENTALLY, *primo, principio*, primitus (originally). —*vere, præcipue, imprimis, necessario* (essentially). **SYN.** IN ESSENTIALLY. To be f. different, ipsâ rei naturâ diversum esse.

FUNERAL, *funus* (ἔκφορος; g. t., the carrying out of the corpse). —*exsequies funeris, and simply exseques* all that follows the corpse; a f. train; f. procession).

—*pompa funeris, and simply pompa* (a splendid f. procession, when the persons who accompanied it were attended also with further pomp, as the bearing of the images of ancestors, &c.). —*justa, orum, n.*: *justa funebria, n. pl.* (the last duties paid to a corpse, which were prescribed by law or adopted by custom). —*sepultura* (the way and manner of burying a corpse; burial as a solemnity). *A numerously attended f.*, *celebritas supremæ diei* (C. Milon. 32, 86): a *splendid f.*, *funus amplum, apparatussum*: *an honorable f.*, *funus honestum*:

to celebrate a f., *funus facere*; *funus exsequiis celebrare*: to make a f. for aby, *funus ci facere, ducere*; *funere efferre qm*: *ci* or *ca funeri justa facere, solvere*: a *magnificent f.*, *funus quanto possum apparatu facio*; *justa magnifice facere*: to make a *magnificent f. for aby*, *amplio* or *magnifico* or *apparatussum* *funere qm* *efferre*:

to make *aby* a *magnificent and honorable f.*, *funus ca omni apparatu et honore celebrare*; *ci pompam funeris honestam et magnificam facere*: to give *aby* a *princely f.*, *efferre qm* *sollemni principum pompâ* (ast. Suel. Claud. 45, where for *efferre*, the *un-Clas.* *funerare*): to give *aby* a *royal f.*, *prope regio funeris qm* *efferre*:

regio more ci *justa facere*: to make *aby* a *plain f.*, *qm sine ullâ pompâ funeris efferre*: to order one's own f. to be made (in one's own lifetime), *sibi vivo et videnti funus dici jubere* (as the Emperor Charles V. did; ast. C. Quint. 15, extr.). —*componi se in lecto et velut mortuum a circumstante familiâ se plangi jubere* (to cause oneself, in one's lifetime, to be lamented as if dead, by one's domestics, as Turranius did, acc. to Sen. de brev. vit. 20): to attend *aby's f.*, *funus exsequi*; *exsequias comitari*; *exsequias funeris ci prosequi*: *ci* in *funus prodire*: in *funus ci accodere* (to join oneself to *aby's f. procession*): to invite *aby* to a f., *qm evocare ad funus*: in the f. of *aby*, ut *qm ci* in *funus prodeat*.

FUNERAL, *adj.* used in the composition of words, e. g. **FUNERAL SERMON, ORATION**; see these compound words.

FUNERAL CRY, *lamentatio funebria*: *lamenta, orum*: *planxor et lamentatio* (g. t. the crying at a funeral; pl. when joined with beating on the breasts, &c.). —*leus* (esp. the funeral howl of the female mourners, in C. de Legg. 2, 23, ratr., explained by lugubris ejulatio).

FUNERAL EXPENSES, *sumptus funeris* (Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 12). —*impensa funeris omnis* (Phadr. 4, 19, 25).

FUNERAL FEAST, *cæna funebria*. —*epulum funebre* or *ferale* (if a public one). To give a f. f., *sepulcrum epulis celebrare*.

FUNERAL FEES, *arbitria funeria*. *merces funeria* ac *sepulture* (but ἱερὸν pretium pro sepulturâ is not Latin). To have no f. f.'s to pay, *numum ob sepulcrum dare nemini*.

FUNERAL HYMN, *nænia, carmen funebre* (g. t. a hymn or dirge, that was sung at a funeral; the latter we find in definition of the former in Q. 8, 2, 8). —*cantus funebria* (inasmuch as it is sung; see C. Milon. 32, 86); also *carmen færale*.

FUNERAL ORATION, *oratio funebria* (g. t.). —*laudatio funebria*: *fm* the context, *laudatio only* (in praise of the deceased). —*laudatio post mortem sollemnis* (if the usual public oration). To write a f. o., *orationem ad funebrem concionem scribere*: to deliver one, de mortui laude dicere; *qm mortuum laudare*:

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orationem habere supremis ca laudibus. ἱερὸν Not concio funebria, uch in C. de Or. 2, 84, 34: = 'an assembly for the purpose of celebrating a funeral'. Epitaphius (see ἄγιος) is used in C. Tusc. 5, 12, 36, as the title only of a Greek f. o.

FUNERAL PILE, rogos. The Greek *pyra* (πύρα) is *port*, and of a later date only, and signifies *rogus ardens*; i. e. the pile while burning. To raise a f. p., *rogum extruere*: to put (a corpse) on the f. p., in *rogum imponere* or *inferre*: to light it, *rogum accendere*: to ascend it, in *rogum ascendere*.

FUNERAL POMP, exsequium apparatus (all that is necessary for a funeral). —*pompa funebria* (the procession itself).

FUNERAL PROCESSION, exseques. —*pompa* (if attended with any pomp or show).

FUNERAL RITES, justa or *justa funebria, or justa exsequaria* (the last, C. Leg. 2, 17, 44, the rites prescribed by law or custom). —*parentalia* = the funeral sacrifice offered to the Manes of a parent or other relation; *exsequie, propr.* = the train of mourners, &c. To perform f. r.'s to aby, *ci justa facere* (S.); *ca funeri justa solvere* (C.); *justa præstare* or *persolvere* (Curt.), *peragere* (Plin.). After the performance of the f. r.'s, *justis funebribus confectis* (Cæsar): to be deprived of burial and the customary f. r.'s, *sepulchrâ et justis exsequariis carere* (C.).

FUNERAL SERMON. See FUNERAL ORATION.

FUNERAL SONG. See FUNERAL HYMN.

FUNERAL TORCH, fax funebria.

FUNERAL TRAIN. See FUNERAL PROCESSION.

FUNERAL, lugubris (belonging to mourning, or serving as a sign of it). —*luctuosus* (full of mourning or sadness). See also *MOERORUS*.

FUNGIOUS, fungosus, spongiosus (SYN. in SPUNGE).

FUNGUS, fungus (establis). —*fungus aridus* (used as tinder; e. g. *fungus aridus scintillis excipit*). —*pannus* (an excrescence, of the nature of a f., on trees); *agricum* (on larch-trees); *æglops* (on oak-trees).

FUNICLE. See CORN, FIBRE.

FUNICULAR. See FIBROUS.

FUNNEL, infundibulum (for infusion; also in Latin, fm its shape, the reservoir through which the corn is shot in a mill, = the hopper). To pour into alth through a f., *per infundibulum immittere*: a small f., *cornu of horn, esp. for medicines*: *dim. conculum*: in the form of a f., *f-shaped*, *in infundibuli formam redactus*. — *¶ Funnel of a chimney, cuniculus fornicis* (Plin. 9, 38, 62).

FUNNY. See LAUGHABLE, FACETIOUS.

FUR, s. pellis (the skin or fleece itself, or the manufactured article; of wider meaning than the Engl. word). *A fur tunica, tunica pellicea* (or pellicea): a dress lined with fur, vests pelle intus munita: *made of fur*, *pelliceus* or *ius* (later only): a *fur collar*, *collar: *pellicum*: a *fur cloak*, *pallium pellicum or ex pellicibus factum (all fur); *pallium pelle intus munitum* (lined with fur): a *fur cap*, *galerus* ex pellicibus factus (ast. V. Æn. 7, 688): *fur boots*, *perones pelle muniti (with fur): *perones pellicei (made of fur): *fur shoes*, *calceus pelle munitus (with some fur about it); *calceus pelliceus (made of fur; cf. O. A. 1, 5, 16; see in pelle nant): a *fur jacket*, *thorax pellicus: *fur glove*, *digitabulum pellicum: a *glove lined with fur*, *digitabulum pellicis intus munitum: a *fur corer* or *coverlet*, *stragulum pellicum* (Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 24): with a *fur corer* to it or on it, *pellitus*: a *dealer in fur*, *pallium mercator: the *fur trade*, *pallium mercatura. ¶ Coat of morbid matter on the tongue, *pituita oris* (Plin.), or by lingua humore defecta (dry tongue; ast. O. Met. 9, 567, though this says too little).

FUR, v. ¶ To line or cover with fur, *qd pelle intus munire* (to line with fur). — *¶ qd pelle circumdare* (to edge with fur). — *vesti pellem* or *vestem pelle prætexere* (to face it with fur). ¶ To coat (the tongue) with fur, *præpe* *linguam pituitâ obducere or opplere; or *linguam eo, quod ex gravi halitu subedit, integere, opplere, or obducere. A *furred tongue*, *salivæ plenum os* (g. t.). — *lingua pituitâ infecta or obducta, or *lingua eo, quod ex gravi halitu subedit, oppleta, &c.; or *præpe* *lingua plena (a loaded tongue, ast. eo amarum habere, dentes plenos, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 39).

FURBELOW. See FLOUNCE.

FURBISH, nitidum reddere, nitidare, deterum qd nitidare atque rubigine liberare (to rub it bright; e. g. *ferramentum qd. Col. 12, 3*). — *detergere* (to wipe or rub clean or bright).

FURIOUS, furens. — *rabidus* (in a fit of passion or rage). — *furius* (full of rage). — *furiundus* (acting like

madman.—**SAEVUS** (savage; he whose anger makes him lose all control over himself).—violentus (violent, impetuous, e. g. attack; ingenuum, character).—vehemens (vehement, e. g. wind, ventus; clamor, clamor). Jn. vehemens et vi entus.—atrox (making a terrific impression, of things, e. g. deeds). Jn. saevus et atrox.—torvus trux (of the looks of one who is in a passion; then of the individual himself).—ferox (wild, untamed, uncontrolled). A f. look, oculi truces: to cast f. looks on &c., circumferre truces minaciter oculos ad &c.: abry looks f., *ex eo res saevitia eminet: a f. onset of cavalry, procella equestris (see L. 29, 2): f. attacks, impetus crudeles et furibundi (e. g. latronis, C.): a f. passion, ira et rabies ca: to make abry f., ci furorem objicere; animum exasperare (1835 furiare is poet.) To become or grow f., furore efferi, efferrari; incendi; iri inflammar; ira exardescere: to be f., furere; saevire: to be f. beyond all conception, ultra humanarum irarum fidem saevire; ultima crudelitatis saevire.

FURIOUSLY, furiose, furenter, vehementer, violentier, acriter, atrociter. **SYN.** IN FURIOUS.

FURIOUSNESS. See FURY.

FURL, vela contrahere (C.).—vela legere († P.—1835 vela subducere = to take them down).

FURLONG (the eighth part of an English mile), pps stadium (a length of 125 paces, or 625 feet, according to Plin. 2, 23, 21: al. 647; al. 693 Eng. feet).

FURLOUGH, commeatuus. To give (an officer or a soldier) f., ci commeatum dare: to take (or ask for) f., commeatum sumere; commeatum petere: to be on f., in commeatu esse: to dismiss on f., in commeatum mittere.

FURMETY, or **FRUMENTY**, puls (g. t.), or *puls triticea.

FURNACE, fornax (to which the adj. may be added to denote what it is used for; e. g. Plin. 17, 19, 6, calcaria fornax). | **IMPROBA**. The f. of affliction, (quasi) faces doloris or dolorum (C.). Abry is tried in the f. of affliction, *cs pectus dolorum quasi facibus admotis expiatorur or purgatur, or *cs aculus dolorum quasi igne exurit (ast. V. Aen. 6, 742).

FURNISH, | To supply (with acc. of thing), suppeditare (e. g. the money, the expense, water, corn, &c.).—præbere, prætare (to afford): præb. panem, sumptum: to f. a lighter diet, leviorum cibum præstare, of birds, —providere (to f. beforehand what will be required, arma; ligna in hiemem). | To supply with athg, qm qd re instruere (e. g. t. for providing with what is necessary).—ornare, exornare qm qd re (coquere, diaconari; to f. with what is more than barely necessary, with what serves for ornament, luxury, honour, or at all events makes the person's outfit fully and beautifully complete). Jn. ornare (exornare) atque instruere; instruere et ornare.—suppeditare ci qd (to procure it in abundance for abry).—prospicere ci qd (to take care that abry should be provided with athg).—subornare qm qd re (to supply abry with athg secretly for a secret purpose).—præbere ci qd (to supply fm one's own resources, e. g. urbem ei donaræ, quæ panem præberet, to f. him with bread: Np.).—armare qm qd re (to provide abry with what is necessary for attack or defence: e. g. accusatorem omnibus rebus). To f. abry with money, qm pecuniâ ornare, instruere; pecuniâ ci suppeditare; pecuniâ qm subornare (clandestinely): to f. with provisions (e. g. the army), exercitum commeatum prospicere; exercitum frumentum or rem frumentariam providere: to be furnished with athg, qd re instructum esse; qd habere: to be abundantly furnished with athg, qd re abundare; qd mihi abundantissime suppedit. See **FURNISHED**. Our men had furnished themselves with one thing that was of great use, una res erat magno usui præparata a nostris. To f. oneself with athg, qd sibi comparare (e. g. t. for procuring it); providere qd or ci rei (with ref. to a future need of it; arma, ligna in hiemem); se armare qd re (with a means of attack or defence: e. g. with a stock of impudence, impudentiâ). | To fit up, instruere (see C. Ferr. 4, 5, 9, L. 12, 19): to f. handsomely, exornare et instruere (C. Ferr. 2, 34, 34). See **FURNISHED**.

FURNISHED, | Generally, instructus qd re. ornatus or exornatus qd re. armatus qd re (e. g. gladio, muris). præditus qd re (endowed with by nature, or f. with by the favour of fortune). F. with every thing necessary, omnibus rebus instructus, also instructus only. To be abundantly f. with athg, qd re instructissimus or apparatusissimus esse; qd re abundare (to have abundance of it); qd mihi largissime suppedit.—| Of a house; a f. house, ædes instructæ: a house completely and splendidly f., domus omnibus instructa (393)

rebus atque apparata (Instructor, &c., C.); domus exornata atque instructa (C. 2 Ferr. 34, 34); omnis omnibus rebus ornata atque referta; also domus referta only (cf. C. Muren. 9, 20).

FURNITURE, suppellex.—1835 It is likewise comprised in Latin in the general denomination or term of 'cultus,' i. e. whatever contributes to the comfort of life)—res, quæ moveri possunt or res moventes (g. i. for moveables, opp. immovable or landed property).

FURRED or **FURRY**, pellicus or -lus. See **FUR**.

FURRIER, *pellium mercator.

FURROW, a. | In the soil, sulcus (g. t.).—striga (a f. drawn fm south to north)—scamnum (fm east to west; t. e. across the field; are Scripti. rei agr. p. 38, and 198, Goes.): a field divided by f.'s, porculum (Plin. 17, 22, 35, No. 9, § 171): to make or draw a f., sulcum facere, agere, ducere; sulcare; pl. sulcos &c. facere (as the act of men); sulcum imprimere (as the effect of the plough).—1835 porra signifies the soil itself that is thrown up between two f.'s; if these f.'s were at greater distances, fm one another, than usual, the name of such a one was litra; cf. Voss. V. Georg. 1, 47): divided by such f.'s, imprecatus: ploughed with the f.'s lengthwise, strigatus (opp. scamnatus, having them across fm west to east. Terms of the Agriensores). | Wrinkle, ruga. See **WRINKLE**.

FURROW, v. See **FURROW**, subsl. | With ref. to the face; e. g. your brow is becoming furrowed, vultus tuus colligit rugas et trahit (al. attrahit) frontem, Sen. Benef. 6, 7, 1): a brow somewhat furrowed, frons attractior (Sen. Benef. 4, 31, 3).

FURTHER, adv. A) longius.—porro, prolius (further on, forwards; e. g. to advance, drive a flock, &c.).—ultra (beyond that to which we have already advanced; ultra procedere, opp. retro regredi; and espily of advancing beyond a certain point f. in discussions, investigations, &c. 1835 ulterius, in this sense, poet., and post-Aug. prose): f. below, infra: a little f. below, paulo inferius. To advance f., longius progredi, procedere (prop.); pergere, ad reliqua pergere (in speeches, &c.): my information goes no f., ulteriora non audio: to extend f. (of an evil), latius disseminare esse: to drive one's cattle f., armentum porro agere: to advance f., longius provehere (trans.); longius provēhi (intrans.): not to be able to advance any f., hærrere: to delay (athg) f., longius or ultra differre or producere (SYN. between diff. and prod. in DELAY): to advance f., procedere or progredi in qd re: to seek f. for the causes, causas longius or altius repetere: nothing f., nihil amplius: to desire nothing f., nil ultra requirere: can cruelty be carried f.? eadē qd ultra, quo progredi crudelitatis possit? (C.): I say nothing f., nihil dico amplius: I shall say nothing f. on this subject, hæc de re non plura scribam or dicam: and what f.? quid porro? 1835 Ultra, fm its comparative sense, is followed by quam: advance f. than is granted to man, ultra quam homini datum est progredi (G.); so, qd ultra quam satis est repetere (C.).—| B) Further (as used in carrying on a discourse, to introduce an additional consideration, &c.), præterea, ad hoc (moreover; besides).—jam (now again, likewise, moreover; porro bēng its added; e. g. jam id porro, utrum libentes an invit dabant? C. cf. Pr. Intr. II. 861).—autem (as particle of transition = &); cf. C. Ecl. p. 66): quo appended (cf. C. Ecl. p. 68).—accedit (huc), accedit, quod. addendum eodem est, quod. adde, quod (in adding an additional circumstance, &c. in narratives).—porro (see jam above; proprie non est ex altera parte, sed continuat narrationem, ita, ut etiam ad contraria transeat). Kriz, ad Jug. 25, 7, where, however, cf. Fabri, and Pr. Intr. II. p. 211, note 10).

FURTHER, adj. ulterior (opp. ceterior; e. g. ripa).—longior, remotior (f. off).—disjunctior (f. separated fm the rest). To grant a f. delay, diem laxius proferre (with ref. to payments, trials, &c.).

FURTHER. See **FORWARD**.

FURTHERANCE. See **PROMOTION**.

FURTHERER. See **PROMOTER**.

FURTHERMORE. See **FURTHER**, B).

FURTHEST, or **FURTHERMOST**, extremus. extremus.—ultimus (the last).

FURTIVE, furtivus.—clandestinus (clandestine, without the knowledge of others). To exchange f. glances, furtim inter se aspicere (C.).

FURTIVELY. See **STEALTHILY**.

FURUNCLE, furunculus (Cels. and Plin.).

FURY, rabies (violence, madness, whenever the passions rise to such a height as to deprive the individual of

all consciousness or self-command).—*furor* (rage; the state of the highest degree of excitement).—*sevitia* (savage rage, depriving the individual of all self-control: of men and beasts).—*ira*. *iracundia* (violent anger, rage).—*sevitia* *vis rei* (fearful power of alth, e. g. morbi).—*See RAGE*. To put abyn in a f.; *see RAGE*: to be in a f.; *see 'to become FURIOUS'*.—*PL. (Mythol.) Furies*, *furim*.—(*see* the name of 'Eumenides.' 'Erinnyes,' the poets borrowed fm the Greek): the f.'s of a person (i. e. his avenging goddesses), *furim* *cs*: to be haunted by them, *furim* *agitari*, *vexari*: the f.'s do not leave abt at rest any where, *furim* *nuquam* *consistere* *qm* *patiuntur*: invoke the f.'s, that they may avenge your brother's crime, *furias* *fraternas* *conocita*.—(*see* *Furia* (as deity)).

FURZE, *genista tinctorum (Linn.).

FUSE, *v.* *TRANS.* liquefacere. liquare.—*confiare* (to melt, e. g. *victricia aureas*, i. e. the gold statues of the goddesses of victory).—*excoquere* (g. i. *imagines flammis*, *Plin.*: espy for the purpose of purifying or refining).—*funderi* (to form or shape by fusing; fm or out of, ex, &c.): *fused*, *fusus*.—*INTRANA.* liqueferi. liquescere. liquari. resolveri (*SYN.* abore).

FUSEE, *PL.* *Fusili*, scopulorum. To fire of a f.; *see* *TO FIRE*. *Channel* by wch fire is communicated to the powder in a bomb, *granade*, &c., *pyrobilli *ignitarius*. *Of a watch*; *prps* **fusus* (properly; spindle for spinning).

FUSIBLE, quod fundi or liquari potest.

FUSILIER, miles armaturus levia.

FUSION (of metals), coctura. confusura (a melting).—*fusura* (the melting, casting, e. g. *plumbi*, *Plin.* 23, 6, 35).—*fluxio* (the state when the body is in f.): to be brought into a state of f., *liqueferi*; *colliqueferi*: to bring into f., *liquare*.

FUSS, (tumultus) (*bustle*, &c.). To make a f., tumultuari (*C. Cael.* 15, 36, quid tumultuariis, sorori): to make much f. about alth, satagere tamquam murem in materia (*Prov. Petron.*): *lactare*, *venditare* qd. qd. mirifice extollere or miris laudibus efferre (of praising immoderately): what a f. is made about alth! quantas tragedias qd. exaltat! (*C.*: if exclamations, expostulations, &c. are made): to make a f. about nothing, excitare fluctus in simpulo (i. e. to get up waves in a basin. *Prov. C.*): clamore exoritur verba parvam rem magnam facere (*C. Cael.* 15, 36). *See* *bustle*, *stir*, *my Com.*: a. g. turbam quoniam dare; turbas concire or concitare. Without any f., sine venditione (*C.*: without showing off).

FUSSY, satagens (once; *Sen. Ep.*).

FUST, *PL.* The shaft of a column, scapus.—*Strong smell*, odor gravis. odor malus or teter. odor foedus foedior (*SYN.* in *SMELL*).

FUSTIAN, *PL.* A sort of stuff, pannus linoxylinus.

Bombastic style; *see* *BOMBAST*

FUSTIAN, adj. *Made of fustian*, by the subst. *PL.* *Bombastic*, vid.

FUSTINESS. *See* *FUST*.

FUSTY, muclidus. situm redolens (having a f. moldy smell fm damp, &c.; e. g. of meat). To be f., fortem redolere (*Col.*). male olere (g. i.).

FUTILE. *See* *FRIVOLOUS*.

FUTILITY. *See* *FRIVOLOUSNESS*.

FUTURE, futurus (that will be, or is about to be).—*posterus* (to follow after others; in time).—*veniens*, consequens (coming, following). *JN.* consequens ac posterus (e. g. time, tempus). *F.* things, futura, orum (e. g. to know, to foresee, scire, prospicere). *See* *venturus* is poet. only, and postero tempore adverbial: to postpone alth to a f. time, qd. in postero differre: to keep for f. use, in vetustatem reponere or servare; conditum mandare vetustati (to keep or save for a f. time, in order to possess it then, e. g. fruit, &c.): to reserve for a f. time, in diem reservare (e. g. pœnas acclerum). *See* *FUTURE*, subst.

FUTURE or *FUTURITY*, s. tempus futurum or posterum or reliquum (the f., following time).—*vetustus* (long duration of time; *see* *Ocken. C. Ecl.* p. 76, sq.).—*futura*, orum. res future (f. things, or things to come). In f., postero tempore: for the f., in posterum; posthac; in posteritatem; in reliquum tempus: to see into the f., quod futurum est scire; animo prospicere futura: quæ futura sunt prospicere or providere; in posterum prospicere: not to think of the f., non conuere in longitudinem: to consider the present with the f., rebus presentibus adungere atque annexere futura: to enjoy the present without troubling oneself about the f., presentibus frui nec in longius consultare.—*THE FUTURE* (tense), tempus futurum (*Gramm.*). The f.-perfect, futurum exactum (*Gramm.* l. i.).

G.

GABARDINE, *prps* lacerna.—*pallium ex coactis* factum (of felt; *ast. Cæs. B. C.* 3, 44).

GABBLE, blaterare (to go on talking about nothing, &c.; cf. *Gell.* 1, 15, extr.).—*garrire* (to chatter; *sis*, but not always in a contemptuous sense).

GABBLER, blatero.—*garrulus* (one who loves to hear himself talk).

GABBLING, s. blateratus, ūs. garritus, ūs (both late; *Sidon*).

GABEL. *See* *TAX*, *IMPORT*.

GABION, *corbils terrâ fartus.

GABLE, fastigium (to be carefully distinguished fm culmen, i. e. the ridge of a roof).—*tympanium* or *fastigii* *tympanium* (a triangular wooden g., considered with ref. to its superficies, *Vitr.* 3, 3, mid.). The front of the g., frons: the base of the g., stratum *fastigii*: the vertex of the g., acroterium (*ἀκροτέριον*): the angle of the g., fastigii *vertura*: any ornament terminating a g., qd. in summo fastigio (culminis) positum (e. g. columnen, *Vitr.* 4, 2, 1). *G. end*, *tympanium* *fastigii*: to be raised nearly as high as the g., pæne ad fastigium pervenisse (of a house; *ast. C. Ath.* 4, 1, init.).

GAD, *v.* ambulare. cursare et ambulare.—*ambulatorio* esse, *ambulatoricem* esse (of a woman, to be a gadder out; cf. *Cat.* 143). *Gadding* (of a plant), erraticus. 'The gadding vine' (*Mist.*), vitis serpens multiplicis lapsu et erratico (*C.*).

GADDER, ambulator f. -trix (both *Cat.* villicus ambulator; ne siet; so villicus ad cœnam ne quo eat, neve ambulator siet).—*homo vagus*. *homo qui circum fora vicosque vagus est* (or, of a woman, quæ circum fora vicosque vagus est; *ast. Plant.* *Mit.* 2, 5, 14).

GAD-FLY, œstrus (*οἰστρος*).—*tabanus*. *asilus*.

GAG, *v.* preligare cl os.—qd. in fauces cs injicere.—obvolvare cs os qd. re et preligare (*C.*: to wrap alth round his mouth).—qd. (e. g. linteæ) in os faucesque injicere (*ast. L.* 40, 24).—*vos cs obturare* (to stuff up his mouth, gutturem obturare, *Plant.*).

GAG, *oris or faucium obturamentum, or injectæ in fauces cs tapetes (or injecta ... linteæ, according to what is used; *ast. L.* 40, 24).

GAGE, *s.* *See* *PLEDOGE*.

GAGE, *v.* *See* *TO PLEDGE*, *TO PAWN*.

GAGGLE, strepere. giringire. clangere (all of geese).

GAGGLING, strepitus clangor. giringitus (all of geese); also voces anserum (*T. Germ.* 10, 3).

GAILETY, *PL.* Cheerfulness, vid. *Finery*, splendour, &c. vid.

GAILY, *PL.* Splendidly, splendide. pulchre. nitide. *Joyfully*, læte. hilare or hilariter. hilarior læto animo.

GAIN, s. lucrum. questus. commodum. emolumentum. compendium. fructus. (*SYN.* in *ADVANTAGE*).—*præda*, *prædæ* (prop. booty; then g. i., any g. or advantage wch can be looked upon as a kind of booty; the pl. *prædæ*, when several kinds of g. are spoken of; *see* *Interp.* ad *Np. Chabr.* 2, 3).—*præmium* (*reward*, &c., *δόλον*). *JN.* questus et lucrum; questus et commodum; lucrum et emolumentum; fructus et emolumentum; questus et compendium; questus prædæ. *Q.* A little g., lucellum; qd. lucelli (e. g. dare cl). For the sake of g., lucri or questus causâ (e. g. gerere rem); sui questus et commodi causâ. To make g. of, *see* *TO GAIN* *by*: to be eager in the pursuit of g., omnia ad lucrum revocare; omnia questu metiri; questum servare or deditione esse: to think alth g., qd. in lucro ponere; putare esse de lucro; deputare esse in lucro; lucro apponere (*H. Od.* 1, 9, 14). *Il-gotten g.*: male partum or -a (e. g. male partum male dispertit; male parta male dilabuntur). *See* *For phrases* (e. g. to bring in g., to derive g. fm, &c.). *See* *PROFIT*, s. Your g. in this is greater than your loss in that, plus hujus rei acquisisti, quam amisti illius.

GAIN, *v.* lucrari, lucrificare qd. g. i., opp. perdere; the former also in playing with dice; *T. Germ.* 24, 3. *Suet. Cal.* 41; both, in the wider sense, = to acquire, obtain).—*proficere* qd. (both in a mercantile and other respects).—*acquirere* qd. (to g. what one has striven for, opp. omittere).—*consequi*, *asssequi* (*SYN.* in *ACQUIRE*); vincere qd. or aboli. (to conquer, carry off the victory, get the upper hand in a contest or in play (opp. perdere), in a law-suit, &c.; either with acc. or abl., or with in and abl. of thei in wch one g.'s, and with an acc. of how

much one g.'s; see the examples below. To *g* in or by *athg*, questum facere in qā re: to *g*. nothing, nullum facere questum; nihil proficere: to *g*. much, multum lucri auferre; magnum lucrum or questum facere: to *g*. gain immensely, maximos questus praedare facere. To *g*. at play, see To *Wix*. You have gained more in position than you have lost in property, plus acquisisti dignitatis, quam amisisti rei familiaris: to *g*. *aby's* consent to do *athg*, ei id persuadere, ut &c.

To *g*. a place, &c. (= to reach it after great exertion), locum capere (also = potiri locum or loco; i. e. to make oneself master of).—qm in locum pervenire (to get as far as it)—in locum eniti or evadere (to ascend to a higher point; to reach it; e. g. to gain the shore, in terram ev.; the summit of, in verticem montis): to *g*. the open plain, in campum pervenire: to *g*. a battle, victory, see 'To *Wix* a battle': to *g*. a cause (= law-suit), causam (or causā) iudicium (or iudicio) vincere: to *g*. the prize, premium auferre (ἀποδοῦναι): to *g*. *aby's* friendship, in amicitiam ca recipi: in ca familiaritatem venire or intrare; in ca amicitiam pervenire: to *g*. *aby's* friendship by dishonorable means, in ca amicitiam se huiusmodi: to *g*. the hearts or affections of men, animos sibi conciliare: to endeavour, by any means, to *g*. people's affections or good-will, qā re hominum (plebis, &c.) animos or benevolentiam alligere: to *g*. people's hearts for *aby*, animos (hominum, plebis, &c.) conciliare et benevolentiam erga qm. | To gain over (= win to one's side, &c.), qm or ca animum conciliare (e. g. donis, pecuniā, pollicitationibus); qm or ca animum allicere (to entice, open alligare; also ca animum ad benevolentiam); also allicere atque excitare studium cs (or -a qm) e. g. ad utilitates nostras, to our interests, C.; qm ad causam suam perducere (e. g. donis); qm in suas partes ducere or trahere (g. i. to draw to one's side or party); qm ad studium sui perducere (to induce *aby* to interest himself in one's service or cause); cs gratiam consequi (to obtain *aby's* good-will or favour): to *g*. over a judge, conciliare sibi iudicem or iudicis animum: to *g*. a person over to one's opinion, qm in sententiam suam adducere, or entirely perducere: to try to *g*. *aby* over (improperly), qm or ca animum tentare, to *athg*, ad qd (to make an attack, as it were, by way of attempt on *aby's* mind; by money, promises, and threats, pecuniā, promissis et minis); qm or ca animum sollicitare, to *athg*, ad qd (to endeavour to rouse or incite; e. g. pecuniā; pretio; spe libertatis); qm aggressi (to attack him, as it were, by *athg*; e. g. varis artibus).

GAINER, *Crel.* qui lucratur, &c. — victor (conqueror).

GAINFUL, lucrosus (g. i. for advantageous, &c.).—questuosus. quod questus est (of what brings mercantile profit; e. g. mercatura).—fructuosus (fruitful; rewarding our pains with something that is or may be considered as the produce of it; e. g. oratio, cf. C. Tus. 5, 13, in.).

GAINFULNESS. See **ADVANTAGE**, **PROFIT**.

GAINSAY. See **CONTRADICT**.

GAINSAYER. See **CONTRADICTOR**.

GAIT, incesus. ingressus. A quick or slow g., incesus citus, tardus; an erect g., incesus erectus. Incesus celsus: an effeminate g., incesus fractus. To have a somewhat effeminate g., molliorem esse in incesu (O. A. 3, 306): to have a proud or stately g., magnifice incedere: to have a firm and not undignified g., habere stabilem quandam et non expertum dignitatis gradum (this also of the march of metrical feet in verse, e. g. of a spondee).

GAITERS, ocreae, pl. See **BOOT**.

GALA DAYS, dies in aulā sollemnes (cf. Col. 12, 3, 1).

GALAXY, orbis lacteus (C. Somn. Scip. 3).—lacteus circulus (Plin.).—via lactea (O.).

GALE, aura (any wind, not excluding strong gales; e. g. aura rapida, stridens, violentior, in the poets); also improp. ventus (g. i. for wind).—flatus (mly poet. flatus ventiferi, C. fm Arat.). A stiff g., magnus ventus. | **IMPROPR.** *aura*. The g. of popular favour, popularis aura or ventus popularis (C.); aura favoris popularis (L. 22, 26).

GALLOT. See **GALLEY**.

GALIPOT. *resina pinea.

GALL, s. fel (acc. to *Isidor.* 11, 1, § 128, prop. the g-bladder, or the g.-bladder with the g.; hence it is never used in figurative language for 'anger', but as a figure for bitterness, bitter hatred, and that only in poets; e. g. the heart is full of g., cor felle litum est, *Plant.* Truc. 1, 2, 76).—bills (the g. so far as it is found out of the g-bladder in the gube and stomach, and wch,

when too abundant, produces disease; see C. Tus. 4, 10, 23; hence it is used also in figurative expressions, e. g. bilem ci movēre, commovēre).—stomachus (prop. the stomach, and then, since the g. overflows into the stomach in anger and other violent emotions, = the seat of irritability and anger; hence figuratively = these affections, e. g. stomachum ci movēre, commovēre; exarsit qs iracundiā ac stomacho). Full of g., biliosus (as in later writers, fellous). More bitter than g., *felle amari.

GALL-BLADDER, vesica fellis.—fel. See **GALL**.

GALL-STONE, *cholelithus (χολή, λίθος).

GALL, v. | **Chafe**, excorior, atterere (e. g. femina equitatu).—terere (to colla labore, *Propert.*).—| **IMPROPR.** To sting (the mind), &c., mordere (to bite; of the actions, letters, &c. of another person).—pungere (to sting).—calefacere (to make a person warm, to g. him; of an orator exciting *aby* by his reproaches, &c. C. in conversant language). *Galling* (of words or language), mordax (te. g. carmen, H.; verum *Pers.*); aculeatus (stinging); acerbus (bitter). A galling letter, littera aculeata; galling jests, asperiores facetiae; galling wit, acerbitas salla; galling words, verborum aculei. | To inflict loss, &c. on troops (m. i. t. t.), male habere (e. g. agmen adversariorum, *Cas.*).—vexare (to distress).

GALLANT, adj. | **Polite**, &c. vid. | **Brave**, courageous, vid.

GALLANT, s. amator (lover).—juvenis (or adolescens) delicatus (*Anc.* smart, somewhat effeminate young man, fond of show, &c.).—homo elegans or elegantior (nice in his dress, &c.).—homo urbanus (polished, &c.).—*ste* juvenis only may do.

GALLANTRY, | **Politeness**, vid. | **Courage**, vid.

GALLEON, *navis Hispana or Hispanensis; or *navis Hispana maxime formae.

GALLEOT, *navis actuaris minoris formae.

GALLERY, porticus (an open g. with columns).—pinacotheca (a picture-g., *Varr.*).—superior locus (g. i. for an elevated place; e. g. in a theatre, ex superiore loco spectare).—cavea summa or ultima (the last row in a theatre): clap-naps for the g., verba ad summam caveam spectantia. To build a picture-g., pinacothecam constituere. The director of picture-g., qui est a pinacotheca (Interpret.). | G. (in a church), prps podium (*Georges*); but as this was the lowest of the terraces or g.'s in an amphitheatre, it does not seem suitable; better prps suggestus).

GALLEY, navis actuaris (g. i. a coasting vessel); triremis publica (a trireme belonging to the state); to condemn *aby* to the g.'s, qm dare ad remum publicae triremis (ast. *Suet.* Oct. 16): to send *aby* to the g.'s, affigere qm remo publicae triremis (*Fal. Max.* 9, 15, 3).

GALLEY-SLAVE, *servus (or, if a criminal, noxus) ad remum publicae triremis datus (ast. *Suet.* Oct. 16), or *remo publicae triremis affixus (ast. *Fal. Max.*).

GALLIC, Gallicus.

GALLICISM, *sermonis Gallici proprietates. *Athg* is a G., *qd Gallici sermonis proprium est.

GALLING, s. attritus, ūs (*Plin.*, prop.).

GALLIPOT, olla or olla fictilis (earthenware pot, g. i.).—ollula (little pot), or ollula medicamentaria or medicamentaria. *onyx*, a small pot or box of the onyx-stone was often used for unguents.

GALLOMANIA, *nimium Francogallorum mores imitandi studium.

GALLON, congius is the nearest Rom. liquid measure = nearly six pints; eight congi (= 1 amphora) = 5 pints; *Hussey*, p. 205.

GALOP, v. equo admissio or laxatis habēnis vehi or currere (of the rider).—laxatis habēnis currere or ferri (of the horse): citato equo advehi (to ride quickly fm one place to another, absol., or to *aby*, ad qm; to any place, ad or in locum); adequitare (g. i. to ride fm one place to another, absol., or to *aby*, ad qm; or in a hostile manner, in qm; to a place, ci loco or (ad) qm locum): to make one's horse g., equum admittēre: to g. up to *aby*, equo admissio ad qm accurrere (e. g. of an officer carrying information to his general); equum concitare contra qm; equum agere in qm (in a hostile manner): to g. agt the enemy, equum concitare permittere in hostem; equo concitato se immittere in hostem; equo concitato ad hostem vehi; equo calcaria subdere et acri impetu in hostem invehī.

GALOP, s. citatus gradus. plenus gradus (see *Interp.* ad *Cic. Ep.* ad *Pam.* 12, 16, 2). At a g., citato or pleno gradu; citatus: to advance at full g., pleno gradu ingredī: to retreat at full g., gradu citato recedere (opp. sensim, &c.). At a or full g., equo admissio,

laxatis habenis (e. g. veli, accurrere ad qm): to charge the enemy at full g.; *laxati* habenis invēli in hostem; libero cursu invēli; calcaribus subditis ferri in hostem; effusis habenis invadere hostem; effusissimis habenis invadere hostem.

GALLOS, *catasta ad supplicium extracta. *See* The ancients used to hang criminals on a tree that bore no fruit, arbor inelix: hence to hang a person on the g., qm arbor infelici suspendere. *See* Patibulum, *wh* the moderns incorrectly translate g., *was* a forked piece of wood on *wh* criminals were crucified.—A g.-bird (as a term of reproach), furefur. crux. patibulum. carcer (Com.: see *Ruhnck. Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 26).

GAMBLE, ludere in pecuniam (g. i. to play for money; *Paul. Dig.*)—aleam indulgere, studiosissime aleam ludere, calfacere forum aleatorium (*Aug. ap. Suet.*; i. e. to keep the gaming-table warm)—aleatorem esse. To g. away (so much), perdere aleā, or *fm* context perdere only: to spend whole nights in gambling, *totas noctes contere aleā: to g. every day and all day long, ludere per omnes dies, forumque aleatorium calfacere (*Suet.*). A law agst gambling, lex, quæ aleam vetat (*Aff. H. Od.* 3, 24, 58).

GAMBLER, aleator.—aleo (*Narr. ap. Fest. Catull.*). **GAMBOL**, v. ludere (to play, g. i.),—exultare (to leap up, gaudire)—tripudiare (to dance about). *Jn.* exultare et tripudiare (C.)—lascivire (of cattle, &c., and impropr. of an orator, style, &c.)—exultum ludere (of a mare, & H.)—per luserum atque lasciviam currere (L. of young men).

GAMBOL, a. lusus (t. e. g. undas lusus exercere, O.)—exultatio, tripudium (Syn. in *GAMBOL*).

GAME, ludus (as a pastime, &c.; the proper term for the public games; ludi circenses, gladiatorii, scenici: to exhibit g.'s [of this kind], ludos facere or committere; cf. *munus* below)—lusus (as the state of one who is playing)—lusio (act of playing; g. considered as going on)—ludicrum (a particular kind of gam)—munus (public g. *wh* it was considered the duty of certain magistratus, *esp*ly the *Ediles*, to exhibit for the gratification of the people; *esp*ly of shows of gladiators; the proper terms are munus dare, præbere, C., edere, *Suet.*). To invent a new g., novum (sibi) excogitare ludum: boys like g.'s, even when they are laborious, pueri lusibundus etiam laboriosis delectantur. *See* To play a g. at' fees, dice, &c., is simply pila, tesserae, &c., ludere. G.'s of hazard, alea, æ (g. i.).—|| IMPROPR. To make g. of aby, qm or qd (sibi) ludibrio habere. qm ludere, deludere, or illudere.—ludos facere qm (Com. and *pass.* ludos fieri, to be made g. of, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 72, &c.). || Animals taken in the chase, or the flesh of such animals, venatio (L. 35, 49, 6; *Cels.* 5, 26, 30, &c.; Col.).—pulpamentum (dressed flesh of hares, wild boars, &c.). When we wondered, how he had procured such an abundance and variety of g. at that season, quom miramur, unde illi eo tempore anni tam multa et varia venatio (L.).

GAME, v. See *TO GAMBLE*.

GAME-CKOCK, gallinaceus pycies (Col. 8, 2, 5). G.-c's, galli, qui præliantur inter se (*Varr. R. R.* 3, 9, 6). Cocks of the *Medic* breed make excellent g.-c's, galli Medici ad præliandum inter se maxime idonei (ib.): to train g.-c's, gallos castaminibus et pugne præparare (Col. 8, 2, 6).

GAMEKEEPER, *rei ferinae magister.—*custos venationis.—subessor (lying out on the watch for g, *Petron. Sat.* 40, 1).—saltarius (forest-keeper, *Jct.*, for *wh* *Plin.* has Crcl. cul saltus in curā sunt).

GAMESOME. See *PLAYFUL*.

GAMESOMENESS. See *PLAYFULNESS*.

GAMENTER. See *GAMBLER*.

GAMING, alea (the game of hazard with the ancients). See *GAMBLE*, *GAMING-TABLE*.

GAMING-HOUSE, *taberna aleatoria or aleatoris.

GAMING-LAWS, a. leges, quæ aleam vetant. *See* leges ludi, or leges aleæ, would denote the rules of play, regulations among players.

GAMING-TABLE, *mensa lusoria (g. i.).—*tabula lusoria, forus aleatorius (dice-board, *Aug. ap. Suet.* Oct. 71). To be unlucky at the g.-t., minus prosperā aleā uti: to be so much at the g.-t., in aleā perdere, with acc. of the sum lost: losses at the g.-t., damna aleatoria: fondness for the g.-t., *studium aleæ: temeritas qd lucrandi pendende (L.).

GAMMON, || ὁ βακων, perna (πίπρα, thigh of the hind-leg).—petāo (thigh of the fore-leg, *τετράω*).—|| Backgammon, vid.

GAMMON, v. || T. i. at backgammon, *prps* *omnibus talis or tesseriis vlucere. || Impose upon, vii.

GAMUT, diagramma (διάρπασμα). To run through all the notes of the g., vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere (C. de Or. 1, 59, 251).

GANDER, anser mas or marculus.

GANG, grex.—caterva.—globus (of conspirators, robbers, &c., conjuratiōis, latronum).

GANGRENE, gangræna (Cels. and *g.* *Varr. op. Nom.*)—caries (of decay in bones). A g. spreada, gangt. serpit.

GANGRENE, v. TRANS. and INTRANS. Crcl. with gangræna tenet qd, *per qd membrum permeavit (*Aff. Varr. ap. Non.*): gangrænā or morbo eo, *quam Græci γάγγραιναν appellant' (Cels. 5, 26, 31) affici.—ulcerari.

GANGRENOUS, ulcerosus.—*ulcerosus vitio eo, quam Græci γάγγραιναν appellant (*Aff. Cels.* 5, 26, 31).

GANTLET. To run the g., *per (militum) ordines currentem virgā cædi: *per militum ordines agi virgisque cædi. *See* Not fusturarium, *wh* implis ventis to death, cf. *Ulp. or L.* 5, 6, § 14; and *Vel.* 3, 78, extr.).

GANTLET or **GAUNTLET**, *ferreum digitabulum, or, *fm* context, digitale or digitabulum, or manica only (Syn. in *GLOVE*). To throw down his g., either provocare qm ad pugnam or certamen (g. i. for to challenge), or *digitabulum (or manicam) humi projicere.

GAOL. See *PRISON*.

GAOLER. See *JAILER*.

GAP, lacuna (a hollow; also *fig.* loss, damage, want, e. g. in property).—hiatus (a large opening, *th* may be compared to a yawning mouth).—locus vacuus (an empty place). A g. left by aby in a science, in treating of a matter, pars a quo relicta: to fill up a g., lacunam explere (both as to space and number; e. g. in aby's property, rei familiaris).

GAPE, hiare (g. i. for standing wide open, of what usually is or might be closed; hence of fissures in the earth, of the mouth, &c., and of gaping with astonishment; cf. *H. Sat.* 1, 2, 88; *fm* desire of food or any possession, corvus hians, *Phædr.*; emptor hians, *H.*; avaritia hians atque imminens, C.).—oscitare, oscitari (to open the mouth, or *al*th it resembles a mouth; hence to yawn, and of flowers, to expand themselves; impropr. = to sit and g.; to be listless and inactive).—omnia stupere (to g. at every thing in wonderment, *Petron.* 2, 1).—inhilare ei rei or qd; inhilantem mirari qd (*Aff. V. Æn.* 7, 814, to g. at).—hiantur eorum capere qd (to g. for food, &c.; e. g. aquam, *Chrt.* 4, 16).

GAPER, Crcl. qui oscitat or oscitatur; qui hiat, &c.—*spectator stupore quodam defixus (person who gapes in wonderment), or *spectator hians.

GAPING, oscitatio.—oscedo (the habit of gaping or yawning, eo vitio, quod oscedo appellatur, *Gell.*).

GARB. See *GARMENT*.

GARBAGE, intestina, viscera (entrails).—purgamenta (vile parts, &c. that are washed or swept away; *propr.* and impropr.).—sordes, sordes et fæx (impropr. of what is foul and worthless).

GARBLE, *verba scriptoris non omnia proferendo, sententiam or voluntatem ejus corrumpere ac depravare; or *verba scriptoris malā fraude ita seligere, ut voluntas ejus celestur. *ex il., quæ dixit (or scripsit) qd, alia omitendo, alia transponendo efficere, ut, verbis prolatis, res celestur. *verbis, quæ scripta sunt, ipsa ita uti, utordo eorum visque non servetur.

GARDEN, a. hortus, horti (hortus *mf*ly of a vegetable or fruit g.; horti, of a pleasure g. or ornamental g., portioned off into beds, &c.; see *C. Lat.* 2, 7, 25): a small g., hortulus. Belonging to a g., hortensius: to lay out a g., hortum edificare: a g. already formed or laid out, hortus institutus: one who works in a g., hortulanus (late): the keeper or overlooker of a g., horti (hortorum) custos; custos horti fructus servandi gratiā impositus (one who guards the fruits). G.-seat, sediliū (e. g. e marmore; cf. *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6, 40); stiliadium (of a semi-circular shape, *ib.* § 36): the cultivation of a g., see *HORTICULTURE*: a bed in a g., arēbia: hortus (so far as it is hedged in): a walk in a g., *ambulatio horti (hortorum); xystus (a walk planted on both sides with shrubs: g. tools, *instrumenta hortensia: a g.-knife, falx (in the shape of a sickle, for trimming trees, with putatoria or arborea; see *Psallid.* 1, 43, 2); scalprum (with a straight edge; hence, *Col.* 4, 25, 1, the straight part of the edge of the falx is also called scalprum).

GARDEN, v. hortum colere (O.). To be fond of gardening, *hortorum cultu delectari.

GARDEN DOOR, *fores horti.

GARDEN PLANTS, hortensia, ium (*Plin.*).

GARDEN-ROLLER, cylindrus (κύλινδρος).

GARDEN-STUFF, hortensia, ium (*pl. adj.*), *wh*

*herbæ hortenses (g. f.).—olus, ēris (pot-herbs); (dim.) oluscula, orum.

GARDEN WALL, maceria horti (L. 23, 9).

GARDENER, hortulanus (late, Macrob.).—ollitor (market-g.).—arborator (with ref. to the trees).—topiarius (who cuts trees into artificial shapes).

GARDENING, hortorum cultus, hortorum cultura or cura.—res hortensis (as a science; e. g. in a title, 'A treatise on g.').—de re hortensi, or *de hortis colendis. To write a treatise on g., *de hortis colendis scribere or exponere.

GARGARISM. See GARGLE.

GARGARIZE. See TO GARGLE.

GARGLE, e. garga-isma, atis.—gargarismatum (both very late; Theod.; and fm the Greek γαργαρίσμα, -ατισ).

GARGLE, v. gargarizare, with athg, qd or qd re or ex qd re (e. g. with figs, ex fclis).—collucere (to wash, rinse; e. g. guttur qd re, Pers. 68).

GARGLING, gargarizatio (the act of g.).—gargarizatus (as the state whilst one is gargling himself).

GARLAND, corona (g. f. for crown, chaplet, or wreath; a g. of flowers, corona floreæ).—corolla, serti (the serti for decorating doors, windows, &c.).—the corolla [mly poet.] for decorating the person on festive occasions; e. g. at sacrifices, &c.).—*strophium (εστροφίον) was some band for the head (V. Cop. 32, Prud. Cath. 3, 26; worn esly by priests, Fest. s. v.). An altar decorated with g's, ara floribus redimita. A funeral g., corona funebris or sepulchralis: a nuptial g., corona nuptialis (the bride's was corolla de floribus, verbenis, heribisque a se lectis, Fest.): that has or wears a g., coronatus: to make a g., coronam necere: to put on a g., coronam capiti imponere: to put a g. on aby, qm coronare: es capiti coronam imponere.

GARLIC, allium.—*allium sativum (Linn.).

GARMEN, vestis (both clothes generally, = vestitus, and a single article of dress).—vestimentum (a single article of dress, as a proper and necessary covering of the body).—amictus, amiculum (of upper clothing for warmth or ornament; amictus, collectively; amiculum, of a single article).—cultus (whatever belongs to dress; girdle, hat, ornaments, arms, &c.).—*habitus is whatever belongs to the exterior in general; cleanliness, mode of dressing the hair, carriage of the body, &c.—To change one's g's, vestimenta mutare (to vestem mutare means to go into mourning).

GARNER. See GRANARY.

GARNER. See TO STORE.

GARNET, carbunculus (a more general term, including the ruby, carbuncle, &c.). The precious or oriental g., carbunculus Carchedonius.

GARNISH, v. See ADORN.

GARNISH, s. See ORNAMENT.

GARNISHMENT, GARNITURE. See ORNAMENT.

GARNET, carbunculus (a more general term, including the ruby, carbuncle, &c.). The precious or oriental g., carbunculus Carchedonius.

GARNISH, v. See ADORN.

GARNISH, s. See ORNAMENT.

GARNISHMENT, GARNITURE. See ORNAMENT.

GARRET, cœnaculum superius. To live in a g., sub tegulis habitare (Suet. Gramm. 9); in superiore habitare cœnaculo (to live in the upper story, wch with the ancients was under the roof, Plaut. Amph. 3, 1, 3); tribus scallis habitare (i. e. to live up three flights of stairs, wch with the ancients was next to the roof; Mari. 1, 113, 7, speaking of himself as a poor poet).

GARRISON, s. presidium (also = milites præsidarii, i. e. the soldiers forming the g.).—præsidium statium (the soldiers, considered as having their permanent quarters there)—stativa, orum, pl. adj. (sc. castra, the place where the troops are garrisoned). To be in g. any where, præsidio esse ci loco (to be placed in a town for its defence); stativa habere qo loco (to be stationed th-re); to be in g. at Nicomedia, in statione Nicomedensi esse: to remain any where in g., qo loco relinqu præsidio: to place a g. in a town, in oppido præsidium ponere, locare, collocare, constituere; locum præsidio firmare, munire; ubi præsidium imponere: to keep a g., præsidio teneri; præsidio firmatum, munitionem esse: to have a strong g., firmum præsidium habere; valido præsidio firmatum esse: to strengthen a g., præsidium majoribus copiis firmare: to withdraw a g., præsidium ex urbe deducere, abducere (g. f.); locum præsidio nudare (with the accessory notion of leaving it defenceless): to leave behind one a sufficient g., locum tutum relinquere: a regiment in g., præsidium statium.

GARRISON, v. To g. a town, see 'to place a GARRISON in a town.' To be garrisoned any where, see 'in de in GARRISON any where.'

GARRULITY, garrulitas, loquacitas [SYN. IN GARRULOUS].

GARRULOUS, garrulus, loquax (garr. [= γαλήν] with ref. to the quality; loq. [= ὁδολεξία] with ref. to the quantity of what is uttered. The garr. loves to hear himself talk, and tries to amuse by silly weak conversation: the loq. tries to instruct by proxy, dull conversation, arising fm the speaker's want of power to express himself concisely; loquacitas is esly a weakness of old age; C. does not us garr.—verbosus (wordy; of things; e. g. letters, &c.). garr. and loq. being confined to persons, except in poet., where garr. is used of chattering brooks, &c., and loq. of eyes, hands, streams, &c.).

GARTER, periscædis (Ydia, περισκελίδις, or, pure Latin, genuale (10. Met. 10, 593, both g. f. for knee-band) Braided g's, periscædis tortæ (Petron.). To put on a g., periscædis crura vestire. The order of the g., *classis turnalis periscædis, quæ dicitur. A knight of the g., *classis turnalis periscædis, quæ dicitur, ascriptus.

GAS, spiritus naturalis (Virg. 9, 2, Rode), or, for distinctness, *gas, quod dicitur. G-ighis, lumina, quæ dant spiritus naturales per tubos circumfusi (Auct. Sen. Ep. 90, 25). G-pipe, tubus, per quem circumfunduntur spiritus naturales (Auct. Sen. 46.).

GASH, v. acare, &c. See TO CUT.

GASH, s. vulnus (g. f. wound).—clatrix (scar, mark of a g.).—hiulcum vulnus (1 Sid. Ep. 6, 7).—hiatus (a gaping open).—stigma, atis (by a razor, Mart.).

GASP, v. anhelare. anhelum movere (C.) or ducere (Plaut.). anhelantem spiritum ex imis pulmonibus ducere (Auct. ad Her. 4, 33)—agere ducere spiritum. spiritus difficilis redditur (to breathe with difficulty).

GASP, s. See GASPING. Aby's last g., extremus spiritus. extremus expirantia hiatus (Q. 6, 3, 31). To the last g., usque ad extremum spiritum; with his last g., extremo spiritu. To be at the last g., efflari or edere animam (C. 10, 22). agere animam; edere extremum vitæ spiritum, or vitam (both C.). See 'give up the Ghost.'

GASPING, anhelatio, anhelitus.—spirandi or spiritus difficultas. meatus animæ gravior. spiritus gravis. gravitas spiritus, angustia spiritus. spiritus angustior (difficulty of breathing).

GATE, porta (g. of a city, camp, &c., whether with ref. to the opening, or to the wooden frame or leaves).—fores portæ (the wooden g's, i. e. leaves).—Janua, fores (the large door of a house [Janua = fores in Ilminibus profanarum ædium, C. N. D. 2, 27]; Jan. as entrance; for. as the wooden leaves that close it).—valvæ (are the wooden leaves [fores] of stately buildings, temples, &c.). To open the g., portam patefacere; fores portæ aperire; portæ fores recludere. To shut the g., fores portæ obicere (to put it to); portam claudere (to fasten it to); to break down a g., portam refringere; claustra portæ effringere: to cut through, hew down, &c. g., portas excidere (to not excidere): to block up a g., portas obstruere (e. g. with turf, cespitibus): to enter by the g., portā introire: to go out by a g., exire per portam: to go out of a g., pedem efferre portā: to stream out of the g., portā effundi or se effundere: before the g., ad portam (at it); extra portam (on the outside of it).

GATEWAY, janus (= transitio pervia, C.; arched gateway, arch). See GATE.

GATHER, s. (in a garment), *ruga consuta, or ruga only; or plicatura (fold).

GATHER, v. TRANS. | Collect, vid. | To gather in harvest, g. carpere, decerpere (to pluck).—destringere ci qd (to strip off, tear off; e. g. leaves and berries).—destrahere ci qd (to take off; e. g. fruits).—percipere (to g. or collect for use; e. g. the fruits of the earth, fruges, olives, fructum ex olea, Plin.).—sublegere (to g. up; e. g. bacca, quæ in terram decidit, Col.).—demetere (prop. of corn, frumentum, segetes; poet. of flowers, pollice fœrem, V.). To g. the grapes, uvas legere: detrahare uvæ ex arboribus.—vindemiare colligere (of the general gathering; the vintage).—vindemiare (post-Aug.; also vind. uvæ, Plin.); olives, legere oleas (Cat.), olivas (H.), oleam stringere (to tear it off, wch an old law forbade): to g. apples (garden fruits), demere or detrahare poma arboribus; legere poma ex arboribus. | To draw an inference, ex qd re colligere, concludere: hence it may be gathered, ex quo efficitur cogique potest (althg may be established by argument). | To pucker (a dress), conuere in rugas (ruga, Plin. 35, 8, 31, &c.).

GATHER, INTRANS. | Assemble. See ASSEMBLE, INTRANS. | Fester, vid.

GATHER UP, colligere (*g. i. also of taking up for the purpose of shortening, coll. togam, Mart.*).—sublegere (*e. g. fallen fruits, &c. Col.*; *athly lying on the ground, H.*). To *g. up the stones from a field, clapidare agrum*: to *g. (up) the hair into a knot, capillos (in nodum) colligere*. See **COLLECT**.

GATHERER, *Crci.* || *Tax-gatherer, vid.*

GATHERING, || *Act of collecting, collectio* (*g. i. also of collection of peccant humours, &c., Plin.; Sen.; Scrib. Larg.*).—perceptio (*of fruits, frugum fructumque*).—exactio (*of taxes, pecuniarum, &c.*).—|| *Assemblage, vid.* || *Abacusa, see ABACUS.*

GAUDERY, GAUDINESS, *cultus speciosior, quam pretiosior. *cuhūs nitor, qui non est citra reprehensionem (*ast. Q. 8, 5, 34*). *cultus, qui non tam corpus exornat, quam detegit mentem. *cultus ultra quam concessum est magnificus (*both ast. Q. 8, Praef. 20*). See **FINERY**.

GAUDILY, *cultu speciosiore quam pretiosiore.—*cultu ultra quam concessum est magnifico. See **GAUDERY**.

GAUDY, *speciosior quam pretiosior (*of dress*).—*ultra quam concessum est magnificus.

GAUGE, *v.* || To ascertain the contents of a vessel, &c., metiri, emetiri.—permetiri (*g. ii. for to measure*).—ad certam mensuram examinare (*ast. ad certum pondus examinare. Cas. B. G. 5, 12, 4*), or *ad publice probatā mensurā normam redigere (*to compare it with the standard measure, and bring it to agreement with it*). To *g. a vessel*, *explorare qd, quot ait amphorarum, conglorari, &c.

GAUGER, *mensuram ponderumque examinatur (*cf. examinatur aëquis ponderum panis, Cassiod. Var. 6, 18, fin.*).—with the ancients, mēdilis (*cf. Juv. 10, 101*).

GAUGING, *mensuramur examinatio.

GAUGING-ROD, *virgula mensuralis (*ast. mensuralis linea, Sicul. Fl. p. 19, ed. Goet.*).

GAUNT, macer.—*grandiū macle torridus (*C. Agrar. 2, 34, extr.*).—*strigosus (*lean, sinevay: with no spare flesh*).—*procērus et macer (*tall and lean*).

GAUNTLET, See **GANTLET**.

GAUZE, textum tenuissimum.

GAWKY, See **AWKWARD**.

GAY, || *Cheerful, vid.* || *Bright, &c. (of colours, dress, &c.), clarus (bright, e. g. color)*.—lucidus, splendidus (*e. g. luc. vestis, Plin.*; *splen. vestis, Petr.*).—nitidus (*bright*).—lætus (*cheerful; nitida, læta, opp. horrida, inculita: C. Or. 11*).—varius (*having several colours; hence, by inference, 'gay': of dress, &c.*).

GAYETY, GAYLY, See **GAIETY, GAILY**.

GAZE, *v.* To *g. at* or upon athy, spectare, aspicere.—contemplari, intueri, contueri qm or qd (*SYN. in CONTEMPLATE*). To *g. steadily, &c. at athy*, obtutum ligere in qā re (*C. N. D. 2, 24, but in poetry*); defixis oculis intueri qd; defigere oculos in qā re (*e. g. in vultu regis, Curt.*; in te. *O. In C. it is only fig. in possessiones* ca). oculos non mōvere or non dejicere a re. oculi habitant in re.—admirari (*to g. at with admiration*). See **CONTEMPLATE**. *Quam maxime intentis oculis contemplari is used by C. with a quod alunt; and impropr. totam caesam cont., Fluce, 11.*

GAZE, *s. obtutus, ſis, obtutus oculorum (e. g. ca obtutus oculorum in cogitando, C. de Or. 3, 5; obtutum ligere qd, N. D. 2, 24, is in poetry)*.—conspicetus (*sight: mly with ref. to the presence of an object within aby's sphere of vision; to present itself to aby's g., dare se in conspectum ei; to withdraw from aby's g., fugere e conspectu ei*).—aspectus (*sight: e. g. to direct their g. to any object they please, aspectum quo vellent ... convertere. An eager and fixed g., acer et defixus aspectus (Auct. ad Her. 3, 15, 27)*). *Intuitus is post-Class., and only in the sense of 'respect.'* In abies hilarior intuitu, others read in totum, *Plin. 16, 10, 9. To fix one's g. on any object, oculos convertere ad qd. See To GAZE AT. || Gazing-stock, vid.*

GAZEBO, solarium (*any part of a house that is exposed to the sun: as balcony, terrace, &c.*).—specula (*as commanding a view, like a watch-tower*).

GAZEHOUD, vertagus (*Mart.*).

GAZELLE, *antilope Dorcas (*Linna.*).

GAZETTE, *diurna, quæ res novæ per orbem terrarum gestas narrat. See **NEWSPAPER**.

GAZETTEER, *diurnorum scriptor.

GAZING-STOCK, spectaculum. To be the *g.-s. of aby*, spectaculo esse ei (*C. Att. 10, 2, fin.*).

GEAR, See **DRESS, HARNES, TACKLE**.

GELATINE, *gelatina, quæ dicitur (*as i. t.*).

GELATINOUS, *juri gelato similis, or by *ast. in viscosus*.

GELD. See **TO CASTRATE**.

GELDING, cantherius.—equus castratus.

GELID, gelidus. See **COLD**.

GELIDITY. See **COLDNESS**.

GELLY. See **JELLY**.

GEM, *s.* || *Jewel (vid.)*, gemma. || *In Botany gemma (C. Col. &c.). To put forth its g's, gemmare, gemmascere.*

GEM, *v.* gemmare (*to set with jewels: in this sense only in pass. particip. mly intrans. gemmans sceptrum, &c.; and impropr. 'gemmed with dew', gemmans rore recenti, Lucr.*).—gemmis distinguere (*e. g. a golden cup, C.*).—distinguere (*to relieve a surface with ornaments placed at intervals*).

GEMINATION, See **DOUBLING, REPETITION**.

GEMINOUS. See **DOUBLE**.

GENDER, *s. genus*.

GENDER, *v.* See **ENGENDER, BEGET**.

GENEALOGICAL, propagatum ordine descriptus or dispositus. *G. tables, tabulae*, in quibus familiæ nobiles a stirpe ad hanc ætatem enarrantur, or propagines virorum nobilium ordine descriptæ (*both ast. Np. Att. 18, 2, sq.*). *G. trees, stirpium cognationum (Plin.)*; also stemmata, *um (Suet. Juv., Mart. &c.)*.

GENEALOGICALLY, propagatum ordine; ordine.

GENEALOGIST, genealogus (*g. i. C. N. D. 3, 17, 44*).—qui in nobilium familiarum propagines cognoscendis elaborat; qui nobilium familiarum originem se persequitur; ut ex eo clariorum virorum propagines possimus cognoscere (*one who has made a study of genealogy, ast. Np. Att. 18, 2*).—qui familias nobiles a stirpe ad hanc ætatem enarrat or enarravit (*one who is writing or has written a genealogy, ast. Np. i. c.*).

GENEALOGY, || *Of a particular family, genealogia (Mescal. Corp. de propr. Agr. 22)*.—or propagines (*the branches or offshoots of a family; see Np. Att. 18, 2*).—liber in quo familiæ nobiles a stirpe ad hanc ætatem enarrantur (*a writing on g., ast. Np. i. c.*); (*the stemma (the tree) et prosapia (the kindred) do not belong here*). To trace up the *g. of families*, familiarum originem se subtexere, ut ex eo clariorum virorum propagines possimus cognoscere: to declare the *g. of the Julian family*, Julianam familiam a stirpe ad hanc ætatem ordine enarrare. || *The science of g., genealogia, or Crci. doctrina, quæ in familiarum origine subtextendā scis elaborat, ut ex ea nobilium virorum propagines possimus cognoscere (ast. Np. i. c.)*.

GENERAL, *adj.* generalis (*relating to the whole*).—communis (*common; of or belonging to all*).—vulgaris, tritius (*in common use; usual every where*). *Jr. vulgaris communisque—ets omnis (e. g. a laugh followed, omnium consecutus est risus; there is a g. agreement, omnes uno ore consentiunt)*. || *In general, see GENERALLY*.

GENERAL, *s. dux, dux belli or exercitus*.—prætor (= prætor, a *g. of people who were not Romans, espis of their land forces, στρατηγός; espis in Np.; see Interpr. ad Mill. 4*; but Imperator is also used of foreign g's).—Imperator (*a g. or commander-in-chief, espis a g. worthy of the name, a great g.; see C. Or. 1, 48, 210*). *A g. of cavalry, præfectus equitum (g. i.); magister equitum (in the Roman army): to be a g. of cavalry, equitatu præfere: a g. of infantry, copiarum pedestrium dux: to be a g. of infantry, copias pedestribus, or simply copias, præfere: an army that is commanded by an able g., exercitus, cui præpositus est sapiens et callidus Imperator: a good g., bonus ac fortis, or (egregie) fortis et bonus: the duties or labours of a g., labor Imperatoris (C.): in the sight or presence of the g., in conspectu Imperatoris: to be chosen g., ducem delicti ad bellum gerendum*.

GENERALISSIMO, Imperator, dux summus (*g. ii.*). To make aby g., qm exercitui præfere; qm toti bello Imperioque præfere; summam belli ei deferre; summam Imperii bellicæ administrandi ei permittere; qm bello præponere: to go any where as g., cum Imperio quo proficisci

GENERALITY, commune, communitas (*of the g. or universality of a notion; cf. C. Top. 6, 29; opp. specific distinction or definition*). The *g.* (= most of), plurimi, pars major (*the greater part of a whole*).—plerique (*very many, without respect to a whole*).

GENERALLY, || *Mostly; plerumque (mostly)*.—fere (*as a general rule; generally*).—vulgo (*commonly*). (*Do not g., non fere or ferme (both C.)*), in vch obs. that the non precedes the fere or ferme. || *In generalis; taken generally, universe, summam, generalitatem, generaliter (C. de Invent. i, 28, 39)*. *In generalitatem atque universam (opp. singillatim or per species)*

but these adv. are only used when they relate to an action; if they relate to a subject or object, that is to be taken in its whole extent, we must use the adj. summus or universus; e. g. to treat a subject g. de re universa agere: to write about the state g. de summa republica scribere)—omnino ('at large,' when a whole number is opposed to individuals; e. g. quid in Gallia negotii est Caesar, aut omnino populo Romano).—prorsus ('to speak g.' = ut paucis complectar, *aff. several particulars have been mentioned; see S. Cat. 15, end*).—ad summam. in summâ (the former, when, *aff. stating several particular reasons, one ends with the principal one of all; the latter, when no particular reasons are stated, but only the principal one of all*). 'Generally,' or 'in general,' are also used when a general assertion is followed by the mention of a particular case, to which the assertion applies with the greatest force; hence it is expressed by quum, the particular case being introduced by tum: I am an admirer of my countrymen's good qualities g., and apply of the energy with which they study, quum nostrorum hominum virtutes soleo admirari, tum maxime in studiis.

GENERALSHIP, indoles imperatorie virtutis (talents for a great general; *Justin. 2, 8, 15*). imperatoria virtus. virtus imperatoris (also in pl. imperatorie virtutes, all the excellences which form a general).

GENERATION, hominum genus.—ætas hominum. ætas (g. t.).—sæculum (the age of a g. of men, by many fixed at 30 ... 33 years; by the Etrurian and Roman custom, at 100 years). *Ætas ævum, a natural term of life, is rather poetic.*—The present g., hujus ætatis homines; qui nunc vivunt: sit hi only (e. g. horum luxuria, *opp. antiquorum diligentia, Farr. R. R. 1, 13, 6*): to the present g., usque ad hanc ætatem: to be living in the third g., tertiam ætatem vivere: two good orators have scarcely existed in each g., vix singulis ætatibus binī oratores laudabiles consistere.

GENERIC, generalis (C.; belonging to the whole genus; *opp. specialis, or quod ad singulas partes se rei pertinet, specifi.*).

GENROSITY, *in sentimentis, spirit, &c.*, animus ingenuus. mens liberalis. Ingenium liberale. generosus spiritus. ingenuitas. liberalitas. *Liberality in giving, liberalitas (gives as much as a liberal-minded man thinks suitable to his own rank or the receiver's merits, without nice mercantile calculation).*—benignitas (gives largely fm kindness of temper, that does not wish to enjoy all to the exclusion of others).—munificentia (gives rather too much than too little, fm the pleasure of making people happy and causing an agreeable surprise; *Diod.*)—beneficentia (habit of doing good, *esp. by giving generously*).—largitas (with ref. to the large amount given; hence also of a particular gift, largitas tui muneri, C.). Jx. liberalitas ac benignitas. Too great g., nimia largitas; effusio (towards aby, in qm; also in pl. C. *Off. 2, 16, 56*). Splendip g., magnificentia liberalitatis (C.). G. towards aby, liberalitas in qm. *Gen. largitio is the spurious g. of the largitor, who gives fm the selfish motive of purchasing honours, &c.*

GENEROUS, *in Bountiful, &c.*, largus. liberalis (the former of interest, the latter of disinterested high-principled liberality (*opp. prodigus*); cf. C. *Off. 2, 16, 55*).—beneficus. benignus (benig., *prop. with ref. to kind feeling, but often = bountiful; cf. C. Deid. 9, 26*).—munificus (often making presents without expecting any return). Jx. beneficus liberallique. liberalis et beneficus. liberalis munificusque. munificus et liberalis. largus, beneficus, liberalis.—pecuniosus liberalis (S. *Cat. 7*).—generosus. liberalis (of persons, and their mode of thinking).—generosus spiritus (of noble sentiments, &c.).—Ingenuus (only of sentiments). Cf. SYN. in GENEROSITY.

GENEROUSLY, generose (in a noble, spirited manner).—animo magno (with a high soul, courage, &c.).—large. liberaliter. Jx. large liberaliterque. benigne. munifice. Jx. munifice et large (liberally; manifestly). SYN. in GENEROUS.

GENET, asturco (Asturian horse, of beautiful action).

GENIAL, genialis (prop. relating to birth or marriage; then improper. of persons or things that exhibit or resemble the hospitality and festivity of marriage feasts, festum, dies, &c., but only in poets).—lætus. voluptatis or jucunditatis plenus (joyful).—suavis (sweet, delightful).

GENIALLY, genialiter (e. g. agere festum, C. *Met. 11, 95*).—læte. jucunde. cum voluptate.—hilare or hilariter. animo læto or hilari.

GENICULATED, geniculatus (e. g. culmus, C.).

GENITALS, membra genitalia, or genitalia only. GENITIVE, genitivus casus, or genitivus only (Q.).

GENIUS (demon), genius (a tutelary spirit; *never fig. for the spirit; e. g. of a language, of a time, where we ought to say proprietas sermonis, ingenium ætæ, &c.*).—dæmoum. divinum illud (deity, spirit, g. t.).

GENIUS (talents), ingenium (both of the mental talents, and of the person who possesses them).—maxima indoles et admirabilis (Q. of the mental power).—vir magni or elati ingenii. vir ingenio præstans. magno ingenio præditus (of the person): an extraordinary and almost superhuman g., vir singulari et pene divino ingenio: to be no great g., non maximi eas ingenii. A g. for a thing, admirabilis ad qd (e. g. ad dicendum) natura. His youthful productions bear marks of great g., puerilia cæ opera et maximam indolem ostendunt et admirabilem (Q. 10, 1, 90).

GENS D'ARMES, altipotes corporis (as body-guard).—equites rei publicæ custodes (as police).

GENTEEL, liberalis. ingenuus (suits the condition of one who is free-born; *my with ref. to the mind and sentiments*).—honestus (enjoying honour, respect; i. e. of persons, families). *Gen. generous is too strong, implying noble birth and breeding; sit urbanus. comis. elegans.*

GENTEELLY, ingenu liberaliter (e. g. to be educated, to live, &c.).—honeste (e. g. vestiri, with ref. to propriety, elegance, suitableness to our rank, &c.; *Farr. L. L. 8, 16, 111, § 31*). *Sit urbane, belle, &c.*

GENTEELNESS. See GENTILITY.

GENTILE, gentilis (Ecc.). See HEATHEN.

GENTILISM. See HEATHENISM.

GENTILITY, ingenuitas (the state of a free-born, *my well-born man; cf. L. 8, 28, 4*).—venustus. elegantia morum. dulcedo morum et suavitatis (refined manners, &c.).—urbanitas (politeness). *Gen. gentilitas = clanship, &c.*

GENTLE, *Of good birth, ingenuus. liberalis.*—honesto loco natus.—generosus (is stronger; of high, noble birth). *in Mild, meek, mild; opp. acerbus, durus; e. g. in qm, towards aby, of character, affections, &c.; also poet. of breezes.*—lenis (gentle; *opp. vehemens, asper, of persons, character, words; also of winds, C.; and steep, H.: towards aby, in qm*). Jx. lenis et facilis (of a person's character).—mollis (soft; of breezes, words, &c.).—placidus (calm; *opp. turbidus, of persons, of sleep, &c.*). Jx. placidus mollisque (of a person; e. g. reddere qm); placidus quietusque.—placatus (towards aby, in qm, *esp. after differences have existed between them; opp. infestus*).—Jx. quietus et placatus, mitis et placatus.—levis (light; of touch, tactus, O.).—mansuetus (prop. tame, of animals; then gentle, &c. of persons). Jx. lenis (or mitis) et mansuetus. The g. Muses, Musæ mansuetæ: a g. sleep, lenis or placidus somnus. To make aby as g. as a lamb, qm tam placidum, quam ovem, reddere (C. *Cæc. 10*): a g. reproff, castigatio clemens: to administer a g. reproff to aby, molli brachio oburgare qm (so as to spare him a more severe one, C. *Alt. 2, 1*). *in Gentle (of ascent, &c.)*. leniter editus; molliiter assurgens; leniter or placid acclivis. See GRADUAL.

GENTLEMAN, *With ref. to birth, ingenuus.*—honesto loco natus (of good birth). To be brought up as a g., ingenu educari. A simple g., nihil ultra quam ingenuus (L. 8, 10). A g. by birth, honestis parentibus or honesto loco natus. *With ref. to breeding and sentiment, homo ingenuus et liberaliter educatus.*—educatus ingenue.—vir humanitate politus. *Gen. The word being used vaguely, according to the speaker's view of the gentlemanly character, must be translated with ref. to the particular quality implied; vir liberalis. bonus, fortis, magno animo præditus (all C. Rep. 1, 5, of persons), probus, &c. (Aby is) no g., homo politioris humanitatis expertus. A g. ought to be, est hominis ingenui, liberaliter educati, with inf. &c. (C.) The education of a g., liberales disciplinae (Q. 12, 7, 8). A young g., puer (adolescent, &c.) ingenuus, or honesto loco natus: to play the fine g., valde jam lautum esse: you are a fine g. forthwith, not to condescend to write to me, valde jam lautus es, qui graviter literas ad me dare (C. *Fam. 7, 14, 1*).*

GENTLEMANLIKE, GENTLEMANLY, ingenuus. liberalis (becoming a free-born man, as opp. a slave).—honestus et liberalis (*opp. turpis et illiberalis*).—hominis ingenui et liberaliter educati (becoming one who is both by birth and ordering a gentleman).—dignus homine nobili (C.; becoming one of noble birth).—modestus ac verecundus (modest and respectful).—elegans (showing

tasla, &c., *happ*. *Blitleralis*, *inlegans* — *urbanus* (*polite*).
It *versutis*, *ingenium studia atque artes*: *g. proficiens*.
questus liberales (*opp. quest. sordidi*, *C. Off.* 1, 41). *In*
a g. manner, *ingenue*.

GENTLENESS, *lenitas* (*opp. asperitas*). *G. of temper*, *lenitas animi*; *fm context*, *lenitas only*; *g. of character*, *ingenium lene* or *milde*; *of manners*, *mores placidi*, *mansuetudo morum*.

GENTLEWOMAN, *ingenua* (*opp. libertina*).
GENTLY, *lente*, *tranquille*, *quiete*, *sedate*, *sedato animo*, *placide* (*e. g. ire, progredi, forem aperire*). *sedate placideque*, *placide et sedate* (*e. g. loqui, ferre dolorem*). *patienter*, *aquo animo*, *modice* (*with due equanimity*). *leniter*, *placide leniterque* (*gently, slowly, slowly and gently*; *e. g. procedere*) — *paullatim*, *pedetentim* (*gradually*). *Gently!* *moderatus*, *oro* (*curre, rem age!* &c., *see O. Mel.* 1, 510). *To open the door g.*, *suspensa manu blande flectere cardinem* (*Q. Decl.* 1, 13; *see also placide above*). **SYN.** in **GENTLY**.

GENTRY. *The g.*, *omnes ingenui* (*all the free-born and respectable*). — *honesto loco orti* or *nati*. *All the g.*, *fm the highest to the lowest*, *omnis ingenuorum multitudo* etiam *tenuissimorum* (*C. Cat.* 4, 7, 16).

GENUFLEXION, *ingenium flexura*, or *Crcel. genua curvata* (*cf. Ammian.* 17, 10, 3).

GENUINE, *verus* (*true*; *also of writings*, *tot enim sunt veri* *Bruti libri* *C. Or.* 2, 55, 224) — *probus* (*e. g. argutus probum*, *L.*) — *germanus*, *verus et germanus* (*e. g. verum et germanum Metellum*, *C.*; *hæc germana est ironia*, *C.*) — *bonus* (*good*; *boni nuni*, *C.*) — *sincerus* (*unadulterated*; *of wine, &c.*) — *merus* (*unmixed*; *of fluids*) — *putus* (*of metals*; *pure*; *purus et putus* *is my ante-Class.*, *Plaut* &c.). *GENUINE* *is 'home-born'* *is domesticus*, *in C. Rep.* 2, 15; *but was applied to writings by Gell.*: *a g. editio*, *'sincera editio*; *g. virtus*, *vera virtus*: *a g. Stoic*, *verus et sincerus Stoicus*. *For 'think not to beg', &c.*, *see 'do ubi ille GENUINESSES.'*

GENUINELY, *sincere*. — *probe* (**SYN.** in **GENUINE**).
GENUINENESS, *incorrupta integritas* (*unadulterated nature*). — *auctoritas fides* (*credibility*). *Also Crcel.*, *as: many doubt the g. of this book*, *multi dubitant*, *hunc librum ab eo*, *ad qm refertur*, *conscripsum esse*: *the g. of a law is disputed*, *'sunt qui censent*, *legem esse adulteratam*. *A play, the g. of which is doubted by some*, *comœdia, quam Plauti esse quidam non putant* (*of course*, *with gen. of the author to whom it is commonly attributed*).

GENUS, *genus* (*opp. species*). *The highest g.* (*including other 'genera' as species of itself*), *summu genus*, *generum caput*.

GEOGNOSY, *geognosia*.

GEOGRAPHER, *geographus* (*analogous to chorographus*: *Vitr.* 10, 2, 5, *Schneid.*).

GEOGRAPHICAL, *geographicus* (*γεωγραφικός*, *lat.*).

GEOGRAPHY, *geographia* (*γεωγραφία*); or, *pure Lat.*, *terrarum or regionum descriptio*.

GEOMETR, *gemètres* (*γεωμέτρης*).

GEOMETRICAL, *geometricus* (*γεωμετρικός*).

GEOMETRICALLY, *geometrice* (*Vitr.* for *weh C. uses γεωμετρικῶς*, *All.* 12, 5).

GEOMETRICIAN. *See GEOMETR*.

GEOMETRY, *geometria*, *geometricæ*, *geometrica*, *orum* (*g. t.*) — *ratio linearis* (*as a theory*: *Q.* 1, 10, 96). *To know or understand g.*, *geometricis novisse*; *geometria* or *geometricæ eruditum esse*: *to learn g.*, *geometrica discere*.

GEORGICS, *Georgica* (*pl. Gell.*), or *georgica carmina*. *In the first Georgic*, *in primo Georgicō* (*Greek gen. pl.*, *Gell.* 13, 20, 4).

GERANIUM, *geranium* (*γεράνιον*, *Plin.*); **geranium* (*Lin.*).

GERFALCON, **hierofalco* (*Cuv.*).

GERM, *g. PROPRI.* *germen* — *asparāgus* (*the asparagus like g. of several plants*; *cf. Plin.* 23, 1, 17; 21, 15, 64). — *cyma* (*young, tender g.*, *esp. of the cabbage tribe*). *To destroy the g. of a plant*, *fetum repimere* (*cf. C. Brut.* 4, 16, *Meyer*). *g. IMPROPR.* *semen* (*the seed*; *e. g. malorum, discordiarum*). — *igniculus*, *esp. in pl.*

igniculi (*the first sparks*; *e. g. virtutum*). — *initium* (*g. t.* for *beginning of alth*). *GEN* *germen*, *in this sense*, *is without good ancient authority, except poet.*: *Lucr.* 4, 1079. — *To destroy or crush the first g. of alth*, *qd primo tempore opprimere et extinguere*: *things apparently unimportant often contain the g. of great events*, *ex rebus primo aspectu levibus magnarum sæpe rerum motus oriuntur*.

GERMAN. *g. Cousins g.* *See 'first COUSINS.'* *Related (obsolet.)*, *vid.*

GERMANDER, **teuerium* (*Lin.*). *Wall g.*, **teu* *rium chamaedrys* (*Lin.*). *G. Speedwell*, **veronica chamaedrys* (*Lin.*).

GERMANISM, **Germanæ lingue proprietates*.

GERMINATE, *germinare* — *pullulare*. *When they first begin to g.*: *as soon as they begin to g.*, *statim in germinatione* (*Plin.*).

GERMINATION, *germinatio* (*Col.*; *Plin.*) — *germinatus*, *is* (*Plin.*).

GERUND, *gerundium* (*Diom. Prisc.*) — *gerundivus modus* (*Serr.* p. 788, P.).

GESTICULATE, *gestum facere* or *agere*. *gestu uti*, *gestum componere* (*of scientific, artificial gesticulation, esp. of the 'action', in a wide sense, of players and orators*). *GEN* *gesticulari*, *post-Aug.*, *Suet.* *To g.* *at every word*, *gestu verba exprimere*.

GESTICULATION, *gestus*. *GEN* *gesticulatio*, *Suet.* *Let all excess of g. be avoided*, *omnis non viro dignus ornatus ... in gestu* (*motique*) *caveatur* (*ajft. C. Off.* 1, 36, 130). *To make a g. in sign of assent*, *gratificari ei gestu* (*C. Balb.* 6, 14).

GESTURE, *gestus* (*with ref. to position*; *holding of the body, or of single parts of it*; *distinguished fm motus, the motion of the whole body*; *hence together*, *gestus motusque*; *motus gestusque*: *gestus is esp. proper to actors*; *motus, to combatants, wrestlers, orators*). *To make g's*, *gestum agere, facere*. *gestu uti*, *gestum componere* (*after the rules of art*); *all kinds of artificial pantomimic g's which ably make at alth*, *gesticulatio*: *to make such g's*, *gesticulari*: *one that makes such g's*, *gesticular* (*GEN* *all three*, *post-Aug.*): *to be unskilful in making g's*, *gestum nescire*: *to make wrong g's*, *peccare in gestu*: *to make a g. at every word*, *gestu verba exprimere*.

GET, *v. TRANS*. *To obtain* (*whether permanently or for a time*), *accipere* (*g. t. to receive*) — *ferre*, *auferre* (*to carry off as the produce of one's exertions, &c.*, *alth good or bad*). — *nancisci* (*by chance, opportunity, or any other cause, without our own co-operation*). — *obtingit mihi qd* (*alth falls to my lot*; *similar to nanci-ci*). — *impetrare* (*to obtain by asking*). — *adipsi* (*to achieve by exertion*). — *assēqui* (*to obtain an object for which ably has striven*). — *consequi* (*to obtain an object one has desired*; *with or without assistance*; *a more general term than assēqui*). — *acquirere* (*to acquire or win what one has sought with great exertion*). — *obtinere* (*to obtain and keep possession of alth asst great opposition*). — *sortiri*. *sorte nancisci*, *sortem scire rei nancisci* (*to get or obtain by lot*). — *potiri* *qā re* or *rare* (*qd* (*to get into ably's power*)). — *comptem fieri ei rei* (*to obtain possession of*; *e. g. one's wish*). — *inire* (*into* *qd*. *corripit*, *tentari qā re* (*to fall into, esp. into diseases*)). — *augeri qā re* (*to be blessed with alth, us with riches, children*). — *querere* (*obtain by seeking*; *e. g. victum, gloriam, gratiam ad populum*). — *parare*, *comparare* (*providere*; *procure by one's own means*; *also = to get alth ready* (*see below*)). *parare convivium*, *quæ opus sunt ad nuptias, bellum, &c.*: *comp. convivium, arma, bellum, exercitus, &c.* — *colligere* (*to gather, as it were, good-will, favour, &c.*). — *parere sibi qd* (*to beget, as it were*: *to receive as the fruit of some exertion or step*; *e. g. laudem*). *To have got* (*on this idiom*). *see note at the end of the article*, *habere*: *not to get*, *non accipere* (*g. t.*, *it has not been given to me*); *defraudari qā re* (*to be cheated out of a thing*); *res abiit a me* (*at an auction*; *it was knocked down to somebody else*): *to get children*, *see BEGET*: *to have got the left shoe on the right foot*, *calceus sinister pro dextero inductus est* (*Suet. Aug.* 92): *to get the day*, *see 'TO GAIN the victory'*: *get you gone!* *abi! apage tibi amōre te hinc!* *g. out of my sight!* *abscede procul e conspectu meo!* *To get by heart*, *see HEART*. — *To get a name fm any circumstance*, *agnomine trahere ex re*: *to get courage*, *accēdit mihi animus*: *to get booty*, *prædam nancisci*: *to get a rich booty*, *opiniā prædā potiri*: *to get ably's permission to do alth*, *a qo impetrare*, *ut liceat mihi qd facere* (*C.*): *to get money*, *pecuniā sibi facere*; *great wealth and great reputation*, *magnas opes magnamque nomen sibi facere*; *great influence*, *magnam auctoritatem sibi constituere*; *ill-gotten wealth*, *male partum or -a*, *see ill-gotten GAINS*. *To get a cold, fever, headache, &c.*, *see the sublt.* *To get alth fm ably*, *impetrare, exorare qd a qo* (*by entreaties*); *exprimere, extorquere ei qd* (*by force*); *expugnare qd a qo* (*by a violent struggle*). — *ellicere* (*by persuasive means*). *Not to be able to get a word fm or out of ably*, *ex qo verbum ellicere non posse*: *to get one's living by alth*, *victum queritare qā re*: *to get a scanty living*, *vitam tolerare*, *paupertatem sustentare* or *famem propulsare qā re* or *qd faciēdo*: *you may always get fresh-baked bread here*, *semper hic*

recentis panis est coquid: what good should I get by telling you a lie? quid mihi sit boni, si mentiar (Com.) I easily got, parabilia: this may be got for asking, or without the slightest trouble, hæc virgula divina, ut alunt, sappeditantur (C. Off. 1, 44, 158, proverbially): to get as answer, responsum ferre or auferre: to my letter fm aby, mei literis respondetur or rescribitur a qo: to get a situation, office, munus ei mandatur, deferitur; muneris præfector: to get athg out of one's head, memoriam as rei ex animo eijcere (purposely). When he saw he could get nothing out of him by threatening to go to law, posteaquam vidit nihil se a qo posse litium terrore abradere (C.): to get (a secret, &c.) out of aby, ex qo percontando atque interrogando or arsitando elicere.—expiscari (to fish out), qd ei or ex qo.—**GET**, vid. **GET** aby to do athg, impetrare (a qo), ut faciat qd (e. g., having got them to slay, impetrat [abi. partec.] ut manerent, L.). See **TO INDUCE**. **TO get athg done**, qd faciendum curare, qd ei curandum tradere (to give it another person to manage, &c.); but, as in English, a person is often said 'to do what he really gets done' for him by another; e. g. wishing to get a ring made, quum vellet anulum sibi facere (C. Ferr. 4, 25, 66): to get athg carried to the army by ships, qd exercitui navibus supportare (Cæs. B. C. 3, 44). **TO have got to do**, &c. (= to have that task, &c.), by partec. in dus: I have got many letters to write, multæ mihi epistolæ scribendæ sunt.—**GET** 'to have got' [= to have] a book, &c., is objected to by Webster and other writers as a vulgarism; but it is not only thoroughly idiomatical, but may be easily justified. 'To get' being 'to acquire' (recipere, obtinere, &c.); 'to have got' is 'to have acquired' (recepit, obtinuit), and so 'to have,' 'to possess'; and it so happens that the river word has the same peculiarity in Greek, κτ-δουαι. 'I get' [where the radicals κτ- correspond to gt, the smooth mute κ having passed, according to Grimm's law, into the middle mute g]; κτ-δουαι, 'I have got' = 'I have' or 'possess.' Webster also objects to 'I could not get the work done,' as not elegant. It is to be hoped that the time for sacrificing our old idioms to modern and sickly notions of elegance is pretty nearly gone by.—For other combinations, e. g. to get aby's CONSENT, &c., see the subett.

GET, **INTRANS.**) See **TO BECOME**; and **TO GROW** = become.

GET, with adverbs, adjectives, &c. — **A. TRANS.**) **TO get athg or aby AWAY**, see 'to **GET** athg fm aby.'—**TO get DOWN**, see 'to **REACH** down.'—**TO get IN**: a) **TO get in** crops, percipere fruges or fructus.—condere, or condere et reponere (to store them in the barn). **TO get in debts**, &c., exigere (e. g. pecunias). **TO get in** a store, &c.; e. g., athg for the winter, in hiemem providere qd; a large supply of corn, frumenti vim maximam comparare.—**TO get athg OFF**: a) **TO get shoes**, &c. off, see 'to **PULL** off.' **TO get a ship off the shoals**, &c., navem detrudere (e. g. scopulo, V.l.). **TO get aby's goods**, &c. off, vendere.—**TO get athg on**, inducere (to pull or draw on, e. g. a shoe, calcem sibi ind.)—inducere (e. g. a coat, &c., sibi vestem or se veste). A shoe that aby can hardly get on, calcem minor pede or pedem urens (both H. Ep. 1, 10, 42): a coat, &c. that one can hardly get on, vestis nimis stricta or stricta.—**TO get OUT**: a) **TO get athg fm aby**: see above, near the end of **TO GET**, **TRANS.**) **TO get OUT**, to disengage, vid.—**TO get OVER**: a) **PROPR.**, a wall, &c.; see **TO CLIMB**, **TO CROSS**. **TO IMPROPR.**, see **TO SURMOUNT**, **CONQUER**; and for that 'weh cannot be got over,' see **INSURMOUNTABLE**. **TO get over** a sickness, ex morbo convalescere. morbum depellere.—**TO get READY**, parare. compare (see these words above): every thing is got ready, omnia sunt [ad qd] apta et parata: to get oneself ready, comparare se (C. Mil. 10, 28); for athg, ad qd or ad rem faciendum (e. g. ad iter, ad respondendum): to order breakfast to be got ready at his house, prandium apud se accurari jubere: to get a vessel ready for sea; see **READY**.—**TO get TOGETHER**, see **TO COLLECT**, **AMASS**, **ASSEMBLE**.—**TO get UP**: a) **TO prepare** a play, edere fabulam (of the person at whose expense it is exhibited; scilicet dare; fab. docere, is of the author making the actors practise it, &c. who, with ref. to this kind of 'getting up' = 'learning it,' discutit fabulam; see **Krebs**).—apparare (e. g. ludos, of preparing all that is necessary to their exhibition).—comparare (e. g. convivium).—opt-aidly got up, magnifico splendideque ornatus. magnifice et ornate comparatus (both e. g. convivium).

TO raise (a building), erigere, excitare, &c. **TO have nearly got a house up**, pene ad fastigium pervenisse: to get up hastily some temporary building, subitarius ædificulus extruere (T.). **TO pull up** or aloft, tollere, attollere.—levare, sublevare (to help up). **TO make aby rise**, excitare qm (to call him, &c.); *efficere, ut a lecto surgat qm (to succeed in making him get out of bed).

INTRANS.) **TO get ABROAD** (of reports, &c.), exire in turbam or in vulgus, emanare (in vulgus). **JN.** exire atque in vulgus emanare. effert (foras or in vulgus). effluere et ad aures hominum permanere: to let athg get abroad, see **TO REPORT**, **TO PUBLISH**: to prevent athg fm getting abroad, cs rei famam comprimere or suppressere.—**TO get AHEAD**, see **TO ADVANCE**, **TO PROSPER**: to get ahead of, see **TO OUTSTRIP**.—**TO get ALONG**, see **TO PROCEED**, **TO ADVANCE**.—**TO get AMONGST**, incidere in qos or inter catervas (L.): to fall amongst persons).—**TO get AT**, see **TO REACH**.—**TO get AWAY**, see **TO ESCAPE** (fm).—**TO get BACK**, repetere retro viam (L.), see **TO RETURN**.—**TO get BEFORE**, prævenire (qm or qd; by taking a shorter road, breviori viâ, L.)—antevenire (e. g. exercitum Metelli).—præcurrere qm (to outstrip him).—post se relinquere (to leave behind). The report gets before my letter, fama meam epistolam celeritate superat: he cannot get before him without great carelessness on his part, ut eum præcurrat, atque magnâ negligentia fieri non potest (Qu. C.; impropr.). If aby has got before you, si qs ante te fuerit (Sen. Ep. 104, of an ambitious man).—**TO get BEHIND**: a) **TO fall in the rear**, a qo superari, (procul) a qo relinqui. **TO place oneself behind**, for the purpose of hiding, post qd latere (V.).—**TO get the BETTER** of; see **TO CONQUER**, **SURMOUNT**.—**TO get BETWEEN**, medium se inferre. Inter medios (e. g. hostes) irumpere.—insinuare se (e. g. inter turmas, to wind oneself in, as it were).—**TO get CLEAR**, see 'to get or become FREE (fm)'; **TO DISENGAGE** oneself.—**TO get DOWN**, see **TO DESCEND**.—**TO get FORWARD**, see **TO ADVANCE**, **TO PROCEED**.—**TO get FROM**, see **TO ESCAPE** fm.—**TO get IN**: a) **PROPR.**, insinuare se in qm locum; or by the verbs under **TO ENTER**. You must get out by the same way that you got in, eadem, quâ te insinuasti (insinuaveris, &c.) retro via repetenda (L. 9, 2, 8). **TO IMPROPR.**) Evils, &c. get in, mala se insinuant. **TO get in with aby**, insinuare se in familiaritatem or consuetudinem cs, gratiam cs parere, in cs consuetudinem se immergere (qâ re; e. g. blanditiis et assentionibus). **TO get INTO**: a) **PROPR.** locus capit qd (it can get into it).—immergi in qd (of what one sinks into; e. g. in paludem)—devenire (into something bad or wrong; e. g. in cs potestatem or manus; in alienas manus).—incidere in qd (to fall into, eply agst aby's will).—Incurrere in qd (to run into, eply fm aby's own fault).—decidere in qd (to sink into a bad state; e. g. to get into pecuniary difficulties, in angustias rei familiaris)—adduci in qd (to be brought into danger, difficulty, &c.).—(in) qm locum intrare (to enter).—in qm locum se insinuare (to wind oneself in, by making one's way through obstacles, &c.). **TO get into port**, portum capere. in portum venire, pervenire. in portum eo alto reopl. in portum penetrare (C.): to get into one's carriage, incidere in currum (Plaut.); ascendere currum (Lucr., Suet.).—conscendere currum (Lucr., O., Prop.). **TO get into a house**, in domum or domicilium immigrare. **TO get into favour with aby**, see 'to get in with aby.'—**TO get NEAR**, see **TO APPROACH**.—**TO get OFF**: a) **FM** a horse, &c., see **TO DISMOUNT**, **TO ALIGHT**. **TO get clear fm**, see **TO ESCAPE**, **TO DISENTANGLE** oneself. **TO escape fm the consequences of a fault**, &c., defungi (e. g. with a slight punishment, levi pœnâ; by a lie, mendacio).—elabi ex iudicio (to escape punishment in a court of justice; of an accused person): to get off without any punishment, peccata impune dilabuntur (Auct. ad Her. 2, 25, 39): I have got off better than I expected, pulchre discedo et probe et præter spem (Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 58). [See **TO COME OFF**, **TO GET ON**: a) **TO climb**, **to mount**, vid. **TO ADVANCE**, **prosper**, **make progress**, vid. **TO get on** (well) with aby, commodè versari cum qo. ferre qm: a person with whom we can get on well, homo facilis, commodus, tractabilis (opp. diffidilis, difficilis et morosus, intractabilis).—**TO get OUT**: a) **PROPR.** Of a place, exire, egrèdi, &c. You must get out by the way you got in, see 'get in.' **TO get out of one's carriage**, ex or de rhedâ descendere. **TO get out of a scrape**, &c., see **TO EXTRICATE** oneself fm. **TO get out of one's**

depth, see DEPTH.—[Get quit or rid of: a) *A per-son, see RID, adj.* β) *of a thing; see TO DISENGAGE, TO DISENTANGLE, TO EXTRICATE oneself.* — [Get through: α) *PROPR.* penetrare per qm locum; or *(to a place)*, ad qm locum, in qm locum usque. β) *To finish a task, see FINISH.* γ) *To get to the end of a sum of money, a fortune, &c., see TO SPEND.* — [Get to, see TO REACH.— [To get together, see TO ASSEMBLE or COLLECT, INTRINS.— [Get up: α) *See 'get on.'* β) *To get upon one's feet, see erigere (e.g. of a little child trying to raise itself from the ground).* γ) *To get upon a subject, in sermonem incidere.* — [To get the upper hand; see CONQUER, PREVAIL AGAINST.

GHASTLINESS, exsanguis funereusque color.—color per pallidus.

GHASTLY, cadaverosus, luridus.—exsanguis (with-out any blood in the face; pale fm fear, rage, &c.).—cadaverosa facie (of a pale complexion).—sine colore (either always or at the moment, fm fear, &c.; e.g. sine colore constiti). *Aby is g. pale, pallor qm facit horrendum aspectu* († *H. Sat.* 1, 8, 26). [Shocking to behold, fœdus (e.g. vulnus, cicatrix, both †). See TERRIBLE.

GHOST, spectrum (denotes the apparition of a departed spirit, as a supernatural appearance).—mostel-lum (dim. fm monstrum, as a horrible apparition).—manes (as the apparition of a good spirit).—lemures (as that of a hobgoblin). *Aby's g. walks, non manes ejus conulescent viri* (L. 21, 10; cf. L. 3, 58, extr.). *To believe in g's, see to BELIEVE in.* [To give up the g., animam agere, edere, emare (C.), emittere, deponere (Np.); extremum vitæ spiritum edere (C.).

GHOSTLY. See SPIRITUAL.

GIANT, vir major quam pro humano habitu: to be a g., humane magnitudinis propemodum excessisse formam. *Not gigan; but Gigantes, of the mythological 'Giant.'*

GIANTESS, mulier, major quam pro humano habitu.

GIANT-LIKE. See GIGANTIC.

GIBBER, v. *voce non explanabili et verborum inefficaci sussurrare (cf. *quotat. under GIBBERISH*).

GIBBERISH, voces quidem sed non explanabiles et perturbatæ et verborum inefficaces (af. *Sen. de Irâ* 1, 3).—stridor, non vox (Plin.).

GIBBET, s. See GALLOW.

GIBBET, v. The nearest Lat. expression is infelici arbori suspendere; but as this does not imply continued exhibition after death, we must use some such phrase as *infelici arbori (or cruci) suspensum qm corvis dilanandum relinquere (af. *cadaver ... canibus dilanandum relinquere, C. M. 13*). *You shall be hanged and gibbeted, pascere in cruce corvos* († *H.*). To be gibbeted, pascere in cruce corvos (H.).

GIBBOSITY, gibbus (Juv.). gibber (Plin.; both = a protuberance).

GIBBOUS, gibbus (Cels. 8, 1). *gibber and gibberous appear to be used only of men, animals, &c.; extrinsecus gibbus is used by Cels. of the scull.*

GIBE, v. See TO JEER, TO SCOFF.

GIBE, s. See JEER, SCOFF.

GIBER. See JEERER, SCOFFER.

GIBLETS, *exta asneris.

GIDDILY, PROPR. Crcl. with vertigine correptus. [Thoughtlessly, animo lev. temere. indiligenter. negligenter.—disolute. animo disolute. *Aby behaves so g., tantâ mobilitate se gerit.*

GIDDINESS, PROPR. Dizziness, vid. [IM-PROPR.] Thoughtlessness, animus lev. levitas, mobilitas (with or without animi, ingeni). Jm. mobilitas et levitas animi.—animus disolutus.—temeritas.—negligentia. indiligentia (Syn. in GIDDY).

GIDDY, GIDZY, vid. [Causing giddiness, as in 'a g. height; see DIZZY.] Thoughtless, lev. levitate præditus (wanting steadiness of character).—mobilis (changeable, opp. constans).—temerarius (rash).—indiligens, negligens (careless, opp. diligens). *Aby is very g., est in qd magna levitas, temeritas, &c.*

GIFT, donum, munus (a present; see a PRESENT; both also g. of that wch has been imparted to us by God, by nature, fortune, &c., with or without quasi præfæct)—stips, beneficium (a g. to a poor man, a tender, liberal g.; to be bag for a g. fm any one, stipem emendicare ab eo; *Suet. Oct. 91*).—dos (that wch is imparted to us by nature or by fortune; eply in pl. dotes).—ingenium, facultas (natural parts or talents for athing; opp. arts, acquired talents). G's of nature, naturæ munera (i. e. natural parts or talents; to possess such, naturæ

muneribus ornatus esse): g's of nature and of fortune, naturæ fortunæque dotes; bona, quæ ci naturæ et fortunæ data sunt: natural g's, naturæ quoddam bonum (see Np. *Thras.* 1, 3): to possess distinguished g's of mind and heart, *ingenii animique dotibus excellere: to possess in an eminent degree all the g's of a statesman and general, omnibus bellæ ac togæ dotibus eminentissimum esse: to possess the g. of being able to make oneself beloved by every one, ars ad conciliandos animos ci eat or inest (L. 28, 18, med.): to possess it abundantly, ingenium or ars ad promerendum omnium voluntatem ci superest (*Suet. Tit.* 1, 1n.): to possess dexterly in every thing as a natural g., ci inest ad omnia naturalis ingenii dexteritas (L. 28, 18, med.): to possess the g. of eloquence, bene dicere.

GIFTED (with athing), præditus, instructus. Richly g. with athing, abunde auctus ornatusque qd re. See ENDOWED (under ENDOW). [ANSOL.] ingeniosus.—ingenio præstans. ingenio summo. elati ingenii.—ingenio animi dotibus instructus. To be highly g., ingenio valere, abundare; longe plurimum ingenio valere; beatissimâ ingenii ubertate esse.

GIG, brîta, æ (sc. rheda; *Act. Theod.* 6, 29, 2, &c.).—vehiculum brîtum (g. i. Nov.).—cisium (wch was 'vehiculi brîti genus', *Nov.* 86, 30). To drive to town very fast in a gig, clasio celeriter ad urbem advâli (C.).

GIGANTIC, qui humanam magnitudinem excedit (see *Curt.* 8, 14, 13).—major quam pro humano habitu (see L. 8, 6); = colossal; vid. G. stature, magnitudo extrema: a form of g. stature, forma, quæ humanam magnitudinem excedit; or major, quam pro humano habitu: a g. work, moles: a g. building, ædifici moles.

GIGGLE, v. sensim atque submissim ridere (*Gell.* 17, 8, § 7). See TO LAUGH. Prps *risum singultium modo ejicere (af. *G.* 10, 7, 10; not furtim cachinnare, wch G. goes af. *Lucr.* 4, 1172; for the whole passage is famulæ longe fugitanti, furtimque cachinnant; so that they laughed sowlily, but where they could do it secretly).

GIGGLE, s. *risus furtim erumpens, et singultantium modo ejection (sing. mod. ejection; Q. 10, 7, 10).

GILD, v. inaurare (g. i. for covering with gold; also extrinsecus inaur.; e. g. statuum; also of garments, palla, vestis).—aurum illinere ci rei, or auro illinere qd (to wash with gold; e. g. marmor).—aurum inducere ci rei, or auro inducere qd (to plate with gold). *Gill, auratus; inauratus; extrinsecus inauratus* (e. g. statua, C.; opp. solida).

GILDER, inaurator (late).

GILDING, auratura (as thing; Q. 8, 6, 28, ed. Spald.; or Crcl. with verbs under GILD).

GILL, [M easure = $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pint: the nearest Lat. measure is quartarius (= $\frac{1}{2}$ of a sextarius, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pint). A plant (the ground ivy), *glechoma hederacea (Linn.).

GILLFLOWER, Clove g., *dianthus caryophyllus (Linn.): stock g., *cheiranthus (Linn.): queen's g., heperis (Plin., Linn.).

GILLS, branchie (= τὰ βράγχια, Plin. 9, 7, 6, &c.).

GILTHEAD (a fish), many species of the sparus (Plin.).—*sparus auratus (Linn.).

GIMLET, terfura.

GIN, [I snare, laqueus, tendicula (C., only sg.). pedica (Syn. in TRAP).] The spirituous liquor, *vinum e junipero factum or junipero expressum (Plin. calls all such spirits fm dates, &c., vinum, 6, 28, 32, &c.).

GINGER, singiberi (indecl. neut.).—zingiber or zingiberia.—*amomum singiber (Linn.).

GINGERBREAD, *libum zingibere conditum, or libum (g. i.) or crustula, crum.

GINGERLY, See NICELY, CAUTIOUSLY.

GINGLE, v. and s. See JINGLE.

GINGLING, See JINGLING.

GIPSY, *Cingarus; f. *Cingara. The g.-language, *Cingarorum lingua.

GIRAFFE, camelopardalis (καμηλοπάρδαλις).—*cervus camelopardalis (Linn.).

GIRD, cingere (g. i. zonâ, gladio, &c.).—inocingere (mly poet. Inclini zonâ, O.).—suocingere (g. up). To g. oneself, cingi or succingi or accingi (e. g. with a sword, gladio or ferro): to g. oneself up (i. e. prepare) for athing, accingi ad qd: high-girt, alta cinctus (H. Sat. 2, 8, 10; for wch alticinctus, Phædr. 3, 8, 11).—altius præcinctus (H. Sat. 2, 8, 6; Petron. 19, 4).—GIRD on a sword, succingere qm gladio (another), gladio se cingere; gladio accingi (oneself).

GIRDER (*in building*), trabs (*principal beam*). *The g's*, trabs perpetue (*running through the whole building*).

GIRDLE, cingulum, zona (*the former as a pure Latin word; the latter borrowed from the Greek; zona includes also the finely-worked girdle of ladies*).—cinctura (*cincture, very rare*; *Suet.*, *A.*: *to wear a girdle loose* g., cingi luxiore cinctura, *Suet.*).

GIRDLE, v. See **TO GRAB**.

GIRDLER, s. sonarius (*girdle-maker*; *C.*).

GIRL, puella.—virgo (*as unmarried*). *A little g.*, puellula; virgancula; parvula puella (*Ter.*): *a grown-up g.*, puella adulta; *virgo*, *a g's school*, institutum, quo puellae aluntur educanturque, or *schola puellarum*. | *Maid-servant*, puella.—famula (*serving-maid*).—ancilla (*house-maid*).—cubicularia (*Inscript.*: *chamber-maid*).

GIRLISH, puellaris.—virginalis. *G. shame or modesty, verecundia virginalis*: *he has a g. look*, puerili in ore est vultus virgineus (*O. Met.* 8, 631): *to grow g.*, puellascere (*Farr.*).

GIRLISHLY, puellariter.

GIRTH, s. cingulum, cingula (*the former of the belt or girdle of a man, e. g. of a warrior; the latter of the girth of a horse, as O. Rem.* 236; *cf. Serv.* *V. En.* 9, 360).—baltens (*a sword-belt; ταλαμών*). | *Compass, circumference*, vid.

GIRTH, v. cingere.

GIVE, dare (*our 'to give' in the widest acceptance of the word; hence, = to grant, impart, allow, permit, present, offer, yield from itself, &c.*; also as a mathematical t. t.: *a given line, data linea*, *C.* 1, 10, 3).—reddere (*to g. back, return*; *t. e. both to g. up, a. g. a letter to aby, and to g. forth, e. g. a tone*).—tradere (*to g. up, g. over, g. into the hand*).—offerre (*to offer to give without demand*).—porrigere (*to stretch out, that the person receiving may take it*).—præbere (*to hold towards, to extend; both denote the incomplete action of giving*).—tribuere (*as the end of the action*).—impertire (*to cause to take part, to impart*).—donare. dono dare (*to present*).—solvere. persolvere. pendere (*to pay*).—apponere (*to set on the table a dish, wine, &c.*).—afferre (*to bring in addition; s. g. ornatum orationi*).—efficere (*to bring forth, yield; e. g. ager efficit cum octavo; then as a t. t. of arithmetic, our 'to make'*).—esse. fieri (*as an arithmetical t. t.; see 'TO MAKE, in arithmetic, for example of efficere, esse, and fieri. How much have you given for it? quanti rem emisti? how much do you g. for your board, your lodging, your tuition? quanti coenas, habitas, doceris? to g. a daughter in marriage to aby, dare ci qam uxorem or nuptum or in matrimonium; to g. to another, tradere qam alii; to g. forth, edere, mittere, emittere (e. g. a sound, scent, &c.); reddere (to return a sound, of a string which is touched); remittere (to suffer to proceed from itself; e. g. a tone, of a string; juice, &c., of fruit when pressed). It is not given to man, homini non datum, non concessum est: a thing that is not ours to g., res, quæ non est nostris arbitrii: g. me leave to, &c. da mihi followed by an acc. with infn. (or, aff. the Greek manner, with a dat. and infn.; see *Schmid.* *H. Ep.* 1, 16, 61): to g. aith up for lost, desperare de re: to g. little for a thing (i. e. to value lightly), qd negligere, parum curare: to g. nothing for aith (i. e. to disregard it), qd contemnere, spernere, nihil putare: what would I g. I quidnam darem I to g. any thing for it, qd quantivis facere, æstimare; quovis pretio qd redimere velle: to g. oneself up; see **TO SURRENDER**: to g. up, manus dare (*to admit oneself to be conquered, to yield; see Herz.* *Cæs.* *B. G.* 5, 31).—cedere (*to give way*): to g. rise to; see 'to be the source of'. To g. oneself to &c., see **TO DEVOTE**: to g. medicine to a patient, adhibere medicinam ægroto.*

MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES.—To g. aby a blow, plagam ci imponere, infligere, injicere (*not dare*): to g. aby permission, facere ci potestatem (*not dare*): to g. a vote, suffragium ferre or inire; sentence, an opinion, sententiam dicere or ferre: to g. a party, dinner-party, facere coenam (*not dare*): to g. aby a subject to work up, ponere or proponere (*not dare*) ci rem tractandam: to g. a person a letter (of the bearer), reddere ci epistolam or literas (*sicd.* dare, *with the act of the writer giving it to the tabellarius*. *Esen.* *C.*, however, once uses dedit, non reddidit, of the bearer; *Att.* 5, 4, 1): to g. a person to drink, dare ci bibere or potui: to g. laws, leges scribere, constituere, condere (*but leges dare is Class.*; e. g. leges damus liberis populus, *C. Leg.* 3, 2, 4): a conventional g's aby his name, qd scilicet nomen, cognomen ci (*L.*): to g. rise to a suspicion, facere suspitionem: to g. pain to aby, facere dolorem

ci: to g. battle to aby, prœlium committere cum qo: *in g. aby no time to breathe*, qm respirare non sinere (*improp.*): to g. aby trouble, negotium ci facessere (*C.*), facere (*Q. 5, 12, 13*): to g. signals by beacons, facere significationem ignibus (*Cæs.*): given (*e. g. under my hand such a day or at such a place*), datum or scriptum: given under my hand on the day of our march *fm Astura*, hæc acscripta proficiscens Astura (*C.*). To g. in charge, ci qd custodiendum or servandum dare; deponere qd apud qm (*as a deposit*). For phrases not found here, see **GIVE BATTLE**, **PLACE**, **A KISS**, **THANKS**, &c., see the **SUBST.**, **ADV.**, or **ADJ.**, with each 'give' is used.

GIVE, **INTRANS.** To yield to pressure, solvi (*to be loosened*).—cedere (*to yield*). The sand 'g's under the feet', sabulum vestigio cedit: *not to g.*, resistere ci rei (*e. g. corpori, of a hard-stuffed mattress*). | To yield ground (*before an enemy*), pedem referre. | To become less or less intense, remittere. remitti (*pr. of rain, fever, pain, &c.*).—minuere (*cf. Herz.* *Cæs.* *B. G.* 3, 12).—minui (*to lessen*).—deferescere (*to cool; of heat, passion, &c.*).—residère (*to settle; of stormy passion, &c.*). The frost is giving, glacies tepescita molitur.

GIVE A HEARING, aures ci dare or dedere (for nos audientiam ci præstare). See **AUDIENCIA**.

GIVE IN (*see yield*), cedere, concedere (*to yield*).—manus dare (*to confess oneself conquered*).—ci morem gerere, ci obsequi (*to yield to his will or humour*). To g. in to aby's prayers, ac precibus cedere, locum dare or locum relinquere, ci roganti obsequi; to aby's wishes, ac voluntati morem gerere, obsequi; ci indulgere: *not to g. in*, in sententia suâ persistere or perseverare (*of an opinion*).

GIVE IN ONE'S NAME, nomen dare: as a candidate for an office, nomen profiteri: to the prætor, apud prætorem; also simply profiteri apud prætorem.

GIVE OUT, a) Distribute, vid. §) Emit sounds, &c., see under **GIVE**. γ) To profess, to pretend, vid.

GIVE OVER. To g. aby over, desperare qm or salutem es or de salute es: aby g's himself over, sibi ipse desperat: to g. over a patient, *desperare salutem ægri (salus ægri, *C. N. D.* 3, 38, 91; and desp. sal. *O. Pont.* 3, 7, 23): all the physicians g. him over, omnes medici diffidunt: given over by his physician, a medico relictus or desertus (*Cels.*). | **INTRANS.** See **TO CHASE**, **INTRANS.**

GIVE UP, a) To surrender, vid. β) To resign, desisti from, vid. To give up all hope, spem abicere; about aith, desperare qd or de qâ re; aby's cause, qm deserere; causam es deponere; a causâ es recedere. γ) To lay down an office, abdicare munus or (more commonly) se munere; abire (magistratu or honore); abcedere munere (*C. Fam.* 9, 3); magistratum deponere. δ) To give up the ghost, see **GHOST**. ε) To g. oneself up to, see to **DEVOTE** (oneself to).

GIVE WAY. See **TO GIVE IN**. To g. way to tears, lacrimis indulgere (*O. Met.* 9, 142).

GIVER, auctor doni or muneris (for donator and dator are not *Class.*). G. and receiver, dans et accipiens; tribuens et accipiens.

GIZZARD, (avium) ventriculus.

GLACIER, *mole nivium frigoribus conglaciata.

GLACIS, *decivitis valli exterior.

GLAD, lætus (*v. pr. joyfully excited*).—hilarus. hilaris (*cheerful, gay, merry; both of persons and their spirits; fig. of things, as gestures, face, a day*).—alacer (*lively, ready for an undertaking*). To be g., lætum, alacrum et lætum, hilarum esse: to be glad at aith, lætari qâ re: to be very g., lætitia se offerre; gaudio perfusum esse; at aith, a re (*see L.* 30, 16, in.). To make or render g., hilarum facere qm (*g. t.*); qm or cs animum exhilarare, ad lætitiâ excitare (*of things*).—I was far fm glad to see the handwriting of Alexia, Alexidis manum non amabam (*C. Att.* 7, 2, p. in.).

GLAD, GLADDEN, hilarare, exhilarare. hilarum facere (*to cheer up*).—lætiticare. lætitia afficere. lætitia et voluptate afficere. lætitiâ ci afferre or offerre (*to fill with joy*). To g. aby with aith, oblectare qm qâ re (*to delight*).

GLADFULNESS, GLADNESS, lætitia.—hilaritas (*cheerfulness*).—animus lætus or hilaris (*a glad, cheerful mind*).—alacritas. animus alacer (*easily the glad mind took one shows in aith*). To cause or excite g., hilaritatem excitare.

GLADIATOR, gladiator. Of or belonging to a g., gladiatorius: to exhibit a show of g's, gladiatores dare

(Ter., C.), *edere* (Suet.): a company of g.'s, gladiatoria familia (C., Cas.): to have the strength and health of a g., gladiatoria esse totius corporis firmitate (C.): the pay of a g., gladiatorium (sc. primum) auctoramentum.

GLADIATORIAL, gladiatorius.

GLADLY, eupide (prop. with desire, of internal impulse).—libenter. animo libenti. animo libenti proclivoque. non invito animo (willingly). JN. eupide et libenter.—animo prompto paratogue (readily).—haud gravate (without making any difficulties).—sine recusatone. haud repugnante (without refusing).—facile (easily, without difficulty). ³²⁵ Instead of *ade*, the Latins also frequently use an adj. agreeing with the person who does *athg* willingly; as, volens, libens or lubens, non invitus. Or they use a Crcl. with *velle* (opp. nolle) or with non . . nolle; as, teachers give cakes to children that they may g. learn their alphabet, doctores pueris dant crustula, ut prima elementa velint discere (H. Sat. 1, 1, 25): he g. obeyed, non parere noluit (Np. Alcib. 4, 3): not g., invito animo; gravate; or, nolens; invitus: very g., libentissime; libentissimo animo: to obey g., libenti animo parere: a person g. believes what he wishes, libenter id homines, quod vult, credunt: to suffer *athg* g., facile pati qd: I would g. see or hear, videndi or audiendi cupiditate flagro: g. would I see it, velim, vellem (with this difference, that the present expresses rather internal urgency or necessity; the imperfect a conditionality, = if it were but possible).

GLADSOME. See GLAD.

GLAIR. See 'the white of an egg.'

GLANCE, s. || Sudden shoot of splendour, fulgur. To emit g.'s, coruscare (see Dtd. Syn. 2, 81). || Daring of sight, aspectus.—(oculorum) obtutus: to exchange stolen g.'s, furtim inter se aspicere: to throw a rapid g. on any subject, qd leviter transire, ac tantummodo perstringere; celeriter perstringere qd; breviter perstringere qd atque attingere (C.). qd quasi per transennam præteriens strictim aspicio (C. de Or. 1, 35, 162). A single g., unus conspectus or aspectus: to place *athg* so that it may be taken in at a single g., qd in uno conspectu ponere; qd sub unum aspectum subicere: at the first g., primo aspectu; primâ specie (according to its first appearance); uno aspectu et quasi præteriens (improp., e. g., to pass judgement on any object of art, &c., at the first g.); ex primâ statim fronte (e. g. dijudicare qd, &c., with ref. to the mere outside, as it were).

GLANCE, v. || Shoot rays of light, &c., coruscare.—micare (to g. rapidly). || Dart the eyes at. To g. at *athg* or *athg*, oculos in qd conicere. oculos or os in qm conicere. aspectum or oculos qd convertere.—oculis videre, lustrare, perlustrare, or obire qd. || To touch superficially, stringere. præstringere. The bullet struck his side and glanced off, 'glans latus ejus strinxit: the lightning struck his couch and glanced off, lecticam ejus fulgur præstrinxit. || To take a hasty view (of a book, &c.), see 'to take a hasty GLANCE,' 'to go through *athg* lake SORILY.' || To glance at *aby* (= to allude to him indirectly, in the way of reproach), perstringere qm.—oblique perstringere qm (indirectly).—designare qm (oratione sua).—aspectare or respicere qd.

GLANCINGLY, strictim.

GLAND, glandula (Cels. 4, 1; also 'swelled g.' Cels. 2, 1, prop. An.). G.'s swell, glandulæ intumescent (ib.): full of g.'s, glandulosus.

GLANDERS (a disease of horses), prope panus (see Lat. Dict.).

GLANDULAR, Crcl. G. swelling, glandulæ (Cels. 2, 1, prop. An.).

GLANDULE, glandula.

GLARE, v. || To shine overpoweringly with dazzling light, fulgere (to shine with a glaring fiery light, Dtd. = glâre).—coruscare (to g. with rays of light rapidly emitted, like forked lightning).—micare (to g. sparkle, like metal placed in the sun).—rutilare (to g. with red flames).—radiare (to dart fiery rays, like the sun). || To look fiercely (as with eyes of flame), scintillare (to emit, as it were, sparks; e. g. oculi scintillant).—ardere (to glow). His eyes glared out of his mask, ex personâ ardebat oculi).—fulminare oculis († Prop. 4, 8, 55; cf. oculis pupula duplex fulminat, O. Am. 1, 8, 16).—fulgere radiareque (Phila., of a cat's eyes in the dark: C. post. has also ex oculis trucibus duo fervida lamina fulgent, N. D. 2, 142, 107). His eyes g., ex oculis micat acerbis ardor († Lvc. 3, 290); oculis micat acerbis ignis († P. En. 12, 102): you see how his eyes g., cernis, oculis qui fulgurat ignis († Sil. 12, (404)).

723): glaring eyes, oculi fulgore micantes (O.), or by oculi torvi, truces, minaces, &c.: he could not support the fierce look and glaring eyes of his adversary, vultum hostis ardore animi micantem ferre non potuit (L. 6, 13). || IMPROPR. To g. in *athg* (e. g. in purple), fulgere purpurâ (C.).

GLARE, s. fulgor (prop. and improp., of lightning, metallic objects, dress, &c.).—ardor (e. g. vultus, oculorum).—fulgur (in this sense poet. and very rare).

GLARING, || Of eyes, &c., see To GLARE. || Clear, notorious, &c. (of faults, crimes, &c.), manifestus (e. g. peccatum).—apertus ac manifestus (e. g. scelus).—flagrans (still, as it were, warm; hence 'manifest,' 'recent,' &c., of crimes, post-Aug. T.). Of faults (= blunders), magnus is often used. Three g. faults, tria magna peccata. Your 'Idus Martii' contains a g. fault, Idus Martii magnum mendum continet.

GLASS, || 1) A mass of g., vitrum (825) on the origin and manufacture of g. among the ancients; see Pin. 36, 26, 65, sq.): clear and pure g., vitrum purum: white g., vitrum candidum: transparent g., vitrum murrhinum: to make g., vitrum fundere: to colour g., vitrum tingere: to blow g., vitrum flatu figurare; vitrum spiritu formare in plurimos habitus (Sen. Ep. 90, 31): to grind or polish g., vitrum torno terere (to turn in a lathe).—vitrum celare (to cut it into half-raised figures, &c.): to paint upon g., vitrum coloribus pingere ac picturam inungere (aft. Pin. 35, 11, 41): to drink out of g. (i. e. out of a g. vessel, not a porcelain &c. one), vitro potare (Mart. 4, 86). || 2) Something made of g.; a) a vessel, vas vitreum, also simply vitreum (any g. vessel).—calix vitreus (a g. bowl, Pin. 36, 26, 66, extr.): a g. with half-raised work, vitri toreuma, itis, n. (Mart. 14, 94). b) an eye-g., *vitrum opticum: (to seek) by means of a g., *oculo armato or oculis armatis (i. e. with armed eye or eyes): to see as through a g. darkly, quasi per transennam (strictim) prætereuntes aspicere (but this is of a hasty and so imperfect glance). c) a burning-g., *vitrum causticum. || A wine glass, *caliculus vitreus: to drink a g. of wine, vinum bibere: over a g. of wine, inter scyphos or pocula; ad vinum: to take a g. too much, plus paulo adhibere (Com.): to have taken a g. too much, vino gravem esse; ex vino vacillare; plus paulo adhibisse (Com.). || Painter on glass, vitrum coloribus pingendi ac picturam inurendi artifex (aft. Pin. 35, 11, 41). || Painting on glass, ars vitrum coloribus pingendi ac picturam inurendi (the art of painting on g., aft. Pin. 35, 11, 41; but ars vitrum tingendi is = the art of g.-staining).—*vitri pictura (a painting on g.).

GLASS, v. See To GLAZE.

GLASS-BLOWER, vitarius, qui spiritu vitrum in habitus plurimos format (Sen. Ep. 90, 31).

GLASS-DOOR, *fores, quibus vitrum insertum est.

GLASS-FURNACE, fornax, quâ vitri materia coquitur et liquatur (cf. Pin. 36, 26, 66).

GLASS-HOUSE, officina vitri (see Pin. 36, 26, 66).

GLASS-TRADE, Crcl. with vitrum (g. t.), or vitrea (articles made of g.) vendere or venditare (aft. Gell. 15, 20: Val. Max. 3, 4, extr. 2).

GLASS-WARE, vitrea, orum.

GLASS-WINDOW, vitrea || 825 g. windows came into use under the early emperors, although first mentioned by Hieron. in Ezch. 40, 16).

GLASSY, vitreus (made of g. or like g.).—vitreâ specle (looking like g.).—vitri modo translucidus (resembling g. in transparency). || IMPROPR. G. eyes, oculi nantantes (of a drunken, sleepy person).—oculi torpentes (without expression, &c., Q. 11, 3, 76, where, however, others read stupentes).

GLAVE. See SWORD.

GLAZE, || (PROPR.) with glass, vitrea or specularia (i. e., of lapis specularis, mica) objicere ci loco. To g. a window, vitreos orbis or vitrea quadrata fenestris inserere. || To incrust with a vitreous substance, obducere qd qâ re, or qd ci rei illinere (g. t., for 'to coat with': obd. relating to the exterior, illin. to the interior: to these the substance must be added, in the obd. with obd. the acc. with illin.: or the general expression vitrum must be used; *qd tamquam vitro or vitreâ quâdam specie obducere: *tamquam vitrum or vitream quandam speciem rei illinere).

GLAZIER, *vitarius, qui fenestras vitrum inserit.

GLEAM, s. fulgor. splendor. nitor (SYN. IN BRIGHT).—lux (a g. of light). || IMPROPR. A g. of hope, see 'GLIMPSE of hope.'

GLEAM, v. fulgere. splendēre. nitēre. coruscare. lucēre (SYN. IN BRIGHT).—micare (e. g. of swords, eyes, &c.). Gleaming swords, gladii micantes. ³²⁵ Coruscus, poet. See To GLARE.

GLEANE, [PROPR.] spicilegium facere.—racemari in vineyards; *Farr.* [IMPROPR.] *omissa colligere. GLEANER, Crcl. qui spicilegium facit. To leave nothing for the g's, e segete ad spicilegium nihil relinquere (*afk Farr. L. L. 7, 6, 102*); omnia viciatilis manibus legere (*impropr.*), to let nothing escape him; *Lucr. ap. Non. 332 and 396, 4*).

GLEANING, spicilegium (in the field).—racematio (in vineyards; late; *Tertull.*).

GLEBE, [PROPR.] gleba; see SOIL, GROUND. [L and belonging to a benefice, *fundus ecclesiasticus]

GLEDE. See KITE.

GLEE, Joy, mirth, vid. [Kind of song, *versus a singulis in ordinem decantandi.]

GLEEFUL. See JOYFUL.

GLEEN. See TO SHINE.

GLEEN. See DELL.

GLIB, [Slippery; vid. [Fluent, voluble; vid. GLIBLY, [Smoothly; vid. [Fluently, volubly; vid.]

GLIBNESS, [Smoothness; vid. [Fluency, volubility; vid.]

GLIDE, labi (g. t. for smooth, gentle, continuous motion, through the air, on water; the motion of water itself; of time, &c.).—delabi (to g. down).—defluere (prop. to flow down; then to move in a downward direction slowly and gradually; fall down).—effluere (to g. away; of time). To g. away unperceived (of time), occulte labi (†).

GLIMMER, v. tremere (of a trembling, flickering flame).—tenui luce nitere (of shining with a feeble light). A glimmering light, lux maligna (scanty, feeble, &c.).—lux tremula (flickering).—languidus ignis (a glimmering fire, † Lucr.).

GLIMMER, s. See 'glimmering light,' in preceding article.

GLIMPSE, unus aspectus (the sight of an object for a single moment). To catch a g. of alth, pretereuntem aspiciere qd (prop. C. Brut. of one who merely passes through the courts where a trial is going on and observes the judges, &c.).—uno aspectu et quasi pretereuntis aspicio qd (*afk C. Brut. 45, 200*, the quasi being added to signify a non-literal passing by). To judge of alth at the fist g.; see the similar phrase under GLANCE: to allow a g. of alth to be seen, aperire qd († e. g. terram inter fluctus; *V.*): a g. of hope, levis aura spei (e. g. obiectur, *L. 42, 39, 1*; so honoris aura, *C. Sest. 47, extr.*, where, however, the metaphor of 'a breath,' 'a gale,' is kept up, as in *L. 29, 30*); also spēcula; spes exigua or exigua extremitas (C.); spes tenuis: a g. of alth herself with this g. of hope, hāc oblectari spēcūla (C.): who had caught a g. of hope fm, &c. qd ex qā re speculm degustaret (C.: speaking of a wicked hope): there would be a g. of hope, spes aliquam forent: scarcely a g. of hope, vix quidem spes: not even a g. of hope is left, ne spes quidem ulla ostenditur.

GLITTER, coruscare (v. pr. of flames, of lightning, of beams of light; poet.).—micare (to gleam; of arms, of stars, &c.).—fulgere (to shine, to reflect the rays of light, of arms, &c.).—nitere (to gleam, as things rubbed, polished, &c.).—splendere (to shine with a clear, pure light).

GLITTERING, fulgens.—nitens, nitidus.—micans [Syn. in BRIEF].—fulgidus († *Lucr.*).—coruscus († *Lucr.*, *V. O.*).

GLITTERINGLY, lucide, splendide.

GLOBATED, globatus.

GLOBE, globus (any thick round mass; e. g. leaden balls for stinging, and the heavenly bodies).—pila (prop. ball; then any thing of similar shape, whether solid or hollow; e. g. ball of silk, glass globe, &c.).—sphaera (œsopa, borrowed as t. t. in astronomy, geometry, &c., fm the Greeks, for wch, however, C. recommended globus, *N. D. 2, 18, 47*).

GLOBOSE. See GLOBULAR.

GLOBOSITY, globosa forma (e. g. of the earth, mundi, *C. N. D. 2, 19, 49*).—forma sphaeralis (late).—figura pilæ (e. g. of the earth).—forma in speciem orbis absoluti globata, or in rotunditatem globata (*Plin.*).

GLOBULAR, globosus (C.). Jn. globosus et rotundus (C.).—sphaeroides (œsopaœion).—sphaericus (late). Hanging drops are always g.; see under GLOBULE.

GLOBULE, globulus.—pilula (also = pill).—sphaerion [Syn. in GLOBE]. Hanging drops always form themselves into g's, dependentes ubique guttæ parvis globantur orbibus (*Plin.*).

GLOOM, [PROPR.] See DARKNESS. [IMPROPR.]

With ref. to the countenance or mind, tristitia, maestitia (sadness; Syn. in SAD).—maestus et conturbatus vultus (the saddened countenance)—caligo (e. g.

caligo bonorum, the g. that filled the mind of good citizens, *C. Prov. Cons. 18, 43*; also of the gloomy aspect of the times; see GLOOMY).—tenebræ (e. g. to throw a g. over aby or alth, qd tenebrarum ofundere, *C. Tusc. 3, 34, 82*; also lucem eripere et quasi noctem quandam rebus ofundere, *C. N. D. 3, 6*; also of the gloomy aspect of things, tenebræ republicæ, C.). A certain g. of mind, contractiuncula quedam animi (C.). To dispel aby's (mental) g., caliginem ab animo tamquam ab oculis dissipare.

GLOOMILY, tristitus.—maeste.—tristi fronte (with sad countenance).—severâ fronte (*Plaut.*).

GLOOMINESS. See GLOOM.

GLOOMY, [PROPR.] Dark, obscure, vid. [IMPROPR.] Of the mind, countenance, aspect of things, &c., tetricus (= serious in an exaggerated degree; of persons and their looks).—tristis, maestus (of persons and their looks: trist. also of events, seasons, tempora, &c. *Sen.* maestus = 'naturaliter tristis et severus, aversus' [*Serv.*] to poet. and post-Aug. prose: oratores maestis et incultis T.). Jn. tetricus et tristis (e. g. disciplina, L.).—obscurus, occultus (dark, reserved, as to character; opp. simplex, apertus). A g. countenance, supercilium (as manifested by the contraction of the eyebrows).—vultus severus et tristis (C.).—maestus et conturbatus vultus (*Auct. ad Her.*): to put on or have a g. countenance, maestus et conturbato vultu uti (id. id.): a g. character, tristitia et severitas, austeritas (sour, stern, austere character).—linguim obscurum, occultum (dark, reserved).—tetricus animus (*Sen.*): the g. aspect of the times, caligo temporum, anni, &c.: a g. political prospects, tenebræ rei publicæ (*C. Prov. Cons. 8, 43*): the prospects of th. country are extremely g., tenebræ cœcæque nubes et procellæ reipublicæ impendent (*Auct. Or. pro dom. 10, 24*): he said that he had never felt so g., dixit . . . nunquam sibi tantum caliginis ofusum (*Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 10*): a certain g. feeling proceeding fm a guilty conscience, quedam scelerum ofusa caligo (*Q. 9, 3, 47*): still more g. prospects, spes asperior: a painter who likes g. colours, pictor severissimus; pictor austerior colore (both *Plin.*).

GLORIFICATION, Crcl. with verbs; for neither illustratio nor celebratio occur in this sense: gloriatio (only in gloriatio dignum esse) = boasting of, &c.

GLORIFY, illustrare (to place in a bright light; to make illustrious; also laudibus qm illustrare: *Lucej. ap. C. Fam. 5, 14, 1*).—cs gloriam ornare, exornare (to set forth his glory).—decorare laude, or decorare only (to grace with praise).—celebrare (to make famous). Jn. illustrare et celebrare (e. g. cs nomen scripti).—canere, cantare (to celebrate in verse or song; not = celebrare generally till post-Aug. age). See TO PRAISE. [In a theolog. sense, to exalt to celestial happiness, immortalitatem dare (to confer immortality; *Plaut.*).—immortalem gloriam dare (C.).—immortali gloriâ qm afficere (*Plaut. Amph. 5, 2, 10*): *Gryps* had doubted the existence of the phrase).—gloriam tribuere (*Phædr. 1, 7, 3*). *Sen.* Though none of these are used in the full Christian sense, they all may, since it is not the phrase that requires alteration, but the notion of gloria that requires extension. —*Sen.* glorificare, *Tertull.* To be glorified, pium sedem esse ac locum consecutum (or -on; C.).—in eternâ gloriâ esse (C.; in him *impropr.*).

GLORIOUS, gloriosus (e. g. facta, mora, &c., and *Suet. victoria*: opp. invidiosus, detestabilis, &c., and also calamitosa).—illustre (e. g. of actions).—magnificus (that exalts the performer or possessor, e. g. of deeds, but mly of what is externally splendid or sumptuous, &c.). Jn. illustre et gloriosus, magnificus gloriosusque.—clarus, præclarus (*famous, &c.*).—egregius, eximius [Syn. in FAMOUS]. G. actions, magnificæ res gestæ; facta illustre et gloriosa; facta splendida (†): alth is g. for us, qd gloriosum est nobis: it is a g. thing to, &c., magnificum est (illud); or (cl) gloriosum est, with *imp.*, or acc. and *infm.*: a g. victory, gloriosissima victoria (*Suet.*): to gain a g. victory, magnificè vincere (C.): to obtain a g. triumph, gloriose triumphare (*C. Fam. 2, 3*): a g. name, nomen illustre: the g. name of a good man, boni viri splendor et nomen. [Vain-glorious; see under VAIN.]

GLORIOUSLY, gloriose (e. g. triumphare).—magnifice.—laudabiliter, cum laude.—splendide, nitide.—egregie, eximie. *Very g.*, gloriosissime et magnificentissime (e. g. conficere qd; C.).

GLORY, gloria, claritas, claritudo (glor., like κλέος, represents g. under the notion of being much spoken of; clar. under the notion of being a bright, conspicuous object, like δόξα. C. uses claritas, S. claritudo in this

sense, *weh* is a few word with T., not found in C., Cas., Q., or Suet., who, indeed, uses neither form)—laus (praise; the oral recognition, whether by one or more persons, of the merit, &c., of a person or action)—fama (the good report of a person, or the general recognition of the merit of an action). A little *g.*, gloriōla: to be a *g.* to aby, laudi or gloriæ esse; laudem asserre: to aim at or pursue *g.*, gloriā querere: to thirst for *g.*, or make *g.* one's object, gloriā or laudem querere; gloriæ servire; gloriā duci; laudis studio trahi: to be filled with a passionate longing for *g.*, flagrare laudis or gloriæ cupiditate; gloriæ cupiditate incensum esse: to rasp or acquire *g.*, gloriā acquirere, capere, consequi, or adipisci; claritudinem parare; ad claritudinem pervenire (the two last S., not C.): to be covered with *g.*, gloriā florere; claritate præstare (Np.); in gloriā (sempiternā or eternā) esse (C.): to confer immortal *g.* upon aby, immortalē gloriā dare (C.); immortalī gloriā qm efficere (Plaut.); sempiternā gloriā qm commendare: to say *athg* to the *g.* of aby, prædicare qd de qo; to prophesy that aby will acquire *g.*, ei claritatem ostendere (C.): the thirst or desire of *g.*, gloriā or laudis cupiditas; laudis studium; gloriā laudisque cupiditas; also gloriā only (e. *g.* gloriā duci): the passionate desire of *g.*, gloriæ metus: the insatiable thirst of *g.*, insatiabilis famæ cupido: eager in the pursuit of *g.*, gloriæ or laudis cupidus or avidus; gloriæ appetens. || *Vain-glory*; see under VAIN. || A *glory* (= rays of heavenly light round a saint's head), radli. A head with a *g.* round it, caput radiatum (see *Plin.* Pan. 52, 1, *Gierig*). || The glorious existence of saints in heaven, immortalis or eterna gloriā. See To GLOW.

GLOWRY, *v.* gloriā et prædicatione esse efferre. To *g.* in *athg*, qd re or de in qd re gloriari (the abl. and de implying that the boast is unfounded; in that there is just cause for it); also lactare or ostentare qd (to plume oneself on it ostentatiously). To *g.* in having &c., gloriari in eo, quod &c.: to have good reason to *g.* in *athg*, qd verā cum gloriā de se prædicare posse.

GLOSS, || *External lustre, nitor, splendor, fulgor*. — *lëvor* (*Lucr.*, *Plin.*; smoothness). *Juv.* candorque et lëvor (*Plin.*, of a glossy white smoothness). To put a *g.* upon *athg*, levigare, polire (q. *u.* for making a smooth surf.; pol. also implying that the external appearance is improved by it: pol. vestes, *Plin.*; vestimenta, *Ulp.*); also splendorem or nitidum facere qd; in splendorem dare qd; nitorem inducere ei rei; candoremque et levorem ei rei asserre (*Plin.*).

GLOSS, *s.* || *Explanation of a word, &c.*, *scholion (σχολιον, an explanation, e. *g.* such as are made in Greek writers for the benefit of learners; *C. Att.* 16, 7, 3). — *Krebs* recommends interpretatio aliena (an explanation added by another hand). A marginal *g.*, *verba marginali ascripta (Not glossa, glossēma, atis, n. (γλῶσσα, γλῶσσημα) = vox inusitata (Q.), 'an obsolete foreign word, which itself requires explanation by one well known.' The ancients do not use it in the sense of the explanation itself: glossus is also = a collection of glosses, a 'glossary'; see under To GLOSS. || *Colorable pretext*; see PRETEXT.

GLOSS, *v.* glossēma or pl. glossēmata Interpretari (i. e. to explain unusual words, glossēmata; *Varr. L. 7, 3, 38, § 34*). — glossas scribere (*Varr. L. 7, 2, 82, § 10*, to compile glossaries; glossas here = a collection of glosses, unusual words; *Varr.*). — Interpretari, explanare. *verba marginali ascribere. || To put a gloss upon, see GLOSS, *s.* || To gloss over *athg*; see To COLOUR = 'to make plausible.' || To make *stg* remarks, obliquis orationibus carpere (*Suet.*; qm) — oblique perstringere (T.).

GLOSSARY, glossus (= a collection of voces inusitatae, i. e. glosses; as the title of a work, e. *g.* glossas scribere, *Varr. L. 7, 2, 82, § 10*). — glossematorum liber (*Fest.* s. v. *Nauum.* p. 181). — glossarium (*Gell.* 18, 7, 3, quoting mortuorum glossarium fm *M. Cat.*).

GLOSSATOR or GLOSSER, glossematum, or orum, scriptor (*Fest.* s. v. *Nauum.* p. 181). — qui glossas scribit, or glossemata interpretatur (see authorities under To GLOSS); or (q. *u.*) interpres, explanator.

GLOSSINESS. See GLOSS, *s.* = glossiness.

GLOSSY, politus (made smooth, and hence more pleasing in appearance). — nitidus (e. *g.* of *g.* hair; of the new bright skin of a snake, &c.). — candidus (of a bright, shining white). — fulgens (shining). To make *g.*, see To put a GLOSS on.

GLOVE, digitabulum (δακτυλῆρα, a finger-glove, *Varr. R. 1, 53, 1*, such as were used in gathering

olives). *Q.* This is probably the best word for our glove; for manica (xaspis), *weh* we find for it in the moderns, i. with the ancients, a kind of long sleeve, such as were used espily by actors, in order to lengthen the appearance of the arms. Quite as inadmissible is chirotheca, by *weh* word the ancients understood a small chest for keeping staves (xaspides) in.

GLOVER, *digitabularius; *qui digitabula facit (Q.) not chirothecarius; see GLOVE, under chirotheca).

GLOW, *v.* candere (to be of a white heat; and hence of a bright, glowing heat; never *impr.* of passions, except in the late poet. Claud.). — candescere (inehoat., to begin to *g.*; e. *g.* ferrum in igni, *Lucr.*; also of the air at sunrise, O.). — excandescere (*impr.* e. *g.* ira). — ardere (of a visible glowing heat; whereas flagrare is to be visibly on fire; hence ard. *impr.* of glowing with a secret passion, flag. of burning with a visible one, *Diod.*). — incandescere ardescere, exardescere (the former not C., the latter a favorite word of his). — fervere (to be boiling hot; hence *impr.* 'to *g.* with passions' that cause an inward tumult). — aestuare (stronger than ferv., to boil and bubble, &c. fm intense heat; in the fig. sense, it does not refer to the glow, but to the tumult or agitation of passion, doubt, &c.; inehoat. fervescere poet. except *Plin.*). — rubere (to be red; of the morning sky, &c.; inehoat. rubescere, to become red; *† V.*, O.). To *g.* with anger, ira ardere or flagrare: he glowing with anger, ira exauduit (C.) or iracundiæ stomacho exarsit: to *g.* with love, ardere amore ca (Q.) ardere qo or qm poet.). See GLOWING.

GLOW, *s.* ardor. fervor. aestus (Sv. in To GLOW: all three also *impr.* of passions; ardor also of the eyes; candor occurs only in a late poet = aestus, and should therefore be avoided). The *g.* of love, calor.

GLOW-WORM, cicindlia (*Plin.* 18, 26, 66, § 2, who there says that the rustics called them stellantes volutatus; the Greeks, lampyrides) — insectum, quod lucet ignis modo noctu (*Plin.* 11, 28, 34). — *lampyris noctiliga (*Linn.*; it is the female that emits light).

GLOWING, candens (e. *g.* of coals). — ardens (e. *g.* a firebrand). — aestuosus (e. *g.* humus). — flagrans (burning; e. *g.* cheeks, genæ, *† Sv.* in To GLOW); *g.* red, rutilus. || *IMPROV.* *G.* language, oratio fervidior; *g.* passion, præfervida ira (L.). To paint (= to describe) *athg* in *g.* colours, lectis verbis coloribus depingere qd (*ast. Gell.* 14, 4, 1); or simply totam ca rei imaginem verbis quadammodo depingere (Q.).

GLOWINGLY. See in GLOWING colours.

GLOZE. See FLATTER.

GLUE, *s.* glutinum. gluten. To extract *g.* fm cow-hides, boum corlis glutinum excoquere.

GLUE, *v.* glutinare. To *g.* together, conglutinare. agglutinare (to *g.* one thing to another, qd ci rei).

GLUEY, glutinosus. — *glutino similis (resembling glue) See GLUTINOUS.

GLUM. See SULLEN.

GLUT, *v.* || To gorge, se ingurgitare, also with vino, cibo, &c. — cibo vinoque satiari or exsatiari. — obruere se (e. *g.* vino, C.). — onerare se vino et epulis (S.). — onerare ventrem (S. Or. de Rep. Ord. 1). — *Q.* glutire epulas, *Juv.*; fm this comes the Eng. verb. — || To satiate, cloy; see CLOY. — || *IMPROV.* To *g.* oneself with *athg*, se satiare qd re (e. *g.* sanguine civium). — exsatiari qd re (L.): to *g.* one's eyes; see To FEAST one's eyes: to glut one's revenge, ultione se exipiere (T. *An.* 4, 25); odium or animus satiare (C.); penā ca satiari (L. 29, 9, fm.); ca supplicio (or penā, &c.) oculos animumque exsaturare (C.). — || To overfill; to *g.* a market, forum nudum rebus venalibus complere (compl. = to fill too full, L. 41, 3, in.). The market, in *weh* there had long been an extreme scarcity of corn, was now glutted, frumenti ex inopā gravi satias facta est (S. *Fr.* ap. *Non.* 172, 13; *Q.* satias not in C. or Cas.).

GLUT, *s.* satietas (in S. once satias). — vis maxima (a great quantity). — maxima or nimia copia. There is a *g.* of corn, frumenti satias facta est (S. *Fr.* ap. *Non.* 172, 13). There is a *g.* of *athg*, qd redundat. 'refertissimum est forum qd re. See SATIETY.

GLUTINOUS, glutinosus. — viscosus (like bird-lime). — lentus († sticky). — tenax (e. *g.* like wax, *†*). — resinosus (like resin). — *Q.* glutinatorius and glutinatus very late, of what has a *g.* property; glutineus (*Rusli.* *Itin.* 1, 610) = gluey.

GLUTINOUSNESS, lentor. lentitia (both *Plin.*; of pitch, resin, &c.).

GLUTTON, homo edax, gulosus, vorax (Sv. in GLUTTONOUS). — homo profundus et intempestiva gula

gurgēs (insatiable eater).—helluo (*habitual gourmand and g.*).—JN. gurgēs atque helluo.—abdomini suo natus.

GLUTTONOUS, edax. cibi avidus. cibi plurimi (who eats a great deal).—gulosus (always endeavouring to please his palate).—vorax (a voracious eater).

GLUTTONOUSLY, gulose (Col. Mart.).—avide or avidius (eagerly; e. g. avidius vesci).

GLUTTONY, edacitas, aviditas cibi.—intemperantia or interperies gulæ; also gula only.—ingluvies (H.).—Sis liguriitio (licentiousness).

GNARL, v. in nodos torquere (Sen. Benef. 7, 9). See GNARLED. If = snarl, vid.

GNARLED, nodosus (e. g. nodosi roboris uncus, Val. Flacc.).—in plures or multos nodos tortus. The more g. the tree, the more valuable the wood, lignum eo pretiosius, quo illud in plures nodos arboris infelicitas torsit (Sen. Ben. 7, 9).

GNASH. To g. the teeth, dentibus frendere or infrendere.—dentibus stridere (to grate the teeth).—stridor dentium frendere.

GNASHING (of the teeth), stridor dentium.

GNAT, culex.

GNAW, rodere, arrodere, derodere qd.—circumrodere qd (to g. round about).—prærodere (to g. at one end).—exrødere (to eat away or through; of animals, corroding substances, rust; and fig. of cares, anxieties, &c.; edere is poet. in this sense). To g. through althg, qd excedere et percurrere: trouble, &c. is gnawing at my heart, ægritudo me or animum meum exest, pungit, or cruciat: gnawing cares, sollicitudines mordaces (H. Od. 1, 13, 4): a kind of gnawing pain, quasi morsus qd doloris.

GNOME. || Maxim. gnomē (γνώμη. Front. Ep. 3, 11, ed. Maj.) or pure Lat. sententia. dictum. || Spirit of the mines, *dæmon metallorum.—*terrenus quidam dæmon.

GNOMIC POET, *poeta gnomicus (ποίητης γνομικός). G. poets, gnomici.

GNOMON, gnomon, ðnis. m. (Vitruv., Plin.).

GNOMONICS, gnomonicæ.—gnomonica res (Vitruv.). Relating to g., gnomonics (e. g. res, rationes, Vitruv.).

GNOSTIC, gnosticus (γνωστικός; Eccl. 1. i. Tertull. Aug.). The G's, gnostici.

GNOSTICISM, *gnostica disciplina.

GO, 1) ire (g. l. without any accessory notion; 165).

The preposition ad, which is usually omitted after ire before the names of towns, *small islands, donum and rus must sit be expressed; see To; and remark in FROM, not far fm beginning of article).—vādere (to g. with alacrity and a quick step; as to g. agst an enemy, vad. in hostem; to visit a friend [ad eum postmodum mane vadebam, C.]; also = 'to go away', Lentulus hodie apud me; cras mane vadit, he goes to-morrow morning; C.).—meare (poet., and in post-Aug. prose; of the mere mechanical motion of beasts, the stars, &c.).—commearare ad qm, in locum (to g. in and out, to g. to and fro to a person or place, of messengers, &c.; see Ruhnk. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 35; also of the heavenly bodies).—ferri (to g. rapidly, e. g. of streams, flumen per fines, agros, &c. fertur [165] not it); and of persons under the influence of strong feeling, ad qm summā celeritate et studio incitatum ferri, Cæs.).—cēdere (with poets, to g. as g. t.; in prose only so far as ably by his going away gives up a former place; hence, together, cedere atque abire).—abire, abscedere. decedere. decedere, degrēdi. digrēdi (to g. away; SYN. in TO DEPART, vid.). To g. back; see TO RETURN.

procedere (to g. forth, e. g. in concionem; see L. 42, 45).

exire. excedere. egrēdi (to g. or step out fm a place).

Inire. introire. intrare. ingrēdi (g. in; SYN. in ENTER).

transire. præterire locum (to g. by a place).—ascendere, conscendere, evadere in locum (to g. up).—descendere (to g. down fm a higher place to a lower; opp. of ascendere; e. g. fm the capitol into the forum, &c.).

anteire, antegredi, with an acc. (to g. before, &c., of persons and things).—transire, trajicere, with an acc. (to g. over, through a place, &c.; e. g. sol nautici signum transit).—proficisci (to g. for 'to set out on a journey, march, &c., on foot, on horseback, &c.).—conferre se go (to betake oneself any where).—tendere, contendere go (implying exertions to reach it; to break up in haste for a place; to march for a place).—petere locum (to seek to reach a place).—concedere go (to retire to a place, as into the country).—165) venire is its used for our 'to go'; this is a sort of adaptation of the narrator's language to that of the person of whom he is speaking; thus, culjus [Curi] focum, quom veneration in se ad Sabinos, visere solebat, used to visit when he went to his Sabine villa; C. Rep. 3, 28 (since Cato would say, veni, ;

contra rem suam venisse me nescio quando questus est, 'that I went or have gone agst his interests,' since he would say, 'you have come' or 'appeared' [venisti contra rem meam].—Go (away)! get you gone! abi! (in anger; also in astonishment, &c.); abi hinc! apage sis! (in anger); you may g., illicet: g. out of my sight! age illuc, abscede procul e conspectu meo! (Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 6); g. and be hanged! abi in malam rem or in malam crucem! (Com.): to let ably g., sinere ut abeat qd (to allow him to g.); qm dimittere (g. t. to dismiss); qm omittere (to leave alone); let mc.; omittite me! (let me alone); where are you going? quo tendis? quo cogitas, vis? to come and g., to g. and come, i. e. to g. to and fro, venire et redire; ire et redire: to g. up and down, backwards and forwards, &c., ambulare (as a walk); ultro citroque commearare: to g. upon althg (e. g. on crutches), inniti qd re, artus sustinere qd re (to support oneself by althg in going); to g. to ably, adire qm (to go with a petition to ably); to g. for a thing, petere qd (in order to fetch it); to g. to see althg, qd spectatum ire: to go for ably, qm accessere, accessitum ire (in order to fetch him); to g. to see ably, qm visere, visitare (in order to visit, to see, as a physician does a patient); ad qm vadere (to call on him; see vadere above). For 'to go to bed, church, school, law, ruin, war, &c.; see the subtt. So for a watch goes (well, ill, &c.).

2) Denoting a motion either in itself or towards althg, of things, moveri (to move itself).—ferri (to move itself forwards or in violent rotation; e. g. fluvius citatus fertur). To g. into althg, i. e. to penetrate into althg, descendere in qd (e. g. ferrum descendit in ilia).

|| FIG.) That goes to my heart; see HEART. In a wider signification, to go signifies the passing into a state; ire, exire in; e. g. to go to seed, ire in semen.

3) A progress.—a) Of the result of circumstances and undertakings; e. g. to succeed, ire succedere; proceedere: to be going on well, bene, prospere, feliciter proceedere: it went on differently fm what I had expected, secus accidit ac speravimus: the affair begins to g. on better than I feared it would, incipit res melius ire, quam putaram (C. At. 14, 15, 3); the affair is going on very well, res prorsus it (ibid. 13, 20, 4).—b) Of a besailing, the fate, the state of a person; it goes with me, &c., it apud me, de me; est mihi; me habeo, se habet qd, all with an adv. of the manner, as bene, recte, male, &c.: it goes well with the good, il with the wicked, bene est bonis, male malis (Enn.): it has gone with me in the same manner, idem mihi accidit: see, said he to me, thus it goes with me every day, en, inquit mihi, hæc ego patior quotidie: it goes well with ably, bene or praeclare agitur cum quo: how will it g. with you? quid tibi fiet? however it may g. with me, utcumque res ceciderit or cessura est; quicumque eventus me exceperit: how goes it with you? quomodo valet? (with ref. to health); quid agis? quid agitur? quid fit? (with ref. to one's pursuits); satius salve? (sc. res; with ref. to one's circumstances): all is going on well with me, valeo; bene mecum agitur: I am going on very well, praeclare mecum agitur; res mihi sunt maxime secundæ: my mother is going on quite well, apud matrem recte est: Attica is going on quite well, de Attica optime it [ad. est]: so things g. in this world, ita vita est hominum, sic vita hominum est (so is the life of men); sic est vulgus (thus is the great multitude).

4) Althg goes in, through, upon althg, i. e. a) in respect of space; e. g. a space can hold althg, qd capiet me (e. g. very few slaves, no more than could g. in a single carriage, paucissimi servi, quos unum vehiculum capere poterat); eggs placed in vinegar become so soft that they can g. through a ring, ova aceto macerata ita emolliuntur, ut per annulos transeant: the thread will not g. through the eye of the needle, filum per acum non transit, or trajici non potest.—b) In measure, value, fact, effect (it makes); æquat, exæquat (it equals); all four with acc. of the measure, &c.: 625 feet g. to a stadium, sexcenti viginti quinque pedes efficiunt or exæquant stadium: the Romans called the fourth part of a denarius, a sestertium, because there went to it two asses and a half, Romani quartam denarii partem, quod efflebat ex duobus assibus et tertio semisse, sestertium nominaverunt: to g. to the whole, integrum exæquare: five bushels of seed go to an acre of land, occupant (or implent) jugerum seminis modii quinque; satisfaciunt jugero seminis modii quinque.

5) To take a direction. a) to a certain place; i. e. to reach, extend, pertinere ad or ad eaque (of things and places; 165) pertingere is quite un-Class.).—excurrere, procurare (to take its course or direction to a

place, of rivers and mountains; see To EXTEND).—attingere qd (to g. as far as athg, to touch it; a place, river, &c.).—aequare qd (to equal a thing, reach as far as athg; e. g. altitudo fluminis summa equorum pectora aequabant, i. e. went as high as their breasts; Curt. 4, 9, 15).—defluere ad qd (to flow down to athg, of a garment; see Virg. Aen. 1, 404; pedes vestis fluxit ad lomos; vestis fluens pedes ferit imos is poet.)—superare qd (to g. over or above athg; e. g. alibi umbilico tenuis aqua erat, alibi genua vix superavit, L. 26, 45, extr.). b) To go about athg, cingere, circumdare qd; e. g. urbem fossa cingit alta. c) 'To go' is used also of the direction or inclination to a time. The sun is going down [see To SET], advesperascit; inclinatur ad vespertum; dies jam proclinata est: he is going ten (he is in his tenth year), annum decimum agit; annum nonum excessit, egressus est (he has passed his ninth year). d) To pass to aby by will or law, cedere ci (e. g. his farm-house went to his creditors, villa creditoribus cessit).—ci venire; ad qm pervenire jure (e. g. hereditas). To allow an inheritance to g. to aby, hereditatem ci concedere. e) To go (= to be sold) for so much, ire (e. g. denario ire, Plin. 18, 23, 53).—vendi (g. t.). || Of the direction of a road, &c., esse (e. g. via, qua est in Indiam, C. Fin. 3, 14, 54), via fert qd. || Ducere, in this sense, is poet. || To become putrid (&c., of fruits), vitari (g. t. of meat, fruit, &c.). || To depart, vidi. Aby's hope is gone, discessit ci spes: that time is gone (by), abilit illud tempus: the silver tables are gone fm all the temples, mensae argentae ex omnibus templis sublatae sunt (are stolen): the memory of them is gone fm the earth, memoria eorum evanuit. || To be pregnant for so long, ventrem ferre. Mares go twelve months, equa ventrem fert duodecim menses (Jarr.): does g. eight months, cervi octavis mensibus ferunt partus (Plin.). || To pass for (e. g. an old man). See To BE RECKONED.

I AM GOING to &c., by partec. in rus. He is just going to &c., in eo est, ut, with subj. (the est impera).—jam prope est, ut (also impera.): as he was just going to set out, jam profecturus; sub ipsa profectioe.

MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES:—Works wch g. under aby's name, opera &c. quae sub cs nomine feruntur (Q. 1, 2, 24): to g. under the name of Philip, se Philipum ferre (Vell. 1, 11, 1; of a pretender): the report or story goes, fama or rumor est: as the story goes, ut ferunt, fertur, feruntur, &c.; also without the ut: Xenocrates, as the story goes, replied, Xenocratem ferunt (quum quaeretur ex eo...) respondisse. Proculus, as the story goes, &c., declared that, Proculus dixisse fertur, &c. As times g., *ut nunc sunt tempora; *ut nunc se mores habent; pro eo ut difficultas temporis fert (considering the hard times): to go fm aby's sight, abire ex cs conspectu: to be going any where, iter est qd: whether this would g. as far with aby as that; whether this or that would g. the furthest with aby (= have the most effect on his mind), utrum apud qm hoc an illud plus valeret: fortune goes a great way (or goes for a great deal) in athg, multum fortuna valet (e. g. ad vitandum periculum): this goes a good (or but a little) way towards, hoc multum (or non multum) valet or momenti avertit ad &c. You see how far the matter has gone, quem in locum res deducta sit, vides: it often went so far, that, saepe in eum locum ventum est, ut &c.; B. G. 6, 43: not to let the matter g. so far, as to, non committere, ut. If you g. on in this way, si ad istum modum pergas.

Go ASTRAY, deerrare, aberrare a qd (qd re), and simply (propr. and fig.) qd re: to go astray fm the way, deerrare itinere, aberrare via: to go astray fm one's purpose, aberrare a proposito.

Go BY: a) Pass by, vid. b) To act by or observe a rule, &c., legem servare, observare, or sequi. praescriptum servare. praecceptum tenere. To go by rule, ad praecceptum agere: to go by the rule of athg in athg, qd ad normam (or normā) cs rei dirigere (reply in judging of athg): a rule to go by in athg, regula, ad quam qd dirigitur. We must not go by the crooked rule of custom, non utendum est pravissima consuetudinis regula (C).

Go INTO. See To ENTER. in both propr. and fig. sense. Athg will not go into a place, locus non capit qd (is not large enough to hold it).

Go DOWN. See To DESCEND. a) The wind is gone down, ventus sopitus est. b) (as a timepiece), clepsidra extremum stillicidium exhaustit (of the water-clock, Sen. Ep. 24, 19); horologium moveri desuit (of the sun dial; hence also of a watch or clock).

Go NEAR. See To APPROACH.

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GO SHARES. See To SHARE; to be PARTNERS.

Go OFF: a) To issue, evenire. exitum habere: to go off so (without harm), sic abire (Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 4): not to go off so, non sic abire (C. Att. 14, 1, 1). To go off = pass their prime; see Go = become putrid. b) To go off; i. e. to be sold, venire. vendi: to go off well, facile vendi: to go off badly, repudiari.

Go OUT or FORTH (fm any place), exire, egrēdi, excedere: to go out for athg: e. g. for booty, praedatum exire: to go out on military expeditions, proficisci (πορεύεσθαι; see Daehne Np. Milt. 2, 3). a) Propr. to leave the house and go abroad or into company, exire domo or foras (g. t.).—in publicum prodire, or procedere or egrēdi (to go into the streets, exire to appear in public).—deambulare ire or abire (to go out for a walk): to have gone out, foris esse. domo abesse: not to go out, domi se tenere. pedem domo non efferre (not to stir a foot fm the house): never to go out, publico carere or abstinere (not to appear in public); odisse celebritatem, hominum celebritatem fugere (not to appear in public, fm bashfulness or ill temper): one who seldom goes out, rarus egressu (T. Ann. 15, 53, j). b) To be extinguished, extingui, restinguere.

Go ROUND: a) To go round fm one place or person to another, ire circa, with an acc. of the places or persons to wch one goes (g. t.).—circumire, likewise with an acc. of the persons or places (both g. t. and, a) empty to go fm one person to another, to entreat, exhort, &c.; stronger than ambire).—ambire, with an acc. of the persons or places, or more usually absolutely (to go with a request or prayer, now to one, now to another; in the time of the republic, only of the candidates who went about to their friends and among the people, in order to obtain their votes). To go round to the houses, circa domos ire. ambire domos (as a candidate in canvassing for an office): to go round the families, circumire per familias: to go round all the doors (round the house), omnes fores aedificii circumire. b) Of things; to be given or carried round, circumferri (both of things, as a bowl, &c., wch are handed round; and of a saying, a report, wch spreads abroad): to cause the cup to go round, poculum circumferre. c) To flow, surround a place, locum or qd ambire (both of persons and things).—locum or qd cingere (to surround, of things: also of a river).—circumfundi ci loco (to flow round about; of a river): if = to turn round, see 'To TURN round.'

Go THROUGH, I. INTRANS. 1) To go through a place, &c., (per) locum transire, pervadere, penetrare (penetrare to penetrate).—transvchi, vehi per locum (to drive or sail through): an army wch is going through a country, exercitus transmeas: the ball went through the shoulder, *glans plumbea per humerum penetravit: or adacta est: the rain goes through (the roof, &c.), ex imbribus aqua peruluit: to cause to go through, transmittere. 2) To reach fm one end to the other, perinēre, through athg, in qd (e. g. in omnes partes, in omnia), or to athg, ad qd usque (e. g. Nol peringere).—II. TRANS. To go fm one end to the other: a) Propr. pedibus obire (e. g. regionem).—perustrare, permeare (to wander through).—peragrarē (to wander through).—percurrere (to go quickly).—per locum penetrare (with exertion and pains). b) Fig. To go through a thing in succession or order fm beginning to end, lustrare, perlustrare (with the eyes, also with the mind).—percurrere (to go through quickly: in reading, legendo; in speech, oratione; in thought, mente ac cogitatione).—strictim attingere (to go through superficially, a book).—exsequi, persequi (to go through accurately, in speech and writing).—explicare (to go through explaining or accurately, opp. perquam breviter perstringere atque attingere, or summas rerum tantum attingere; see Cic. Att. 2, 1, init.; Np. Pelop. 1, 1).—cognoscere (to look into athg, in order to be come acquainted with its contents, ἀναγινώσκω; see Np. Lys. 4, 3, Bient; Cic. il. Verr. 2, 6).—recensere, percensere (to count, reckon).—disponere (to go through in order to prove or to check an account). To go through all the states (in one's speech), omnes obire oratione sua civitates: to go through quickly and in haste, celeriter perstringere (e. g. aby's course of life): to go through again, recognoscere, retracitare (e. g. a writing for the purpose of making corrections). || To undergo, vid. || To go through with athg; see To EFFECT, ACCOMPLISH.

Go to, ire ad, adire qm or ad qm, on any business, de qd re.—aggrēdi qm, convenire qm (to go to aby in order to beg, ask, &c. athg of him).—appellare, compellare qm, about athg, de qd re (to speak to aby with a request, &c.).—vadere ad qm (to call on him, C.).

GOAD, s. stimulus (e. g. stimulo tardos increpare boves, Tibull.).

GOAD, v. || **PROPR.** stimulo fodere or lacerare qm (e. g. an ox, bovem; **IMPR.** stimulo boves increpare, poet.). || **IMPR.** stimulare qm or cs animum. JN. stimulare ac pungere qm.—stimulus fodere qm (e. g. C. Phil. 2, 34, 86).—stimulus ci admovere (C. L.).—animum stimulis cs rei concitare (C.).—incitare qm ad qd stimulis cs rei (all these expressions [except stimulis fodere] may be taken in a bad sense, like 'goad,' or in a good one, like 'to spur.' In a bad sense if to goad, an ad. may be added, acres, aciores, accerrimi, &c.). JN. incitare et stimulare; stimulare et excitare; accendere et stimulare (see INCITE). *Su* lacerare, vexare (e. g. res male lacerant, vexant, stimulos admovent, C.) or punire, but these not in the sense of goading to athg. The people had been goaded to rage by athg, cs rei stimulis plebs furebat (L.). Goaded by athg, stimulis cs rei concitatus, incitatus, furens, &c.

GOAL, mēta (the pillar at the end of the Roman Circus, round which the runners, &c. turned; also used *impr.*; but as 'the end' of the race, it is principally poet.); e. g. metam tenere. V. The poets also use it fig. for the g. of life, met. vitæ or ævi or ultima, &c.; so too Varr. R. R. 1, 3, a vitæ carceribus decurrat ad metas).—calx (in Seneca's time, creta: the chalked line in the Circus that served for the starting and winning post; but as opp. carceres, it is 'the winning-post,' and used fig. C.). To reach the g., ad calcem pervenire (with as ut dicitur) or decurrere (both C.; *impr.*); and when this (g.) is reached, ad quam [sc. calcem; al. quem] quum sit decursum (C. Tusc. 1, 8, 15): when the g. is reached, decurso spatlo: to reach aby to the starting-post when he had almost reached the g., qm (ad carceres) a calce or ab ipsa [al. ipso] calce revocare (*impr.*): to have reached the g. of one's hopes, summam voti sui consecutum esse. To reach the g. (*impr.*) may also be translated without a fig., ad finem venire or pervenire. || Starting-post, vid. || Final purpose, see **PROPOSE**.

GOAT, caper (g. t. for g.; as opp. capra, it is a he-g.).—hircus (an old he-g.).—hædus (a young one): a small he-g., hædulus (Juv. 11, 65): the adj. are, hircinus. hædinus: a wanton he-g., caper libidinosus (prop. poetic).—homo libidinosus (fig. of a debauchee). To stink like a g., hircum olère.

GOAT-HERD, caprarius.

GOAT-SKIN, pellis hircina or caprina.—pellicula hædina (of a young goat).

GOATISH, hircinus (in smell).—**IMPR.** caprinus only = 'goat,' as used adj. in goat-skin, &c.: hircinus is either this, or, in a bad sense, of the smell; hircinus alie (Plaut.). To have a g. smell, hircum olère. || Lustful, vid.

GOBBLE UP, absorbere (e. g. cakes, placentas [al. absorbere], H.).—exorbere (opp. to gustare, as a far weaker expression; C. *impr.*).—vorare. devorare. See SWALLOW UP. Not merely to taste athg but to g. it all up, non modo gustare sed etiam exorbere (C.; but fig.). || To make the noise of the turkey-cock, clurire (Auct. Carm. de Phil. 24).

GOBLER. See GLUTTON.

GO-BETWEEN, intermuncius (messenger between two parties).—leno (sem. lena, a pander; also g.-b. in other bad actions).—conciliator, f. conciliatrix, cs rei (who by his management of the parties effects athg: e. g. in making a match, nuptiarum).—intercessor (as interceder; either to prevent or effect athg; also in money transactions, &c.; post-Aug.).—proxeneta (ποξενητης) or pure Lat. pararius (in buying and selling, and other money transactions; post-Aug.).—sequester, fem. sequestra (post-Aug. in this sense; e. g. inter patres et plebem publice gratia sequester, C.).

GOBLET. See CUP.

GOBLIN. See DEMON.

GOD, Deus (God as the Supreme Being; a definite god, and a particularly distinguished god-like person)—numen, usually numen divinum (lit. the nod, the powerful will, the might of God; then also the Deity himself, as far as he shows his majesty and power effectually). **IMPR.** divus for deus was obsolete in the g.-id. age, and used only in prayers, as L. 7, 26, 4.—The gods, dii, divi, cœlestes (poet. cœlestes and cœlicolæ).—superi (propr. the higher gods, as opp. to the Inferi; i. e. the lower, or those in the infernal regions): the gods of the first rank, dii majorum gentium: the gods of the second rank, dii minorum gentium: the gods of a house, lares, penates. To place aby among the gods, qm ad deos immortales benevolentia famæque tollere; qm in cœlum famæ ac voluntate tollere; qm benefi-

clorum memor in consilio cœlestium collōcō (of C. individuals, fm private gratitude, extern, &c.; see C. Ind. 3, 1, 2; N. D. 2, 24, 64; Off. 3, 5, 25); qm in deorum numerum referre; qm inter deos referre; qm consecrare (by a decree of state, to pronounce holy, or to make a god of aby): to call God to witness, Deum testari: for God's sake (I entreat you), Deum testans: for God's sake! (as an exclamation of astonishment), pro deū fidem (with us, Dei; see Zumpt, § 361): by the gods, per deos: so help me, Deus! ita me Deus adjuvet, amet! May God punish me! Deus me perdat! great, almighty God! (as an exclamation of astonishment and excited feeling), maxime Juppiter! proh Juppiter! (see Heind. H. Sat. 1, 2, 17): God have mercy on me! (as an exclamation of anxiety and fear), faveas mihi! (see O. Met. 6, 327): in God's name! quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit! (as an introductory form); per me licet, nihil impedit, non moleste patiar (as a sign of consent or approval): by God's assistance, Deo annuente (if God allow it); Deo adjuvante (by the help of God); ducente Deo (under the leading and protection of God): to begin athg in reliance upon God (with his help), ope divinā qd aggrēdi: God grant it! fuxit Deus! utinam Dii ita faxint! utinam Deus nuntum esse jubeat! God grant his blessing! Deus approbet! dii approbent! May God grant you his blessing, annuat Deus nutum nuncque suum conatui tuo (aft. L. 7, 30, extr.): unless some god help us, nisi quis nos deus repererit (see C. Att. 1, 16): would to God that &c., utinam (with subj.); 'not' aft. utinam is nē; that may God avert or prevent! quod Deus prohibeat! quod omen Deus avertat! ne id Deus sinat or siverit! God forbid! (as a strong negation), minime vero! nihil minus! thank God! *gratia debetur Deo! || Deo habenda est gratia!

GOD-CHILD, *eujus baptisimo sponsor Interfui.

GOD-DAUGHTER, *puella, ejus baptisimo sponsor Interfui.

GODDESS, dea (diva, antiquated). See GOD.

GODFATHER, sponsor (Ter. Bapt. 18). To be aby's g., *cs baptisimo sponsorem Interfuisse. A present fm a g., *donum in baptisimi memoriam datum.

GODHEAD. See DEITY, DIVINITY.

GODLESS. See IRRELIGIOUS.

GODLIKE. See DIVINE, adj.

GODLINESS. See PIETY, HOLINESS.

GODLY. See HOLY.

GODMOTHER, *quæ cs baptisimo sponsor Interfuit.

GODSEND, qd, quod se velut cœlo demissum ostendit (of what appears at a moment of great need, L. Fabiana scies): quod virgulā divinā, ut aiunt, suppediatur. Athg aems a g., qd nescio quod non fortuitum sed divinum videtur (C. Fam. 7, 5).

GODSHIP. See DIVINITY.

GODSON. See GODCHILD.

GODWIT, *scolopax ægecephala (Linn.).

GOGGLE, distorti quere oculos.

GOGGLE EYED, distorti oculi.

GOGGLE-EYES, distorti oculi.

GOING, ito (as the act).—itus (as the state).—ambuatio (a walking).—reditro, redditus (a going away or back: the former as the act, the latter as the state). **IMPR.** Incessus and ingressus denote the manner of g., the gait.

GOITRE, struma (Cels.). To have g.'s, affici tumidis gutturibus.

GOLD, s. aurum: rough, unworked g., aurum rude, infectum: wrought g., aurum factum: spun g., a web of g., aurum netum (Alcim. Arist. 6, 36): coined g., aurum signatum: solid, masey g., aurum solidum: pure g., aurum purum: (made) of g., aureus; ex auro factus: overlaid with g., auratus: adorned with g., auro distinctus: worked with g., auro intextus (both, e. g. of cloth). To be made of g. (fig.; e. g. to be very rich), divitiis abundare; (more strongly), superare Cras-um divitiis (Cic. Att. 1, 1, extr.): a vein of g., vena auri: a bar or wedge of g., later aureus: a grain of g., auri mica or granum: a leaf of g., bractea auri (poet.): a small leaf of g., *bractœlla auri: a plate of g., lamina auri: to plate with g., laminā inaurare: interwoven with g., auro intextus: the art of embroidering in g., *ars auro pingendi: a garment embroidered in g., vestis auro intexta or distincta (interwoven with g., or with golden spangles, or the like, attached): the latter was also vestis Phrygionia, Plin. 8, 48, 74): a refiner of g., auri coctor (Inscript.): a river whose sands roll g., flumen, quod aurum vehit (see Curt. 8, 9, 18): that bears g., aurum vehens (of rivers; see Curt. 8, 9, 18; **IMPR.** aurifer is poet.); also auro fertilis (e. g. flumen): to shine with g.,

aur nitēre: a mass of g., auri massa or glebula (Plin. Ep. 10, 55, 3). — Prov. You may trust him with untold g., dignus est, quicum (ab.) in tenebris mices (i. e. he would not deceive you even in the dark): all is not g. that glitters, fronti nulla fides.

GOLD (as adj.), see GOLDEN: a g. thread, flum aureum: g. threads (pl.), aurum netum (spun g., Alcin. Arif. 6, 36): a g. colour, color in aurum inclinat: of a g. colour, colore in aurum inclinato (of a g.-like colour): auratus, aureolus (that looks as if overlaid with g.): a g. fish, piscis auratus, auri coloris piscis. (G. The g.-fish is of the genus Cyprinus. A country that contains g. mines, regio auri ferax (Afr. Curt. 8, 9, 15): g. coin, aureus or aureolus (with and without numus): a g. mine, auri fodina; metallum auri or aurarium; auraria, orum (sc. metalla); auri-fodine; aurarie.

GOLD-BEATER, bracteator, bractearius (late).

GOLD BROCADE, vestis auro distincta, vestis auro intexta (cloth in wch g. is woven, Curt. 3, 3, 13; 9, 7, 11).—vestis Phrygiana (in wch g. is embroidered, Plin. 8, 48, 74).

GOLD-COAST, ora auro or auri fertilis.

GOLD-DRAWER. See GOLD-BEATER.

GOLD-DUST, pulvis aureus (dust of gold, and like gold, t.).—pulvis aurosus (like gold; Pallad. 1, 5, 1, ed. Schmid.).

GOLDEN, aureus (prop. and fig.).—ex auro factus or fabricatus (only prop., mode of gold).—aureolus (mostly fig., = ximius, egregius, i. e. excellent, e. g. a speech, a writing).—auri color (of the colour of gold).—auri coloris.—colore in aurum inclinato (having a shade of gold; of a g. hue): the g. age, etas aurea: the g. mean, aurea mediocritas (to bear g. fruit (fig.), bonam frugem ferre (Liv. 2, 1): a g. pheasant, *phasianus pictus (Linn.): having g. locks, flavus: g. locks or hair, coma or (of men, caesaries flava(t)): of a g.-yellow, flavus, fulvus, rufescens (see YELLOW).

GOLDEN-EYE, *anas clangula (Linn.).

GOLDEN-ROD, *solidago (the common g.-r., *sol. virgaurea, Linn.).

GOLDEN-SAXIFRAGE, *chrysosplenium (Linn.).

GOLDFINCH, carduelis (*fringilla carduelis, Linn.).

GOLDSMITH, aurifex, aurarius (sc. artifex, in Inscr.).—vascularius (one that makes golden vessels, as bowls, &c.; Cic. Verr. 4, 24, 54). G.-s scales, statēra auraria (Varr.) or aurifera (C.).

GOLD-WIRE, flum aureum (a single thread).—*aurum in fila ductum (gold drawn out into wire).

GOLDY-LOCKS, *chrysocoma (Linn.).

GONDOLA, navis cubiculata (Sen. Benef. 7, 20, 3).—navis thalamigōa (Suet. Cal. 52).

GONDOLIER, magister navis cubiculatæ or thalamigē.

GOOD, s. bonum (g. t.).—honestum (moral g.): to do much g., multa bene facere (to do many g. actions).

—de multis bene mereri (to lay many under an obligation to oneself): to do g. to aby, ci bene or benignè facere. conferre in boni beneficia (much, multa). A person does me much g., optime qd meretur de me: to return g. for g., similibus beneficiis beneficia pensare: to return g. for evil, maleficia benefactis pensare: to return or requite g. with evil, beneficia malefactis pensare: to turn athy to g., qd in bonum vertere (to turn to one's advantage; e. g. detrimentum, Cas. B. C. 3, 73, Heil.).

|| Good; i. e. advantage, commodum (advantage).—utilitas (use, profit, &c.).—salus (welfare): for my g., the g. of the state, &c., e re meā; e republica (also by the dat.): e. g. to give up one's private feelings for the g. of the state, studium republice dimittere; see Heil. Cas. B. C. 1, 8; so with dare, tribuere, &c.): to be for the g. of aby, e re cs esse; ci prodere or utile esse; qm juvare.

|| The public good, commune commodum, communis utilitas, bonum publicum, republicæ commoda, respublica (see Herz. Cas. B. G. 5, 46).—salus communis or republicæ (the common welfare): to have the public g. in view, to consult for or promote it, communi commodo inservire; communi utilitati servire; salutem republicæ consulere; rem publicam juvare; on alium commodum or communi utilitati prospicere: to endeavour to promote the public g., republicæ salutem suscipere: to look only to the public g., considering one's own interests as secondary, ad communem fructum referre omnia; republicæ commoda privatis necessitatibus habere potiora.

|| Athy good and excellent of wch you partake, bonum; the greatest y., summum bonum; utimum or finis bonorum; earthly g's, externa bona; res externæ or humanæ.

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2) A possession, property, usually in plur. g's: bona; fortune (g's of fortune), bona ac fortunæ: stolen g's, res furtivæ or pl. res furtivæ or furtæ. See PROPERTY. A receiver of stolen g's, qui subtrahat res (sacras, &c. or pecunias) ex his qui subtraxerint, suscepti (Cust. Just.). || Goods (wares, &c.), merces; see WARES. To take out so much and return it in g's, qd exhaurire et merces remittere (Plin. 6, 21, 26). Dry g's, prope *merces, quæ ad unam venduntur.

GOOD, adj. bonus (g. t. in a physical and moral sense, but not so extensive as the English word 'good,' since we cannot translate 'a good wind,' ventus bonus, but secundus ventus; 'a good disposition,' not bonus animus, but benignus animus; also of 'a good light,' tabulas in bono lumine collocare).—Jucundus, suavis, dulcis (pleasing, agreeable, of that wch affects the sense, as smell, taste, &c.). also, for athy, ci rei or ad qd).—probus (that is as if ought to be, in a physical and moral view: e. g. silver, colour, &c.); then in artist, person, ability).—sanctus (morally g. f. a principle of piety).—opimus (rich, fat, prop. and fig.); campus, L.; habitus corporis, C.).—commodus (serviceable, convenient, g. in its kind; e. g. silver, health; also of persons, e. g. a g. sort of a person, well-disposed).—opportunus (convenient, well fitted or suited, first of time and place; then also of persons; e. g. well suited to athy; also for athy, ad qd).—prosper, secundus (conformable to one's wish, favorable; e. g. ventus secundus).—utilis (serviceable, useful; for athy, ci rei).—salutaris (wholesome, e. g. remedium; for athy, ci rei). Jm. utilis et salutaris.—honestus (morally g., honorable).—simplex (unassuming; guileless).—benignus (kind; charitable f. incination and goodness of heart).—integer (opp. vitiatum, gone; of fruits). G. food, cibi suaves or jucundi (pleasant to the taste); cibi conquirenti or lauti (exquisitely g.): a g. house, domicilium bonum or commodum: to have a g. house, bene or commodum habitare: a g. (pared) road, via trita: a g. (fertile) field, g. soil, ager ferax or fertilis; solum ferax or fertile: a g. pasture, pasuum herbis abundans; pasuum pecori aliendo bonum: a g. harvest, messis frugifera (poet.), or opima: a g. year for fruit, &c., annus frugifer; annus frugibus locuples (poet.); *annus magni proveniēti: this is a g. year, magnum proveniēti frugum fructuumque annus hic attulit (Afr. Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 1): g. times, tempora bona or felicia (prosperous); anni frugibus locupletēs (fruitful years, poet.): a g. climate, bonum cœlum: a g. air, aer purus, tenuis, salubris (not bonus): a g. weather, idonea tempestas (with ref. to a particular purpose; e. g. a voyage; but we find bona et certa tempestas, a g. and settled weather: C. Qu. Fr. 2, 2, extr.). a g. hand, compositissimæ et clarissimæ literæ: in g. taste, purus (e. g. ornatus, Q.). Hortensius's memory was so g., that &c., erat Hortensio memoria tanta, ut &c.: a g. physician, medicus arte insignis: a g. soldier, miles bello bonus; miles fortis ac strenuus: a g. statesman and soldier, bonus pax belloque: g. eyes, g. sight, oculi acres et acuti: to have g. eyes, bene or acriter videre; oculos acres et acutos habere. My g. friend! (in a cordial address to a stranger), o bone! sodes: a g. friend of mine, mihi amicus; amicus meus (not bonus amicus; i. e. a g. friend in the real sense of the words): a g. (= considerable) part, bona pars: a g. (= considerable) while, aliquantum temporis: to have a g. (= sound) sleep, satis arte dormire: in a g. manner, see WEL: to be g., præstare: to be g. to aby: see KIND. G. morning, night, &c.; see the subit.—to make athy g. again, qd sanare (to make sound, as it were; e. g. acellus); sarcire qd (to patch up, as it were, to mend, an injury, act of injustice, &c., detrimentum acceptum); reconcinnare (to mend, as it were, repair; e. g. detrimentum acceptum): to make much worse what cannot be made g. again, ea, quæ sanari non possunt, exulcerare: to think athy g., probare, comprobare qd (g. t. to approve of it); ci rei adicere album calculum (to give one's approval to a thing); to approve of or assent to athy; Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 5): athy does me g., qd suavit me afficit. || Good; i. e. correct, of style; see PURG (of language).

|| Good for: to be g. for athy, utilem esse ci rei, or ad qd; idoneum esse ad qd; bonum esse ci rei, or ad qd; aptum esse ad qd; usual esse ad qd: not to be g. for, non utilem, or inutilem esse, ad qd: to be g. for nothing, nihili esse; nullius pretii esse: a g.-for-nothing fellow, homo nequam; homo nihili: a thorough g.-for-nothing fellow, homo nequissimus. (Of medicines): to be g. for athy, utilem esse ci rei or ad qd; salutarem or salubrem esse ad qd; prodese ad qd; efficacem esse ci rei

(e.g. for cracked lips, labiorum fissuris; all *Phn.*); bene facere ad qd (e.g. ad capitis dolorem, *Scrib. Lory.*).

MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES:—To put a g. face on aly, see FACE. Every body does what is g. in his own eyes, ipsa olera oia legit (*Plant. Prov.*). By g. luck, forte fortunā. It was my g. luck to, mihi contigit ut. To give aby as g. as he brings, par pari responderē. To make g. (a promise), see FULFIL. To promise what you can't make g., frustra polliceri qd. When he was as g. as condemned and executed, quum pro damnato mortuoque esset: he as g. as says it, though he no where states it in so many words, non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, sed quæ dicit, idem valet.

GOOD, *interj.* bene agis! bene facis or fecisti! (*to express approbation of conduct*).—bene habet! non repugno! non impedio! (*he is so; I make no objection to it*).—satis est! (*enough*)!—dictum puta! teneo (*I understand; you need not say any more; said by one to whom a commission is given*).—ponamus; demus hæc grundo: be it so; of a person who grants something on which he is going to found an objection).—in this sense, nempe is also used (e.g. C. N. D. 3, 39, 93, atque iidem etiam vota dicitis auscipi oportere. Nempe singuli vovent, &c., good! but now sometimes one man makes a vow, sometimes another. Sed effugi insidias; pererrui Appenninum; nempe in Antoni congressum colloquiumque veniendum est, good! 'so far well,' or 'be it so,'] but I must still &c. cf. *Pr. Intr.* II. 153, a).—recte (a form of courteous ascent; e.g. is mihi dixit se Athenis me expectaturum, ut mecum decederet. Recte, inquam; quid enim dicerem? C).

GOOD FRIDAY, *dies per Christi mortem sacra.

GOOD-HUMOURED, remissus (opp. severus).—hilaris (cheerful, opp. tristis, severus).—festivus (full of cheerful humour).—alacer, also with animo (ready and disposed to acting, lively, opp. languidus). g.-h. and gay, alacer et lætus.

GOODLINESS, SEE BEAUTY, ELEGANCE.

GOOD LUCK, SEE *good FORTUNE.

GOOD-NATURE, bonitas (g. i., goodness).—(animi) benignitas (kindness, &c.).—facilitas or facilitas et humanitas. comitas et facilitas. comitas facilitasque. mens facilis. moras faciles (of general readiness to oblige, &c.).—suavitas (morum).

GOOD-NATURED, comes. benignus. facilis. suavis. SYN. IN KIND. To be g.-n. to aby, leni ingenio esse in qm. benigne or comiter qm tractare; plurimum benignitatis in qm conferre.

GOODNESS, bonitas (g. i., of g., physical or moral): g. of heart, probitas; simplicitas: natural g. of heart, naturæ bonitas; also naturalis bonitas (e.g. perpetua naturalis bonitas, *Np. Att.* 9, 1). Have the g. to &c., quæro. oro. obsecro (I beg or beseech you. When thus used as forms of courtesy, they are usually inserted after the first or second word).

GOODS, bona, orum (pl. adj.). SEE PROPERTY, POSSESSIONS.

GOOD-WILL, benevolentia. SEE KINDNESS. || To buy the g.-w. of (a retreating tradesman), &c., *pretio soluto pacior a qo, ut me emptoribus suis (or iis, qui ejus opæ utantur, if an artizan) commendet. To give aby one's g.-w., *qm emptoribus meis (or iis, qui opæ meæ utantur) commendo.

GOOSE, anser: a little g., anserculus: a fat g., anser pinguis, bene saginatus: 'goose,' as adj., anserinus.

GOOSE-BERRY, *ribes grossularia (*Linn.*).

GOOSE-GRASS, *gallium Aparine (*Linn.*).

GOOSE-QUILL, *penna anserina.

GORE, cruor.—sanguis concretus.

GORE, v. trajicere. transfodere. confodere. transfigere. confingere. transverberare (e.g. venabulo).—percutere.—cornu ferire (F.; with the horn).

GORGE, *Throat, gullet, vid. || In architecture, cymatium (ἀσπίς); or, pure Lat., unda. In mod. architecture, the cymatium Doricum, Ital. cavetto, is distinguished fm cymatium Lesbium, Ital. cimasa.

GORGE. SEE TO DEVOUR (prop.). to g. oneself with, or be gorged with, see *elut oneself with.

GORGEOUS. SEE MAGNIFICENT, SPLENDID.

GORGEOUSLY. SEE MAGNIFICENTLY, SPLENDIDLY.

GORGEOUSNESS. SEE MAGNIFICENCE, SPLENDOR.

GORMANDIZE, heluari. luxuriose vivere.

GORMANDIZER. SEE GLUTTON.

GORMANDIZING, heluatio.—ingluvies (*Ter., H.*—inluviæ atque voratitæ, *Estrop.*).

GORSE, *ulex Europæus (*Linn.*, the common furze).

GOSHAWK, *falco palumbarius (*Linn.*).

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GOSLING, anserculus.

GOSPEL, || The whole Christian doctrine, *evangelium.—*doctrina or præcepta Jesu Christi. To preach the g., evangelizare (*Aug. C. D.* 18, 31): a preacher of the g., evangelizator (*Ecl.*). || A gospel (e.g., *St. John's*), *vita Jesu ab Joanne proposita (*lit.* the life of Jesus, by *St. John*): a section of such a narrative (as read in the communion service), *lectio evangelica. || IMPROV. To take aly that is told him for g., facillime ad credendum induci (e. a. habitually): to take aly for g., qd cupidius credere (L., with ref. to the hasty belief): *qd tale esse credere, quale falsum esse non possit: or ei rei ita assentiri, ac si (or quasi) tale fuerit, quale falsum esse non possit (with ref. to firmness of belief, *ast. C. Acad.* 2, 19, 57).

GOSSIP, s. homo garrulus.—loquax (that talks much).—vulgator (publisher of news, &c., O.).—famigerator (Com., a malicious talkative fellow).—rumorgerulus (alt; Ammian).—combro (*lit.* a bottle-companion).—compotro. sodalis (companion). Fem. garula. *vulgatrix. *famigeratrix. || Idle talk, sermo. sermones (talk).—*sermones falsi or improbi or aniles (i. e., old woman's talk). garritus. confabulatio: foolish or idle g., rumuculæ imperitorum hominum. To have a g. with aby, fabulari or confabulari cum qo: to have a g. together, fabulari inter se. sermones credere (Ayoov credere): I often have a g. with aby, cum qo fabulari insuavians ac præbens invicem autem (*Suet. C.* 22).

|| God-father or god-mother, vid.

GOSSIP, v. || To chat, vid.; and GOSSIP, s. To g. about aly, evulgare, divulgare. effutire foris (SYN. IN DIVULGE). To g. about aby, or aby's affairs, qm differre rumoribus (maliciously): a gossiping set or party, sesuivula (*C. Fin.* 5, 20, 56). A gossiping town, urbs sermonum avida: I should like to g. with you longer, cupiebam (in a letter) plura garrere.

GOSSIPING, s. famigeratio (*Plant. Trin.* 3, 2, 66). See GOSSIP, s.

GOURD, cucurbita. To scoop out g's, and use them for cups, bottles, *cucurbitas excavare atque pro poculis, lagénis, &c. uti (*ast. Cæs. B. G.* 2, 86, An).

GOURMAND, cuppes (*Plant.*).—helluo.—homo fastidii delicat.—*cuppedorum studiosus.

GOUT, arthritis (ἀρθρίτις, mod. t. i., of the modern and ancient), or, pure Latin, morbus articularis or articularis, or dolor (dolores) artuum or articulum (pain in the joints).—chiragra (g. in the hands).—podagra morbus (ποδάγρα, if in the legs, as complains).—podagra or pedum dolores (as pain).—*gonagra (t. i. in the knees). Subject to the g., arthriticus; podagricus (if in the feet): aby has the g., artus cs laborant: to suffer much fm the g., magnos articulum dolores habere (g.): to be tormented by a fit of the g., maximis podagrae doloribus cruciari; podagrae doloribus ardere: to suffer so much fm the g., that &c., tantis pedum doloribus affici, ut &c.: to get the g., in podagra morbum incidere: to bring on the g., podagram creare: one who suffers fm the g., podagricus (ποδάγρικός), or, pure Lat., pedibus æger.

GOUTY, arthriticus. podagricus. pedibus æger (SYN. IN GOUT).

GOVERN, v. TRANS. || To lead; to rule, imperare. Imperitare cl. cs esse imperatorem. imperio regere or imperio tenere qm, qd (to have the command of aby or aly).—dominari, dominationem habere in qm (to exercise an unlimited control over aby: *emply, improp., of inanimate and abstract subjects*).—præesse ci or ei rei (to be placed over aby, or at the head of aly). To g. a state, civitatem regere. imperium tractare (to be the ruler, *emply with ref. to royal or imperial authority*); regnare (with collateral notion of arbitrary rule); rempublicam regere or moderari: reipublicæ præesse; clavum reipublicæ or imperii, or simply imperium tenere; ad gubernacula reipublicæ sedere (to stand or be at the helm): to g. a town, urbem imperio regere: to be governed by aby, imperio cs teneri; teneri in cs ditione et potestate; imperium cs sustinere; se regere a qo pati (to allow oneself to be governed); || IMPROV. To be master of aly, imperare ci rei. moderari ci rei (to moderate, to hold in check; e.g. to g. one's tongue, linguæ or orationi): not to be able to g. aly, impotentem esse cs rei (e.g. ire): to g. oneself, sibi imperare; animi potentem esse; animum suum comprimere, coercere; one's anger, iram reprimere: to g. one's passions, &c., cupiditatis imperare (opp. servire); cupiditates continere, comprimere, coercere, frenare, domare ac frangere. We are governed by our passions, cupiditates dominationem in nos habent: the mind g's the body, animus regit corpus: to be governed by ambition,

ambitiones teneri. ¶ *As grammatical form:* Jungi or conjungi (cum) qd re (i. e., to have a certain case or mood after it; e. g., potior *governis* the abl. case, potior jungitur, conjungitur (cum) ablativo).—recipere qd (with regard to the government of words by conjunctions).—ut 'ut' governs the subj., 'ut' jungitur subjunctivo, or 'ut' recipit subjunctiva; 'ut' facit poni subjunctivos (all in Gramm.).

GOVERNABLE, qui regi potest (prop. and impropr.: see *Sen. de ira*, 2, 15, *enr.*). See TRACTABLE, &c.

GOVERNANCE or GOVERNING. See GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNESS, educatrix.—magistra. rectrix. gubernatrix (g. i. for a female teacher).

GOVERNMENT, ¶ *The governing, gubernatio* (the administration, power of carrying on, e. g. belli, war).—procuratio (the administration of business during the absence of aby, e. g. alienorum bonorum).—functio (office or duty devolving on aby).—auctoritas (authority or command of a superior, with ref. to the obedience of an inferior).—summa imperii. rerum ditto. principatus. tyrannus; see COMMAND. ¶ *As state of ruling, potestas. dominatio. regnum* (see DOMINION, DOMINATION). To be under the g. of others or another, alieni arbitrii esse: to have the g. of, see TO GOVERN: to assume or seize the g. rerum potiri; imperium or regnum or dominatum or tyrannidem occupare: not to submit to aby's g., c. imperium detrectare; c. nutum ditionemque respicere: to offer the g. to aby, c. regnum deferre; c. regnum ac diadema deferre (*H. Od.* 2, 2, 22); imperium or regnum ci tradere: to live under a just and lenient g., justo et miti imperio regi: to submit to the g. of aby, se sub c. potestatem subjicere (*Auct. Herenn.* 2, 31, *init.*). ¶ *The seat of government, *curia* republic: the form of g., imperii or republice forma; republice ratio or status (i. e., the peculiar constitution of the state); republice species (the peculiar kind of g.): the system of g., or on which it is carried on, *imperii tenendi or republice administrande ratio: at the expense of g., sumptu publico or publice: on the part of the g., consilio publico; publice: an absolute g., *civitas in qua summa imperii apud unum est: a representative or constitutional g., *civitas, quae convocanda ad comitia civium ordinibus ferendisq; eis illorum arbitratu legibus popularem quandam formam induit. ¶ *IMPROPR.* The g. of one's passions, tongue, &c., see CONTROL. ¶ *The members, collectively taken, constituting the government, **qui prepositi sunt toti republice administrande. ¶ *qui praefecti sunt rebus publicis. **rerum publicarum curatores.

GOVERNOR, ¶ *Ruler, commander, vid.* ¶ *Of a province, praefectus or praeses or rector or procurator provinciae* (g. it., the three last, time of *Emp.*).—proconsul. propraetor (in the time of the republic; the former, if the command of an army was attached to it)—satrapes. satrapa. satrape (σατράπης, amongst the Persians). The g. of Gaul, for the time being, quicumque Galliam obtinet (*Cas. B. G.* 1, 35): to be the g. of a province, provinciae praesidem esse; provinciae praeside or praefectum esse; or praepositum esse; provinciam obtinere: to make aby g. of a province, qm provinciae praeficere or praeporare; qm rectorem provinciae imponere (*silo. age*). ¶ *Tutor, vid.*

GOWN, vestis (g. i.; also collectively, for the whole dress).—indumentum (any garment that was put on and not thrown over another dress).—stola. palla (garment of a Roman lady: ~~for~~ the stola, worn over the tunic, reached to the ankles or feet, and was fastened by a girdle round the waist, leaving broad folds above the breast; the palla was thrown over the stola).—cyclas (a dress of a Roman lady, on great occasions; but it must not be compared with the modern dress of women).—vestis muliebri. vestimentum muliebri (women's dress in general). A g. to wear in the house, vestitum domesticum; vestis domestica: a *beal* g., *vestis sollemnium dierum; vestis seposita: silk g., serica, orum; bombycina, orum: a silk g., bombycina vestis (*Plin.*); serica vestis (ib.): a coloured g., vestis variis; vestimentum versicolor: to make a g., vestem facere: a morning g., vestis domestica (i. e., house dress, in general). ¶ *The gown of peace, toga* (opp. arma).—vestis forensis.

GRABBLE. See TO GROPE, TO SPRAWL.

GRACE, ¶ *Beauty, gratia* (charm; e. g., in the manner of representing alth; of style; see Q. 10, l. 65, and 96).—pulchritudo. venustas. forma. species (*SYN.* in BEAUTY)—elegantia (g., as consisting in tasteful selection).—decor (poet.; e. g., *Tibull.*, O: and post-

Aug. prose, epi in Q.)—lepos (g. in words, style, speech, conversation; see *Herz.* S. Cat. 25, 5, p. 130).

—venus (charm, &c.; not C.). *Rfined g.*, exulta quidam elegantia (Q.); subtile venustas: a peculiar g., proprius decor (Q.): female g., muliebri venustas: g. and fulness of expression, suavitatis dicendi et copia: to have a natural g. in conversation, &c., natus quidam lepos in qo est. G.'s of style, dicendi veneres: meretriciosus g.'s of style, lenocinia (*Q. Praef.* 8, 26; opp. ornamenta): the g. of the Attic dialect, gratia sermonis Attici: studied g., venustas in gestu (*Auct. Her.* 3, 15, 16; too theatrical for an orator, opp. turpitudine): without g., insuavis; invenustus; injucundus: full of g., suavitatis or jucunditatis plenus; venustate affluens. See GRACEFUL. ¶ *Favour, gratia, favor. benefici-*

cium: see FAVOUR. By the g. of God, *favente Deo; juvante Deo; *Dei beneficio (the first expressing 'favour'; the second, 'help'; the last, a benefit conferred). ¶ *Pardon, venia—indulgentia* (a particular favour or indulgence shown to aby, as *Suet.* *Vit.* 5, of a prince towards a favorite).—misericordia (mercy, pity).—impunitas (impunity offered to, or obtained by aby; see AMNESTY).—gratia (favour bestowed on aby). To sue for g., veniam delicti precari (with regard to a crime); veniam praeteritum precari (for the past, e. g., on account of rebellion); suum periculum deprecari (its imminent danger, death, &c.): to obtain g., impetrare veniam. veniam invenire; fm aby, a qo; see PARDON, s. There is no more g. to be hoped, sublata est spes venie. ¶ *Thanks, vid.*; also laudes grateque (a prayer of praise and thanks). ¶ *As title; e. g.* 'Your grace!' *Tu, vir generosissime princeps (imperator) clementissime clementia vestra (the two last were used in addressing Roman Empp.; see *Generi Thea.*).—Grace personified as a goddess, Charis (Χάρις), or, pure Lat., Gratia: the Graces, Charites (Χαρίτες), or, pure Lat., Gratiae.

GRACE, v. ¶ *To embellish; to adorn, ornare, exornare, adornare. excolere. distinguere. vestire* qd re (*SYN.* in ADORN). To g. a narrative, narrationem gratia et venere exornare: the things or objects that g. the life of man, res, quum vitam instruunt: to g. alth by the mode of relating it, qd verba exornare, or oratione exornare: to g. (e. g. a company) with one's presence, praesentia sua (of one) or frequentia (of several persons) ornare qm: to g. aby (= be on honour to him), honori, decori or ornameto esse; ci perhonorificum esse. ¶ *To favour, vid.*

GRACEFUL, venustus (charming and captivating the senses).—lepidus (connected with λεπρός, *prop.* = light; hence of a light airy grace; lep. mores, *Plaut.*; dictum, *H.* In *Auct. Her.* lepida et concinna [*opp.* magna et pulchra] = pretiosities; petty g.'s of style that soon weary).—decorus (poet. and in post-Aug. prose, epi the historians; not in this sense in C.).—elegans. concinnus et elegans. comptus. nitidus et comptus. bellus (*SYN.* in ELEGANT). Sis suavis. dulcis. To be g., habere suavitatem. conjunctum esse suavitatem: to be exceedingly g., mirifica esse suavitatem; affluere venustate: to render g., ci rei venustatem afferre, or amenitatem suppeditare: a g. attitude, formosus habitus (e. g., in throwing a spear): a noble and g. exterior, ad dignitatem apposita species et forma: of a g. shape or form, formâ or specie venusta (only of persons): a very g. female, mulier venustissima; mulier formâ or specie venustissima; mulier omnibus simulacris emendator (*Petron.* 126, 13); a g. delivery (of a speaker), suaviloquentia (*C. Brut.* 15, 58). See ELEGANT.

GRACEFULLY, venuste.—elegant(er) (e. g. psallere, saltare; agere vitam or etatem; causam dicere).—decore. honesto; suaviter (*SYN.* in GRACEFUL). speciose (e. g. hasta speciosissime contorta, Q.). To speak g., quasi decore loqui; suavem esse in dicendo (the latter of an orator only); suaviter loqui (to speak in a sweet, persuasive manner); speaking g., suaviloquens (C. in *Gell.* 12, 2, &c., in *rich* passage *Gellius* is of opinion that *Senecca* is wrong in rejecting this word): to relate alth g., jucunde narrare: to write g., dulcissime scribere.

GRACEFULNESS, venustas. gratia. dignitas (the last, of all that is capable of bestowing dignity).—decor, ôria († and post-Aug. prose). See GRACE. G. of attitude, formosus habitus.

GRACIOUS, propitius (propitious, favorable. of the gods, and, less only, of superiors to their inferiors).—comis (courteous, affable to all alike).—humanus (mild, as a general virtue; fm cultivation, good-will to mankind, generally, &c.). Jv. comis et humanus.—clementis (mild; remitting something of the severity *rich*

might justly have been expected; opp. *severus, crudelis*. —lenis (*mild, of him who, in either real or pretended kindness of heart, avoids althg that may be harsh, opp. vehemens, asper, acer*). —indulgens (*indulgent, not severe; of one who readily excuses althg, though he disapproves of it, opp. acerbus et severus*). —misericors (*merciful, opp. durus*). Jv. clemens et misericors (*opp. crudelis et durus*). —benignus (*kind, with ref. to the friendly feeling and the manifestation of it*). —liberalis (*acting with liberality*). A g. reception, *liberalitas (*comitas, humanitas*), quā q. excipitur or accipitur: to meet with a g. reception, benignē excipi.

GRACIOUSLY, comiter, humane, clementer, leniter, benignē, liberaliter, indulgenter [*SYN. in GRACIOUS*]. Jv. benignē et liberaliter, benignē ac liberaliter. To receive or be received g., see 'GRACIOUS reception'.

GRACIOUSNESS, benignitas animi. —benevolentia, favor, voluntas, studium [*SYN. in FAVOR*]. —comitas (*kind condescension*). —humanitas, facilitas [*SYN. in COURTESY*]. The g. of aly's reception, liberalitas (*comitas, humanitas*), quā q. excipitur or accipitur.

GRADATION, gradus (*degree; g. = e. g. sciat*). There are many g.'s in althg, in q. re multi sunt gradus: in all the g.'s, whether of rank or age, in omni vel honoris vel sciatu gradu (C.). to have or admit of no g.'s, habere nullo gradus (ca rei). gradus (ca rei) non habere (*both C.*): g.'s strictly defined; definite g.'s, distincti gradus [*SYN. gradatio = the rhetorical figure, αἰμαξ*].

GRADUAL, *quasi gradatus. —sensim et pedetentim progrediens (*g. with ref. to progress; gradually increasing*); but miq. by paulatim with a suitable partic. —the g. decline of discipline, labens paulatim disciplina: the g. rise of the arts and sciences, *efflorescentes paulatim literæ artesque: in a g. manner, gradatim; gradibus: g. increase, progressio; towards althg, progressio ad q. rem facta: a g. descent or declivity, collis paulatim ad planitiem rediens: a g. ascent, collis leniter edita, or clementer assurgens: a country house is built on a g. ascent, villa leniter et sensim clivo fallente consurgit [*Plin.*].

GRADUALLY, paulatim, sensim (*represent gradual motion under the image of an imperceptible progress; paulatim, by little and little, opp. semel, at once; sensim, imperceptibly, opp. repente; C. Off. 1, 33. Suet. Tib. 11*). —gradatim, pedetentim (*represent it under the image of a self-connected progress; grad., step by step, like βάδιν, opp. cursim, saltatim, &c.; pedetentim denotes at a foot's pace, opp. curru, equo, volatu, vellis. Dōd.*). See 'by degrees' in DEGREE.

GRADUATE, s. *academicus q. honore ornatus; *qui ad academiam qm gradum promotus est.

GRADUATE, v. [*INTRANS.*] *ad academiam qm gradum promoveri. [*TRANS.*] To mark with degrees, *qd in gradus dividere (*grad, of the degrees of a circle; Manil. 1, 579*).

GRAFT, s. arculus.

GRAFT, v. arborem inserere; also inserere only or sarculum arbori inserere: to g. a pear (*on the stock of a wild pear*), pirum bonam in pirum silvaticum inserere. ~~GRAFT~~ arborem inoculare or arbori oculum inserere = to bud.

GRAFTING-KNIFE, *culter insectoria.

GRAIN, s. [*A single seed of corn, granum (in all the meanings of the English word, e. g. of corn, salt, &c., but mica salis, aff. Plin. 22, 16, 14, does not mean 'grain,' but 'a few grains,' the former being always expressed by granum salis, Plin. 23, 8, 77). C. corn, vid. I The seed of any fruit, semen. *granum seminale. I A small particle; e. g. a g. of salt; see above. Often by aliquid with gen., or aliquid in agreement. Some g. of allowance, aliquid veniz or aliqua venia. Althg must receive a g. of allowance, dandum est aliquid ci rei: althg may receive some g. of allowance, est quatenus ci rei dari venia possit (C.): a g. of gold, auri granum. I The smallest weight, *granum. I The veins or fibres of inanimate bodies, vena (in metals, marble, trees, &c.). —fibra (in plants). —meatus ligni (in wood); hence (improp.) 'agni the grain,' invitā Minervā, ut alunt (C.), or (aff. his definition) adversante et repugnante naturā. I (To dye, &c.) in g., *fila singula or fila ipsa nondum in-texta colorare or inficere: hence a rogue in g., insignitè improbus; veterator (an old hand); *homo plane infectus vitia (aff. C. Twic. 3, 2; and Leg. 3, 13, 30); or trifurcifer, &c., totus ex fraude factus. I Dyed or stained substance, e. g. of dark g., &c.; see COLOUR, DYE.*

GRAIN, v. (*of wood*) *marmor maculoso simile (413)

facere qd (*like marble*). —venas or meatum ligni pingendo imitari (*like wood*).

GRAINY, or GRAINED. [*Rough; see COARSE*. —*marmor maculoso similis factus (*of wood g. in imitation of marble*). —*in similitudinem ligni ca pictus, variatus, &c. —venosus (e. g. of a stone, lapis).

GRAMMAR, ars grammaticæ or grammatica only (C. Fin. 3, 2, 5), or grammaticōs (as Q. 1, 4, 4), or only grammatica, orum (*the g., as art and science*). —*ratio grammatica; ratio loquendi (*as theory*). —*præcepta or leges grammaticorum (*grammatical rules*). —*liber grammaticus or ad grammaticam rationem pertinens (a g.). To write an able treatise on Latin g., de ratione Latine loquendi accuratissime scribere.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, *gymnasium, *lyceum, schola publica (*later*).

GRAMMARIAN, grammaticus.

GRAMMATICAL, grammatica.

GRAMMATICALLY, grammaticē (*also = g. correct, e. g. loqui, see Q. 1, 6, 27, in each passage it is distinguished fm 'Latine loqui, i. e. to speak in accordance with the genius of the Latin language*).

GRANARY, granarium (*the barn of a farmer*). —horreum (*a public magazine*). Jv. cella et horreum. —rei frumentariæ subsidium (*a store, only resorted to in case of want or necessity*). Marcus Cato, the wise, called Sicily, the g. of our state, M. Cato sapiens cellam penariam reipublicæ nostræ Siciliam nominavit (*cell. pen., the storeroom of a private house*): Capua (ie) the g. of the whole district of Campania, Capua cella et horreum Campani agri.

GRAND, grandis (*with ref. to thoughts, and their expression; sublime, of poets, orators, &c. and their works*). —magnificus (*elevated, lofty, &c. of style; and of things prepared on a magnificent scale, villæ, apparatus*). Jv. magnificus atque præclarus (e. g. dicendi genus). —magnificus et sumptuosus (*on a g. scale, and at a great expense, e. g. funera*). —amplus et grandis (e. g. orator). —excellens (*elevated, with ref. to character*). —admirabile dignus et magni ingenii (*deserving admiration, and proving the existence of great ability in the author*).

GRANDAM. See GRANDMOTHER. I Matron, matrona.

GRAND-DAUGHTER, neptis (*the husband of the g.-d. progenit. neptis vir (Fest.)*; great-g.-d., proneptis).

GRAND DUCHY, *magnus ducatus.

GRAND DUKE, *magnus dux.

GRANDEE, primus (*one of the first of the people*). —primarius (*one of the first, with ref. to rank and dignity*). —patricius, nobilis or summo loco natus, generosus [*SYN. in GENTLE*]. —genere clarus or illustis or insignis generis dignitate conspicuus (*of very noble descent, fm connexions, birth, power, credit, &c.*). Grandees, procères (*nobles, opp. commoally*); primores (*the most influential*).

GRANDEUR. See GREATNESS.

GRANDFATHER, avus (*also with the addition of paternus, on the father's side; maternus, on the mother's*): a wife's g., proavcer; g.'s brother, patruus magnus (*Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 15*); g.'s sister, amita magna (*Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, 1, and Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10*): great-g., proavus.

GRANDILOQUENCE, magniloquentia (*in C., not in a contemptuous sense; e. g. hexametrorum, Homeri; in L., of boastful g., 44, 15. Not grandiloquentia, wch Wyttend. uses*). —granditas verborum (C.); but not in a contemptuous sense). —genus dicendi, quod tumore immodico turgescit (Q. 12, 10, 73). —tumidior sermo (L.).

GRANDILOQUENT, grandilōquus, ut ita dicam (C.). —magniloquus (*for post-Aug. T. Agr. 27*). —magnilōquo ore tumidus (O.).

GRANDMOTHER, avia: the wife's g., proscrocia (*Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6*): great-g., proavia (*Suet. Cal. 10, and JCI.*). Proav. To teach one's g. to suck eggs; see EGGS.

GRANDSON, nepos: great-g., pronepos.

GRAND TURK, *imperator Turcicus.

GRANGE. See FARM, GRANARY.

GRANITE, *granites lapis (s. i.): red g., lapis syenites; a mass of g., *granites saxum.

GRANT, s. donatio (*donation*), or Crel. with the verbs in To GRANT. See CONCESSION, GIFT.

GRANT, v. [*Bestow, &c. concedere (in consequence of a request or demand, opp. to refuse, οὐκ ὑποχωρεῖν)*]. —permittere (*fm confidence in a person, and liberality; opp. to forbidding, like ἐγκραῖναι; both imply that the person has the full right to bestow the thing in question*). —Indulgere (*to grant something, which might*

property be withheld, fm evident forbearance, kindness, &c.: e. g. *uuum pecuniam gratulatum ei . . . Indulsit, Suet.*; *it is post-Aug., and rare in this sense*.—largiri (*fm bonifical kindness, &c.*). To *g.* *aby his life, concedere vitam ei (Suet.)*; *his request, concedere cs petitioni (C.)*; *quod petit qs, dare; prastare, quod rogatur; ei petenti satisfacere or non deesse; facere, quæ qs petit; also cs prebitus indulgere; qm vult compotem facere (of a deity): not to g. ii, cs proceps repudiare; ei petenti deesse, non satisfacere: to g. permission; see ALLOW or PERMIT; fortiveness, pardon; see TO FORGIVE. | A dmit in argument; see TO ADMIT = concede; and for 'take for granted,' see ASSUMERE (*fm.*). This being granted, quo concessio; quibus concessio: but even granting this, sed hoc ipsum concedatur. 'Granting that (he, she, it, &c.) may often be translated by ut (sit); and 'granting that . . . not,' by nē sit (or sit sane); but, even granting (or if I g.) this, you cannot, verum, ut ita sit, non potes, &c. (so, ut verum esset; quæ ut essent vera, &c.): even granting that pain is not the greatest of evils, yet surely it is an evil, nē sit sane summum malum dolor, malum certe est (C.). Granting that you cannot suppose Philip the equal of Hannibal, yet you will surely consider him equal to Pyrrhus, ne æquaveritis Hannibali Philipum, Pyrrho certe æquabile (L. 31, 7). The *perf. subj.* is used alone; 'granting that he was considered so (a bad citizen) by others, yet when did you begin to look upon him in this light?' fu erit illis, tibi quando esse cepit? (C. *Verr.* 1. 41: so *the pres.* Non possis (= 'even granting that you cannot,' or 'you may not indeed be able') oculis quantum contendere Lynceus, non tamen, &c., *H. Ep.* 1. 1, 28). See *fac* (= suppose that; with *inf.*). See SUPPOSE.*

GRANTEE, privilegiarius (*post-Aug.*).—*privilegiatus is without any ancient authority*.—immunis (*he who is exempt fm athg, e. g. fm paying taxes, &c.*).

GRANULATE, v. TRANS. in grana redigere.—*mollis frangere (if by a mill)*. See also TO CRUSH.—| INTRANS. *in grana redigi, formari.

GRANULATION (*in surgery*), caro increscens (*Cels.*). The loss will be repaired by *g. fm the membrane itself*, caro ab membrana ipsa incipit increscere, et replet id, quod vacuum est, inter ossa (*Cels.*).

GRAPE, uva: a small *g.*, parva uva: dried *g.*, uva passa: a single *g.* or berry, acinus or acinum. To dry *g.'s* in the sun, uvas in sole pandere: a *g.* is beginning to turn, uva varia fieri cœpit: the *g.* never ripens, uva numquam dulcedinem capit. *racemus* is the twig on which the berries are hanging; hence poet. 'racemi' (*pl.*) is used either for the *g.* itself, or for a bunch of *g.'s*.

GRAPE-SHOT, *globus ferro secto et pulvere pyrio completus: a volley of *g.-s.*, *ferrei secti grandis.

GRAPE-STONE, nucleus acini. acinus vinaceus, or acinus only.—(*pl.*) vinacea orum.

GRAPHIC, GRAPHICAL, graphicus (*very rare*; graphicam in adpectu efficere delectationem, *Vitr.*). A *g.* description of *athg*, cs rei pæne sub aspectum subiectio; cs rei sub oculos subiectio. To give a *g.* description of *athg*, lectis verborum coloribus depingere qd (*ast. Gell.*); qd pæne sub aspectum subijcere; qd sub oculos subijcere: rem constituere pæne ante oculos (*C. Part. Or.* 6, 20); totam rei imaginem verbis quodammodo depingere; or formam rerum ita exprimere verbis, ut cerni potius videatur quam audiri (Q.); or qd alio exponere quæ agatur res, non quasi narretur (C.: the three last, of a lively dramatic description).

GRAPHICALLY, graphice (*Plant.*, crepidula to graphice decet), or by *Crel.*, lectis verborum coloribus depingere qd. See 'to give a GRAPHIC description of.'

GRAPNEL, | A small anchor, see ANCHOR. | A hook for boarding vessels, see GRAPPLING-IRON.

GRAPPLE, s. an iron hook for boarding ships, see GRAPPLING-IRON. | Wrestler's hold or hug. See HUG.

GRAPPLE, v. | To grapple a ship, ferreas manus or harpagones in navem injicere, or ex sua nave in hostium navem injic. (L. 21, 28).—ferreus manibus injectis navem religare (*Cæs.* B. C. 2, 6). To *g.* with and board. In hostium navem transcendere. | To seize fast hold of, velut hams inuincari ei rei (to be fixed in it as if with hooks, *Col.* 7, 3, 10). To *g.* with *aby*, medium arripere qm (seize him by the waist, *Ter.*); conpelli qm (e. g. in wrestling, *Np. Epam.* 2); luctari et congrédi cum qd (*improp.*, of grappling with an opponent in any contest; e. g., in

argument). When they grappled, quum sua complexu colerunt membra tenaci (T. O.).

GRAPPLING-IRONS, harpagones (L. 30, 10, who describes them as asseres ferreo unco præfixi; *Curt.* makes them = ferreas manus, but distinguishes them fm corvi, 4, 2, 12).—ferreus manus (*Cæs.*). To use the *g.-i.*, ferreas manus or harpagones in navem injicere. ferreis manibus injectis navem religare.

GRASP, v. | To clutch, rapere. arripere qd (*violently*).—involare in qd (*improp.*, to fly upon *athg* for the purpose of taking immediate possession of it; e. g. in alienas possessiones).—prehendere (to seize upon *athg*, to hold it).—corripere qd (to snatch at *athg* eagerly). To endeavour to *g.* *athg*, qd appetere manibus: to *g.* *athg* eagerly, avide arripere qd. | INTRANS. | To grasp at = endeavour to obtain (in a bad sense), affectare (e. g., at empire, regnum, L.); so dominationes, *S. ap. Aug. Civ. D.* 3, 17; not C).—petere appetere qd (to seek to obtain).—sectari, consectari (to pursue).—aucupari (to lie in wait for an opportunity of seizing *athg*).—manus afferre or adhibere ei rei (*improp.*; to stretch out one's hands for the purpose of taking possession; e. g. vectigallibus; alienis bonis). To *g.* at what does not belong to one, alienum appetere (*Phædr.*; et alieni appetere, S.). To *g.* at every, even the emptiest shadow of glory, omnes etiam umbras falæ gloriæ consectari (C.).

GRASP, s. see HOLD, s.; e. g., to come into *aby's* *g.*, in manus cs venire: to rescue or snatch *athg* fm *aby's* *g.*, qd e ex manibus or ex faucibus cs eripere.

GRASS, gramen (g. *l.*, *copy* if serving for fodder).—herba (young *g.*, just shooting up; hence frequently graminis herba; *l. e.*, fresh young *g.*, also = a blade of *g.*; *res* L. 1, 24. O. Met. 10, 87).—fenum (cut and dried *g.*, hay).—cæspes (turf; also a piece of soil dug up with the *g.* and its roots). A withered blade of *g.*, testica (kappor): a crown made of *g.*, corona graminæ: of the nature of *g.*, gramineus: a seat covered with or made of *g.*, sedile cæspite obductum (*ast. Plin.* 17, 11, 16); sedile e or de cæspite vivo factum (*ast. O. Met.* 5, 317); sedile gramineum (*V. En.* 8, 176): *g.* green, herbaceus; herbacæ coloris: herbidi coloris: the colour of *g.*, color herbaceus: made of *g.*, gramineus: rich in *g.*, graminosus; herbosus: grown over with *g.*, gramineus; herbidus: looking like *g.* (colour, &c.). herbaceus; viridis (green in general): to throw oneself on the *g.*, se abjicere in herbâ (not in herbam; see C. de Or. 1, 7, 28).

GRASS-CUTTER or MOWER, fœnistæ, qui fœnum secat.

GRASSHOPPER, gryllus.

GRASS-LOT, campus gramineus or herbosus († a place covered with *g.*, or on which *g.* is growing).—locus herbidus (a spot covered with *g.*; e. g. quidam herbidi terreni erat extra murum, L. 23, 19, 14).—æquata loci herbidi plantities (æq. agri plan., C.). Sæ graminæ loci may serve: as, prostrati in gramine molli.

GRASSY, herbidus.—gramineus, herbosus (abounding in *g.*; see GRASS): a *g.* soil, solum graminosum. ager graminosus.

GRATE, s. | A partition of iron bars, cancelli. clathri (the clathri were smaller: e. g. lattice-work in windows, doors, &c.: the wooden bars or iron rods composing them were perpendicular and horizontal; so that the openings were, of course, rectangular: in the cancelli one set of bars or rods was either perpendicular or oblique, the other set being arranged obliquely on these; so that the openings were not rectangular. The cancelli were used, e. g., in the Circus, and as partition rails, &c.; see *Varr. R. R.* 3, 3)—transenna (wire-work, so narrow as almost to prevent people fm looking through it; C. de Or. 1, 85, extr.): made like a *g.*, cancellatim. | In a stove or fireplace, fortax (see *Schneider. Cat. R. R.* 38, p. 102).

GRATE, v. TRANS. and INTRANS. | To wear *athg* by the attrition of a rough body, terere (to rub off).—conterere (to rub into small parts).—deterere (e. g. irumentum, squillum, &c.).—fricare (to scrape).—qd in pulverem conterere (to *g.* to dust)—terere qd in farinam (to meal, *Plin.* 34, 18, 50). To *g.* one's teeth, dentibus stridère (of a sick person, *Cels.* 2, 6; dentibus frendere is to gnash the teeth). | To furnish with a grate, clathrare (also written clatrare); cancellare (*SYN.* in GRATE). Grated, ad cancellorum or clathrorum speciem factus (see *Varr. R. R.* 3, 3, 4, made like gratings); clathratus; cancellatus (*astud* up, respectively, with clathri or cancelli): a grated door, fores clathratæ. cancelli (a larger one, a grating): a grated window, fenestra clathrata; transenna (see in GRATE). | To offend by *athg* harsh, offendere. lædere. violare. pungere. mordere (see TO OFFEND).

Alth g. *g.* ager my feelings, habeo ad rem quam offensionem atque fastidium. qd mihi offensioni est. veheementer mihi displicet qd: to *g.* the ear, aures or auriculas radere (Q. 3, 1, 3. *Perr.* 1, 107).

GRATEFUL, gratus (in both senses of the *Eng.* word, with *dat.* in the sense of 'agreeable'; with *erga*, adversus, in the sense of 'thankful'; where it seems to take the *dat.* in this sense, the *dat.* belongs rather to the verb: it is not certain whether in aliquem or in allicquo is right, since in me, to does not decide this (*Krebs*); it is safer to use the acc.). —beneficiorum memor. *Jx.* memor gratusque. To be *g.* gratum or memorem et gratum esse: to feel *g.* gratiam habere: to show oneself *g.* ci gratum se præbere: memorem in qm animum prestat: *very g.* gratissimum animo prosequi nomen *cs*; for *ath*, ci pro re gratiam referre: both to be and to show oneself *g.*, re ipsa atque animo esse gratissimum; gratiam et referre et habere (ref. of an actual return; *af.* C. Off. 2, 20, 69): not only to be *g.*, but to have abundantly proved his gratitude, non habere modo gratiam, verum etiam cumulatissime retulisse (C.). to show oneself exceedingly *g.* cumulatissimum ci gratiam referre: to appear *g.* memorem gratumque cognosci: to endeavour to appear *g.* gratum me videri studeo: to retain a *g.* recollection of *ath*, grate meminisse qd; gratâ memoriâ prosequi qd.

GRATEFULLY, grato animo. **GRATE**, memori mente. **GRATEFULNESS**, *Gratitudo*, vid. *Placensiveness*, see *AGREEABLENESS*.

GRATER, *græ* radula.

GRATIFICATION, *Act of gratifying*, expletio (the filling, satisfying, e. g., of *aby's* natural desires, nature, C.); or *Crc.* with the verb under **GRATIFY**. *Gratificatio* (C.) is classical, but not with *gen.* To do *ath* for *aby's* *g.*, dare, tribuere, concedere or gratificari qd *ci*. To give *aby* up for the *g.* of the *senate*, the people, concedere qm *senatui*; dare qm populo. *Pleasure*, *suavitas*, delectatio, oblectatio. *Voluptas* [*SYN.* IN ENJOYMENT]: *sensual g.* voluptas corporis: *mental g.* delectatio or voluptas animi: to make *sensual g.* one's first object, omnia ventre or voluptate corporis metiri: to look out or seek for *sensual g.*, voluptaria querere: full of *g.*, voluptatum plenus: *ath* offers or gives me some *g.*, *juvat* mo, with *infm.*: to feel or derive some *g.* *fm* calling *ath* to one's mind, *cs* rei recordatione frui: to derive *g.* *fm* *ath*, voluptatem ex qâ re capere, or percipere or habere; libidinem in qâ re habere (habitually). *S. Cat.* 7, 4): delectari qâ re; voluptatem or delectationem capere ex re; eat qd mihi in deliciis (is a favorite thing); delectatione *cs* rei duci: not to find any *g.* in *ath*, qd nolle, improbare; a re abhorrrere, qd mihi displicet, improbat, non probatur: to be *g.* to the palate, palatum tergere (*H. Sat.* 2, 4, 24); palatum permulcere. *Reward*, vid.

GRATIFY, *To please*, gratificari (to oblige, *ci*; *aby* in *ath*, qd *ci*; e. g. *cur* tibi hoc non gratificer nescio, C.). —morem gerere *ci* (to gratify his wish or humour). —delectare, oblectare (to entertain, to amuse). —voluptate afficere or perfundere (to affect with pleasant feelings). —voluntati *cs* satisfacere or obsequi. qm or animum *cs* expiâre, optatis *cs* respondere (to *g.* *aby* by fulfilling his wishes). *Grat.* To do *ath* for the purpose of gratifying or to gratify *aby*, is gratificari *ci* qd; dare or tribuere *ci* qd (*cf.* *Herz. Cass.* B. G. 6, 1). You have gratified me very much by *g.*, gratissimum mihi fecisti, quod &c. To *g.* oneself, se delectare. se oblectare: to be gratified by *ath*, see 'to derive **GRATIFICATION** *fm*': to *g.* one's passions, cupiditates, libidinem expiâre; habitually, libidinis se dare; voluptatibus servire, se tradere corporis voluptatibus (totum) se dâdere: to *g.* one's appetita (habitually), ventri obedire. See *TO PLEASE*. *To recompense*, see *TO REWARD*.

GRATING, *a.* *Grate*, vid. *Grinding*, stridor (e. g., of the teeth, dentium, *Cels.* 2, 7).

GRATINGLY. See *HARSHLY*.

GRATIS, gratis (1. without receiving any payment; 2. without making any payment; 3. without the hope of any reward). —sine mercede. *Jx.* gratis et sine mercede (opp. mercede, i. e. for pay). —gratuito (with the same three meanings as gratis, opp. mercede or acceptâ mercede, as *S. J.* 85, 8). To do *ath* *g.*, qd gratis et sine mercede facere; qd gratuito facere (e. g. causas defendere, C.): you will obtain it or may have it *g.*, gratis tibi constat; gratuitum est.

GRATITUDE, animus gratus or memor beneficii (or beneficiorum). gratus animus et beneficii memor. grata beneficii (or -orum) memoria. *A mark or expres-*

sion of *g.*, grati animi significatio. To show one's *g.*, see 'to show oneself GRATEFUL.' To feel *g.*, see 'to feel GRATEFUL.'

GRATUITOUS, gratitutus (opp. mercenarius, &c.), or *Crc.* with sine mercede, sine præmio.

GRATUITOUSLY. See *GRATIS*.

GRATUITY, munus pecunie. præmium pecunium or rei pecuniarium. —congrarium (given to the people or soldiers; also to literary men and artists; *Suet. Vesp.* 18). —honos (C., payment to artists, literary men, &c.). See *PRESENT*, *a.*

GRAVE, ad. gravis, severus, serius. *Jx.* gravis seriusque [*SYN.* IN EARNEST]. tristis: a *g.* character, severitas, gravitas, austeritas. To assume a *g.* look, or make a *g.* face, vultum ad severitatem componere; also vultum componere only: in a *g.* tone of voice, e. g., to converse with *aby*, severe sermonem cum quo conferre (*cf.* *Tit.* in *Nov.* 509, eq.); to look *g.*, vultum composuisse: to keep a *g.* look, vultum non mutare: to speak of *ath* in a *g.* tone, severitatem adhibere (e. g. de seriis rebus, C.): *g.* discourse, serius sermo (opp. locus): *g.* demeanour, mores temperati moderateque. [*Of colours*; sombre, &c.; austerus (opp. floridus). —nigricans, fuscus. See *DARK* (end). To be of a *g.* colour, colore nericare.

GRAVE, *a.* sepulcrum (any place where a corpse is buried). —bustum (the place where a dead body was burnt and buried; then *g.* for grave, as place of interment; also *Fig.*, like præs or pestis *cs* perniciem, of a person or thing that is the ruin of another, e. g. *Piso*, bustum reipublice; bustum loquim; see *C. Pis.* 1, 4 and 5). —tumulus (the hill or hillock over place of interment). —conditorium, conditivum (post-Aug., as receptacle of a corpse, &c.). —hypogæum (subterranean place of interment, vault; *Petr.* *Sat.* 11). The stillness of the *g.*, silentium altissimum (improp.); to carry *aby* to the *g.*, qm efferre; also with funere (also *Fig.*, e. g. rempublicam); qm sepelire (also *Fig.*, as *L.* 2, 55, in); cum Genucio una mortuum *cs* sepultum tribuniciam potestatem: to follow *aby* to the *g.*, exsequias *cs* comitari; exsequias *cs* funeris prosequi: to lay *aby* in the *g.*, corpus *cs* sepulcro or tumulo inferre (see *T. Ann.* 16, 6, 2): to rise *fm* the *g.*, ab inferis excitari or revocari. See *TO RISE*. Beyond the *g.*, post mortem: the brink or edge of the *g.* (improp.), e. g., *aby* is or stands on the brink, &c., mors *ci* jam imminet: to have one foot in the *g.*, capulo vicinum esse (*Serv. P. Æn.* 6, 222); capularem esse (*Plaut.* *Mil.* 3, 1, 33): an old man with one foot in the *g.*, sepulcrum vetus (*Plaut.*); he seems to me to have one foot in the *g.*, videtur mihi prosequi se (i. e., to follow himself to the *g.*, *Sen. Ep.* 30, 4): avarice is the *g.* of friendship, pestis in amicitia pecunie cupiditas. *Gr.* If = MONUMENT or TOMB, vid.

GRAVE, *v.* See *TO ENGRAVE*. *A graven image*, *præ* deus falsus or commenticius; deus fictus et commenticius: the worship of graven images, idololatria (ειδωλολατρεία, *Ecl.*).

GRAVE-CLOTHES, funebris tunica (*Plin.* 19, 1, 4). *tegumentum capuli.

GRAVE-DIGGER, *qui corpora mortuorum humas or humo contigit.

GRAVE-STONE, lapis *cs* memoris inscriptus. *Gr.* monumentum, however, is any visible object placed or erected in memory of the dead, either on his grave or elsewhere, be it in the shape of a house, a vault, or even a simple stone.

GRAVEL, *a.* glareæ. —sabbulo (coarse sand with large grains; *Æne g.*; full of *g.*, or like *g.*, glareosus (e. g. terra, *Varr.*; arena, *Colum.*) —sabulosus (arena, loca): To put *g.* on a road, see *TO GRAVEL*. *A road*, via glareæ substructa. [*A disease*, calculus arenae (*Cels.* 7, 3). molles calculi et ex pluribus minutisque, sed inter se parum adstrictis compositi (ib.). See *STONE*.]

GRAVEL, *v.* viam glareæ substruere. *To puzzle*, qm in angustias adducere. in angustias pellicere or compellere (*g.* *th.* for to bring into difficulty). includere (= 'to pin'). —qm differre dicta suis (so that he will not know what to say; *cf.* *Ruhn.* *Ter.* *And.* 2, 4, 5). —*Gr.* ad incitas redigere is *præ*- and *post*-*Clau.* —to be gravelled, in angustias adductum esse. in angustias esse or vernari.

GRAVEL-PIT, *fodina unde glareæ eruntur. arena (any place where gravel or sand is dug up). —specus egeste arene (the hollow or pit caused by the digging).

GRAVELLY, glareosus. —sabulosus (*SYN.* IN GRAVEL). *Jx.* glareosus sabulosusque (*Col.*). *G. soil*, terra glareosa or siliacea. solum sabulosum.

GRAVELY, graviter (with dignity, in a dignified manner).—severe (seriously).—serio. extra-jocum (in earnest).—ex animo (from the bottom of the heart). To speak g., cum gravitate loqui.

GRAVESS. See **GRAVITY**.

GRAVER, *An engraver*, vid. *Graving-tool*, cælum (γλύφανον, in the shape of a chisel).—tornus (τόρνος, turner's chisel; lathe-chisel).—scalprum (for excavating or hollowing out, φοῖτο).—œstrum (κέντρον, used in encaustic painting).

GRAVING. See **ENGRAVING**.

GRAVITATION, vis et gravitas cæ rei (C. N. D. 2, 37, 93).—pondus et gravitas (C. N. D. 1, 25, 69).—natus et pondus cæ rei (C. Tusc. 1, 17, 40).—vis nutusque cæ rei (C. de Or. 3, 45, 178). Centre of g., prps momentum.

GRAVITY, gravitas (grave or dignified behaviour or manner).—severitas (a dignified composure).—tristitia severitas. Tristitia, tristitia et severitas (gloomy or dry earnestness or seriousness).—austeritas (if it displays itself by looks or the countenance in general).—immobilis rigor faciei (immoveable g. of face, Q.). To combine g. of demeanour with affability, severitatem et comitatem miscere; severitatem cum humanitate jungere: not to be able to preserve one's g. (= abstinence from laughter), cupiens risum tenere nequeo: to disturb abys g., movere risum ci: althg disturbs my g., risum mihi qd movet or excitat: I had extreme difficulty in preserving my g., nimis ægre risum continui (Plaut.).

GRAVY, *succus coctæ carnis (oft. succ. excocti lupini, Col.).—jus (= either broth or sauce).—embamma, kttis (sauce to dip athg in).—liquamen, inis (sauce, inasmuch as it is a liquid). To put some g. in the dish, jus addere in cibum: done over with g., jurentulus. liquaminatus (Ayle. 8, 7).

GRAY or **GREY**, canus (approaching to white, like the hair of old people, &c.).—rævus (a dark, yellowish, or greenish colour; as that of the sea, the eyes of a wolf, &c.).—cimeræus (of the colour of ashes).—ferrugineus (of the colour of iron).—cæsius (of a bluish g., esply of the eyes).—glæus (of the colour of the eyes of cats or of the sea): quite g., incanus: g. before the time, præcanus: g. = g. colour, color canus; canities: g. hair, capilli cani; also can color (poet. canities): one that has g. hair, canus: to be g., canere (also = to have g. hair): to become or turn g., canescere (also = to get g. hair): to grow g. (= old) in athg, canescere; in or sub qâ re (e. g., in the camps, in ferro or sub armis); also senem fieri in qâ re (e. g., in acie et in castris). *Gray* insensere isdem negotiis, as T. Ann. 4, 6, 4, is poetical: rather g. or grayish, albidus; albens: a g. horse, equus coloris cani (Pallad. 4, 13, 4): that has a g. beard, or with a g. beard, barbâ canâ. *Dark*, like the opening or close of the day, subobscurus (rather dark); sublustris (rather light); sublucanus (towards daylight); see also **DARK**, **DUSK**.

GRAY-EYED. See **GRAY**.

GRAY-HAIRED. See **GRAY-HEADED**.

GRAY-HEADED, canus. A g.-h. old man, canus senex: an old g.-h. lecher, canus culex (Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 12).

GRAYISH, albidus. albens (a whitish gray). See **GRAY**.

GRAYLING, *thymallus.

GRAZE, *To feed*, depascere herbas; see also **TO FEED**. *To touch slightly*, stringere. The bull grazed his side, *glans latus ejus strinxit: to g. the hand, manum leviter vulnerare: a shot or ball that only g. a part of the body, *ictus stringens (with acc., e. g. the head, ictus stringens caput): to be grazed by a ball, *ictu or telo stringi: the same sword may either g. or pierce, gladius idem et stringit et transforsat (Sen.).

GREASE, u. arguen (g. i.).—pingue (oily fat).—arvina = 'durum pingue inter cutem et viscus', Serv., used for brightening shields, &c.; V. Enn. 7, 627).—axungia (for a carriage, waggon, &c., post-Aug.). See **FAT**.

GREASE, v. Nnere. obfîner. perfîner. illîner qd qâ re.—ungere. perungere qd qâ re (to rub with athg fat).—illîner qd ci rei (to rub into).

GREASILY, pinguitur (e. g. lentus, Plin. 12, 25, 55).—sordide. obscure (impror.). See also **GREASY**.

GREASINESS, pinguedo. See also **FATNESS**.

GREASY, pinguis.—pinguitur lentus (of the colour of fat; Plin. 12, 25, 55).—oleatus (oily, late).—unguinosus (Pin.).—unctus (greased; hence g. G. hands, unctæ manus, H.; also of food, dishes, &c. = 'rich'; or, in a bad sense, 'greasy'.—pinguedineus is, (416)

ast. Plin. 35, 15, 51, an unnecessary conjecture of *Salmasius*): a red g. seed, semen colore rufum, nec sine pingui: the g. nature of athg, pinguedo.

GREAT, adj. magnus. grandis. amplus. ingens. immanis. vastus. (1. Magnus, grandis, and amplus, denote a becoming greatness; ingens, immanis, and vastus, an overwhelming greatness. Sen. Ir. 1, 16, nec enim magnitudo lata est, sed immanitas; C. Lat. 26. 2. Magnus denotes greatness without any accessory notion, opp. parvus, like μέγας; whereas grandis, with the accessory notion of intrinsic strength and grandeur, opp. exilis, tumidus, minutus, exiguus; amplus with the accessory notion of comeliness, and of an imposing impression. 3. Ingens denotes excessive greatness merely as extraordinary, like ἀπλωτος; immanis, as exciting fear, like παλῳπιος; vastus, as wanting regularity of form, like ἀχανής).—spatiosus (roomy).—altus (high; also elevated, of sentiments, and persons who entertain them).—celsus. excelsus (above the usual height; they represent height on its imposing side; hence excelsus also of high thoughts, sentiments, and persons entertaining them).—frequens. celebr (crowded, thronged; of full assemblies, &c.).—vehemens. gravis (represent magnitude intensively, as violent, oppressive; e. g. pain, dolor).—clarus. nobilis. illustris. inelutis (celebrated, vid.). A g. blunder, magnum peccatum: g. hope or hopes, magna spes: to be in g. hopes, magnâ in spe esse; magna me spes tenet (with inf. fut.; sit inf. present; e. g. b-ne mihi evenire quod militat ad mortem, C.).—(2) When 'great' refers to degree, it is often translated by superl. adj.; a g. statesman, reipublice gerende scientissimus: a g. friend to the aristocracy, nobilitatis studiosissimus. (2) There are particular substs. to express persons who have any member of unusual size; e. g. one who has a g. head, nose, cheeks, &c., capito, naso, bucco; also adj.; having g. ears, auritus: a g. nose, nasutus. Very g., permagnus; pergrandis: unusually g., ingens, pergrandis, vastus, immanis (cf. SYN. above): too g., nimis (e. g. spes); nimia magnitudo (of too g. size); immodicus (immoderate; e. g. gaudium, clamor). The greatest, maximus (with ref. to contents, quantity, rank, merit).—summus. supremus (summus, æpor, opp. imus: the highest indifferently, and with mere local relation; also impror., with ref. to rank, merit, degree, perfection, &c.; abol. or with ref. to what is still higher; e. g. spes, fides, constantia, gloria.—amicus; turpitud, scelus; also of persons, summi homines, &c.; sup., ὑπάρως, prps opp. infimus, implies elevation; a more poet. and solemn word, e. g. Jupiter; macies f., &c.). The greatest pains of mind and body that a man can undergo, tanti animi corporique dolores, quanti in hominem maximi cadere possunt. There is no greater friend to althg than I am, tam sum ci rel amicus, quam qui maxime (e. g. reipublice, C.). So g., tantus, as, quantus: however g., quantuscunque (of any magnitude, be it as g. or as small as you please); quantusvis, quantuslibet (of any magnitude you please, be it never so g., quantusvis implying a more careful selection than quantuslibet): as g. as something else, see EQUAL to: twice as g., as g. again, altero tanto major; duplo major; duplus. A g. as; see BIG.

A g. letter, litera grandis; town, urbs magna or ampla: a g. and powerful state, ampla et potens civitas; island, insula magna or spatiosa: a g. clamour, clamor magnus, ingens.

A g. man (impror.), homo or vir magnus. vir laude insignis. magni nominis vir. vir summus (for the proper sense, see BIG): a g. girl, virgo grandis or (= grown up) adulta: a g. scholar, homo or vir doctissimus; homo nobilis et clarus ex doctrinâ (the latter, of one who not only is, but also is allowed to be very learned): a g. orator, orator magnus (g. i.); orator amplus et grandis (with ref. to fullness, elevation, &c., of style). 'The great,' principes, procres, nobiles (the nobles in a state): g. power, potentia magna, opes magnæ (g. resources): a g. army, exercitus magnus, copie magnæ, vires magnæ. The g. mass of mankind, multi (the many; opp. probi, the good), plurimi.—perlique (see the MULTITUDE).—To be g. in athg, magnam esse in qâ re. excellere in qâ re or qâ re. valere qâ re (to be strong in it; e. g. dicendo). A g. deal of, multum (neut. adj.) or multus (in agreement; e. g. labor, sermo, aurum); multo (with compar., e. g. carior; and verbs implying comparison, e. g. malle, anteponere, antecere, præstare). There fell a g. deal of rain that year, magnæ aque eo anno fuerunt.

GREAT, a. By the g., aversione or per aversionem (i. e. without nice calculation, the thing being, as it

were, turned off: *e. g.* emere, vendere, locare, condacere. *Modestini. Dig. 18, 1, 62. Ulp. Dig. 18, 6, 4. Labro Dig. 14, 2, 10. Florent. Dig. 19, 2, 36.*

GREAT-COAT, penula (a garment with a cape to it, worn, as a protection agst the inclemency of the weather, by people of both sexes, and of every age, station, and rank, early on a march or journey; it also served as either upper or under bed-covering, see *Sen. Ep. 87, 2; he that wears it, penulatus*).—*lacerna* (thick woollen cloak, consisting of a single piece of cloth, worn as a defence agst cold and rain, as well in war as in time of peace; *he that wears it, lacernatus*).—*læna* (χλαῖνα, similar to the lacerna, only occurs in poets of silo. age).

GREATEN. See **TO INCREASE**.

GREAT-HEARTED, animo magno præditus. magnanimus (seldom only). See also **GREAT**.

GREATLY, ¶ In a great degree, maxime.—summe (in a very high degree).—valde (prop. powerfully, then strongly, very much; *e. g.* to be *g. mistaken*, valde errare).—sane quam (particularly, truly; *e. g.* to be *g. delighted, gaudere*).—vehementer (prop. violently, then *g.*; *e. g.* dolere, gaudere; also, less frequently, indicating a high degree, as *C. Off. 2, 18, 64*, vehementer utile est [*g. useful*]; and *Pam. 13, 32, extr.*, erit mihi vehementissime gratum; and *C. Acad. 2, 32, 103*, vehementer errare eos [are *g. mistaken*], qui dicunt, &c.).—graviter (prop. heavily, then *g. or violently; e. g.* iratus, *g. offended*).—probe (regularly, sadly; *e. g.* to deceive ably *g.*, qm probe decipere; to be *g. mistaken*, probe errare, Com.).—egregie. eximie (uncommonly; ~~to~~ but egregie falli or errare, for 'to be *g. mistaken*', is without any ancient authority, the correct expressions for *we* are, valde or vehementer errare; procul or longe errare; totâ errare viâ; probe or diligenter errare, Com.).—longe (by far; *e. g.* to excel *g.*, longe superare or præstare or antecellere)—multum (*e. g.* superare) and, with verbs implying comparison, multo (*e. g.* malle, antere, præstare; *g. different, longe diversus*). Also by 'per' joined to the verb; *e. g.* I am *g. pleased* with althg, mihi perpiket or mihi perquam placet; mihi valde placet: I am *g. delighted, pergaudeo*, or perquam gaudeo: I feel *g. obliged* to you, satis benigne; recto (in an answer); valde amo (in the epistolary style; *e. g.* I am *g. obliged* or indebted to you for what you promised respecting the mortgage, de mancipiis quod polliceris, valde te amo, *C. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 4*); *g. astonished*, stupens; obstupectus: admiratus: I am *g. astonished* at althg, admiror qd; see also **VERY**. ¶ Nobly, generously, vid.

GREATNESS, magnitudo (*g. t. propr. and fig.*)—amplitudo (considerable circumference, size, extent; also *fig.* = importance of althg, and authority or influence of abg).—proceritas (*g. acquired by growth or gradual augmentation; cf. adj.* in **GREAT**).—civitas (celebrity). The highest degree of human *g.* fastigium summum; to be raised to it, in summum fastigium emergere et attingi (but not in summum fastigium humanæ magnitudinis extolli, *we*ch is spurious); *g.* of name, magnitudo or amplitudo or claritas nominis: *g.* of mind, amplitudo animi; ingenium magnum or acre or præstans (but *understanding* or *genius*): *g.* of soul or mind, animi magnitudo, animus magnus (~~to~~ granditas animi and animus grandis are not Latin), or animi altitudo (*C. Pam. 4, 13, 7. L. 4, 6, extr.; but used in a different sense in C. Off. 1, 25, 86, Beter*).

GREAVER (armour for the legs), *tegumenta ferrea femorum, or *squamee ferrea, quæ lorice modo femora tegunt.

GRECIAN. See **GREEK**.

GRECISM, *quod Græcæ lingue proprium est.

GREEDILY, appetenter, cupide, avide. studioso [*syn.* in **GREEDY**]. Very *g.*, flagrantissime (*T. Ann. 1, 3, 1*); to eat *g.*, vorare (*i. e.*, to swallow without chewing); also devorare (in devour).

GREEDINESS, aviditas. ¶ Gluttony, aviditas cibi edacitas. Ingluvies, gula. intemperantia or intemperies gulæ. [*syn.* in **GLUTTONOUS**.]

GREEDY, ¶ Ravenous, hungry, cibi avidus.—cibi plurimi (whose appetite is difficult to satisfy).—gulosus (that thinks of nothing but gratifying his palate).—vorax (ravenous). ¶ Avaricious, habendi cupidus (*g.* to have or possess)—aliquantum avidior ad rem. avarus (who tries to enrich himself any how at the expense of others)—pecuniam cupidus or avidus (of him who hoards treasures). ¶ From the context, cupidus only, and avidus (as *C. de Or. 2, 43, 183*, and [opp. liberalis, *C. Rose. Com. 7, extr.*] as longing or *g.* after possession, money).—¶ In-

PROP. ad qd intentus (intent on).—appetens (longing, striving after althg).—studiosus (very much bent on althg); very *g.*, avidissimus or cupidissimus *cs* rei; to be *g.* of, qd cupido appetere, con-upiscere qd (to be vehemently desirous after); also cupidum, avidum, studiosum esse *cs* rei; versari in *cs* rei cupiditate; to be very *g.* of althg, cupiditate *cs* rei ardere. desiderio *cs* rei magno teneri; sitire, sitienter expectere qd (to thirst after); not to be *g.* of, a cupiditate *cs* rei longe abhorrere: to make abg, *g.* of althg, *cs* cupiditatem dare, or (stronger term) injicere; qm in cupiditatem impellere.

GREEK, Græcus (subst. and adj.; Grajus is antiquated, and seldom used in the gold. age; see *interp. Np. præf. 4*). ¶ All combinations coming under this head may be easily formed after those in the article **LATIN**. A good *G. scholar*, Græcis literis doctus, &c.

GREEN, ¶ Having a colour compounded of blue and yellow, viridis (*g. t.*).—frondens (having leaves, or being out; *e. g.* of trees)—subviridis. *e* viridi pallens (light *g.*): *e* reddish *g.*, *e* viridi rubens (*Plin.*).—acriter viridis. perviridis. *e* viridi nigricans (a dark-shaded *g.*).—hyalinus (of the colour of glass, later only).—herbæus. herbaceus (of the colour of grass, *t.*).—prasynus (garlic, or yellowish-coloured).—glæucus (of the colour of the sea; poet. thalassinus).—pallidus (of the colour of a parrot).—recena, vivus (fresh, *e. g.* turf).—gramine vestitus. herbis convestitus (clothed with grass). To become *g.* virescere. frondescere (to put forth its leaves; of trees); to become *g.* again, revirescere: to be *g.* viride. frondere (to be in leaf).—¶ *Green*, opp. dry (of wood), viridis.—humidus (full of sap, moisture; *e. g.* materia). Jx. viridis atque humidus (*e. g.* ligna, Cæsa). ¶ *Green* (opp. ripe), crudus. immaturus. acerbus (see **UNRIPE**). ¶ *Recent*; *e. g.*, a *g.* wound, crudum (adhuc) vulnus (*Cels.*, O). ¶ *Inexperienced*, homo novus. novitius, novulus (that has only just arrived; see *L. 41, 5*).—tiro or rudis or Jx. tiro et rudis in qâ re (a beginner only).—peregrinus or hospes or peregrinus atque hospes in qâ re (inexperienced; see *C. Or. 1, 50, extr.*—fator ... et nullâ in re tironum ac rudem, neque peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debere).

GREEN, *s.* ¶ *Green colour*, viride (*e. g.* *e* viridi pallens).—color viridis. Bright *g.*, color perviridis. ¶ *A grassy plain*, locus or campus herbidos.—terrenum herbidum (*L.*; of *g.* before the walls of a city). ¶ *Green vegetables*, viridia, lum, *n.*; olus or pl. olera; *brassica viridis (cabbage, *Lin.*).

GREENFINCH, *fringilla (*Lin.*).

GREENGROCE, qul, quæ olæ (agrestia) vendit or venditat (see *Gell. 15, 20. Val. Max. 3, 4, extr. 2*).

GREENHOUSE, plantarum hiberna, quibus objecta sunt speculæ, or quibus objectæ sunt vitæ (off. Mart. 8, 14).

GREENISH, subviridis.—*e* viridi pallens (of a paleish green).

GREENNESS, viriditas (the quality of being green, *e. g.* pratorum).—color viridis (green colour)—color perviridis (of a lively green).—immaturitas (unripeness). ¶ Freshness, vid.

GREET, saluare qm.—salutem ci dicere (by words); also salutem ci impertire or salute qm impertire (*e. e* Zumpt, § 418).—salutem ci nunciare (by a third person). To *g.* abg (in a letter), salutem ci scribere; ci plurimam salutem ascribere (stronger); all the members of my family *g.* you, tota nostra domus te salutât: to *g.* abg in the name of abg, nunciare ci *cs* salutem; nunciare ci salutem *cs* verbis (but not *cs* nomine; see *Interp. to Np. Them. 4, 3*); to *g.* one another, salutem dare reddereque, or salutem accipere reddereque; inter se consalutare.

GREETING, salutatio (as act).—salus (as wish or compliment): to give or send greetings, see **TO GREET**.

GRENADE or **GRENADO**, pila rebus, quæ sunt ad incendia, completa (*Cæs. B. G. 3, 101*).—*pila pulveris nitro completa: to fire *g.*, *pilas &c. mittere.

GRENADIER, miles procerior or ex procerioribus (ast. veteranus ex procerioribus, *Inscript. ap. Mur. 800, 2*).

GREYHOUND, vertigus (*Mart.*).—*canis Grajus (*Lin.*).

GRIDIRON, crates ferrea. craticula: a silver *g.*, crates argentea (*Petrus. 31, extr.*). To do on a *g.*, in craticula subassare.

GRIEF, ægritudo (the most general expression for any disturbance of a person's peace of mind).—dolor

ἀλγος, the inward feeling of pain or sorrow, opprobrium.—*mātor* (inward *g.* as outwardly manifesting itself by involuntary signs; *g.* to which one surrenders oneself, esp. *g.* for the loss of a beloved object; as adding the outward manifestation to the inward feeling, it may be stronger than dolor; e. *g.* magno in dolore sum vel in mēore potius, *Plin.*; it may, however, be contrasted with it; mēorem minui; dolorem nec potui, nec si possem vellem, *C.*)—*luctus* (*g.* manifesting itself by the conventional signs of mourning, *uētor*).—*tristitia* (sadness, on the gloomy forbidding side).—*mēstitia* (on the melancholic, interesting side). *G.* of mind, dolor animi. To be suffering *g.* in mēore esse, mēore: to be oppressed with *g.* in mēore jacere; mēore afflicti uerget: to cause aby *g.*, sollicitudine or mēore afficere qm (the former, of the *g.* of anxiety; e. *g.* the *g.* caused by a profligate son); *egritudinem* or mēorem afferre ei: to give oneself up to *g.*, mēori animū dare; *egritudini* se dedere: for *g.*, prae *egritudine* or mēore: since I have caused you *g.*, quoniam ex me doluisti (*C.*). A son who never caused his father *g.* but by his death, ex quo nihil unquam doluit (pater), nisi quum is non fuit (*Inscript.*).

GRIEVANCE, molestia (annoying circumstance).—onus (burden).—Incommodum (circumstance that throws one, &c.).—malum (evil).—injuria (injury inflicted, felt).—querimonia (complaint, as utterance of pain or annoyance, on account of injury really suffered).—querela (complaint, respecting either a real or an imaginary injury). To allege a number of *g.*'s on either side, multas querimōnias ultro citroque lactare: the *g.* of paying tithes, decumarm imperia or injurias: to relieve aby fm a *g.*, onere qm liberare: to have many *g.*'s to complain of, multis incommodis premi: an angry letter full of *g.*'s, epistola plena stomachi et querularum: statement of the *g.*'s they had to allege agst you, querimoniae de injuriis tuis (*C.*): they had so many *g.*'s to complain of, that &c., tanta vis erat injuriarum, ut &c.

GRIEVE, TRANS. | To cause grief, sollicitare, sollicitum habere. sollicitudinem or *egritudinem* afficere. sollicitudinem or *egritudinem* ei afferre. To *g.* much, excruciare ea animum et sollicitare: to *g.* aby, sollicitudine or mēore afficere qm. *egritudinem* or mēorem afferre ei: to be grieved, mēore afflicti, uergeti. It *g.* me, that &c., see 'I GRIEVE THAT' I am grieved at alth, see to *GRIEVE* for alth (*intrans.*).

GRIEVE, INTRANS. | dolere, mēore, lugere (*SYN.* of substantives in *GRIEVE*). in mēore esse. In mēore jacere (*stronger term*): also sollicitudinem habere: in sollicitudine esse; *egritudinem* suscipere; *egritudine* afflicti; se afflicto, afflicti: to *g.* at, for, aby, or alth, mēre fero qd; pœnitet qm ea rei, or with quod; doleo qd or qā re or de qā re or qo; sit ex qo or qā re (of the source fm which the *g.* proceeds, ex me doluisti, *C.*; ex commutatione rerum dolere, *Ces.*); mēre or graviter or moleste fero qd (*stronger terms*): alth *g.* me much, valde doleo qd; acerbē fero qd; doleo et acerbē fero qd: I *g.* that &c., doleo or mēre (graviter or moleste) fero, with acc. and infn.; I *g.* that &c., (hoc) mihi dolet, with acc. and infn., or with quod (sit quia), the dolere often taking id (si id dolemus, quod &c., *C.*). I am grieved when or if, &c., doleo, si &c.: I am grieved exceedingly, if &c., doleo et acerbē fero, si &c.; *egritudinem* suscipere ex re or propter qm; mēre qd or qā re: to *g.* oneself to death, mēore se conficere; mēore confici. *egritudine*, curis confici. To *g.* at being conquered by aby, dolere se a qo superari.

GRIEVOUS, gravis (heavy, oppressive, and hence painful; e. *g.* illness, wound).—atrox (atrocious; e. *g.* crime, bloodshed).—fœdus (horrible).—molestus (hard to be borne).—magnus (great).—durus (hard).—iniquus (not just, pressing, heavy).—acerbis (bitter, harsh, painful; e. *g.* death): very *g.*, peracrobis: to utter *g.* complaints, graviter or inviolose queri qd; agst aby, graviter accusare qm: it is a *g.* thing (that), valde dolendum est: nothing more *g.* could have happened to me, nihil acerbis, or nihil ad dolorem acerbis mihi accidere potuit: to inflict *g.* pain on aby, quam acerbissimum dolorem inuere ei: *g.* times (or state of things), res misere; tempora misera or dura; Iniquitas temporum: a *g.* taxation, or *g.* taxes, tributa acerbis: the injustices or iniquities became so *g.*, that &c., tanta erat vis injuriarum, ut &c.: that is very *g.* to me, hoc valde me urit, pungit, mordet.

GRIEVOUSLY, graviter, vehementer. acerbē, acriter, atrociter, fœde or fœdum in modum, dolenter (*SYN.* in *GRIEVOUS*).—terribilem or horrendum in modum (terribly). To *g.* ill, graviter egrotare: to

be *g.* mistaken, valde or vehementer errare (*not* toto celo errare: see 'to be GREATLY mistaken').

GRIEVOUSNESS, gravitas (oppressively burdensome, or painful nature; severity).—enormitas (excess, greatness; post-Aug. *Sen.*).—pressus, ūs (pressure; e. *g.* ponderum, *C.*, speaking of the mind).—vis, vexatio (strength, vexation). See CALAMITY.

GRIFFIN or *GRIFFON*, gryps, gryphus (a fabulous animal).

GRILL, in craticula subsassare. *GRIM*, trux, truculentus (both only in poetry, but also *C.*, quam teter incedebat, quam truculentus, quam terribilis aspectu, *Sest.* 8, 19).—torvus (poet. and post-Aug. *prose*).—ferox. A *g.* look, vultus torvus, trux; oculi truces; truculentus oculi (*Plant. Aul.* 2, 3, 21); aspectus trux (*Pacuv. ap. C.*). To put on as *g.* a look as possible agst aby, quam truculentissime qm aspiciere: fm this *g.* tribune, ad hoc horrido ac truce tribuno plebis (*C.*): to look *g.* (= sour), vultus acerbos or tristes sumisasse.

GRIM-FACED, torvus, trux, truculentus (see *GRIM*). horridus ac trux (*C.*). This *g.* tribune, hic horridus ac trux tribunus (*C.*).

GRIMACE, os distortum. To make *g.*'s, os ducere, or distorquere: most extraordinary *g.*'s, os exquisitis modis ducere: one that makes *g.*'s, os exquisitis modis ducens: that looks like *g.*'s, vultuosus (see *C. Or.* 18, 60, in quo [vultu] quum efficeret, ne quid ineptum aut vultuosum sit).

GRIMALKIN. See CAT.

GRIME. See TO DIRTY.

GRIMLY, truculentus (not found in positive).—aspectu truci (*Pacuv.*).

GRIN, v. ringi (see *Ruhmk. Ter. Pharm.* 2, 2, 27), or restringere dentes (*Plant. Capit.* 8, 1, 26).—ridentem ringi (with laughter; *Pompon. ap. Non.*).

GRIN, s. rictus. A *g.* of suppressed laughter, rictus quasi refrénato risu (*Varr. ap. Non.* 456, 9). See TO GRIN.

GRIND, | In a mill, molere (e. *g.* hordeum in subtilem farinam).—commolere. molā comminuere, frangere. molā terere (to reduce to small pieces, to crush in a mill); see also TO CRUSH. | To sharpen, cote acuere or excuere (with a whetstone).—tornare (with talhe or grindstone; e. *g.* glass, vitrum). | To harass, vid. | To grind the teeth, dentibus stridere (of a sick person, *Cels.*; dentibus frendere = to gnash the teeth).

GRINDER, *qui cultros et forfices cote acuit—*qui vitra tornat (with ref. to glass). | Instrument of grinding, see GRINDING-STONE. | A back tooth, dens maxillaris, molaris, genivinus.—dens columellaris (*g.* of a horse; *Varr. R.* 2, 7, 2).

GRINDING, *Crcel.* with TO GRIND.

GRINDLESTONE or *GRINDSTONE*, *mola feramentis acienda.—coe (whetstone).

GRINNER, os exquisitis modis ducens.

GRIPE, s. | Grasp, vid. | Gripes, tormina (pl.). colicus dolor. colon. To cure the *g.*, tormina discutere (*Plin.*): to be suffering fm, tormented by the *g.*, torminibus or ex intestinis laborare. torminibus affectum esse.

GRIPE, v. | To seize with the hand, &c., see TO GRASP, TO CLUTCH. | To cause pain in the bowels, *torminibus afficere qm. I am griped, torminibus laboro.

GRISLY, horridus (of beards, hair, &c.), or horridus aspectu (*Plin.*).—horridus et trux (*C.*).—trux horrendusque (*Plin.*).—hirsutus (rough, thick; of hair).—villosus (shaggy; leo, animal). Black and *g.*, niger et hirsutus (*Colly.*).

GRIST. See CORN, GRAIN.

GRISTLE, cartilago.

GRISTLY, cartilagineus.

GRIT, | Sand, gravel, vid. | Coarse meal, grits, pitkana, also with addition of elota (wheat), barley husked and crushed). *Grut* farina hordeacea, or farina hordei, is barley-meal. *G. gruel*, pitkanum cremor (*Cels.*).

GRITTY, sabulosus (sandy).—glareous (like gravel).—granosus (full of grains, grainy).

GRIZZLE, GRIZZLY. See GRAY.

GROAN, gemere. gemitus edere (aloud).—suspirare (to sigh with a hollow voice).—ab imo pectore suspirare, or suspiria ducere (to *g.* deeply; † *O. Met.* 2, 156; 10, 402).—suspiria trahere († *O. Met.* 2, 753); suspirium alte petere (*Plant. Cist.* 1, 1, 18). To *g.* under the burden of alth, qā re oppressum esse. See also TO SIGH.

GROAN or *GROANING*, gemitus, suspirium (a

drop sigh.—*aspiritus* (a hollow groaning; *al. aspiratus*). To utter *g.'s*. see TO SIGH: uttering sighs and *g.'s*, cum crebro *aspiritu* et *gemitu*.

GROGER, *condimentarius* (*very late*; *Tertull.*).—*qui condimenta et merces condimentarias vendit* or *vendit*.—*qui aromata vendit* or *vendit* (*ast. Gel.*).—*qui thus et odores vendit* (*ast. H.*): a *g.'s shop*,—*taberna aromatum* or *condimentaria*.

GROCERY, *merces aromatum* (*ast. Plin.* 8, 28, 32, *who has 'merces odorum'*).—*condimenta*. **merces condimentaria*.

GROIN, *inguen, inia*.—(*pl.*) *ingula, um*.
GROOM, *agso* (*who looks after the horses*).—*stabularius* (*who does the work of the stable in general*).
ast. If = equerry, equiso (*see Val. Mas.* 3, 2, *ast.*).

GROOVE, *a. canalis*.—*stria* (*on pillars*). A small *g.*, *canaliculus*.—*Shaft* (*of a pit*), *vid.*
GROOVE, *v. cavare. striare: grooved, canaliculatus* (*Plin.*).

GROPE, *manibus explorare qd* (*ast. Tibull.* 2, 1, 78). To *g. one's way*, huc illic *ire pedibus prætentantem iter* (*ast. Tibull.* 2, 1, 77): *I am groping along*, ab eo pedibus prætentans *iter* (*ast. Tibull.* 2, 1, 77): *I am groping my way by the wall*, ab eo explorans manu parietes (*ast. Tibull.* 2, 1, 78).

GROSS, *1. Bulky, ponderosus (ponderous)*.—*crassus* (*thick*).—*vasti corporis* (*clumsy*).—*vastus, amplus, humanis* (*Syr. in Hor.*).—*gravis* (*heavy*).—*tardus* et *pæne immobilis* (*slow to move*; *e.g., animal*).—*corpore vastus* (*of clumsy structure; of living beings*).—*iners* (*unfit for acting*).—*magnus* (*great; of mistakes, &c.*, *tria magna peccata*): *to be without *g. faults*, abesse ab ultimis vitiis*: *to tell *g. lies*, impudenter mentiri*. [*Coarse, rudis*.—*asper* (*rough in manners*).—*rusticus* (*clownish*).—*impolitus*. *intonus* (*without all cultivation or breeding*). *Jx. intonus* et *incultus*.—*inruditus* (*without breeding or education*).—*inhumanus* (*inurbanus* (*unmanly*): *to be very *g.*, a cultu et humanitate abesse*: a *g. fellow*, homo rusticus, merum rus (*the latter, stronger term*): *g. abuse, maledicta, probra*. *Jx. probra et maledicta, gravissimæ verborum contumelie*: *to descend to *g. abuse*, ad gravissimæ verborum contumelias descendere*; *aspere* or *contumeliose invehi in qm*; *probris et maledictis vexare qm*; *g. manners or conduct*, mores agrestes or *feri*, rusticitas (*the latter post-Aug.*) [*The gross amount, see the TOTAL*.] *Indelicate*, indecorus (*opp. decorus*; *e.g., laughier, ruder*; *but indecorus is foreign to classic prose*).—*turpis* (*ugly, both in a physical and moral sense*: *e.g., word, manner, dress, &c.*).—*illiberalis* (*not worthy of or suiting a free-born man*): *g. behaviour, indignitas*; *mores turpes*; *turpitude*: *g. flattery, adulationes indecoræ or fœdæ*: a *g. jest, locus illiberalis, invidiosus*. [*Dull, vid.*]

GROSS, *a. See WHOLESALE*.
GROSSLY, *valde, vehementer* (*e.g., to be mistaken, errare*).—*indecore*. *Illyberaliter*, *turpiter* (*Syr. in Goss.*).

GROSSNESS, *crassitudo*. [*Uncourteousness, &c.*, *inhumanitas*, *inurbanitas*, *rusticitas* (*Syr. in Rusticit.*).—*mores inculti* or *rustici*.]

GROT or GROTO, *antrum* (*σπήνιον, if in a rock; different fm specus, cœcus*; *i.e., a cave or hollow*).—*museum* (*a room in the form of a *g.*, in the palaces of the rich Romans*; *cf. Freund in voc.*).

GROTESQUE, *pprs mirus, varie mixtus*.—*monstruosus* (*applied by C. to apes*).

GROUND, *s. 1. Earth, terra*. (*terræ*) *solum* (*the surface of the earth, as the ground or foundation of what is or grows on it*).—*humus* (*the lowest part of the visible world*: *also and more copy of any part dug up fm the ground, χθών*). On the ground, *humil: under *g.*, subterraneus*: a walk under *g.*, *crypta* (*σπήνιον*): *to put seed in the *g.*, semen ingerere solo*: *under *g.*, sub terrâ* (*e.g., sub terrâ vivi demissi in locum saxo conceptum, L. 22, 57*): *to fall to the *g.*, in terram cadere*; *in terram decidere*: *to fall down fm aith to the *g.*, humi procumbere* (*to fall on the *g.**): *to fall to the *g.*, (fig.: of an argument), see TO FALL: to lie or be stretched on the *g.*, *humil jacere, stratum esse*: *to fell aby to the *g.*, sternere*; *humil prosternere*: *to run aground* (*of a ship*), *sidere* (*L. 26, 45*): *to level with the *g.*, solo aquare* or *adquare*. [*The first coat of paint of a picture, &c.*, **color qui est quasi fundamentum picture, &c.* [*A space occupied by an army, locus* (*pl. loci*).—*loci* or *locorum natura* (*the nature of the *g.**).—*loci situs* (*the peculiar situation*): *the *g.* was very much against him, or he fought on very unfavorable *g.**, *as. missimo sibi loco confligit: to reconnoitre the *g.**]*

loci naturam observare. For '*to lose or gain *g.**', see below. [*Ground-floor, see FLOOR*.] [*Depth, bottom, vid.*] [*Grounds = sediment, sedimentum, crassamentum, sex* (*e.g., cadum potare sœce tenuis, H. Oa.* 3, 15, 16).—*subidentia quædam* (*a certain seed-meat*).] [*Fundamental causes, reason, motive, causa*.—*ratio* (*reasonable*).—*causa et semen* (*e.g., belli*).] [*Sis principium, initium* (*beginning*).] *fons* (*source*).] *To have good *g.* for doing aith, non sine gravi causâ facio qd*; *graves causæ me impellunt, ut sciam qd: to say nothing without sufficient *g.*, nihil temere dico*.] *I don't clearly see the *g.* of it* (*i.e., of what it is the consequence*), *rationem quam habet, non satis perspicio*: *to remove the *g.* of aith, ea rei causam tollere*: *to excuse aby on the *g.* of his youth, veniam dare adolescentiæ*: *a plan which is assuredly not adopted without some good *g.*, Consilium quod non est profecto de nihilo conceptum* (*L. 21*): *on good *g.*, iustis de causis*: *not without good *g.*, non sine causâ, cum causâ*: *there is some *g.* for aith, subest qd rei* (*Q.*): *he seems to have some *g.* for what he alleges, haud vana afferre videtur*. [*To gain ground*: *a) to extend itself, &c., percrebrescere*. *Increbrescere* (*of a report*).—*ingravescere* (*to become more serious*; *e.g., malum*).—*longius* or *latus* *serpere* (*to increase gradually, rise, malum, &c.*).] [*To make progress, proficere* (*with parum, aliquid, nihil, &c.*); *progressus* (*in gold, age non profectum*) *facere in re*. *No *g.* can be gained by these means, his rebus nihil proficere potest*: *I think that some *g.* has been gained, profectum aliquid puto* (*towards any object, ad qd*).] [*To make an enemy recede, commovere* (*hostem, L.*), or *commovere loco* (*e.g., agmen*).—*inclinare aciem*.—*hostes paulum summovere*.] [*To lose ground, deminui* (*to be lessened*).—*Inclinari* (*to be turned downwards*; *hence fig. to have taken a turn for the worse, res, fortuna*).—*linguescere* (*to grow faint, improp.*).—*refrigerari* (*to be cooled, improp.*, *levissimus sermo*).—*cedere* (*to yield*; *e.g., hosti*).—*deteriore statu* or *conditione esse* (*to be in a worse condition*).—*minus jam valere* (*to have now less power, influenza, &c.*).] *Not to lose *g.* (of troops), orlines conservare* (*i.e., to keep the ranks*), *locum tenere*: *our army or men lost *g.*, exercitus nostri cesserunt*.

GROUND, *v. 1. To found as on a cause* (*e.g., to be grounded upon*), *qd fundamentum est ea rei*. *qâ re teneri* or *contineri*: *aith to grounded upon aith, fundamentum ea rei positum est in qâ re*.—*To settle in rudiments of knowledge*; *e.g., to be well grounded in Latin, bene* (*optime*) *Latine scire*; *in Latinis literis multum veratum esse* (*the latter, with ref. to literature*; *in aith, qd penitus percipiasse*; *qd perpexisse planeque cognovisse* (*to have a thorough knowledge of aith*).—*initia ea discipline diligenter* or *diligentissime percipisse* (*ast. Q. 10, 1, 13*); or *illa, per quæ ad qd pervenitur, diligentissime percipiasse, Q.*).

GROUND, *INTRINS.* = *rum aground, sidere* (*e.g., qd, in quo men cymba non sidat, Q. 12, 37*).

GROUND-FLOOR, *contignatio, quom plano pede est* (*ast. Vir.* 7, 4, 1). See FLOOR. *ast. atrium = hall. The rooms on the *g.*, conclavia, quom plano pede sunt* (*Vir.* 7, 4, 1): *to live on the *g.*, plano pede habitare* (*after the above passage*).

GROUND-IVY, **glechoma hederacea* (*Lin.*).

GROUND PINE, **naja chamæpitys* (*Lin.*).

GROUND-PLAN, *ichnographia* (*Vir.*).

GROUND-PILOT. See FOUNDATION.

GROUND-RENT, *vectigal agrorum possessionibus impositum* (*L. 4, 36*).—*solarium* (*if the land belongs to the state*; *Ulp. Dig.* 30, 1, 39, § 5; 42, 8, 2, § 17).

GROUNDLESS, (*not tenable*; *e.g., assertion*), *rationali adversus* (*i.e., agst reason or good sense*).—*vanus* (*empty, unsubstantial, opp. verus*).—*futilis* (*frivolous*)—*fictus*. *commencitius* (*invented, made up*).—*Jx. fictus* (or *futilis*) et *commencitius*; *also Crcl.* (*qui* (*quæ*), *quod*) *sine causâ fit, &c. qd, cui nihil subest* (*weh has no foundation of truth*). A confidence *weh assuredly cannot be utterly *g.*, fiducia quæ non de nihilo profecto concepta est* (*L. 39, 29*).

GROUNDLESSLY, *sine causâ, temere, ex vano*.

GROUNDLESSNESS, *vanitas*.

GROUNDSEL or GROUNDSIL, [*A plant*, **he-necio* (*Lin.*).] [*Threshold, limen*.]

GROUND-WORK. See FOUNDATION.

GROUP, *turma* (*g.i., as well of persons as figures, copy a *g.* of equestrian statues, as Plin.* 34, 8, 19, No 6, § 64; *C. Att.* 6, 1, 17; *Vell.* 1, 11, 3).—*symplegma, atia* (*a *g.* of figures*; *e.g., two combatants, &c.*, as Plin. 36, 5, 4, No 6, § 24, and No. 10, § 35). *G.'s of persons speaking together, sermones inter se seruantum*

circuli (L. 28, 23, p. in.): a g. of mountains, see CHAIN.

GROUP, v. disponere: the grouping of the objects or figures in a picture, dispositio (Plin. 35, 10, 36, No. 10, § 80).

GROUSE, tetrao (Plin., *tet. urogallus, cock of the wood; tet. tetrax, black g.; tet. Scolopax, red g.; tet. lagopus, white g., ptarmigan; all Linn.).

GROVE, locus, -nemus (for pleasure); see WOOD. GROVEL, PROPRI., also to CREEP. IMPROPRI. humiliter servire, also servire only (to be ready to perform the meanest services, &c.; L. 24, 25. C. Parad. 5, 2, 39). See GROVELLING.

GROVELLING, humilis, humillimus (mean-spirited, espy of things that proceed from such a spirit; e. g., prayers, speeches, &c., but also of men).—infimus (of the lowest, most submissive kind; e. g., prayers).—liberalis, sordidus (unworthy of a free, liberal-minded man).—abjectus (low, despicable). G. character, humilitas: g. flattery, adulatio, adulatio fœdæ, blanditiæ verniles (such as house slaves address to their masters).

GROW, [To increase, a] PROPRI. Of organic bodies, crescere.—succrescere (to g. gradually). To g. in height, in altitudinem crescere (of things).—adolescere (of young persons): to g. in breadth, length, in latitudinem, in longitudinem crescere: to let one's beard, one's hair, g., barbam, capillum promittere; barbam, comam alere: to let one's nails g., ungues non rescare or non recidere: to be well grown, procera esse saturâ (to be tall); dignitate corporis placere (to be of graceful appearance). ß IMPROPRI. Of other things, crescere (g. t.).—Incrementum capere (to increase, to g. bigger, more considerable).—augescere, augeri (to increase in number).—ingravescere (in strength, e. g. of an illness or evil).—[To be produced, &c., gigni].—nasci (to come to light or forth).—provenire (to come forth in a growing manner): to g. in or upon alth, innasci in qâ re or ci rei: to g. on alth, unaponi in qâ re: no wood g.'s in this country, hæc terra est sterilis materie: on the banks of no river does more grass g. than on this, glignendæ herbas nullus fluvius est aprior quam hic. [To become, fieri].—evadere (to spring or come forth). [To 'grow' with an adj. is my translated by inchoative verbs in scere: to g. dry, arescere; gray, canescere; feeble, languescere; lukewarm, tepescere; green, virescere; useless by age, exolescere; rich, ditescere, or (ex mendico) divitem fieri; sweet, dulcescere; young, juvenescere; mild, mitescere; soft, mollescere; or (ex mendico) divitem fieri; aged, durescere; lean, macrescere; lame, mansuescere; ripe, maturescere; black, nigrescere, &c. See the respective adjs. OLD, &c.—to g. humble, se or animum submittere; submitte se gerere: to g. obsolete, obsolescere: grown out of use, obsoletus (e. g. verbum): to g. old, senescere; senem fieri: to g. worse, deteriorem fieri (e. g. of abys circumstances); also in pejorem partem verti et mutari. In pejus mutari, aggravescere. Ingravescere (of an illness); pejorem fieri (of an invalid, Cels.). to have grown worse, deteriore statu or conditione esse. pejore loco esse (of abys circumstances): to g. blind, lumina oculorum or lumina, aspectum amittere: to g. in favour, to g. FAVOUR: to g. up, adolescere. To be grown up, adultum esse: to g. together, coalescere ci rei: to g. poor, ad inopiam or egestatem or paupertatem redigi: to g. tired or weary of alth, satietas ea rei me capit.

GROW, v. TRANS. serere (g. t.).—arare, exarare (of corn, e. g. multum frumenti exarare): to g. vines, vinum serere or conserere; vites ponere; vitum colere; vineam instituere. vinetum instituere or ponere (the latter = to plant a vineyard): the growing of potatoes, solanorum tuberosorum cultura: the Gauls consider it disgraceful to g. their own corn, Galli turpe esse ducenti, frumentum manu querere. See also TO CULTIVATE.

GROWL, v. mussitare (like a dog).—fremere (of persons, as mark of dissatisfaction).

GROWL, s. mussatio (of a dog).—fremitus (of persons).

GROWTH, Incrementum.—accessio, auctus, us (increase).—progressus, profectus (progress, advancement). To reach its full g., ad maturitatem pervenire; maturitatem assequi; crescenti finem capere (Plin. 8, 42, 65, § 162); *ad justam magnitudinem pervenire; florere (to be in full bloom): to promote the g. of the hair, capillum alere; capillum nativâ fertili evocare: wine of this year's g., vinum horti: the natural g. of the soil, quod in terrâ qâ nascitur, gignitur; also terræ fructus.

GRUB, v. runcare, eruncare.—inutiles herbas envel-

lere, steriles herbas eligere. malas herbas effodere (with a hoe, e. g. hortum steriles herbas eligens rerpugo): grubbing up, runcato.

GRUB, [A small worm, vermis, vermiculus (g. t.).—tarmes, teredo (maggot). *larva (Linn., as g. t. for the g. state).

GRUDGE, [To envy, invidere ci: somewhat to g., subinvidere ci. To g. ably alth, invidere ci qd (e. g. H. Sat. 1, 6, 49, q. invidere ci honorem): not to g. ably alth, non invidere ci qd. I do not g. him it, per me habet: do not g. me it, noli mihi invidere: he does not g. others some part of his superfluities, de suo, quod ei superat, aliis gratificari vult. [To murmur, vid. [To be unwilling to do g. alth, gravori qd facere, dare, &c.: not to g. to do alth, non gravori qd facere, or non gravori qd facere: to g. ably a letter, gravori ad quam literas dare: not to g. as answer, non gravori respondere: don't let him g. me my request, quod cupiam, ne gravetur (Plaut.). I implore you not to g. the completion of the work you have begun, rogo, ut non graver exedificare id opus, quod instituiti (C.).—[To] gravori qd qm is not Ciceroian.

GRUDGE, s. odium occultum or inclusum (g. t. for any secret hatred).—simultas obscura (hidden or concealed enmity between parties or persons, espy with ref. to political matters. [To] 'simultas' by itself does not convey the meaning of our word 'grudge'.—dolor (the painful feeling produced by a suffered offence; see C. Ecl. p. 88): a just g., dolor justus: to bear a g. agst ably, or owe ably a g., odium occultum gerere adversus qm (aft. Plin. 8, 18, 26): they bear a g. to each other, simultas obscura inter eos intercedit (aft. Cæs. B. G. 2, 25).

GRUDGINGLY, [Unwillingly, an mo iniquo or irato, stomachose, cum or non sine stomacho. Inivtus (adj.) or invite.—gratate (us a task unwillingly performed; e. g. respondere).—[Scantily, vid.

GRUEL, *cremor avenæ, *puls ex avenâ facta (of oatmeal).—pitæne cremor (of barley).

GRUFF, [Surly, &c., morosus. acerbus, stomachosus. [Harsk, &c., durus (opp. flexibility).—asper (opp. levis, both of the voice).

GRUFFLY, See CROSSLY, HARRELY.

GRUFFNESS, morositas.—asperitas (also vocis)

GRUMBLE, murmurare, commurmurare (to murmur from dissatisfaction; the latter of several persons).—fremere (of the murmurs of a multitude; agst alth, adversum qd).—queri (to complain; qd, de quo or qâ re; also with infin. or quod; also abs. l.).—conqueri qd, de qâ re (absol. with acc. and inf. [not C.]) and once in T., with cur and subj.).—To bear alth without grumbling, sedato or equo animo ferre qd.

GRUMBLER, (homo) querulus; or difficilis, querulus (H.).

GRUMBLING, murmuratio, murmur, fremitus (SYN. IN GRUMBLE).—questus, querela, querimonia (see COMPLAINT).

GRUMOUS, See CLOTTED.

GRUNT, GRUNTING, grunnitus.

GRUNT, v. grunnire.

GUARANTEE, [Security for the due performance of stipulations, &c., satisfactio (the pledging oneself, espy by giving a sum of money as security).—fidei jussio (Jct. the giving security for ably; he was asked, id fidei tuæ esse jubeat Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 75, § 6): verbal g.'s, satisfactioes secundum mancipium (C. Att. 5, 1; i. e. only promises).—[Person who gives the g., cautor (g. t.).—sponsor, vas (SYN. IN SURETY).—fidejussor, confirmator (only in pecuniary cases; cf. C. Client. 26, 77): to be ably's g. for a large amount, intercedere pro qm magnam pecuniam (C.).

GUARANTY, sponsionem, vadimonium tacere; sponsione se obstringere; satisficere (to give one's guarantee).—sponsorem, prædem esse pro qd (to be a g. for ably).—intercedere (that alth is to be performed, absol.).—præstare qm or qd or de re (to make oneself responsible for ably or alth).—prædem fieri pro qd and ea rei; obselem ea rei fieri (SYN. of præd and obselem, IN SURETY).—qd in se recipere (to take alth upon oneself).—pro or de qâ re cavere (to give bail; also cautionem or satis or satisfactionem offerre, in money transactions; see GUARANTEE).

GUARD, v. custodire (v. pr., fm or agst alth, a qâ re or contra qd; also IMPROPR. = observare).—servare, asservere (to take care of, to watch).—munire (to protect agst alth, a qâ re, contra or adversus qd)—legere, protegere (a qâ re or contra qd; see also TO DEFEND). To g. the defiles by a strong redoubt, fauces regionis valido munimento sepire: to g. alth agst fræ, qd contra ignem firmare; agst frost and the weather, a frigore et tempestate munire; contra frigorum aestisque

injuriarum tueri (a. g. the head): to g. *agui* *athg*, see 'to be on one's GUARD'; s.: to g. *agui* the cold, a frigore se defendere: to g. the house, domum servare or eust-dire: to be guarded, custodiri; in custodia esse: to have *athg* guarded, custodem (custodes) imponere ei rei, sold. in re: *aby*, ei (never in qo; see Bremi, *Np*, Cim. 4, 1); custodias ei circumdare: to have a place guarded, locum custodiis munire.

GUARD, s. The act of keeping or preserving, conservatio.—custodia (a watching). **M**an or men posted to guard a place, custos (g. l.); vigil (nocturnus, by night).—excubitor (see pl. below). **GUARDS**, custodia, custodes (g. ll.); excubitors, excubiae (for the security of a place, as well by day as by night; also the right term for sentinels before a palace); vigiliæ, vigiles (at night; patrols); statio, stationes (out-posts; pickets; army in the day). To post g's, custodias or vigilas or stationes disponere. **T**he office or state of being a guard, vigiliæ.—statio (Syn. above). To be going to mount g., excubare in stationem procedunt; milites in stationes succedunt; in stationem vires succedere (the last of the soldiers that relieve the posts): to come off g., de statione decedere: to be on g. (of a soldier), excubare or excubias agere (g. l.); vigiliis agere (at night); stationem agere, in statione esse, stationem habere (to be on duty, to be posted as sentinels); stationem regere or stationi præesse (of the officer); the officer on g., *stationi præfectus or præpositus. **A** soldier belonging to the life-guards, miles prætorianus (also, age). **S**tate of readiness to ward off an attack, cautio. To be on one's g. *agui* *athg* or *aby*, cavere qd or qm; (sibi) cavere a qd re or a qo; also with nē, ut: one must be on one's g., cauto or præcavito opus est: to be on one's g. *agui* treachery, cavere insidias or præcavere ab insidiis: to be on one's g., cavere, cavere sibi, animum attendere ad cavendum. **I**n fencing, lectus propoliatus. **P**art of the hill of a sword, *scutulum capulare.

GUARDEDLY, caute, provide, considerate, circumspice (Syn. in CAUTIOUS).

GUARDER, custos. See also GUARD.

GUARDIAN, s. That is entrusted with the care of *athg*, custos. **T**hat has the care of one under age, tutor.—curator (of persons of age; see Heinze, *Antiq. Rom. Synl.* 1, 23, 6, p. 226, sq.). To make *aby* a g., qm tutorem (or curatorem) constituere or instituere: to make *aby* the g. of one's children, qm tutorem instituere filiorum orbitati; tutelam filiorum ei committere; cqm tutorem (or curatorem) dare; qm ci tutorem scribere (if appointed by will): to be *aby*'s g., ci tutorem esse, cs tutorem agere, cs tutelam administrare (of one under age), qm curare (of one that is of age): to have *aby* for one's g., qm tutorem habere or in tutelâ cs esse (of one under age): a qo curari (if of age).

GUARDIANSHIP, cura, curatio, procuratio (care, management, &c.).—custodia (custody). **W**ith ref. to minors, tutelâ (of one under age): to have the g., tutelam gerere or administrare: to undertake the g., tutelam cs accipere: to entrust *aby* with the g. of one's sons, ci tutelam filiorum committere. qm tutorem instituere filiorum orbitati: to be under *aby*'s g., in tutelâ cs esse; a qo curari (of one that is of age): under *aby*'s g., qo tutore; qo curante (of one of age): cause relating to g., causa tutelaris (later only).

GUARDSHIP, custodia. See CARE.

GUARDSHIP, navis speculatoria, navigium speculatorium.

GUDGEON, gobius or gobio. — *cyprius gobio (Linn.).

GUERDON, præmium or pretium, honor, fructus, præmiolum, beneficium. *viaticum honestum (Syn. in REWARD). To receive, give a g.; see TO REWARD. To expect a g. *fm* *aby* or a service rendered, pretium meriti a qo desiderare.

GUESS, conjectere, conjectare, conjecturâ assèqui or consequi.—præcipere (to anticipate *aby* before it is carried into effect, e. g. *aby*'s plans).—s. l. ere, explicare (to solve, e. g. a riddle, &c.).—divinare (to divine; to g. the future, div. futura, d. quid . . . consuli viti obviabatur, L.).—opinari (to g. that also is so *fm* perceiving its possibility, probability, &c.).—s. l. Not autumare. To g. *aby*'s feeling or sentiments, ad sensum opinio-nemque cs penetrare (C. Partit. 36, 123): that is difficult to g., horum difficilis est conjectura: as far as I can g., quantum opinione auguror; quantum ego conjecturâ assèqui or augurari p. sum; quantum ego animi mei conjecturâ colligi. ere possum; quantum conjectare licet: to g. wrong, conjecturâ aberrare (C. Att. (421)

14, 22): if there are any means of guessing *athg*, si qua conjectura sit cs rei (L.).: to g. *fm* *athg*, conjecturam facere or capere ex re. See also TO CONJECTURE.

GUESS, s. conjectura (based on the ground of the probability of a fact).—opinio (the opinion, as the result of imagination, without regard to the correctness or incorrectness of the grounds on which it is formed).

GUESS-WORK, c. conjectura, or Crcl. *Athg* is mere g.-w., qd conjecturalis est; qd conjecturâ nititur or continetur; qd queritur per conjecturam.

GUEST, conviva (at a party; umbra = an uninvited g. brought by one who is invited).—hospes, adventor (hospes is the g. who visits his friend; adventor, the person who puts up at his host's; Sen. Benef. 1, 14, Nemo se stabularii aut cauponis hospitum judicat, Dûd.). To receive *aby* as one's g., qm hospitio excipere; qm invitare tecto ac domo.—qm cœnæ or in convivium adhibere (at a party).

GUEST-CHAMBER, hospitium (in a private-house; Suet. Ner. 47).—*conclave deversorii (in a public-house).

GUGGLE, singulare (e. g. of a bottle).

GUGGLING, singulus (ampulla crebris singulibus sistit, quod effundit, Pin. Ep. 4, 30, 6).

GUIDANCE, ductio, ductus (the former as act, the latter as state, and also in the sense of command).—administratio (administration, management of public business, e. g. matters of war).—cura (care, management). Under *aby*'s g., qo ducere; cs ductus: to be under *aby*'s g., qo ducere or auctore uti; cs consilio regi (of persons); a qo regi, gubernari (of things): to place oneself under the g. of *aby*, ad cs auctoritatem cs conferre; cs consilia parere; dux mihi et magister qs est (e. g. adqd): to be under the g. of another, alieni arbitrii esse: to do *athg* under *aby*'s g., qo auctore facere qd: to have the g. of *athg*, regere, moderari, &c. See TO GUIDE.

GUIDE, v. ducere (g. l., to give a certain direction; propr. only)—ducere esse ei or cs rei (to be the guide of *aby* or *athg*, propr. and impropr.).—regere, moderari, moderatorem esse cs rei gubernari. Jx. rigere et moderari, regere et gubernare, gubernare et moderari (to rule or direct *athg*).—administrare (to have the management of *athg*, to administer). To g. the hand (of a person learning to write), scribentis manum manu superimpositâ regere (Q. 1, 1, 27): to g. the pen, *pennam regere: to g. *aby*, qm consilia gubernare: to g. *aby* as one pleases, ex voluntate uti qo: to give one's hand to *aby*, to g. him, ei manus dare: to suffer oneself to be guided, se regi pati; also regi posse; by *aby*, cs consilio regi; qm or cs auctoritatem sequi; ci parere, ci or cs auctoritati; autemperare (see TO OBEY): to be guided by *athg*, qd sequi; qd re moveri (e. g. by what is morally good, honesto), qm rem ducere sequi: to be guided by circumstances, ex re consulere (i. e., to act according to the circumstances of the case, without being tied down to any particular measures).

GUIDE, s. dux (g. l. for leader).—rector, moderator, gubernator (ruly of the state, republic).—princeps cs rei (that is at the head of *athg*).—qui præest ci rei (e. g. studiosi ei, who directs the studies of *aby*; also qui præfectus est, &c.; paedagogus; see GOVERNOR).—dux viæ or itineris (in travelling; also viarum atque itinerum dux, as Cæs. B. G. 6, 17, of Mercury). To have *aby* for a g., uti qo ducere itineris: to offer one's services to *aby* as a g., polliceri se itineris ducem. *Athg* serves me for a g., qd sequor; *liber, quem quam ducem sequor (a g. in the shape of a book): to take Bredow for one's guide in lecturing upon history, *historiam Bredow ducem discipulis tradere: to take *athg* for or as a g., qm rem ducem sequi: in all things take prudence for a g., omnia gubernes ac modereris prudentiâ tuâ.

GUIDE-POST, *pila itineris index. If they did not set up roads to serve them for a g. p., nisi calami defici regant (cf. Pin. 6, 29, 33).

GUIDE, collegium; of carpenters, collegium fatro-rum tignariorum (Inscr.).

GUIDE-HALL, prps *curia.

GUIDE, See CUNNING, FAUN.

GUIDELESS, See CUNNING, FRAUDULENT.

GUIDELESSLY, See CUNNINGLY, FRAUDULENTLY.

GUIDELESSNESS, See CUNNING, FRAUD.

GUIDELESS, bonus, probus (honest).—innocens, integer (on whose life there is no blemish).—simplex (in which no other sense is concealed, not open to different interpretations, e. g. words; see Bremi, *Suet. Tib.* 61; also of persons),—sine fraude (without deception).

GUIDELESSLY, sine fraude. See also HONESTLY.

GUILLOTINE, s. *securis illa mensaque lanionia Francogallorum (aft. Suet. Claud. 15).—*pegma supplicii mortiferaque securis.

GUILLOTINE, v. *ci caput mensâ lanionâ præ-

H.

HAI ah! (expressing pain, anger, or reproach; impatience and astonishment; also consolation [Quid? ah vobis! Ter.] and sometimes joy): ha! ha! ha! (cheerful laughter) ha! ha! ha!—aha! (Plaut.)

HABERDASHER, tabernarius (g. i. for shopkeeper).—qui pannos vendit or vendit (seller of cloth, stuff, &c.).

HABILIMENT. See DRESS.

HABIT, || Dress, vid. || State of things, habitus (also of constitutional temperament; e. g. habitu . . . ut facile et cito irascatur, C. Top. 16, 62); also naturam ipsius habitus: a h. of body, corporis affectio, constitutio; see CONDICTION, CONSTITUTION. || Custom, consuetudo.

—~~hab~~ assuetudo rei C., but Parr. [amor assuetudinis] O. L. [assuetudo mali], T. [naturā sive assuetudine].—&c. mos. institutum [SYN. IN CUSTOM].—~~hab~~ habitus, 'the state in which a thing be habit', often approaches very near to the meaning of 'habit', e. g. Justitia est habitus animi communi utilitate conservata, &c. C.; hominem ad rationis habitum perducere, C.; suoque potius habitu vitam degere (Phadr.).—The h. of sinning, consuetudo peccandi; of speaking, loquendi: aff. my (his, &c.) h., as my (his, &c.) h. is, (ex) consuetudine; (ex) more; pro me consuetudine; (ex) institutio meo; ut or quemadmodum consuevi: ager (my, &c.) usual h., prater consuetudinem; contra morem consuetudinemque: the Greeks are in the h. of, &c., est consuetudo or mos Græcorum, followed by inf. or ut &c.; est Græcæ consuetudinis or moris Græci, ut &c.; apud Græcos ea consuetudo est, ut (Cæs. B. G. 1, 50): it is the h. here (= of this country), est usu receptum; est institutum: to retain a h., consuetudinem (meam, &c.) tenere, retinere, servare. I have always retained this h., or been in the h. of acting thus in political matters, eam (hanc, &c.) consuetudinem in republicā semper habui (C. Phil. 1, 11, 27): to retain the good old h. of a thing, retinere veterem illum ea rei morem (e. g. offic. C. Planc. 6, 22): to have a h., consuetudinem habere (as C. Phil. 1, 11, 27, sin consuetudinem meam, quam in republicā semper habui, tenuero): to have the h. of, &c., assuevisse, consuevisse (to have accustomed one-self) or solere (to be in the h.), with inf. (e. g. qui mentiri solet, pejorare consuevit): to adopt a h., consuetudinem nascere (e. g. lubenter, C. Brut. 57, 34.): to induce aby to adopt the same h. as oneself, induco qm in meam consuetudinem: to train aby to the h. of a thing, assuefacere qm qd re (e. g. disciplinā): a thing grows into a h., in consuetudinem or morem venire: a thing grows a h. with me, in consuetudinem ea rei venio or me adduco. To get the h. of a thing, ea rei sibi naturam facere (Q. 2, 17): aby gets into the h. of, &c., qm in eam consuetudinem venit or in eam se consuetudinem adducit, ut &c.: this is becoming a h., consuetudinem inveteravit: to introduce a h., consuetudinem introducere: to keep to one's old h., consuetudinem suam tenere: nihil mutare de consuetudine suā: to give up or depart fm a h., consuetudinem recedere: to give up or depart fm one's usual h., a pristina consuetudine deflectere; gradually, consuetudinem minuire: to be the slave of a h., consuetudini servire: to endeavour to bring aby back to his old h., revocare ad pristinam consuetudinem: to reintroduce an old h., veterem consuetudinem referre. Demosthenes was in the h. of reciting aloud several verses without taking breath, Dem. summā voce versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare consuecebat (C.; i. e. accustomed himself to do it by practice).—Prov. H. grows into a second nature, consuetudine quasi altera quædam natura efficitur (C. de Fin. 5, 25, 74) or vetus consuetudo obicit vim nature (C. de Invent. 1, 2, 3): the h. of acting right has become a second nature to me, mihi bene facere ex consuetudine in naturam vertit (S. Jug. 85, 4): a bad, long, barbarous, &c. h., consuetudo mala (H.), longa, vetus (Q.); immanis ea barbara (C.): it was very important that the h. of discipline should be formed in our troops, ad disciplinam militiæ plurimum intererat insuescere militem nostrum: my father had established in his family the h. of speaking correctly, patrio fuit instituto puro sermone assuefacta domus (C. L.). See CUSTOM.

HABIT, v. See TO DRESS.

HABITABLE, habitabilis.

HABITATION. See DWELLING.

HABITUAL, assuetus (accustomed, e. g. ars, fons: (123)

in the sense of 'accustomed to, it does not belong here).—consuetus (customary; e. g. libido, &c.).—solitus (accustomed; of things, to which one is accustomed, or that happen customarily; not C. or Cæs.; but S. Fragm. See CUSTOMARY). Aby is an h. liar, qd solet or insuevit mentiri: an h. liar, homo assuetus mendacii; or cul mentiri ex consuetudine in naturam vertit (Afr. S. Jug. 85, 41): an h. and practised controversialist, male assuetus ad omnes vias controversiarum (S. Fragm.): an h. deceiver, totus ex fraude et fallacia factus: an h. adulterer, homo stuprum exerceatone assuefactus (C. Catil. 2, 5).—~~hab~~ The notion of 'habitual' is its implied by the term. of an adj., as, ebrius, iracundus, anxius, &c.

HABITUALLY, Crcl. ut solet. ut assidet. ut consue-tudo fert (i. e. as he h. does or is in the habit of doing, or as habit or custom requires).—~~hab~~ My Crcl. with solere (of animate and inanimate beings), or consuevisse or assuevisse or insuevisse (of rational beings only, with infin.: a road by which merchants h. travel, hier, quo mercatores hie consueunt. Ss consuevisse h. used as a neut. of things; as is h. done in alq, ut in qd re fieri consuevit (S. Cat. 22, 1).—insuevit nol C. or Cæs., but L., &c.).—usitato more. tralatitio more (fm old hereditary custom).—more suo. moribus suis (according to one's custom); (ex) consuetudine (fm custom or habit). (SYN. IN CUSTOM OR HABIT): h. insubordinata and licentiosa, assuetus immoderata licentiā militari (Just. 31, 1, 8): it was very important that our troops should be rendered h. obedient to discipline, ad disciplinam militiæ plurimum intererat insuescere militem nostrum (L.).—[See HABITUAL.]

HABITUATE. See TO ACCUSTOM.

HACK, || To cut irregularly. cedere.—conci-dere (to cut up into small pieces). See TO CUT, TO CHOP. || To speak with stops or catches (Shaks.), verba refringere (Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 123).

HACK, || Horse for common use, caballus, or (g. l.) equus. || A hired horse, equus conducticius (with ref. to the horse itself).—equus conductus (with ref. to him who hires it; compare with HIRE).—*equus meritorius, equus vectigalis (with ref. to him who lets it out; the latter, C. Phil. 2, 25, 62, after the d. nition of Manutius). || As adj., conducticius (mercede) conductus (the former, with ref. to the thing; the latter, to the hirc)—mercenarius (giving one's services for pay; also of things, opp. gratuitus). || A thing let out for hire; see compounds of HACKNEY. || Much used, common, contritus. Jm. communis et contritus (e. g. omnium communia et contrita præcepta). tritus. Jau tritus sermone (e. g. of proverb).

HACKING, a Crcl. with cædere. concidere; for concilio is only with ref. to sentences, as rhet. l. i.; inter-cisio (Parr. ap. Aug.) is 'the cutting through', e. g. with an axe, securis.

HACKLE (Hax), hamis ferreis linum pectere.

HACKNEY, s., see HACK. Also as adj., see HACK, s.

HACKNEY-COACH, vehiculum meritorium. rheda meritoria.

HACKNEY-COACHMAN, *rhedarius mercennarius.

HACKNEYED, contritus, communis et contritus (e. g. præcepta). quod in omnium ore est or versatur.

HADDOCK, *gadus ægæstinus (Linn.); prps the Roman asellus (Plin.).

HAFT, s. manubrium. See HANDLE.

HAFT, v. *ci rei manubrium aptare.

HAGGARD, || Wild, vid. || Lean, macer.—fame maceratus (fm starvation).—vegrandi macie torridus (e. g. homo; C. Agr. 2, 34, extr.). A pale face, h. eyes, and a mad look, colos exsangui, fœdi oculi, prorsus in facie vultuque recordia lerat (S.).

HAGGLE, TRANS. || To cut, to chop, vid. || IX-TRANS. valde illiberaliter liceri (to bid a meanly low price).—de pretio (cs rel) cum qd rixari (to quarrel about the price).

HAI! See HAI

HAIL, s. grando (also fig., in Latin = shower, tanta vis lapidum cerebrimæ grandinis modo, &c. Curt. 7, 8, 9): like h., *specie grandinis. A violent h.-storm, with thunder and lightning, tempestas cum grandinæ ac contritus caelo dejecta.

HAIL, v. H. h. s., grandinat; grando cadit: it gives over hoi ing, degrandinat.

HAIL, || To salute, vid. Your arrival will be hailed by every body, carus omnibus expectatusque venies. Hail! salve, plurimum te salvere jubeo—|| Summon, call to, vid.

HAILSHOT. See GRAPESHOT.

HAILSTONE, grando.

HAIL-STORM, vis creberrimæ grandinis. A violent h.-s., with thunder and lightning, tempestas com grandine ac tonitribus coelo defecta: a violent h.-s. occurred, nimbus com grandine exortus est ingens: a season in which many h.-s. occur, tempestas calamitosa (with ref. to the injury done to the crops): if any injury has been done by h.-s., si grando quippiam nocuit (C.). The damage done by a h.-s., calamitas.

HAIR. A single hair, pilus (g. i., on the body of men and animals, whether short or long, bristly or smooth: see *Plin.* 11, 32, 47, and 39, 94; *H. Ep.* 2, 1, 45, horse-h., of the tail: *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11, 11, goat's h., opp. lana; *Plin.* 8, 48, 73, wool. The sing. also stands collectively for the h. of the whole body, like crinis and capillus: see *Plin.* 11, 32, 47, and 39, 91) — seta (the strong, bristly hair of animals, as horse-h., hog's bristle, &c.) — crinis (the smooth h. of the human head: see *Mar.* 12, 32, 4, uxor rufa crinibus septem; the sing. also collectively = crines, i. e. head of h.) — villus, villi (only collectively = the thick woolly or hanging h. of animals. *Mar.* That villus refers, as just mentioned, rather to the thickness and closeness than to the length of the h., may be seen *fm Col.* 7, 3, 7, 'ovis cervix proluxi villi'; and *Plin.* 11, 39, 94, 'villosissimus animalium lepus'). — Fuscus or thin h., pilus tenuis: thick h., pilus crassus: a. grows thick, pili crassescunt: bristly h., pili hirtus: a. person covered all over with h., hirtus: thin h., pili rari: having only a few straggling h.'s, raripilus (exply of animals): the h. a child is born with, pili congeniti or simul geniti (e. g., of the head): h. that grows after the birth, pili agnati or post geniti (e. g., of the beard): the h. in the nose, vibræ (see *Mar.*); the h. of the beard, barba: a. fm the beard, capilli ex barba detonsi (shorn fm the beard; *Sen. Ep.* 92, 31): the downy h. on the face, exilis on the chin, of young people, lanugo: 'lanugines oris' (of several persons): the long h. hanging down on the temples or cheeks, caproneæ or caproneæ: upon the forehead, antæ: the h. of the eyelids, cilia, orum: of the eyebrows, supercilia, orum: the h. under the armpit (as liable to smell offensively), hircus: the h. on the neck of a horse or lion (= mane), juba: comæ cervicium (*Gell.* 5, 14, of those of a lion): to have no h., pili carere: calvere (to be bald, e. g. naturally, naturaliter): from which the hair has been plucked (e. g. a part of the body), depilatus: h. is falling off, pili cadunt or defluunt: h. is growing, pili crescunt: is gradually growing again, pili subnascentur: to cut off the h., pilos recidere, tondere: to pull away h., out, ci pilos evellere: one who has had all his h. pulled out, glaber (see *Sen. Ep.* 47, 5): thinner or finer than a h., 'pili tenues: tenuissimus.

PROV. Not to injure a h. of any's head, ne minime quidem ledere qm: to be within a h.'s breadth of any, nihil (or nec quicquam) propius est factum, quam ut &c.: he was within a h.'s breadth of being slain, propius nihil est factum, quam ut occideretur (C.). Not to depart a h.'s breadth fm any, a qâ re transversum (or transversum) unguem non discedere (C.): a qâ re (transversum) digitum non abecedere (C.): not by a single h.'s breadth, ne pilo quidem uno (e. g. minus se amare, C.): to a h. = exactly, vid.: there is not a h.'s difference between them, nihil omnino or ne minimum quidem interest (e. g. Inter eos): nihil differt: plane idem est (it is identical). HAIR (collectively = growth or head of hair), crines (see above, 'crinis' for *Str.*) — capillus (fm 'capitis' and 'hillus': i. e., a tuft of h.; hence collectively = head of h. (instead of which the plur. capilli is used), exply if opp. 'h. of the beard': thus often *Jx.* capillus barbaque, barba capillusque) — coma (related to or derived fm *comæ*, the h. hanging down fm the head, exply of women and savages: see *Plin.* 11, 32, 47, 'gentes intonsæ, in that passage: he that wears his h. in that fashion, comatus) — cæsar (the bushy h. of men, either short or long, who surrounds the head, without being artificially arranged, and gives to the person an imposing and martial look: hence wily of the h. of a warrior: see *Plaut. Mil. Glor.* 3, 1, 170; *L.* 28, 35, 6: he that has such a head of h., cæsaratus) — villus, villi (shaggy, thick h.: see above). Long h., capillus longus: promissus: cæsar (see above). Promissus: to have long = esse comatus (quod): thick shaggy h., capillus densus: h. that has strong h., capillosus: bene capillatus: thin h., capillus rarus: bristly h., capillus hirtus or horrens: straight h., capillus rectus or directus: curly h., capillus crispus: he that has curly h., cirsatus: woolly h., capillus lanæ propior (aft. *Plin.* 8, 48, 73): loose or dishevelled h., capillus

passus. crines passal (exply of persons in mourning, or of supplicants). capillus sparsus. crines sparsi (of ragged persons, savages, or a diviner in ecstasy). capillus effusus (h. that is undone, hanging down on the shoulders, not done or tied up, opp. capillus nodo victus, see *Sen. Ep.* 124, 22): the gray h. of old men, can (canities is poet.): he who has gray h., canus: to have gray h., canere; canum esse: to get gray h., canescere: false h., capillamentum, q. 'Woe': to wear false h., capillamento uti: to wear one's own h., suum capillum or suam comam gestare: I am losing my h., calveo: I have lost all my h., calveo (see *Bald.*). To let one's h. grow, capillum alere: long, capillum or cæsarum promitt-re or submittere: to dress the h., comere capillus or crines (g. it.); crines calamistro ornare; capillum crispare; comam calamistrare (to curl it with the iron); frangere comam in gradus (to arrange it in plaits): to dress the h. in ringlets, comere caput in annulos: in plaits and ringlets, comere caput in gradus et annulos: to wear the h. in a knot, capillus in nodum colligere; capillum nodo vincire; crines in nodum rigere or torquere; crinem obliquare nodoque stringere: to be good for the h. of ornaments, vils, &c.), capillum nutrire or alere; capillum naturâ fertili evocare (to promote the growth of the h.). A dye for the h., wash for the h., 'fucus crinalis'. The Roman ladies used a sort of soap, spuma caustica (*Mar.* 14, 26), or balls made of the countries where they were made, pila Batava, Mattiaca, &c. (*Mar.* 8, 33; 14, 27): the root of a h., radix pili: roots of the h., radices pilorum. To drag away by his h., qm capillis trahere: iste h., specie crinium, &c., in speciem crinium (e. g. factus); modo comarum (crinium, &c., *Plin.* 2, 23, 22): a tuft of h., cirrus: as fine as a h., tenuissimus (i. e. very thin). The Roman modes of dressing the h. were comptus (g. i.): comæ suggestus (*Stat. Silv.* 1, 2, 114); nodus (if fixed with a pin); corymbum (plaited in a spiral form, and fastened with a pin on one of the temples, κορυμβός, κορυμβός); testudo (in the shape of a gular or shell, O. A. A. 3, 147); tutulus (a tie formed of the plaited h. itself, which was crossed over the forehead and fixed together; oft. Böttiger's Sabina, 1, p. 151 and 151).

HAIRBELL. See HARE-BELL.

HAIR'S-BREADTH, transversus unguis or digitus (e. g. a qâ re ne transversum quidem unguem, or digitum, discedere). To be within a h.-b. of any; see in HAIR (Proc.).

HAIR-BROOM, 'scopæ et setis factæ; also pips setim only.

HAIR-CLOTH, cillicum (κίλικον, i. e., a cloth of goat's h.) — pannus et pilis factus or textus.

HAIRDRESSER, capillum et capillum concinnator (Col. 1, pref. 5) — tonsor (barber, who dressed the hair of men) — ornatrix (a female slave, whose office was to dress the hair) — a wealthy Roman lady would keep a separate 'ornatrix' for each peculiar fashion of head-dress: see Böttiger's Sabina, 1, p. 151. Cincinno or cinerarius was the slave who wore the curling-iron, calamistra, at his mistress's door; see *Heind. Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 98, p. 49.

HAIRLESS, α) *fm old age* or *by nature*, calvus (opp. capillatus, comatus); sine pilo or sine pilis. pilo carens (fm nature); pilis defectus (fm old age, *Phædr.* 5, 7, 2): calvatus (fm the hair falling off); imberbis (without beard): to be h., pili carere (fm nature); calvere (also fm age); fm nature, naturaliter: a h. spot on the head, calvitium (bald spot, not calvitius = baldness): to become h., calvescere. β) *By artificial means*, depilatus (g. i., exply of parts of the body); rarus, tonsus (by means of scissors or razors, opp. intonsus; see *TO SHAVE*); glaber (prop., a. fm nature, without hair, like the belly of some animals, opp. pilosus; then also by shaving or pulling out the hair; also as epithet of favorite slaves of Roman debauchees, who endeavoured to give the latter a girl-like look by it: see *Sen. Ep.* 47, 5).

HAIR-OINTMENT, capillare (g. i. *Mar.*) — adipēs contra capilli defluunt tenaces (to prevent the falling off of the hair, *Plin.*) — psithrum (ψιθρῶν) was for the purpose of removing the hair.

HAIR-PIN, 'acus crinalis (in our sense) — acus discriminialis (the great pin for fastening the hair up in a knot: see Böttiger's Sabina, 1, p. 147).

HAIR-POWDER, 'pulvis crinalis.

HAIR-ROPE, cribum in funem contorti.

HAIR-SIEVE, epulum et setis equorum factum (aft. *Plin.* 18, 11, 28).

HAIR-SPILTING, a. minuta subtilitas (minute exactness, as a property) — argutis — diserendi optime

or spinæ partendi et definiendi (thorny distinctions, &c.).—*dumēta* (opp. to liber campus, free, flowing discussion).—verborum angustia et omnes literarum anguli (C.).—*pēty verbal distinctions; arguments founded on words, not things*.—verborum aucupium or captatio (the seizing of an opponent's words, &c.).

HAIRY, pilo or pilis vestitus. crinitus. capillatus. comatus (covered with hair, opp. calvus. *crinitus* only of objects covered with a hair resembling hair, e. g. stella crinita, &c.).—*intonus* (unshorn; of him whose hair is not cut; hence = capillatus).—*pilosus*. setosus. capillosus comosus (overgrown with hair, opp. rarisipilus; cf. SYN. in HAIR). A man that is h. all over, hirtus: to be h., pilos habere: naturally h., pilo or pilis intēgi or vestiri (e. g., of animals. &c., opp. pilo carere). [Of the nature of hair, capillaceus: rather h. than woolly, pilo prolior quam lanæ (Plin. 8, 48, 73).

HALBERD, bipennis.

HALBERDIER, prps hastatus (a lancer; instead of arch C., in one instance [Brut. 86, 296], uses doryphorus [δορυφόρος], as t. i. for the celebrated statue of Polyctetus).—*salissaphorus* (a Macedonian lance-bearer; see LANCE).

HALCYON, s. alcēdo (poet. alcyon).—*alcēdo ispidā* (Linn.).

HALCYON, adj. *Peaceful, quiet, vid.*

HALF, adj. integer.—*valens*. validus.—*firmus*. robustus. *Jm.* robustus et valens. *firmus et valens* (SYN. in HEALTHY). A h. old age, ætas viridis. viridis senectus († F.).

HALE, or **HAUL**, v. trahere (g. t.). See **TO DRAG**. To h. down the sails, vela subducere: to h. a thing up with ropes, funibus qd subducere (Cæs.).

HALF, s. dimidium. dimidia pars.—*semis* (six parts of a whole divided into twelve equal parts; e. g., of a foot, an acre, &c.). An heir that comes in for h. the property, heres ex dimidiā parte: by one h., see **HALF**, adj. *Hal'* is also expressed in Latin by dimidiatus, a, um; e. g., to read h. a book = h. through, dimidiatum librum legere (see Gell. 3, 14): the (or one) h. of a quart measure, hemina: this is the one h., hoc est semis. 'Half' is besides rendered in Latin by semi. or the Greek hemi, joined to substantives and adjectives, if it conveys the sense of 'not entirely or wholly existing,' or 'not quite what it ought to be,' in such latter case, 'sub' (= to some degree) is used in certain cases instead of 'semi'; e. g., to limit the time of defence to h. an hour, spatium defensionis in semihoræ curriculum cogerē (C. pr. Rab. Perd. 2, 6): to accomplish a thing within the space of h. an hour, dimidio horæ conficere qd (Lucil., Gell. 3, 14): h. a month, semestrius: h. a year, spatium semestris; menses sex (six months): lasting h. a year, semestris: h. a quart hemina: h. way, medio itinere: h. a finger's breadth, digito tum dimidiatum (acc.): of h. a finger's breadth, semidigitalis: h. a foot, semipes: h. a foot broad, long, &c., semipedalis: h. an ell long, semicubitilis: only h. the size, dimidio minus: h. as dear again, dimidio carius: to be h. as dear again, dimidio plus constare: boiled down to h., ad dimidias decoctus: h. a pound, semillira: weighing, &c., or h. a pound's weight, semillibram pondo (sc. valens, aff. L. 3, 29). See **HALF**, adj.

HALF, adj. dimidiatus, dimidiatus (divided into two; halved). *H.* as big only, dimidio minus: h. as dear again, dimidio carius: to be &c., dimidio plus constare: h. covered, semitectus: h. dressed, semimetus: h. equipped or armed, semiermis: h. a German, semigermanus: h. dressed or done (of meat), semicocctus: h. dead, semimortuus: semineq. or semineq. (= h. slain in battle): semianimus or semianimis (with one's breath h. gone).—*semivivus* (but h. alive): h. dead with hunger, enectus fame: h. done, semifactus: *semipfectus*: *semiperactus* (h. accomplished, Paulin. Noët. Carm. 20, 299, or 305): h. open, semiapertus: h. shut, semiclausus: h. shorn or shaved, semirasus: h. washed, semilotus: h. eaten, semetus: h. cooked, semicocctus: h. roasted, semissus: in a h. whisper, vore tenui et admodum deninutā (cf. Appul. Met. 3, p. 135, ed. Elm.): in h. morning, semiatratus: semipullatus: h. seas over, dilutior (e. g. redi, Ter.): h. Greek, semigræcus: semigræco (adv.): h. yearly, semestris (i. e., lasting h. a year); "quot semestribus factus" (similar to 'quot annis, quot calendis,' &c.): h. alive, semivivus: h. empty, seminanis: h. naked, seminudus: seminudus (only h. clad): h. ripe, semimaturus: h. raw, semicrudus: subcrudus: h. asleep, semisomnus: in a h. sleep, semisomno sopore: h. drunk, semigrævis:

h. burnt, semilustus, semilustulatus (singd); semicrematus (h. consumed by flames): h. mad, vesanus: h. awake, semisomnus: h. withered, semivivus: h. wild or savage, semifer (of animals and men): h. learned, semidocctus: h. torn, semilaceratus (aff. semilacer: weh is poet.; see O. Met. 7, 344): h. angry, semiratus. In h. relief, *ex parte eminens.—*semiatu* (in has-relief).—To sail with a h. wind, pedem facere (F.), or pedes proferre (Plin.); ventum obliquum capere (Eumen. Paneg. Const. 14); obliquare sinus velorum in ventum (F.).

HALF-BOOT. *calceamentum, quod pedes suris tenus tegit. *See* **HALF**. not caliga.

HALF-BROTHER, frater germanus (g. t., a brother really, by blood; it may be used of one who has only the same father, but could not distinguish a h.-b. fm a full brother).—frater eodem patre natus (of one father, aff. Np. Cim. 1, 2).—frater eadem matre natus. frater uterinus (of one mother; the first aff. Np. Cim. 1, 2; the second, Cod. Just. 5, 61, 21). *H. brothers*, fratres nati altero tantum parente, or non lidem parentibus (g. t.); ex eodem patre tantum nati: eodem patre nati; qui eundem patrem habent (by the father's side); eadem matre nati, uterini (by the mother's side; the last, Cod. Just. 5, 61, 21).

HALF-DEAD. See in **HALF**.

HALF-HOLIDAY, prps *pomeridiana cessatio (cf pueri delicati nihil cessatione melius existimant, C.). To give a h.-h., *pueris cessationem pomeridianam largiri or indulgere. *H.-h.*, dies intercali (in Rom. sense = 'per quos mane et vespertis nefas; medio tempore, inter hostium æsam et exta porrecta, fas,' Varr.).

HALF-MOON, luna dimidia (prop., the moon when not quite full, or when no longer full).—luna dimidiata (prop., the moon halved, of weh only the half is visible, &c.).—luna (any object that has the shape of a crescent; e. g., the Turkish crescent): in the shape of a h.-m., lunatus.

HALF-PIKE, prps veru. or verutum, prop., 'split'; the short spear of the Rom. light infantry, shaft 3½ feet long.

HALF-LEARNED, semidocctus. mediocriter docctus.—*semipaginus* (Pers. Prolog. 6 = half a poet). *See* **HALF**. In the time of Suet., some persons were in the habit of applying the term of 'litterator' to one superficially initiated in arts or sciences, in contradistinction to 'litteratus'; see de Illust. Gr. 4.—Nothing more contemptible than your h.-learned men, who fancy they know every thing, nihil pejus est illis, qui paulum qd ultra primas litteras progressi falsam sibi scientiæ persuasionem induerunt.

HALF-SEAS-OVER, dilutior (e. g. redi, Ter.).—paulo hilarior et dilutior (Auson.).—*semigrævis* (L.).

HALF-SISTER, soror eodem patre nata (of the same father).—soror eadem matre nata. soror uterina (of one mother). *H.-sisters*, sorores nate altero tantum parente, &c.; and so through the phrases for **HALF-BROTHER**, replacing fratres (nati) by sorores (natæ), where necessary.

HALF-SPHERE, hemisphærium (ἡμισφαίριον), or, pure Latin, secta pilæ pars.

HALF-WAY. See **HALF**.

HALF-WITTED, stupidus.—*mentis or rationis haud compos.

For the o'er compounds, see **HALF** (adj.).

HALIBUT, rhombus.—*pleuronectes hippoglossus, Linn.

HALL, s. atrium (originally the sitting-room of a Roman house; afterwards in wealthy houses it was distinct fm the private apartments, and used as a great reception-room, where the patron received his clients, and the great the morning visits of their friends and dependents; it was also, like our 'hall,' the name of certain large public buildings, fm the similarity of their construction to that of the atrium of a house. *See* **HALF**. The vestibulum was an open space or court before the door, surrounded on three sides by the house.—*exedra*, ἑξέδρα, was a room for the reception of company, the two extremities of weh terminated in a semicircle, with a circular bench; it was uncovered; see Vir. 7, 5, 2, and 7, 9, 2). A small h., atrium.

HALLOO! heus!

HALLOO, v. See **TO CALL**.

HALLOW, v. *To consecrate, vid. I To reverence as holy, pie sancteque colere (a deit. God).*—religiose agere or celebrare (to keep or observe with religious rites; e. g. dies festus). *Hallowed*, sacer.

HALLUCINATION, alucinatio (Sen., sic vestras alucinaciones fero, ut &c.; but Non. says it was used by

the 'veteres'.—*ineptus (fully)*. See BLUNDER, EN-
NOUN. § 1 *in med.*, *dysaesthesia (i. l.).

HALM, culmus (of the grasses); of corn. *fm the root to the ear; also with the ear included*.—calamus (prop., a thin slender reed; then also of corn, a straw).—stipula (the remainder of the h. when the corn is cut, the stubble).

HALO, corona or area lunae (as attempt to translate the Greek *ἄλως* by Sen. N. Qs. 1, 2, 1. and 3, who, however, seems himself to prefer the expression 'corona' for it).

HALT, § Of an army, a) TRANS. to h. his army, militis &c. consistere jubere (to give the command to h.).—agmen constituere (S. und L.); signa constituere (L.).—b) INTRANS. (or absol.) subistere. consistere (esp. on a march).—sistere iter (to stop one's march, any where, ad qm locum). *HALT!* (as command), consisti (constitit); mane (manete!). § To hesitate, vid. § To limp; c. g., atq. h.'s, claudicat or claudit qd (i. e., does not stand well, does not get on as it should; also improp., qd claudicat in oratione; claudicat hic versus; cf. 'a halting sonnet', Shakespeare); vacillat qd (i. e., does not stand firm, e. g. justice); Jm. qd vacillat et claudicat.—claudum esse (to be halting).

HALT, s. e. g., to make a h., see HALT, v. § The act of limping, claudicatio.

HALTER, § A rope, restia. funis (a rope).—laqueus (a snare or noose made of a rope, either for catching or strangling). Take a h. and hang yourself, sume restim et suspende te: to put an end to one's disgrace with a h., laqueo infamiam finire. § Of a horse, capistrum: to put it on, capistrare.

HALTER, v. See HALTER, s.

HALVE, v. bipartire (to divide in two).—in duas partes dissecare (to cut into two parts). Halved, bipartitus (in two parts); dimidiatus (cut up into two parts).

HALVES! (interj.) in commune!

HAM, § The hinder part of the knee, poples (cf. poplites alternis genibus imponi, Plin. 28, 6, 7). The thigh of a hog, perna (viper, the hinder part)—pe heo (veracius, the forepart; compare Schneid. Calom. R. 162). A slice of h., frustum pernae.

HAMLET, viculus (C. Rep. 1, 2, and L. 21, 33).—parvus vicus.

HAMMER, s. malleus.—malleolus (a small h.). ~~It~~ tudes is unusual.—porticulus was an instrument in the shape of a h., with which the time was beaten in a galley, for the rowers to pull their oars.

HAMMER, v. malleo tundere or contundere (q. l.).—malleo ferire qd (Cae.)—ducere (to lengthen by beating with a h.).—ducere (to beat flat). § To forge, procurere (e. g. enses); see FORGE. § IMPROVE. To be always hammering at the same point, uno opere eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere (C. de Or. 2, 29, 162).—verberibus inculcare (to h. atq. into aby). § To work in the mind, procurere (e. g. dolos, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 20): to h. out a scheme, &c., comminisci (e. g. dolum, mendacium).—coquere. concoquere (e. g. consilia).

HAMMERER, malleator (Mart.).

HAMMOCK, lectus suspensus (Cels. 2, 18, p. 159, Bip.).

HAMPER, corbula. fascina. SYN. in BASKET. ~~It~~ sirpa or sirpea = the wicker-work of a wagon.

HAMPER, v. coartare. in angustias compellere. See TO CONFINE.—implicare (to entangle)—impedire (to hinder, a qd re, or qd re; not in qd re).—impedimento esse ci. impedimentum afferre ci rei faciende.—retardare qm (ad qd faciendum; a qd re faciend.; in qd re). To h. oneself, implicari qd re; se impedire qd re. To be hampered by atq., implicari or se impedire qd re. se illaqueare qd re; by some troublesome business, molestis neq. vili implicari; by a war, bello illigatum esse; by a suit at law, lite implicari; in causam deduci. § To clog, to catch with allurements; see TO ALLURE.

HAMSTER, *mus cricetus.

HAMSTRING, *poplitis nervus (q. l.).

HAMSTRING, v. poplites succidere, or femina poplitesque succidere (L.).

HAMSTRUNG, succisis feminibus poplitibusque.

HAND, manus (as general as the English word, both proper and improper, as 'hand' = might, hand-writing, &c.).

A) PHRASES, with HAND, HANDS, in NOM. or ACC. without prepos. The right h., (manus) dextra; the left h., (manus) sinistra or laeva: the hollow of the h., manus uava or concava (uch aby makes, e. g., a beggar, opp. (426)

manus plana; see Suet. Oct. 91): the flat h., plana manus (uch aby makes); palma (fm nature): to tie aby's h's, ci manus constringere: h's and feet, to bind aby h. and foot, quadrupedem qm constringere (Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 24): to use one's h's and feet, in qd re uti pugnis et calcibus (see C. Tuae. 5, 27, 77): to hold one's hands before one's eyes, manum ac oculos opponere: to kiss one's h. to aby, manum labris ad-movere; dextram ad oculum referre (as a mark of respect with the ancients): to lay one's hand on one's mouth, manum ad os apponere (Cael. C. Ep. 8, 1, 4, in whispering a secret to aby): to shake h's with aby, dextram jungere cum go: to shake h's, dextram dextram jungere; dextram jungere: to give or offer aby one's h., ci dextram porrigere (to shake h's with, as act of saluting or in promising atq.; see C. Deiot. 3, 8); manum ci dare (to support him in walking); manu qm allevare (to lift him up); dextram ci tendere (to assist; q. l., for extending the h. to help aby; also fig. = to offer a helping h. = one's assistance; see C. Phil. 10, 4, 9); juvare or adjuvare qm (fig., for the sake of supporting him); manus dare (as a mark of reconciliation): to give one's h. upon atq., siem de re dextram dare or dextram fidemque dare, with infia. (as a mark of good faith, or the fulfilment of atq.; a promise): to shake h's upon it (in bargaining, &c.), dextram dextram jungentes fidem obstringere, ut &c. (respectfully of two persons): to hold or stretch out one's hand to receive an alms, cavam manum aseo porrigenti praebere: to lift up one's hands (e. g., to heaven), manus tollere (as a mark of gratitude towards the gods, or astonishment); manus (supplices) ad oculos tendere (as supplicant; see Hor. Sall. Cat. 31, 3, where it is proved that the phrase was in common use): to stretch out one's h's to aby, tendere manus (supplices) ad qm. or ci sinisq. (as supplicant, vobis supplex tendit manus paria communis): to attempt to lay h's on atq., manus tendere ad qd or porrigere in or ad qd (e. g., in alienas possessiones, ad pecora); on another's property, manus afferre or adhibere alienis bonis; manus porrigere in alienas possessiones (opp. manus abstinere alieno, ab alieno abstinere cupiditatem aut manus). To guide aby's h. (in writing), scribentis manum manu superimposita regere (Q. 1, 1, 27): to hold aby's h. (to prevent him fm writing), scribenti manum injicere (see Vel. 2, 41, 1): to lay or place one's h. before or on atq., manum apponere or apponere ad (e. g. app. ad os, opp. ad oculos): to lay h. to atq., manus admovere ci rei (e. g. Suet. Vesp. 8, rudertibus purgandis primus manum admovit); aggradi qd or ad qd faciendum: to put the last or finishing h. to atq., extremam or summam manum imponere ci rei or in qd re (V. Sen. 7, 573; Sen. Ep. 12, 4; Q. 1, proem. 4); manus extrema accedit operi (C.): to lay h's on aby, ci manus afferre, admovere, injicere; ci vim afferre; ci vim et manus injicere: to threaten to lay h's on aby, manus ci intenteare or in qm: to lay violent h's on oneself, manus sibi afferre (see 'to commit SUICIDE'). To have one's h's free in atq., liberius mihi est de qd re (Cael. ap. C. Fam. 8, 6, 1); mihi integrum est; to do this ... or that, aut ... aut (C. Att. 4, 2, 6): to leave one's h's free, omnia sibi relinquere reliqua. The work requires many h's, opus manus multas poscit: works in wch many h's are concerned, opera in quibus plurimum conatus conspirat: the clenched h., see FIST: to clap the h's, see TO CLAP: to lend a h., see TO HELP: fm a sure h. (e. g., to have or know atq.), certo or haud incerto auctore: to put one's h. to a writing, nomen suum notare ci rei (q. l., to sign one's name; e. g. epistola, Flor. 3, 12, 10), or nomen subscribere, also subscribere only; nomen subnotare; chirographum exhibere (see Gril. 14, 2): to have a h. in atq., interesse ci rei (by personal presence); attingere qd (of a business): to have no h. in atq., ci rei experire esse: to be h. and glow with aby, familiaritate arta, maxima or intima cum go conjunctum esse; in cs intima amicitiam perrenisse; vivere cum go; in familiaritate cs versari: a steady h. (of a surgeon), manus strenua, stabilis (Cels., not firma). Folded h's, digiti pectinatim inter se implexi.

B) PHRASES with HAND, HANDS, governed by a PREPOS. To escape fm aby's h's, cs manus effugere (not to allow oneself to be caught); elabi de or cs manibus (to escape, after being caught): to lead aby by

the h, qm manu tendens perdūco qo (e.g., into the senate, in senatum); to carry in one's h., manu gerere: to hold in one's h., (in) manu tenere: to have in one's h.s., in manibus habere (also fig., e.g., the victory, victoriam); in manibus gestare (prop., to carry in one's h.): to carry aby in one's h.s., in manibus gestare qm (prop.); qm habere in manibus (also fig., as C. ad Dio. 1, 9, 10). To sit with one's h.s. folded (Prov.), compressa, quod aiunt, manibus sedere: a bird in the h. is worth two in the bush, multum differt in arane positum sit argentum, an in tabulis debeat (C.): to take aby by the h., prensare qm (as a suppliant). To eat out of aby's h. (of animals), e. ca manu vesci: to let an animal eat out of one's h., de manu ei praeberē cibum et aquam: to put out of one's h.s., de manibus ponere or deponere: to fall, drop, or slip, out of or fm one's h.s., excidere e manibus; delabi de manibus. **Hand** elabi de or e manibus is incorrect in this sense. To let alyq fall out of one's h.s., emittere e or de manibus, or manibus only; dimittere de or e manibus: not to let alyq go out of one's h.s., qd non dimittere e manibus; fm one h. to the other, de manu in manum; e manibus in manus; per manus / fm h. to h.; to be at h., sub manibus esse (to be near, of persons); see Planc. C. Ep. 10, 23, 2); ad manum or prae manibus esse (of things); Gal. 19, 8, et Caesaris liber prae manibus est); ad manum or prae manu esse (to be in store, e.g., of money; see Ruhn. Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 23): to have at h., ad manum habere (e.g., servum) prae manu habere (of things, e.g., of money; Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 27): to be always in h., multum in manibus esse (e.g., of a newspaper, book); by a third h., per alium: to carry away in one's h.s., inter manus proferre (e.g., earth for a wound, aggerem): with something in one's h., qd manu gerens (i.e., carrying in one's h., e.g., a stick, baculum), or cum qd re only (with alyq, i.e., provided or furnished with it, if it is obvious that aby carries the thing he is said to have in his h.: e.g., to stand by with a stick in one's h., cum baculo astare: I saw a silex Cupid with a lamp in his h., vidi argenteum Cupidinem cum lampade). H. in h., amplexi: to go to in h., amplexus ire (e.g., ad templā): the Graces h. in h. with the Nymphs, junctae Nymphis Gratiae (†): to conquer aby sword in h., qm manu superare qm. Incendio conficere; see Np. Alcib. 10, 4): to take in one's h., in manum (manus) sumere; in manum capere (see To TAKE, for SYN. of sumere and capere): no one takes this book in his h., hunc librum nemo in manus sumit: to see the victory already in aby's h.s., jam in manibus videre victoriam: to see alyq in aby's h.s., qd in cs manu conspiciere (e.g., librum in manu amici): to get alyq into one's h., qd in manum accipere (e.g., puerum): to get or fall into aby's h.s., in cs manum venire, pervenire (prop. and impr.): in cs manus incidere (fig., if unexpectedly): to fall into the wrong h.s., in alienum incidere (e.g., of a letter: C. Att. 2, 20, 5): to give aby a trifle in h. (to go on with, or to defray his expenses), dare ei qd paulum prae manu, unde utatur (Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 23): to seem to be in aby's h.s. (= power), in cs manus esse videri: the state is in the h.s. of the great people or the aristocracy, respublica apud optimates est: alyq is in my h.s., or I have alyq in my h.s., qd in mea manu or in mea potestate est or positum est: the decision of the matter is entirely in your own h.s., hujus rei potestas omnis in vobis posita est: to feed an animal with one's own h., qo cibare manu sua (Suet. Tib. 72): with h.s. and feet, manibus et calcibus (prop., e.g., qm considere): hold your fortune fast with both h.s., fortunam tuam pressa manibus tene: with a liberal h., plena manu (e.g., to distribute alyq, prolicere qd): to die in aby's h.s., inter manus cs expirare (g. t.); inter manus sublevantis extingui (i.e., of one who is raising his head): in cs complexu emori (in aby's arms): on the right, left h., ad dextram, ad sinistram: (at) right and left (h.), dextrā levāque: fm h. to h., per manus (e.g., tradere): the matter now in h. is, res, de qua agitur (i.e., alyq is the principal point of any question; less only agitur qd): to die or fall by aby's h.s., a qo occisum esse, &c.: to receive alyq at the h.s. of aby, a qo qd accipere, &c.: to live by one's h.s., operas (fabriles, &c.) praebebdo vitam tenere; **Hand** sometimes also with 'manus': the tradesmen (mechanics) and the peasant live entirely by their h.s., opificum agrestiumque res adestque in manibus sitae sunt: I am living by my h.s., operā mihi vita est (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 16, vobis Bentley, without necessity, has changed into 'in opere'): to live by the work of one's h.s., manu mercede inopiam tolerare: under-h., see CLANDESTINELY. Off-h., subito, ex tempore (e.g., to

speak; opp. perate, cogitate dicere); inconsul'e. Incon- siderate or parum considerate (is an off-h., = inconsiderate, way)—sine ullā dubitatione. sine dubitatione (without hesitation).—extemplo. e vestigio (immediately, vid.).—On the other h., rursus rursum (ab, abter; cf. Klotz. Tusc. 1, 17, 40, p. 50, sq. **Hand** ex alterā parte not good).—contra (when what is stated is the opposite of a preceding statement; e.g., ut hi miseri, sic contra illi beati, &c.).—As on the one h., ... so on the other, &c., ut ... ita. On the one hand ... on the other hand, et ... et (as well ... as);—para ... alii (the one part or parts ... the others);—partim ... partim (partly ... partly, but only in case of a real division). **Hand** of a watch, gnomon (γνώμων, of a dial).—virgula horarum Index (aft. Plin. 18, 37, 67).

Hand, v. **Power**, see under **Hand**, above. **Manner of writing**, manus (h.).—litera, only pl. literae (writing): a clear h., literum clare et compositae (very clear, clarissimae et compositissimae); a neat h., literae lepidae: to write a good h., bene scribere (g. t.); lepidā manu literas facere (aft. Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 28): to write a plain h., literate scribere: letters written with a trembling h., vacillantes literae: to imitate aby's h., cs chirographum imitari: to know aby's h. and seal, cs signum et manum cognoscere: the letter is in aby's h., epistola est cs manu (e.g., librarii, C.): I was glad to see A's h., since it was so much like your own, Alexidis manum amabam, quod tam prope accedebat ad similitudinem tuae literae: a writing in one's own h., chirographum; literae autographae (post-Aug.).

Hand, v. **To give with the hand**, in manus dare.—porrigere (to reach); see also the SYN. in **To Give** over, up). **To lead by the hand**, qm manu tenens perdūco; or ducere only. **To hand round**, circumferre (to carry round); distribuere (to give out); circummittere (to send round).—**To hand over**, see **To Give**. **To hand down**, e.g., a custom is handed down by aby, tradita est consuetudo a qo: to h. down to posterity, posteris tradere or prodere (g. t.); literis custodire (if in writings).

HAND-BARROW, ferculum.

HAND-BASKET, See **BASKET**.

HAND-BELL, tintinnabulum (g. t.).

HAND-BILL, scheda, schedula (g. t., for slip of paper).—positus propalam libellus (if posted up).—tabulae auctionariae (with ref. to public sale).—titulus (bill posted on a house for sale). To post h.s., libellum proponere; (of an auction), auctionem proponere or proscrivere.

HAND-BOOK, prae enchiridion.

HAND-BOW, See **Bow**.

HANDBREADTH, palma: as adj., palmaris.

HANDCUFF, s. manica.

HANDCUFF, v. manicas ei inficere or connectere (both Plaut.); manus manica restringere (Appul.).

HANDED (e.g., right, left). To be left-h., sinistra manu esse agillore ac validiore (Suet. Tib. 68): one that is left-h., scevella: both right- and left-h., manu non minus sinistra quam dextrā promptus (Cels. 7, praef. p. 400, Bip.).

HANDEFUL, pugnus, pugillus (as much as the hand can hold; e.g., a h. of salt, pugnis salis; of corn, pugillus faris; but manipulus = fasciculus manualis = a bundle of hay; of flax, a h. of people, parvus or exiguus numerus; exigua manus (a small troop): a h. of persons or soldiers, vobis aby has with him to join the undertaking, paucitas (see Np. Dal. 7, 3; Pelop. 2, 3).

HAND-GALLOP, Crel., e.g., to be going at a h.-g., *habēnas paulum remisisse; *laxioribus habēnis equi tare, &c.

HAND-GRENADE, See **GRENADE**.

HANDICRAFT, opera (opp. ars; see C. Off. 1, 42, 150. L. 1, 56). **Hand** It may also, in certain cases, be turned by 'manus'; e.g., manu mercede inopiam tolerare (to get a living by a h.).

HANDICRAFTSMAN. See **ARTIFICE**, **MANUFACTURE**.

HANDILY. See **DEXTEROUSLY**.

HANDINESS. See **DEXTERITY**.

HANDIWORK. See **HANDY-WORK**.

HANDKERCHIEF, sudarium (prop., for wiping off perspiration, but used for all the purposes of our pocket-h.; orarium and mucclinum belong to the mid. ages).—linteum (small linen cloth, Plaut.). To hold a h. before one's eyes, sudarium ante faciem obtendere: to put a h. to one's face, sudarium ad os applicare. **Neck-handkerchief**, focale.

HANDLE, v. trahere (in all the meanings of the

Eng. verb; e. g., 1, with ref. to the sense of touch: opp. gustare, olfacere, audire: 2, to manage or wield weapons, instruments, &c., arma, tela, fila lyre, &c.: 3, to deal with or behave to a person, qm injuriosus tractare, to h. him roughly: 4, to treat a subject, poposcit, ut hæc ipsa quæstio diligentius tractaretur. *should be more carefully handled*)—attractare. contractare. pertractare (to touch): also with manibus—tangere, tentare, both with and without digitis. tactu explorare (to feel, for the sake of finding out). || **To treat, tractare;** see 'to BEHAVE.' To h. aby roughly, injuriosus qm tractare (C.); asperere or contumeliose invêhi in qm (of abuse); asperere qm habere or tractare; asperum esse in qm; qm acerbè atque dure tractare; durum esse in qo: *how I handled the Rhodians!* quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim! (Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 30.)

HANDLE, h. manubrium (of an instrument; e. g., of a knife, a hatchet, &c.)—capulus (of a sword, a sickle, &c.)—ansa (of a cup, or of vessels in general; also of a door, ostii, &c.)—chelonium (broad, curved h. for drawing or turning various machines; Vir. 10, 1, 2). With a h. to it, manubriatus; ansatus. || IMPROPR. ansa. To give a h. to althg. occasionem præbere, or ansam dare or præbere (ca rei or ad qd faciendum).

HAND-MAID. See MAID.

HAND MILL, mola versatilis or trusatilis (Plin. 36, 18, 29; Calo R. R. 10, 4, and 11, 4)—stula serrata, stula ferraria (a sort of mill with indented wheels, similar to our coffee-mills; Plin. 18, 10, 23; Calo R. R. 10, 3). To turn a h.-m., mola trusatiliem circumagere.

HAND SAW, lupus (defined by Pallad. 1, 43, 2, by serrula manubriata).

HANDEL. See EARNST, s.

HANSEL, v. prps auspiciari qd (ast Rom. notions).

HANDSOME, pulcher (g. t., whether of ideal or material beauty, opp. turpis, of persons or things; e. g., boy, town, dress, face, deed)—formosus (well-shaped, relates to the external form of a person, less emly of things, as used by Sen. Ep. 87, 5 domus formosa; opp. deformis)—speciosus (good looking; it denotes a higher degree of beauty than formosus, opp. turpis)—venu tus (charming, either fm natural or artificial grace or beauty; e. g., girl, face, garden)—bellus (pretty, of persons and things; e. g., girl, story, place, &c.)—amœnus (pleasant, cheerful; in sober phrase, of scenery only)—elegans (lustrful, elegant; e. g., form, tone, poet, &c.)—egregius. eximius (distinguished; e. g., deed, face): very h., perpulcher; perelégans. || Generous, considerable, vid.

HANDSOMELY, pulchre. venuste belle. eleganter. suaviter. bene. egregie. eximie. præclare. SYN. in HANDSOME. || Generously, liberally, vid.

HANDSOMENESS. See BEAUTY.

HAND-WRITING. See HAND = hand-writing.

HANDY. See CLEVER, DEXTEROUS, CONVENIENT, FIT.

HANDY-BLOWS. See Blow.

HANDY-WORK, opera (opp. ars; see C. Off. 1, 42, 150; L. 1, 56).

HANG, v. || TRANS. althg on althg, suspendere qd ci rei or (de, a, ex) qd re: to h. down one's head, one's ears, demittere labra, aures or auriculas (also fig. for 'to be low spirited'). || IMPROPR. To h. with wreaths and roses, sertis redimire et rosâ: to h. the walls of a room with pictures, tabulis cubuli parietes vestire; cubiculum tabellis picturarum adorare: to h. a room with tapestry, "conclavia parietes tapetibus ornare. || To execute by hanging, to h. a malefactor, affligere qm patibulo: arbori infelici suspendere qm (by a rope, reste): to be hanged, suspensio interimi: to h. oneself, se suspendere; suspensio vitam finire or amittere: suspensio perire: to h. oneself on a fig-tree, se suspendere de or e ficu: to drive aby to h. himself, ad suspendium adigere, ad laqueum compellere qm. Go and h. yourself! sume restim et suspende te abi in malam rem! or i tu hinc, quo dignus es! (Com.)

HANG, INTRANS. pendere (prop. and fig.) on or fm althg, a (de, ex, in) qd re.—dependere (prop., to h. down; both pend. and depend. denote the hanging loose fm a fixed point, without a support under the thing); fm althg, (de, ex) qd re: to h. fm the ceiling of a room, dependere de laque-ribus, de camera (e. g., a lamp, &c.): to h. by a rope, laqueo dependere: to h. over, &c., imminere (e. g. urbi, &c.); of a mountain, &c.: for fig. meaning, see IMPEND. To h. down over the shoulders, humeros tegere (to cover them; of the hair, &c.): to h. upon aby's mouth (= drink in his wo do), pendere ab ore cs. to h. upon althg (= cling

to it), adhærescere ei rei or ad qd (see Lat. Dict.); upon aby, pendere de qo (H. t.). || Prov., To h. by a thread, (tenui) filo pendere (Eun. O.).

HANG BACK, gravari (to hesitate)—tergiversari (to make excuses in order to evade a request). JN. cunctari et tergiversari. To h. b. in doubt, see 'to be in SUSPENSE.'

HANG FORWARDS or OVER, propendere.—prominere (to be prominent)—projectum esse (of rocks, promontories, &c.).

HANG FROM, HANG DOWN, dependere. See HANG (intrans.), above.

HANG LOOSE (of garments), disinctum esse (of the person whose garments h. l.)—laxum esse (of the garment itself).

HANG ON. See in HANG.

HANG OUT, TRANS. demittere ex qd re (a flag; see FLAG).—|| INTRANS. e. g., his entrails were all hanging out, Intestina ejus prolapsa aique evoluta sunt.

HANG OVER. See To IMPEND.

HANGER, machæra (pre- and post-Class.)—cultus venatorius (huntsman's knife, see SWORD).

HANGER-ON, assēcia. canis cs. Aby's h's-on, canes cs, quos circa se habet (C. Ferr. 2, 1, 48, his hungry dependens).

HANGING, s. || Suspension, suspensum. For 'to deserve h.' see GALLOW. || Hangings, tapes, étis, m. (vitræ), or Latinized, tapetum. ~~Tapetes~~ 'tapetes' of the ancients were generally shaggy, with figures worked in them, with wch both the walls and the floor were covered.

HANGING, adj. penalis. pendulus (e. g., horti pens.)—flaccidus (e. g., aureæ)—dependens (h. down). H. ears, flaccidæ præaurantesque aures.

HANGMAN, carnifex—exactor supplicii. See EXECUTIONER.

HANK, *glomus serici.

HANKER (after). See To LONG for.

HAP or HAP-HAZARD, s. See CHANCE, FORTUNE.

HAP. See HAPPEN.

HAPLESS. See UNFORTUNATE.

HAPLY. See PERHAPS.

HAPPEN, cadere. accidere (to come to pass, of that wch occurs by chance; mly of unlucky events, but also of happy ones; accid. sometimes with the addition of casual).—contingere (of occurrences that are wished for, and happy events)—evenire (to come forth, happen, result; of cause and effect)—usu venire (of facts wch aby experiences. ~~Not~~ usu venire: see Gerhard. C. Cat. Maj. 3, 7; Bremi, Np. Hannib. 12, 3).—fieri (to be done). Cases or events will h., incidunt causas, tempora (~~happ~~ contingunt casus not lat.). It happened that &c., forte evenit or casu accidit, ut &c.: to h. to mention althg, in mentionem cs rei incidere: as if generally h's, ut fit.

HAPPILY. See FORTUNATELY. To live h., feliciter or beate vivere: virtuosely and h., bene beate vivere.

HAPPINESS, felicitas (success in one's undertakings, &c.)—as an abstract term, always rendered in C. by 'vita beata,' or by Crcl. 'beate vivere'; e. g., the h. of life consists in virtue only, beate vivere est unâ positum in virtute, or omnia, qd ad beatam pertinent, in unâ virtute sunt posita; compare C. de Fin. 2, 27, where we find several similar periphrases. The words 'beatitas' and 'beatitude,' although formed by C. himself, N. D. 1, 34, 95, are pronounced by him to be rather harsh, and have not been used by him elsewhere, or by any other writer, and are admissible only in the absence of a more appropriate word, or in a strictly philosophical style. To enjoy exultating h., beatum sempiterno no frui (C. Somn. Scip. 3, in.). I had the h. to &c., contigit mihi ut &c.

HAPPY, beatus (possessing fel happiness, the highest term with ref. to the mind; also of the h. state of aby; e. g., vita beata).—felix (with ref. to success, prosperity, &c., of persons or the things themselves)—fortunatus (of persons only who term the favorites of fortune)—prosper (fulfilling a man's hopes and wishes)—faustus (implying Divine favour, &c. of things felt as a blessing; these two only in a trans. sense of what makes h.).

See Cf. synonyms and explanations in FORTUNATE. To be h., beatum, felicem, fortunatum esse: to be or feel h. (= rejoice), gaudere. letari; in althg (i. e., to be glad), gaudere, letari qd re, de qd re. In qd re: very h., gaudere vehementerque letari; see GLAD. I am h. to see you, gratus acceptusque mihi venis; oportune venis (you come in right time); I am h. to hear it, hoc lubenter audio.

HARANGUE, s. concio (in an assembly).—alloquium (the words themselves in such one addresses ab). He that makes an h., concionans or concionabundus.

HARANGUE, v. concionari (e. g. apud milites, ad populum, adversus qm, and absol.).

HARANGUER, concionans or concionabundus.

HARASS, fatigare. defatigare (to weary).—vexare (to tease).—lacerare (to provoke by attacks; often as mil. t., hostes, &c.). To h. aby by importunity, qm rogando obtundere or enecare; qm precibus fatigare; by one's complaints, qm querelis angere: to h. oneself by atq, se frangere qā re (e. g. laboribus).

HARASSER, vexator.—lacerator (very late; Isid. Orig.).

HARBINGER. See FORERUNNER.

HARBOUR, s. portus (prop. and fig.).—refugium. portus (fig. asylum). Jm. portus et refugium; portus et perflugium. To be in h., in portu esse or navigare (also fig. for 'to be in safety'): to reach a h., in portum venire or pervenire or pervēhi; portum capere (of ships and navigators); the latter, if with trouble; also fig. for 'port of rest', capere portum otii); in portum invēhi. portum or in portum intrare (of navigators); the latter also with hostile intent); in portum et perflugium pervēhi (fig.): to drive a vessel into h., navem in portum conjicere or compellere: to enter the h. fm the open sea, ex alto in portum invēhi: to steer towards the h., portum petere; ex alto portum tenere: to be driven to some h., in portum deferri (of vessels and sailors): to take refuge in some h., confugere in portum (also fig. e. g. in portum otii); to sail out of a h., e portu solvere or proficisci or exire: to make a h., portum facere or constituere: an island that has two h.'s, cincta duobus portibus insula: a place where many h.'s are met with, portuosus (g. t.); portuosus distinctus (well furnished with ports; e. g. a country, regio): without h.'s, importuosus: the mouth of a h., portūs ostium; portūs ostium et aditus; portūs aditus atque os; fauces portūs.

HARBOUR, v. hospitio accipere or excipere qm. hospitio domum ad se recipere qm. hospitium ci præbere (to receive into one's house).—In domum suam recipere qm. tecto accipere or recipere qm. tectum præbere (to receive under one's roof; accip. as a friend; etc. and rec. as protector, &c.). To be harboured by aby, esse in hospitio apud qm; hospitio cs uti. || To sojourn, see TO DWELL, TO SOJOURN.

HARBOURAGE. See HARBOUR.

HARBOURLESS, importuosus.

HARBOUR-MASTER, limenarches (λιμεναρχή, Paul. Dig. 11, 4, 4; Arcad. Charis. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 10).—magister portūs = receiver of the harbour-dues or fees (see C. ad Att. 5, 15, extr.).

HARD, || PROP. not soft, durus (g. t., e. g. stone, skin, water).—solidus (firm, solid; e. g., wood, iron).—rigidus (that does not bend, brittle).—crudus (still unripe, of fruit, ἀπὸρος).—callosus (as skin, hnd, &c.).—asper (rough to the taste and touch).—acerbus (rough to the taste): rather h., duriusculus: very h., per-durus: h. wood, also robur (prop., wood of the evergreen oak): a h. cushion, culcita, qm corpori resistit: h.-boiled eggs, ova dura (opp. mollia): to make atq h., durare; indurare. || IMPROP. unpleasant, agst good taste, durus. asper. ferreus.—horridus (see HARSH): rather h., duriusculus (e. g., vena). || Yielding with difficulty; hence oppressive, durus.—molestus (troublesome).—gravis (pressing, heavy).—acer (violent, &c.).—acerbis (harsh).—iniquus (not according to the laws of equity; hence oppressive, h.). Very h., atrox (fearful).—sævus (furious): a h.-fought battle, see HARD-FOUGHT: h. work, labor gravis or molestus: a h. winter, hiems gravis or acris: very h., hiems atrox or sæva: h. times, tempora dura, gravis, acerbis, iniqua, aspera, luctuosa. temporum acerbitas or iniquitas or atrocitas. temporum calamitates: a h. rule, Imperium grave or iniquum or acerbum; imperii acerbitas. || Severe, unmerciful, durus. asper. asperi animi (rough).—immitis (not mild).—severus (severe).—acerbis (without indulgence)—atrox (fearful, very h., inhuman; rather poet.): a h. man, homo durus. vir severitatis durus (inexorable)—homo asper (rough towards those about him). || Difficult, vid. H. to please, difficilis: h. of hearing, surdaster (C. Turc. 5, 40, 116): to be &c., graviter audire or gravitate auditus laborare; auris hebetiores habere.

HARD, adv. dure. duriter. asper. acerbe (SYN. in HARD, adv.). to work h. at atq, multo sudore et labore (159)

facere qd; desudare et laborare in re; animo toto et studio omni in qd incumbere: too h., laboribus se frangere: laboribus confect: it rains h.; see TO RAIN: to drink h., potare. vino deditum esse.

HARD BY, adj. } See CLOSE.

HARD BY, prep. }

HARD-BOUND. See COSTIVE.

HARDEN, durare or indurare qd (e. g. ferrum).—durescere. indurescere. obdurescere (to become or to get hard). To h. the body by work, corpus labore durare: my mind is hardened agst pain, obdurat animus ad dolorem novum; by atq, qā re (C. ad Div. 2, 16, 1): to h. oneself by work, exercise, se laboribus durare: to have hardened oneself fm one's youth, a parvulo (of several, parvulis) labori et duritiæ studere: hardened, duratus; patiens laboris: hardened by work in the fields, rusticis laboribus duratus: h. by military exercises, ab usu armorum duratus.

HARD FAVOURED, *crassiore ductu oris; or *cul crassiora sunt oris lineamenta

HARD-PISTED. See AVARICIOUS.

HARD-FOUGHT, prælum durum (L. 40, 16); certamen acre; pugna or prælum atrox (a very h. struggle): it was a hard contest, acriter or acerrimo concursu pugnabatur.

HARD-HEARTED, durus. animi duri.—ferreus (that has a heart like steel or flint).—immitis (unmerciful).—inhumanus (without feeling, inhuman).—asper, asperi animi (rough in behaviour, without indulgence).—inexorabilis. durus atque inexorabilis (inexorable, hard).—immanis. immani acerbique naturā (cruel, of cruel character).—durus, in this sense, is poet. only. To be h.-A., duro esse animo or ingenio.

HARD-HEARTEDNESS, animus durus. animi duritas. ingenium durum.—animi rigor (relentlessness).—animi atrocitas (opp. humanitas et misericordia).

HARDIHOOD. See COURAGE.

HARDILY. To bring aby up h., in labore patientiæ corporis exercere qm.

HARDINESS, || Hardihood, vid. || Effrontery, vid. || Firmness of body, &c., robur.—corpus laboribus duratum.

HARDISH. See 'rather HARD.'

HARDLY, || With difficulty, ægre (opp. secure and facile).—vix (scarcely). Vix refers to the action, that was h. accomplished; ægre to the person, who with weariness and minglings, was, after all, near being unsuccessful; Jm. vix ægreque.—non facile (not easily).—male (of what is but imperfectly done, if at all; e. g. male coherere; male se continere; male sustinere arma, &c.; according to Ruhnk. ad Vell. 2, 47, 2, stronger than ægre and non facile). H., if at all, vix vixque; vix aut ne vix quidem; vix aut omnino non: to be h. able to restrain oneself, vix se continere posse; ægre se tenere. || Scarcely, vix.—fere (sfl. negatives). H. aby, vix quicquam; nemo fere: h. atq, nihil fere; vix quidquam. H. ever, nunquam fere.—If there is an infn. and a finite verb, the vix should precede the finite verb; thus, dici vix potest, or vix potest dici (not vix dici potest). a) Hardly = only just now, vixdum, vix tandem (not vix alone).—tantum quod (not tantum alone).—modo. b) Hardly... when, vix or vixdum... quum.—commodum or cōmodo... quum.—tantum quod... quum. I had h. read your letter, when Curtius came to me, vixdum epistolam tuam legeram, quum ad me Curtius venit. Hirtius was h. gone when the courier arrived, commodum discesserat Hirtius, quum tabellarius venit. c) Not only not... but hardly, non solum or modo (for non solum or modo non)... sed vix (e. g. hæc... non solum in moribus nostris, sed vix jam in libris reperuntur). d) Hardly... not to say, vix... ne dum; vixdum... nedum. e) Hardly, with numerals; vix (e. g. vix ad quingentos). In such a sentence as, I hardly restrained myself, but I did restrain myself, vix is followed by sed tamen; vix me tenui, sed tamen tamen. || Harshly, dure. durus.—duriter.—aspero.—acerbe. To treat aby h., asperum qm tractare or habere; severius adhibere qm: to bring aby up h., dure atque aspere educare qm.

HARD-MOUTHED, duri oris (instead of wch, in O. Am. 2, 9, 30, poet. duri oris equus).—tenax contra vincula (t., mly tenax only (not obeying the bridle)).

HARDNESS, duritia. durities (prop. and impropr. in all relations of the adjective durus; compare with HARD)—rigor. rigiditas (want or absence of pliability, brilliency, e. g. of iron, wood, &c.: rigor also impropr. of the stiffness of statues, pictures).—asperitas (asperity, roughness, in all the relations of asper; see

HARD.—acerbitas (*bitterness; harsh, oppressive quality, in all the relations of acerbus; see HARD*).—Iniquitas (*oppressiveness, trouble, e. g. of the times; then unreasonable severity of persons*).—animus durus. animi duritas. ingenium durum (*hard-heartedness*).—severitas dura (*inesorable severity*).—animi atrocitas (*inhumanity, with ref. to the mind, opp. humanitas et misericordia*).

HARDS, stupa.

HARDSHIP, labor (*great exertion*)—*gravis molestia* (*great trouble*).—*ærumna* (*tribulation*).—*miseria* (*need and misery*). To endure all the h.'s of life, labores exantlare. See TROUBLE.

HARDWARE, ferramenta, orum.

HARDWAREMAN, negotiator ferrarius (*Inscr.*)
ferramentarius (*later only*).

HARDY, ¶ *Inured to fatigue*, durus. laboribus duratus. laborum patiens. ¶ *Brave*, vid.

HARE, *lepus* (also as *constellation*, **lepus timidus*, *Linna.*). *A young h., lepusculus: belonging to a h., leporinus: a place where h.'s are kept, leporarium. Fem. lepus femina; or lepus only, if the gender is denoted by another word, e. g. lepus pragnans (poet. lepus gravida). To hunt h.'s, canibus leporos venari.*

HARE-BELL. **scilla nutans* (Linn.).

HAREM, gynæconitis. gynæceum (γυναικωνίτις, γυναικείον, as the women's apartments).—pellices regię (the royal concubines).

HARE SKIN, *pellis leporina*.

HARK! audi! (*hear!*)—tace modo! (*do hold your tongue!*)—silete et tacete (*addressed to more than one*).

HARLEQUIN, maccus (in the *Atellan* games or farces of the Romans; aft. Diom. 483, P.).—sannio (any clown or jester).

HARLOT, meretrix. scortum. meritorium scortum (the meretrices and scorta belong to a sort of trade, and live by their earnings, fm wch meretrices derive their name [fm meretri]; the scorta are a lower sort of meretrices, like traipans, filles de joie. The meretrices are common; the scorta, lascivious and dissolute. Dbd.). A common h., prostibulum. mulier omnibus proposita. scortum vulgare. meretrix vulgatisima: to be a h., vitā institutoque esse meretricio. See PROSTITUTE.

HARM, s. See DAMAGE, HURT. *There will be no a. in doing ath,* (de qā re) nihil nocuerit, si &c. (s. g. si qd cum Balbo eris locutus. C.; = it will be well to do so).—non inutile erit qd facere. *To have done more a. than good*, plurima detrimēta ci rei quam adiumenta per qm sunt importata (C. de Or. 1, 9, 38).

HARM, v. See To HURT

HARMFUL, mæroris plenus (*of a thing; aft. C.*
Mar. 9, in.). See **HURTFUL**.

HARMLESS, *i* Inflicting no harm, innocuous (incapable of hurting; *aby, ci*)—innoxius (not doing harm to or hurting *aby*)—innocens (not injuring or hurting, not guilty; *all three of persons or things*). To be *h.*, none or nihil *ocēre*: who does not know that it is not *h.*? quis non intelligit rem nocere or noxiam esse? **Unharmed, illæsus** (*post-Aug.*)—involatus (not harmed by violence or wrong)—integer (without hurt or prejudice to his former state)—salvus. Incolumus (*safe*). —*quite harmless*—*innoxius*—*innoxius*—*ref. to h. a-*

HARMLESSLY, *innocue* (*innocently*; e. g. *vivere*, O.).—*Innocuo* (*without doing harm; of a thing; post-Aug.* *Suet. Dom.* 19).—*Innocenter* (*innocently; without omitt.*).

HARMLESSNESS, *innocentia* (*post-Aug.*, &c.; e. g. *ferorum animalium*, *Plin.* 37, 13, *extr.*); or *Crcel.* with *adj.* under **HARMLESS**. ¶ *With ref. to character, simplicitas.* &c.

HARMONIC, HARMONICAL. See **HARMONIOUS**.

HARMONIOUS, **HARMONICAL**. See **HARMONIOUS**.
HARMONIOUS, *concineus*. *concors*. *congruens*.
Jx. *concors* et *congruens*. *consönus* (*harmonizing*,
being in harmony; *opp.* *absönus*, *absurdus*).—*modu-*
latus (*scientifically divided, modulated*; *e. g.*, *tone*,
song, a speech, &c.). || *Symmetrical*; *vid.*

HARMONIOUSLY, concorditer. congruenter.—*modulate.*

HARMONIZE, concinere. concentum servare. consentire (*propr.*) — concinere or consentire inter se (*fig., of persons*).

HARMONY, { *PROP.* } *harmonia* (ἀρμονία), or, *pure Latin*, *concentus*, *consensus*; *sonorum concentus*, or *concentus concors et congruens*; *vocum concordia* (*in singing*). { *IMPROP.* } *concordia*.—*consensus*. *conspiratio* et *consensus* (*agreement in manner of thinking, &c.*). — *unanimitas* (*see un. fraterna. L. con. dis-*

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cordia fraterna). *To be in h.*, concinere; concordare; consentire (inter se); consentire atque concinere; conspire; *with alth.*, convenire ei rei (e. g. sententia: *to restore the h. that had been interrupted*, qos ruinus in pristinam concordiam reducere. *For other phrases, see CONCORD.*

HARNES, | *Armour*, vid. | *Of a horse*, *helicium* (ἄλιον, prob. 'collar'; *Appul. Met.* 9, p. 222, 30, and p. 227, 23).—habenæ (reins).

HARNESS, v. [*Arm.* *vid.*] *To put on harness. To h. a horse, prps* "equum instruere; *if for draught, iumentis iugum imponere.*

HARP, psalterium (ψαλτήριον, an ancient instrument resembling a *h.*, and adopted by the *Christ. writers* to express that instrument). To accompany oneself on the *h.*, cantare et psallere; canere voce et psallere. See **LYRE**.

HARP, v. *psalterio canere; or the g. & psallere; or fidibus canere (on any stringed instrument). || To

of infinite canere (on long strings of subject-matter). *¶ 20 dwell long and often on a subject, cantilenam eandem canere (Ter.). You are always harping on the same string, cantilenam eandem canis (Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 10); nihil nisi idem, quod sempe, scribis (in a letter); semper ista eandemque audio (you always tell me the same tale); uno opere eandem incudem die nocteque tundit (he is always hammering at one subject; C. de Or. 2, 39. inil).*

HARPER, psaltes (ψαλτήρ).

HARPOON, s. *prps* jaculum hamatum.

HARPOON, v. ^acetos (or cetē) jaculo venari.

HARPSICORD, *clavichordium. *To play on the*
h., *clavichordio canere.

HARPY, harpyia.

HARRIDAN, scortum exoletum (*Plant. Pern. Prol.* 17) — *anus impudens; or vetula only (*contemptuously*).

HARRIER, *canis venaticus* (g. l.).—**canis levari-*
rius (Linn.). To keep h.'s, *canes alere ad venandum*.

HARROW, s. *irpep* (cf. *hirpep* or *urpep*, with *wron* teeth, and drawn by oxen; it is still called 'erpicce' in Italy).—crates (a wattled h., to level the ground with; if with teeth for breaking the clods, crates dentata; called in Italy 'strascino'). ~~See~~ *occa* only in *Isid.*, where it is explained by *rastrum*. The Roman farmers also used a malleus for breaking the clods.

HARROW, v. *occare* (both for levelling the ground and breaking the clods) — *cratire* (for levelling the ground). To sow and h., *semen inficere, cratesque dentatas supertrahere*: to level the ground by harrow-
ing, *glebes crata inducunt concutere*. || **IMPROPR.** To h. a man's feelings, *cs pectus effodere* (C.); cruciare, excruciare; *conscindere* or *torquere* qm (C.); *excruciare* qm *animi* (*Plant.*). — *acerbissimo dolore afficere* cs *animum*. || *Pillage*, &c. vid.

HARROWER, occaton

HARROWING, occatio (called by the rustics pulveratio, Col.). The adj. is occatorius.

HARRY, v. | *Strip, pillage, vid.* | *Fox,*
tease, vid.

HARSH. *||* *Rough*, *durus* (g. *l.*, *not soft*; hence *not* *pleasing* to the ear, the eye; of a voice, tone, painting, &c.; also of poets, painters, &c., who are guilty of such *harshness*).—*asper* (*rough*; that wants the proper smoothness and elegance, to the hearing and the sight).—*ferus* (*cf.* *writers whose expression is h.*)—*horridus*, *dimis*, *horridulus* (*a higher degree of asper*).—*inconditus* (*h. fm* want of smoothing them off, *opp.* *levis*).—*salebrosus*, *confragosus* (*both fig. of rugged style*).—*semotus* *h.*, *duriusculus* (*a g. e. verse*): the expressions of *Cato* were somewhat *h.*, *horridiora* erant *Catonis* *verba*. *||* *Rough* to the taste, *austerus* (*abornotus*), that makes the tongue dry and rough, *not pleasant*, *sour*; *opp.* *dulcis*; also *fig. a g. not pleasant*; *asp.* *labor*).—*aspercerbus* (*that draws the mouth together, disagreeably* *h.*, *opp.* *suavis*; *esp.* like *συμπε*, of unripe fruits, in respect of the taste; *esp.* *fig. c. g.* that occasions painful sensation).—*amarus* (*bitter*, *ωκρος*, *opp.* *dulcis*; also *fig. c. g.* disagreeable, unpleasant; *e. g.* *leges*).—*asper* (*prop.* rough, and of flavour, = pungent, biting; *then* *fig. of persons, c. g.* that act harshly; and of things, *e. g.* that cause sensible pain, *opp.* *lenis*). *Somewhat h.*, *subausterus*; *austerulus*: *a h. flavour*, *sapor amarus*, *austerus*, *acerbus* (*in this order*, *Plin.* 15, 27, 32).—*||* *Harsh* in sound, *absonus* (*having a wrong sound*).—*aburdus* (*sounding painfully or disagreeably*).—*vox inadmodum absona et absurda* (*C.*, as cause and effect).—*||* *Harsh* = *i. e.* severe, *durus*,—*asper*, *asper* *animi* (*rough*)—*immitis* (*not mild*).—*severus* (*severe, strict*).—*acerbus* (*without compassion, not compassionate*).—*atrox* (*fearful, inhuman, very severe*; rather good).

a *h. ferus*, homo durus; *vis severitatis duræ* (of inexorable severity); homo asper (rough to those about him): a *h. reply*, *responsum asperum: to give a *h. reply*, *asperius respondere or (in writing) rescribere: to write in *h. terms*, asperius or asperioribus verbis scribere: to speak of *aby* in very *h. terms*, asperissime loqui de *qo*: to apply a harsher expression to *algh*, durius appellare *qd*: *not* to use a harsher term, ne duriore verbo utar: a *h. punishment*, pœna gravis or iniqua; supplicium acerbum or acro: to inflict a *h. punishment* on *aby*, to punish *aby* harshly, graviter statuere or vindicare in *qm*: *h. in censuring and punishing*, in animadversione pœnæque durus (of a man): in a *h. manner*, see *HARSHLY*.

HARSHLY, dure, duriter, aspere, acerbe.—graviter (e. g. statuere de *qo*).

HARSHNESS, asperitas (roughness). —acerbitas (bitterness, sour, oppressive nature or quality).—iniquitas (oppressiveness, oppressing nature or quality; e. g., improper severity of a person). *H.* of character, animus durus, animi duritas, ingenium durum (hardness of heart).—severitas dura (inexorable severity).—animi atrocitas (inhumanity of disposition, open humanity et misericordia).—austeritas (prps nos præ-Aug.; of *h.* to the taste, vini, &c.; also austeritas nimia, Col.; also fig. with ref. to colours, unpleasantly dark, and to stern strictness of conduct; opp. comitas, Q.). You find no *h.* of expression in Herodotus, Herodotus sine ullis salebris fuit.

HART, cervus. See *STAG*.

HARTSHORN, cervinum cornu (used by the ancients for medicines and fumigations; cf. *Cels.* 5, 5; 8, 5, 18).—cervinum cornu combustum (as burnt). To prepare *h.*, cervinum cornu incendere or urere.

HARVEST, messis (prop., the time of *h.*, and the crops gathered in).—questus, fructus (improp., profit, gain). An abundant *h.*, messis opima; ubertas in fructibus percipiendi (abundance of crops). To be engaged in *h.*, messem facere: *h.*-work, opera messoria: to reap the *h.*, messem facere (g. t.); metere, demetere (of reaping the corn): no *h.* was reaped, messis nulla fuerat: to reap a harvest of *algh* (improp.), fructum ex *qâ* re capere, percipere; fructum ex rei ferre: of applause, gratitude, &c., laudem, gratiam ferre.

HARVEST, v. See 'to reap a HARVEST.'

HARVEST-HOME, feræ messium (with the ancients, the time after the harvest, when the husbandman rested from his labours, and performed sacred rites).—*h.* ambarvalia was the consecration of fields, when a *h.* animal was brought and offered for the fruits of the field.

HARVEST-MAN, messor.

HASH, v. prps minūta (Juv. 14, 129).

HASH, v. minūtum (or minutatum) incidere (g. t., to cut up very small; Cat. R. 123).

HASP, abula.—retinaculum (g. t.).

HASSOCK, sclirpa matta (O. Fast. 6, 679).

HASTE, s. festinatio. properatio. properantia (properare denotes the haste with *fm* energy sets out rapidly to reach a certain point; opp. cessare: festinare denotes the haste with springs *fm* impatience, and borders on precipitation. Dōd. *h.* festinantia is late). *fm* celeritas festinatōque.—maturatio (the getting forward with a thing, so as to be ready with it in time). *fm* cupiditas (rash *h.*, prompted by desire; e. g., temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, their *h.* to begin the battle; Cæs. B. G. 7, 52). To make all possible *h.*, omni festinatione properare (C.): anxious *h.*, trepidatio, in *h.*, propterant, properare: all possible *h.*, quanta potest adhiberi festinatio: *he* returned with all possible haste to Ephesus, quantum accelerare potuit, Ephesum rediit (C.): a letter written in *h.*, epistola festinationis plena: to write in *h.*, properantem or festinantem or raptim scribere: what happens, is produced, &c. in *h.* (and therefore in an irregular manner), tumultuarius (e. g. exercitus): troops levied in *h.*, exercitus repentinus, or raptim conscriptus, or tumultuarius; milites subitarii: to fortify a place in *h.*, tumultuario opere locum communire: to march out of the city in *h.*, ex urbe precipiti agnine agere: excus *h.*, ignoscas velim festinationi mem (in a letter). Make *h.*, move to celsus hortare pedes! fer pedem! confer pedes! (all Com. = off with you! run quickly!);—ita tæc venias! (as a request in a letter; pray come soon): there is need of *h.*, maturato or properato opus est: there is no need of *h.*, nihil urget (C.): with all possible *h.*, quam ocissime, ventis remis, remis velisque, remigio veloque (with full wind and full sail, proverb. in Com.; also to C., in epistolary style, when the subject is of

coming or going, or travelling). *h.* The notion of haste is often implied in Latin by an intensive verb; as, to come in *h.*, adventare: to pursue in *h.*, insectari. To come in *h.*, citato studio curaque venire: to go to a place in *h.*, citato cursu locum petere; cursu effuso ad locum ferri (cf. *L.* 7, 15): to see in *h.*, precipitem fugæ se mandare; remigio veloque, quantum poteris, festinare et fugere (Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 5): with too great *h.*, præprope (L. 22, 2); nimis festinanter. To make *h.*, see *HASTE*, v.—Prov. The more *h.* the less speed, omnis festinatio tarda est (Curl.).—sat celeriter sit, quidquid sit satis bene (C.).—festina lente (aft. the Greek σπεῦδε βραδύς, Suet. Aug. 25).—in festinationibus cavendum est, ne nimias celeritates suscipiamus (C. Off. 1, 38, 131).—moram rebus adjectis festinatio (off. Q., incredibile est, quantum moræ lectioni festinatione adiciatur).

HASTE, v. See *HASTEN*, INTRANS.

HASTEN, INTRANS. 1) To go in haste to a place, *qo* venire or redire propro (to hasten, to reach or return to a place).—*qo* ire contendere; *qo* tendere or contendere (to make a place the limit or goal of one's march).—*qo* ferri (to go to a place at full speed; as, *L.* 7, 15, cursu effuso ad castra ferbantur).—accurrere, advolare ad or in locum (to run, to fly to a place; advolare also of ships).—contento cursu petere locum (to steer in full speed towards a place, of ships). To *h.* back to the town, oppidum repetere: to *h.* back to Rome, Romam redire propro: to *h.* home, abeo festinans domum (*fm* a place); domum venire propro (g. t.): to *h.* back as quickly as possible to one's native land (to one's home, &c.); ventis remis in patriam omni festinatione properare (C. ad Fam. 12, 25, 3): the people *h.* to a place *fm* all sides, undique fit concursus; plebs fit concursus ad or in locum: to *h.* to arms, ad arma discurrere (in all directions). 2) To be quick (in or at *algh*), accelerare (sc. iter, to *h.* one's march); properare (to endeavour to proceed forwards with haste, to come nearer to an intended or fixed limit).—festinare (not to be able to wait till the proper time, to be in a hurry). *fm* festinare et properare; properare et festinare.—maturare (to take pains not to miss the right moment of time; then, also, to be too hasty).—festinationem or celeritatem adhibere (to use haste, g. t.).—nullam moram interponere (to make no delay: in order to do *algh*, &c., either followed by *quin*, or with *gerund* in *di*, see *C. Phil.* 10, 1, 1, & 6, 1, 2): to *h.* as much as possible, nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui tacere: *he* believed that *he* ought to *h.*, maturandum sibi existimavit; maturandum ratus: we must *h.*, properato or maturato opus est: hasten! see 'make *HASTE*.'—Ita fac venias (come quickly, as a request to an absent person)!

HASTEN, TRANS. accelerare *qd* (to endeavour to accomplish a thing quickly).—maturare *qd*, or with *inf.* (not to delay *algh* for which the right time is come; but ad maturare is only to bring completely to maturity, in *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 54).—properare (followed by *inf.*); to *h.* in order to attain an object in the shortest possible time; poet. followed by *accus.*; so also poet. with *accus.* festinare, to accomplish with haste).—properare or festinanter agere *qd* (to do *algh* in haste).—representare *qd* (to execute or accomplish *algh* without delay, even before the time; see *Hern. Cæs. B. G.* 1, 40). To *h.* *algh* too much, precipitare *qd* (e. g. vindemiam): to *h.* one's journey, maturare or accelerare iter; maturare or properare proficisci (i. e. I am in haste to be gone); mature proficisci (to set off early): to *h.* one's arrival, mature venire: to *h.* one's destruction, maturare sibi exitum: to *h.* the destruction of *aby*, precipitantem impellere.

HASTILY, *fm* Hastily, festinanter (with the haste of impatience, precipitation).—properare, properantem, properantius (with the haste of energy).—maturato (early, quickly).—raptim (in a hurried manner). *fm* arrogant, confident (of deciding a point *fm* over-confidence in one's own judgement).—cupido or cupidus (with haste prompted by desire; e. g. cupidus credere, *L.*).—subito (suddenly). To *h.*, præprope, inconsulte, nimis festinanter: act too *h.* in *algh*, precipitem ferri in *qâ* re: to *h.* out a remark too *h.*, inconsultus evectus proelio *qd* (*L.* 35, 31). To decide *algh* *h.*, *qd* prius dijudico, quam quid rei sit sciam (*Ter. Haut.* 2, 3, 8). *h.* With ref. to the person the adjectives festinans, properans, maturans, are often used; as, to write *h.*, properantem or raptim scribere: to come *h.*, maturantem venire.

HASTINESS, *fm* PROP., see *HASTE*. *fm* PRECIPITATION, festinatio præprope or præmatura or nimia, also festinatio only. *fm* HASTINESS of temper, cupiditas.—impetus (vehemence).—ingenium præceps (rash-

ners, and want of consideration. — *iracundia* (*irasci* bi/ly).

HASTY, festinans (*in haste, of persons*). — *properans* (*in gold, age properus only poet.*; *quick, speedy, h. of persons*). — *citius* (*quick, opp. tardus*). — *citatus* (*hastened*). — *præceps* (*heading; all of persons and things*). — *festinationis plenus* (*full of haste; of things*). *¶ Hasty is over-hasty, rash, inconsiderate, &c., præproperus* (*done or acting too soon, and so at an unfit time; e. g. gratulatio; ingenuum*). — *præceps* (*heading; hence, rashly adopted, underlaken, &c., e. g. consilium, cogitatio*). — *immaturus* (*unripe, hence premature, &c.*); *Jm. præceps et immaturus* (*e. g. plan, consilium*). — *subitus* (*sudden*). *Jn. subitus ac repentinus* (*e. g. plans, consilia, Cæs.*). — *calidus* (*struck off, as it were, at a heat; of plans, consilia, opp. cogitatus, Cæs.*). — *raptim præcipitatus* (*hurried through, as it were, e. g. consilia, L.*). — *Sis temerarius. Inconsideratus. Inconsideratus*. — *Jm. temerarius atque inconsideratus* (*SYN. in Inconsideratus*). — *præceps ingenio* (*of a temper always apt to rush hastily into action*). *A person of h. temper, homo in omnibus consiliis præceps; rapidus in consiliis suis* (*with ref. to the formation and adoption of plans*); *iracundus* (*passionate*); *qui prius diducit, quam quid rei sit sciat* (*in judgement, decisions, &c.; Ter. Hæul. 2, 2, 8*). *H. words or declarations*. — *inconsulte dicta. To take a h. view of althg. præteritis qd strictim aspicio* (*prop. C. de Or. 2, 35*). *To throw out a h. remark, inconsultus evectum proferre qd* (*L.*).

HAT, capitis tegimen or tegumentum (*g. t., a covering for the head*). — *petasus, causia* (*ὑάσας, causia, a h. worn as protection agst the sun, with a stiff brim, called causia when made with a high crown, as the Macedonians wore it; hence also causia would come nearest to our 'hat.'* *Both the petasus and the causia were my made of felt, but for the sake of lightness and cheapness, also of straw or rushes; Cf. Böttiger's Furienschalk, p. 123, sq.*). — *pileus* (*The pileus was a kind of covering for the head made of felt and without a brim, fitting close to the temples aft. the manner of our nightcaps, and coming to a point at the top; hence called by C. apex: see C. de Legg. 1, 1, 4; cf. L. 1, 34, 8. It was worn on journeys, and during the Saturnalia. Hence it is very incorrect to translate 'hat' by pileus.* — *Wearing a h., petasatus: to put a h. on aby, petasum or causiam capiti ca aptare* (*aff. Lamprid. Anton. Diad. 5*); *to put on one's h., petasum* (*or causiam*) *sibi ad caput aptare or accommodare* (*aff. Lamprid. Anton. Diad. 5, and C. de Or. 2, 61, 250*); *to put one's h. on again, tegimen* (*petasum, &c.*) *capiti reddere* (*aff. L. 1, 34, 10*); *to take off aby's h., levare capiti tegimen or petasum* (*aff. L. 1, 34*); *to put a person's h. on properly again, petasum capiti apte reponere* (*aff. L. 1, 31, 8*); *to take off the h., tegimen capiti detrahere* (*g. t.*); *to take off one's h. (in aby, aspectu ca caput nudare venerationis causâ* (*aff. Plin. 28, 6, 17*); *ci caput nudare* (*aff. S. ap. Non. 236, 20; a salutation by taking off the h., as with us was expressed by the ancients by caput aperire or adaperire, to uncover the head before aby, i. e. to remove the end of the toga, weh was thrown over the head as a protection agst wind and heat, as soon as a magistrate met one; see Plin. and S. locc. cit., and esp. Sen. 64, 9, si consulem video aut prætorem, omnia, quibus honor haberi solet, faciam; equo desiliam, caput adaperiam, semita cedam*). — *capite aperto salutare qm. The lining of a h., *munimentum petasi or causie interius. The brim of a h., *margo petasi or causie. H. manufactory, *officina petasorum or causiarum.*

HATBAND, *fascia petasi or causie (*SYN. in Hat*). **HAT-MANUFACTORY**, *officina petasorum or causiarum.

HATCH, *¶ PROPR.* ova excludere (*to h., so that the young bird is produced*). — *pullos ex ovis excludere, also excludere only. The cock bird helps to h. the eggs, adjuvat mas incubare. PROV. Aby is reckoning on his chickens before they are hatched, diaphum qd cogitat, sed interfecto eum moratur* (*C.*). — *¶ IMPROPR.* coquere, concoquere (*to brood over, as it were; to prepare althg; e. g. plans; coquere consilia secreto, L.*); *concoquere clandestina consilia, L.*). — *moliri, machinari* (*to endeavour to effect; mol. implying exertion, mach. craft*); *conminisci* (*to devise*). — *conspicere* (*to resolve upon althg, e. g. on a crime*). — *ementiri* (*to invent or contrive in a lying manner*). *To h. any plot agst a person, excoquere, moliri ci qd.*

HATCHEL, s. hamus ferreus.

HATCHEL, v. hamis ferreis pectere (*e. g. stuppam, Plin.*).

HATCHER. See **CONTRIVER** (*of plots, &c.*). (432)

HATCHET, securis (*with single edge*). — *bipennis* (*with a blade or edge on each side of the haft. The h. was used in war by the Asiatic nations*). See **AXE**.

HATE, v. odiasse (*both absolutely, and with accus. of the person hated; also impropr., to h. [= vehemently dislike] a thing, illud rus, Ter.*; *Periicos apparatus, H.*). — *odium in qm habere or gerere. odio in qm ferri. odium in qm concepire or erga qm suscepisse* (*to harbour or entertain hatred agst aby*). *A person h. s. althg, tenet qm odium ca rei; qd ca rei odium habet: aby h. s. another very much, acerbissimum est ca odium in qm: a person h. s. althg very much, magnam qm cepit ca rei odium: he h. s. himself, ipse se fugit* (*see C. Rep. 3, 22, 33; de Fin. 5, 12, 35*); *to h. intensely, odium intendere; odisse qm acerbe et penitus* (*C.*); *to be hat-d by aby, odio ci esse; in odio apud qm esse: to be hated very much by aby, magno odio esse ci or apud qm*; *odium ca ardet in me: he is generally (very much) hated; all men h. him (very much), omnium odia in eum conversa sunt or in eum ardent; magno eat apud omnes odio: neither to h. nor to love, neque ira neque gratia teneri. The Romans and I mutually h. each other, odi odique sumus Romani.*

HATE, s. See **HATRED**.

HATEFUL, odium dignus, — *dignus, quem odio habes. We justly consider them h., eos justo odio dignos ducimus.*

HATER, qui odit. — *inimicus, infensus ci* (*an enemy to*). — *¶ OSOR* *usu-Class.*

HATRED, odium (*opp. amor; also, when several are spoken of, plur. odia; e. g. hominum, civium*). — *Invidia* (*the feeling of envy, both that weh we feel at the power, authority, fortune, &c. of others, and that weh we excite in others by our power, &c.; whereas odium always proceeds f. a real or supposed injury, &c.*). — *simultas* (*a quarrel between two persons or parties*; *Död. says 'a political h. proceeding f. rivalry,' but Np. says of Atticus, se nunquam cum sorore fuisse in simulate*). — *ira* (*anger, may be a manifestation of odium, weh C. defines as ira inveterata*). — *¶ OFFENSIO*, offensio, indignatio, offence taken at aby, *soys less than our 'hatred,' although it is frequently connected with odium, or found standing with it; as, Np. Dion 8, 2, propter offensionem populi et odium militum, and C. 2 Ferr. 1, 12, 35, in odium offensionemque ca irruere. To entertain a h. agst aby, qm odiasse; odium in qm habere or gerere; odio in qm ferri; ci invidere; in simulate esse cum qd* (*Np.*); *aby entertains the bitterest h. agst another, acerbissimum est ca odium in qm; qm qd male odit: all entertain the bitterest h. agst him, omnium in eum odia ardent: to conceive h. agst aby, odium in qm concepire or erga qm suscepere: to bring h. upon oneself, odium* (*invidiam*) *subire: to bring upon oneself the h. of aby, in odium* (*invidiam*) *ca venire: odium ca suscepere or in se convertere; in odium ca incurere or irruere: to become an object of general h., omnium odia in se convertere: to make aby an object of h., qm in odium* (*invidiam*) *vocare: ci odium conciliare or invidiam concitare; qm in invidiam adducere or trahere: to make aby the object of general h., qm omnium odio subicere: to declare one's h. of aby, profiteri et præ se ferre odium in qm: to betray one's h. of aby, odium in qm indicare: to give vent to one's h., odium in qm expromere or effundere* (*opp. to odium susceptum continere*).

HATTER, qui officium promeraculum petasorum or causiarum exercet (*aff. Suet. Gramm. 22*).

HAUBERK, lorica sortis or (†) hamis conserta.

HAUGHTILY, arrogant, insolenter, superbe. *To behave h., clatius se gerere. insolentius se efferre* (*see PROUDLY*).

HAUGHTINESS, superbia or superbia inanis (*vain arrogance*). — *factatio* (*boasting*). — *fastidium* (*disgust, pride, joined with contemptuous disregard of others*). — *fastus* (*pride, arising f. an over-valuing of oneself, so far as it is shown by looks and deportment, and by contempt and indifference towards others, apply among the female sex; a species of the common superbia*). — *vanitas* (*vain boasting*). — *animi sublimitas* (*O. Met. 4, 421*). — *arrogantia* (*arrogance: the will to exact f. another an acknowledgement of one's claims, merits, &c.*). — *superbia* (*g. l., pride*). — *insolentia* (*insolence*). — *¶ Tumor* occurs first in *Justin.* 11, 11, 12, and in *poets of the silv. age*.

HAUGHTY, arrogans, superbus, inobediens, fastidiosus. *¶ FASTOSUS* very rare and post-Aug. (*SYN. in ARROGANT*). *To act in a h. manner, superbie: to grow or become a h., magnos sibi sumere spiritus; magnam arrogantiam sibi sumere; clatius se gerere: to become intolerably h., haud tolerandam sibi sumere arrogantiam: to become so h. that &c., eo insolentius procedere*

ut &c.: to make or render *aby* *h*, inflare es animum ad intolerabilem superbum (of fortune; L. 45, 31): to *h* *a* manner; see HAUGHTILY.

HAUL, v. See TO DRAG.

HAUL, v. | Pull, vld. | Draught (of fishes), vld.

HAUM, s. See HALM.

HAUNCH, coxa, ooxendix.—femur (the thigh).

HAUNT, v. | Visit frequently; linger about, &c. frequentare (or Suet.) assidue frequentare (e. g., locum, domum, &c.; to visit it frequently).—in qo loco versari, (or Plaut.) crebro versari (to be frequently there).—circumvolvare (to flatter about; improp., of persons; e. g. limina potentiorum, Col.).—colere (mly poet., flumen, nemus, &c.).—amare (poet., nemus).—| Of evil spirits, &c. A place is haunted qo loco obvia hominibus sit species mortui (ast. Appul. Apol. 315, 23); qo loco homin s umbris inquietantur (ast. Suet. Cat. 59).

HAUNT, s. latibulum (the hiding-place, Intr. &c. of a beast).—lustrum (the place where a wild beast lives; lair, den, &c.; also of the dark h.'s or d.n.s of wicked, unclean men).—cubile (g. t. for sleeping place; hence, also of 'lair' of wild beasts in a forest, &c.).

HAUTBOY, *altius Gallicus.

HAVE, 1) To possess (in a wide sense), habere qd (to be in actual possession of a property, whether material or intellectual, outward or inward; e. g. auctoritatem, potestatem. See below on tenere).—est mihi qd (veri poi. r., for which if the subject be of the p-ssession of any mental quality, we may say, sum qd r. or ca rei, but only when the property has an attributive (adjective) with it; see examples in POSSESSIO)—qd possidere (to possess, also a mental property, &c., ingenium, magnam vim, &c.).—tenere (to contain within itself physically; e. g., to h. so many countries, districts [i. e. contain]; then also of rulers, generals, or other possessors; ten. qm locum: to h. the supreme command, ten. summam imperii. Also = 'I have you,' i. e. h. caught you tripping; see end of article).—qd re praevidetur, instructum or ornatum esse (to be endowed, furnished with alth; the latter esp. with an agreeable and honorable thing).—in-esse ei or in qo. esse in qo (to dwell in nbg. as a property; in-esse, with dat. in historiana; S. Cat. 58, 2, &c.; Np. Ep. 5, 2; with in ant. ubi., Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 14; C. Off. 1, 37, 134, &c.).—affectum esse qd re (to be affected with alth, esp. with an evil; to be in a certain state or condition).—uti qo or qd re (to h. a person who is employed, or thing that is used, to enjoy the use of alth, can be used only when 'to have' has these meanings; hence it is not Lat. to say, 'he had a barber for his father,' patre usus est tonsore [= he employed his father as his barber] for natus est patre tonsore or patrem habebat tonsorem; nor patri usus est insula N. N. pro patriam habebat insulam N. N.—ignotis iudicibus quam notis uti malle [to prefer having judges who were strangers to him, &c.] is right, he having an object in this; i. e. that of escaping through their ignorance of his character.—he had a frugal man for his father, usus est patre diligenti; see examples with uti below).—valere qd re (to be strong by means of alth, or in alth, e. g. naval power, popularity, &c.).—penes qm est qd (alth is lodged with, or put in the hands of abg.; e. g. T. Quinctius had the command, summa imperii penes T. Quinctium erat). To h. money, troops, ornatum esse pecunia, copis: to h. great wealth, divitis or opibus et copis affluere: to h. children, liberis auctum esse: to h. a great many children, beatissimum esse liberis: to h. children by a woman, liberos ex qd (not ab qd) nasci utiase or suscipere: to h. a woman for one's wife, habere qm in matrimonio: to h. abg. for one's husband, nuptum esse ei: to h. abg. for or as a friend, habere qm amicum; uti qo amico: to h. a most intimate friend in abg, uti qo familiariter or intime (to h. intimate intercourse with abg.): to hate abg. for an enemy, infestus est mihi qd: to h. a good (true) friend in abg, habere qm bonum amicum: to h. a strict friend or enemy in abg, fortem amicum or inimicum expertum esse qm (both Np. Them. 9, 4): to h. equal rights (with abg), eodem jure or itidem legibus uti: to h. a favorable wind, success in uer, uti ventis secundis, uti proclis secundis: those whom I had with me, qui erant mecum (g. t. as companions): quos habebam mihi ad manum (as helpers, for support): I had few (attendants) with me, pauci erant me erant: to h. persons with him, homines circum pedes habere: to a person always about one, qm sibi affixum habere: to h. abg. for colleague, partner, &c., qd socius mihi adjunctus esse: to h. a person for one, ei subjanctum or subjectum esse: to h. abg

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under one, ei praesae or praepositum esse: to h. the enemy before one, e regione hostis (hostium) esse or stare: to long to h. alth, egere qd re: to h. a disease, morbo corruptum esse: but, to h. a fever, febrem or febrim (or dim.) febriculam habere (C.): to h. no fever, febrem non habere; febrim caere: a febre liberari (if the person has had it). ~~2~~ 'To have,' with sublt., esp. with abstract sublt., is often expressed in Lat. by v-ns containing the notion of such sublt.; as, to h. pleasure or delight in alth, gaudere or delectari qd re: to h. leisure for alth, vacare ei r. i (see the particular sublt. with which 'have' is used). Not to h., carere qd re: to h. enough, nihil ultra flagitare: no longer to h. a parent, parentibus orbem or orbatum or privatum esse: he has enough to live upon, habet qui or unde utatur: alth has something in it, non temere sit; est qd in re momenti; ei rei subest qd (e. g. a report has something in it).

Hence, 'to have,' in a wider acceptation, a) e. g., to h. received: now you h. my plans, habes consilia nostra: you h. it now, hem tibi qd h. this for your time-serving, hunc fructum refers ex isto tuo utriusque studio. b) To have heard, to know; e. g., to h. alth on good authority, qd certo auctore or certis auctoribus cognovisse: I h. the information from your brother, hoc accipi a fratre tuo; hoc audivi de fratre tuo. c) To get, to take, to receive, accipere (of what you deliver over): there you h. the book, accipe librum (as H. Sat. 1, 4, 14, accipe tabulas): here you h. two hundred quires (of paper), tu vero aufer auctores scapos (C. Att. 5, 4, 4): therefore you h. it! utre, accipe! (as Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 176): new bread may always be had here, semper hic recentis panis est copia: that can easily be had, parabilia. d) to wish or desire to h., i. e. to demand, request, order, wish, desire; e. g. what would you h.? quid vis? quid postulas? I what would you h. with me? quid est, quod me velis? I would h. you do so and so, tu velim facias &c.

2) To hold in the hand, to carry or wear on oneself, habere, tenere (to hold), gestare (to carry, bear, wear): to h. in one's hands, (in) manibus habere or tenere: to h. in the hand (to lend), manu ducere: to h. about, secum habere or portare or gestare: esse cum qd re (e. g. cum teo): to h. something perpetually in one's mouth: to be continually mentioning it, qd semper in ore habere.

3) In connexion with the infin., in various relations. a) The infin. aft. 'I have,' is often equivalent to a relative clause; e. g., 'I have nothing to accuse old age of,' = 'I have nothing, of which I may accuse old age,' nihil (or non) habeo, quod incuam senectutem; nihil habeo, quod ad te scribam: I h. nothing to write, non habeo, quod scribam (but in non habeo, quid scribam, habeo would = scio, cognitum or perspectum habeo, I do not know what to write; see Beir. C. Off. 2, 2, 7; Krüger, 615, Obs. 6): this is what I had to say, haec habui, quod dicerem (not haec habui dicere, which is a Grecism): he has nothing to accuse us of, non est, cur nos incuset. b) The infin. aft. 'to have,' is its equivalent to an expression of duty, or rather denotes a task. Here it must be rendered by the partic. of the future passive; as, every one has to employ his own judgement, suo cuique iudicio utentem est: I h. many letters to write, multae litterae mihi scribendae sunt. In this construction, in the consequence of a conditional proposition, 'I would have,' &c. fuit is more common than fuisset; e. g. if you had lived, you would h. had to undergo alth, si vixisses, qd tibi subeundum fuit. I had to have a thing done, = to get it done, is to be translated by curare, to procure, in dus. I had him honorably buried, funus ei satis amplum faciendum curavi. But ~~2~~ a person is, as in English, oft. said to do what he really gets done for him: I will h. you put to death, interficiam te; wishing to h. a ring made, quum vellet annulum sibi facere. | Have = have caught (collog.): I h. you (there) teneo te! or hic te teneo (collog.): e. g. teneo te, inquam, nam &c. C. Acad. 2, 48, 148; hic te, inquit, teneo; non est istud iudicium pati; C. Quinct. 10, 63). | In answers, 'I have' is really equivalent to the perfect def. of the verb asking the question: 'thus have you conquered?' 'I have' = 'I have conquered,' vici. If the question is 'have you got it?' = 'do you possess it?' the answer will be in the present: h. you got it? teneas? I h., teneo.

HAVEN, s. See PORT.

HAVOCK, s. See DESTRUCTION, DEVASTATION.

HAVOCK, v. See TO DESTROY; to lay WASTE

2 F

HAW, *Berry of the hawthorn.* *baca (or baca) crategi oxycanthæ (Linn.). | *Excresecens in a horse's eyes, prope pterygium* (Cels.).

HAW, *v.* See TO STAMMER.

HAWE, *s. accipiter.* — *falco palumbarius (Linn.).

HAWE, *v.* | *To endeavour to force up phlegm with noise, screece* (g. t.). — *ab imo pulmone pituitam trochileis adducere* (Q. 11, 3, 56). | *To sell goods as a hawk,* *merces ostentim venditare. | *To hunt with hawks,* *falconibus venari. *venationem falconum ope instituire.

HAWEBIT, *argaria (Linn.).

HAWK-EYED, lyncæus. *To be h.-ed., lyncæum esse.*

See EAGLE-EYED.

HAWKER. See PEDLAR. | *A h.'s licence, portorium circumvectionis* (C. Att. 2, 16).

HAWKING, *ars falconaria. — *venatio falconum ope instituta.

HAWEED, *hieracium (Linn.).

HAWSBEARD, *crepis (Linn.).

HAWTHORN, *crategus oxycantha (Linn.).

HAY, fœnum. *To make or cut h., fœnum secare, cedere, succidere; fœnum demetere: to carry h., fœnum percipere; fœnum sub tectum congerere or tecto inferre (if put in a h.-loft or under cover): to bind h. in bundles, fœni manipulos facere, vincire; fœnum in manipulos colligare: to cock h., fœnum in metas extruere* (Col.). *to carry and stack h., fœnum succisum tractare et condere: to turn h., fœnum movere or convertere* (Col.). *to dry h., siccare: if the h. is stacked when too green, it will take fire, fœnum si nimium succum retinuerit, sæpè, quum conculcit, ignem creat et incendium* (i. e. sets the barn, tabulatium, on fire): *it's no use turning the h. when it is wet, (fœnum) si permaduit, inutile est eum movere* (Col.): *to throw the h. carelessly together, fœnum temere congerere* (opp. *to making a regular stack, componere*).

HAY-COCK, fœni meta (if conical) — fœni acervus. *To make h.-c.'s, fœnum in metas extruere.*

HAY-FORK, *furca fœnaria.

HAY-HARVEST, fœniscia, fœniscium.

HAY-LOFT, fœnile, — tabulatium (Col.).

HAY-MAKER, fœniscæa, fœniscæ (the mower). — *qui (quæ) fœnum movet, convertit (Col.) or siccatur.

HAY-MARKET, *forum fœnarium.

HAY-RICK. See HAY-STACK.

HAY-STACK, fœni meta, or meta major (if conical). — fœni acervus. *A very conical h.-s., fœni meta, quæ in angustissimum verticem exaculatur* (Col.).

HAZARD, *s.* See DANGER, RISK.

HAZARD, *v.* qd in aleam dare. *ire in aleam es rei* (cf. L. 42, 59, extr.; 1, 23, 9). — *in dubium devocare qd (e. g. suas exercitûsque fortunas, Cæs.).* — *qd in duarum committere, vocare, deferre, or adducere; qd discrimini committere.* *Also dimico de qd re (e. g. de vitâ, de famâ dimico): agitur qd (athg is at stake; e. g. caput, one's life.* *sed. agitur de qd re, in this sense); versatur qd (e. g. salus mea).* *To h. so many years of prosperity on the event of a single hour, tot annorum felicitatem in unius horæ dare discrimen.* *Some are hazarding their lives, others their glory, all de vitâ, alii de gloriâ in discrimen vocantur.* *To h. one's life, committere se periculo mortis: the loss of athg, venio in dubium de qd re* (Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 35); *periclitor qd perdere* (Plin. 7, 44, 55). *to h. it, aleam subire or adire; se in aleam dare: to h. athg unnecessarily, dare qd in aleam non necessarium* (e. g. summam rerum, L.): *to h. a battle, belli fortunam tentare* (Cæs.).

HAZARDABLE, Crel.

HAZARDER, Crel.

HAZARDOUS, See DANGEROUS.

HAZARDOUSLY, See DANGEROUSLY.

HAZE, See FOG, MIST.

HAZEL, corylus (κόρυλος), or pure Lat., nux avelana. | *de adj. cōlurnus (made of hazel).*

HAZEL-NUT, See HAZEL.

HAZEL-WOOD, corylæum.

HE, is implied in Lat. by the form of the verb, and in most cases sufficiently so. But if a particular emphasis is to be laid on it, it is usual to employ the demonstrative pronoun ille, or, with ref. to a third party, iste; and if he is = he himself, the master, &c., it is rendered by ipse (see Ruhnck. Ter. And. 2, 2, 23); e. g. they say that the Pythagoreans used to answer, 'he hath said it,' Pythagoreos ferunt respondere solitos, ipse dixit. The pronoun is also expressed when two actions of the same person are contrasted. It is used (1) if a person spoken of by name before (e. g. Polemarchus est Murgentinus, vir bonus atque honestus. Is quum

&c.); and (2) as the simple unemphatic antecedent to qui; he who, is qui (often, qui only: and in general propositions, si quis). *What has been just said, refers only to 'he' in the nominative; for the other cases a demonstrative pronoun must be used, except where it is sufficiently implied by the context.* — Also for 'he,' 'him,' &c., when = a person, the Latinus use homo; as, do you know him? nosti hominem? I love him very much, valde hominem diligo. In the acc. with infn. 'he' must be translated by se ('that' being omitted). In oblique narration (to wch the construction of acc. with infn. belongs, when the principal verb and the infn. have the same subject), 'him,' &c., is translated by sui, sibi, se, when the person so designated is the nom. of the principal sentence: by ipse for the nom., and where the use of the reflexive would occasion an ambiguity: e. g. putat hoc sibi nocere Gajus contemnebat divitias, quod se felicem reddere non possent. *Sts there are also persons spoken of, and others spoken to. These must be denoted by is, hic, ille.* Legationis Ariovistus respondit; si quid ipsi a Cæsare opus esset, esse ad eum venturum fuisse; si quid illi se velit, illum ad se venire oportere (here the speaker, Ariovistus, uses ipse and sui of himself; and having first named Cæsar, the person spoken of, he afterwards designates him by is and ille). So, too, if he had spoken to Cæsar, the direct, si quid mihi a te opus esset would become si quid sibi (or ipsi) a Cæsare (or ab eo, ab illo) opus esset, &c. But even of the speaker himself, the demonstr. 'is' is its found; Socrates respondit, esse meulise . . . ut el victus quotidianus in Prytaneo publice præberetur (C. Or. 1, 54). See His.

HEAD, *v.* primum locum obtinere (g. t., to stand at the h. of athg). — *In primâ acie versari. primam aciem obtinere* (to be placed in the first rank of an army). — *exercitui præesse (to command an army).* — *principem cs rei esse. principatum cs rei tenere. principem cs rei locum obtinere* (to be the first in it). — *caput cs rei esse* (to be the head of it). *To h. an embassy, principem legatorum esse; principem legationis locum obtinere; a party, principem factionis esse; principatum factionis tenere; a conspiracy, principem or caput conjunctionis esse: to offer to h. athg, duces se offerre or se addere: to h. a party or cause, causæ cs duces et quasi signiferum esse.*

HEAD, caput (g. t.; also for any upper part, whether round or not; and metonymy, the whole person or animal itself, esp. in enumerations and in divisions; lastly, also, so far as the h. is considered the seat of life, for life itself). — *capitum (the highest point of a thing).* — *bullæ (a thick upper part of a thing; e. g. of a nail, clavi).* *The front of the h., back of the h., capitis pars prior, pars aversa; the back also occipitum. One who has a large h., capito: fm h. to foot, a capillo usque ad ungues; a vestigio ad verticem; a vertice ad talos (poet.).* a vertice, ut alunt, ad extremum ungum; ab unguiculo ad capillum summum; ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum or ad capillos summos (all proverbially; *sed. for wch no Latin ever said a capite ad pedes or ad calcem): to contemplate or survey aby fm h. to foot, qm totum oculis perlustare: the wine gets into my h., vino incalesco; my h. is full, multa simul cogito (I have many thoughts at the same time in my h.); multa me sollicitant or sollicitum habent (there are many things wch trouble me); multa negotia per caput saliant (many kinds of business claim my attention; H. Sat. 2, 6, 33): to share aby's h. close, caput ad eum tendere (Cels.): it will also be well to have his h. shaved close, neque inutile erit caput attonum (Cels.): to carry athg on one's h., qd repositum in capite sustinere (C.; of the Canephora). A congestion of blood in the h., implemētum capitis (Cels. Tard. 1, 5). *Athg is placed with his h. leaning back on aby's lap, qs collocatur sic aversus, ut in gremium cs caput resupinus effundat* (Cels.). *To be over h. and ears in debt, esse alieno obritum or demersum esse; plane perditum esse esse alieno (C.); animam debere* (Com.): twenty-five h. of cattle, grex xxv capitem (of oxen; but of sheep, ovium must be used): to pay for athg with one's h., capite luere qd: to lose one's h., supplicio capitis or summo supplicio affici, securi percussu or ferri (to be executed; the former g. t., the latter with the axe; *sed. capite minui, caput perdere are not Lat.). To get athg out of one's h., cogitationem de re abicere, non amplius cogitare de re: I wish you could get this out of your h., abducas velim animam ab his cogitationibus: write whatever comes into your h., quicquid tibi in mentem veniat, scribas velim. In order that the odium of the unsuccessful treatment might not fall**

en. *He h.*, de in *pelus caput parum prosperum curationis* eventus recidit: *the blood of the slain is upon your h.* *Manes eorum penas a te repetunt: *may that be upon their h's*, quod illorum capiti sit. *I don't know whether I am standing on my h. or my heels*, non, eiepol, nunc, ubi terrarum sim, scio (*Plant.*). To carry one's *h. high*: see 'to be Proud'. — *Memoria*, memoria: a good *h.*, memoria tenax: a bad *h.*, immemor ingenium (*with ref. to studies*): to retain *algh* in one's *h.*, qd memoria tenet. *Mental talent*, ingenium, mens; see INTELLECT (*h.* never caput). *He has a good h. for his studies*, qd ingenio est docili: a bad *h.*, immemor ingenium (*C.*): *aby has a good h.*, ingenium ei non deest; ingenium ca non absurdum est. *The most important person, the chief*, caput (*g. l.*). — *princeps* (*the principal, most dignified, whom the others take as a pattern*). — *coryphaeus* (*one that gives the tone, xoxoqaois*; only *C. N. D.* 1, 21, 59, as an expression of *Philo*, who used to call *Zeno coryphaeus Epicureorum*). — *dux* (*a leader*). *Ju. dux et princeps*, — *auctor* (*by whose advice algh is undertaken*). *Ju. dux et auctor*. — *caput*, signifier, *fax* (*the h. of a party or conspiracy, leader in a tumult*). *The h. in a civil war* (*he who gave the signal for rising*), *tuba belli civilis* (*C. Fam.* 6, 12, 3). *The h. of a conspiracy, caput conjuratorum*; *princeps conjurationis*: *the h's of the town, of the state, capita rerum or rei publicae*; *principes civitatis*: *the h's of the people, capita or principes or primores plebis*. *H's or tails*, *capita aut navim* (*a gold coin was thrown up, and it was then seen whether the head of Janus, or the ship's-beak fell uppermost*; *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 7; *Aur. Vict. Orig.* 3). *Neither h. nor tail, nec caput nec pedes* (*i. e. without beginning or end, of a tale*, &c.; *C. Fam.* 7, 31; cf. *Plant. Asin.* 3, 3, 139; *Cat. ap. L. Eyd. lib.* 53).

HEAD-ACHE, dolor capitis, gravitas capitis (*Plin.* 27, 105). *Continual h.-a's*, long, or assiduus capitis dolores: *I have h.-a's*, capitis dolores habeo; capitis doloribus laboro; caput mihi dolet: *to get a h.-a.*, *capitis dolore or doloribus affici: *to be afflicted with h.-a's*, capitis doloribus conflictari: *to be troubled with violent and continued h.-a's*, vehementibus et assiduus capitis doloribus premi: *the sun causes h.-a's*, sol capitis dolorem facit; sol capiti dolorem affert.

HEAD-BAND. See FLEET.

HEAD-DRESS, capitis ornatus (*ast. O. A. A.* 3, 135) — *come ornatus* (*ib.*).

HEADINESS, *h. Rashness*, &c., vid. *Obstinacy*, vid.

HEADLAND. See CAPE, PROMONTORY.

HEADLESS, PROPRI. capite carens, sine capite. *The Blemys are h.*, Blemys capite absunt. *IMPROPR.* See INCONSIDERATE, RASH.

HEADLONG, adv. *praeceps* (*also in the sense of rash, precipitate*; e. g. consilium, mens. *In this sense*, *Ju. praeceps et effrenatus* [*e. g. mens*], *praeceps et immaturus* [*e. g. consilium*]). *To fall h.*, praecipitem ferri (*impropr.*; *C.*). *A man of h. courses*, homo in consilia praecipit et devius (*C.*): *to rush h.*, to one's destruction, in praecipem ruere; *ad pestem ante oculos postiam proscisci*.

HEADLONG, adv. *Mty by adj.*, praecipit — *raptim* (*in a hurried manner*). *To fly away h.*, praecipitem abire or praecipitem se fugae mandare: *to fall h. in the mud*, ire praecipitem in lutum (per caput pedesque; *Catull.* 17, 9).

HEAD-MONEY. See 'CAPITATION tax.'

HEAD-PIECE. See HELMET. *Intellect*, vid.

HEAD-QUARTERS, principia castrorum (*among the Romans a large open space in the camp, where stood the general's tent, praetorium, and that of the tribunes*). — *praetoria castra*.

HEADSHIP, principatus, principis locus. See HEAD.

HEADSMAN. See EXECUTIONER.

HEADSTALL, *grps frontalia* (*pl.*; *ornament for a horse's forehead*; *L. 37, 40, 41*).

HEAD-STONE (*of the corner*), lapis angularis. *Grave-stone*, vid.

HEADSTRONG. See OBSTINATE.

READY, *h. Rash, violent, demens, inconsideratus*, temerarius, in consilia praecipit et devius. See RASH. *Apt to get in the head* (*of wine*). *To be h.*, caput tentare (*Plant.*).

HEAL, *h. PROPRI.* See TO CURE. *IMPROPR.* *To h. a fallen state*, sanare egrum rempublicam or egras republicae partes; *mederi afflictis rempublicis*: *aby is employed to h. the diseases of the state*, qd ad reipublicam curationem adhibetur (*by aby, a qo, ast. L. 5, 3*): *to h. algh by any application*, ci rei or saluti ca rei remedio

qo subvenire: *to h. algh by one's advice and words*, ei rei medicinam consilii et orationis suae affero (*C.*).

HEALER, medicus, or *Crel. qui sanat* &c., or qui medicinam ci rei attulit (*impropr.*). *h.* sanator (*Paut. Nol.*).

HEALING, adj. medicatus, medicamentosus (*endowed with h. powers*) — *salutaris, salubris*, &c. *The h. art*, ars medendi, ars medicina; *my medicina only* — *salutaris ars or professio* (*these two objectively*) — *scientia medendi or medicina* (*subjectively, as theoretical knowledge*). *To profess the h. a.*, medicinam exercere, facere, scire, curare, profiteri. *H. powers*, vii medendi (*ast. T. Ann.* 15, 34, *estr.*). *H. springs*, aquae medicatae or medicae salubritatis. *The h. virtues of a spring*, salubritas medica fontis.

HEALING, a. sanatio, — *curatio* (*treatment, without ref. to its success*). — *Vis medendi*. *The art of h.*, see 'the HEALING art'. *To be employed for the h. of a disease*, ad curationem cae morbi adhiberi.

HEALTH, *salus* (*state of freedom fr disease*). — *valetudo* (*if by itself, it is mostly, in context, = good h., wch is bona, prospera, firma valetudo*). *To take care, or some care, of one's h.*, valetudini parcere; *valetudinem curare*; *valetudini tribuere qd*; *habere rationem valetudinis*; *dare operam valetudini*. *To take great care of one's h.*, valetudini suae servire; *magnam curam in valetudine tuenda adhibere*; *for your h's sake*, corpora tuendi causa: *to neglect or take no care of one's h.*, valetudinem negligere; *valetudini parum parcere*. *Bad h.*, adversa, egra, infirma valetudo: *your weak h.*, or *weak state of h.*, ista imbecillitas valetudinis tuae. (*h.* *ast. curatio, excusatio, excusare, &c.* *valetudo* = *bad h.*, just as in 'to excuse himself on the ground of his h.', 'his h. will not suffer him', &c., it is implied that *bad h. is meant*). *To be in good h.*, bonā (*prospera, integrā, or firmā*) valetudine esse or uti; *prosperitate valetudinis uti*; *sanitate esse incorruptā*; *valetudine esse firmam*; *valere* (*also with bene, commodē, recte*); *belle se habere*: *to be in excellent h.*, optimā valetudine uti or affectum esse; *optime valere*; *plane belle se habere*: *not to be in good h.*, minus commodā or minus bonā valetudine uti; *egrotare* (*to be sick*). *In the days of one's h.*, bonā or integrā valetudine: *quum valeamus*. *To injure one's h.*, *by the neglect of one's usual exercise*, valetudinem intermissis exercitationibus amittere: *I am recovering my h.*, melior lo valetudine. *H. is re-established*, valetudo confirmatur: *to be in good h.*, recte valere; *bonā or integrā valetudine esse*; *prosperitate valetudinis uti*: *in better h.*, melius valere (*H.*). *To drink aby's good h.*, salutem ci propinare (*Plant.*); **amicum nominā*: *im vocare in bibendo*: *your good h.*! *bene tibi bene tibi!* (*see Zumpt, § 759*): *let all drink to the h. of Messala!* *bene Messalam!* *sua quisque ad pocula dicit* (*Tib.* 2, 1, 33): *to wish good h.* (*at sneezing*), sternutamento salutare: *to aby, salutem ci imprecare*; *salvare qm jubere*: *your h.*! (*as a wish at sneezing*), bene vertat! or salvare te jubeo! or salutem tibi (*sc. improcor, ast. Appl. Met.* 2, p. 228, 27. *h.* *saluti tuae* is wrong; *it ought, at all events, to be saluti tibi sc. uti or vertat*). — *He lived to an extreme old age in the enjoyment of excellent h.*, vixit ad summam senectutem valetudine optimā. *Robust h.*, firma valetudo.

HEALTHFUL. See HEALTHY, WHOLESOME.

HEALTHFULLY, salubriter, salutariter. — *utiliter*.

HEALTHFULNESS. See HEALTHINESS.

HEALTHILY, belle. — *bonā or prosperā valetudine*.

HEALTHINESS, sanitas. — *bona, prospera, or commoda valetudo* (*good state of health*; *h.* *val. alone* = *'state of health,' and cannot be used for 'good health' without bona, &c., unless the context sufficiently implies it*) — *salus*, integritas. (*SYN. in HEALTH, vid.*) *salubritas, salubris natura* (*h. of a place, climate, &c.*, opp. pestilens natura loci).

HEALTHSOME. See HEALTHY.

HEALTHY, sanus (*v. pr.*, both of bodily health and of a sound state of mind). — *salvus* (*of the good state of the body and its parts*) — *integer* (*still undiminished, fresh, in possession of full power*; *also with ref. to intellect, ratio integra*). — *valens, validus* (*h.*, and therefore vigorous, able to act). — *firmus* (*of firm, lasting health*). — *robustus* (*strong, robust, able to endure*). *Ju. robustus et valens, firmus et valens* (*h.*, strong and healthy). — *saluber or salubris, salutaris* (*that brings or affords health, healthsome, wholesome*; *the former also of places and countries, opp. pestilens*; *h.* *saluber fir sanus occurs no where in C. or Caes., and is to be avoided as unusual*). *Ju. sanus et saluus, salvis et sanus*. *A h. person, homo sanus, or sanus only*. *integer*: *a h. climate, aer salubris* (*the h. air of a place,*

opp. pestilens, Vitr.; celum salubre (*h. climate*): a *h. gear*, annus salubris: a *h. residence*, habitatio salubris; res salubres. *A h. intellect*, mens sana; ratio integra. *To have a h. look*, *valetudinem oro prodere. *To be a h.*, 'to be in good HEALTH.' *Prov. Rarely to bed, &c.*, see BED.

HEAP, s. acervus (*a h. of things brought together, and laid on another, usually of the same kind; also of a h. of dead bodies*).—congeries (*a number of things of different kinds brought together, and laid one on another, without respect to the height*; *congruus pra- and post-Class.*)—strages (*a number of things hurled upon the ground, esp. of corpses, arms, &c.*; likewise without respect of height).—strues (*a h. of things piled in layers, so far as they may be placed or are placed over each other in a certain order*).—cumulus (*prop., a h. that comes up to the full measure. With acervus, the difference lies in the quantity; with congeries, in the disorderly lying on each other; with strages, in the lying on the ground; with strues, in the lying in layers*; in cumulus, the arched form and the superabundance, as *L. 3, 34, 6*, in hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cumulo).—multitudo. *vis. copia* (*g. u.*, multitudo, great number, with this difference, multitudo denotes any multitude, without any other idea; vis brings the great quantity prominently forward; and copia, the multitude in respect of the use to be made; hence it cannot be used of persons unless they are to be considered as an instrument or means, as armatorum, virorum fortium copia). *A confused h.*, turba (*prop. of men, but also of animals and things, arborum, negotiorum, inanium verborum, &c.*).

HEAP, v. acervare, coacervare (*to make a h. of athg. to h. together or upon one another*).—aggarare. exaggerare (*to h. up, to h. up high; in prose, post-Aug.*).—cumulare. accumulare (*the former, to h. up to the full measure; the latter, to be always adding to a heap; cumulare also fig.; = constantly to increase*).—augere (*to increase*).—addere qd ci rei (*to be constantly adding to athg.*).—congerere (*fig., to bring together or utter as in heaps; e. g., reproaches upon aby, maledicta in qm*). *To h. crime upon crime*, scelus accleri addere: *to h. benefit upon benefit*, beneficia priora posterioribus cumulare: *to h. victory upon victory*, victoriam victoriam addere (*aff. L. 1, 3*): *to h. athg. upon aby*, congerere qd in qm (*g. l.*, good and bad things); onerare qm qd re (*with something unpleasant; to load with athg.*): ornare qm qd re (*with something pleasant and honorable; to adorn, honour, &c. with athg.*; *e. g., postea of honour, &c.*). *¶ To h. up w. cumulare. acervare* (*to h.*).—accumulare. coacervare. construere (*to h. up, h. together, accumulate; e. g., money, treasures: one who does this, accumulator opum, T. Ann. 3, 30, 1; accumulare, mly t; once only in C., auget, addit, accumulat; in Plin., often of heaping up earth round the roots of trees*).—aggarare (*to form into a heap, bones, &c.*). *To h. up money, pecunias coacervare; acervus numorum construere: to h. up riches, opes exaggerare* (*Phaedr. 3, prol. 25*): *to h. up earth round the roots of trees, accumulare terram* (*Plin.*): *to h. up earth about a tree, aggarare arbore* (*Col.*); *adaggerare* (*Cal.*): *to be heaped up, cumulari, accumulari; crescere* (*to increase*).

HEAPER, accumulator (*e. g. opum; T. Ann. 3, 30. Crel.*).

HEAR, v. 1) To have the sense of hearing, audire. To h. well, acutely, acuti auditus esse; solertis auditus esse (*of a fox*): *not to h. well, auribus non satis competere: to h. with difficulty, tarde audire; tarde esse auribus* (*to h. slowly*); *surdastrum esse* (*to be somewhat deaf; Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116. 2) graviter and male audire, in this signification, are wrong*). *Not to h. at all, sensu audire carere; auditus ci negatus est: not to h. fm fear, timor auribus officit: not to be able to see or h. at all fm fear, prae metu neque oculis neque auribus satis competere. 2) To direct the sense of hearing to athg., to listen to, audire.*—auscultare (*to listen to; very rare in gold. age*): *to h. athg., qd audire: not to h. athg., qd non curare* (*not to attend to*); *cs rei rationem non habere* (*not to regard*): *to h. aby, ci aures dare* (*to listen attentively to aby*); *audire qm, auscultare ci or* (*but not in Cicero*) *qm* (*to listen to aby, or to h. and follow aby's advice or warning*). *H. f. audire hunc tu! eho!—do you h.?* *audin'?* *hoccine agis anon?* (*are you attending to what I say? see Ruhn. Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 15*). *See to LISTEN to* to OREY. 3) To apprehend by hearing, audire (*g. l.*, also = *to attend to*).—only poets and later writers use exaudire.—exaudire (*to h. fm a distance and distinctly*).—inaudire (*to hear a whisper, hint, &c. of athg., quiddam, numquid* (148)

&c.).—auscultare qd or ci rei (*to listen, harken to athg. openly or secretly*).—percipere (*to apprehend accurately: to h. clearly, of the hearing itself; to observe, perceive, receive information of athg., orally or by tradition*).—excipere, with or without auribus (*prop., to catch up what one properly ought not to h.; but then also = to h. or perceive with peculiar interest; see Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 3; 10, 1, 86, Frotscher*).—cognoscere qd or de qd re (*to hear or perceive athg., to attain to the knowledge of athg.*).—comperire (*to obtain exact information of or respecting athg., to h. or perceive with certainty or exactly, esp. by oral information*). *Often h. people say, or I h. it only said, audio vulgo dici.* (*When the persons are indef., the pass. should be used; when a def. person or persons are mentioned, either the active participle, when this person is represented as acting, or the passive participle, when the person is represented as passive; e. g., I h. you coming, audio te venientem: I rejoice to h. you praised, audio te libenter laudatum. 2) audiui te canentem = I heard you sing; audiui te canere = I heard [fm somebody] that you sang; or I heard that you sang [a particular song]. e. g. excludim Troje; Z. 636; but audio libenter te laudari the intelligence that you are praised rejoices me. I hear aby say' is also qm or ex or a qd audio quom dicit, the ex or a, when the person fm whom the speaker heard it was himself the reporter; I often h. Roscius say, sempe soleo audire Roscium, quom dicit &c.; I often heard him say that he &c., sempe ex eo audiebam, quom se ... diceret: Kriger, 628, Obs. 2; Zumpt, 636, 749). As far as I h., quantum audio: as far as I have heard, quod nos quidem audierimus: let me never h. that again fm you, cave poethac umquam istuc verbum ex te audiam: I have already heard it more than a thousand times, plus milies jam audiui: I can h. nothing for the noise, fremitus or strepitus aurium usum intercept: I have heard it all fm the door, omnia ego istec auscultavi ab ostio: to h. (receive information) of athg., venit or pervenit qd ad aures meas; inaudire qd (privately): not to h. a word of athg., ne tenuissimam quidem auditionem accipere de re: to h. athg. fm aby, qd ab or ex qd audire, accipere, cognoscere: to h. athg. of aby, qd de qd audire, accipere: to h. of aby with pleasure, volenti animo de qd accipere (*S. Jug. 73, 1*): *to let nothing be heard of him, silentium est de eo: no one h.'s athg. of him, litterae ejus conticebant* (*he does not write*): *to refuse to h. athg. on any subject* (*i. e., to listen to any proposal*), qd auribus non admittere (*as L. 23, 19, qui nullam ante pactationem auribus admiserat; i. e., who would not h. of any compact*). *In a wider sense, to h. aby ta, n) = to listen or harken to, auscultare ci* (*g. l.*, to listen or harken to, very rare in gold. age).—audire qm, ci operam dare (*to be a hearer, scholar of aby*): *I h. him very gladly, equalis meis auribus utitur: I h. him only too gladly, nimis libens ausculto e.* b) *To consent to listen to aby's defence, &c., causae probandae veniam ci dare: not to be heard, causae probandae veniam non impetrare* (*cf. Cic. Sull. 1, extr.*): *to condemn aby without hearing him, qm causâ indicâ condemnare. ¶ To hear a cause* (*of a judge*), cognoscere (*either absol., as Verres cognoscabat, Verres judicabat, or with causam. Q. 4, 1, 3: after hearing the cause, causâ cognitâ, S. Cat. 42, fm.*).—audire iudicio in qm, esse iudicem de qd re (*these two esp. of a jurymen*). *The judges who heard the cause, iudices, apud quos causa agebatur: to h. a cause before the time it was set down for, representative iudicium* (*Q. 10, 7, 1*). *¶ To hear favorably* (*i. e., to listen to, to grant*), audire (*2) exaudire poet. and post-Class.*).—obedire. parere (*to obey; e. g. cs dictis*): *to h. aby, or the prayers of aby, audire qm or cs preces; cs precibus locum relinquere: ci petenti satisfacere or non deesse; preces cs admittere: to h. aby's advice, qm monentem audire: to h. a prayer, precationem admittere* (*of the gods*): *God h.'s his wish, Deus ejus voto adest: not to h. aby or his prayers, preces cs spernere* (*poet.*) or avversari; preces cs repudiare.*

HEARER, qui (*que*) *audit. audiens. auditor.*

HEARING, 1) A hearing, auditio; see HEARSAY. 2) The sense or power of hearing, auditus.—sensus audiendi (*the sense of h.*).—auditus membra, orum (*the organs of h.*).—aurium iudicium or mensura (*so far as a person judges by it; see C. N. D. 2, 58, 146; de Or. 3, 47, extr.*): *an imperfect h., auditus imbecillitas: hardness of h., auditus or aurium or auditus gravitas; aurium or auditus tarditas* (*so far as aby hears very slowly*): *to be hard of h.*, *auribus tardis esse; *tarde audire; surdastrum esse (*g. l.*, to be somewhat deaf; *Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116. 2) Neither graviter audire, i. e., to hear with indignation, nor*

male audire, i. e., to be evil spoken of, belongs here): a fine h., auditus solera (prop., e. g. of the fox): to lose the sense of h., &c., see 'to be, to become DEAR.' §3) The listening to what another says, audientia (attention to a person speaking, especially for as it is proposed for a speaker in a public assembly by means of the herald or crier: see L. 43, 16): to obtain or procure a h. for aby, ci aures impetrare (g. t., to secure attention to aby).—ci audientiam facere (reply of a speaker in a public assembly, of the herald): to obtain a h., audiri: to find a favorable h., benigne audiri (of persons): not to obtain a h., non audiri (g. t., of persons); cause probandæ veniam non impetrare (for one's defence; cf. C. Sull. 1, extr.); non admitti (not to be admitted, of persons). I receive a favorable h., a qo audior; qd a qo auditor (e. g., a request): to give or grant a h., audire qm (g. t., to hear or listen to aby; then to hear or listen to him in order to follow him); aures præbere ci and ci rei (to lend an ear to a person or thing, also aures ci dare or dedere; ~~audientiam~~ audientiam ci præstare is not Latin); qm admittere (to allow aby to come before one to plead his cause); cause probandæ veniam ci dare (to allow him to prove his statement, &c.). To give an attentive, very attentive h. to aby, attente, perattente audire qm; qm diligenter attendere: ab ore ca pendere (V. Æn. 4, 79).—silentio audire qm (as listened to in silence): to give a willing h. to, faciles habere aures: to obtain a h., facere sibi or orationi audientiam: to give an impartial h. to, æquo animo or æquis auribus accipere qd; æquus audiri qd (L. 5, 6): not to obtain a favorable h., minus æquis auribus audiri: the king has no time to grant him a h., non vacat sermoni suo rex. ¶ Reach of the ear, extent within which sound can be heard: to be within h., audiri posse: in my h., me audiente. ¶ Judicial hearing, cognitio (ca or ca rei).

HEARKEN, ¶ To listen, vid. ¶ To hear favorably, grant: see 'TO HEAR favorably.'

HEARKENER, auditor.—auscultator (C.).—dicto audiens (obedient).

HEARSAY, auditio, levis auditio (e. g., to act upon h.: levem auditionem pro re compertâ habere, to believe any unauthenticated report)—fama (a report); Jn. fama et auditio. It is, however, better, in most cases, to use Cret. with audire: I know this fm h., hæc auditu compertus habeo; hæc auditiōe et famâ accipi: I know it only fm h., nihil præter auditum habeo: I state this not fm h., sed fm my own experience, hæc non auditum, sed cognitum prædicamus.

HEARSE, plaustrum, quo corpora mortua ad sepulchrum locum devehuntur.—vehiculum, quo corpora mortua exportantur. See BIER. H.-cloth, see PALL.

HEART, A) In a physical sense, propr. and fig., cor (the h. in the animal body).—pectus (the breast, under each the h. is concealed).—fornella cordis (the shape of the h., as a kitchen utensil; aff. Apic. 9, 11, where fornella piscis). The h. beats, cor palpitat; cor salit: to press aby to one's h., qm premere ad pectus, or ad corpus suum (†); qm artius complecti; qm amplectari. With one's h.'s blood, de visceribus suis (C.).—IMPROPER, the h. of a country (= its interior), interior ca terræ regio; interiora ca terræ; e. g., to penetrate into the h. of India, interiorem Indiæ regionem or interiora Indiæ petere: the h. of the republic, viscera reipublicæ. H. of a tree (oak), os arboris; lignum firmissimum.

B) In a moral sense: 1) The internal power of feeling, soul, mind, &c., animus.—mens (mind, disposition, intelligence, spirit; hence together animus et mens, i. e., h. and spirit)—voluntas (inclination)—natura (human nature, the mode of thinking or disposition implanted by nature in men: e. g., the human h. is too weak to despise power, inbecilla natura est ad contemnendam potentiam: a man of an honest and good h., naturâ iustus vir ac bonus).—pectus (the breast, as the seat of the feelings)—cor is used in good prose only in certain forms of expression; see below). A good h., bonitas (g. t., good-heartedness, as a property of aby); animus benignus, benignitas (a beneficent disposition); animus mitis (a gentle mind): a bad or evil h., animus malus (a naturally corrupt one); animus imprûbus, improbitas (a wicked, ungodly disposition): a depraved, corrupt h., voluntas depravata: fm the h., animo or ex animo (opp. simulatione, simulate): to love aby fm my h., qm ex animo amare; qm ex animo verique diligere: to love aby with one's whole h., toto pectore qm amare: to speak fm the h., ex animo verique dicere: ah! that this expression came fm your h.! utinam istud verbum ex animo diceret: to all appearance ... but in h., simulatione ... sed animo (e. g., to all appear-

ance he was agst Cæsar, but in h. he favoured him, simulatione contra Cæsarem, sed animo pro Cæsare steti): aby or aby is near to my h., qd or qs mihi curæ or cordi est (~~hæc~~ ~~non~~ curæ cordique est); mihi curæ est de qâ re (~~hæc~~ ~~non~~ but only in epistolary style, and unusual): an object is near to my h., qd mihi summæ curæ est (I interest myself about it); qd mihi in medullis est (it is very dear to me): my h. prompts me to do aby, est mihi cordi qd facere: nothing lies nearer my h., nihil est mihi qd re antiquius: aby is nearer to my h. than another, amlicior ci rei quam ... sum (Np. Milt. 3, 6). There is nobody to whose h. aby is nearer than it is to mine, tam amicus sum ci rei, quam qui maxime: no object is nearer to my h. than to &c., nihil mihi potius est, quam ut &c. (see C. Somm. Scip. 1): aby takes athg more to h. than another, propior dolor ci es rei est (cf. L. 7, 21, 3): to take athg to h., qd sibi curæ habere; cura ca rei in animum ca descendit (L. 3, 52); qâ re moveri or commoveri (to be moved, touched with athg): de qâ re laborare, qd ægre ferre (to vex oneself about athg); qd in pectus or in pectus animique (of secret), in pectora animosque demittere (to impress athg deeply upon oneself): not to take athg to h., non laborare de qâ re, negligere qd (both, e. g., the death of aby): athg lies or presses upon my h., qd animum meum pungit; qd me or animum meum sollicitum habet: a thing goes to my h., tangit qd animum meum; qd animum meum percutit: to go to the h., animum ca movere, commovere; in animum ca penetrare; alte in ca pectus descendere (to make a deep impression, of lessons, &c.; S. Jug. 11, 7): a thing makes a deep impression on my h., qd alte in pectus meum descendit (S. Jug. 11, 7; is of the impression on the mind). I shall not take it much to h. if, levissime feram, si &c. PAVO. To have one's h. in one's mouth, nec aliud sentire; nec aliud loqui; nec aliud clausum in pectore, nec aliud promptum in lingua habere (aft. S. Cat. 10, 5). When I converse with aby, be it who it may, I always speak fm my h., quicquid ego colloquar, nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, nihil obtegum (C. Att. 1, 18, in.). to be able to see into aby's h., apertum ca pectus videre: the searcher of h.'s, qui in omnium mentes inspicit (see C. de Fin. 2, 35, 118); qui hominum voluntates inspicit (see T. Ann. 1, 7, 8): if we could look into the h.'s of tyrants, we might &c., si recularent tyrannorum mentes, posse &c. (T. Ann. 6, 6, 2). Oh! that you could see into my h. I utinam oculos in pectora mea posces inserere! († O. Met. 2, 93): to sink into aby's h., influere in ca animum (e. g., of sounds); (see) insinuaré ca animo (e. g., of a suspicion): to be able to bring one's h. to &c., (in) animum inducere posse, followed by infin. or ut: not to have the h. to &c., not to find it in one's h. to, a se or ab animo suo impetrare non posse, with ut &c.: to speak in all sincerity of the h., vere et ex animi sententiâ loqui: what comes fm the h. finds its way to the h., oratio, quæ habet sensum, facile in sensus et mentes hominum intrat (aft. C. de Or. 3, 25, init., and 2, 25, extr.). Do not make my h. sad, noli me angere; noli me or animum meum sollicitare. To open one's h. to aby, ci sensus suus aperire; totum se patefacere ci: to pour out one's h. to aby, ci cordillum patefacere (to tell one's sorrow to aby, Appul. Met. 9, p. 226, 28); cum qo conquæri fortunam adversam (to complain bitterly to a person of one's misfortune): cum qo conquæri de qâ re: to give one's h. to aby, animum suum ci dare or dedere (see L. 1, 9; Ter. Hec. 3, 14): to surrender one's h. to a female, animum adlicere ad puellam (Com.): a person's h. is still free, qd nondum (amore) captus est: his h. is no longer free, qd alibi animum amoris deditum habet (Ter. Hec. 3, 14).—To be of one h. and of one mind with aby, familiariter or intime uti qm: they are of one h. and of one mind, intime juncti sunt. ¶ As a term of endearment: my sweet heart! meum cor! anime mi mi anime! meum corculum! (Com.)

2) Courage (see COURAGE), animus. To give h. to aby, to put in h., animum ci facere or addere; ci virtutem addere; animum ca confirmare, incendere (to strengthen, confirm one's courage). A man of good h., vir fortis (a brave man); vir metui vacuus (that knows no fear). To take h., (in) animum inducere, followed by infin. (g. t., to endeavour to prevail upon oneself)—audere, followed by an infin. (to venture, dare).—The shape of a heart, cordis species (Plin. 37, 10, 58, cordis speciem repræsentare).—cordis fornella (as a kitchen utensil, aff. Apic. 9, 11). ¶ By heart (i. e., in the memory), memoriter, ex memoriâ: to know by h., memoriâ tenere; compiecti; in memoriâ habere: to learn by h., ediscere; memoriâ mandare, tradere, committere, infigere: to know every word of a writing by

h., ad verbum libellum ediscere. || *Heart's blood.* To pay *aby* with *one's h.'s b.*, de visceribus suis satisfacere (C. Qu. Fr. 1, 3, 7).

HEART-ACHE, cordolium (*Plant. Cist.* 1, 1, 67, and *Parn.* 1, 2, 89; *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 226, 28).—animi angor.—agritudo, sollicitudo dolor. *maior.* *Aby* gives me the *h.-a.*, qd mihi agritudinem et dolorem, or *maior* angor afficit; qd me sollicitudine or *maior* afficit (*the first, e. g., of a degenerate son*).

HEART-BREAKING, miserabilis.—*febilis*.—animum exedens.—quod magnam (maximam) miserationem habet (C.).—acerbissimus.

HEART-BURN, *cordis dolor*.—*cardialgia* (i. t.).—ardor stomachi.—*sestus ventriculi*.

HEART-BURNINGS. See DISCONTENT.

HEART-FELT, ardens (e. g., love).—vehemens. *H.-f. prayers*, *precato* ex animo facta; *precēs* ex animo fuisse: to offer *aby one's h.-f. congratulations* on *any event*, in qd re ci gratulari vehementer or totā mente. *H.-f. joy*, animi lætitia; *summa lætitia*.

HEART-RENDING. See HEART-BREAKING.

HEART-SHAPED, quod cordis speciem representat.

HEART-SICK, æger animo.—miser ex animo (*Plant. Trin.* 2, 3, 6).

HEART WHOLE, integer (not affected by passion, e. g., by love). || *Not dispirited*, metu vacuus.

HEARTEN, ci animum facere, afferre or addere; es animum incendere, erigere, augere.—animum recreare or reficere.

HEARTH, focus. *One's paternal h.*, focus patrius.—domus patria (*one's paternal house*): to fight for *h. and home*, pro aris et focis pugnare, pro tectis mœnibusque dimicare (of the inhabitants of a country).

HEARTILY, ex animo (*fm the heart*).—vere (truly, really).—sincere (uprightly, sincerely).—valde, vehementer (very; e. g., to rejoice *h.*, valde gaudere). To laugh *h.*, valde or vehementer ridere; *it must also frequently be expressed in Latin by other terms; e. g., to greet aby h.*, ci plurimum salutem impertire or qm plurimā salutē impertire: to be *h. loved* by *aby*, herere in es medullis ac visceribus: to wish *aby h.*, totā cogitatione cupere qd. To congratulate *aby h.*, qm vehementer or totā mente gratulari: I bid you *h. welcome*, plurimum te salvere jubeo: all will welcome you *h.*, gratus omnibus expectatusque venies.

HEARTINESS, animus verus or sincerus.

HEARTLESS, ignavus (cowardly).—inhumanus. *durus* (without the tender feelings of humanity). To be *h.*, omnem humanitatem exuere or abijcere.

HEARTLESSLY. See FREELY, TIMIDLY.

HEARTLESSNESS, ignavia (cowardliness).—animus durus. inhumanitas (hard-heartedness).

HEART'S-EASE, *viliāri color* (Linn.).

HEARTY, verus (true).—sincerus (upright). *A h. prayer*, congratulation, &c., see HEARTFELT.

HEAT, A) *PROPR.* ardor (warmth in a higher or milder degree, opp. frigus).—ardor (burning *h.* the *h. of a fiery or burning body*, also fire itself).—fervor (*h. in a still higher degree*, to the point when it makes itself known by hissing and roaring, as in red-hot metal, boiling liquids).—*sestus* (the highest degree of *h.*, where the whole mass really, or, as it were, is agitated and roars; esp. also of internal *h.*, in fevers, &c., which makes itself known by restlessness and violent motion). All these words are used by the Latins also in the plural, in order to bring forward more prominently the duration and vehemence of the *h.* The *h. of the sun*, ardor or ardores solis; *sestus solis*: the *h. increases*, calor or sestus increcit: the *h. abates*, sestus minuit; calor se frangit: the *h. abates* much, multum ex calore decrescit.

B) *FIG.* A) *Great vivacity, vehemence*, impetus, ardor, fervor (for difference, see above; all three also with animi, when the subject is of violence of disposition): youthful *h.*, ardor juvenilis; ardor or fervor ætatis. In the first *h.*, e. g., of the battle, primo pugne impetu (L. 6, 13). B) *Anger, &c.*, ira. impetus et ira iracundia: to kill *aby* in the *h. of passion*, impetu et ira qm occidere.

HEAT, V. TRANS. calefacere (propr. and fig.).—fervescere (propr., to make hot by boiling).—incendere. Inflammaré (to excite, fig.). To *h. very much*, percalefacere (propr.): to *h. oneself*, coiservescere (propr., fig. only with the poets); calefieri (propr., e. g., by running): to be heated with wine, incallescere vino. To order the bath to be heated, balneum calefieri jubere. —INTRANS. concalescere (esp. of corn, frumēta).

HEATH, || The plant, ericē (Plin.).—*erica* (Linn.). || Place overgrown with *heath*, loca (438)

deserta or inculta, campi deserta (g. *h.* for wild, uncultivated tracts). Post. deserta et inhospita tesqua.

HEATHCOCK, tetrio.

HEATHEN, *a.*, paganus.

HEATHEN, *adj.* ethnicus (ἔθνικός), or pure Lat. paganus, gentilis (Eccel.). The expressions are to be retained as technical terms, in theological treatises. In other terms of compositions we may use *Crel.*: as, **ancorum Christianorum expers*; **verm religionis ignarus*; **qui verum Deum non agnoscit*, &c.: the *Heathen*, also gentes barbæ.

HEATHENISH, ethnicus (ἔθνικός), or, pure Lat., gentilis.

HEATHENISHLY, ethnice.

HEATHENISM, gentilitas, paganitas (Eccel.); **religiones a Christi doctrinā alienæ*; **sacra a Christi doctrinā aliena* (n. pl.); **sacra* (n. pl.) gentium barbarum.

HEATHY, *Crel.*—ericæus (Plin., belonging to *heath*).

HEATING, calefactio (post-Class.)—*Crel.* For the *h. of our bodies*, ad corpus calefaciendum.

HEAVE, || TRANS. See TO LIFT, TO RAISE. To *h. the lead*, **cataproraten jacere*: to *h. (up) the anchor*, ancoram moliri (L.): to *h. a sigh*, (ab imo pectore) suspirare; *suspirium alte petere* (Eccel.) *suspiria trahere* or ducere, poet.: to *h. athg* overboard, *ca rel jacturam facere* (i. e., to incur the loss of it voluntarily), qd in flumen (or mare) effundere (Vip.). || INTRANS. tumescere (to swell; e. g. maria).—intumescere (post. and post-Aug.; e. g. fluctus, Plin.).—*fluctuare* (to rise and sink alternately, as the sea, or a ship, &c., upon the sea). To *h. in sight*, see 'to become VISIBLE'.

HEAVEN. THE HEAVENS, cœlum (in all the relations of the Eng. word, even for God, the gods; but in this signification first in post-Aug. poet. and prose; in præ-Aug. prose, always Deus, dil. A poetic expression for *h.* is solus).—Olympus (*h.*, as the residence of the gods, in the poets).—*piorum sedes* et loca, loca cœlestia, n. pl. (as the seat or residence of the blessed). The whole *h.'s*, omne cœlum (Eccel. the pl., omnia cœla, is a *Hebraism*): towards *h.*, in or ad cœlum: to ascend to *h.*, in cœlum ascendere; sublime (Eccel. not in sublime) ferri; sublimem abire: *fm h.*, down *fm h.*, a cœlo; de cœlo; divinitus (by divine ordinance; Eccel. *avroci*, as *unclass.*, cœlitus): to fall *fm h.*, e cœlo cadere: to come down, be despatched *fm h.*, de cœlo delabi or demitti: to move *h.* and earth, cœlum ac terras micare (E. 4, 3). See 'to leave no stone unturned': to go to *h.*, in cœlum venire or migrare: to be admitted into *h.* (the region of the blessed), *piorum sedem* et locum consequi (C. Phil. 14, 12, 32); or vitæ immortalitatem consequi (ib. eccl.). *a. stands open for aby*, aditus ad cœlum ci patet: *his spirit returned to h.*, whence it came, animus ejus in cœlum, ex quo erat, rediit. I feel myself in *h.* (quite happy), in cœlo sum (see C. Att. 2, 19, 1; 2, 20, 4). I think myself in *h.* when *h.*, *Aight* me cœlum puto attingere, &c. (C. Att. 2, 1, 6); *deus sum*, &c. (Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 3); immortalitas mihi data or parva est, &c. (Plant. Merc. 3, 4, 18; Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 4, Euhem.). *h. (i. e. God) crown your wishes* I dñ tibi dent (or, for us, Deus tibi det) quæ optas! if it please *h.*, si dñs (or Deo) placeat; si Deus annuix numerque sumus (ast. 7, 30, eccl.). *h. be praised!* dñs (or Deo) gratia! for *h.'s sake* (with prayers, adjurations), per Deum (per deos); e. g. oro te per deos: *h.'s!* (as an exclamation of wonder and exalted feeling) proh Jupiter! maxime Jupiter! (see Heind. H. Sat. 1, 2, 17); per deos immortales; proh deū fidem! proh deū atque hominum fidem! A chari of the *h.'s*, tabula, in quā solis et lunæ reliquarumque stellarum motus insunt (ast. C. Rep. 1, 14, 22).

HEAVENLY, cœlestia.—divinus (godlike, divine). *A h. messenger*, nuncius de cœlo demissus.—nuncius deorum (to us, Del). The *h. bodies*, cœlestia; res cœlestes; *astra*: the *h. bodies* in their regular courses, ordines rerum cœlestium; ordines astrorum.

HEAVENWARDS, in cœlum. To rise *h.*, sublime (post-Aug. in sublime) ferri; sublimem abire: to raise *one's thoughts* *h.*, *super* ac cœlestia cogitare.

HEAVILY, graviter (e. g. to fall, cadere or concidere t).—tarde (slowly, a. g., to dance, membra tarde or minus molitor movere; ast. H. Sat. 1, 9, 25). *Athg falls* *h.* upon me, or bears *h.* upon me, grave mihi est qd; grave mihi duco (with inf.): *to complain* *h.*, graviter queri qd. *H.-laden*, gravis oneribus (e. g., of a ship): to breathe *h.*, ægre ducere spiritum: to walk *h.*, tarde ire or ingredī; tarde pede or gradu incedere; lente incedere (of men or animals): to move *h.*, lente moveri (of things; e. g., machines).

HEAVINESS, *gravitas* (the being heavy, as a property).—*pondus* (the measure or degree of h., the weight).—*onus* (burden; weight as oppressive to him who bears it).—*duritas* (hardness; h. of expression, of a verse).—*tarclitas* (slowness, h. of intellect, &c.). *JN. vis et gravitas* ca rei: *pondus* et *gravitas*: *nutus* et *pondus* ca rei; *vis nutusque* ca rei (C. de Or. 3, 45, 178). *H.* (of intellect), *tardum ingenium*; *tarclitas ingenii*: *H.* of spirit, *segritudo animi*, *mæstitia*.—*intemperies*, quæ *μελαγχολία* dicitur (Gell. 18, 7, 4, of a confirmed gloom of spirit, &c.).

HEAVY, *A* *PROPR.* with ref. to weight, *gravis* (opp. *levis*).—*ponderosus* (weighty, having a considerable weight; e. g., corn, a letter, a loaf). *A* *h. burden*, *onus grave*: *h. armour*, *armatura gravis*: *a* *h. weight*, *pondus grave*; *pondus vulgari gravior* (more than usually h.).

B *IMPROPR.* | *Not light*, with ref. to its constituent parts, *gravis* (opp. *levis*). *H. food*, *cibus gravis*, *firmus*, *valens* (that has much nourishment in it).—*cibus difficilis* ad concoquendum (indigestible): *a* *h. dress*, *amiculum gravis*: *a* *h. soil*, *solum pingue* (rich); *solum spissum* (a strong soil). | *Not moving lightly*, *gravis* (opp. *levis*).—*tardus* (slow, opp. *velox*). *JN. tardus* et *pene immobilis* (of very slow animals).—*vasti corporis* (clumsily, heavily built).—*inhabilis* not easily managed; e. g., a ship).—*durus* (hard; e. g., of expressions, verses, style, &c.). *'H. and laden with boots'* (Bacon), *gravis præda*. *H.* (= sleepy) eyes, *oculi graves* (g. i.); *oculi vino graves* (of a drunken man): *a* *h. gait*, *incoactus tardus*: *to have a* *h. gait*, *tardum esse incoactu*; *tardè* *ingredî*. *H. cavalry*, *infantry*; see *HEAVY-ARMED cavalry*, *infantry*. | *Depressed with cares*, &c., *solicitus*, *anxius*. *My heart is* *h.*, *angor animo*; *me illa cura sollicitat angique*: *athq. makes my heart* *h.*, *angor* (de) *qâ* re; *qd* me sollicitat angique; *qd* me sollicitum habet, or *me angit* et sollicitum habet: *to make* *aby's heart* *h.*, *qm sollicitum habere* (of persons or things); *qm angere* or sollicitare; *qm sollicitare* angereque; *qm angere* et sollicitum habere (of things; e. g., accidents, events); *qm curâ* et sollicitudine afficere (to cause *aby* care and sorrow; e. g., of a rebellious son). | *Encumbered with difficulties*, *difficilis*; *non facilis* (g. ii., opp. *facilis*).—*arduus* (difficult to execute).—*impeditus* (encumbered with difficulties; complicated, intricate).—*magni negotii* (requiring great exertion and trouble; opp. *nullius negotii*). *A* *h. task*, *magnus opus* et *arduum* (see *DIFFICULT*). | *Dull* or *slow of intellect*, *tardus*. *Ingenio tardus* (slow of comprehension; also, in ref. to learning, *tardus ad discendum* or *in discendo*).—*lentus* (slow, opp. *hasty* and *overhasty*, and as an euphemism with blame; over-slow).—*segnis* (opp. *promptus*, &c., sluggish *fm* a natural want of energy). *piger* (lazy, disinclined to stir)—*longinquus* (seeming long; passing heavily; e. g. noctes). *A* *h. fall*, *gravis causus* (L. 8, 7).

MISCELLANEOUS.—*H. ruin*, *imber magnus* or *maximus*; *imber crassæ aquæ* († *Mart.* 12, 26): *a* *h. cloud*, *crassa nebula*: *A. sleep*, *vehemens* or *artus somnus*: *a. debite*, *magnus es alienum*: *a. bread*, *panis durus* (hard); *'panis male coctus* (ill-baked): *panis sine fermento* (without leaven); *'panis male fermentatus* (not leavened properly): *the market is* *h.*, *pretia rerum* *jaçant*.

HEAVY-ARMED, *gravis armaturæ*. *H.-a. cavalry*, *equites gravis armaturæ* († *Mart.* 12, 26).—*equites ferrati* or *cataphracti* (cuirassiers). *H.-a. infantry*, *pedites gravis armaturæ*; *gravius peditum agmen* (on the march).—*legiones* (the *Rom.* *legions*, *weh were always* *h.-a.*; opp. *levis armaturæ*; cf. *C. Phil.* 10, 6, 14).

HEBDOMADAL. See **WEEKLY**.

HEBETATE. See **TO BLUNT**, **TO DULL**.

HEBRAISM, *Hebraismus*. *Judaismus*. *A* *H.*, *'linguæ Hebraicæ proprietates*. *Athq.* *a* *H.*, *'qd linguæ Hebraicæ proprium est*.

HEBRAIST, *'qui Hebraice* (bene) *scit*. **HEBREU**, *Hebræus*. *Hebraicus*. *A* *good* *H. scholar*, *'qui Hebraice bene scit*. | *A* *Hebrew*, *Hebræus*. *Judeus*.

HECATOMBE, *hecatombe* (κατομή, *Farr.*). *To offer* *a* *h. hecatomben* *facere* (*Farr.* *op. Non.* 131, 19); *hecatombion libare* (*Sidon.* *Car.* 9, 205; celebrare *hecatombas*, *Trebell. Gallien.* 9).

HECTIC, *tabidus* (g. i.).—*phthisicus* (consumptive); or *'hecticus* as *t. h.* *H. fever*, *tabes*, *phthisis*, or *'hecticus* as *t. h.*

HECTOR, *a. homo gloriosus* (empty boaster).—*linguâ fortis* (boastful, cowardly bully).—*miles gloriosus* (459)

(alluding to the comedy of *Plaut.*, C. 26, 98; *Of.* 1, 38, 137)

HECTOR, *v. TRANS.* See **TO BULLY**. *To* *h. aby* *into* *athq.*, *terrore* *cogere* *qm*: *aby* *was* *hectored* *into* *doing* *athq.*, *qâ* *fecit* *qd* *terrore* *coactus*: *to* *h. aby* *out* *of* *athq.*, *minis* *extorquere* *ci* *qd*. | *INTRANS.* *gestire* *et* *se* *efferre* *insolentius* (g. i., *to behave* *in* *a* *boastful*, *swaggering* *manner*).—*linguâ esse fortem* (to be a cowardly boaster; cf. *L.* 23, 43, *extr.*).—*de* *se* *gloriosius* *predicare*. *Insolentius* *se* *jacitare*. *Imitari* *militem* *gloriosum* (C. *Off.* 1, 38).

HECTORING, *'quasi* *Thrasioniana* *quædam* *jaculatio*, or *Crel.* *with* *immitati* *militum* *gloriosum*, &c. See **TO HECTOR** (*intrans.*).

HEDGE, *a. sepes*. *sepiumentum* (any kind of h. or fence).—*Indago* (surrounding part of a forest)—*septum* (a h., and the place hedged in; e. g., for the chase, venationis). *A* *quick* *h.*, *naturale* *sepiumentum* *vivæ* *sepis*; *vivæ* *sepis*: *a* *h. cut* *into* *shape*, *opus topiariûm*: *to* *put* *a* *h. round* *athq.*, *qd* *sepire* *or* *conspire* (g. i.); *circumsepire*; *septo* *circumdare* *qd* (when the h. goes all round); *sepis* *munimento* *cingere* (when the leading notion is that of protection or defence).

HEDGE, *v.* *'sepe* *vivâ* *circumdare*. *'cingere* *munimento* *sepis* *vivæ*, or *theg* *it.* *sepire*, *conspire* (qâ re); *circumsepire*; or *vepibus* *et* *dumetis* *sepire* (C.; *but* speaking of what was covered with brambles, &c., *fm* neglect).

HEDGE-HOG, *erinaeus* (*Plin.*).—*ericius* (*Farr.* *op. Non.* 49, 10, and 106, 18; cf. *Isid. Orig.* 12, 3, 7). *Sea-h.* *h.*, *'echinus*.

HEDGE-HOG-THISTLE, *cactus*.

HEDGE-HYSSOP, *'gratiola* (*Linna.*).

HEDGE-MUSTARD, *'erysimum* (*Linna.*; in *Plin.* of a different plant).

HEDGE-SPARROW, *'motacilla*.

HEED, *v.* See **ATTEND**, **TO NOTICE**, **TO MIND**.

HEED, *e.* | *Prudential attention*, *care* (both in order to gain a good, and to avoid an evil). *To take* *h.* *to* *athq.*, *rem* *curare*, and *rationem* *ci* *rei* *habere*: *to take* *h.* *to* *oneself*, *cavere* *qm* *and* *qd* *or* *ab* *qâ* *re* *and* *ab* *qâ* *re*; *præcavere* *ab* *qâ* *re*; or *either* *expression* *may* *be* *followed* *by* *me*. . . : *cautionem* *adhibere* *in* *qâ* *re* (to go cautiously to work); *vitare* *qm*, *qd* (to avoid); *also* *by* *videre*, *providere*, *animum* *advertere*, *followed* *by* *me*.

HEEDFUL. See **ATTENTIVE**, **CAREFUL**.

HEEDFULLY. See **ATTENTIVELY**, **CAREFULLY**.

HEEDFULNESS. See **ATTENTION**, **CAREFULNESS**.

HEEDLESS. See **INATTENTIVE**, **THOUGHTLESS**.

HEEDLESSLY. See **CARELESSLY**, **INATTENTIVELY**.

HEEDLESSNESS. See **CARELESSNESS**, **INATTENTION**.

HEEL, *a. calx*. *To be* *at* *aby's* *h's*, *instare* *ca* *vestigia*. *ca* *vestigia* *premere*. *qm* *vestigia* *sequi*: *I shall be always* *at* *his* *h's*, *me* *sibi* *ille* *affixum* *habebit*: *to take* *to* *one's* *h's*, *in* *pedes* *se* *conferre*; *a* *pedibus* *auxillum* *petere*; *terga* *dare* (esp. of soldiers): *to lay* *aby* *by* *h's*, *see* *TO IMPRISON*: *to be* *out* *at* *h's*, *'laceratis* *tibialibus* *muniti*: *to trip* *up* *aby's* *h's*, *supplantare* *qm* (prop.); *circumscribere* *qm* (to get an advantage over him by some trick, &c.): *to kick* *up* *one's* *h's*, *calcitrare* (e. g., of a horse): *fm* *joy*, *gaudio* *or* *lætitia* *exultare*; *triumphare* *gaudio*. *Neck* *and* *h's*, *mihi* *by* *adj.* *præceps* (heading), *for* *veh* *contul.* *has* *per* *caput* *pedesque* (17, 9). | *Of* *a* *shoe*, *prob.* *calx*. *Shoes* *with* *high* *h's*, *see* **HIGH-HEELED**.

HEEL, *v.* *To* *h. over* (of ships), (in *latus* *inclinari*).—*labare* (of the unsteadiness of a ship without ballast; *O. Met.* 2, 163).

HEFT, | *Effort*, *vid.* | *Handle* (of knife), &c., *manubrium* (e. g. *bidentis*, *cultelli*, &c.).

HEGIRA, *'Hegira*, or *Hegira*, *quæ* *vocatur* *or* *dicitur* *as* *t. t.*

HEIFER, *juvenca* (†).—*jūnix* (= *juvenix*, *Plaut.* *Pers.*).

HIGH-HO! *væ* *mihi*! *væ* *mihi* *misero*! *me* *miserrum*! (*woe* *is* *me*!)—*he!* *or* *he!* *mihi*! (e. g. *he!* *non* *placet* *convivium*—*he!*, *vercor*, &c.)—*cheu!*

HIGHT, *altitudo*, *excelsitas*, *sublimitas* (all three *propr.* and *fig.*; *but* *there* *is* *no* *good* *authority* *for* *celitas*).—*proceritas* (*prop.*, *slimness*; see in *HIGH*, the difference of the adj.). *The* *h.* *of* *a* *mountain*, *altitudo* *montis*, *excelsitas* *montis*. *but* *if* *'height'* *be* *=* *the* *highest* *point* (*prop.* and *fig.*), *the* *Latin* *express* *it* *either* *by* *fastigium* (the highest point, culmination point), or *with* *summus*; e. g., *the* *h.* *of* *a* *mountain*.

tain (its highest point), montis fastigium; mons summus. It is the h. of madness, &c. extreme est demencie, &c.: to such a h. of (madness, &c.), huc or eo, with gen. (e. g. huc arrogantiae venire; eo impudenti procedere, &c., followed by ut; acire videmini quo ammentis progressi stite, = to what a h. of madness. ⁸²⁵ This is common in L., S., but not found in C.). To such a h. of perfection did rhetoric attain without art, in tam sublime fastigium sine arte venit rhetoric: to attain to the h. of fortune, of glory, summam fortunam, summam gloriam consequi (⁸²⁶ but altitudo fortune, glorie, denota the almost unattainable h. of fortune, &c.). To make the towers of an equal h., turre ad libram facere. ¹ A height, locus editus or editor superior (g. i., a place that lies high).—clivus (a h. with a gentle ascent).—tumulus (a moderate elevation in a plain, whether natural or artificial).—despectus (fm vech there is a perpendicular ar.)—agger (a heap made of earth, brushwood, rubbish, &c.: a mound): h.'s on the mountains, montani colles: to occupy the h.'s, loca edita (editora) occupare or capere.

HEIGHTEN, *¶ Carry up higher (of a building), qd altius efferre (aff. C. Rep. 3, 3, 4). ¶ To increase atq in extent, strength, intensity, &c., efferre. majus reddere, augere. — exaggerare (opp. extenuare qd, to represent it as great, noble, &c.). — acuere (to sharpen: e. g. industriam). To h. the beauties of atq (by a description), qd verbis adornare or oratione exornare.*

HEINOUS, nefarius. — immanis. — scdus. — flagitiosus. — atrox (e. g. facinus, L.). *H. crimes, scelera; flagitia. — nefaria (adj.): the most h. crimes, flagitiosissima facinora (S.).*

HEINOUSNESS, scditas. — immanitas. — atrocitas (e. g. rei, C.; sceleris, S.; facinoris, Suet.).

HEIR, heres (one that enters into the rights and obligations of a dead person, according to the civil law; by the praetorian law, he was called possessor bonorum; *fig. fur successor; e. g. heres artis; see Plin. 36, 4, 6). The sole h., heres ex asse, heres ex libella (see Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 7; C. Att. 7, 2, 3); heres omnibus bonis institutus (Plin. 7, 36, 36): the substituted h. (i. e., the one who, after the death of the first, or in the event of his incapacity to inherit, enters upon the inheritance), heres secundus; heres substitutus (Q. 7, 6, 10): an h. to the half, third part, &c., heres ex dimidia parte, ex tertia parte or ex teruncio: an h. of eleven-twelfths, heres ex deunce: to be h. to aby, ci (not as) heredes esse or existeret: to make aby one's h., qm heredes instituit; qm heredes (testamento) scribere, facere; qm heredes nuncupare (this the v. pr. if it be done before witnesses orally; also with voce; a will so made is called nuncupatum testamentum): to substitute aby as one's h., qm heredes secundum instituit or scribere; qm heredes substituere (Q. 7, 6, 10): to make aby an h. equally with one's sons, testamento qm pariter cum filiis heredes instituit: to put in as h. with others, qm inter heredes nuncupare: to put in as sole h., qm heredes ex asse instituit; qm palam facere ex libella (C. Att. 7, 2, 3); qm heredes omnibus bonis instituit (Plin. 7, 36, 36): to leave aby one's h., qm heredes reliquere testamento: to come into a good property, as h. to aby, relinqui ab eo in amplius opibus heredes: to settle with the other h.'s, conficere cum coheredibus (of principal h.'s, cf. C. Fam. 7, 2, 2): to dispossess the true h.'s, movere veros heredes; veros heredes ejicere (by force): to leave no h.'s, sine liberis decedere; alieno herede mori: to leave or have no male h., virilem sexum non reliquere.*

HEIR, v. See **INHERIT**.

HEIRDOM. See **INHERITANCE**.

HEIRLOOM, res hereditaria.

HEIRSHIP, hereditas.

HELIOOTROPE, heliotropium (ἡλιότροπον. Plin.).

HELIX (Wilkins), helix (ἑλῆξ, a small ornament on the capital of Corinthian pillars: Vit. 4, 1).

HELL, sedes ac regio, quam aelacris (impit) apud inferos habitant. aelacriterum (impiorum) sedes ac regio (with C. Client. 61, 171). loca inferna, orum, (opp. caelum, Lact. 6, 3, 11). ⁸²⁷ Inferi denotes, g. i., the region of the dead; and Tartarus (Τάρταρος) as also abyssus (ἄβυσσος; Prud. Hamart. 834) are poetic: to go to h., agi principium in aelacriterum sedem ac regionem (Cic. l. c.): a descent into h., 'descensus in sedem ac regionem aelacriterum: the torments of h., supplicia, quae impit apud inferos perferunt (with C. Client. 61, 171).

HELLEBORE, hellebórus (ἡλέβορος), or, pwe (440)

*Lat., veratrum. The white h. *veratrum album (Lina.): the black h., melampodum (Plin., μελαμποδίου); *hellebórus orientalis.*

HELLENISM, A h. *Graecae linguae proprietates. — quod Graecae linguae proprium est.

HELLISH, infernus (prop., and with veluti also fig.: e. g. veluti infernus aspectus). — terribilis (fig. terrible). — nefandus (fig. devilish).

HELLISHLY. See **DEVILISHLY**.

HELM, *¶ Helmet, vid. ¶ Rudder, gubernaculum. — clavus (prop.: the angular handle of the rudder, the tiller; melon, for 'rudder'). To sit, stand, be, &c. at the h., ad gubernaculum sedere. gubernaculum regere. clavum tenere (prop. and fig.). — ¶ Fio.) The h. of the state, &c., gubernacula reipublicae, civitatis, or imperii; clavus imperii: to be at the h. of the state, ad gubernacula reipublicae sedere: gubernaculis reipublicae assidere: gubernacula reipublicae tractare; clavum imperii tenere: Jn. clavum imperii tenere et gubernacula reipublicae tractare; sedere in puppi et clavum tenere; summam imperii tenere; reipublicae praesae; rempublicanum regere ac gubernare: to take the h., ad gubernacula accedere: to retire fm it, a gubernaculis recedere: to be driven fm the h., repelli a gubernaculis (C.).*

HELMET, cassia, cassida (a h. of metal). — galea (γαλέα; a h. of leather, and property of the skin of a weasel: T. Germ. 6, paucis lorice, vix uni alterive cassis aut galea). — cudo (καΐβω; a h. of an unknown shape). To put on one's h., sumere cassidem in caput (Plaut.). — galeam inducere (Caes.): with a h. on his head, cum casside; galeatus.

HELMSMAN, gubernator, rector navis. — qui clavum tenet. — ¶ Fio.) The h. of the state, custos gubernatorque reipublicae. — rector et gubernator civitatis (both C.).

HELP, v. *¶ Assist, juvare, adjuvare. adjumento esse ci. — auxilium ferre ci. auxiliari ci. esse ci. auxilio, opem ferre ci. optulari ci. — succurrere ci. ci. subsidio venire. ci. subvenire. sublevare qm; with atq, qd re; in atq, in qd re (Syr. in Aid. v.). — subsidium or auxilium ferre ci. To h. each other, tradere mutuas operas: to h. aby in (doing) atq, qm operā juvare in qd re; ci. optulari in qd re faciendā; operam suam commodare ci. ad qd; operam praebere ci. in qd re: to h. aby to look for atq, ci. optulari in qd re querendā; to write or compose atq, qm adjuvare unaque scribere (Ter. Ad. Prolog. 6). To h. me God! Ita me Deus adjutur or amet! God. you! Deus te sospitet! To come to h. aby, when it is too late, navem mortuo applicare (Prov. Auct. Quint. Decl. 12, 23). — a.) To help aby to atq, optulari ci. in qd re (e. g. to a fortune, in re vel querendā vel augendā). — quāspere ci. qd (e. g., to a husband, maritum). — quāspere ci. qd (e. g., to a husband or wife, conditionem = 'a match'). — expēdite ci. qd (e. g. to money, pecuniam). To h. aby to a place or office, efficiere, ut munus ci. deferatur; to a thought, ci. qd subfingere or suggerere (to suggest it to him); ca cogitationis initium asferre (to put him on the right track, as it were) — b.) To h. aby into his carriage, tollere qm in currum; upon his horse, subfingere qm in equum. — c.) To help aby out of atq; see **TO EXTRICATE**. *¶ To help forward; see **TO FORWARD, PROMOTE**. *¶ Forbear, avoid. By facere non possum (or stis non possum omni) with quin, &c.; or fieri non possum, ut non &c.; or non possum non, with following inf. I cannot h. exclaiming, non possum, quin exclamem: I cannot h. thanking you, non possum, quin tibi gratias agam: I cannot h. confessing, that I am excessively delighted (that &c.), non possum non confiteri, cumulari me maximo gaudio (quod &c.). *¶ Prevent, &c., prohibere qd, ne fiat. — medicinam ca rei invenire: (to lament for) what you may have helped, quod potuisti prohibere, ne fieret: it cannot be helped, (that the witnesses) must be produced, nihil potest. producenti sunt. I could not h., non potui prohibere (e. g. qm, quin proficisceretur). *¶ Help to atq (at table), apponere (to place before; e. g. pānes convivis, Suet. Calig. 37). To h (= carre) a joint, &c.; see **TO CARRY**.*****

HELP, **INTRANS**) conferre ad qd. — vim habere, va lere ad qd. — prodesse, adjuvare ad qd (adj. also intrans. ut).

HELP, s. See **AID, ASSISTANCE**.

HELPER, adjūtor (fem. -trix). — qui opem fert ci (e. g. furtum facientibus). *Sis socius (companion). — administer. satellites. Jn. administer et satellites. Ita was my h. in time of trouble, ille mihi ferentarius amicus est inventus (Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 55).*

HELPPFUL. See USEFUL, SALUTARY.

HELPLESS, *inops*, also with *auxilii* (*that is wanting in strength and power to help himself; opp. opulentus*), *auxilio orbatus* or *destitutus* (*deprived of help, forsaken by those who might help him*): *h. stale*, *inopia*: to leave *aby h.*, *qm destitute*.

HELPLESSNESS, *inopia* (*want of power to help oneself*);—*solitudo* (*want or destitution of friends*).

HELTER-SKELTER, *raptim atque turbate* (*e. g. omnia agere, Cæs.*); or by *adj. præcepte* (*headlong*).

HEM, *s. extremus quasi margo vestis* (*afl. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 9.* ~~¶~~ *Not limbus, wch is an edge sown on, border; invita appears also to have been sown on, e. g. subactis insitia, H.*).

HEM, *v. ¶ To form a hem or border, prps circumuare. ¶ To edge, vid. ¶ To hem in, circumsedere* (*to blockade*).—*circumvenire, with or without exercitu* (*to surround*).—*clingere* (*my poet. and post-Aug. prose*).—*clingere* (*hostem*) *stationibus in modum obsidii* (*T.*).—*locorum angustis claudere* (*in difficult country, narrow passes, &c.*: *Np.*).

HEM, *interj. hem!* (*as expressing astonishment, in a good or bad sense; joy, sorrow, dislike, &c.*)—*ehem!* (*expresses only joyful surprise*).—*hull!*

HEMICYCLE, *hemicyclus*, *hemicyclum*. See SEMICIRCLE.

HEMISPHERE, *hemisphærium* (*ἡμισφαίριον; Varr., Macrob.*), or *pure Lat. sectæ pilæ pars*.

HEMISTICH, *hemistichium* (*ἡμιστίχιον; Pseud.-Aron. C. Ferr. 2, 1, 18*).

HEMLOCK, *clcuta* = **confium* (*Lin.*).—*As poison, succus clcutæ, or clcuta nly* (*Pers. 4, 2*). *To drink the h. (i. e. at Athens)*, exhaurire *illud mortis poculum*; *clcutam sorbere* (*cf. Pers. 4, 2, sorbitio clcutæ*); *poculum veneno mixtum haurire*.

HEMORRHAGE, *profusivum* or *profusio* or *fluxio sanguinis*: *hæmorrhagia* (*this copy in the note*).

HEMORRHOID, *hæmorrhôis*, *fem. (αἱμορροΐς, Plin. in Cels. 6, 18, 4, in Greek characters, and defined to be ora venarum tamquam capitulis quibusdam surgentia, quæ sæpe sanguinem fundunt)*.

HEMP, *cannabis*: of *h.*, *cannabinus*. *To take off the skin or bark of h.*, *cannabim decorticare*.

HEMPEN, } *cannabinus*. *H.-seed*, *semen can-*
HEMP (as *adj.*), } *nabis* or *cannabum*. *A h. rope*, *funis cannabinus*.—*e cannabi tortus funis* (*afl. Virg. 1, 1, 8*).

HEMP-AGRIMONY, **eupatorium cannabinum* (*Lin.*).

HEMP-FIELD, **ager cannabis conlatus*.

HEN, *gallina*. *A h.'s egg*, *ovum gallinaceum*. *H.-house*, *gallinarium*. *A h.'s nest*, *cubile gallinæ*. *H.-coop*, *cavea*. *To put h.'s in a coop*, *gallinas in caveis includere* (*C.*). *H.'s when they have laid an egg, ruffle their feathers and shake themselves*, *gallinæ inhorrescunt, nitito ovo*, *exultantique sese* (*Plin.*). *H.-roost*, *sedile* (*avium*): *Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13*; *peritica gallinaria* (*the perch*: *id. 3, 9, 7*).

HENBANE, *hyoscyamus*. *The common h.*, **hyoscyamus niger* (*Lin.*).

HENCE, ¶ *Of place*, *hinc*, including, like the *Engl. word*, the notion of a source, cause, &c.; *e. g. hinc illæ lacrimæ nimirum*; for *wch inde may be used in ref. to a preceding statement*; *ad avaritiâ erumpat audacia necesse est*; *Inde omnia scelera ac maleficia gignuntur* (*C.*). *To go h.*, *abire*. *Decedere*: *hence!* (= *away with you*) *Abi. apage te* *abi hinc*; *amove te hinc!* *H.!* *ye profane, proci et te profani*. *The road fm h. to India*, *via, quæ est hinc in Indiam* (*C.*). ¶ *Of time*, *hinc*: *In such expressions as 'a few days hence', 'a year hence', 'the adv. 'hence' is not expressed in Lat.* ¶ *Of inference*, *consequently*; denoting a consequence, itaque ('and so', 'accordingly'); denoting the consequence or conclusion *fm a cause, or confirmation with a preceding statement*.—*igitur* ('consequently', 'therefore', denotes an inference *fm a reason*).—*ergo* (= *igitur* = a strong affirmation; hence it is used in more formal argumentation. Respecting the position, observe that itaque is placed at the beginning of the proposition, but *igitur* usually *aft. one or more words*; only in drawing inferences, *C. st. places it first*).—*ideo* ('consequently', points to the reasons and arguments as such).—*quod* (*proinde* (= 'igitur cum exhortatione quadam, used in animated exhortations').—*quare*, *quomobrem*, *quapropter*, *quocirca* ('wherefore', 'whence', refer to a preceding proposition, *wch contains the reason*).—*quod* *Adeo, as an inferential particle, is not Lat.* And hence, *indeque*, *et* or *atque* *ideo*; ~~¶~~ *not et igitur*, *igiturque*, *Pr. Intr. ii. 677*. *H. it happens, that &c.*, *ita fit, ut &c.*

HENCEFORTH, *posthac*.—*dehinc* or *jam dehinc* (*but in this sense poet. and post-Aug. prose, except L.*; *quacumque dehinc vi possum, 1, 59*).

HENPECK, *marito imperare* (*afl. C. Parad. 5, 2, in.*). *Aby is henpecked*, *uxori obnoxius*; *in uxoris potestate est* (*C. Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 22; 2, 2, 8*). *uxor el imperat* (*C.*). *A henpecked husband*, *maritus cui uxori imperat*; *qui in uxoris potestate est, &c.*

HEPTAGON, **heptagonum*.

HEPTAGONAL, **septangulus*.—*septem angulis*.

HER, see *HEZ*; and for the proper pron. in oblique narration, see *H.*, *His*.

HERALD, *caduceator* (*in war; so called, fm the caduceus wch he bore, to claim his personal security*).—*fetialis* (*at Rome*; the *h. who demanded satisfaction, and declared war with certain solemnities*; the *fetiales* were a college of priests).—*præco* (*g. t. for an officer who makes proclamation, &c.*). The person of a *h. is held sacred*, *caduceatori nemo homo nocet* (*Cicero ap. Fest.*): *to send a h.*, *caduceatorem mittere*: *a h.'s staff*, *caduceus* (~~¶~~ *the fetiales carried verberæ*).

HERALDRY, **doctrina insignium*.—**scientia insignium* or **heraldica* (*ut t. t.*).

HERB, *herba*.—*olus* (*pot-h.*). *H.-tea*, *aqua calida*, in qua decoctæ *herbæ* sunt (*cf. Cels. 4, 25*). *All roots and h.'s*, omne *herbarum rationisque genus*. *To take medicinal h.'s*, **valetudinis causâ herbarum succul. uti*. *H.-market*, *forum olitorum*. *H.-woman*, *quæ verbas or vlera vendit* or *vendit*.

HERB-TEA, *aqua calida*, in qua decoctæ *herbæ* or *verbenæ* sunt (*with Cels. 4, 15, p. 228, Bip.*).

HERBACEOUS, *herbaceus* (*Plin.*).

HERBAGE, *herbæ* (*pl.*)—*gramen* (*grass*). See GRASS.

HERBALIST, *herbarius* (*Plin.*).

HERBARIUM, **siccata herbæ* or **hortus siccus*, qui dicitur.

HERBELET, *herbula*.

HERBID, *herbidus*.

HERD, *s. grex* (*g. t.*, a large number of cattle, both larger and smaller animals; but if any distinction is made between larger and smaller cattle, it is used only of the latter; see *C. Phil. 3, 13, extr.*, *greges armentorum reliquique pecoris*; *O. Met. 1, 513*, *non hic armenta gregave*; then, also, = a crowd or great number of persons, a company, &c.).—*armenta*, *orum* (*a h. of larger animals, copy of oxen; then also horses, goats, large marine animals, opp. grex; see above*).—*multitudo*, *catera* (*both = a great number, multitude*). *Belonging to a h.*, *gregalis*; *gregarius*: *in h.'s*, *gregatim*: *to bring together into a h.*, *congregare* (*fig. also of persons*).—¶ *Of persons*; see *HORDE*, *TRIOU*, &c.

HERD, *v.* See CONGREGATE.

HERDSMAN, *armentarius*.—*bulbulus*.

HERE, ¶ *At this place*, *hic*, *hoc loco* (*at this place, on this spot*).—*hac regione* (*in this neighbourhood, hereabout*). *To be h.*, *adesse*: *not to be h.*, *abesse*: *to remain h.*, *manere*, *remanere*: *h. I am*, *en adsum*! *en ego!* *ecce me!* *h. is the reason that &c.*, *en causa*, *cur &c.*: *A. and there*, *passim* (*in different places; h. and there*); *nonnulla parte* (*with ref. to a whole body of several members, of wch in several places the assertion is true*; *cf. Cæs. B. C. 1, 46, and Herz. ad loc.*); *only h. and there*, *by rarus*; *e. g. h. and there are a few trees*, *rare sunt arbores*. *If 'here' is used in connexion with a pronoun demonstrative, in Lat. only the pronoun demonstrative is used; as, do you see this man A?* *videmus hunc virum?* ¶ *In this thing, on this point*, *hac re*. ~~¶~~ (1) *In dialogues, hic or ibi are used in the sense of 'upon this'*: *e. g. hic Lælius dixit*, *C. Rep. 1, 30*. *So in, here we may use &c.* (= *in this example, &c.*), *hic cognoscere poterat &c.*; *'here you demand' &c.*, *hic tu* (*tabulas, &c.*) *desideras*.—(2) *In a narrative afl. an explanation, enumeration, &c.*, *'here' must be omitted in Lat.*; *e. g. 'here you have my reasons for returning'*, *habes revisionis causas*; *'here you have my opinion'*, *habetis, quid sentiam*. (3) *It is not right to translate 'here and there' by hic illic*; *e. g. in such sentences as hic illic invenies, hic illic legitur, for aliquoties, compluribus in locis, interdum, &c.* [*Rebs.*]. (4) *In English we now often use 'here', afl. verbs of motion, for 'hither'*; *we must be careful, however, to translate it in such cases by huc* (*e. g. huc reverti*; *huc in urbem commcare, &c.*) or *hunc in locum* (*e. g. reverti*, *C. Rep. 6, fin.*); *so, fm h.*, *hinc*. ¶ *Here below*, *hinc in terra*, *hac in vitâ*.

HEREAFTER, *posthac*.—*in reliquum* (*tempus*); *f. the future*; *for the remaining time*: *without tempus*; *Planc. ap. C. Fom. 10, 7*; *S. Jug. 42, 4*; *L. 23, 20*; *26, 32*; *36, 10, extr.*, &c.). *never h.*, *nunquam hoc*

quod reliquum est (sc. vite; e. g. *I shall never laugh h.; Plaut.*). ¶ *An hereafter, quæ post mortem futura sunt* (C.).

HEREAT, ob eam rem or causam. *It must be translated in various ways according to the verb, usually by some case of is, en, id, alone, or governed by a preposition, and in agreement with a subjt.: to be disturbed or pained h., eā re moveri, ankl, cruciari: to be offended h., rem ægri or moleste ferre: de eā re queri: to rejoice h., eā re gaudere; ex eā re gaudium percipere.*

HEREBY, eo. eā re. iis rebus. per eam rem. per eas res; or (at beginning of a sentence) quā re. *He underwent many dangers, yet was he not h. terrified, multa pericula subijt, sed neque hæc perperus, &c.*

HEREDITAMENT, heredium. See *HEREDITARY* properly.

HEREDITARILY, hereditate. jure hereditario.

HEREDITARY, hereditarius. *An h. property, heredium; dim. herediolum—patrimonium (if inherited fm a father).—prædium hereditarium. agri hereditarii.—fundus hereditarius. H. disease, see DISEASE. H. hatred, odium paternum velut hereditate relictum (Np.). An h. fault, avitum vitium. An h. office at court, *munus aulicum hereditarium. H. crown-prince, filius regis in spem imperij genitus (Carl.). filius regis tanquam haud dubius regni heres (L.).*

HEREDITARY, heredium. See *HEREDITARY* properly.

HEREFROM, ex eo (eā, &c.). *Inde or the relat. unde (all marking the source fm which an effect proceeds). To derive a benefit or advantage h., ex eā re utilitatem or fructum capere.*

HEREIN, in eo. hac in re. eā in re.—*Intus. intra (within).—ibi (h. in this that has been mentioned). H. he was wrong, &c., in eo peccavit.*

HEREINTO, in eum (eam, id) &c.

HEREOF, ejus rei (of this).—ex eā re. ex eo (eā, fm this).—hinc (hence).—inde (thence) or the relat. unde (all denoting the cause of an effect; the source fm which an effect proceeds, &c.).—de eo, eā, &c. (concerning this matter). To have no knowledge h., ejus rei esse ignorantem; eam rem non didicisse: let the citizen be assured h., sit hoc persuasum civibus.

HEREON. See *HEREUPON*.

HEREOUT, ex eā re. ex eo, eā, hinc. inde.—unde (as relat.). ¶ *Hence (fm this place), vid.*

HERESARCH, heresiarcha (Eccl.; Sidor. Aug.).

HERESY, hæresis (Eccl. t. i; it is used by C. himself in the sense of sect, school, &c.).—*studia hæretica—*opiniones prave.

HERETIC, hæreticus; fm. hæretica (Eccl.).

HERETICAL, hæreticus (Eccl.): to adopt h. opinions, *ad hæretica studia deferri, delabi.

HERETICALLY, hæretice (Eccl.).—*hæreticā quādam opinionem privative.

HERETO, ad id. ad hoc. ad hæc, &c. (in addition to this).—præterea (besides).—insuper (over and above what has been already stated, done, &c.).

HERETOFORE. See *FORMERLY*.

HEREUPON, (1) *In narrative, &c. (= upon this being said or done), hic or ibi (e. g. hic Lælius dixit, &c.).—ad hæc (to this, e. g. hereupon, ad hæc or adversus hæc respondit). (2) This being done, inde. deinde (or dein). exinde (or exin; all denoting the following of one event or occurrence upon another).—tum (then).—quo facto (when being done). ¶ Upon this subject, &c., e. g. to think or meditate h., id meditari, cogitare.*

HEREWITH, cum, with abl. of demonstrative pron., &c.—To begin h., ab eo or ab eā re incipere, initium facere or capere: to end h., in illud desinere.

HERITAGE. See *HEREDITANCE*.

HERMAPHRODITE, androgynus, or Lat. (but more rarely) semimas (Linn.). hermaproditus came into use in the 16th age, according to Plin. 7, 3, 3; or Crel. e. g. ambiguo inter matrem et feminam sexu (L. 27, 11, 4); incertus mas an femina, or masculus an femina, sit (L. 27, 37, 5; 31, 12, 6).

HERMENEUTICS, enarratio auctorum (Q. 1, 9, 1).

HERMETICALLY, *tam arte (= arte) clausus, ut neque aeri sit aditus (aft. quo neque sit ventus aditus, F. Geor. 4, 19).

HERMIT, homo solitarius.—eremita. anachorēta (Eccl.). To live the life of a h., vitam solitariam ago.

HERMITAGE, oecus (g. i. for place of retirement).—*casa hominis solitarii.

HERNIA, hernia (including the Gr. ἐντεροκήλη and ἐνδοκεκήλη, Cels. 7, 18).—rhexis (= κήλη). Cels. 10. One who is suffering fm h., cui intestinum descendit. ramosus (Plin.).—herniosus (Lamprid.).

HERO, vir (bello) fortis. vir fortissimus. —

heros is never used for 'a valiant man,' but is frequently used of one raised above his contemporaries, and idolized by a party; e. g. heros ille noster Cato; quantum in illo heros esset animi (of Mito): heros (of Plato and Aristotle). ¶ Demigod, heros. ¶ Principal personage in a play, &c., persona prima.

HEROIC, herolicus (but only of what belonged to 'the heroic age,' ætas herolica; tempora herolica).—fortis.—divinus.—major quam pro homine.—plus quam humanus.—incredibilis.—magnus. invictus. fortis et invictus. animi magnitudine præstans.—viro fortis dignus. An h. action, forte, incredibile or divinum factum. facinus magnum. ¶ Epic, herōus (C.; of the verse, and the fect).—herolicus (Q.). The h. poets, herolici poete (herol not found). See *EPIC*.

HEROICALLY, fortiter. animo forti et invicto. To do h., per virtutem emōri (S.).

HEROINE, *femina fortis or fortissima.—heroīna only as fem. of heros. See *HERO*.

HEROISM, animus fortis et invictus. virtus (summa). animi magnitudo. An act of h., *res præclare gesta.—facinus magnum, &c. See *HEROIC*.

HERON, ardea.—ardēla (the usual form in Plin.).

HERRING, harenga (in the middle age); *clupea harengus (Linn.). Aleo or halec was not h., but a kind of fish-sauce; a salled h., *harenga sale condita.

HESITANCY. See *HESITATION*.

HESITATE, dubitare (to be prevented by doubts fm forming a decision; absol. or followed by an infn.; rarely affirmatively, usually with a negation).—cunctari (to delay, absol. or followed by an infn.).—hæsitare (to doubt, h., absol. or on account of sthg. ob qd or de qd re cunctari, to delay fm consideration, like μέλλειν.—hæsitare, fm want of resolution.—cessare, fm want of strength and energy, like λείπειν. The cunctans delays to begin an action; the cessans, to go on with an action already begun. Dōd.). Not to h., non dubitare or non cunctari (followed by an infn. or by quin. —Dōd.). Non dubitare = not to h., is usually construed with infn. in C.; but quin is permissible; nolite dubitare, q uin hule uni credatis omnia [Mil. 23, 67]; it is necessary, where dubitare is in pass., esp. part. in dua. Domitius thought he ought not to h. to risk an engagement, Domitius non dubitandum putavit, quin prælio decertaret. Krüger, 576, 2). I did not h. a moment to ego non habui ambiguum, ut &c. (Brut. ap. C. ad Div. 11, 11, 3): to make any h., dubitationem ci afferre, injicere, dare. Why do we h. to confess, &c. I quid tergiversamur, nec fatemur &c. I (C.).

HESITATION, dubitatio (h. in deciding, the h. of indecision, undecidedness).—hæsitatio (doubt, hesitation).—cunctatio (a delaying).—religio. scrupulus (h. fm a scruple, doubt of conscience). Without h., non dubitanter; nulla interposita dubitatione; sine ullā dubitatione; haud cunctanter; absq̃t omni cunctatione (without delay); confidenter (with confidence); audacter (boldly); sine retractione (without any drawing back or shrinking; e. g. pro patriâ vitam profundere. C.; also of any finching fm the broad statement of an opinion, sine retractione libere dicere audere &c.; also with dubitatio; conficere igitur et quidem sine ullā dubitatione aut retractione, C. Att. 13, 25; in Class. Lat. the word is only found in this construction). ¶ In speaking, hæsitantia lingue (as natural defect).—hæsitatio (fm confusion of mind, &c., also deformis hæsitatio, Q.). To speak without h., vultus verba: to speak distinctly and without h., plane et articulate loqui (Cels. 5, 9, of a dumb person who suddenly recovered the power of speech): a speech delivered without h., oratio fluens or volubilis fusa: an orator who speaks without h., orator volubilis.

HESITATINGLY, cunctanter. dubitanter. hæsitans. hæsitabundus.

HETEROCYTE, heteroclytus (Charis Prisc.).

HETERODOXY, qui novas superstitiones intrudunt (in the sense of the ancients); *a doctrinā publice receptā alienam formam sequens (with us); aliter sentiens (g. i., that thinks otherwise). H. sects condemned by the Catholic Church, sectæ quas ... Catholicæ observant: fides sincera condemnat (Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 12).

HETERODOXY, *a doctrinā publice receptā aliena decreta.—*a verā Christi doctrinā aliena formula (as doctrine).—*studium alienam formulam tuendi.

HETEROGENEOUS, diversi or alieni generis.—dissimilis (unlike). Things that are h., diversissimæ res; res diversæ inter se (S.).

HEW, v. (asciā) dolare. dedolare. edolare (to h. into shape with the axe, fm the roughest state; asciare = to work well with the trowel, in Fitr. 7, 2, 2; exasciare only in the participle, exasciatus, &c., uel

prepared, Plant. Asin. 2, 2, 93).—*ascā polire* (to make smooth with the axe).—*cædere* (to h. down a tree; to h. out a stone).—*secare* (to cut; to h. into a state for use; e. g. stones, lapides): to h. round about, circumdolare (with the axe): *this wood cannot be hewn, respuat hæc materia secures.* *Hewn stone, saxum quadratum (hewn and squared).* || Cut down, vid.

HEWER. *H.* of wood, qui ligna cædit.—*lignator* (who hews it and felches it in, &c., for an army). *See* According to Varr. (L. L.) lignicida was never in use. *H.*'s of wood, lignarii. *H.* of stone, lapidarius (post-Aug.): quadratarius (late).

HEWING, cæsis (as act. ligni, silvæ, Flin.).—*cæsurā* (the manner in wch the thing hewn is felled, of a tree: Col. 4, 33, 1). *H.* of wood, lignatio (the h. and felching it in for an army).

HEXAGON, hexágōnos (ἑξάγωνος), or, pure Lat., sexangulum.

HEXAGONAL, hexágōnos, or, pure Lat., sexangulus.

HEXAMETER, versus senarius.—*hexamēter* or *versus hexameter* (C.). *The beginning of an h., initium hexametri* (Q. 9, 4, 78). *To compose h.'s extempore, versus hexametros fundere ex tempore* (C.).

HEY! as an interjection: a) of joy, euge! io! (Com., as are nearly all that follow): h. that is fine! euge strenue! b) of astonishment, heu! ehem! hui! at at: hey! what is this, pray? hem! quid hoc est?—h. is it that? at at, hoc illud est?—c) of rebuke or threatening, eia: h. that would not be fitting, eia, haud sic deest.

HEYDAY. *See* Hæy.

HEYDAY, s. || *Heyday of youth, flos ætatis.* ætas florens. flos juventutis. ætas integra.—*spatium integræ ætatis* (youthful prime).—*fervor adolescentiæ* or *ferv.* juvenilis. *adulescentia fervida.*—*calidus sanguis* (the hot blood of youth; the lust &c., H.).—*robur juvenile* or *juveniæ.* vigor juventutis or ætatis (youthful strength).

HIATUS. *See* GAP.

HICCOUGH, s. singultus.

HICCOUGH, v. singultire. singulare.

HIDE, s. pellis (the skin as flayed off: of men and of animals that have a soft skin).—*corium* (the thick h. of animals, the bull, &c.).—*See* SKIN. *To dress h.'s, pelles conficere* (Cæ.), *perficere* (Plin.).

HIDE, v. *abdere* (to put a thing away, to h.; e. g. documents, tabulas).—*condere* (to deposit in a safe place).—*abscondere* (to put away and preserve).—*recondere* (to hide carefully and thoroughly).—*occultare* (to conceal in any way).—*occultare* (to conceal very carefully and anxiously; *seld.* in neg. propositions).—*cælere* (to conceal the existence of althg; *factis*, &c., *opp.* *fateri*: e. g. *sententiam*, *iram*).—*obscurare* (to throw a shade over; e. g. *magnitudo lucri obscurabat magnitudinem periculi*).—*abstrudere* (to thrust away; to bury under something).—*dissimulare* (to h. by dissimbling; e. g. *negritudinem animi*, *odium*). *Js.* *tegere* et *dissimulare*; *dissimulare* et *occultare*. *To h. althg fm aby.* *celare* *qm qd* (not *ci* *qd*; but in the pass. *celatur mihi* *qd* occurs *Hirt. B. Alex. 7, 1*). *To h. althg in a place, adere* *qd* in *locum*, *seld.* in *loco*; *with the past partep.* *the abl.* is used, but sometimes the acc. (in *tectis silvestribus* *abditus, C.*; *abdit* in *tabernaculis*, *Cæ.*; in *silvâ Arduennâ* *abditis, Cæ.*); *occultare* *qd loco* or in *loco* (*very seld.* in *loco*; *Herz. Cæ. B. G. 7, 85, xtr.*); *althg under althg, adere* *qd sub* *qâ* *re* or *intra* *qd* (e. g. *cultum veste, ferrum intra vestem*); *tegere* *qd* *qâ* *re* (*fig.*, e. g. *nomen tyranni humanitate sua*). *To h. oneself, delitescere* (to lie hid; of persons and things); *se adere* in *occultum* (of persons); *occult*, *occultari* (to be withdrawn fm sight; of things; e. g., of stars, *opp.* *apparere*). *To h. oneself or aby in a place, adere* *se* or *qm* in *qm loco* (not in *qo loco*; e. g. in *terram*, in *intimam Macedoniam*); in the country, *rus*; in *one's house*, *domum*; *there, eo* (not *ibi*); *anywhere, qo* (not *alicubi*); *where, quo* (not *ubi*); *wherever, quocumque* (not *ubicumque*). [*But fig.*, *se* in *litteras*, or *se* *litteris* *abdere, C.*] *Hidden under the earth, sub terrâ* (not *terrâ*) *abditus* (C. *Tuc. 2, 25, 60*). *To h. oneself any where, is also delitescere* in *qo loco*; *se occultare loco* or in *loco* (*see above*). *To h. oneself fm aby, se occultare* *ci*, or *a conspectu* *cs*: *to be hidden, latere*; *abditum latere*; *abditum et inclusum* in *occulto latere* (the three last of keeping one self hidden). *More hidden, most hidden, occultior, occultissimus* (not *abditior, abditissimus, which are late Lat.*).

HIDE AND SEEK. *To play at h. and s., *per lusum latitare; *per lusum lutantes* (or *-em*) *quætere.* (443)

HIDE-BOUND, cui pellis ita tergori adhæret, ut apprehensa manibus deducta a costâ non possit (Col. 6, 13, 2), or *simply* *cui pellis tergori adhæret.*—coriagine laborans* (*coriagio, Col. and Veget.*). || *Niggardly, vid.***

HIDEOUS, insignis ad deformitatem. *See* HORRIBLE.

HIDEOUSLY. *See* HORRIBLY.

HIDEFOUSNESS. *See* DEFORMITY, UGLINESS.

HIDER, || One who is hiding (*intrans*), *Crel.* (*latitator, Aug.*) || *One who hides* (*trans.*), *occultator* (C.).—*cela* or (*†, Luc.*).

HIDING-PLACE, latēbra (*a retired or obscure place, where aby may conveniently remain concealed*).—*latibulum* (*a lurking-hole, into wch a man must creep like a beast*).—*receptaculum* (*a receptacle; e. g., of thieves*). *A h.-p. of thieves, furum receptaculum* (*affi. L. 34, 21*); *domus prædatorum et furtorum receptrix* (*affi. C. Ferr. 4, 8, 17*). *furum latibulum.* *To conceal oneself in a h.-p., latēbra se occultare:* *to drive aby fm a h.-p., qm excitare latibulo.*

HIE. *See* HASTEN, *intrans.*

HIERARCHICAL, sacerdotalis (relating to priesthood, &c.).

HIERARCHY, summi sacerdotes, or *li, qui sacerdotium amplissimum habent* (the chief priests)—*collegium sacerdotum* (*a body of priests*).—*amplissimii sacerdotii collegium* (C.).—**imperium* or *dominatus sacerdotum* (*priestcraft, as term of reproach*).

HIEROGLYPHIC, hieroglyphicus, hierographicus (late).—*litteræ Egyptiis scriptus* (T.).

HIEROGLYPHICS, litteræ Egyptiæ (T. *Ann. 2, 60, 3*). *litteræ hieroglyphicæ* or *hierographiæ* (*late writers*).

HIEROPHANT, hierophanta or *-tes* (Np. *Pelop. 3; Inscr. Orelli. 2361*).

HIGGLE, || To carry on a little retail trade, mercaturam tenuem facere (to be a small dealer).—*caupinam exercere* (to deal in a small way in provisions, but *esply* wine).—merces ostiatim venditare* (to offer goods for sale at people's door).—|| *Chaffer, vid.***

HIGGLER, institor (g. t.).—*caupo* (in provisions, but *esply* wine).—**qui merces ostiatim venditat.*

HIGH, altus (denotes the perpendicular height of an object, or the distance of its highest point fm the surface of the earth; hence, in expressions of measure, it is only this adj. that can be used).—*celsus* (h. in respect of others; of things wch rise above the level of the earth, or above the usual standard).—*excelsus* (towering high above others, remarkably h. All these are used *fig.* when h. = 'lofty', 'elevated', but with this difference, *altus* denotes loftiness absolutely; *celsus* and *excelsus*, in comparison with less elevated objects).—*editus*. In *altum editus* (raised fm a level or lower country, *opp.* *planus*; only of places, hills, and mountains).—*elatus* (raised, lofty, *esply* of words, tones, elati modis, and then of ingenium).—*erectus* (upright, standing straight up; then *fig.*, e. g., *h.-minded*).—*arduus*. *aditu arduus* (h. in respect of the lateral surfaces of an object, wch rises more in a perpendicular than in a sloping direction; *fig.* *arduus* denotes what is hardly, if at all, attainable).—*procursus* (stretched out in length; grown tall, slim, *opp.* *brevis*, Gr. *εὐμήκης*, only of things wch have attained to their height by growth).—*sublimis* (directed upwards towards the sky, h. in the air, of things which float or rise high in the air, *opp.* *humilis*; *fig.* = raised above the ordinary standard, exceeding the ordinary powers of understanding; able to penetrate more deeply into a thing).—*acutus* (clear, of tone, *opp.* *gravis*; in wch signification *altus* is not Latin, since *altus sonus*, *alta vox* relate to the fulness, body, or compass of the sound; see Q. 11, 3, 23; *Catuli. 12, 18*).—*carus* (dear, h. in price).—*magnus* (great, considerable, h. in price, then h. in its intensity strength and importance).—*amplus* (h. in dignity).—*nobilis* (h. in birth and reputation): *higher, also superior* (upper, both in situation and in rank): *very h., also præaltus*: the highest, summus (the highest, greatest, in respect of what is higher, in situation, rank, degree, &c.; *opp.* *imius, infimus*).—*supremus* (the highest, uppermost, in respect of a lower; hence also the highest in degree or rank, *opp.* *infimus*); the superlatives of the other adj. may of course be used: the most High (i. e. God). *Deus supremus* (the Supreme God); *Deus optimus maximus* (the best and greatest).—In denoting measure, the Latins express 'high' either by *altus* with the accus., or by in *altitudine* (ὀψύχωρ) with the gen. of the measure; e. g., to be fifty feet h., *quinquaginta*

pedes altum esse, or in altitudinem quinquaginta pedum emînere.

A *high mountain*, mons altus, excel-sus or arduus: *an extremely h. mountain*, mons in immensum editus: a *h. hill*, collis in altum editus; collis editus arduus: a *not very h. hill*, collis paulum ex planitie editus: a *place whose situation is h.*, locus editus or in altum editus: a *higher place*, locus editior or superior: of persons, *free*, &c.; see TALL: a *h. water*, aquæ magnæ (L. 21, 9): *very h. water*, aquæ ingentes (L. 33, 28): *to fall fm on h.*, ex alto decidere: *to rise or fly h. in the air*, sublimare (L. 21, 9) in sublimem in (l'ass.) ferri (g. t.): *sublimem abire* (g. t.) of living creatures: *sublime se levare* (of birds): *to soar very h.*, altissime assurgere (of the mind; see Plin. Ep. 8, 4, 3): *to be h. (of the weather-glass)*, alte assurrexisse or ascendisse: *to lie h. (as a house)*, emînere: *in loco editore structum esse: *h. time*, tempus summum: *temporis divicem* (with the idea of danger): *it is h. time*, tempus urget: *it is h. time for you to go*, *iam censeo, abena: *it is h. time for you to come*, expectatus venis: *when the sun was already h.*, multo jam die: a *h. price*, pretium magnum: *at a h. price*, magni pretii (esse): *magno* (constare): *to buy at a h. price*, magno emere: *to become higher in price*, carius fieri or venire (g. t.), *to become dearer*, to be sold for more: *ingravescere*, incendi (to rise, get up, of the annona; i. e., corn, or price of corn): *to bid higher*, *plus promittere (g. t.): *to be willing to give more*, contra liceri (at auctions): *constantly to bid higher than another* (to outbid him), *quod licente contra liceri*: *to bid too h.*, immoderatus liceri in qâ re: *to attribute a h. value to alth*, to place a *h. value on it*, qd magni or magno æstimare; *ci rei multum tribuere*: *to charge alth h. to aby*, qd ci magni ludere (as a service): *to be of higher value than alth* (fg.), *præstare ci rei* (E. 4, 6, 172): *h. and low*, summi et infimi: *the highest magistrates*, summi magistratus: *the higher sciences*, studia altiora et aries: *the higher mathematics*, *mathematica altiora (n. pl.): a *h. style of composition*, sublimem dicendi genus: *a thing is too h. for me* (exceeds my power of comprehension), qd mente meæ assèqui or capere non possum; *qd procul est* an ineluct cogitatione: a *h. opinion*, magna opinio (e. g. *men enter in a h. opinion of his courage*, qd habet magnam opinionem virtutis: see Cæs. B. G. 7, 60; cf. L. 6, 6, 6, 9, ut tanto de se consensu civitas opinione, quæ maxima sit, constanter efficit. *alta opinio is not class.*). *To have a h. opinion of oneself*: *to carry one's head h.*, magnifice de se statuere: *to aim high* (fg.), altiores spiritus gerere (T. Hist. 3, 66, 5): *to have h. thoughts*, altum quiddam et sublimem spirare (Sen. Ep. 16, 23). *The highest bidder*, plurimum licens: *to sell alth to the highest bidder*, ad ictationem qd deducere (Ulp. Dig. 10, 2, 6): *to be publicly sold to the highest bidder*, sub hasta venire. *In the highest degree*, maxime; *multo maxime*; *quam potest maxime* (e. g., *maxime fidelis*; *multo maxime memorabilis*; *multo maxime* or *quam potest maxime miserabilis*). *But never* maximè, *ut occurs only with the verbs petere, orare*.

HIGH-BLOWN. See INFLATED.

HIGH-BORN, generosus, generosus ab stirpe profectus, nobili or summo loco natus, splendidis natalibus ortus.

HIGH-DESIGNING, altiores spiritus gerens (T. 3, 66, 4).

HIGH-FLOWN, magnificus, ad magnificentiam compositus (pomposus). — *inflatus*, tumidus (*inflated*). — *grandiloquus* usque ad vitium (of a speaker, Q.). *H. f. language*, verbum tumidum, oratio magnifica: a *h. f. style*, magnificum dicendi genus: *to adopt a h. f. style*, pompam addibere in dicendo: *to discard all h. f. expressions*, ampullas et æquipedalia verba projicere (H. A. P. 97).

HIGH-HEARTED, magnus et excelsus. — *magnitudine animi præstans*.

HIGH-HEELED, *H. shoes*, calceamenta altiuscula. — *cothurni* (buskins worn by tragic actors, and then also by others, to increase their stature). *To wear h. shoes*, calceamentis altiusculis uti.

HIGH-METTED, calidus or acer (horæ, equus).

HIGH-MINDED, superbus (proud). — *excelsus et altus*. — *magnitudine animi præstans* (lofty-minded). *Riches make men h.-m.*, divitiæ animos faciunt.

HIGH-PRIEST, præps pontifex maximus. *The office of h. p.*, pontificatus maximus.

HIGH-SEASONED, bene conditus (well-seasoned, C., (441))

but fg.; male conditus, H.) — *ita conditus ut nihil possit esse suavius* (admirably seasoned). — *multum conditus.

HIGH-SHOULDERED, *altis humeris.

HIGH-SPIRITED, alti spiritus plenus (Q. 10, 1 44).

HIGH TREASON, perduellio (a crime by which the freedom of the citizens is endangered, or public security disturbed). — *crimen majestatis, or (later) læsæ majestatis* (the crime of him who violates the dignity, or disturbs the peace and security of the Rom. people; e. g., by betraying one of its armies, by promoting sedition or uproar; and, later, by any offence against the sacred person of the prince; cf. Heinric. Antiq. Rom. Syn. 4, 18, 46, 499) *In the times of the Rep. the orators, &c. called 'h. treason' paritidum patriæ; or used the general term scelus (opp. pietas; cf. C. Sull. 2, 6; Off. 3, 21, 83; Cat. 2, 1, 1, and 11, 25; rid. 1st p.). To be guilty of h. t., majestatem populi Romani minuire or lædere* (agut the state of Rome); patriæ paritidum obstringi or se obstringere: *to declare alth h. t.*, judicare qd contra rempublicam factum esse. *One who is guilty of h. t.*, perduellis, civium or reipublicæ peritida (C. S.); proditor (traitor); *one who is charged with h. t.*, perduellionis reus, majestatis reus.

HIGHLANDER, *regio montana.

HIGHLANDER, homo montanus (monticola, poet.). *H. t.*, montani (homines).

HIGHLY, alte. — *exerlese* (rare). — *valde* (much, greatly). — *magni* (at a high price or value; e. g. *facere, æstimare*: also *magno æstimare*; the former conveying the general notion of valuing [= valuing highly], the latter laying more stress upon the large sum or price): *very h.*, permagni, or, with æstimare, permagno; *maximi*. *H. to be respected*, maxime colendus. *valde observandus*: *h. delighted*, letissimus. *letitia elatus* or *exultans*: *h. honoured*, honoratissimus: *to value aby h.*, qm magni facere; *qm admirari*, suspicere (look up to him).

HIGHNESS, Height, vid. As title: your h., *tu, celsissime princeps!

HIGHWAY, via (lapidibus) strata (paved road; cf. L. 8, 15, 9; in later writers [e. g. Eutrop.] strata only). — *via publica*, via, quæ omnes committit.

HIGHWAYMAN, grassator, nocturnus grassator.

HILARITY. See MIRTH.

HILL, colis (v. pr. for 'hill'), any considerable and somewhat steep eminence. — *clivus* (the sloping side of a h., a gradual ascent). — *tumulus* (a hillock, a natural or artificial rising of the earth, especially when it projects singly in a plain). — *grumus* (any artificial heap of earth, still less than a tumulus). — *locus editor* or superior (g. t., any eminence): *that is or grows upon a h.*, colinus: *a small h.*, see HILLOCK.

HILLOCK, colliculus, clivulus, tumulus (Syn. in Hill).

HILLY, clivosus, tumulosus. — *montanus* (in C. and Cæs. of persons; i. e., mountaineers; Furr., L. O.). — *montosus* (C.). *A h. district*, regio aspera et montosa (C.); *montana* (pl. adj., L.).

HILT, capulus (of a sword, v. pr.).

HIMSELF, (A) *As nom.*, ipse (ipsemet only, Plant. Amphit. Priol. 10, 2, [ipsemet abiti], and pl. ipsimet, C. 3 Verr. 1, 3). (B) *In an oblique case*: a) by sui (sibi, se, or sese) alone: *I have restored my brother to h.*, reddidi fratrem sibi: *to hurt h.*, sibi nocere: *to forget h.*, sui oblivisci: *with h.*, secum. b) by sui and ipse: (1.) *If an opposition is to be indicated between the subject and some other subject*, ipse will be in the nom. (or, in the case of acc. cum infin., in the acc.) *Junius necem sibi ipse concepit* = he himself, and no other, did the deed: so *Varius Quintillus se ipse in tabernaculo interfecit*, Felt. 2, 71, 3; *deformè de se ipsum prædicare*. C. (2) *If the opposition is to the object*, the ipse will be in the same case as the sui; *qs sibi ipsi inimicus est*, *is an enemy to h.*, *not (as would be more natural) to another*. (3) *If, however, a strong emphasis lies on the subject*, the ipse may remain in the nom., even when the object has an implied notion opposed to it; and, in general, C. is partial to the retention of ipse in nom. [Zumpt, 696]; *thus, ut non modo populo Romano, sed etiam sibi ipse condemnatus videretur*, Furr. 1, 6; *but qui potest exercitum in continere imperator, qui se ipsum (opp. exercitum) non potest?* *Maui*. 13.—*Of h.*, ipse, aut sponte.—*utro* (e. g. *polliceri*, of his own free will).—*By h.*, per se (ipse); *per se solus*: *suo Marte*, but always with ref. to the orig. meaning of the expression. *Not proprio Marte*.—*All* = without the help of any other person).—*solus* (alone).—*se*, utratim

(separately, opp. to 'in conjunction with others'; e. g. ludos et cum colligā et separatim edidit: to live by h., secum vivere: to have found athg out by h., per se invenisse qd. To learn by h., sine magistro discere: he had done it quite of h., sua sponte fecerat: to recover h., ad se redire. To deceive h., falli. To vex h., cruciari: to avail h. of athg, uti qā re.—A likeness of h., sui simillia species (C. Tusc. 1, 15, 34); sua imago (Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 55). To be always h., or like h., semper suum esse (e. g. in disputando, C. Fin. 4, 4, 10).

HIND, *|| The stag, cervā. || Boor, vid. || Servant, vid.*

HINDER, *adj. aversus (turned away; in the back, not in the front; opp. adversus).—posticus (what is behind athg; e. g., at the back of a house, opp. anticus). || part, pars posterior. pars aversa; of the head, occipitium: aversa pars capitis.*

HINDER, 1) *|| Delay; oppose the execution, &c., impeditre qm (qd): in athg, a qā re, and simply qā re (qā never in qā re).—impedimento esse ci (ei rei); in athg, ad qd (nec in qā re).—impedimentum afferre ci rei faciendae (g. t.).—obstare or officere ci and ci rei es (to be opposed to aby; obstare, simply to stand in the way of; but officere, to be opposed to as an enemy; e. g., es consiliis obstare or officere).—retardare qm, in athg, ad qd faciendum or a qā re faciendā, in qā re (to check aby; e. g., qm a scribendo retardare; ad qd fruendum).—interpellare qm, in athg, in qā re (to disturb a person in the practice of athg; e. g. in suo iure).—qm avocare, avertere, abducere ab qā re (to draw off a person fm doing or attempting athg; to hinder him in it). From, with the participial subst. after 'to hinder,' is rendered in Latin by nē or quominus (rarely by an infn.), and, if a negation precede the verb, by quin; see Zumpt, § 543: I do not hinder him fm &c., non moror, quominus &c.*

2) *Prevent, prohibere qm; fm athg, qā re; more rarely a re. see Macb. Cas. B. G. 4, 11); fm doing athg, nē, quin or quominus, faciat; where obs. that quin points to the result, so that if 'I did not h. his going' means 'I did not make any objection to it,' 'I did not try to h. it,' we must say non prohibui nē, or quominus proficisceretur; for non prohibui quin proficisceretur would mean, that 'though I tried to h. him, he nevertheless went.' Of the unsuccessful attempt, non posse prohibere (quin) is more common (Krüger, 575, aft. Husse ad Reisig, p. 579).—arcere qm re und a re (i. h. by keeping off; to guard agst).—dehortari (to dissuade), aft. verb athg the Eng. 'from,' aft. 'to h.,' is expressed by nē or quominus, or by infn.; see Zumpt, § 543, sq., who says that impeditre and detertere are sis, and prohibere often, followed by inf.—avocare, abducere qm a re (as it were, to call back, bring away aby fm a thing). To h. an enemy fm laying waste, fm crossing, &c., hostem prohibere populationibus, transitu: to h. aby fm flight, fugam cs reprimere: to be hindered (to be interrupted or disturbed in one's business), interpellari: to be hindered by very important business, maximis occupationibus distineri or impediri. We are hindered fm doing athg, prohibemur qd facere.*

HINDERER, *morator (delayer; e. g. publici commodi, L. 2, 4); or Crel, qui impedimentum affert ci rei faciendae; qui impedimento est ei rei, ad qd, &c.*

HINDERMOST, HINDERMOST. See LAST.

HINDRANCE, impedimentum (qā not obstaculum).—avocatio a re (to an occupation, to business).—mora (delay, cause of delay). To be a h., impedimenti loco esse: to be a h. to a person or thing, impedimento esse ci or ci rei, ad qd (qā never in qā re); impeditre qm or qd, in athg, a qā re, or qā re only (qā never in qā re); impedimentum afferre, in or to athg, ci rei faciendae (of persons and things); obesse ci and ci rei (to be agst a person or thing, opp. prodere); cf. To HINDER: it was a great h. to the Gauls in battle, that &c., Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quod &c.: I will be no h., nulla in me or per me est mora; nihil in me est mora: I will be no h. to his resigning the decemvirate, non moror, quominus abeat a decemviratu.

HINGE, e. cardo (also impropr. of the hinge on which athg turns; e. g. ubi cs rei [litium, Q. 12, 8, 2] cardo veritatis; so tanto cardine rerum, P. Aen. 1, 672). To take a door off its h., emovere postes cardine; postes a cardine vellere (P.): a h. crenks, cardo mutit (Plaut.), stridet (P.). Prov. To be off the h., perturbari or perturbatum esse; loco et certo de statu demoveri (of the mind, deprived of its self-possession, C.); de statu suo declinare (of persons, C.).

HINGE, v. That on which athg h's, cardo cs rei, or

ubl cs rei cardo veritatis (Q.); quod maxime rem continet (L. 39, 48, 2).

HINT, v. indicare ci qd. docere qm qd (to give aby private information of athg. qā not indigitare or innuere, Ruhnk ad Muret. 2, 117).—significare (to give to understand).—subjicere (to suggest; to h. to a person what to say or do).—summonere (to give a warning or secret hint; only Ter. and Suet.).—ci nutum signum dare (to give a sign). To h. at athg, significare qd or de qā re.—tangere qd (to touch it).

HINT, s. significatio (g. t., for making it understood who or what one means).—nutus (nod). To throw out several plain h's, multas nec dubias significationes jacere (Suet. Ner. 37). If I had given the slightest h., the thing might have been easily done, si innuissem modo, hoc facile perfici posset.

HIP, coxa, coxendix.

HIPPISH. See HYPOCHONDRIAC.

HIPPOGRIF, hippogrups (e. hippocentaurus, &c.). HIPPOPOTRAM, hippopotamus (Plin.).—equus fluviatilis (Plin. 8, 21, 30).

HIRE, s. merces; yearly, annua (for persons and things, as pay, wages for h.).—vectigal (as the income of one who lets on h.).

HIRE, v. conducere, with or without mercede or pretio. Hired labourers, operæ conductæ or mercenariæ. || To hire oneself out, se or operam suam locare (Plaut.); to aby, ci; for any purpose, ad quam rem.

HIRED, conducticius (of persons and things)—mercenarius (of persons)—(mercede) conductus. —(qā) conducticius and mercenarius are used in respect of the class to which the person or thing h. belongs; (mercede) conductus, in respect of the person or thing h., considered individually as to its state: thus domus conducticia is a house belonging to the class of those which are let on hire, as opposed to those which are private property (see Porc. ap. Suet. vit. Terent. 1, extr.); domus (mercede) conducta is a house which I have hired, in which I live as tenant: miles conducticius or mercenarius is a soldier belonging to the class of those who serve for pay; miles mercede conductus is one whom I have taken into pay.

HIRELING. See HIRED (of persons).

HIRER, conductor.

HIS, suus (when it relates to the principal substantive of the sentence; i. e., to the definite subject or object of the verb to which it belongs itself).—ejus. Illius (when it does not relate to the principal substantive of the sentence, and whenever the use of suus would create an ambiguity; thus, accipiter cepit columbam in nido suo would leave it doubtful whether the hawk's nest or the dove's was meant; so Sextius, a. eum [Scipionem] filium ejus adduxit, i. e. Scipio's; suum would be ambiguous. Achaë Macedonum regem suspectum habebant pro ejus crudelitatis, L.; but suus is even here used when the sense of the passage sufficiently guards agst the grammatically possible obscurity; cf. Krüger, 407).

1. In a dependent sentence, suus is generally used when the 'his' relates to the subject of the principal sentence, provided it could not be referred to the subject of the dependent sentence itself; e. g. tum ei dormienti idem ille visus est rogare, ut quoniam sibi vivo non subvenisset, mortem suam ne inultam esse pateretur; its, however, ejus is used in this case (see remark on ejus. illius), and very often ipsius, which should be regularly used when suus would produce an ambiguity; e. g. Cæsar milites suos incussavit, Cæsar sūa [= militum] virtute, aut de ipsius [= curæ] diligentia desperaret, Cæs. qā. In the case of the acc. with the infn., 'is' is allowable, a) if the acc. with infn. does not depend immediately on the verb to whose subject the 'his' refers; e. g. Scituli me saepe pollicitem esse dicebant—commodis eorum me non defuturum; the acc. and infn. depends immediately on pollicitem esse, not dicebant; β) if the pron. reiates not to the subject, but to the object, aranti Q. Cin cinnato nuntiatum est, eum dictatorem esse factum, C.; but here sui is correct and common (Krüger, 411). 2. In independent clauses, 'is' is used; if the verb is in indicative, 'is' is used; if in the subjunctive, suus; tangebatur animi dolore, quod domum ejus . . . reddiderunt nodam atque inauem, where it might be quod domum suam . . . reddidissent, if the statement were not made as a fact. These rules, however, are neither of them without exception (Krüger, 411, 412).—2. In co-ordinate clauses (joined by 'but,' and 'is' is used; thus, when two subjects are connected by 'and,' the second being referred to the first by 'his,' ejus is used; but if the connection is by cum

suus is used; e.g. Isocrates et discipuli ejus; Isocrates cum discipulis suis; so too, Isocrates sine discipulis suis.—**HIS** 3. '*his*' in Lat. is not expressed unless there is some emphasis or distinction, or the notion of possession is to be strongly marked; e.g., not *my book*, but *h.*, non *meus* liber, sed *illius*.—*H.* own, *suus* proprius. *ejus* proprius (when possession is strongly marked: the former, when the ref. is to the principal substantive; the latter, when not).—*suus* (when possession is either not meant, or not strongly marked).—**HIS** *suus* is *strengthened* by the appended *met* or *pte*, and by the addition of *ipse*, agreeing with the subject or other principal word to which '*his*' refers; Crassum suapte interfectum manu. C.; sevitia, quam... in sanguine ipse suo exerceret, L. 7, 4. *Sis* the *ipse* is in the gen., but this 'does not occur so often as Drakenborch (Liv. 7, 40, 9) thinks' (Z.). when the ref. is to the subject; e.g. suum ipsius caput exsecratum, L. 30, 20, for *ipsam*. *H.* party, friends, &c., *sui*: to render to every man *h. due*, suum cuique tribuere. **HIS** On *his* part, *af.* a neg., nec... quidem (e.g. sed nec Jugurtha quidem interea quietus erat, S. Jug. 61).

HISS, v. *sibilare* (**HIS** sibilum edere, fundere, or effundere, are poet.).—*stridere* or *stridere* (to *h.* horribly; also of iron plunged in water; Lucr. 6, 149). To *h.* and *hoot*, see **HOOT**. **I** To *hiss* at, off, or down, *sibilare*, exhibilare, sibilis consecrari, conscinere (*ἀκουσθῆναι*, to show dissatisfaction with any by hissing; to *h.* at a speaker or actor).—qm sibilis vexare (Val. Max.).—o scena sibilis explodere (to drive off the stage by hissing; to *h.* an actor off the stage).—ejectere, exigere (*ἐκβάλλειν*, *ἐκπύρρειν*; g. h., by hissing, whistling, or stamping; to cry down either a speaker, author, actor, or a play; see *Rhank. Vell.* 2, 28, 3; Ter. Andr. Profl. 27). To be hissed down or off, ejici, exigi (to fail, *ἐκπίρρειν*): to *h.* at or down a piece or play, exigere fabulam: one that has never been hissed at, intactus a sibilis.

HISS, **HISSING**, sibilis, sibilum (of the whistling of the wind, &c., also of serpent, O.; and empty of popular assemblies, &c.).—*stridor* (the angry hissing of serpents, &c.).

HIST at! or at! tacete (cf. C. de Or. 3, 64; Fam. 16, 24, 2).

HISTORIAN, historiarum scriptor. scriptor, with or without rerum, or rerum gestarum. rerum explicator. rerum gestarum pronuntiator (so far as he arranges, writes down, or relates facts and occurrences).—rerum antiquarum scriptor (as describing the affairs of times long past).—auctor, with and without rerum, or rerum gestarum (so far as he is used or quoted as authority).—**HIS** historicus denotes rather a person who devotes himself to historical pursuits, a reader or investigator of history, who, however, may also be a writer of history; cf. Top. 20, 78. Np. Alcib. 11, 1. **HIS** not historiographus. An *h.* of great name or accuracy, auctor gravissimus: an *h.* of no authority, of no great accuracy, auctor levis nec satis fidus: the earlier *h.'s*, priores (v. Walch, T. Agric. 10, 1, p. 178): the old *h.'s*, scriptores veteres or antiqui; (sm context) veteres or antiqui only (Syn. in ANCIENT): future *h.'s*, historiarum futuri scriptores.

HISTORIC, **HISTORICAL**, historicus (opp. oratorius, quotidianus, &c.; e.g. genus historicum; sermo historicus). But the word is to be used cautiously; the penitenses historie, rerum, will often help. *H.* books, (not libri historici, but) literarum monumenta, commentarii, annales. *litteræ*. *H.* accuracy, historie or rerum fides (historica fides only in O Am. 3, 12, 44). To describe a person's character with *h.* accuracy, qm ad historie fidem scribere (C.). An *h.* painter, qui res gestas, or res ex annalibus de promptis pingit: to illustrate a subject by *h.* examples, ex annalibus de promptis referre &c.: to pass sm mythological to *h.* times, ut jam a fabulis ad facta veniamus. *H.* painting, res gestas pingendi ars. An *h.* picture, pictura (or tabula picta) rerum gestarum (aft. Plin. 16, 33, 60, and 35, 4, 7). A dry narrator of *h.* facts, non exornator rerum sed tantummodo narrator (C.). '*Historical studies*,' see phrases under **HISTORY**.

HISTORICALLY, historice. To state *ath* as *h.* true, obligare verba sua historice fide (O.).

HISTORIOGRAPHER, scriptor rerum (gestarum).—scriptor historiarum. See **HISTORIAN**.

HISTORY, *A* narration, narratio.—dim. narratiuncula.—memoria ca rei or de re (accounts that is in existence, or has been circulated; e.g. de Myrone memoria duplex prodita est). **I** History = collected narrative of events, res or res gestæ.—memoria (446)

rerum gestarum.—memoria annalium.—res veteres antiquitas (i. e. ancient h.).—*litteræ* (as far as contained in books or other written documents, apply as bearing on national customs and manners; Np. Pref. 2; Pr. 1, 1).—historia or historia rerum gestarum (mostly implying a scientific or careful treatment of the subject). Fabulous or mythological *h.*, historia fabularis (Suet.); fabulæ. The Roman *h.*, res populi Romani; *litteræ* pop. Rom.; historia pop. Rom. Universal *h.*, perpetua rerum gestarum historia (C. Fam. 5, 12, 6).—**HIS** An adj. with '*history*' should mostly be translated by a gen. with rerum; thus, sacred, profane history, historia rerum sacrarum, profanarum; or, at all events, historia, quam dicimus sacram, profanam. &c. Grecian *h.*, historia rerum Græcarum, or res Græcæ only. To write a *h.*, historiam scribere, componere, or instituere; rerum gestarum historiam compleri: to write the *h.* of his own times, scribere historiam earum rerum, quæ sunt ipsius ætate gestæ (C.): to write the Roman *h.*, res Romanas, or populi Romani, historia comprehendere, perscribere; res Romanas in historiam conferre: to complete a *h.*, historiam perficere, absolvere: to study *h.*, historiam se dare: to be well read or versed in *h.*, historias plures novisse: to be very fond of *h.*, esse magno studio rerum veterum: to have no knowledge of *h.*, nullam memoriam antiquitatis collegisse. Well versed in ancient *h.*, omnia antiquitatis peritissimus.

HISTRIONIC, histrionalis—sæcens. See **THEATRICAL**.

HIT, v. *icere*, ferire, percutere (ic. only by throwing, e.g. fulmine ictus.—i. x. by pushing, striking; but also by missiles)—percut. stronger than *icere*, to strike a man such a blow as shakes him through and through)—pulsare (to knock or strike either a person or thing; of a person, to strike him with hand or stick, to wound his honour by a blow)—mullare (to beat man soundly with fists or clubs). To *h.* any with a stone, qm lapide percutere: to be *h.* by a stone from the wall, saxo de muro icti: to *h.* the mark, or to '*hit*' (abol.), scopum ferire, or ferire only; collineare (e.g. quis est... qui totam diem jaculans non aliquando collinect? C.): not to *h.* the mark, non ferire (of the person); deerrare (of the thing shot or hurled): to *h.* the bull's eye, medium ferire: you have *h.* the right nail on the head, rem acu tetigisti (Plant. Rud. 5, 2, 19): *aby* is *h.* hard (as remark of another person), hoc habet (gladiatorial term). **I** To reach completely. To *h.* alth (= to discover it by a happy conjecture), qd (conjectura) assequi. You have *h.* it, recte i rem tenes! acu tetigisti (Plant. Rud. 5, 2, 19). To *h.* (off) an exact likeness of *ath* or *aby*, veram cs or cs rei imaginem reddere. **I** To *h.* *aby* (by one's words), tangere (e.g. quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 30). To be *h.* hard (= to be taken in to a great amount; collig.), probe tunc easo (Plant.; = to be well taken in). **INTRANS.** To *hit* agt *ath*, offendere in qd re, or ad qd. impingi ci rei. alidid agt qd (Syn. in DASH agt).—Incurrere in qd (to run agt; e.g. in columnas, C.). To *h.* agt *aby*, incidere atque incurere in qm. **I** To *hit* upon (= to meet or find accidentally; light upon), incidere in qd. To *h.* upon the right word, aptum vocabulum ponere (in writing).

HIT, s. **I** Blow, vid. That is a palpable *h.*! hoc habet! (term of the gladiatorial shows = 'he has caught it this time'). A lucky *h.*; see 'LUCKY chance.'

HITCH, v. **I** TRANS. To catch by a hook; see To **HOOK**. **I** INTRANS. To *h.* along (= hobble on), prorèpere (to creep forth or forwards; H. Col., Suet., Plin.; not C.).—claudicare (to limp; propr. and impropr.): to '*hitch* in rhyme' (Pope). Versu claudicare (claud., of lame compositions, both C. and Q.).

HITCH, s. **I** Hook, catch, vid. **I** Sudden impediment; see **IMPEDIMENT**.

HITHER, huc. *H.* and *hither*, huc illuc (e.g. curare, C.); huc atque illuc (e.g. intueri); huc et illuc (e.g. vagari, C.); tum huc illuc illuc (e.g. volare, C.). So huc illucque (Plin.); huc illucque (Cels. 6, 6, 36).

HITHER, adj. ceterior.

HITHERTO, **I** a) Up to this time, adhuc. adhuc usque, ad hoc tempus. ad hunc diem (up to the present point of time in which the speaker lives).—(usque) ad id or illud tempus. ad id loci or ad id locorum (up to that point, when past circumstances are open or; respecting ad id loci, see Fabri S. Jug. 63, 6). Not... h., nondum, adhuc non (the latter form opposes the present to the future emphatically; the verb will be in the present, perf. definite, or future). **I** a past time is referred to, ad id tempus; is used; **HIS** non adhuc to not, as some assert, un-Class.; Krebs: cf. Fr. Indr. p.

340). And not . . . h.; nor . . . h., necdum, neque dum.—neque adhuc (the latter if there is the marked opposition between present and fut., as pointed out above; *scilicet*, et nondum). Nobody . . . h., nemo adhuc or adhuc nemo: no . . . h., nullusdum, nullus adhuc: nothing . . . h., nihilum, nihil adhuc or adhuc nihil [see authorities in Krebs, ad hoc]. See YET.—*Ecce* Hactenus, 'up to this point,' so far, is never 'up to this time,' in C. or Cæs.; but L. uses it in this sense [e. g. 7, 26, 6]; so also O. It is, however, classical and common in such a passage as 'hitherto I have treated of &c.,' with ref. to the progress of a speech, &c., where, though it refers to space, the progress through that space requires time. || b) Up to this place, (usque) ad hunc locum. huc usque. || c) Up to this point, hactenus.

HITHERWARD, horsum (= huc vorsum, Com.).—huc.

HIVE, s. alvus or alveus.—alvearium.—tectum (epium).—also vasculum (small h.; *Pallad.* Jun. 7, 8); and, *fm* context, domicilium.—apiarium (Col.).—Sis meliarius (according to *Varr.*). To put bees into a h., apes in alvearium congerere (C. *Fragm.*): to keep the h., alveo se continere: to make a h., alvearium facere or (t) vimine texere: the door or mouth of a h., foramen, quo exitus et introitus datur apibus (Col. 9, 7, 5). To place h.'s on raised frames, tres feet high, super podia ternis alta pedibus alvearia collocare (*Pallad.* 1, 38).

HIVE, v. (apes) in alvearium congerere (C. *Fragm.* *Eccon.*).

HOI ehoh! ehodum! (Com. *ho!* you there! in questioning or scolding exclamations, commands, &c.): *ho!* (interj. of astonishment).

HOARD, s. acervus (e. g. æris, auri, pecunie).

HOARD, v. coacervare (to heap together; pecuniam, C.; the simple acervare not C.).—construere (to pile up, divitias, H.; acervos numorum, C.). *Jm* construere et coacervare (e. g. pecuniam, C.).—undique conquirere (to hunt for it every where; pecuniam, opes).—condere (to put in a secret place for preservation; aurum).—seponere (to put aside, to lay by, *equiv.* to h. for a particular purpose; ad or in qd; quod ex istis . . . rebus receptum est ad illud fanum [sc. ornatum] sepositum putare, C.; pecuniam in edificationem templi, L.).—accumulare (to add more and more to a hoard already existing, addit, auget, accumulatur, C.).

HOARDER, accumulator (e. g. opum, T.; not found elsewhere).

HOAR-FROST, pruina (often pl. pruinae, of a thick h.-f.). Covered with h.-f., pruinosus.—pruina obectus (thickly covered).

HOARINESS, color canus.—cantities (t).—albitudo (capitis, *Plaut.* Trin. 4, 2, 32).

HOARSE, raucus: somewhat h., subraucus: to cry or scream oneself h., ad ravim usque declamare (see *Lindem.* ad *Pl.* Duum., p. 12): to become h., raucum fieri; irraucosus: to have made oneself (talked oneself h.), jam raucum esse factum (e. g. rogitando): to ask *ask* till one is h., or to make oneself h. with asking, usque ad ravim poscere.

HOARSELY, 'rauc' voce.

HOARSENESS, raucitas (Cels., *Plin.*).—ravis (but only in acc. sing., ravim).

HOARY, canus. H. hairs, cani capilli, or cani only. *scilicet* canities. poet. H. antiquity (poet.), antiquitas ultima prisca vetustas (ce rei; e. g. verborum, C.). See GRAY.

HOAX, s. *prps* *lepidum quoddam commentum. *jocosa quædam fraus (sft. *Jocum* furtum, H.).—facinus lepidum et festivum (*Plaut.* *Poen.* 1, 2, 95). See TRICE, DECEPTION.

HOAX, v. (egregie) ci imponere (to impose on any; s.).—ludere qm *jocose* istis (C.).—qm lepidè ludificari (*Plaut.*).—*lepidò quodam commento imponere ci.—ludere qm *vafra* arte (sft. *O. A. A.* 3, 333). See TO DECEIVE.

HOBBLE, v. claudicare (to halt; *propr.* and *improp.*): to have a hobbling gait, claudicare.

HOBBLE, s. || *Limping gait*, *Cycl.*—claudicatio (*lamezza*; C.). || *Scrape*, vid.

HOBBLINGLY, See LAMELY.

HOBBY-HORSE, HOBBY, || *PROPR.* arundo. To ride a h.-h., equitare in arundine longè (H.). || *IMPROPR.* A man's h., studium cs (his favorite pursuit).—morbis et insanias cs (if he pursues it wrecklessly, &c.; both of *Verr.*'s passion for plate, ornamental furniture, &c.; venio nunc ad istius, quemadmodum ipse appellat, studium, ut amicit ejus, morbum et insaniam, C. 4 *Verr. init.*). Every man has his h., trahit sua quemque voluptas (V.); sua cuique sponsa, mihi

mea (*Attill.* ap. C. *Att.* 14, 20, 3).—hie in illo sibi, in hoc allus indulget. To ride one's h.-h., ineptis suis plaudere (T. *Dial.* 32, extr.). See *FAVORITE pursuit.

HOBBY, (a sort of hawk) *falco maxion (Lian.).

HOBBGOLIN, See GOBLIN.

HOBNAIL, See NAIL.

HOBBSON'S CHOICE. It is H.'s c., *potestas optioque, ut eligas, non est facta.—*optio non or nulla datur.—*nulla est eligendi optio.

HOCK, s. suffragio (knee-joint of the hind leg of four-footed animals).—poples (g. i. for knee-joint; of men or animals).

HOCK, v. succedere poplites (L.).

HOCUS-FOCUS. See *JUGGLER'S trick.

HOD, *loculus cementariorum.

HODGE-PODGE. See FARRAGO.

HOE, Ilgo (broad, and with a long handle, long ligones, O., used for cleaning the ground, breaking the clods, &c.: the iron of the blade was curved; hence fractus Ilgo, Col., poet. 10, 88: if had, probably, a narrower blade, a h., at the other end).—marra (post-Aug.; nearly = Ilgo; lata marra, Col.).—caprellus (a two-pronged h., a fork for weeding; *fm* resemblance of its prongs to goat's horns).—pastinum ('furcum bimbrium,' Col. 3, 18, 1; *equiv.* for weeding vineyards).—sarculum (with only one prong or blade; hence the most like our 'hoe'; used also for loosening the soil, breaking the clods, &c.).—rastrum, or dim. rastellus (with many teeth, rake; but also used for weeding, breaking the clods, &c.).—*scilicet* Not rastellum).

HOE, v. sarrire.—pastinare (to h. over a vineyard, &c.).—*scilicet* Poet. expressions are agros findere sarculo; lagonibus domare or pulsare arva, &c.

HOG, sus (g. t.).—porcus (also as term of abuse).—majalis (castrated). H.'s (as adj.), suillus; porcinus: h.'s bristle, seta suilla: h.'s flesh, (caro) suilla or porcina: h.'s lord, adeps suillus. To deal in h.'s, suariam facere (*sucript.*). A dealer in h.'s, negotiator suarius, or suarius, porcinarius only.

HOGGISH, See BRUTISH, GLUTTONOUS, FILTHY, according to meaning.

HOGGISHNESS, See BRUTISHNESS, FILTHINESS.

HOGHERD, subulcus. suarius. To be a h.-h., sues pascere.

HOGSHEAD, *mensura major, quam hogshead vocant; or cadus. dolum. See CASK.

HOG STY, hars.—suille (Col. 7, 9, 14).

HOIDEN, *puella proterva or protervior.—*puella inculca, rustica, &c.

HOIST. See TO RAISE, TO LIFT UP.—suspendere ac tollere qd (Cæs.). To h. up with ropes, funibus subducere (e. g. catarament, L. 27, 28, 10). To h. *anti*, vela subducere.—vela pendere (to spread out the sails).

HOLD, 1) TRANA. 1) To have seized hold of, tenere (in nearly all the applications of the *Eng.* word): to h. *aby* by the cloak, pallio qm tenere: to h. *aby* by the hand, ci manus dare (in order to lead him); qm manu retinere (to h. back with the hand). 1) To hinder the motion of a person or thing: to prevent its advancing or falling, tenere. sustinere. retinere. sublevare (to support, lest he should fall; 'holding each other up,' sublevantes invicem, L. 5, 47, 2): to h. (hold in) a horse, equum sustinere: h. me! (that I may not fall) retine me! h. the thief! tenete furem! to be scarcely able to h. their arms, arma vix sustinere posse; vix arma humeris gestare (L.); vix armorum tenendorum potentia est (L. 21, 54): to h. one's breath, animam continere or comprimere. 1) To hold or keep up in a certain direction, applicare or admoveere ad qd: to h. a bunch of flowers to one's nose, fasciculum florum ad nares admoveere: to h. a napkin before one's face or mouth, sudarium antefaciem obtendere (to that the face is concealed); sudarium ad os applicare. 1) To entertain. e. g. an opinion, sentiamtiam qm habere, qd sentire. I shall continue to h. this opinion, de hac sententiâ non demovebor: to continue to h. an opinion, in opinione perstare, manere, permanere: to be better able to say what opinion I do not h., than what I do h., *scilicet* fallius, quid non sentiam, quam quid sentiam, posse dicere. I still h. my opinion, that we should do nothing, except &c., adhuc in hac sum sententiâ, nihil ut faciamus, nisi &c. See HOLD, INTRANS. = to be of opinion. 1) To hold together, continere (propr. and fig.; e. g., to h. a state together, rempublicam continere, C.). To be held together by *athq*, qd re adjuungi et contineri (propr.); qd re contineri (fig.). 1) To consider, vid. 1) To retain a liquid without letting it run out &c., humorem non transmittere: not to h. water

humorem, aquam, &c., transmittere: humor, aqua, &c., perfluit per qd (e. g. per dolum, cadum). || **To keep possession of**, tenere, &c. See **POSSESS**, **RETAIN**, **KEEP**. || **To occupy, have, &c.** To *h. an office*, munus obire, sustinere; munere obire; magistratum gerere: *to h. the title of*, appellari qm (e. g. regem); *to h. nomine honoris causâ ornari*. || **To hold lands, &c. (as tenant)**, conducere (opp. locare, to let): *to h. lands of a (feudal) superior*, prædium velut fiducia-rium a qo accipere. || **To restrain, vid.**, and to **HOLD IN**. || **To bind morally, tenere: to be held by a vow or promise, voto, promisso teneri (C.)**. See **TO BIND**. || **To support what one bears, lifts, &c., tenere**.—gestare (see **CARRY**). To *h. a boy in one's arms*, puerum in manibus gestare (Ter.): *to h. a thing in one's hand, tenere qd in manu (C.)* or manu (Q. H., &c.). || **To contain in itself, continere (to h. in itself, to contain)**.—capere (to contain, of vessels, as a measure, &c.): *an amphora h's twenty heminae*, amphora viginti heminas continet or capit.

MISCELLANEOUS. To *h. a purpose*, propositum tenere. To *h. one's tongue*, continere linguam; *but my taciturnity*, silere (see **TO BE SILENT**). To *h. one's peace*; see **TO BE SILENT**. To *h. by his promise*, quæ pollicitus est qo, exigere. To *h. one's course any where, cursum tenere qo: sis tenere ubi*. Fields *which h. the water for a long time*, agri, qui diu aquam tenent (Pall.).

11. INTRANS. 1) **To be firm or durable, contineri (to be held together, to h. firmly together; e. g. of a dam; as Cæs. B. C. 1, 25).**—firmum esse (to be firm, durable, to withstand external impressions; e. g. of a door, oft. O. Am. 2, 12, 3).—frangi non posse (not to be able to be broken to pieces).—effringi non posse (not to be able to be broken open, of a door, &c.).—non rumpi (not to burst, of vessels, &c.).—manere, non evanescere (to remain, not to fade, of colours). 2) **To hold with any person or thing, i. e. to be on his side or party, stare a cum qo; e. g. or facere cum qo; cæ esse studiosum; ei favere (to favour a person or party; e. g. the nobles).**—maile qm or qd (to prefer a person or alth; see **SEN. EP.** 36, 3). *I hold with those who &c.*, res mihi eat cum iis, qui &c.: *to h. with neither party, neutritus partis esse (to be neutral)*. || **HOLD = hold good (of statements, &c.)**, qd de qo or qâ re vere (verissime) dicitur (e. g. *I don't know what that I have said of Corinth does not h. good of Greece generally*, quod de Corintho dixi, id haud cæo an liceat de cunctâ Græciâ verissime dicere, C.).—hoc in eo valet, in eum cadit, or ad eum pertinet (is applicable to alth). || **To be of opinion, &c., tenere qd (e. g., they h. that virtue is the chief good, illud tenent... virtutem esse summum bonum).**—Often by *and ('ay')*, and *to hold that... not*, by negare (e. g. Democritus negat sine furore quemquam poetam inagnum esse posse, h. that nobody &c.).

HOLD BACK, || TRANX. (manu) reprehendere (both *prop.* and *fig.*). tenere. retinere.—tardare. retardare.—arceâ. cohædere (SYN. **TO KEEP BACK**). To *h. back sm alth*, arcere qm (a) qâ re (e. g. homines ab injuriâ pœna arcet); retrahere qm a qâ re (e. g. consulem a fœdere); revocare qm a qâ re (e. g. a sceleris): *to h. back one's assent*, retinere assensum; *to uncertain points, cohædere assensionem ab incertis rebus*. || **To conceal, not declare, occultare. celare, &c.** See **CONCEAL**. *I will h. back nothing, nihil occultabo.* || **INTRANS.** cunctari. tergiversari; JN. cunctari et tergiversari. See **TO LINGER**.

HOLD FORTH, || To hesitate, vid. || **Offer, propose, see HOLD OUT.** || **Declaim, harangue, vid.**

HOLD IN, inhière (to h. in).—retinere (to h. back).—sustinere (to stop): *to h. in the horses*, equos sustinere, or (if in a carriage) sustinere currum: *to h. in the reins*, frenos inhière; habenas adducere: *to h. in the breath*, spiritum retinere; animam comprimere.

HOLD OFF, || TRANX. See **TO KEEP OFF**. || **INTRANS.** *procul se tenere.—fugere or effugere qm.

HOLD ON, || To continue or proceed in. To *h. on one's course*, cursum tenere; *also tenere only*. || **To last, tenere (L.)**; imber, incendium, &c. tenuit, obtinere (L.). See **TO LAST**.

HOLD OUT (alth), || Extend, præbere.—porrigere (e. g. cavam manum, of a beggar).—ostentare (to exhibit, e. g. cavam manum).—offere (e. g. jugulum, one's throat to be cut). To *h. out one's hand (to be caned)*, manum præbere verberibus (†). || **Propose, offer (e. g. hopes, rewards)**, proponere (e. g. præmium, penam, &c.). || **INTRANS.** To *hold one's under or agst alth; or absol. a*—endure, ferre. perferre, tolerare (to bear with vigour and strength).—sustinere. sustinere (to support oneself under alth).—excipere

(as it were to accept, not to yield to alth).—perpeti (to endure throughout, to the end).—durare, perdurare (to last out, by exertion).—perstare, perseverare (to h. out in a course of action).—permanere (to h. out in a place): *to h. out (agst an attack of the enemy)*, hostium impetum sustinere, excipere: *not to be able to h. out agst the enemy*, hostes or hostium impetum sustinere non posse: *to h. out (of persons besieged)*, urbem retinere defendereque: *the sailors could not h. out agst the fury of the storm*, nauis vim tempestatis sustinere non poterant: *to h. out till night (of besieged persons)*, sustinere oppugnationem ad noctem. || **To last, vid.**

HOLD UP, || TRANS. Raise, tollere. attollere.—levare. sublevare. allevare (to help up, assist, to support). To *h. up the eyelid*, palpebram manu levare; *one's hands*, manus tollere; *to heaven*, tendere manus (supplices) ad cælum: *to h. up one's dress*, vestem colligere: *to h. up aby (who is falling)*, labentem excipere: *holding each other up*, sublevantes invicem (L.). To *h. up his head*, extollere caput. se erigere (both *fig. C. Planc. 13, 33*). || **INTRANS.** To continue fair. If the weather *h's up*, si erit audum (C.); *si serenitas erit.

HOLD, s. || Grasp with the hand; Crcl. (prehensio not used in this sense).—**HOLD, v.** Hold, with a verb, is often expressed by a simple verb: to take or lay h. of, to get h. of, pr-hendere. apprehendere. comprehendere. manu prehendere qm (by the hand): to get h. of aby (= to get him in one's power), qo potiri: to lay or take h. of aby's cloak, &c., prehendere qm pallio (Plant): to take h. of aby's hand, cs manum apprehendere (g. t.); dextram cs amplexi or compiecti (sia a friendly way; also as one making a request, &c.); qm prensare (as a suppliant): to seize h. of, arripere; of aby's hair, qm capillo; also involare ei in capillum (to fly at it): a dog seizes h. of aby, canis qm morsu occupat: to seize h. of aby's beard, ci barbam invadere (Suet. Cæs. 71). The infantry kept up with the cavalry by laying h. of their horses' manes, pedites júbis equorum sublevati cursum æquabant: to seize h. of, on opportunity, occasionem or cs rei faciendæ facultatem arripere; occasionem avidissime amplecti; opportunitate or occasione uti: to keep h. of, tenere: to keep fast h. of, pressis manibus tenere qd (e. g. fortunam tuam): to keep h. of aby's hand, prehensam cs dextram vi attingere (to prevent his striking; T. Ann. 1, 35, 3); the forceps takes fast h. of a tooth, forfex comprehendit dentem: to let go one's h. of, alth, omittre qd (e. g. arma, habenas); manu emittre (in throw away): de (ex) manibus dimittere: to let go one's h. of aby (= one's power over him), qm ex potestate sui dimittere: to take h. of alth (i. e. to blame it, &c.), arripere qd ad reprehendendum (C. N. D. 2, 6). || **That of wch one lays hold; support, fulcrum, futura**.—adminiculum (L. 21, 36, of what soldiers took h. of, to climb a rock, &c.). See **SUPPORT**. || **Prison, custody, vid.** || **Hold of a ship (with all the rooms, cupboards, &c.)**, caverna (C. de Or. 3, 46, 141).—alveus navis (the hull, the whole framework, exclusive of masts and rigging; cf. S. Jug. 21).

HOLDER, || Person who holds; Crcl with verbs under TO HOLD. The h. of a bill of exchange, *creditor ex syngraphâ. || **Instrument that holds, retinaculum (holdfast; alth to retain or hold fast or back; ppas only in pl.).** If = something that contains; see **CASE**. || **Tenant, vid.**

HOLDFAST, retinaculum (g. t.; see HOLDER: strong h's, valida retinacula. L.).—ansa or ansa ferrea (Virr.; cramp, to hold two stones together, &c.).—fibula (for holding two things together).

HOLE, foramen (any larger or smaller opening bored with a round instrument tapering to a point).—cavum (a h. hollowed out in the ground, in a wall, &c.; a. g. a mouse h., lion's den, &c.).—rima (a chink).—fissura (a cleft, greater crack or chink, ppas also for a h. in a garment, for wch Juven. 3, 150, poetically uses vulnus).—lacûna (a gap, space not filled up; e. g. in a pavement).—lumen (the opening of a window, of a door, as opposed to the drapery).—fenestra (the opening of a window, as opposed to a window-shutter).—vulnus (a wound).—gurgustium (a wretched dwelling). That has a h., perforatus (bored through); fissus (cleft, slit up); full of h's, laceratus (tattered, of garments, &c.); foraminosus (full of bored openings; late); rimosus (full of chinks); cribratus (full of h's like a sieve); rarus (porous, like a sponge). || **To bore a hole, forare (g. l., to make a h. in alth).**—perforare (to make a h. through alth, to bore through).—terebrare (to bore with a gimlet or other such instrument): to bore a h., for-

men terebrare or terebrā cavare. || *Hole to creep out of* (improp.), rīna qā (e. g. rīnam qām reperire, *Plaut.*). See EXCURSE.

HOLIDAY, dies feriatus (opp. dies profestus, *Plin.* 18, 6, 8, No. 1).—feriae. There are several h.'s next month, sequens mensis complures dies feriatus habet (*Plin.*): to take a h. fm business, otium sibi sumere a negotio; tempus vacat ab qā re: to be able to take a h., habere otium: to be so far able to take a h. fm business that &c., tantum ei a re suā est otii, ut &c.: not to be able to take a h., otium non est; vacui temporis nihil habere: to have a h., ferias habere or agere. ¹⁶²⁵not feriari, though feriatus = otiosus, 'making holiday', is *Class.*, but rare.—|| *IMPROPR.* To be making h., nihil agere. domi desidem sedere (to sit at home idle).

HOLLY, sancte. religiose.—pie. caste. JN. pie sancteque (e. g. colere).

HOLINESS, sanctitas (the relative h. of a place, that is under the protection of the gods, or rendered sacred and inviolable by some divine law, also of a person, either fm his possession of any office that makes his person inviolable [e. g. royalty], or fm his moral purity and worth; less strong than the Engl. word.—¹⁶²⁵sanctitudo is an old word, used by C. in sanctitudo sepulture, but probably fm his purposely choosing a solemn and unusual expression).—cærimonia (the h. of a god, or of a thing consecrated to a god, wch obliges us to regard it with religious respect and veneration; thus, *Cæs. frag. ap. Suet. Cæs. 6*, speaks of sanctitas rerum, cærimonia deorum, quorum ipsi in potestate sunt reges; so cærimonia sepulcrum, &c.)—religio (the h. of a place or thing, the violation of wch is a sin agst conscience; though it descends far lower than the word 'religion'; it stls, in philosophical language, ascends nearly to the [heathen] notion of it; e. g. religio est, quæ superioris ejusdam naturæ . . . curam cærimoniaque affert, *C. Invent. 2*, 63, 162; so cultus deorum et pura religio, C.).—pietas erga or adversus deum (piety; adv. *C. N. D. 1*, 41).—Dei cultus plus (the holy worship of God).—cultus Dei et pura religio (C.; the holy worship and inward piety). JN. pietas et sanctitas (e. g. deos placatos efficit, C.); religio cærimoniaque (of holy rites or worship); sanctitas et religio (C.); innocentia et sanctitas (*Plin.*—C. arranges the terms thus, quæ potest esse pietas? quæ sanctitas? quæ religio?) To violate the h. of a place, cs loci religionem violare; also locum religiosum violare (*C. Rabir. perd. 2*, 7); to violate all (h. of sacred places and rites), omnes cærimonas pollueri (*L. 6*, 41); to lose its character of h., religionem amittere (of a place): to take fm a place its character of h., locum religionem livrare; locum exaugurare (of the solemn act of the augurs; opp. inaugurare).

HOLLO! heus! H. Syrus, h. I say, heus Syre, heus inquam. ¹⁶²⁵In addressing a person indignantly, it is better to add tu. H. I Rufio, have the goodness not to tell any lie, heus tu, Rufio, cave sis [= si vis] mentiaris (C.).

HOLLO, v. See HALLOO.

HOLLOW, adj. cavus (both 'hollow' and 'hollowed out').—concavus (concave; opp. gibbus). H. teeth, dentes concavi (naturally, e. g. the tusks of a boar; opp. dentes solidi); dentes exili (decayed, opp. integri): h. eyes, lumina cava (†); oculi concavi: h. cheeks, genæ concavæ (†). || Of sound, obtusus (opp. clarus).—fusus (opp. candidus; also of voice). || False, unreal, falsus, fictus. simulatus. fallax.—fucatus. fucosus (opp. sincerus, probus; e. g. friendship).

HOLLOW, s. cavum (g. l.).—recessus cavus (h. recess; deep h., e. g. of the situation of the chameleon's eyes; *Plin.*).—atrix, canalis (Juted h. on a pillar, &c.). A little h., cavernula (*Plin.*). The h. of the hand, vola (the natural h.; also of the foot); manus cava or concava (as made; opp. manus plana; e. g. in 'to scoop up water in the h. of one's hand'): the h. of a tree, exesæ arboris truncus.

HOLLOW, v. cavare. excavare.—exedere (to eat away; of time making a tree hollow, &c.).

HOLLOWNESS, || State of being hollow; *Crcl.* || *Hollow*, vid. || Unsubstantial nature; see EXISTENCE. To perceive the h. of an argument, videre, nullum id quidem esse argumentum.

HOLLY, ilex (*Linna.*). Common h., 'ilex aquifolium (*Linna.*).

HOLM-OAK, ilex. *quercus ilex (*Linna.*). As adj. illeceus, iligneus or ilignus. A grove of h.-o.s., illeceum (*Mart.*).

HOLCAUST, holocaustum (*Prudent.*).—holocaustoma, atis (*Tert.*; both *Eccl.*).

HOLY, sancte (tepos; as belonging to the gods; of

buildings, places sacred to deities, even when not solemnly consecrated by the augurs; opp. profanus).—sanctus (ἀγῶς; placed under the protection of the gods; and, as such, guarded agst profanation; of men, it either refers to the inviolability of their persons, or to moral purity and innocence; of places, sanctus is wider than sacer, extending to whatever must be respected and uninjured; e. g., walls, gates, &c. might be sanctæ res, but sacer applies only to temples, groves, &c.: homo sanctus, a pure, moral man; homo sacer would be one devoted to the infernal gods, as a punishment for his impiety).—sacrosanctus (a person or thing protected fm violation, &c., by a sentence of death solemnly enacted agst the offender; it was the t. t. of the tribunes and other magistrates, whose persons were inviolable; though sanctus was also used in this sense; hence g. l. for 'very sacred,' &c., the memory of aby or athg, memoria, but post-Aug. in this sense).—religiosus (scrupulous in the performance of duty fm a regard to the Divine law of right and wrong; also applied to divine things; e. g., tombs, oaths, ceremonies, &c.). JN. sacer et religiosus (of things sacred to a god).—pius (observant of the duties that relate to the gods, as well as those that relate to country, parents, &c.).—castus (morally pure, &c.).—venerandus. venerabilis (deserving adoration or high reverence). A h. person (morally), vir (natural) sanctus et religiosus, integer et sanctus; qui pie sancteque colit deos (Deum); pius erga Deum: a h. duty, officium sanctum (preserved in its purity, held sacred; vid. *C. Qu. 6*, 26); officium pium (proceeding fm a pious mind). They esteemed it a h. duty and acceptable service to &c., (qd facere) et pium duxerunt, et diis immortalibus (Deo) gratissimum esse duxerunt. A h. day; see HOLIDAY: a h. war, bellum pro religionibus susceptum; h. writ; see BIBLE: as we are told or taught in h. writ, ut sanctæ literæ docent; sicut sacre literæ docent; quod divinis literis proditum est. The most holy place of a temple, occulta et recondita templi; sacrarium intimum; penetralia (pl.).—adytum (*Greek*). I hold his memory h., ejus nihili memoria sacrosancta est: to look upon anything as h., qd sanctum or sanctissimum habere: very h., qd summā carmonia colere (e. g. a chapel, sacrarium): to swear by all that is h., persancte jurare: to keep h., religiose agere or celebrare (e. g. dies festos). || *Holy Cross* d'ay, dies, quo Christi cruc constituta est, ab omnibus Christianis religione celebrandus (celebratus, &c., off. *Plin. Ep.* 10, 103). To make or declare athg h., see TO CONSECRATE, TO DEDICATE.

HOLY GHOST, Spiritus Sacer. The H. G. dwells in aby, Deus secum est, intus est (*Sen.*; but better to keep Spiritus Sacer in Christian theology).

HOLY WATER, aqua lustralis (†). Court h.-w., verba inania or mera; or verba only (e. g. verba istra sunt).

HOMAGE, || *PROPR.* (In feudal law) *necessitudo clientellæ (as duty), or *homagium, quod dicitur (to make the passage intelligible); *sacramentum, quod patrono (or domino feudi) dicitur. To pay h., *sacramentum patrono (or domino feudi) dicere or in obsequium cs jurare (*Just.*): to owe h. to aby, *clientellæ necessitudine obligatum esse ei or *vasallum (or feudatorem) esse cs. || *IMPROPR.* As due to a sovereign; *Crcl.* To pay h. to (a king); see 'to swear FEALTY to' in obsequium cs jurare (*Just.* 13, 2, 14); qui venerantes regem consalutare (of bowing the knee, &c.; *T. Ann.* 2, 56, 3; of a single person, use salutare [cf. *C. Att.* 14, 12, 2], and of course the sing. of the partic.).—¹⁶²⁵More phrases in FEALTY.—|| *FIG.* Respect, veneration, &c. (paid to a person or thing), observantia, reverentia, veneratio (*SYN.* ie REVERENCE). To pay h. to aby, qm sanctissime or summā observantiā colere; reverentiam ei habere, præstare, or adversus qm adhibere; veneratione qm prosequi (†); to athg, qd sanctum or sanctissimum habere, or summā cærimoniā colere. H. is due to athg, qd habet venerationem justam (C; also such h., tantum venerationis; habet qd reverentiam, Q.).

HOMAGER, *vasallus, *feudatarius (both as t. t.).—clientellæ necessitudine obligatus ci.

HOME, s. domus (the house; hence the family, &c., but not in the full sense of our word 'home'. Also h. = country).—patria (native land). JN. domus et patria; sedes et domicilium (dwelling-place, residence). A h. h., domi; inter suos (among one's own friends): to be at h. (= country), domi or in patriā esse: to leave one's h. (= country), domum et propinquos relinquere: to return h., domum or in patriam redire; ad larum suum reverti: home(wards), domum; fm h., domo; at h., domi (wch also takes the genitives, inæ, tuæ, suæ, nostræ,

vestire, alienum. But if another adj., or a gen. of the possessor, be added, it is more usual to employ the preposition; as, in the *h. of Caesar*, in domo Cæsaris; although Cicero says also domi Cæsaris. In the same manner domum and domo take those pronouns without a preposition, and domum is also very frequently used with a gen. without the preposition in or ad; see Zumpt, § 410: to remain at *h.*, domi manere, remanere (to remain in the house, at *h.*, when the others go out).—domi or domo se tenere or se retinere, domi attineri (to keep oneself at home).—publico carere or se abstinere. In publicum non prodire (not to appear in public, or to do so very seldom).—domi sedere, also with desidum (to sit inactive at *h.* instead of taking part in war, &c.).—nidum servare (not to go out of the nest; playfully for, always to stay at *h.*; *H. Ep.* 1, 10, 6): not to go *fm h.*, domo non excedere or non egredi: not to stir a step *fm h.*, domo pedem non efferre: one who said, goes *fm h.*, remains almost always at *h.*, rarus egressus (*T. Ann.* 15, 53, 1): not to be able to remain at *h.*, durare in sedibus non posse: go *h.* in vestra tecta discedite abite domum! to return *h.*, ad larem suum reverti: my father is at *h.*, pater meus intus est (says a son in the front of the house): to be at *h.*, domi esse: he is not at *h.*, est foris: to dine *fm h.*, cenare foras: to drive, expel *fm h.*, qm domo expellere; qm foras protrudere: to be at *h.*, qm where, qm loco sedem ac domicilium habere (proper, to have one's habitation any where).—in qo loco habitare (proper, to dwell in a place; *Ag.* = to stay constantly in a place; *g.* in the forum, in foro; but *Ag.*, only = to be constantly occupied with althg, to make althg one's chief study; see *C. de Ar.* 2, 38, 160; de *Legg.* 3, 8, 15; therefore not = to be at *h.*, i. e. well versed or conversant in a thing: nor is regnare in qd re, applicable here; i. e. to have one's great strength in althg, to be able to do much or all in althg; see *C. Or.* 27, 128).—in qd re versatum esse, qd cognitum habere (*Ag.* to be well versed or conversant in althg): to be at *h.* in every thing, nulli in re rudem esse: easily as I am at *h.* here, praesertim tam familiaris in loco. To fight for one's hearth and *h.*, pro aris et focis pugnare; pro tectis mœnibusque dimicare. (*Proo.*) Charity begins at *h.*, proximum suum egomet mihi; ego mihi melius esse volo, quam alteri (both *Ter.*). *H. h.*, *h.* be it never so homely, *foci proprii fulvis alieno igne luculentior.—¶ To return home, domum se convertere; domum reverti or redire.—¶ To fetch home, domum ferre or referre qd (things); domum deducere qm. adversum ire ei (to go to meet him and conduct him *h.*). ¶ To go home, domum ire or redire or reverti (*g.* t.).—domum abire (*fm a place*).—In *ua* tecta discedere (of a great number who disperse to their various *h.*s): to send (or, make *aby go*) *h.*, dimittere (to dismiss an assembled multitude or soldiers). ¶ To bring home, domum referre (*g.* t.).—domum deducere (to accompany or lead *aby h.*).

HOME, adv. domum (acc.): at *h.*, domi. See HOME, s. ¶ IMPROPR. Althg comes *h.* to me, qd mea multum (magni, vehementer, &c.) interest (concerns me greatly); qd vehementer (*Col.* ap. *C.*) ad me pertinet, or me attingit ad meque pertinet (*C.*; *relatus* to, touches, affects me); qd in me cadit or convenit (is applicable to me): a discourse, *q.* comes *h.* to me, sermo nos tangit: to feel that althg said comes *h.* to us, sibi dictum putare or sentire: to press *aby h.*, etiam atque etiam instare atque urgere: to strike *h.*, ferrum adigere (per or in *qd*; also ei rel, *g.* jugulo, *Suet. Ner.* 49; also vulnus adigere, *T.*; vulnus alte adigere, *V. Æn.* 10, 850).—ferire vitalla (*Q.*; of teaching a student of oratory to make *h.* thruste).—plagam mortiferam infligere (to inflict a mortal wound; *C.*)—probe percutere qm (to strike him severe blows; *Com. Plaut.*). See to make HOME (adj.) thruste: to drive althg *h.*, qd quanto maximo possum ictu adigere (*g.* fabrilis scalprum, *L.* 27, 49): to drive a nail *h.*, *clavum quanto maximo possum mallei ictu adigere (*afst.* *L.* 27, 49) or clavum adigere only (clavum pangere = *afst.* in a nail).

HOME, adj. A *h.* thrust, plaga gravis (severe blow; also in oratory); plaga mortifera (mortal wound); vulnus alte adactum (*f. V. Æn.* 10, 850). To make *h.* thruste, petere qm vehementer (to make a vigorous attack; *C. Or.* 68, *fm.*, comparing a gladiator with an orator; hence, may be used *impropr.* of attacking with words); recte petere (*Q.* 9, 4, 8, of making a scientific blow or thrust in the palestra, &c.); petitionem ita conjungere, ut vitari non posse videatur (proper or *impropr.*; *C. Catil.* 1, 6); ferire vitalla (of an orator; *Q.* 5, 12, 22): to perry *h.* thruste, tueri vitalla (*Q.* 46.); petitionem ita conjunctam ut vitari non

posse videatur, effugere (*C.*; or vitare, declinare, &c.) Althg is a *h.* thrust, qd plagam gravem facit (*g.* oratio, *C. Or.* 68, *fm.*). *Abg* has received a *h.* thrust, habet or hoc habet (gladiatorial *t. t.*).

HOME-BAKED, panis cibarius or plebeius (household bread) or *domi coctus.—panis focarius (baked on the hearth, i. e. in the ashes; *Isid.* *Or.* 20, 2, 15).

HOME-BORN, ¶ Native, natural, vid. ¶ Domestic, vid., and HOME-BRED.

HOME-BOUND, domum or in patriam rediens. HOME-BRED, domesticus (found, existing, bred, &c. in our own country; opp. foreign, exterius, adventicius; and also of persons, opp. alienigenus; also = born in or belonging to our own family). *Jm.* domesticus et intestinus.—vernaculus (proper, adj. *fm* verna (slave born in the family); but *emply* = domestic, truly Roman, &c., opp. peregrinus). *Jm.* domesticus ac vernaculus (*g.* crimen, opp. de provinciâ apportatum).—*domi atque intra privatos parietes educatus (educated at home; opp. one sent to a public school, &c.).—nostras (ours, as having its origin in our country; of persons or things; nostrates philosophi, our *h.-b.* philosophers; nostrates facietis; both *C.*). *H.-b.* erile, mala domestica or domestica et intestina or dom. et vernacula; our genuine *h.-b.* virtues, genuine domesticque virtutes (*C.*). If = rustic, unpolished, &c., vid.

HOMELESS, patriâ carens (*g. t.*)—profligus (that wanders about in flight)—extorilis with and without patriâ, patriâ et domo (one who, being driven *fm* his native land, has no longer a home). To be *h.*, patriâ or domo patriâque carere.

HOMELINESS, no exact term, its rusticitas or (if with praise) rusticitas antiqua (the homely simplicity of our fathers; *Plin.* *Ep.* 1, 14, 4); inconditum genus (*g.* dicendi, without artificial arrangement, &c.); a certain *h.*, subagreste quiddam or subagreste quiddam planeque subrusticum (*C.*; the latter with more of fault implied).

HOMELY, adj. subagrestis or subrusticus (*Freund*, surrusticus; both *C.*; of what approaches to rusticity).—tenuis (slight; *g.* esca, cibum). *Jm.* tenuis et simplex (of what is provided with little expense or trouble, &c.); tenuis et angustus (with ref. to a scanty supply; *g.* vena ingenii, *Q.*).—tenuiculus (*C.*; very slight, &c., *g.* apparatus, *C.*; of a meal).—vernaculus (opp. peregrinus, &c.). *Jm.* antiquus et vernaculus (what was in old times characteristic of our country, &c.).—Inconditum (not artificially arranged; *g.* genus dicendi, *C.*; carmina [militum], *L.* 40, 20).—inornatus (unadorned; of persons, and of style; both *C.*). *Jm.* tenuis et inornatus (of style).—rudis (uninstructed, untaught, unpractised). *Jm.* admodum impolitus et plane rudis (*g.* forma ingenii, very *h.*; of *Calo's* speeches, *C.*).—incultus (without cultivation, or the habits or polish of civilized life).—sobrius (*g.* mensa sobria, *h.* fare, a frugal table).

HOMELY, adv. incondite. rustice. inornate. inculte or inculte atque horrida (*g.* dicere).—subrustice (*Gell.*; but *C.* uses the adj.).

HOME-MADE, domesticus or vernaculus (opp. peregrinus, made or produced in our own country).—*domi factus (made at home).

HOMESICK, ¶ To be or become homesick. I am *h.*, miserum me desiderium tenet domûs (*fm C.*, urbis); domus subit, desideriumque locorum (*O. Trist.* 3, 2, 21); *capit me desiderium domûs or patriæ: to be very *h.*, *desiderio domûs or patriæ flagrare; *desiderio domûs or patriæ tabescere.

HOME-SPUN, ¶ Manufactured at home, domesticus.—nostras (having its origin in our own country; so 'our *h.-s.* youths', nostrates adolescentes, *afst.* nostrates philosophi, *C.*). ¶ Homely, vid.

HOMESTALL, HOMESTEAD, ¶ Mansion, vid. ¶ Original residence, sedes majorum. sedes solumque suum.—Incunabula (with *gen.*, or mea, nostra, sua, &c.).

HOMEWARD, domum (towards one's house or one's country).—in patriam (towards one's country; *g.* revertere, redire, revocari, &c.).

HOMICIDE, hominis cædes, or, *fm* context, cædes only.—homicidium (post-Aug., *Q.*, *Plin.*)—more ci sed non per scelus illata (*afst.* *C. Mil.* 7, 17; to distinguish it *fm* the crime of murder). To be guilty of *h.*, hominis cædem facere; hominem cædere, interficere. To be only guilty of *h.* (not of murder), tantum homicidium esse (*Sen.*, though not in our sense); prope mortem ci, sed non per scelus, inferre (mort. per scel. inferre, *C. Mil.* 7, 17): to be put on his trial for *h.*, homicidium accusari (*Q.*).

HOMICIDE, (*the person*), homicida. qui hominem interfecit, &c. (*see preceding word*). — *qui mortem ei, sed non per scelus intulit.

HOMICIDAL, by gen. homicidæ, &c. **homicidarius**, very tale; *Auct. Paneg. ad Constant.*

HOMILY. See **SERMON**.

HOMOEOPATHIC, *homœopathicus. *A h. doctor*, *medicus homœopathicus; *med. similia morbis adhibens remedia.

HOMOEOPATHY, *homœopathia. *ea medendi ratio, quæ similia morbis adhibet remedia.

HOMOGENEAL, **HOMOGENEOUS**, ejusdem generis. eodem genere.

HOMONEITY, ratio par. — idem genus.

HOMONYMOUS, homonymus (*Q. 8, 2, 13*; hæc, quæ homonyma vocantur), *or Crcl. with eodem nomine*.

HOMONYMY, *Crcl. with homonymus (adj.), or eodem esse nomine*.

HOMOUSIAN, homoŭsian (*ὁμοούσιος*, homolisiŭm prædicans Trinitatem, *Hieron.*).

HONE, eos (*gen. cotis*).

HONEST, *Uprightly, guileless, &c.*, bonus. probus. — sanctus (*SYN. in HONORABLE*). sincerus (*prop., without stranger or foreign addition; hence pure, genuine, opp. fucatus*). — verus (*true, opp. falsus, simulatus*). *JN.* sincerus atque verus. — incorruptus (*uncorrupted, opp. corruptus; these three of persons and things*). — candidus (*pure, of character*). — simplex (*plain, straightforward, simple*). — integer (*not influenced by any corrupt motive, impartial; these three of persons*). — apertus (*open, not dissembling*). *JN.* apertus et simplex. *An h. friend*, ex animo amicus; amicus fidus: *an h. man*, vir bonus or probus; homo integer or innocens or religiosus; homo sine furo et fallacia (*straightforward and*); homo apertæ voluntatis, simplicis ingenii, veritatis amicus; homo antiquæ fidei; vir nimis fallax: *aby looks like an h. man*, cas probitatem ex ore ac fronte ejus cognoscere potes (*Ast. C. Pat. 5, 10*); *an h. simple-minded man*, homo antiquus (*hence easily taken in*): *an h. judgement*, judicium incorruptum. *Uprightly, &c. vidi*.

HONESTLY, probe. Integre. sancte. recte (*with moral rectitude*). — sine fraude. sine furo et fallacia (*without pretence and trickiness*). — sincere. vero. candido. simpliciter. genuine. aperte. fideliter. ex animo. ex animi sententiâ. sincerâ fide. sine dolo. sine fraude (*in a guileless, upright, sincere manner*): *h. t. bonâ fide* (*e. g., are you in earnest?*): *to act h.*, sincere, ex animo, sincerâ fide agere; *with aby.*, *sine fraude agere cum quo: *to confute h.*, aperte et ingenue confiteri: *to judge h.*, incorrupte et integre judicare: *to speak h.*, loqui sincere, sine dolo or fraude: *I will tell you honestly my own opinion*, quid ipse sentiam vere, ingenue, aperte, ex animi sententiâ dicam: *to speak h.*, ne mentiar; si queris or queritis or querimus; si verum scire vis; ut ingenue or aperte dicam.

HONESTY, probitas. — integritas. sanctitas (*moral purity*). — innocentia (*blameless life*). — fides (*fidelity*). *JN.* integritas et fides. — sinceritas (*candour, guilelessness*). — probitas et ingenuitas. — simplicitas (*plainness, straightforwardness, in behaviour*). — animus apertus (*open heartedness*). *Honestas is more than the Eng. honesty: = virtue as displaying itself in virtuous and noble sentiments; Dôd. It may, however, be used for it when 'honesty' is used in a very strong sense.*

HONEY, mel: *strained h.*, mel liquetum: *refined h.*, mel purum; mel quod nullam habet spurcitiam: *impure h.*, mel inquinatum: *of or like h.*, melleus (*e. g. sapor, color*): *seasoned with h.*, mellitus: *belonging to h.*, mellarius: *to make or prepare h.*, mel facere or conficere; mellificare: *to take h.*, mel eximere, demetere; favos demetere: *his speech is sweeter than h.*, oratio ejus melle dulcor fuit; loquenti illi mella profluunt. *My h. l. mea mellilla (Plant.)* mea mellilla (*Apul.*) — mi mellite (*to a husband; M. Aur. op. Front.*). *H. bee*, apis mellificans or quæ mellificio studet (*h. mellifera*, f).

HONEY-COMB, favus. *To build, make, &c.* a. h.-c., favum fingere (*C., Varr.*). *The cells of a h.-c. are acceponal*, (favi) singula cava senu latera habent. *Bee make a h.-c. with many wazen cells*, opes favum fingunt multacavatum e cera (*Varr. R. 3, 16, 24*).

HONEYED, mellitus. — dulcedine melloŭs (*lale*). *To give h. words with bitterness in their hearts*, in melle aliam sunt linguæ qrm, lacteque; corda felle sunt lita (*Plant.*).

HONEY-SUCKLE, *lonlicera (*Linn.*). *The common h.-c.*, *lonlicera perilymŭsum.

HONEYWORT, *sison (*Linn.*, *sison amomum hedge h.; *sis. segetum, corn h.).

HONORABLE, *Uprightly or conferring honour, &c.*, honoratus (*receiving much honour; e. g., milita*). — honestus. honorificus (*that brings much honour*). — decorus (*respectable, decent, becoming*). — glorioŭs (*glorious*). *An h. wound*, vulnus adversum. *an h. peace*, pax honesta: *an h. title*, nominis honos: *h. exile*, exilii honos (*T. Hist. 1, 21, 2*): *to receive an h. discharge*, cum honore dimitti (*T. Hist. 4, 46, 6*): *h. terms or expressions*, verborum honos: *to thank aby in the most h. terms*, ei gratias agere singularibus (or amplissimis) verbis: *to make (very) h. mention of aby*, mentionem eum summo honore prosequi; multa de quo honorifice prædicare; *in one's writings*, celebrare cas nomen in scriptis: *always to make h. mention of aby*, nunquam mentionem de quo nial honorificam facere; nunquam nial honorificissime appellare. *Uprightly, &c.*, venerandus. venerabilis. honore dignus: *very h.*, quovis honore dignus. *Upright, bonus (good)*. — probus (*honest*). — integer. sanotus (*morally pure, blameless*): *an h. man*, vir bonus or probus; homo integer or innocens; homo religiosus (*a conscientious man*). — homo sine furo et fallacia (*who has nothing counterfeit about him; who is what he appears to be*) — homo antiquus (*a man of integrity, but deficient in necessary prudence*; see *C. Rocc. Am. 9, 26*): *to look like an h. man*, speciem boni viri præ se ferre: *to lose the name of an h. man*, viri boni nomen amittere: *an h. man keeps his word*, *boni viri est datam fidem servare; *non cadit in bonum virum fallere fidem.

HONORABLY, *Uprightly, &c.*, in a manner that confers honour, &c., honeste. honorifice. cum dignitate. *Most h.*, honorificentissime, summo cum honore (*e. g. qm exipere*): *to salute aby h.*, qm honorifice salutare: *to die h.*, bene mori. *Uprightly, probe. Integre. sancte. recte. sine fraude. sine furo et fallacia (without deceit)* — candido (*uprightly*): *to deal h. with aby.*, *sine fraude agere cum quo. *He does not mean h.*, homini fides non habenda: *to pay h.*, recte solvere.

HONORARY, (*h. g. member*). *socius (or sodalis) honorarius; *honoris causâ in societatem scriptus or receptus. *H. title*, honos; honoris nomen; titulus.

HONOUR, v. honorare. ornare. decorare. prosequi (*by giving outward demonstrations by atqz, qd re*). — honestare (*to confer a permanent mark of h. upon aby*). — revereri (*qm. reverentiam adhibere adversus qm. reverentiam præstare ei (by showing due respect)*). — observare. observantia colere. officis prosequi (*q. l., by external signs of respect, as by going to meet aby, by accompanying him, waiting upon him, &c.*). — magni facere. admirari. suspicere (*to value highly*; admirari, with admiration; suspicere, with a sense of our own inferiority; cf. *Cic. Off. 2, 10, 36*). — colere. colere et observare. revereri et colere. venerari. veneratione prosequi (*in heart and with reverence*). *A person or thing is honoured, qz or qd in honore est; honos est or tribuitur ei rei; justly, justam venerationem habet qz or qd: I am honoured by aby, in honore sum apud qm: to h. aby with tears*, qm lacrimis decorare (*poet.*) or prosequi (*exply the dead*): *to h. and love aby above all others*, qm præter ceteros et colere et observare et diligere. *To h. aby with atqz*, honorare qm (*to do aby an h., absol., or with atqz, qd re*). *qm ornare qd re (to show one's respect to aby by atqz)*: *to h. aby with a letter*, litteris colere qm; *with presents*, donis qm honorare, colere, prosequi; *with a visit*, salutandi causâ ad qm venire; *with one's presence*, presentia sua (*of one*) or frequentia (*of several*) ornare qm; *with one's confidence*, consiliorum suorum consilium qm facere et participem.

HONOUR, s. 1) *External pre-eminence, external dignity*, honos (*in almost all the relations of the Eng. word, whether the honour consist in pre-eminence before others, in outward dignity, in general and real esteem, or objectively in posts of h.*). — dignitas, auctoritas (*external dignity, grounded on the estimate of our desert*). — decus. ornamentum (*atqz vch gives pre-eminence*). — laus. gloria. fama (*praise, glory, fame; an extensive recognition of one's merits*). — observantia (*actual respect shown*). *The last h's, the h's paid to the dead*, honos supremus; officium supremum: *to tend or conduce to h.*, honori, laudi, decori or ornameto esse: *it is a very great h. to me, that &c.*, summo honori mihi est, quod &c.: *to be an h. to*, to bring h. to, ei honorificum esse. *to be no h. to*, pudori esse: *to be an h. to a family*, to bring h. to it, domum honestare: *your son is an h. to you, does h. to you*, dignus te est filius: *your behaviour does you no h.*, non te dignum

*faris (Comic.): that causes or confers h., honestus; honorificus: to get h., laudari; laudem merere: to consider, esteem, or hold as an h., to place one's h. in, honori or laudi ducere; in honore ponere: do us the h. of an early call or visit, fac, ut quam primum ad nos venias; cura, ut to quam primum videamus: I wish or hope for the h. of your presence or company, optabilis mihi erit tui praesentis facultas (see Planc. in Cic. Ep. 10, 4, 3): to be or stand in h., in honore esse (of persons and things).—esse in qo numero et honore; cum dignitate vivere (of persons): to be held in h. by aby, apud qm esse in honore et in pretio: in very great h., honore or dignitate florere, dignitate excellere (of persons): one who is held in h. by all, in quo est magna auctoritas: to deprive aby of his h., honore qm privare: to hold in h., in honore habere (a person and thing).—colere, colere et observare, observare et colere (a person); colere also a personified thing, as urbem): *athg is held in great h.*, honos est ei rei: *to hold athg just as much in h.*, ei rei eundem honorem tribuere (see C. Fin. 3, 22, 73): *to hold aby in great h.*, qm magno in honore habere; qm colere maxime or summā observantia; qm praecipuo semper honore habere: *to undertake athg in h. of aby*, honori ca causā qd suscipere: *a great feast is given in h. of a victory*, est grande convivium in honorem victoriar: *to do or show h. to aby*, ei honorem dare, habere, tribuere, deferre, deferre et dare; honore qm afficere, ornare, deornare, praesequi: *to do or show especial h. to aby*, praecipuum honorem habere ei: *to show all possible h. to aby*, omni honore colere qm; nullum honorem praetermittere, qui ei haberi potest: *to heap h.'s upon aby*, effundere, si ita vis, honores in qm (Pseudo-Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 15, p. med.; et si ita vis is used, because the expression was unusual): *to treat aby with all possible affection and h.*, qm liberalissime atque honorificentissime tractare: *to show just and due h. to aby*, honorem iustum ac debitum habere: *the senate conferred upon him the extraordinary h. of erecting a statue to him in the Palatium*, senatus honore rarissimo statua in Palatio posita prosecutus est eum: *to pay divine h.'s to aby*, deorum honores ei tribuere (C. Milon. 29, 70); qm inter deos colere, pro deo venerari, in deorum numero venerari et colere: *to cause divine h.'s to be paid to oneself*, coelestes honores usurpare (Cic. B. 5, 5): *to enjoy divine h.'s*, deorum honoribus coll: *to pay the last h.'s to aby*, supremo in qm officio fungi; supremum officium in qm celebrare (of or with secerat; Cic. 3, 12, 11 and 14); *suprema ei solvere*; *justa ei facere*, praestare, persolvere: *to endeavour or strive after h.*, famam quaerere: *to try or endeavour to promote one's own h.*, honori suo vellicari; *honoris adjuventa sibi quaerere (to look for a way to attain to h.)*; *to strive after h.'s*, honoribus inservire: *to attain to h.'s*, honores assequi (e. g., gradually, gradatim); ad honores ascendere, pervenire; honoribus augeri: *to reach or attain to higher or greater h.'s*, honoribus procedere longius; *altiorum dignitatis gradum consequi*; *ascendere (ad) altiorum gradum*; *in altiorum gradum promoveri*: *to attain to or reach the highest h.'s*, ad summos honores provelli; *ad summum honorem pervenire*; *ascendere in celsissimam sedem dignitatis atque honoris*: *gradually to attain to or to reach the highest h.'s*, efferri per honorem gradus ad summum imperium: *to be restored to one's former h.'s*, in antiquum honori locum restituere: *to raise aby to h.*, ad dignitatem qm perducere: *to bring or help aby to the highest h.*, qm ad amplissimos honores or ad summam dignitatem perducere. 2) *Good name, &c.*, exultatio (good opinion wech others have of us; also with bona).—fama (good report, esp. also the h. of a female; also with bona; see Herz. S. Cat. 25, 3).—dignitas (good opinion acquired among the people by moral and political prudent conduct). *To wound the h. of aby*, ca exultationem offendere; *ca dignitatem labefactare: to injure or lessen the h. of aby*, ca exultationem violare; *de ca fama detrachere: to impugn or attack the h. of aby*, ca exultationem oppugnare: *to have a regard to h.*, famae or dignitati consulere; *famam servire: not to have a regard to h.*, dignitati or modestiae or famae non parcere (the last, e. g. T. Ann. 13, 45, 3, of a woman): *only a few looked to the h. of their country*, paucis decus publicum curae (T. Ann. 12, 48, 1): *to sully one's h.*, famam suam laedere: *to guard one's h.*, collectam famam conservare: *to suffer some loss of h.*, de exultatione sua qd perdere or deperdere; *exultationis detrimentum or dignitatis iacturam facere: to forfeit one's h.*, in infamia esse; *infamia laborare (Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 6): my h. is at stake in that matter*, mea exultatio in ea re agitur; *venio in exultationis**

discrimen: upon my h., bonā fide: *to promise athg upon one's h.*, bonā or optima fide polliceri; *fide sua spondere (Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 10)*. b) *In a narrower sense = maidenly innocence, decus muliebre (L. 1, 48)*.—pudicitia, pudor (chastity). *To rob a woman of her h.*, decus muliebre expugnare (L. loc. cit.); *pudicitiam ei eripere or expugnare*; *vitium afferre ca pudicitiam*; *qm vitare: to lose one's h.*, pudicitiam amittere: *to preserve the h. of a maid*, ei pudicitiam servare. 3) *Dignity, external prosperity, honos*: *with h.*, in all h., honeste (e. g. divitiis habere): *I do not know how to get off with h. in any other manner*, alio pacto honeste quomodo hinc abeam, nescio (Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 49): *to return with disgrace to the place fm wch one went out with h.*, unde cum honore decesseris, eodem cum ignominia reverti: *as a mark of h.*, honoris causa or gratia (e. g. nominare qm). 4) *The sense, principle, or feeling of honour, integrity, honestas (e. g. ubi est dignitas, nisi ubi honestas! &c., virtus as exhibiting itself in virtuous and noble sentiments; Diod.)*.—probitas, integritas, sanctitas (moral purity).—innocentia (innocent course of life)—animus ingenuus, ingenuitas (noble manner of thinking).—fides (credit, trustworthiness); *Int. integritas et fides*; *probitas et ingenuitas*.—(fame) pudor (shame; fearing the loss of one's good name). *A wretch not only without h., but who does not even pretend to it*, ab omni modo honestate, sed etiam simulatione honestatis relictus (C.). *one that has no h. in him*, homo nullo pudore: *one that has a deep sense of h.*, homo summo pudore: *if he has even a slight sense of h.*, in quo est qs fame pudor. 5) *A person or thing wch is an h. to others*, ornamentum, decus. *He was the light and the h. of our state*, lumen et ornamentum reipublicae fuit. § *Debts of honour* (according to the unjust code of the fashionable world), damna aleatoria. § *Post of honour*, see Post. § *To do the h.'s to aby*, qm omnibus officia praesequi (q. t.).—hospitio qm accipere (to receive him as his host). Guard of h.; see GUARD.

HOOD, cucullus. *Having a h.*, cucullatus (e. g., of articles of dress).

HOODED, cucullatus.

HOODED MILFOIL, *utricularia (vulgaris, the greater; intermedia, intermediate; Linn.).

HOODWINK, § **ΠΑΡΠΑ**, oculum re alligare (C.), obligare (Sen.). § **ΠΑΡΠΑ**, cecare aciem animi, occaecare mentem, qm cecum efficere (to blind aby's mind by passion, bribery, &c.).—specie ca rei decipere (H.), fallere (Q.; e. g. recti, H.; boni, Q.).—specie ca rei assimulata tenere qm (S., of retaining aby in one's party, &c.). See 'to throw DUST in aby's eyes', &c.

HOOF, ungula. *A divided h.*, ungulae binæ: *an undivided h.*, ungula solida. *The mark of a (horse's) h.*, vestigium ungulae (C.).

HOOFED, ungulas habens. **HOOF** ungulatus, very late, Tertull.; cornipes, poet.

HOOK, s. hamus (g. t.). uncus (such as was fixed under the chin of condemned persons, when they were dragged to the Tiber; also for surgical purposes; Cels.): *fish-h.*, hamus or hamus piscarius: *to fish with a h.*, see 'to FISH with a rod': *to throw in the h.*, hamum demittere: *to bite at the h.*, hamum vorare: *the fish swims to the h.*, piscis decurrit ad hamum (H. Ep. 1, 4, 74).

HOOK, v. inuncare qd or qm (to attack with h.'s; e. g., a lamb with claws; Appul. Flor. p. 341, 9); unum impingere or infingere ei (to fix a hook in aby's body, in order to drag him along, as was done at Rome to criminals; see C. Phil. 1, 2, 5; Ov. in Ib. 166).

HOOKED (see CROOKED, where the SYN. terms are given), aduncus (poet., and post-Aug. prose; hamus, ungues, &c.).—recurvus († and post-Aug., prose).

HOOP, s. circulus (circle; used for a cooper's h.).—trochus (τροχος, the iron h. with wch the young Greeks and Romans played; it was hung with little bells (garulus annulus in orbe trochi, Mart. 14, 169)).—annulus (ring, or whatever is circular like a ring).—ferrum, quo qd vincitur or vincita est (iron h.; e. g., round a wheel). *To put h.'s round a cask*, dolum cingere circulis.

HOOP, v. circulis cingere (to h. a cask, dolum); or (g. t.) vincire qd qā re (e. g. ferro).

HOOP, s. (about). See WHOOP.

HOOP, v. (to shout). See WHOOP, v.

HOOPER, HOOP-MAKER. See COOPER.

HOOPING-COUGH, *tussis clangosa, clamosa, or ferina (med. f. t.).

HOOT, v. 1) Absol. clamorem or clamores tollere.—obstreperare ingenti clamore (as interruption to a speaker

Q.). 2) To *h. (or h. af) a person*, acclamare ei (always in C. of a hostile clamour).—clamore or clamoribus qm prosequi, vociferari et ei obstrere (to try to *h. down a speaker*). clamoribus con-ectari qm (C.). To *h. and hiss aby*, qm clamoribus (et conviciis) et sibilis consectari qm (C. Att. 2, 18); qm infesto clamore et sibilis vexare (Val. Max.).

HOOTING, HOOTS, clamor ingens or infestus. clamores maximi.—contumeliosissimum atque acerbissimum acclamationum genus (Suet.).

HOP, v. salire (also of birds). To *h. on one leg*, singulis cruribus saltatim currere (Gell.); *in pedem alterum or pedi alteri insistentem, sublati altero, salire: to *h. upon atq*, insilire in qd or supra qd; down *fm atq*, desilire de qd re: to *h. over atq*, transilire qd or trans qd: to *h. about here and there (of a bird)*, circumsilire modo huc modo illic (Catull.).

HOP, s. || Jump on one leg, only the g. f. saltus. || The plant, lupus. *humulus lupus (Linn.). H. gardens, ager lupis constans: h. pole, *palus lupi.

HOPE, s. spes (e. pr., as opp. to fiducia, full confidence; as Sen. Ep. 16, 2, jam de te spem habeo, nondum fiduciam. Melon. also for the person on whom one has fixed his hope; e. g. spes reliqua nostra, Cicero, C. Fam. 14, 4, extr.).—opinio (the opinion or conjecture; the h. wch considers atq probable because it thinks it possible).—expectatio (expectation; the h. that atq will follow, the following of wch one has sufficient reason to assume as likely): h. of atq, spes ei rei (e. g. immortalitatis); opinio ei rei (e. g. auxiliorum): a disappointed h., spes ad irritum redacta or ad irritum cadens: there is h. (of a sick person), ei spes est: I am in h.'s, that &c., spero fore, ut &c.: I entertain some, no h. about or of atq, spem habeo, despero de re (e. g. de republica): to have the best h.'s in respect of atq, qd in optima spe ponere: I am in great h.'s, that &c., magna spe sum, magna spes me tenet, followed by an acc. and infin.: I have the greatest h., maxima in spe sum: I entertain well-founded h., recte sperare possum (C. Fam. 14, 4, 5): I have conceived a h., that &c., spes mihi injecta est, followed by an acc. and infin.: I am beginning to entertain a h., that &c., spes mihi affulget, with acc. and infin.: a person is influenced by the h. of being able, &c., qs spe ducitur se posse &c.: there is h. of atq, e. g., of peace, in spe pax est: h. still exists, spes subest (see L. 1, 41, in.); if there is or shall be h., si est or erit spes (of atq, ei rei; e. g., reditū): if, as I fear, all h. has disappeared, si, ut ego metuo, transactum est (see both, C. Fam. 14, 4, 3): if there is no h., si nihil spei est: very little h. of deliverance exists, spes salutis ptenus ostenditur: to have before one the h. of, ei rei spem propositam habere (C. Rab. perd. 5, 15; cf. in Cæcil. 22, 72): to begin to entertain h.'s of atq, in spem ca rei ingredi or venire; of obtaining atq, spem impetrandi nancisci: to form or conceive new h., spem integrare: to inspire aby with h., qm in spem vocare or adducere (the latter also of things): to inspire aby with the h. of atq, ei rei spem ei afferre or ostendere or ostentare; spem ei rei ei offerre (of things); spem ei rei præbere: to conceive a h. of atq, spem ca rei concipere (s. g. regni): again to form or conceive h. of atq, spem ca rei (e. g. consulatus) in partem revocare: to entertain good h.'s of atq, qd in optima spe ponere: to fill aby with the greatest h., qm summā spe complere: to fill aby with h. and courage, qm implere spe animoque (both of an occurrence): to excite, raise, awaken h. in aby, qm ad spem excitare or erigere: to confirm a person in his h., spem ca confirmare: to give or raise good h.'s of oneself, dare spem bonam indolis (see but bene sperare qm jubere, C. pr. Deiot. 14, 38, means to tell aby to hope the best): to have good h.'s of aby, bene sperare de qo; bonam spem de qo capere or concipere: you look upon public affairs with h., bonam spem de republica habes: to weaken the h.'s of aby, ca spem infringere or debilitare: to take away h. fm aby; to rob or deprive aby of h., ei spem adimere or auferre or eripere; ei spem incidere or præcidere (to cut it away, cut it short): to be deprived or robbed of the h. of atq, spe ca rei privari; opinione ca rei deijci (see Cæs. B. G. 5, 48): all h. of atq is cut off, omnis spes ca rei (e. g. reditū) incisa est: h. deceives me, spes fallit, destituit me: should h. deceive me, si destituit spes: to follow an uncertain h., spem infinitam sequi or persequi: my h. draws near to its accomplishment, venio ad exitum spei: to give up h., spem deponere or abjicere or projicere: to give up all h. of atq, desperare de re: all the doctors give up h. of his recovery, omnes medici diffidunt: the doctors have given up all h. of his recovery, a medicis desertus est: (483)

to lose all h. of atq, spem ca rei perdere; spe ca rei deijci: to rest one's h.'s upon a person or thing, spem suam ponere, reponere, constituere in qo; spem suam ponere, reponere, defigere or ponere et defigere in qd re: to place one's h.'s of atq upon a thing, spem ca rei ponere or positam habere or collocare in qd re: the h. of atq depends upon &c., spes ca rei vertitur in qd re (L. 17, 26, 2): my whole h. depends upon you; I have placed all my h.'s in you, spes omnis sita est in te: I have no h. but in myself, in me omnis spes mihi est: our only h. is a rally, nulla alia nisi in eruptione spes est. A glimpse, gleam, ray of h., see GLIMPSE. While there is life, there is h., ægroto dum anima est, spes esse dicitur: not to have the slightest h., non (or nec) habere ne spei quidem extremum. || The forlorn h., *qui primi jubentur, scalis admotis, in mœnia evadere, or *qui eo jubentur proficisci, unde nemo se reditum putat.

HOPE, v. sperare. To *h. confidently*, confidere: to h. this, shows boldness; to effect it, courage, hoc spe concipere, audacis animi esse; ad effectum adducere, virtutis: to h. well of aby, bene sperare de qo: not to h. well of aby, nihil boni sperare de qo: to h. every thing fm the victory, omnia sperare ex victoria: to cause to h. atq, ostendere qd (e. g. futuros fructus; see C. Cat. Maj. 19, 17): a thing makes me h. that I shall effect something, qd re in spem adducor qd faciendi or conficiendi (see S. Jug. 37, 3): to bid aby be of good heart and h. for the best, jubere qm bene sperare bonoque esse animo: atq makes me h. that all will turn out well, qd me recte sperare jubet: to have ceased to h. atq, desperare de re: to begin to h. that atq will take place, e. g., that peace will be concluded, in spem pacis venire or ingredi: to h. for atq, sperare qd; spem habere ca rei: to have h.'s of obtaining atq, expectare qd (to look forward to it as probable): to h. for atq fm aby, qd ab qo expectare (opp. postulare).—I h. (as inserted parenthetically), spero; ut spero; id quod spero (parenthetical).

HOPEFUL, a. That has much h., plenus spei; spe animoque impletus (filled with hope and courage). b) That affords much hope (as a son, daughter, pupil, &c.). bonæ spei; qui spem bonæ indolis dat; de quo bene sperare possis (see Np. Mitf. 1, 1): very h., optimus or egregie spei. A h. daughter, egregie spei filia (T.).

HOPEFULLY, Crcl. To regard atq h., bonam spem de qd re habere.

HOPELESS, spe carens, spe orbatum, spe dejectus (that no longer has any hope. *See* exspes is only poet.).—desperatus (also = that is given up): my affairs are h., omni spe orbatum sum: nulla spes in me reliqua est: a h. state or condition, desperatio rerum: in a h. manner; see **HOPELESSLY**, he lies in a h. state, omnes medici diffidunt (all the doctors give him up).

HOPELESSLY, sine spe; desperanter: almost h., exigua cum spe (e. g. animum trahere).

HOPELESSNESS, omnium rerum desperatio.

HOOPER (of a mill), infundibulum.

HOPPING, see Hor, To Hor.

HORAL, by gen. horæ, horarum. *See* horalis very late.

HORDE, || Migratory tribe, vagans (Q.).—vaga multitudo (Q. L. Wandering h.'s, vagæ gentes (Q.); gentes sedem subinde mutantes (Plin. 2, 108, 112); but this use of subinde is post-Class.). See **NOBAD**.—|| Gang, vid.

HOREBOUND, *marrubium vulgare (Linn.: the common white h.). The black h., *marrubium ballotta (Linn.). The water h., *lycopus Europæus (Linn.).

HORIZON, orbis finiens (C.).—orbis, qui aspectum nostrum definit (C.).—circulus finiens.—sinior or finiens; or linea, quæ inter aperta et occulta est, or horizon (Sen.; all N. Quæst. 5, 17).—linea, quæ dicitur horizon (Vitruv.). To cut the h. at right angles, horizonta rectis angulis secare (Sen. N. Quæst. 5, 17). The sun rises above the h., sol emergit de subterranea parte or supra terram: atq bounds our h., qd aspectum nostrum definit.

HORIZONTAL, libratum.—æquus (Ierol.).—directus (going straight on). To make atq h., ad regulam et libellam exigere: a h. surface, *locus ad libellam æquus—libramentum. A h. line, linea directa.

HORIZONTALLY, ad libram, ad libellam.

HORN, || PROPRIUM cornu. A little h., corniculum. To butt with the h.'s, cornibus ferire, petere (†); aggr. each other, cornibus inter se lutari (†): to threaten with one's h.'s, cornua obvertere ei, or tollere in qm (also fig., of setting oneself to oppose him): to give aby a pair of h.'s, adulterare ca uxorem; cum ca uxore rem habere: to receive a pair of h.'s, *decipi uxoris adulterio: of h., cornuus: to turn to h., cornoscere (Plin.).

|| *Melon, what resembles a horn:* a) the h's of the moon, cornu lunæ; b) a drinking h., cornu; c) wind-instrument, cornu, buccina [see *TRUMPET*]. To blow the h., cornu or buccina inflare.

HORNBEAM, *carpinus. The common h., *carpinus betulus.

HORN-BOOK, liber, quo pueri instituuntur ad lectionem (aft. Q. 1, 7, 17).—*libellus elementorum.—*tabulae literaræ.

HORN-LANTERN, laterna cornuta (Mart.).—cornu (Plaut., poet.).

HORNED, cornutus.—corniger (poet.).

HORNED CATTLE, cornuta, pl. (ec. animalia). Herds of h. c., armenta cornuta.—cornigera and armenta buccera are poet.

HORNET, crabro.—*vespa crabro (Linn.). To bring a h.'s nest about one's ears, irritare crabrones (Prov., Plaut.).

HORNY, corneus, corneolus. To become h., cornescere.

HOROSCOPE, horoscopium (Sid. Ep. 4, 13; instrument for calculating nativities).—horoscopus (Pers. 6, 18; Manil. 3, 190, &c.; oby's nativity).—genēs (the constellation under which one is born; nativity; Juv., Suet.). See NATIVITY.

HOROSCOPY, genethliolōgia (γενεθλιολογία, Vitr. 9, 6, 2), or Crel. predictio et notatio quæque vixæ ex natali sidere (C. Divin. 2, 42, 87).

HORRIBLE, horribilis (to be shuddered at, &c.; e. g. spectaculum, pestis, tempestas).—horrendus (mly t).—fœdus, abominandus, detestandus, detestabilis (aversablis, Lucr.). nefarius. See HORRID.

HORRIBLY, horrendum in modum.—valde, vehementer (excessively).

HORRID, || Abominable, detestable, fœdus, abominandus, detestabilis, aversabilis (the last in Lucr.; all of persons).—nefarius (of persons, their designs, and actions).—immanis (horrible, of acts).—horribilis (e. g. sonitus, spectaculum, species, pestis, tempestas).—horrendus (†): h. person, homo omni parte detestabilis: h. man! o hominem impurum! monstrum hominis!

HORRIDNESS, SEE FEARFULNESS (= terrible nature of atqg).

HORRIFIC, SEE DREADFUL, and FEARFUL = dreadful.

HORRIFY, terrere, exterrere, perterrere, &c. (horrificare, poet.).

HORROUR, || Shivering, shuddering, horror (i. e. ubi totum corpus intremittit, Cels.). || Dread, extreme fear, horror (cold trembling, fm fear, C.).—terror, of atqg, cs rei. H. seizes aby, horror perfundit qm (C.); horror subit cs animum; terror mihi incidit or me invadit. || Extreme aversion, aversatio, of atqg, cs rei (silo, age).—detestatio (of atqg, cs rei, in Gell.). the connexion does not occur in C. in this sense).—animus aversissimus a qo (a very great h. of aby): to have a h. of atqg, detestari qd: to have a h. of aby, abhorre qm; animo esse aversissimo ab qo. || Horrible action, res nefanda or infanda. res atrox or nefaria.—tragediæ (tragic occurrences; cf. C. Mil. 7, 18). The h.'s of war, belli vastatio: to perpetrate and suffer unutterable h.'s, facere et pati infanda.

HORSE, equus (g. i., and the usual word in the more elevated prose-style)—caballus (for ordinary services; a hack).—mannus (a Gallic h. or pony, kept for luxury; a palfrey, short, well-set, and fast-going).—veredus (light h., hunter, or courier's h., not used for drawing).—canterius (a gelding). A wild h., equus ferus, equiferus (in a state of nature): a spirited h., equus ferocitate exultans. A h. rears, see REAR: the h. reared, and threw his rider, equus priusbus pedibus erectis excussit equitem (L. 8, 7): to fall over one's h.'s neck, trans cervicem equi elabi (L. ib.): to wheel one's h. round, circumagere equum (ib.): to teach a h. to amble, equorum cursum minutis passibus frangere (Q. 9, 4, 13): to rub down a h., equum manibus confricare or perficere (both Veget.). to bring a h. into good condition again, equum ad corporis firmitatem revocare (Veget.): a h. gets too fat, equus ultra modum saginæ provenit (Veget.): to mount a h., in equum ascendere: to alight fm one's h., ex equo descendere. (Prov.) One must not look a gift h. in the mouth, equi donati dentes non inspiculur (Hieron. Ep. ad Ephes. proœm.). Saddle h., sellare jumentum.

HORSEBACK, To ride on h., equitare. equo vehi. To take exercise on h., equo gestari or vectari (to show oneself on h., &c.; e. g., of ladies; cf. Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 5; Curt. 3, 3, 22). Exercise on h., vectatio (nasidus) equi (Suet. Cal. 3). See TO RIDE. To hold a conference

on h., ux equis collūqui (of two or several). To fight on h., ex equis (or ex equis, of more than one) pugnare: also equitem or equites pugnare (i. e., as cavalry; opp. peditem or pedites, of their dismounting, to fight on foot).

HORSE-BANE, *phellandrium aquaticum (Linn., water-hemlock).

HORSE-BEAN, *vicia faba (Linn.).

HORSE-BOY, *puer equarius.

HORSE-BREAKER, domitor equorum, or, fm context, domitor only.

HORSE-CHESTNUT, *æsculus hippocastnum (Linn.).

HORSE-CLOTH, tegumentum equi (g. i.).

HORSE-COMB, *strigilla equis comendis.

HORSE-DEALER, mango. To be a h.-d., negotium equarium exercere (see Aurel. Vict. de Vir. Ill.).

HORSE-DEALING, quæstus mangonicus (Suet. Vesp. 4).—negotium eque (Ulp.).

HORSE-DOCTOR, See FARRIER.

HORSE-DUNG, sterces equinum, fœmus equinus or caballinus (Svæ. in Duxto).

HORSE-FLESH, caro equi.—caballina (caro). To live upon h.-f., vitam corporibus equorum tolerare (see T. Ann. 2, 24, 2).

HORSE-FLY, cæstrus (so also Linn.).

HORSE-HAIR, pilus equinus (g. i.).—seta equina (the stronger hair; as a collective, pl., setæ equinæ: stuffed with h.-h., equino fartus (cf. C. Ferr. 5, 11, 27).

HORSE-LAUGH, cachinnus.—cachinnatle (as act).—mirus risus (portentous or astounding laughter, C.). To burst into a h.-l., cachinnum tollere (C.). edere (Suet.): in cachinnos subito effundi (Suet.); cachinnos concitū (to shake one's sides with laughter, with majore, Juv.; hence magno, maximo, &c.): mirum risum (mirus risus, of several) edere (C. Qu. Fr. 2, 10, 2): to burst out again into a h.-l., cachinnos revocare (Suet. Claud. 41).

HORSE-LEECH, || Ferrier, vid. || Kind of leech; see LEECH.

HORSEMAN, eques (g. i.). To be a good h., equus habilem esse; equis optime uti; equitandi peritiāsimum esse: to aim at the reputation of being a good h., equitandi laudem petessere (C. Tusc. 2, 26, 62).—|| Horsemanship = cavalry, vid.

HORSEMANSHIP, *equitandi ars. Good h. is highly thought of amongst us, equitandi laus apud nos viget (C. Tusc. 2, 26, 62). To take great pains to acquire skill in h., equitandi laudem petessere (ib.). An exhibition of h., ludicrum circense (L. 44, 9); or spectaculum circi (both propr. of the Circus maximus, at Rome); or *spectaculum desultorum (the desultores who leapt fm horse to horse in the Rom. Circus being the nearest to exhibitors in our Circus).

HORSE-POND, locus ubi adaquari solent equi (see Suet. Vit. 7).—~~not~~ not fons caballinus, Pers. Prol. 1, = 'fountain of Hippocrene.'

HORSE-RACE, curriculum equorum.—cursus equorum or equester.—certamen equorum (as contest between the horses). ~~not~~ Equiria were h.-r.'s in honour of Mars.

HORSE-RADISH, *cochlearia Armorica (Linn.).

HORSE-ROAD, *via, quæ equo vecti commeant.

HORSE-SHOE, solea ferrea.—vestigium equi (Plin. 28, 20, 81). The old Romans knew only the iron shoe they put on and took off at pleasure; with the country people this shoe consisted only of broom, hence called solea sparta, or sparten only; see Schneid. Ind. ad Script. R. R. in v. solea; but that the later Romans, even in the time of Vegetius, knew of the modern h.-s., as nailed on, is made very probable by modern scholars; see Jahrb. 6, 3, p. 366, sq. To put a horse's shoes on, equo soleas ferreas induere; equum calcare (in the ancient method), *equo soleas ferreas clavibus suppungere: to cast a shoe, vestigium or soleam ferream ungulæ excutere (see Plin. l. c.).

HORSE-SHOE VETCH, hippocrepis. Tufted h. s. v., *hipp. comosa (Linn.).

HORSE-STEALER, equor, or equorum, fur (in a single case)—abigius, abactor (habitually).

HORSE-STEALING, furum equi or equorum (in a single case).—abigeatus, abigendi studium (of the habit).

HORSE-TAIL, (the plant), *equisetum (Linn.).

HORSE-TRAPPINGS, See TRAPPINGS.

HORSEWHIP, virga, quæ ad regendum equum utitur, though this is a 'stick' or 'cane'.—flagellum, quo ad regendum equum utitur, or, fm context, flagellum only. See WHIP, s.

HORTATION. See EXHORTATION.
HORTATORY, hortativus (Q.), or Crcl. *A. h. address, suasio* (R) hortatorius, adhortatorius, &c., are mod. Lat.).

HORTICULTURE. See GARDENING.
HOSE, *¶ Trowsers or breeches*, vid. *¶ Stockings*, vid.

HOSPITABLE, hospitalis (*that gladly receives guests*).—**liberalis,** largus epulis (*that gladly entertains*). *A. h. house, domus, quæ hospitibus patet; in a h. manner, hospitaliter; liberaliter.*

HOSPITALLY, hospitaliter (L.; e. g. Invitare).—**liberaliter** (*with ref. to the liberal entertainment given by the host*). *I liked my visit at Talna's, nor could I have been more h. received, fui libenter apud Talnam, nec potui accipi liberalius* (C. Att. 16, 6).

HOSPITAL, nosocomium (νοσοκομῖον, *Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19 and 22), or pure Lat., valetudinarium (*in the time of the emperors, when h's were first established*). *Lying-in h.,* *lethodochium.—**domus publica**, ubi parturientibus opera præstatur.

HOSPITALITY, hospitalitas (*of one who cheerfully receives friends*).—**liberalitas** (*of one who entertains his friends bountifully*).

HOST, hospes (*who receives friends under his roof*).—**convivator** or cœnæ pater (*who gives a party*).—**caupo** (publican). *To reckon without one's h., spe frustrari.* *¶ Army, exercitus, &c., vid. ¶ Consecrated wafer, panis eucharisticus* (Eccl.).

HOSTAGE, obsecr. *To give h's, obsecr. dare: to demand h's, obsecr. exigere a qd; obsecr. imperare ci: to retain aby as a h., qm obsecr. retinere.*

HOTEL, HOSTELRY. See INN.

HOSTESS, a) *Fm friendship, hospita* or hospes. b) *For pay, domina cauponæ or tabernæ* [Syn. in inn]; opp. *ministra cauponæ* (bar-maid, servant at an inn).

HOSTILE, hostilis (*having, showing, or, of things, indicating the feeling of an enemy; inclined to break out in open acts of hostility*).—**inimicus** (*of an unfriendly disposition*).—**infensus** (*incensed, enraged, embittered; denoting an excited state; it can only be used of persons or minds*).—**infestus** (*whose h. disposition threatens to show itself; denoting a quiescent state, it may also be used of things; apiculum, oculi, exercitus; and of countries*). *JN. inimicus atque infestus; infestus atque inimicus; infensus atque inimicus; inimicus infensusque.*—**adversus** (q. i., *opposed to*). *to aby, ci. To be h. to aby, inimico infensusque animo esse in qm: a h. feeling, animus infestus or inimicus; infensus animus atque inimicus; animus hostilis; animus alienus (dislike, estrangement): to entertain h. sentiments or feelings agst aby, inimicum, infestum, inimicum et infestum, or infestum et inimicum esse ci; inimico infensusque animo esse in qm: very h. feelings, aversissimo animo esse a qd: to make aby entertain h. feelings agst another, cs odium in qm concitare: to adopt a h. feeling, spiritus hostiles induere* (T. Hist. 4, 57, 3): *to regard aby with the most h. feelings, qm animo iniquissimo infestissimoque intueri: to inspire aby with h. sentiments agst another, odium cs in qm concitare; qm or cs voluntatem ab qd abalienare* (to render averse or disinclined to): *to become h. to aby, odium in qm concipere: in a h. manner, hostilem in modum: a h. country, hostium terra* (an enemy's country). *hostile terra or regio* (C.), or *armis animisque infesta inimicaque* (C.).

HOSTILELY, hostiliter. **inimice.** infense. **HOSTILITY,** animus infensus. **inimicus, or infensus** atque **inimicus.** animus hostilis (see ENMITY). *H's, hostilia, lum. To commence h's, hostilia cepere, facere, audere: to cease h's, ab armis recedere.*

HOSTLER, servus equarius, or equarius (late; adj. *Val. Max.: subst. Solin. 45*).

HOT, *¶ PROPRI* calidus (*warm, more or less, opp. frigidus*).—**candens** (*of a glowing heat, red h.*).—**tervens.** fervidus (*boiling h.*).—**æstuans** (*that really, or, as it were, boils up or ferments with heat*).—**æstuosus** (*full of boiling or fermenting heat, sultry; e. g., a wind, a day, road, &c.*).—**ardens.** flammans (*on fire, in flames; fig., of the passions*): *red h., rutillus: a h. day, dies calidus, fervens, æstuosus: in h. weather, and along a dusty road, I ended my journey, iter conficiebamus æstuosâ et pulverulentâ viâ: to be h., calêre, candêre, fervêre, æstare* (*with the same difference as the adj. above*): *to grow or become h., calefieri. calefcere. incallescere. fervescere. effervescere. candescere. incandescere, also with æstu* (*this, however, only with the poets*): *to make or render h., calefacere* (*also fig. = to roast aby - te attack or act upon him with words; see* (485)

C. Qu. Fr. 3, 2, in); *fervescere* (prop.). *To be h., candêre* (*to grow red by the heat of fire*).—**ardêre** (*to be on fire*).—**fervêre** (*to be boiling h.*).—**æstare** (*stronger than fervêre, = to be in agitation and ferment through heat*).—**Fig.** ardêre (*of the glow of the eyes; then also of the heat of the passions*).—**flagrare** (*stronger than ardêre, of the wild bursting forth of violent passions*): *to be h. with anger, irâ ardêre or flagrare: to be h. after aby (i. e., to feel violent love), ardêre amore cs* (R) poet. ardêre qd or qm). *A. h. soil, solum fervens or* (stronger) *æstuosum* (Plin. 15, 5, 6; 17, 19, 31): *A. wines, vina fervida* (H. Sat. 2, 8, 38). *H. oven, furnus calidus* (Plaut.). *H. air pipes, impressi parietibus tubi, per quos circumfunditur calor, qui ima simul et summa fovet æqualiter. H. springs, aquæ calidæ or calentes; aquæ calidæ, or aquarum calentium fontes.*—**¶ FIG.** a) *Too lively, too violent, calidus, ardens, fervens or fervidus, acer* (*very lively; then also very lively*): *a h. horse, equus calidus or acer: a h. temper, ingenium ardens or fervidum: a h. youth, a youth of h. temperament, juvenis ferventis animi: h. in one's decisions, rapidus in consiliis suis* (L. 22, 12): *a h. engagement, pugna acris; prælium acre: where the battle is at the hottest, ubi Mars est atrocissimus* (L. 2, 46): *when the contest became hotter, certamine accenso: there was some h. fighting, acriter pugnabatur; magnâ vi certabatur; acriter or acerrime prælabantur* (cs nostri et equites): *h. after athg* (*too eager or desirous for it*), *flagrans cupiditate cs rei; cupidissimus cs rei. b) Angry, inclined to anger, iratus, iracundus. præceps ingenio in iram. pronus in iram* (g. it.).—**concitatus** (*roused, excited, as a mob*).—**irâ incensus, flagrans, ardens** (*very angry*): *to be h., irâ flagrare, ardêre* (fig., *to be very angry*): *aby is terribly h., qs furenter irascitur.*

HOT-BATH, balneum calidum. *H. h's, thermæ.* See *¶ Hot springs*. *To take a h. h., calidâ lavari*

HOT-BED, *area stercore satiatâ.—*area vitreis munita (*if under glass; cf. Plin. 9, 5, 23*).

HOTCH-POTCH, farrago (*with ref. to the contents*; *Juv. 1, 86*).—**sartago** (*with ref. to the words*; *Pers. 1, 80*).

HOTEL, *¶ INN*, vid. *¶ Town mansion of a wealthy person, insula* (*large private house, with no adjoining houses*).—**turris** (*any towering edifice; hence = castle, &c.*).—*but* (R) domus (*as g. t. is the usual term*).

HOT-HEADED, fervidioris animi.—**iracundus** (*passionate*).—**præceps** (*ingenio*). *A. h. young man, juvenis ferventis animi.*

HOT-HOUSE, *hypocaustum hortense; or Crcl. plantarum hiberna, quibus objecta sunt specularia or opaculi sunt vitreæ (ast. *Mark. 8, 14*): or *plantarum hiberna vitreis munita.

HOTLY, *Fig.* a) *Too violently, ardentem. ferventer. acriter. cupide.*—*avide* (*desirously*). *To pursue the enemy too h., cupidus or avidus hostem insequi; acris instare hostibus: to speak h., ferventer loqui: to act h., calidè agere. b) Angrihy: to write too h., iracundius scribere.*

HOTNESS. See HEAT.

HOTSPUR, homo stolidè ferox.—**homo iracundus** (*passionate*).

HOUGH, s. genûs commissura.—**poples.**

HOUGH, v. succidere popitem (*or of several animals, or of more legs than one*) poplites (succisus feminibus, poplitibusque, L. 22, 51).

HOUND, canis venaticus (R) Canis venator poetic; canis ad venandum is bad Latin without some addition, as in, a good h., canis ad venandum nobilis, where ad venandum depends on nobilis: to keep h's, canes alere ad venandum (where ad venandum depends upon alere). (Prov.) *To hold with the h's, and run with the hare, utrique parti favere; duabus sellis sedere.*

HOUND'S-TONGUE, cynoglossus (Plin.).—*cynoglossum (Linn).

HOUR, hora (*both as the twenty-fourth part of a day, and as an indef. portion of time*).—**horæ spatium** (*the def. space of one h.*).—**horæ momentum** (*the short space of an h., considered as the space within which something happens*). *Half an h., semihora: an h. and a half, sesquihora: three-quarters of an h., dodrans horæ* (Plin. 2, 14, 11): *the twenty-fourth part of an h., smuncia horæ* (ib.); *in an h., in horâ: in a single h., in horâ unâ* (Plaut.): *above an h., more than an h., horâ amplius or horam amplius* (e. g. *horâ or horam amplius ... jam moliebantur*, C. Ferr. 4, 43, 95, where Zumpt reads *horâ, Orell. horam*: cf. Zumpt's note, who shows that both forms are allowable): *an h. before, &c., horâ*

ante, quam, &c.: in or within three h.s., intra tres horas; tribus horis: in the short space of an h., horum momento: in a few h.s., breviarum momento (Just. 2, 14); paucis momentis (in a short space of time; e. g. multa natura aut affligit, aut mutat, &c., C.): in a very few h.s., paucis admodum horis: three h.s. (long), tres horas; per tres horas: for several h.s., per aliquot horarum spatia: fm h. to h., in horas: every h.: see HOURS: to have hardly four h.s. start of aby, vix quatuor horarum spatio antecedere (l. a. to be four h.s. march before him, Cæs.): at or to the hour (the fixed h.), ad horum: every h., omni tempore: up to this h., ad huc (Suet. non hucusque, wch never relates to time). In dating his letters he always added the h. at wch they were finished, ad omnes epistolas horarum momenta, quibus datæ significarentur, addebant: in the last years of his life, Mæcenæ never got an h.s. sleep, Mæcenati triennio supremo nullo horum momento contigit somnus: to sleep for several h.s. together, plures horas et assa continuas dormire (Afr. Suet. Oct. 78): hardly to utter a word an h., horis decem verba nonnum ducere (Mart. 8, 7); day and h., tempus et dies: the hour of aby's birth, hora natalis (H. Od. 2, 17, 18), or hora quâ q's gignitur or genitus est (Afr. Just. 37, 2, 2; both of the h. of a child's birth); tempus pariendi (with ref. to the mother): aby's last h., hora novissima or suprema: in his last h.s., eo ipso die, quo e vita exessit: letare h.s., otium, tempus otiosum (when we have no business on our hands), tempus subsecvum (the time one gets or steals, as it were, from one's business or studies): to steal an h. or two fm one's studies, qd subsecvi temporis studiis suis subtrahere: to grant a few h.s. delay, dieculam addere (Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 27): lost h.s., horæ perditæ (Afr. Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 16, poterat has horas non perdere). || The Hours (goddesses), Horæ.

HOURLY, singulis horis (in every hour).—singulis interpositis horis (at the end of each hour; e. g. singulos cyathos vini dare).—omnibus horis (at all hours; every hour).—in horas (fm hour to hour).

HOOR-PLATE. See DIAL.

HOUSE, s. domus (a h. or a place for living in, with all its appurtenances, as, the h. properly so called, the court, garden, &c. (hence = mansion, palace); also that of animals, as, of the turtle; then also melon = h. affairs; again = the family inhabiting the h.; and g. t., the h. of a citizen).—sedes, pl.; ædificium (the dwelling-h., the building, opp. to other places or single parts of it; see Np. Att. 13, 4, domus amenitas non ædificio sed silvâ constabat. Ipsam enim tectum &c.).—domicilium (g. t., a dwelling-place or residence, which any one occupies for a certain space of time; see Cæs. B. G. 6, 30, ædificium circumdatum est silvâ, ut fere sunt domicilia Gallorum, &c.).—insula (a large building, separated on all sides from other buildings; the slave who had the superintendence of such was called insularius).—tectum (prop. a roof, frequently used by the Romans for 'house', considered as a place of protection).—familia (the inhabitants of a h., eply the servants; then also the family fm wch any one is descended).—genus (the family fm wch any one is descended).—res familiaris (h. affairs).

A small h., domuncula. ædiculæ.—casa (a cottage, hut): a large town h., palatium, moles (in respect of immense extent): in the house, domi: in or at my h., domi meæ; in domo meâ; domi apud me (Suet. domi meæ, tuæ, aue, nostræ, vestræ, aliene; but with any other adj. or with gen. of the possessor, the prep. is preferred: e. g. in domo Cæsariæ, though even C. says domi Cæsariæ; see HOME): from h. to h., per domos; ostiatim (from door to door): to search aby's h., inquirere apud qm (g. t. C. Att. 1, 16, 12); to order aby's h. to be searched, immissis (licetibus ceterisque) publicis ministris angulatim sedulo cuncta perlustrari jubere (Appul. Met. 9, p. 237, 25; cf. Petron. 98, 1): to search aby's h. for stolen goods, apud qm rem furtivam querere (Just. Inst. 4, 1); furtum querere in domo cæ (Pest. p. 199, Duc.). Suet. The act of searching aby's h. was scrutinium (Appul. Met. 9, p. 237, 25): to find the stolen goods in aby's h., rem furtivam in cæ domo deprehendere: to set one's h. in order, omnes res diligentissime constituere (Hirt. B. Afr. 88).—sarcinas colligere, antequam proficiscar e vitâ (= prepare for death, Varr. R. R. 1, int.).: to leave or quit a h., emigrare (e) domo (R. R.). Immigrare in domum, to get into a new h.): to keep open h., ei quotidie sic cœna coquatur, ut invocatis amicis una cenare liceat (Afr. Np. Cim. 4, 3); property in h.s., urbanum prædium (applying not only to property in towns, but to the possession of any build-

ings: cf. Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 198). The affairs of the h. See 'DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.'

|| House and home, sedes (a residence).—fundus (an estate, land and h.).—domus et fundus, or domus et possessiones (a h. and estate or possessions). To drive any one fm h. and home, exturbare qm e possessionibus, or bonis patris, or laribus patris, or fortunis omnibus: to leave h. and home (in order to go into a foreign country), domum et propinquos relinquere (to leave one's home and relations): to fight for h. and home, pro tectis mœnibusque dimicare: pro aris et focis pugnare (both of the inhabitants of a town, country, &c.).

The master, the mistress of a h., herus, hera (in respect of those under them): pater, mater familias or familias (in respect of the family): the people (servants) of the h., domestici, familia: back of the h., postica pars or posticæ partes ædium, domus postica (the building or buildings behind); averted domus pars (as opp. the front of the h.: the windows of wch look into the court): to creep out through the back of the h., domo posticâ clam exire; per aversam domus partem furtim deegredi: from my, our h., a me, a nobis (eply in Plaut. and Ter.): to keep the h., domi or domo se tenere or retinere (g. t.); publico curæ et se abstinere; in publicum non prodire (to show oneself seldom in public); domo non excedere or non egredi (not to stir from the h.); domo abdi (to hide oneself in one's h.); necer to quit the h., domo pedem non efferre: to be in the h., see 'to be at HOME': to drive aby from one's h., qm domo expellere, extrudere, or ejicere; qm foras trudere.

To entertain in one's h., hospitio accipere or excipere qm; hospitio domum ad se recipere qm, hospitium ei præbere (as a guest); in domum suam recipere qm; tecto accipere or recipere qm; tectum præbere (g. t.), to receive into one's h., under one's roof; accipere, more as a friend; excipere and recipere, as a protector, &c.); recipere, receptare qm or qd ad se (to receive to oneself, eply of those who conceal thieves, &c., hence called receptores): to be received into aby's house, esse in hospitio apud qm; hospitio ca uti.

HOUSE, v. || To place under shelter for protection, condere (e. g. frumentum).—contegere. Jn. condere et reponere (e. g. fructus); reponere contegere (e. g. arma omnia, Cæs.).—in tecta contegere (e. g. troops, milites). || Receive under one's roof, tecto recipere qm (Cæs. B. G. 7, 66, 7).—recipere qm in tectum (Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 16).—hospitio qm excipere.—mœnibus tectisque accipere qm. tectis et ædibus recipere qm (these two of the inhabitants of a town harbouring soldiers, exiles, &c.).—stabulari (g. t. to place animals in a stall, Varr. R. 1, 21). To be housed, tectum subilise (of a præn.).—stabulari (post-Aug. of animals).—or the pasties of the verbs above given. || INTRAMS. To reside under aby's roof, habitare cum qo (also used improp., as Milton, &c., use 'to house': e. g. hiems habitat in Alpibus jugis). See RESIDE.

HOUSEBREAKER, effractorius (Sen. Ep. 68).—effractor (JCI. Paul. Dig. 1, 15; Ulp. Dig. 47, 17, 1), or Crcl. qui domos perfingit or in domibus furtâ facit.

HOUSEBREAKING, effractura (JCI. Paul. Dig. 15, 3, 2; Scæv. ib. 38, 2, 48). Or Crcl. with domum perfingere.

HOUSE-DOG, canis domesticus, or *canis tecti, ædium, &c., custos (as guard; custos, of dogs, V. 3, 406; Col. 7, 12).—catenarius canis (as chained up, Petron. Sat. 72, 7; Sen. de irâ, 3, 37).

HOUSE-DOOR. See DOOR.

HOUSEHOLD, domus (e. g. domus tota te nostra salutâ, &c.).—familia. See FAMILY. A well-conducted h. (morally), domus pudica (Q.). The whole h., universa domus: h. expenses, sumptus domesticus.

HOUSEHOLD-BREAD, panis cibarius or plebeius.

HOUSEHOLD GOD, lar: h. g.'s, lares.—(dii) penates (g.'s of the family).

HOUSEHOLD-STUFF. See FURNITURE.

HOUSEHOLDER, pater familias (as father of the family).—ædium or ædificii dominus (as owner of a house).—qui domum habet.

HOUSEKEEPER, Householder, vid. || Upper female servant, quæ res domesticas dispensat = dispensatrix (lat).

HOUSEKEEPING, *administratio or cura rei familiaris. Aby's h. is very expensive, domus est sumptuosa (Ter.): expenses of the h., see 'DOMESTIC EXPENSES.' Careful or economical h., diligenter domestica; *diligentia in re familiaris tuendâ: to be economical in one's h., parce or frugaliter vivere.

HOUSELEEK, *sempervivum tectorum (Linn.).

HOUSELESS, qui domum non habet (*who does not possess a house*).—quem tectum nullum accipit (*ast. C. Att. 5, 16, 8; who finds no roof to shelter him*). To run up temporary buildings to receive the *h. poor*, subitaria ædificia extruere, quæ multitudinem inopem accipiant (*T. Ann. 15, 39*).

HOUSEMAID, ancilla (*g. l.*).—cubicularia (*chamber-maid*; *sc. ancilla* or *famula*).

HOUSE-RENT, merces habitationis. *What h.-r. does he pay?* quanti habitat? *to pay a heavy h.-r.*, magni habitare: *his h.-r. is 30,000 asses*, triginta millibus (*sc. assis*) habitat: *not to call upon any for his h.-r.*, ci annuum habitationem remittere, or annuum mercedem habitationis donare.

HOUSE-ROOM, spatium (*g. l.*).—laxitas (*ample size, e. g. ædium*). *Plenty of h.-r.*, spatiosa et capax domus; *laxior domus* (*Pell. 2, 81*): *to have plenty of h.-r.*, bene habitare (*g. l.*); *laxe* (et magnifice) habitare: *not to have h.-r. enough*, * anguste habitare or parum laxè habitare. *No house, however large, could furnish h.-r. for such a multitude of slaves* turba servorum quamvis magnam domum angustet (*Sen. Cons. ad Helc. 11; angustare, post-Aug.*). *Not h.-r. enough; a house in which there is not h.-r. enough*, domus angusta (*C.*).

HOUSE-SPARROW, * passer domesticus.

HOUSE-TAX, tributum in singulas domos impostum (*ast. Cæs. B. C. 3, 32*).

HOUSE-TOP, ædium, domus, &c., culmen or summum culmen (*L. 1, 34*).

HOUSE-WARMING. *To give a h.-w.*, * initium in domum quam immigrandi epulis datis (*coenâ datâ, &c.*) auspicari (*ast. initium in scenam prodeundi auspicari. Suet. Cal. 54*). *coenâ et poculis magnis inauguratur qs ædium dominus* (*ast. Appul. Met. 7, 191, where it is inaug. dux latronum*).

HOUSEWIFE, mater familias (*as the mother*).—hera (*as mistress*).—quæ res domesticas dispensat (*as managing the stores, &c.*). *A good h.*, mulier frugi, attenta ad rem: *to be a good h.*, res domesticas or rem familiarem bene administrare; attentam esse ad rem: *to be a bad h.*, rem familiarem negligere.

HOUSEWIFERY, cura rerum domesticarum. *See HOUSEKEEPING.*

HOUSINGS. *See HORSE-CLOTH, TRAPPINGS.*

HOVEL, tugurium or (*Appul*) tuguridum (*poor cottage, covered with straw, &c.; any hut to protect agst wind and weather*).—casa, dim. ca-hila (*Petron., Plin., Juv.; cottage*).—casa repentina (*as hastily run up to protect fm the rain, &c.*)—gurgustium (*small and wretched dwelling, C.*).

HOVER, pendere, with or without alis (*to hang, i. e. in the air; but poetic in this sense; also with in aeris; in auras*).—* aere librari (*to be balanced in the air*).—sis circumvolare (*to fly round; also impropr. mors atris circumvolat alis, H.*).—* IMPROPR. (*e. g. of an army hovering over a country, &c.*) imminere or impendere (*ci rei*).

HOW, 1. *As interrogative particle, quid?* (*e. g. decum, nial sempternum intelligere, qui possumus? C. In an indirect interrog. sentence only Plaut.*).—quomodo? (*in what way? by what means? 1. Direct; Mæcenas quomodo tecum? H., and absol. ut tantum orator dare cogere. Quomodo? &c., C. 2. Indirect; hæc negotia quomodo se habent, ne epistolâ ovidem narrare audeo. 3. As an exclamation of surprise; quomodo se venditant Cæsari!*)—quemadmodum (*after what manner? 1. Direct; si non reliquit, quemadmodum ab eo postea exegisti? C. Rose. Com. 18. 2. Indirect; providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possemus; excogitare, quemadmodum, &c., C.*; consilia inire, quemadmodum ab Gergoviâ discederet, Cæs.; cogita, quemadmodum fortuna nobiscum egerit, quemadmodum provincia se habet; modus est, in quo quemadmodum ... factum sit, queritur; *see Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 7, 43, &c.*, who, however, restricts the meaning of quomodo too absolutely to the office of inquiring after the means and instruments of accomplishing althg)—quâ ratione. quibus rationibus (*by what methods, &c., indirect; quid enim refert, quâ me ratione cogitis, h. you compel me, nec quibus rationibus superare possent, sed quemadmodum uti victoriâ deberent, cogitant, Cæs.*)—quo pacto (*enquires after the conditions and circumstances under which althg takes place; indirect, somehow or other, nescio quo pacto, C.*). *H. I h. say you?* (*implying surprise*), quid? quid ais?—*h. are you?* *h. do you do?* quomodo vales? ut vales? (*is your health?*)—quo loco sunt res tuæ? (*are your affairs?*)—quid agitur? quid agitis? (*vi patris; h. goe it with you, &c. H.*)—*A. does the matter stand?* quomodo res se habet?—*A. does it happen that &c.?* quid (tandem) fit,

ut &c. *H. now? quid porro? quid vero? H. so? quid ita? quid dum? (Plaut.); quid vero? (Plaut.); qui cedo (Ter.)*. *H. say you? quid dicis? quid ais? H. many? quam multi? (quam multorum, &c.)*, quot (*the former stronger*). *H. many are they? h. many are there of them? quot sunt illi? (A. many are they altogether?)*; quot sunt illorum? (*h. many are there of those who are present?*) *H. few are there who &c.* quotusquisque est, qui (*with subj.*)? *H. often, quam sæpe. quoties. H. big, &c., quantus: h. old are you? quot annos natus es? H. much (or many) soever, see * HOWEVA many, much.* *H. much do you pay for your lodgings? quanti habitas?—A. much does he charge for his lessons? quanti docet? (Ow quanti, quanto, see Z. 444, 445.) H. long? quam diu? By h. much ... by so much, quanto ... tanto (with comparatives); also quo ... eo. H. far, see F.A.*

2. *As interjection, quam (with adverbs, adjectives, and sives); quam multa; quam morosi; quam valde; quam euplunt laudari!*—ut (*marking degree*). *H. well you did it! quam bene fecisti!*—*h. afraid he is, lest &c.!* ut timent, nè &c.—*h. he weighs all his words!* ut omnia verba moderatur! (*So aft. a sent. with quum; quod quum facis, ut ego tuum amorem ... desidero!* C.) *H. I wish, quam velim. quam or quantopere vellem (imperf., if the wish cannot be realized).* *H. dissatisfied he was with himself!* ut sibi ipse displicebat!—*See The acc. only is often used. H. blind I was!* me cæcum! (*e. g. qui hæc ante non viderim: h. vixit are the hopes of men!* o fallacem hominum spem! (*so, o fragilem fortunam!* o inanes nostras contentiones!)) *H. much (with comparatives), quanto (e. g. quanto magis philosophi delectabunt, si &c.)*.

HOWBEIT. *See NEVERTHELESS, HOWEVER (end).*
HOWEVER, ¶ *In what degree, -cumque (or -cunque; appended. H. great, quantuscumque: H. often, quotiescumque).*—quamvis (*how much; in h. high a degree you please; e. g. quamvis calidè, quamvis audacter; quamvis multi, &c.*)—quamlibet (*in the same sense as quamvis, but mly t, quamlibet ante, O.; quamlibet infirmus, O.*). *H. much I wished it, si maxime velim* (*ast. a neg. sentence; e. g. extra quos [cancellos] egredi non possum, si &c.*). ¶ *In whatever way (as leaving it undecided which way the thing really happened, will happen, &c.), utcumque (or ut-cunque; e. g. utcumque se ea res habuit; utcumque casura res est; utcumque ferent ea facta minores, V.). h. that may be, utcumque res est or erit.* ¶ *Nevertheless, &c., sed (but).*—tamen (*yet, however*).—tamen nihilominus (*but nevertheless, but for all that*).

HOWITZER, * tormentum, quo pilæ lapideæ et ferreæ mittuntur.

HOWL, v. ululare (*of the continued howling of dogs, wolves; also of persons, esp. of rough uncivilized men; see Cæs. B. G. 5, 37; L. 38, 17, 4; also, perhaps, of the howling of the wind, although not so found; fremitus would express rather the murmuring of it, see NOISE on fremitus*).—ejulare (*to h. in a mournful manner: e. g. of the female mourners at funerals*).—plorare, lamentari (*to weep aloud, to lament, of persons, g. l.*): *to h. and lament, ejulare atque lamentari.*

HOWL, s. ululatus, ejulatus, ejulatio, ploratus, lamentatio (*see HOWL, v.*; the words in -us denote the h. itself, those in -io the act of howling). *The h. of the mourning women at funerals, ejulatio funebis.*

HOWLING. *See HOWL, s.*

HOWSOEVER. *See HOWEVER.*

HOY, navigium, navicula, navigiolum.—cymba (*syn. in ship*).

HUBBUB. *See TUMULT.*

HUCKLEBACKED, gibber.

HUCKLEBONE, coxa, coxendix.

HUCKSTER, coxo, arillator (*small retail dealer: the latter the older term according to Gell.*)—Institor (*pedlar*).—propola (*who buys to sell again directly with a profit*).

HUCKSTER, v. coctionari (*Q. Decl. 12, 21; but the reading doubtful*).—mercaturam tenuem facere (*to have a small business*).—cauponari (*with ref. to provisions*).

HUDDLE, v. ¶ **TRANS.** confundere, permiscere (*to mix in confusion*).—conferre (*to crowd together things or persons; into alth, in qd; e. g. in arta tecta, L.*). Several huddled together, plures simul conferti (*L.*). Huddled, as it were, together, omnes—quasi permisti et confusi, or conjuncti inter se et implicati (*Cæs. i. if entangled; things huddled together, rerum aliarum super alias acervatarum cumulus. T. C. on one's ci-thes, * raptin sibi vestem or se veste induere; * rap-*

tim se amicare. — * raptim sibi et præpropere vestes inducere (the last of clothes, togas, &c.). To h. up a matter (improperly), rem, ut potero, expedire: to h. up a peace, &c., * pacem raptim (repente, subito) conficere, componere, &c. || **INTRANS.** To h. away, (plures) simul confertos effugere (L.); or abripere se, with or without subito, repente, &c. To h. off with whatever they could snatch up at the moment, raptim quibus qualesque poterat elatis exire (L. 1, 39).

HUDDLE, s. turba (of men or things; e.g. argumentum, Q.). confertissima turba.—Indigesta moles (of things, O.). indigesta turba (Plin.; but indig. post-Aug.). — * quasi permixtus et confusus rerum cumulus or rerum allarum super alias acervatarum cumulus (e.g. legum, L. 3, 34).—incondita caterva (e.g. verborum, Gell.; but caterv. very rare of things).

HUE, | Colour, dye, vid. When hue is used of a shade of colour with an adj. in -ish (as in 'of a greenish hue'), inclinari or languescere in, with acc. of the h.; e.g. color in aurum or in luteum inclinatissimus (Plin.); orior in luteum languescens (Plin. 37, 13, 109); but there are also separate participles for some colours: of a darkish h., nigricans; of a greenish h., viridans. Sis sentio is used with acc.: white, with somewhat of a violet h., candidus color violam sentiens; or exire or desinere in with acc. (e.g. optimi carunculi sunt illi, quorum extremus ignis in amethysti violam exit, Plin.; fulgor amethysti in violam desinit: these last of a slight h.). || Hue and cry, a) Propr.: To raise a h. and cry aft. aby, clamare qm furem (H. Ep. 1, 16, 36). b) Impropr. (as printed description of felons, &c.) præmandata, orum (cf. C. Planc. 13, 31, Wander, p. 164); libellus, quo fugitivi nomen continetur et cetera (or fugitivorum nomina continentur, Appul. Met. 6, p. 176, 7). To put aby into the h. and c., præmandatis qm requirere (C. l. c.); spargere libellos, quibus ea nomen continetur et cetera (Appul. l. c.).

HUFF, s. | A sudden swell of anger or arrogance, (quasi) tumor animi. To be upon the h. L'Esprit, est in tumore animus (C.); ira effert. exandescere; iracundia exardescere.

HUFF, v. **TRANS.** | To puff up, inflare, sufflare (to puff up; propr. and fig.).—Inflare cs animum (e.g. ad superbiam).—To scold insolently, increpare, maledicti or probrâ increpare. || **INTRANS.** To swell, intumescere (e.g. superbia). || To huff at (= despise, reject, e.g. a doctrine; South, contumaciter spernere (e.g. imperia).—qd totum ejicere (to reject; e.g. rationem Cynicorum).—qd ci displicet, non probatur, improbat.

HUFFER. See **HECTOR**, **BULLY**, **BOASTER**.
HUG, v. qm artius complecti. qm amplectari.—qm premere ad pectus or ad corpus suum (†).—qm complexu tenere (of a long continued embrace).—Invadere cs pectus amplexibus (violently, passionately; Petr. 91, 4). — ~~q~~ Complecti also of wrestlers; cs corpus, membra, &c., lacertis may be added (O.). || **IMPROPR.** e.g. 'we hug deformities', qm qd delectat (e.g. vitia, H.). To h. oneself, sibi placere; gloriari qd re, de qd re, or (if the satisfaction is well-grounded) in qd re.—se efferre.—se jactare.

HUG, s. artus complexus, or complexus only (also in a hostile sense).—complexus tenax († O.).

HUGE, immanis. vastus (denote magnitude on its unfavorable, disagreeable side; vast, as exceeding the usual size, colossal, with the access, notion of fat; imman., as reaching to the unnatural, monstrous, terrific; canis vasti corporis is an immense fat hound; belua immanis figura is a gigantic unnaturally big animal, as the elephant; so imm. corporis magnitudo.—imman. is also 'immense', of money, booty, &c., pecuniarum, præda). Jx. vastus et immanis (e.g. belua).—immensus (litr., immeasurable; immense, of any real or fig. extension, alitudo; sum of money, pecunia).—ingens (usually or extraordinarily great, of any extension; arbor; sum of money, pecunia; intellect, ingenium). The derivation is 'in' 'not' and 'gen' r. of gigno; hence it = άγροος, of things not born or produced, i. e. usually).—inasuus (mad; unreasonably great; e.g. pile of buildings, moles; mountains, montes). A h. mass, moles, mons in immensum editus. A h. mass, moles.

HUGELY, immaniter (Gell.).—immane (†; not præ-Aug.; both usually not in the sense of mere magnitude, but of terrific magnitude, manner, &c.).—in or ad immensum (to an immense height, distance, &c., aft. verbs implying motion or extension).—vehementer (violently).—egregie (very greatly; before and above other things; with placere).—insignite or insigniter (signally; e.g. improbus, &c.).—prorsus valde (e.g. hoc mihi prorsus valde placet, C.).

HUGENESS, immanitas (with ref. either to the body or the mind; in a bad sense).—vastitas (post-Aug. in this sense, pari... vastitate beluas, Col.; ~~q~~ vastitudo, Gell.).—Sis moles (e.g. India perhibetur molibus ferarum admirabilis, Col.).

HULK, alveus navis.—caverna navis (C., all the interior space).

HULL, folliculus (of corn, leguminous plants, or grapes).—valvulus (of leguminous plants).—tunica, gluma (of corn; the cerealia generally). To have h. h., folliculis tecti. || **Hulk**, vid. To lie a-h., armamentis apollatum esse, extarmatum esse, fusa esse armamentis et gubernaculo diffracto (cf. Suet. Aug. 17).

HUM, v. murmurare. murmur edere (of a murmuring noise; of men or bees).—stridor em edere (of bees).—bombum facere (of bees; the best word for 'hum').—|| To h. a tune, *carmen (modus &c.) secum murmurare (sec. murmur, Plaut.; magica carminibus murmurata, Appul.). carmen, canticum, &c., necum ipse modulor (cf. Q. 2, 15; ut. mellitor). || To impose on (cant term), see IMPOSE (on). HOAX.

HUM, s. fremitus (q. l.).—murmur (the murmuring h. of men and bees).—stridor (the hissing h. of bees).—bomhus (the deep humming of bees).

HUM! interj. hem!

HUMAN, humanus (in all the relations of the Eng. word); by the gen. hominum (when = proper to men; e.g. h. faults and errors, hominum vicia et errores).—mortalis (in respect of the imperfection of men). A h. exceeds all h. comprehension, qd humani ingenii m. excedit: h. feeling, humanitas; to lay aside, renounce, h. feeling, humanitatem omnem exuere; ad humanitatem descendere; hominem ex homine exuere: to have committed some fault sm h. frailty, qd culpa humani erroris teneri. || **Human** form, forma, species humana; humana species et figura; humana species atque forma; to have a h. form, humano visu esse (of a god, as also the following expressions): to assume a h. form, speciem humanam induere: i. a h. form, humanâ specie indutus; sub humanâ imagine (O. Met. 1, 213). || **Human** life, vita hominis or hominum; vita humana. || **Human** race, genus humanum or hominum; gens humana: the whole h. race, universum genus hominum; omnes or cuncti mortales. || **Human** sacrifice, hostia or victima humana: the barbarous custom of offering h. sacrifices, barbara consuetudo hominum immolandum: to offer h. sacrifices, pro victimis homines immolare; homines immolare: to offer a h. sacrifice, hominem immolare: to offer a h. sacrifice to a god, ci deo humanâ hostiâ facere or litare (Plin. 8, 22, 34; T. Germ. 9, in.).

HUMANE, misericors in qm or in qo (= in aby's case).—misericors et mansuetus. See **COMPASSIONATE**. || **Merciful** to his deities, *misericors in animalia.

HUMANELY, misericordî animo.—mansuete. See **COMPASSIONATELY**.

HUMANIST (= philologist; Scot.), grammaticus. — * qui humanitatî studia proficitur.

HUMANITY, | **Human** imperfection, conditio humana or mortalitas: such is h., hæc conditio humana ita fert; hæc ab homine non aliena sunt.—|| **Friendliness, kindness, humanitas, misericordia** (compassion).

HUMANIZE, ad humanitatem Informare (C.).—mansuefacere et excolere (qm, C.).—expolire qm hominem reddere (C. homines). To h. mankind, a ferâ agrestique vitâ ad hunc humanum cultum civilemque deducere: by these institutions he humanized the minds of men, whom habits of perpetual warfare had already rendered barbarous and savage, quibus rebus institutis ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum, studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feros.

HUMANLY, humano modo, humanitus (aft. the manner of men); * ut solent homines.—* quemadmodum homines loquuntur (according to human language, notions, &c.).

HUMBLE, adj. submissus, demissus (lowly, meek, m-d-st, opp. elatus; therefore by no means as a censure; see C. Off. 1, 26, 190; de Or. 2, 43, 183: thus C. complus probi, demissi together; demissus, however, is indifferent).—modestus, verecundus (modest, vid.).—humilis (low, mean-spirited).—supplex (entreating humbly); humilis et supplex (e.g. oratio). In a h. manner, demisse; submissæ; suppliciter: to be h., animo esse submissio; nihil sibi sumere: to become h., animum contrahere; so submittere: to behave in a h. manner, submissæ se gerere. (See HUMBLT.) To set this forth in the humblest possible manner, hæc quam potest

denissimissime atque subjectualissime exponere (*Cæs.*): *to beseech h. aby* in *no very h. terms*, *ci* non nimis summissis supplicare (*C.*).

HUMBLE, v. 1. *To humble aby*, *cs* spiritus reprimere (*the pride of aby*).—frangere *qm* or *cs* audaciam, comprimere *cs* audaciam (*aby's boldness*).—frangere *qm* et comprimere. *To h. oneself*, *se* demittere, *se* or *animum* submittere; *submittere* *se* gerere; *se* abjicere (*beneath one's dignity, too l.-w.*): *to h. oneself before aby*, *se* submittere *ci*, supplicare *ci*, supplicem esse *ci* (*with words*): *to h. oneself to atq.*, prolabi ad *qd*: *se* proicere *qd* (*e. g.* in muliebres atq.); descendere ad *qd*.

HUMBLE-BEE, **apis terrestris* (Linn.).

HUMBLENESS, *Humility*, *vid.* | *Lowness*, *vid.*

HUMBLY, humiliter (*in a bad sense, implying meanness of spirit*; *e. g.* sentire, servire; ferre *qd*, *opp.* animose ferre).—humili animo (*in the same sense as humiliter*).—animo demisso atque humil. —demisse, submittere (*e. g.* scribere, loqui).—suppliciter.—subjecte (*Cæs.*; *with ref.* to a superior). *To behave h.*, submissa *se* gerere; *to beseech aby h.*, supplicibus verbis orare; *very h.*, multis verbis et supplicem orare: *not very h.*, non nimis submissa supplicare *ci*: *to obey h.*, modeste parere.

HUMBUG, *g. gerre* (*a worthless, despicable thing*; *see next quotation*).—*lirus* (= *λῆρος*, *Plaut.*; *mere* or *gross h.*, *gerre* germane; *e. g.* tūc blanditūe mihi sunt quod dici solet . . . *gerre* germane, atque adeo pol. *lirus*, *lirus*, *Plaut.*). *Sis inepta*, *pl. adj.* (*cf. lly*; *e. g.* loqui); *mendacia*, *orum* (*ides*).—*fraudes*, *fraude* (*deceitful tricks*).

HUMBUG, v. ludere *qm* jocose (*satis*, *C.*).—Impone *ci* circumvenire or (*Com.*) circumducere *qm*. *ci* fucum facere, fraudem or fallaciam *ci* facere, *animum* *qm* mendacis. *He has humbugged him*, verba illi dedit (*STR. in DECEIVE*; *see also HOAX*).

HUMDRUM, *adj.* iners. Ignavus (*lazy*).—somnolentus (*sleepy*; *also* *improp.* of things; *e. g.* senectus, *C.*);—iners et desidiosus (*lazy*; *e. g.* otium, *C.*). *A h. fellow*, homo somnolentus, homo tardus or segnus.

HUMECTATE. *See* **MOISTEN**.

HUMECTATION. *See* **MOISTENING**.

HUMID. *See* **DAMP**, **MOIST** (*esp. the latter*).

HUMIDITY, humor (*895*; *not* humiditas): *h.* of the earth, uligo. *See* **MOISTURE**.

HUMILIATION, castigatio (*inflicted by another*).—humilitas (*a lowering of oneself*; *C. Invent.* 1, 56, 109): *this he looked upon as a h.*, *ea re* in ordinem *se* cogi videbat.—*aby* animi demissio *is* 'dejection'.

HUMILITY, animus submissus or demissus (*opp.* animus elatus).—modestia, verecundia (*modesty*, *q. v.*).—humilitas (*lowering behaviour*; *C. Invent.* 1, 56, 109; *895* as a virtue, in the Christian sense, *first* in *Lact.*): *to show h.*, submissa *se* gerere: *with h.*, submissa; modeste.

HUMORIST, | *In a bad sense*, homo difficilis or morosus, or difficilis et morosus (*ill-tempered*).—homo stultus et inequalis (*Sen.*; *fanciful*). | *In a good sense*. *Who has a playful fancy in speaking or writing*, qui ingenio *est* hilari et ad jocandum promptus. *joculator* (*C.*)—homo lepidus, festivus (*full of cheerful humour*; *the latter with ref. to clever, intellectual wit*).

HUMOROUS, lepidus, festivus.—jocosus (*these three of persons or things*).—ad jocandum promptus (*see* **JOCOSUS**). *In a certain h. publication*, in joculari quodam libello (*Q.*). *A h. turn of mind*, animus hilaris et promptus ad jocandum. *ingenium* hilare et lepidum.

HUMOROUSLY, jocosus.—leptus. festive.

HUMOROUSNESS. *See* **HUMOUR**.

HUMOUR, n. 1. *Disposition, temper, ingenium, natura* (*natural disposition*)—animi affectio (*state of mind*).—libido (*h.*; *i. e.* ungoverned desires and wishes with which one acts towards aby, desires atq., &c.).—studia, orum (*g. t.*, the inclinations of aby).—hilaritas (*cheerfulness, good h.*, as a quality; *both of a person and of a writing*; *see C. Acad.* 1, 2, 8, Goerenz, p. 15).—lepos, festivitas (*good h.*; *the former, so far as it shows itself gen. in one's whole disposition*; *the latter, as it appears in striking wit, both as the property of a person, and of a writing*). *Good h.*, hilaritas; alacritas: *ill-h.*, animus irritatus (*excess state of mind*): *in different h's*, in variis voluptatibus: *to be in a good h.*, bene affectum esse; *hilarare esse*: *in a bad h.*, male affectum esse; *morosum esse*: *to be in such a h.*, *that &c.*, *its animo affectum esse*, ut &c.: *woeglich h.*, cavillatione (*C. de Or.* 2, 54, 218; *opp.* dicacitas, biting, hurting wit): *cheerful h. in jesting*, lepos in jocando. *Laliss* (459)

possessed much good h., in Lallo multa hilaritas erat: *according to the h. he happens to be in*, utcumque pressens movet affectio (*Cur.* 7, 1, 24): *to comply with or yield to the h's of another person*; *see* **HUMOUR**. [*Less poignant species of wit, festivitas, lepos, facetia* (*Str.* in *Wir*). | (*Culaneous*) *Eruption*, *vid.*

HUMOUR, v. *cs* studiis obsequi, *ci* or *cs* voluntati morem gerere, *ci* mortigari (*q. v.*); *to comply with aby's wishes or h's*.—libidini non adversari (*in a single case*; *see Ter. Hec.* 2, 2, 3).—Indulgere (*ci* *to indulge, treat indulgently*): *to h. aby in every thing*, *ci* in omnibus rebus obsequi (*C.*); *ci* *se* dare; *ad* *cs* arbitrium (*or ad* *cs* voluntatem) *se* fingere, *se* accommodare; *cs* arbitrium et nutum; *se* totum *ad* *cs* nutum et voluntatem convertere: aby was humoured, gustus est *ci* mos.

HUMOURSOME, difficilis, natura difficilis.—morosus. *In* difficilis et morosus (*for* *weh* *Woll.* 18, 17, *in* *says* *rather* *intractabilior* *et* *morosior*).—*Sto* *stomachosus* (*passionate*).—*tristis* (*gloomy, sour*; *showing ill-temper by his looks*).

HUMP, gibber (*895* gibba only in *Suet. Dom.* 23, and gibbus, *Juv.* 6, 109; 10, 294 and 303)—dorsum (*the back itself as the part raised*).

HUMP-BACKED, gibber (*895* gibbus only in *sense of* 'convex'; *opp.* concavus, *Cels.*, &c.: *gibbosus only* *Orb.* *ap. Suet. Gramm.* [*where* *Suet.* himself immediately after says gibber], and *Gaj. Dig.* 22, 1, 3, where gibbosus is a false reading; gibberus *not* *Lat.*).

HUNDRED, | *A hundred*, centum (*distributive, centeni*). *The number of 100, centuria*.—numerus centenarius (*as number*).—| *Space of 100 years*, centum anni; centum annorum spatium.—seculum (*a 'generation' according to Etrusc. and Rom. computation, 100 years*): *a 100 times, centies*: *weighing a 100, centenarius* (*e. g.* pondus, containing a 100 pounds; *also* centum libras pondo, sc. valens): *a 100 thousand, centum millia*; *895* centies mille, *poet.* *A 100 years old, centenarius*: *to make pence for a 100 years*, indutias in centum annos facere. | *A division of the Roman people*, centuria: *by h's, centuriati*, *to divide into h's, centuriare*: *division into h's, centuriatus*.

HUNDRED-FOLD, centuplicatus (*increased a 100 times*; centuplex, hundred-fold, *e. g.* murus, *Plaut.*—fructus, *Prudent.*).—centuplus (*a 100 times as much*; *Fulg. Evang. Luc.* 8, 8). *Adv.* centuplicato; centuplum; cum centesimo: *to be sold at a h.-f.*, centuplicato venire: *to bear a h.-f.*, cum centesimo redire (*of seed*, *sft. Varr. R. R.* 1, 44, 1).—efficer, efferre cum centesimo (*of land*): *the earth bears a h.-f.*, cum centesimo fruge agricolis fenus reddit terra: *the fields bear wheat a h.-f.*, campi cum centesimo fundunt triticum.

HUNDREDTH, centesimus. *Every A.*, centesimus quisque: *for the h. time*, centesimam.

HUNGER, fames.—inedia (*abstinence fm food*).—esuries (*rare*; *Cael.* in *C. Fam.* 8, 1; esurilio, *also rare*). *To feel h.*, esurie: *to be suffering fm h.*, fame laborare: *to be dying of h.*; *to be tormented by h.*, fame premi or urgeri or urli: *to be dying of h.*, fame enecari: *to die of h.* (*lit.*), fame mori, perire, absumi, consumi, confici: *to appease one's h.*, famem explere or expellere (*propulsare*, *poet.*): *to be dying of h.* (*fig.*), fame enecari. (*Prov.*) *H. is the best sauce*, cibi condimentum fames est (*C.*).—malum panem tenerum tibi et siligineum fames reddet (*Sen. Ep.* 123, 2).

HUNGER-BITTEN, fame confectus, fame enectus.

HUNGRIPLY, esurienter (*late*, *Appul.*).

HUNGRY, esuriens (*also fig.* = desirous of).—edundi appetens (*having a desire to eat*).—fame laborans or pressus (*suffering fm want of food*).—jejunus (*still fasting*). *To be or feel hungry*, esurie. cibi appetentem esse.—fame laborare, premi (*to be suffering fm hunger*). *Augustus used to eat before the usual dinner-time, whenever and wherever he felt h.*, Octavianus vescubatur et ante cenam quocunque tempore et loco, quo stomachus desiderasset. | **IMPROPER**. *A h. soil*, solum exille et macrum (*C.*). ager macrior (*Varr.*) or macerrimus (*Col.*).

HUNKS, homo tenax.—homo sordidus (*mean*).

HUNT, v. *See* **HUNTING** and (*improp.*) **SEARCH**.

HUNT, v. venari. *To h. through a country or place*, venando peragere *qm* locum: *to be a hunting*, in venationes esse; *venari*: *to go a-hunting*, venatum ire: *to be fond of hunting*, multum esse in venationibus; *venandi studiosum esse*. *The right of hunting*, jus venationis or venandi. *Hunting party*, qui comitantur

qm venantem (Curt.). To go a hunting with aby. venantem comitari. || IMPROPR. To hunt (i. e., strive after althg), venari qd (e. g. laudem); sectari qd (e. g. prädiam); consectari qd (prop. and impropr., e. g. voluptatem); persequi qm or qd (prop., to pursue and, fig., to strive zealously after althg); insectari qm or qd (prop., to pursue); insistere sequi qm or qd (prop., to pursue incessantly, e. g. navem). To h. after prey, sectari prädiam: to h. after enjoyment, voluptates sectari or persequi: to h. after a shadow (fig.), umbram persequi, non rem.

HUNTER, i. e., horse for hunting, equus venaticus (aft. Stat. Theb. 9, 685, where the poet. equus venator).

HUNTING, venatio. venatus, ūs (prop. and fig.: the former as action).—venandi studium, venandi voluptas (love for it; the latter of the pleasure conferred by h., q. 12, l. 5). Belonging or relating to h., venaticus. venatorius. To be fond of h., venandi studiosum esse; *venandi studio teneri; inultum esse in venationibus: to go a-h. with aby, venantem comitari. To live by h., venando alii. To go a-h., venatum ire: to have gone a-h., in venatione esse; venari: to send aby out a-h. (to get rid of him), qm venatum ablegare.

HUNTING-BOX, domus, quæ est venantium receptaculum (see Curt. 8, 1, 12). **¶** villa venatica would not be good Lat.

HUNTING-HORN, *cornu venatorium.

HUNTRESS, venatrix.

HUNTSMAN, | Hunter, vid. | The servant who manages the chase, subsector (as far as he lies on the watch for game).—quem venatus alit (as living by hunting as a profession).—salutarius (g. t. for forester).—*qui rei venatoris præest, or *qui ci est a rei venatoriæ or a venationibus.

HURDLE, crates. H's on wch frys, grapes, &c., were dried, crates ficaræ; for sheep, crates pastores.

HURDY-GURDY, prps sambuca, as being thought a poor instrument fm its sharp tones, is the best name of a Roman instrument as a substitute.

HURL, ja-ère (g. t., to throw)—conjicere (stronger than jacere; im: lying either numbers, or rapidly, force; espily with tela, pila, &c. in hostes; also of hurling persons into prison, &c.).—jacitare (frequentative).—jaculari (to dart violently fm the hand swung round). To h. stones, lapides jacere; at aby, lapides mittere or conjicere in qm; lapidibus petere or prosequi qm; althg at aby's head, in caput cs qd jaculari: to h. lightnings, fulmina jaculari; fulminare: to h. rocks upon persons, saxa ingerere in que (e. g. in subeunt); to h. oneself into althg, se conjicere in qd (prop. or impropr., e. g. in malum). **¶** vibrare, torquere or contorquere are poet. for jaculari.

HURLY-BURLY. See TUMULT.

HURRICANE, tempestas fœda, ingens, procella. (**¶** turbo is 'whirlwind,' and typhon, 'waterspout.')

HURRY, v. | TRANS. | festinare or præpropere or raptim et præpropere or nimis festinantem facere qd, agere qd.—præcipitare qd (to hasten it too much; do it too soon; e. g. vindemiam, Col.); also raptim præcipitare qd (e. g. consilia, L. 31, 32). **¶** For the terms that imply less blame, see TO HASTEN, TRANS. | Your successor cannot possibly h. his departure, so as &c., successor tuus non potest ita maturare ullo modo, ut &c. | To h. aby away, qm agere or præcipitem or transversum (S.) agere (into a crime, &c., in facinus; transv. agere, in a bad sense); qm transversum ferre (Q.); agitare qm (C.); qm rapere, abripere: to be hurried away by althg, agitari qd re; qd re transversum ferri or agitari, rapl qd re. To h. aby into, agere qm, or transversum or præcipitem agere qm in qd.—rapere qm in qd (e. g. opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem, C.). | INTRANS. | festinare: Jn. festinare et præpropere, or præpropere et festinare. | in festinationibus nimis suscipere celeritatem (to be in too great a h.); præpropere festinare (L. 37, 23); in althg, festinantius or præpropere agere qd: festinationem or celeritatem adhibere. To h. to aby, citato studio cursuque venire; to a place, citato cursu locum petere; cursu effuso ad locum ferri (cf. L. 7, 15). See TO HASTEN, INTRANS.

HURRY, s. nimia or præpropere festinatio, or festinatio only (e. g. festinatio est improvida et cæca).—præpropere celeritas (L. 31, 41, where, however, it is not in a bad sense). To be in a h., see TO HURRY (intrans.). to do althg in a h., nimis festinantem or præpropere agere or facere qd: to do every thing in a h., omnia raptim agere. Never be in a h., festina lente (Terent.). See HASTEN, s.

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HURT, s. S-r DAMAGE, DETRIMENT.

HURT, v. | Injury, damage, nocere (g. t.). cl rei damno or d-trimento esse. cl or cl rei detrimentum affrre, inferre, or importare, qm detrimentum afficere, damnum inferre (Syn. in INJURE). To hurt aby's reputation or credit, auctoritatem cs minuire; gloriæ cs obtricare. | To inflict pain, dolorem facere or efficere (to cause bodily pain; of things): to h. aby (of persons), dolorem cl facere or efficere (bodily or mental).—egre facere cl (to vex, annoy him): to h. oneself, corpus lædere (one's body).—egre sibi facere (draw some vexation on oneself). I am hurt at althg, doleo qd or qd re or de qd re. dolorem mihi affert qd (althg pains me mentally). pungit or mordet me qd: me or animum follicit qd (althg cuts me to the heart, &c., vexes me extremely): I am hurt to think that, hoc mihi dolet quod, or with infla. I am hurt if &c., doleo (et acerbe fero) si; vehementer doleo, si &c.: I was hurt when I saw &c., dolebam, quum viderem.

HURTFUL, nocens, qui nocet. noxious, nociturus.—allenus cl rei (not suiting its nature).—inutilis (cl rei, not profitable; hence unprofitable to; e. g., an example, exemplum): very h., periculosus, exitiosus (ruinous). To be h., nocere; nocentem or nociturum esse, cl rei allenum esse; contra qd esse. H. things, ea quæ nocitura videantur (**¶** res noxiæ, post-Aug. S. r.).

HURTFULLY, nocenter (Col., Cel.).—periculosè, pestifere.—Inique, male. **¶** exaltiter and extiose, very late (Aug.).

HURTLLESS. See HARMLESS.

HURTLESSLY. See HARMLESSLY.

HUSBAND, s. maritus (opp. coelibes). conjux vir. A newly-married h., novus maritus (Appul. Met. 8, p. 201, 36): a h. too much devoted to his wife, maritus nimis uxoriis: a woman who has two h.'s, quæ apud duos nupta est: a woman who has already had several h.'s, mulier multarum nuptiarum.

HUSBAND, v. | To use with frugality, diligenter or parce administrare qd (e. g. rem familiarem).—parcere (g. t., to spare). He h.'s his time very carefully, magna est ejus parsimonia temporis (Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 12): to h. one's property, rei familiaris diligentissimum esse (Suet. Græm. 23): to h. the corn, frumentum parce et paulatim metiri (Cæs.). | To till, &c., vid.

HUSBANDMAN, agricola. agricultor. rusticus. See FARMER.

HUSBANDRY, | Agriculture, vid. | Frugality, economy, vid.

HUSH! stl (Plaut. C.)—quin taces!—tace modo (of course, to one person).—st! or stl tace! or st! stl tace!—silete et tace! (be still and hold your tongue; addressed to two or more).

HUSH, v. | To reduce to silence, cs linguam retundere (to silence one who has been complaining loudly; cf. L. 33, 31, extr.).—comprimere (g. t., to suppress, restrain, qm, Plaut. Rud. 4, 81, &c.; the voice of conscience, cons. lentiam, C. Fin. 2, 17, in.); also comprimere linguam cl (Plaut.). | To hush up althg, extinguerè rumore de qd re. de qd re silere. Althg is hushed up, de qd re siletur (e. g. de jurgio, Plaut.). | To appease, atlay, vid.

HUSK, s. folliculus (Plin.); gluma (Varr., espily the h. of corn).

HUSK, v. *grana folliculis eximere—granorum spoliare folliculis (cf. Petron. 135, 5). See TO SHELL.

HUSKY, asper (rough).—raucus (hoarse).—sub-raucus (hoarseish).—siccus (dry; e. g. cough, tussis, Cel.).

HUSSAR, *Husarus. *eques Hungaricus levis armatus (in the original sense of the word).

HUSSITES, *Hussitæ. *qui Hussum sequuntur.

*Hussi sectatores.

HUSTINGS, prps comitium (prop. with ref. to Rom. elections, but also of other places of election; cf. Np. Ages. 4, 2).—or suggestus, suggestum (as g. t. for elevated places fm wch speeches, &c., were delivered: comitialis or comitiale might be added by way of distinction).

HUSTLE, premere or premere urgereque.—proturbare (to thrust forwards).

HUT, casa h. so far as it contains its inhabitant with his goods; a small, poor house).—ingurium (a h. so far as it protects against wind and rain; according to Voss. F. Ecl. 1, 68, a shed, the roof of which, made of straw, reeds, bushes, or soda, without any wall, reached to the ground, such as herdsmen and shepherds had in the open country).—mapale (of wch only the plur. mapallæ occurs, the small h. of the African nomads, wch they carried about with them on wagons; a Puncto

workshop).—umbraculum (as arbour, bower).—officina (a workshop).

HUTCH, || Corn-chest, camera frumenti (with the ancients, of wicker-work, H.). || Rabbit-hutch, dolum, ubi habes conclusos cuniculos (aft. dolia ubi habeant conclusos glires, Varr. R. R. 3, 12).

HUZZA! (interj.) evoc! eo! io!

HUZZA, s. clamor et gaudium (T.).—clamor lætus (V.). To receive aby with loud h's, *clamore et gaudio or clamore læto qm exipere.

HUZZA, v. See To receive with HUZZAS.

HYACINTH, hyacinthus (Linn.). The ancients used this word to denote another flower.

HYÆNA, hyæna.—*canis hyæna (Linn.).

HYÆNA, SPOTTED, *canis crocuta, *hyæna crocuta (Linn.). *hyæna capensis (Desm.).

HYDRA, hydra.

HYDRAULIC, hydraulicus (as t. i., though the word properly relates to water-organs).—aquarius (relating to water; e.g. rota, vas). H. machines, machinæ hydraulicæ (as t. i.) or *machinæ aquariæ.

HYDRAULICS, *hydraulica (t. i.).

HYDROGRAPHER, *hydrographus.

HYDROGRAPHICAL, *hydrographicus.

HYDROGRAPHY, *hydrographia.

HYDROMANCY, hydromantia (Plin. 37, 11, 32).

HYDROMEL, hydromelli (Plin.; Pallad.).

HYDROPHOBIA, hydrophobia (Cels. Aurel.; in Cels. in Gk. characters); formidatio aquæ († O.).

HYDROPHOBIC, hydrophobicus.

HYDROSTATICS, hydrostatica (t. i.).

HYGROMETER, hygrometrum (t. i.).

HYMEN, Hymen († or ‡); Hymenæus.

HYMENEAL, Hymenæus. A h. song, hymen, hymenæus. See NUPTIAL.

HYMN, v. cantu s. laudes prosæqui (aft. C. Legg. 2, 31).

HYMN, s. hymnus (Lucil., Prudent.).

HYMN-BOOK, *liber carminum, quod Deo dicuntur (see Plin. Ep. 10, 96 [97], 7).

HYOSCYAMUS, hyoscyamus (henbane).

HYP, v. See To DEPRESS.

HYPALLAGE, hypallagè (Sere. Æn. 3, 57).

HYPERBATON, hyperbaton (Q.).

HYPERBOLE, hyperbolè or hyperbola (ὑπερβολή in Gk. characters in C.; in Lat. characters in Q., who explains it by decens veri superjectio).—augendi minuendive causæ veritatē superlatio et tractatio, or superlatio only (C. de Or. 3, 53, 203; cf. Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 33, in., where it is defined; superlatio est oratio superatam veritatē alicujus augendi minuendive causâ. To use as A., qd dicere, quod fieri nullo modo possit, augendi rei gratiâ aut minuendæ (C. Top. 10, extr.). See EXAGGERATION.

HYPERBOLICAL, veritatē excedens or egrediens superatam veritatē. || hyperbolæus (Vitr.) = acutissimus, of tones.

HYPERBOLICALLY, by Crel. To speak h. of athg. supra quam fieri possit, ferre qd (C. Or. 40, 139): [hyperbolice, late, Hieron.]—sine profuse may do (e.g. qm laudare).

HYPERBOLIZE, superare veritatē. qd dicere, quod fieri nullo modo possit, augendæ rei gratiâ aut minuendæ (C.): in speaking of athg. supra quam fieri possit, ferre qd (C.). See To EXAGGERATE.

HYPERBOREAN, hyperboræus (†).

HYPERCRITIC, Aristarchus (as severe critic, Varr. L. L. 8, 34, 119).—judeus iniquus or inimicus (sine hostile feeling).—non sine molestiâ diligens censor.—tetricus et asper censor (Mark.).

HYPERCRITICISM, nimia contra qm or qd calumniam (cf. Q. 10, 1, 15).—non sine molestiâ diligens or subtilis judicium.

HYPHEN, *hypheon (Gramm.).

HYPOCHONDRIA, *malum hypochondriacum.

HYPOCHONDRIACAL. To be A., *malo hypochondriaco laborare.

HYPOCRISY, simulatio (the pretending what is not).—dissimulatio (the concealing what is). Jv. simulatio et dissimulatio (as C. Off. 3, 15, init.).—ficti simulatque vultus (hypocritical face).—species ficti simulationis (A. wearing the mask of religion, C. Cicer. 26, end).—pietas erga Deum ficta or simulata. amor fictus or simulatus. amicitia ficta or simulata (according as the hypocrite pretends piety, love, or friendship). Without A., haud simulate; ex animo.

HYPOCRITE, simulator. dissimulatur (Syn. in HYPOCRISY).—adulator (Maltier). To be a h., simulare et dissimulare; speciem pietatis vultu præ se ferre (aft. T. Agr. 43): to play the h., simulare. dissimulare (461)

(according to the different meaning of those words).—simulatorem or dissimulatorem esse. || Not hypocrita (= the actor who accompanied another with dancing, action, &c.).

HYPOCRITICAL, fictus (of men and things).—simulatus (of things only). Jv. fictus et simulatus. H. looks, fecti et simulati vultus: to deceive aby by a h. pretence of friendship, per simulationem amicitie qm fallere (aft. C. ad Quir. p. red. 9, 21). I am glad to see you at last strip of those h. pretences of yours, libenter te aliquando evolutum illis integumentis dissimulationis tuæ nudatumque perspicio (C.).

HYPOCRITICALLY, fectè.—simulate. Noth., haud simulate. ex animo.

HYPOTHESIS, || Conditiō, conditio. || Supposition: supposed opinion, ground, &c., opinio (one's opinion, whether well-founded or not).—sententia (opinion declared).—conjectura (conjecture). H.'s, rationes, quæ ex conjecturâ pendent, quæ disputationibus huc illic trahuntur (C. Acad. 2, 36, 116). Untenable h.'s, sententiæ futilis commetticæ: to form h.'s, conjectare; about athg. de re: to rest on an h., conjecturâ niti: resting on h.'s, opinabils: full of h.'s, opiniosus.

HYPOTHETICAL, || Resting on a supposition, opinabils. conjecturâ nitens. || Conditional, conditionals (clogged with a condition: a judicial term, post-Aug.).—conjuncte elatus (opp. simpliciter elatus, categorically).—|| hypotheticus very late. [See CONJUNCTIVE.]

HYPOTHETICALLY, conjuncte (conditionally, opp. simpliciter, categorically; e.g. conjuncte qd efferre et adjungere alia). cum adjunctione.—cum exceptione (with a reserve; a condition).

HYSSOP, hyssopum. *hyssopus officinalis (Linn.).

HYSTERICAL, hystericus (Mark.).

HYSTERICAL PASSION, suffocatio mulierum. strangulatio vulvæ. *malum hystericum.

I.

IAMBIC, iambicus (e.g. pes, versus, Dion.).—iambus (e.g. trimetri, H.).

IAMBUS, iambus.

IBEX, ibex (Plin.).—*capra ibex (Linn.).

IBIS, ibis (gen. is or idis).

ICE, glacies. Thick ice, glacies durata et alte concreta: to turn to i., congeliari or congelari: congelascere; (frigoribus) durescere (see To FAZEZE). To break or cut through i., dolabris glaciem perfringere: cold as ice, glacialis; gelidus: to be cold as ice (fig. of persons), totum frigrè (Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 5): to make athg. as cold as i., ad nivalem rigorem perducere (Macrob., of water): a field of i., *planities glaciata. || Iced drink, potio nivata (Sen.): aqua nivata (iced water).—*sorbitio nivata (our ice). || Ice-house, vid. ICEBERG, *glaciata aquæ moles.

ICEBERG, *glaciata aquæ moles.

ICE-HOUSE, *cella ad conservandas glaciæ moles facta.

ICICLE, stria. —glacies pendens († O.).

ICONOCLAST, qui simulacra evertit or concidit.

ICY, glaciatus.—gelidus (icy-cold).—adapertus gelu (frosty; of seasons, blæms, O.).

IDEA, || Notion. intelligentia (the knowledge of athg.).—notio (the notion one forms of athg.).—opinio, suspicio (the opinion one holds or conjecture one forms about athg.).—cogitatio (the thought).—sententia (the opinion one firmly holds and expresses when there is occasion). Sine quod fingimus.—forma or species menti objecta (as conceived by the mind). The t. of the divinity or of God, Dei opinio, suspicio (v. C. N. D. 1, 12, init. and 23, init.).—a/o informatio Dei (C. N. D. 1, 17, 45). An innate i., notio in animis informata. notio animis impressa, &c. (See 'innate Notion.') The innate i. of a God, informatio Dei animo antecepta: a general i., intelligentia or notio communis. To form an i. of athg. qd animo (or mente) formare or fingere; qd animo effingere; cs rei notionem mente fingere: informare in animo cs rei notionem; notionem cs rei animo concipere; qd cogitatione or cogitatione et mente completi: to form an obscure or faint i. of athg. intelligentias adumbratas concipere animo menteque: to have an i. of athg. habere cogitationem de re: to realise an i. in athg. or aby, effigiem expressam redere in qd re or in qd: to exist in i., fingi (C.): to be different in i., but identical in fact, cogitatione differa

re quidem copulata esse. || *In philosophy, in the Platonic sense, idea (idéa, in post-Aug. prose).*—species (hanc illi idéas appellabant—nos recte speciem possumus dicere, C.).—eorum, quæ naturâ sunt, exemplar æternum. exemplar rerum (both Sen.). *To consider things in their i., a consuetudine oculorum aciem muni ad se ipsum advocare.* || *Association of ideas: Hand thinks that a associatio idearum must be allowed as term techn.* || *Ideal perfection of a thing.* See IDEAL, subst. *To form to oneself an i. of a thing, singularem quandam summæ perfectionis imaginem animo et cogitatione concipere; absolutiōis imaginem sibi perficere; singularem quandam summæ perfectionis speciem animo et mente informare: to have or conceive an i. of a thing, comprehensam animo quandam formam habere; of a thing, cs. in mente insidet species cs rei: to try to realize one's i., ad speciei similitudinem artem dirigere.*

IDEAL, s. effigies (e. g. justî imperii, C.).—forma (e. g. formam optimi exponere, C.).—species et forma (e. g. excellentis eloquentiæ speciem et formam adumbrare, C.).—imago quædam concepta animo (e. g. perfecti oratoris, ex nullâ parte cessantis, Q.).—speciem (C. Tusc. 1, 14, 32; 5, 19, 95).—undique expleta et perfecta cs rei forma (v. C. de Fin. 2, 15, extr.: or 2, extr.).—ea species, quæ semper est eadem (Sen.).—species, quam cernimus animo, re ipsâ non videmus (C.).—species, forma et notio (e. g. boni viri, C.).—exemplar. exemplar et forma, simulacrum. cogitata species. species eximia quædam.—quod cogitatione tantum et mente complectimur.—singularis quædam summæ perfectionis species animo informata.—singularis quædam summæ perfectionis imago animo et cogitatione concepta. The 'ideal' of a thing may also often be expressed by the adj. optimus, summus, perfectissimus, pulcherrimus.—perfectus et omnibus numeris absolutus. The i. of a state, civitas optima or perfectissima, or i. magis civitatis, quam cogitatione tantum et mente concepta, nullo autem modo in viam hominum introducere possumus; exemplar rei publicæ et forma: the i. of eloquence, optima species et quasi figura dicendi (C.); eloquentiæ excellentis species et forma: my i. of eloquence, ea, quam sentio, eloquentia (C. Or. 6, 23): to strive after the i., summam aliquam perfecti speciem sequi: to describe the i. of a great orator, summum oratorem fingere: to describe in Cyrus the i. of a good ruler, Cyrum ad effigiem justî imperii scribere: Demosthenes, the i. of a great orator, Demosthenes ille, norma oratoris et regula.

IDEAL, adj. animo comprehensus non sensibus (C.). Often by optimus, summus, perfectissimus.—perfectus et omnibus numeris absolutus.—pulcherrimus.—quo nihil præstantius cogitari or fingi potest (= as perfect as can be conceived), or by Crcl. potest ad cogitationem tantummodo vâre (C.); non sensu, sed mente cerni (C.); quod cernimus animo, re ipsâ non videmus (Aft. C. i. e., too perfect to have been realized). Ideal beauty, pulchritudo, quæ est supra veram. decor, qui est supra verum (as abstract notion). An i. beauty, mulier, cuius formæ decor additus est supra verum (Q.). mulier omnibus simulacris emendatior. I. wisdom, sapientia, quam adhuc mortalis nemo est consecutus. That i. notion of a thing, illa umbra, quod vocant qd i. e. g. quod vocant honestum non tam solidum quam splendide nomine; of an unreal notion: the i. perfection at which I aim, id quod volumus (C. Or. 6, 22).

IDEALISM, *idealismus, qui dicitur.—*eorum philosophorum ratio, quibus placuit, in visis nihil extrinsecus menti obijci, sed quæ objecta putantur visa, ea solâ cogitatione contineri.—*eorum philosophorum ratio, quibus placuit nihil esse in rebus verum, præter formas, quæ animo tenentur (Igen.).

IDEALIST, *philosophus, qui statuit præter rerum notiones mentis impressas nihil usquam esse; or, *qui negat esse extra animum solidi quidquam, coucreti, expressi, eminentis (Igen.).

IDENTICAL, quod idem declarat, significat, or valet, quod idem intelligi potest (all rather = 'synonymous', or 'alied in meaning', than i. in meaning)—unus atque idem (one and the same).—idem (the same).—idem et thing itself)—idem declarat or significans (i. in meaning): nihil aliud, nisi eul una est subjecta notio (i. in are absolutely i. with a thing, idem atque illud: things that lute et perfecte pares, ut nihil intersit (C.).

IDENTIFICATION, Crcl.

IDENTIFY, || To ascertain or prove to be the same, agnoscere (in perceive an object to be the

same as one we have been acquainted with before).—suum esse declarare, dicere, or confirmare (to say that it is one's own properly; as in 'to i. stolen goods').—|| To make or consider the same, qd ci rei in æquo ponere or par facere. exæquare (to equitize; absol. or ad cum qd re).—discrimen tollere or removere (to remove all distinction, with gen. rerum, &c.).—negare quidquam interesse (qd a qd re).

IDENTITY, *eadem vis or ratio. *nullum omnino discrimen. Personal i., Crcl. with idem sum, qui fui.

IDIDIOM, proprietas.—idiōma, âtis (Gramm. t. i. Charis.). The i's of the Latin language, *quæ Latine lingvæ propria sunt. || If IDIOM = language spoken any where (as in 'the Bavarian i'), lingua or sermo must be used, or genus lingvæ (Q.), dialectus (Snell).—*quod cs lingvæ proprium est. In post-Aug. prose, idiotismus denoted the vulgar dialect with all its peculiarities, Sn.

IDIOMATIC, *cs lingvæ proprius.—vernaculus or antiquus et vernaculus (what smacks of the true old national idiom, C.). An i. raciness of style, nescio qui sapor vernaculus (C.); also by vere with adj. of country, as vere Atticus (Q.). Latinus, Anglicanus.

IDIOMATICALLY, *propriis verbis. Often by the adv. denoting the language of the country; e. g. Latine loqui (in correct Latin, C.).

IDIOSYNCRASY, *propria cs hominis natura or indoles. *peculiaris quædam animi temperatio. *peculiaris quædam sentendi judicandique ratio.

IDIOT, excors (of weak understanding, without the power of weighing or examining).—qui suæ mentis non est. mentis suæ non compos (not in possession of reason).—fatus (idiotical; stronger than stultus). Who is such an i. as to be agitated by these things? quis tam est excors, quem ista movent? Nobody but an absolute i. is blind to barefaced flattery, aperte adulantem nemo non videt, nisi qui admodum est excors (C.): unless they are absolute i's, nisi plane sint fatui (C.).

IDIOTIC, fatuus, mente captus.

IDIOTISM, See IDIOM.

IDLE, (1) Lazy, &c., ignavus. piger. socors. segnis. Iners. deses. [SYN. under IDLENESS.] I. in doing a thing, piger ad qd faciendum i. at a thing, piger ad qd. —(2) Unoccupied, otiosus. vacuum labore or negotiis. vacuus. deses. [SYN. in UNOCCUPIED.] I. time, otium. tempus otii.—tempus laboris (poet. laboris) or negotiis vacuum. tempus vacuum [see LEISURE]. To be i., ignavus, &c. esse; laboris fugientem esse.—otiosus esse, otium habere. otium est ci (free fm calls of business).—vacuum esse (negotii). vacare (to have nothing to do).—cessare. nihil agere (to be doing nothing).—feria i. ferias agere (to be taking a holiday): to be too i. to do a thing, pigritus qd facere (C.): to be very i., inertissimus esse segnitatis; to become i., socordia se atque ignavia tradere. languori se desidiaque tradere: don't be too i. to send me all the news, quidquid novi scribere ne pigre (C.). Scipio used to say that he was never less i. than when he had nothing to do, Scipio dicere solitus est, se nunquam minus otiosum esse, quam quum esset otiosus. Money that lies i., pecunia otiosa. money lies i., pecunia otiosa jacet: to let one's money lie i., pecuniam non occupare: to be an i. spectator of a thing, pecuniam non occupare: to live an i. life, otiose vivere. vitam in otio degere (a life without occupation of business).—vitam desidiam degere (a life of actual laziness): to sit i., compressis, ut aiunt, manibus sedere (L.): to sit at home i., domi desidiam sedere. || Pain, empty, cassus (e. g. vota. formido).—vanus (e. g. ictus. inceptum).—inanis (e. g. verba. cogitatio. contentiones).—irritus (preces. labor. inceptum) [SYN. in USELESS].—supervacaneus (superfluous). To utter i. words, voces inanes fundere; mittere irritas voces (i. e. ineffectual).

IDLENESS, ignavia (denotes the love of i., in an ideal sense, inasmuch as the impulse to action distinguishes the more noble fm the ordinary man, and gives him an absolute value; opp. industria).—inertia (denotes the love of idleness in a real tangible sense, inasmuch as actively makes a man a useful member of society, and gives him a relative value. Ignavia is inherent in the disposition; a disinclination for action: inertia lies in the character and habits; a person of rank, that passes his life in doing nothing, is ignavus).—segnitia (less empty segnitates). desidia. socordia. pigritia (are the faults of a too easy or indolent temperament. Segnitia wants rousing, or compulsion, and must be conquered, before it resigns its ease, opp. promptus, cf. T. Agr. 21. Desidia, fm sedere, sita down with folded hands, and expects that things will

happen of themselves; socordia is susceptible of no lively interest, and neglects its duties fm thoughtless indifference; pigritia has an antipathy to all motion, and always likes best to be in a state of absolute bodily rest, like laziness, slothfulness. *Did.*—fuga laboris (dislike of trouble, &c.). *Jx.* tarditas et ignavia. socordia atque ignavia. languor et desidia. Excessive i., inertissima segnitia: his is always a busy i., multa agendo nihil agit (*afst. Phadr.*). *I.* is the mother of all vices, nihil agendo male agere homines discunt (*Col.*).

IDLER, homo deses. homo desidiosus or iners et desidiosus (a person who, instead of acting, remains inactive, sits idle).—cessator (one who leaves off his work): a busy idler. ardello (*Phadr.* 2, 5, 1; *Mart.* 2, 7): to be an idler, nihil agere; propter desidiam in otio vivere.

IDLY, ignave. pigre. segniter. socorditer (*L.*).

Without occupation of business, otiose: to sit i. at home, domi desidem sedere: to live i., otiose vivere.—vitam in otio degere (without necessary occupations).—vitam desidem degere (to lead a lazy life).
To no purpose, inutiliter. frustra. nequidquam. incassum.

IDOL, **PROPR.** idolum (*Ecc.*).—signum or simulacrum dei. deus fictus or commenticius, or fictus et commenticius. To worship i., *deos fictos et commenticios venerari, colere; simulacra divino cultu colere. **Fig.** Demetrius is their i., Demetrius iis unus omnia est (*L.*): the son is the mother's i., mater filium in oculis gestat: to make a person or thing one's i., qm, qd pro deo venerari; insanire amore cs rei: to make abey the i. of aby, facere qm apud qm deum (*Ter.*). *Sts* heros i. of a political i.; the great man of a party; e. g. heros ille noster Cato.

IDOLATOR, idōlōlātrā (*Ecc.*).—idōlōlātrīe affinis (*Ecc.*).—*deorum fictorum or simulacrorum cultor.

IDOLATROUS, *cultui deorum fictorum deditus or additus. *Sts* superstitiosus may do. *I.* worship, see **IDOLATRY**.

IDOLATRY, idōlōlātrīa (*Ecc.*).—*deorum fictorum, or simulacrorum, cultus.—*cultus pæne divinus (*improp.*). To practise i., deos fictos et commenticios venerari, colere; simulacra divino cultu colere: to practise i. towards athg, qd pro deo venerari: one who practises i., deorum fictorum, simulacrorum cultor.

IDOLIZE, qd si unus omnia est (is every thing to aby, *L.* 40, 11).—qm or qd pro deo venerari.—insanire amore cs rei.—facio qm apud me deum (*afst. Ter. Ad.* 4, 1, 19, facio te apud illum deum, i. e. represent you as a god to him).—qs qm in oculis gestat (e. g. mater filium).—qm ita interi, ut divinum hominem esse putes; or *cultu pæne divino qm prosequi. To i., a worthless object, arcem facere ex cloacâ lapideque e sepulcro venerari pro deo: *I.* admire, nay, i. your skill in that, in eâ re tu mihi deus videri soles (*C. de Or.* 2, 40).

IDOLIZER, *Crel.* qui pro deo veneratur qm; qui insanit amore cs rei, &c. See **IDOLIZE**.

IDYL, idyllum (title of a collection of little poems by *Asonius*).

IF, si (here (1) the indicative of all tenses is used, when the condition is 'simply assumed': si dicit, dicebat, dixit, dixerat, dicit, dixerit [simple supposition]. (2) The subjunctive present, if it be a supposition that is assumed as one that is uncertain indeed now, but which will be determined by the event to be or not be. Here 'if it is' = 'if it should be found to be': 'should prove to be': si quid habeat, dabit, *I.* don't know whether he has athg or not; if it should prove that he has, I assert confidently that he will give it. Here the consequence is usually in the future indicative. The English indicative must not mislead us. [Uncertainty with the prospect of decision.] (3) If a case, whether possible or impossible, is simply conceived by the mind, the present subjunctive is used: si existat ab inferis Lycurgus, &c. The present subjunctive is also used in the consequence: dies deficiat, si enumerare velim, &c. [Uncertainty without any accessory notion.] Here the imperfect subj. is also used in both clauses: seldom, however, in comparison of the present; those tenses having also the office of denoting what would take place, if a certain condition were realized which has not been realized. (4) The condition may be one which is not realized. [Impossibility or belief the thing is not so.] Here the imperf. subj. persf. subj. is used in both clauses, the imperf. subj. being often used in one or both clauses where we should in English use the pluperfect. (See *Z.* § 525.) **Si** with imperf. subj. *sts* denotes a repeated action, the verb of the principal clause is then in imperf.; si

quis prehenderetur...cripiebatur: *sts* with holds of all the other tenses) it is an accessory clause of a sentence that is itself expressed in the subjunctive: veritus ne (si semper atomus gravitate ferretur naturali) nihil nobis liberum esset.—In Latin the conditional relation is often expressed by a participial construction; e. g. non mihi, nisi admonito, in mentem venisset, if I had not been told: maximas virtutes jacere necesse est, voluptate dominante; if pleasure be our mistress. But if, sin; sin autem; si vero (*Ecc.* very rarely si autem); but if not, si non; si minus; si aliter [*Z.* 343]; if not, nisi, ni (when whole clauses are opposed); si non (merely introduces a negative supposition, the non belonging to the verb: *Z.* 342); if indeed, si quidem; si modo (if only); if by any chance, si forte (*Ecc.* not si fortasse); if ever, si quando, si aliquando.—si unquam (after negative clauses, &c. = 'if ever once'); if any body, si quis (unemphatic).—si aliquis or quispiam (if any, be it who or what it may).—si quisquam or ullus (if there be any, which is very improbable; also when the meaning is that the statement is true, if there be but any of the thing in question, whereas there is much or are many, &c.: *Pr. Intr.* ap. p. 193). As if, as though, quasi; tanquam si; ac si; velut si (with the subjunctive; and *Ecc.* that the Eng. must not mislead us: pugnat quasi contendat, he fights as if he contended, or were contending. pugnavit, quasi contenderet, &c. *Ecc.* not ceu in Classical writers): as carefully, as if, sic, quasi (*C. Verr.* 4, 54). *Aft.* many words, imply those denoting 'appearance, pretence, suspicion,' or the like, 'as if' is represented in Latin by accus. and infin.; e. g. moveo nonnullis suspicionem velle me navigare; simulat se ægrotare; also, videtur scire.—If only, see **PROVIDED THAT**. **If** in comparison, si; e. g. si quid generis istiusmodi me delectat, pictura delectat, if athg it is painting, i. e. painting pleases me as much as athg. **If** in asseverations or entreaties, si; e. g. moriar, si quidquam fieri potest elegantius.

IGNEOUS. See **FIERY**, **FIRE**.

IGNIS FATUUS, *ignis fatuus.

IGNITE, **TRANS.** See 'to set FIRE to.' **INTRANS.** See 'to take FIRE.'

IGNITIBLE, concipiendo igni aptus, concipiendis ignibus idoneus. Very i., ignis capaxissimus.

IGNIVOMOUS, ignivomus (*late, Latant.*).

IGNOBLE, ignobilis (in all the meanings of the English word: homo, magister, familia, &c.).—inglorius (without glory). *Jx.* inglorius atque ignobilis (of a man, C.).—inhonoratus atque inglorius (e. g. vita, C.).—inhonestus (e. g. homo, *II.*; cupiditas, C.; mors, *Property.*)—turpis (base).—turpiter. *I.* born, ex (qâ)

IGNOBLY, sine laude.—turpiter. *I.* born, ex (qâ) ignobili familiâ (C.).

IGNOMINIOUS, ignominiosus (*seld.* of persons marked with disgrace, Q.; dominatio, C.; fuga, L.). An injury that is not i., injuria sine ignominia. (See **INFAMOUS**, **DISGRACEFUL**.) To be transferred to the city tribes is i., in urbana tribus transferri ignominie est (*Plin.*): condemnation by the censor is only i., censoris judicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert (C.).

IGNOMINIOUSLY, per ignominiam. cum ignominia. His soldiers were discharged, and that almost i., milites...prope cum ignominia dimissi (L.). To treat i., ignominia afficere.

IGNOMINY, ignominia. See **DISGRACE**.

IGNORANCE, omnium rerum inscius et rudis.

IGNORANCE, ignorantia, ignoratio (C. uses ignorantia absol. with temeritas, opinatio, &c., *Ac.* 1, 11; and as a blamable ignorance, *C. Flacc.* 20, 46); ignorantia literarum [stronger than ignoratio, *Reisig* is considered by Klotz an interpolation: Cæs. has ignorantia loci (for uich C. Ignoratio locorum), and Cæs. in another place, inscientia locorum]; ignorantia is very common in C., but only with gen. of the object.—inscientia, inscientia (inscientia, fm inscius, is rather the want of skill, dexterity, &c., arising fm want of practical knowledge: *Reisig* held that it could not be followed by the objective gen. of a substantive, but naturally had get inscientia gerund. He excepts H., who could not get inscientia rerum, into his verse: he is also forced to alter inscientia rerum, of *Orat.* 1, 22, 99; and inscientia temporis, de *Off.* 1, 40, de *Orat.* 1, 22, 99; and inscientia ducum, 144. L. has both temeritas atque ignorantia ducum, and temeritas atque inscientia: *Vell.* Patere. inscientia nostrorum ducum. Against *Reisig* is inscientia belli, though this may = belli gerendi, and inscientia temporis, which cannot well be explained temporis legendi or ob-servandi. T. has inscientia legionum, reipublicæ, &c.: *Suet.* inscientia artis, where, however, it may denote want

of skill; *Plin.* temporum; *Q.* rerum verborumque; see *Hase ad Reinsig.* p. 118). *I.* of the truth, ignorantia veritatis (*C.*). To confess one's *i.*, fateri nescire, quod nescias: to confess one's *i.* on many subjects, confiteri multa se ignorare: through *i.*, ignorance (but only with *gen.* of the thing). See *IGNORANTLY*. *Aby* has not even the excuse of *i.*, *ci* ne excusatio quidem est ignorantie.

IGNORANT, *inacius* (who is not acquainted either by instruction or experience with the principles and practice of an art; *cs rei*).—*ignarus* (without any knowledge how a thing is to be carried on; *cs rei*).—*imperitus* (wholly without experience in *athg*; *cs rei*).—*rudis* (*raw*; without instruction; *cs rei* or in *qā re*).—*Jn.* *cs rei* *inacius* et *rudis*.—*indoctus* (*g. i.*, without any learned or scientific knowledge).—*illiteratus* (*illiterate*).—*nescius* (having accidentally not heard of or experienced something; *inacius* implies blame, *nesc.* is indifferent; *Dōd.*; *cs rei*; *e. g.* *Impenduntis mali, Plin.* *It may be followed by acc. with inf.*, non sum nescius ... ista dici, *C.*; but *nescius* with *inf.* only, as *nescius fallere*, is *poet.*).—*Integer* (on whose mind no impression has been made by previous instruction; with *ref.* to a particular subject, and to a teacher who may therefore mould such a pupil as he pleases). *Jn.* *rudis* et *integer* (*C.*) *I am not i., that &c.*, non sum nescius (with *acc.* and *inf.*). To be *i.* of *athg*, qd nescire (with *ref.* to the understanding, thought, &c.); qd ignorare (with *ref.* to circumstances of external perception, experience, &c.); qd non callere (not to have acquired a practical knowledge by industrious study and experience). To be shamefully *i.* of *athg*, qd turpiter ignorare: to be utterly *i.* on all subjects, omnium rerum *inacius* et *rudem esse*. Take me for your pupil, and give me the instruction I require, for I am at present quite *i.* of the subject, rudem me et integrum discipulum accipe, et ea, quæ requiro, doce (*C. N. D. 3, 3, 7*).

IGNORANTLY, per imprudentiam. *Imprudenter* (inadvertently; through a mistake).—*inacienter* (without knowledge; also *unknowingly*).—*inacite* (in an *unknowing* manner).—*indocte* (so as to betray want of learning).—*imperite* (*unknowingly*). *Stu* by *inacientia*. *Imprudens*. *I did it i.*, *inacientia* feci (*Ter.*) [*not* *ignoranter*, *wh* is late].

ILEUS (=*the twisting of the guts*), *ileum* (*l. i.* *aiēdē*), or **ileus volvulus*.

ILEX, *ilex* (*Plin.*).

ILIAC PASSION, **Iliaca passio* (*l. i.*).

ILIAD, *Ilia* (*O.*).

ILL, *adj.* [*Evil*; see *BAD*]. *Having ill health*, *eger*. *egrotus*. *morbidus* (*eger, g. i.* for every sort of illness and uneasiness, whether mental or physical; *egrotus* and *morbidus* indicate bodily illness; *egrotus* is applied particularly to men; *morbidus*, to brutes: the *eger* feels himself *i.*; the *egrotus* and *morbidus* actually are so. *Dōd.*). *Jn.* *eger* atque *invalidus*: very *i.*, gravi et periculoso morbo *eger*: to be *i.*, *agrotare* (*opp.* to *valere*); *egrotum esse*: in morbo esse; morbo laborare or affectum esse; valetudine affectum esse; morbo vexari or confictari; iniquā valetudine confictari: to be very *i.*, graviter or gravi morbo *egrum esse*. See *DISEASE*, *SICK*. [*Ill-will*, *vid.*]

ILL, *s.* See *EVIL*, *s.*

ILL, *adv.* *male*.—*prave*.—*nequiter* (*wickedly*).—*tenetur* (*but poorly*; as to a man's circumstances; *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 29).—*misere* (*wretchedly*).—*secus* (*otherwise: l. s. than as one could wish*). To think *i.* of, male cogitare de qo. male opinari de qo (*cf. Bremi, Suet. Oct. 51*): malam opinionem de qo habere: not to think *i.* of *aby* in any respect, nihil de qo secus existimare (*C.*): not to speak *i.* of *aby* in any respect, nihil secus dicere de qo (*e. g.* *Quintus...affirmat nihil a se cuiquam secus esse dictum, C.*): to speak *i.* of *aby*, male loqui *ci*. male dicere *ci* (the latter = to abuse him, rail at him). *I am getting on i.*, male me habeo (*g. i.*, *I am in no pleasant condition*): *athg* is going on *i.*, qd male or secus cedit or procedit (*S.*), cadit (*T.*): if it should end *i.*, si secus acciderit: to treat *aby* *i.*, male qm habere (*g. i.*): to wish *i.* to *aby*, *ci* male velle, *ci* nolle (*opp.* *ci* cupere or amicum esse, *C. ad Div.* 1, 1, 8): to take *athg* *i.*, *egre* or *moleste* ferre (*g. i.*, to be displeased or vexed at it); in malam partem accipere; in aliam partem accipere ad dictum est (*put a bad construction on it*). *Pray don't take it i.*, des veniam, oro! To be getting on *i.* in *athg*, male proficere in re: to manage one's affairs *i.*, male rem gerere: to fear he shall come *i.*, metuui, ne malum habeat: you would not have come off *i.*, discessisses non male (*Plaut.*). *Ill-gotten wealth*, male parita (*e. g.* male parita male dilabuntur, *C.*; *cf.* male paritum male disperit, *Plaut.*): to disgorge his *ill-gotten*

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wealth, pecuniam devorantem vomere (*C. Pis.* 37): to be *i.*—provided with *athg*, qd re anguste uti (*e. g.* frumento).

ILL-CONDITIONED, male moratus (*rudē*; of persons; *fig.* and playfully of things).—*inurbanus* (*unmanly, of persons and things*).—*rusticus*. *inhumanus* (*of manners and conduct*).

ILL-DISPOSED. See *EVIL-DISPOSED*.

ILL-FATED, **fato* nescio quo misero funestoque compulsum (*aff. C. pro Marc.* 13). See *ILL-STARRED*.

ILL-FAVoured, horridus aspectu (*Plin.*). horrendus aspectu (*H.*). teter or horridus ac teter (*e. g.* vultus naturā horridus ac teter, *Suet.*) teter (*rimus, J.*) vultu. See *Ugly*.

ILL-NATURE, malevolentia (*ill-will agst another*).

—*maligntas* (*selfish feeling that grudges athg good to any but oneself*).—*malitia* (= **versuta et fallax nocendi ratio*). *C.*, *kakia*.—*malevolens* ingenium (*Plaut.*).—*malefici mores* (*Id.*).—*acerbitas* morum (*with inhumanitas* nature, *C.*).—*acerbitas* naturæ (*C.*; sourness, &c., of temper).

ILL-NATURED, malevolus, malevolens (*SYN.* in *ILL-NATURE*; also of things, malevolentissimæ obtrationes, *C.*)—*difficilis*, *difficili* naturā (*hard to please, cross-grained, &c.*).—*jurgiosus* (*quarrelsome*; *Gell.*).—*naturā imprudens* (*of a naturally wicked disposition*).

ILL-NATUREDLY, *malitiose* (*e. g.* agere qd, *C.*).—*maligne* (*e. g.* loqui, *L.*).—*acerbe* (*sourly*).

ILL-SHAPED. See *MIS-SHAPEN*.

ILL-STARRED, **infausto* sidere editus (*aff. dextro* sid. editus, *Stat.*). grave sidus habens (*O.*); or by the *g. i.* for *UNLUCKY*, *vid.*

ILL-TEMPERED, *difficilis*, *difficili* naturā (*of a temper difficult to deal with*).—*morosus* (*intolerant of athg that does not agree with his own notions of right and wrong*). *Jn.* *difficilis* et *morosus* (*for* *wh* *Gell.* has naturā intractabilior et morosior).—*iracundus*. *stomachosus* (*passionate*). *A very i. i. person, difficillimā naturā*.

ILL-WILL, *maligntas* (*the i. w. wch grudges good to another, and wishes it only to itself, fm pure selfishness*).

—*malevolentia* (*the i. w. wch wishes evil to another rather than good, fm personal aversion*).—*maligntas* is a despicable disposition, wch implies the want of philanthropy; *malevolentia* a hateful quality, as connected with deriving pleasure fm the misfortunes of others; *Dōd.*—*odium* occultum or inclusum (*secret hatred or grudge*).—*simultas* obscura (*secret dislike, bringing persons into collision, &c., esp. caused by political rivalry*).—*animus alienus* or *aversus* (*antipathy to, dislike of*). To bear *i. w.* agst *aby*, *ci* or in qm malevolū esse (*C.*); odium occultum gerere adversus qm (*aff. Plin.* 8, 18, 26); a quo animo esse averso or alieno: they bear each other *i. w.*, simultas obscura inter eos intercedit (*aff. Cæs. B. C. 2, 25*). See *HATED*.

ILLAPSE, *a.* *illapsus* (*opp.* *exitus*; *e. g.* humoris, *Col.*).

ILLAQUEATE, *illaquare* (*H.*). See *EXTANGLE*.

ILLATION. See *CONCLUSION* = *inference*.

ILLATIVE, *illativus* (*e. g.* particulæ, *Plin. ep. Diom.*), or *Crcl.* with *concludere*, *cogere*, *colligere*.

ILLAUDABLE, *laude indignus* or *non dignus*. *non laudabilis*.—*illaudabilis* (*Stat.*) and *illaudatus* (*V. Gen.* 3, 5) are *poet.*

ILLEGAL, *non legitimus* (*not* *avoid illegitimus*).—*legit* repugnans or *contrarius*.—*legibus vetitus* (*H.*).

—*quod lex vetat* or *prohibet*. *It is i. to condemn a Roman citizen to death except in the Comitia Curiatæ, lex de capitis civis Romani nisl Comitis Centuriatis etatui vetat. It is i. to elect two magistrates of the same family, leges duo ex una familiā magistratus creari vetant* or *prohibent* (*Cæs.*).

ILLEGALLY, *contra legem* or *leges*.—*præter leges* or *jura* (*in violation of them*).—*contra jus fasque*; *contra fas* et *jus* (*agst Divine and human laws*).—*injuriam* per *injuriā* (*wrongfully*; *e. g.* possidere qd).—*non legitime*.

ILLEGIBLE, **parum clarus*, or *Crcl.* *with* *quod legi* non potest.

ILLEGIBLY, **parum clare* or *ita* (*e. g.* scribere literas, ut legi non or vix possint (possent, &c.)).

ILLEGITIMACY, *Crcl.* To establish the *i.* of *aby* or *athg*, qm incerto patre natum esse probare; qd adulterinum (fictitium, non legitimum, &c.) esse probare (*aff. Q. 2, 17*).

ILLEGITIMATE, **Bastard*, *vid.* *Add* *hibrida* (*propri.*; **mongrel*; also of a person born, *e. g.*, of a Roman citizen and foreign woman or slave). [*Not legitimate, correct, &c.*, non legitimus (*not* *illegitimus*).—*legit* repugnans or *contrarius*. *An i. word, verbum insolens, durum, inusitatum, barbarum*

et obsoletum, &c.: an i. inference, *vitiosa conclusio (aff. vitiose concludere, C.): *rationis parum apta conclusio (aff. C. ap. Q. 9, 1, 28, rat. apt. concl.).—*non or parum certa argumenti conclusio (aff. Q. 5, 10, 2): to draw an i. inference, vitiose concludere (opp. recte concludere, C.). To make an i. use of athg, qā re perverse abuti. See ILLOGICAL.

ILLEGITIMATELY, nullo or incerto patre (e. g. natus).—adulterio sanguine (sc. natus; SYN. in BASTARD).—non legitime (not by lawful authority).—præter leges or jura (in violation of the laws).—vitiose (faultily; e. g. of drawing an inference i.).

ILLIBERAL, illiberalis (not suiting the condition or character of a gentleman)—sordidus (mean). JX. iliberalis et sordidus (e. g. quæstus)—abjectus, humilis (low; e. g. nihil abjectum, nihil humile cogitare, C.).—angustus et parvus. pusillus et contractus (narrow; of the mind, animus).—¶ Not munificent, malignus.—restrictus (e. g., in our offers of assistance, &c.).

ILLIBERALITY, illiberalitas (meanness of behaviour, &c.; also of meanness in money matters). JX. iliberalitas avaritiæ.

ILLIBERALLY, illiberaliter (e. g. institutus, brought up).—sordido (meanly).—parce. maligne. restricte (sparingly).

ILLICIT, non concessus.—inconcessus (Q. and F. inconcessus hymenæi).—non or minime licitus.—vetitus. I. intercourse, consuetudo stupri; *non concessa Venus (aff. H., concessa Venere uti). Obs. illicitus used to stand C. Client. 47; but for multitudinem illicitum est, the best MSS. have multitudini; nemini licitum est: it is found in T. and the y-inger Plin.

ILLIMITABLE, nullis finibus terminatus, &c.

ILLITERATE, indoctus, ineruditus, illiteratus (illit. in one who has received no literary instruction, espy one who cannot either read or write; Krebs). To be i., nescire literas.—literarum expertem (C.) or ignarum esse (Col.): to be quite i., omnis eruditionis expertem atque ignarum esse (C.); plane expertem esse doctrine (C.).

ILLNESS. See DISEASE.

ILLOGICAL, vitiose conclusus, or *minus or parum necessaria consecutione confectus (aff. C. Invent. 1, 29, 44). To draw an i. inference, vitiose concludere (C.). This is most i. arguing, hæc dicuntur inconstansissime (C. Fin. 2, 27, 88). What can be more i., than &c.? quid autem est inscitius, quam &c.? (C. N. D. 2, 13, 36); that is an i. conclusion, illud minime consectorium (C.).

ILLOGICALLY, vitiose (faultily; e. g. concludere; opp. recte concl., C.).—inconstanter (not consistently; e. g. loqui, C. Ac. 2, 17).—inscite (in a bungling way; see C. N. D. 2, 13, 36).

ILLUDE, illudere. See TO DECEIVE, MOCK.

ILLUMINATE, collustrare, illustrare, illuminare (not elucidare. SYN. in ENLIGHTEN, vid.). ¶ To i. a city as a mark of rejoicing, lumina suspendere funeralibus ordine ductis (by lights suspended in rows on cords, &c.; Claud. de Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 206).—accensas lucernas in fenestris ponere (Schoel. Pers. Sat. 5, 180): to be illuminated, collucere crebris luminibus (cf. turris collucet per noctem crebris luminibus, T. Hist. 3, 38, 1). ¶ To i., as a mode of painting, is never illuminare, but tabulam or imaginem pingere; tabule vivos colores inducere; tabulam, imaginem ... coloribus distinguere (Krebs).

ILLUMINATION (festi), lumina festa (aff. Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 24). ¶ Fig. of the mind, intelligentia.

ILLUSION, error, præstigiæ, fallacia, simulatio et fallacie.—forma, quæ reapse nulla est, speciem autem offert (C. Div. 1, 37, 81).—illudibrium oculorum (L., of an optical i.).—ludibria oculorum auriumque credita pro veris (L. 24, 44; Curt. 4, 15). An alarming optical i., illudibrium oculorum specie terribili.

ILLUSIVE, ILLUSORY, fallax.—qui (quæ, quod) reapse nullus est, speciem autem offert (e. g. formæ, pl. C.).

ILLUSTRATE, illustrare (to throw light upon, to explain; e. g. obscura, veritatem; and also fig., to glorify, to set off, populi Romani nomen, laudem, meam; &c. eloquentiam; qm laudibus).—lucem or lumen ei rei afferre (not addere). dare ei rei lumen (set in the proper light; elucidate).—explanare qd. aperire, explicare. Interpretari (explain). JX. patefacere et illustrare (e. g. obscura, veritatem, C.). To i. dark passages, &c., occulta et quasi involuta aperire: to i. obscure passages, illustrare obscuros locos. See EXPLAIN.

ILLUSTRATION, explicatio. ¶ illustratio is only another term for lively representation; C. ap. Q. (465)

6, 23, 32.—Often Crcl. by lucem or lumen ei rei afferre dare ei rei lumen.

ILLUSTRATIVE, Crcl.

ILLUSTRATOR. See EXPOSITOR.

ILLUSTRIOUS, See CELEBRATED.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, insigniter, egregie, eximie. ¶ Insignite is only found of what is bad; e. g. improbus.

IMAGE, v. sibi imaginem ea proponere (of a person; in C., memoriam atque imaginem).—speciem ei rei cogitare (C.).—ei rei speciem et formam adumbrare (form an ideal notion of it, C.).—qd sibi depingere (e. g. in illâ republicâ, quam sibi Socrates depinxerit; C. Rep. 2, 29).—qd cogitatione depingere (C. N. D. 1, 15, 39).

IMAGE, s. imago, simulacrum, effigies, statua signum, tabula, pictura (simulacrum, imago, and effigies denote an image as the copy of some reality, wch is, therefore, expressed by a gen. case or some adj., unless it is implied by the context. Simulacrum and imago are the more general terms, denoting the likeness of athg, whether in painting or sculpture, or only in the imagination; effigies, statua, and signum, relate only to plastic images; tab. and pict. to painted ones. Imago = εἰκών, is more a natural image, with ref. to its likeness; simulac. = εἰδωλον, an artificial image, with ref. to its deceptiveness; effig., with ref. to its artistic execution. Imagines may be half-length portraits, and effig., busts; whereas simulacra are generally, and a statua always i's of the whole figure. Signum is a general expression for a plastic i., whether a bust or a whole-length; but signum, like simulacrum, is used by the best authors of statues of a god espy; statua being exclusively that of a man; Schulz. To this should be added, that effigies may also be a mental i., as far as this stands, as it were, before us). JX. effigies simulacrumque, effigies et imago (¶ effigies, simulacrum hominis, his mere likeness; opp. ipse homo; C. Ferri. 2, 2, 55).—imago picta, imago ficta (distinguished in C. Fam. 1, 12, 7; the former painted, the latter modelled or cast; also figura fictilis, C.).—cuius (a likeness of the bust only, executed in silver or gold on a shield-like plate, scutum; nly as a votive offering; see Suet. Brem. Cal. 16). To make i's, signa fabricari: to make i's of wax, fingere e cerâ (C.). A brazen i., simulacrum ex ære factum (or imago...facta); signum æneum: an i. of clay, plaster of Paris, &c., imago fictilis (also similitudo ex argillâ, in clay, Plin.). a little i., imaguncula (y. t. Suet.); sigillum, iconcula (modelled in wax, &c.). An i. in alto-relievo, ectypon; in half-relief, protypon: a full sized i., simulacrum ionicum; effigies ionica: an image of colossal size, statua colossa (so Nero iussit colosseum se fingi): an exact i., effigies solida et expressa, effigies emens (opp. umbra et imago, or imago adumbrata, sketched in a light manner; all improp., C. Off. 17, 69). To make man in the i. of the gods, fingere hominem in effigiem deorum (O.—C. has deus ... effigies hominis et imago). To make an i. of aby or athg, imaginem ei or ei rei exprimere (with graving-tool, pen, or spoken words): to convey an i. of aby or athg (in words), dicendo effingere ei rei imaginem; depingere (verbis), or describere qd or qm: to sketch an i. of athg, qd adumbrare; speciem et formam ei rei adumbrare (prop., with the graving-tool; or improp., with words). To sketch an i. after the life, *imaginem ei ad verum (¶ not ad vivum) describere.—¶ As representation of athg in the mind, imago, species forma. JX. species et forma, informatio. A faint or indistinct i., imago adumbrata, adumbratio (see above). To picture to oneself the i. of athg, fingere cogitatione ei rei imaginem; rem cogitatione depingere; cogitatione et mente completi qd; animo effingere qd; qd in animo informare. The i. of athg appears to me, imago ei rei ad animum meum refertur, or in animum meum recurrit or in me incidit (C. N. D. 2, 38).—¶ Figure of speech, vid. —¶ Used for exact resemblance; Crcl. He is the exact i. of his father, insignem patris similitudinem i'are se fert; mirâ similitudine totum patrem exscriptis: to be the i. of aby in any respect, ex qā re similitudinem speciemque ei gerere.

IMAGERY, pp. pl. imagines; s'ta species.

IMAGINABLE, quod cogitari or excogitari potest. To show one all i. honour, *nihil relinquere, quod ad ea honorem excogitari potest; *nullum prætermittere honorem, qui ei haberi potest: to take all i. pains about athg, *maximo, quod fieri potest, studio in rem incumbere: with all i. haste, omni, quâ fieri potest, celeritate: the greatest i. difference, quanta maxima potest esse distantia. S'ta the new. of the pron. quicquid may

be used in expressions, such as 'all i. wickedness,' quidquid malefieri est; quidquid mali aut sceleris fingi quidem excogitari potest; scelera omnia: 'every i. consolation,' quidquid solati adferri potest; or a double neg. is employed, as 'every i. kind,' nullum non genus.

IMAGINARY, imaginarius (happening in form or notion only; e. g. neque se imaginarius facibus cessuros esse, L. 3, 41; not met with before Liv.).—**OPINATUS** (supposed only; e. g. a good or evil, opp. verus).—**OPINABILIS** (e. g. omnes animi perturbationes sunt opinabiles, C.).—**ADUMBRATUS** (sketched in appearance only, opp. verus).—**INANIS** (unfounded; e. g. metus). *Sis fictus, simulatus (pretended). I. difficultas, "difficultates, quas sibi qs ipse fingit (Wyttenb.).* *Atq. is i., not real, qd est opinionis, non naturae. I. forma, formae, quae reapse nullae sunt, speciem tantum offerunt (C. Div. 1, 37, 81). To entertain an i. fear of atq., opinione timere qd (C.). It may often be translated by, a) id quod videtur esse, neque est; e. g. 'an i. expediency,' ca quae videtur utilis, neque est; id quod videtur utile esse, neque est; b) species, with gen. An i. advantage, species utilitatis. See APPARENT.*

IMAGINATION, cogitatio; but the post-Class. **IMAGINATIO** (Pit., T.) or vis imaginandi may be necessary in a philos. treatise; Krebs; Weber, *Uebungsch.* p. 264. *A mere i., species inanis: a creature of the i., species or forma menti objecta. To exist in i. only, in opinione esse (opinatius in past partic. is Class.). | Con- trivance, device, vid.*

IMAGINATIVE. The nearest terms are *prps inge- niosus*.—*facilis et copiosus (e. g. ingenium, Q.).—velox et mobilis (e. g. ingenium, Q.); but as none of these come up to the meaning, prps "qui facile sibi omnia cogitatione fingit, effingit, depingit, &c.; "qui ad res cogitatione depingendas ubi secundusque est (uber et fec., C.); "qui divite est verba ingenii (aft. H.); cui ingenii est beatissima ubertas (Q. 10, 1, 108); "qui et ad excogitandum acutus, et ad ornandum est uberrimus (aft. C.). The i. faculty, ingenium (opp. iudicium, Q. 10, 1, 130).*

IMAGINE. *I Form a representation in the mind, animo cogitare, concipere, compiecti; also cogitare only.—animo fingere, effingere. cogitatione fingere or depingere (to form an image of atq. in the mind).—proponere sibi ante oculos animumque (to place clearly before one's mind and eyes).—| Conjecture, conjectura informare; also concludere only (to conjecture).—Imagi- nari belongs to stilo, age. —| To entertain an unfounded notion, opinari. in opinione esse (to be of opinion).—putare (to think; without going deeply into the question).—induisse sibi falsam c. rei persuasionem (Q. 1, 1, 8).—somnia (to dream).—sibi persuadere (persuade oneself). No one has imagined that &c., nemo in opinione venit, fore ut &c.: no one imagined that &c., nemini in opinione veniebat, with acc. and inf. (e. g. Antonium rerum potiturum, Np.) I i., opinio mea est or fert; videor mihi, with nom. and inf. (e. g. a principio amens fuisse), or with inf. I just now imagined that I heard the soldier's voice, audire vocem vix sum modo militis (Ter.). | "I imagine," inserted parenthetically; opinor ut opinor. credo (credo, like de, foveo, implies irony, the proposition it is applied to being absurd or self-evident; puto or ut puto, inserted so that the clause is not made dependent, is Cl. but rare; see C. 12, 49, 1; Cael. C. Fam. 8, 3, 3; Valin. C. Fam. 5, 1, 9. Krebs). To cause aby to i., adducere qm in opinionem; opinione qm imbure; opinionem c. i. in- sere. | Think, putare.—arbitrari. rer. See THINK. | Contrive (devices, &c.), excogitare.—fingere. com- minisci.—machinari.—coquere, concoquere. To i. de- celi, dolos nectere, procurare (Com.).*

IMBECILE, imbecillus (weak, of body, and fig. of the mind; with or without animo). JN. (of the mind), imbecillus atque anilis. See FEEBLE, FEEBLE- MINDED. *Imbecillus is the reading of the best MSS. of C. and other authors; and imbecillissimus (Cels.) has the best authority; see Krebs: it is better, therefore, quite to reject imbecillis, imbecillissimus.*

IMBECILITY, imbecillitas (feebleness of mind and body); imbecillitas animi (Cels.; mental i.).

IMBIBE, imbibere (to drink in, prop. and fig.). To i. a colorem, colorem bibere, imbibere: to i. errores cum our nurse's (or, as we say, mother's) milk, errores cum lacte nutricia sugere: to i. an opinion or notion, opinio- nem animo imbibere: to i. a doctrine fm aby, verba ce adbibere.

IMBITTER, exacerbare (very rare; recenti qd ira exacerbati animi, L. 2, 35). To i. aby's life, vitam ce laetavem reddere: to i. joy, gaudium egritudine conta-

minare (Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 4): aby's pleasure is imbittered, corruptum ce voluptas dolore (H. Sat. 1, 2, 39).

IMBODY, **IMBOLDEN**, **IMBOSOM**. See EM- BODY, &c.

IMBRUE (only used with ref. to blood), cruentare (e. g. gladium, C.; se ce sanguine, T.; mensam ce sanguine, C.; dextras, O.).—**IMBURE** (e. g. imbuti sanguine gladii legionum vel made facti potius, C. Phil. 14, 3, 6; and imbure gladium acie, Ag. Phil. 5, 7, 20).—**MADEFACTURE** (to make dripping wet; stronger than imbure; see last quotation: Graecum madefactum lri sanguine, C.). To i. one's hands in the blood of aby, cruentare manus ce sanguine (Np.); manus caede ce imbure (T. Ann. 1, 18, 2); manus imbure morte ce (Att. ap. Non. 521, 8); manus imbure sangui- ne ce (Att. ap. Non. 521, 8); manus imbure sangui- ne ce (Fell. 2, 20, 1). Imbrued in aby's blood, cruen- tus sanguine ce (C., of persons or things, vestia, gla- dius); resperus caede ce (Caesul. 64, 181); madens cae- de (O.). To be imbrued, madere (e. g. sanguine, V.), or the passives.

IMBROWN. See TO DARKEN.

IMBUE, imbure (in all the senses of the Latinized English word; e. g. propr., lanam coloribus; animum opiniosis, studiis; pectora plateat, L.; imbutus superstitione, qd humanitate, &c.).

IMITABILITY, Crel., with quod qs potest imitari.

IMITABLE, imitabilis.—quod imitari possumus.—*Imitandum = what we ought to imitate, tu mihi maxime imitabilis, minime imitandum videbaris (Plin.).*

IMITATE, imitari (g. i.).—imitando or imitatione exprimere. imitando effingere. imitando effingere et exprimere. imitari et exprimere; or, fm context, expri- mere or effingere only (to form atq. in imitation of something else).—*assimulare qd (to make an imitation that may pass, without being detected as a counterfeit; e. g. hyemem assimulant sermonem humanum).—semulatur (to i. fm a spirit of emulation). Up to the time of Q. i. ubi the acc. in the sense of emulate, rival (without bad meaning), imitate; but in the bad sense of 'rivaling,' 'envying,' a dat. (Ils semu- lamur, qui ea habent, quae nos habere cupimus, C.); once in L., cum qd, 28, 43).—ca vestigia sequi or per- sequi, ca vestigia insequi (to tread in aby's footsteps, to take him as a pattern).—adumbrare (to i. by a pic- torial sketch with suitable, but not fully finished, lights and shades, &c.; also of the orator; see C. de Or. 3, 4; Q. 7, 10, 9). JN. imitari atque adumbrare.—mentiri (i. e., to substitute a counterfeit, a lie for the truth; post-Class. mentiri juvenem, Mart.; color, qui Chry- socollam mentitur, Plin.). To i. atq. successfully, qd imitando consequi: not to i. atq., imitationem ce (rei) omittere (to give over imitating it).—nullam ce rei sig- nificationem dare (not to show any signs of having imi- tated it; e. g. rerum Graecarum, C. de Or. 2, 36, 153). To inspire aby with the desire of imitating i., imitandi cupiditate incitare qm. Imitated, imitatione expressus. *Imitatus i., in a few instances, used passively for 'imitated.' C. Tim. 5; Q. 11, 3, 61; nec abest imitata voluptas, O. Met. 9, 481. Krebs rejects this usage, but see Freund.—Every letter and every error were imi- tated, litterae litteraque omnes assimilatae.**

IMITATION. *As an action or state, imitatio (g. i.).—semulatio (an emulating; see TO IMITATE, or imitari and semulare).—cacozelia (an aping, Q.). Ex- cessive i., nimia imitatio: servile i., "imitatio servilis (opp. liberalis; i. e., a rational one); also Crel. with imitari: e. g. ad imitationem ce se conferre, or ad qm imitandum se conferre. To propose atq. for i., qd ad imitandum proponere: by i., imitatione. imitando.—| Thing imitated, res imitatioe or imitando ex- pressa; res imitando efficta. Imitamentum does not belong to Class. prose). To be an i. of atq., imita- tioe ex qd rei expressum esse.*

IMITATIVE, qui (quum, quod) imitatur, *with proper acc. To be i. of atq., imitari qd: i. joy, adumbrata laetitia (T. Ann. 4, 31): i. eagacity, mentita sagacitas (Plin. Pan. 81). The i. aria, artem, quum in effectu positus sunt; artes effectivas (Q. 2, 18, 2 and 5; but the meaning is far wider; all the arts that produce some visible thing by their operation = moutm).*

IMITATOR, imitator.—*semulus. semulator (STY. in IMITATE).—cacozelus (in a bad sense, an ape). A servile i., "imitator servilis: the slavish i., imitatore serviles: servum pecus imitatorum (soid contemptu- ously: H. Ep. 1, 19, 19).*

IMMACULATE, integer, incorruptus. Inviolatus (*Immaculatus, poet., Lucan).*

IMMANENT. See IMBENT.

IMMANITY, immanitas. feritas

IMMARCESCIBILE. See UNFADING.

IMMASK. See TO MASK.

IMMATERIAL. ¶ Without matter and substance; see INCORPOREAL. To prove or maintain that any being is i. i. see IMMATERIALITY. An i. being, diens simplex nullā re adjunctā, quā sentire possit. ¶ Unimportant, vid.

IMMATERIALITY. *Crel.* To prove the i. of althg. qd sine corpore esse probare (*afq.* Q. 2, 17, 17). Plato maintains the i. of God. Plato sine corpore ullo Deum esse vult (*C. N. D.* 1, 12, 13).

IMMATURE. immaturus (*prop.*, not ripe, *Col.*, &c.; and *impr.*, too early, premature, mors, iustitius.—*consilium*, L. 22, 38). See UNRIPE, PREMATURE.

IMMATURELY. immature (*Col.* 11, 2, 3; *Fell.* 2, 116). See PREMATURELY.

IMMATURITY. immaturitas (e. g. sponsarum, *Suet.*); hæc immaturitas tanta (*C.*, of premature haste, &c.). See UNRIPENESS, PREMATURE.

IMMEASURABLE. See IMMENSE.

IMMEASURABLY. See IMMENSELY.

IMMEDIATE. ¶ Without the intervention of althg else, ipse (per se)—proximus (the next).—nullo interveniente. An i. cause, causa efficiens, absoluta et perfecta per se (the immediate efficient cause); causa proxima or adjvans et proxima (i. e. the nearest cause, but itself depending on a remoter cause, the causa perfecta et principalis).

IMMEDIATELY. confestim. continuo (*opp.* ex intervallo, morā qā interpositā: confestim denotes haste, and therefore presupposes an agent; continuo denotes the absence of any interval or break between the two actions).—extemplo. e vestigio (*opp.* to delay of any kind; exemplo = ex tempore [tempulum, templum, a short space of time], on the instant, this instant; the best word for doing althg on the moment, in circumstances of difficulty, when there is no time for deliberation; e vestigio, on the spot)—illico (= in loco; *opp.* to slowness; *Dōd.* thinks that it is confined to actions done on one and the same spot; e vestigio, of actions that are preceded by a change of place; *Schmelfeld* thinks that exemplo is used of nearly continuous, illico, of absolutely continuous actions)—statim. protinus (*app.* to a future time, postea, alio tempore, &c. In this sense protinus is found in *L. Np.*, and later writers; but not in *C.* or earlier writers, except in one passage, oratio perspicue et protinus conficiens auditorem benevolam; *Inv.* 2, 15, 20. In other passages of *C.* and *Cæs.*, it is found with a verb expressed, denoting or implying progress, what was done further, &c., hostes protinus ex eo loco ad flumen Axonam contulerunt, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 9; tantus repente invasit terror, ut . . . protinus aperto sanctior ærario ex urbe profugeret, *B. C.* 1, 14; ex hac fugā protinus quæ undique convernerat auxilia discesserunt. *Hand.* vol. 4, p. 622).—actutum (*avika*, but rare; quam . . . actutum in Italiā fore nuntiaverat, *L.*; only once in *C. Phil.* 12, 11, 26; it comes fm actū, as astutum fm astu, and is therefore a participial adv. fm an obsol. verb actuo; *Hand.* 1, 73, 74).—jam jamque (e. g. *Cæsar* enim adventare, jam jamque et adesce ejus equites falso nunciabantur, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 14; it always implies emotion, *Herz.* ad loc.).—dictum factum; dictum ac factum (no sooner said than done; a colloquial expression = *ἔφαθ' ἔφαθ' ἔφαθ'*).—sine mora (without any delay on the part of the agent). I. . . then . . . and at last, exemplo . . . mox . . . postremo (e. g. extemplo fusi, fugati, mox intra vallum paventes, compulsi; postremo exuuntur castris, *L.*). When followed by another clause, 'that' being omitted, it is = as soon as; see *As.* I. extr. ¶ Without intervention, &c., nullo interveniente.

IMMEDICABLE. immedicabilis (*O.*)—insanabilis.

IMMEMORABLE. immemorabilis (*Plaut.*).—memoratu or memoriā non dignus or indignus—relatu indignus (*V.*, for *weh O.* has indignus referri). *S.* has non indignum videtur . . . facinus . . . memorare.

IMMEMORIAL. From time i., ex omni memoriā ætatu or temporum (*C. de Or.* 1, 4, 16)—post hominum memoriā.—inde ab antiquissimis temporibus.—tempore immenso (e. g. observata sunt hæc, *C.*). *I.* usage, &c., 'mos, qui semper prævaluit; or (though, of course, less strong) longa consuetudo (e. g. fecerat legem). The i. practice of this state, 'mos, qui jam nunc a principio hujus regni (Imperiū, &c.) prævaluit (hic mos prævallet, *Plin.* 17, 22, 35).—'consuetudo, que in republica semper est habita.

IMMENSE. immensus (that cannot be measured; of every kind of extension, *prop.* and *impr.*).—

infinitus (unconfined by any limit, unbounded). *Jx.* immensus et infinitus. ingens immensusque. immensus et interminatus in omnes partes.—immania (*huge*; e. g. pecuniæ, præda).—ingens (greater than what is usually produced; beyond the usual size of the thing in question; fm in and genus, gens, or rather the root 'gen'; pecunia, arbor, ingenium, &c.). An i. difference, quanta maxima esse potest distantia: this was of i. use, hoc mirum quantum profuit (ad qd; e. g. concordiam civitatis, *L.* 2, 1). It is of i. use to me, mirabilis utilitates mihi præbet: there is an i. difference between A. and B., differt inter A. et B. nimium quantum (in H. immane quantum discrepat res rei).

IMMENSELY. immensum (*post-Aug.*; creverat, *O.* attolli, *T.*).—in immensum (mons . . . editus *S. Jug.* 92, 5, 10; *O.*).—ad immensum (e. g. multitudinis speciem augere, *L.* 29, 25, 3). For an i. high price, immenso mercari qd (*Plin.* 9, 40, 64).

IMMENSITY. immensum (as *subst.*, e. g. loci, *L.*).—immensitas, and pl. immensitates (*C.*).—inimantitas (*huge or terrific size*).

IMMERGE. See IMMERSE.

IMMERSE. ¶ *PROPR.* immergere (e. g. immerus in flumen, *C.*).—mergere (in qd; qd re).—demergere (in qd; [in] qd re; e. g. in palude demersus; in fossas . . . demersus)—submergere (qd re; submersus voraginibus). To be immersed, mergi, immergi. ¶ *IMPROPR.* demergere (e. g., in deb't, ære alieno demersus).—mergere (e. g. qm malis, *V.*; se in voluptates, *L.*).—immergere (e. g. studiis, *Sen.*). It is better to say ci rei se totum dedere than ci rei se immergere, after se studiis immergere (*Sen.*). submergere, *impr.*, is very rare and post-Class.; virtus submersa tenebris (*Claud.*). Immersed in debt, ære alieno demersus (*L.*) or obrutus (see DEBT): to be immersed in pleasures, mergi in voluptates (*Curt.*); avide in voluptates se mersisse (*L.* 23, 18); in a train of thought, se totum in cs rei cognitione collocare: immersed in business, occupationibus or negotiis implicatus, or negotia, occupationes, &c. multis officiis implicatum et constricturn tenent qm: to be immersed in literary pursuits, in literas or literis (*abl.*) se addere (*abdisse*).

IMMERSION. demersio (*late*; *Solin.*).—Immersio (*late*; *Arnob.*)

IMMETHODICAL. incompotus (not well-arranged, of things; e. g. oratio).—inconditus (e. g. jus civile, without arrangement). *Sis temerarius (without previous consideration, &c.; of men or things).*—qui omnia raptim agit et turbate (who does every thing in a hurried, perplexed way; *afq.* *Cæs. B.* 1, 5).—*qui temere omnia et fortuito agit—'qui nullam habet certam viam atque rationem (of things).

IMMETHODICALLY. non viâ neo arte.—incompositæ.—negligenter et incompotæ.—raptim et turbate.—temere et fortuito (e. g. agere).—indigeste et incondite (*Gell. prof.* 3). Before that time, all used to speak, i. indeed, but &c., antea neminem solitum viâ nec arte, sed . . . tamen . . . dicere (*C. Brut.* 12, 46).

IMMINENCE. *Crel.*—imminentia (*Nig. ap. Gell.*).—instantia (*Gell.*).

IMMINENT. impendens (e. g. impendentem evitare tempestatem, *Np.*). *I.* danger, præsens periculum; or (when eagerly used) summum or maximum periculum. To be i., impendēre (to be hanging over one; terror, terrores, belli timor, &c.); instare (to be at hand; bellum, periculum, clades).—imminere is used by *C.* of enemies, nations, countries, &c., that seem, as it were, to be hanging over an object in a threatening manner, and ready to pounce upon it; and also of death, and generally ea que imminent: not with abstract notions, such as war, danger, &c., but imminente bello (*Q.*); periculum, quod imminere ipsi portenderetur (*Suet.*).

IMMINGLE. IMMIX. See TO MIX.

IMMOBILITY. immobilitas (*Just.*).

IMMODERATE. immodicus (exceeding the proper mean or measure; e. g. frigus; also *impr.* libido possidendi).—immoderatus (not kept within due bounds; e. g. potus; then, *impr.*, removed fm all due moral restraint, of men and things; e. g. cupiditates, luxuria).—intemperans (not using any restraint; not regulating one's desires and actions by the law of reason; mly of persons, but also of things, licentia; in alig, in qd re).—incontinens (without self-government, as showing itself in command over sensual desires; of persons).—impotens (powerless to restrain a strong feeling; hence also of the feeling itself *weh* masters us, or any product of such feeling, letitia, postulatium; also, in alig, cs rei).—immodestus (going beyond the limits of propriety, &c., of persons and things; e. g. laus).—effrenatus

unbridled; of persons and things, audacia, furor, cupiditas, libido).—effusus, profusus (of what is copiously poured forth, as it were; allowed to run on without a check, laetitia, sumptus).—immanis (immoderately large; magnitudo, pecunie, praeda).—nimius (too great; arrogantia; celeritatis).—iniquus (unfair; e. g. pretium). *I. in eating, edax; vorax; in drinking, in vino immodestus* (Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 7). *in eating and drinking, profundus et intempestiva gula.* To be *i. in one's eating*, largius se invitare: to be *i. in one's demands*, immodeste postulare: *i. in friendship, acrahi, love, &c.*, impotens leilitie, iras, amoris.

IMMODERATELY, immoderate. Intemperanter. Incontemperanter. Immodeste. effusus (Syn. in adj.).—nimio plus or plus nimio (e. g. diligere qm).—nimium (e. g. nimium longum tempus, C.). To drink *i.*, vino se obtrudere. To praise *i.*, nimium esse in qo laudando; ultra modum laudare qm (Plin. Ep. 7, 28). Immenso plus laudare qd (Plin. 20, 9, 36).

IMMODERATION, intemperantia. Incontinentia (Syn. in IMMODERATE).—immodestia (post-Aug., T.). *I. in eating and drinking, profunda et intempestiva gula.*

IMMODEST, impudicus (without bashfulness; without the chaste sentiment of wch bashfulness is an index: of persons; e. g. muller).—parum verecundus (not regarding decency or morality; also of things, e. g. words; also without a natural feeling of shame).—inverecundus (e. g. ingenium, C.; frons, Q.).—impurus (impure; of persons, thoughts, morals, &c.).—incestus (unchaste, with ref. to religion and morality, of persons or things; e. g. sermo, voces, flagitium, amor).—obscenus (obscene, e. g. words, jests, motions, paintings, &c.).—libidinosus (lustful).—non nimis verecundus (improp., cool in one's requests, admonitions, &c.; admonitor, C.). An *i. life*, vita parum verecunda: *i. love*, amor impudicus. Impudicitia (e. g. of the male sex). amor libidinosus. Libidines (of the female; Intpp. on Suet. Oct. 71). ~~Not~~ Immodestus.

IMMODESTLY, impudice (late).—parum caste (e. g. vivere). ~~Not~~ Immodeste.

IMMODESTY, impudicitia (e. g. of the impure love of the male sex).—libidines (e. g. of the impure love of the female sex). See Intpp. ad Suet. Oct. 71).—impuritas (impurity). ~~Not~~ Immodestia.

IMMOLATE, victimam, hostiam, &c. Immolare or sacrificare, mactare, cadere (Syn. in TO SACRIFICE).

IMPROPER. See TO SACRIFICE.

IMMOLATION, immolatio (C.).

IMMORAL, male moratus. malis or corruptis moribus. Also inhonestus, turpis, &c. *I. conduct, mores turpes; mores corrupti.*

IMMORALITY, mores corrupti or perditii (corrupt morals).—vita vitilis flagitilque omnibus dedita (grossly immoral life).—*I. is gaining ground every day, mores magis magisque labuntur.*

IMMORALLY, inhoneste, turpiter.

IMMORTAL, immortalis (not subject to the law of death; also improp., of things, e. g. laus).—aeternus, sempiternus (Syn. in ETERNAL). To be *i.*, immortalis or sempiternus esse, non interire (g. i., not to die; e. g. of the soul); vitam sempiternam frui (to live for ever); memoria omnium seculorum vigere (to be fresh in the recollection of all ages: both of persons). *I. glory, immortalis or sempiterna gloria: to render i. or be rendered i.; see TO IMMORTALIZE.*

IMMORTALITY, immortalitas, aeternitas (Syn. in ETERNAL). Jm. aeternitas immortalitasque. An *i. of glory, immortalis or sempiterna gloria: the i. of the soul, immortalitas or aeternitas animi or animorum* (~~Not~~ in this sense immortalitas must not be used alone, unless animi or animorum is implied by the context. See C. Cat. Maj. 21, 78; Tusc. 1, 22, 50, and 33, 80). Plato's book on the *i. of the soul*, Platonis liber, qui immortalitatem animae docet: to maintain the *i. of the soul*, dicere animae hominum esse immortales or sempiternas: to wish to establish or prove the *i. of the soul*, hoc velle persuadere, non interire animas: to win *i.*, immortalitatem consequi or adipisci or sibi parere (g. i.); immortalitatem or sempiternam gloriam consequi (as *i. of glory*).

IMMORTALIZE, reddere qm immortalē (g. i. of a person).—immortalis glorie commendare qm. ad immortalitatis memoriam consecrare qm (of a person; with ref. to immortal glory, reputation).—immortalitatem memoriam cs reddere, aeternitatem immortalitatemque donare ci (improp.).—qd immortalitati tradere or commendare (of a thing). To *i. oneself*, immortalitatem sibi parere: to be immortalized, immortalitatem adipisci or consequi (g. i.); immortalitatem or sempiter-

nam gloriam consequi (to obtain an undying reputation, &c.); immortalitati commendari (of things: e. g. historia): to have been immortalized, immortale factum esse, by alth. qd re (S.); men whose memory is immortalized, homines, quorum vivit immortalis memoria et gloria.

IMMORTALLY. To live *i.*, vitam sempiternam frui, &c. See under IMMORTAL, IMMORTALIZE. ~~Not~~ Immortaliter only in the *fig. phrase* of immortal gaudere (C.).

IMMOVEABLE, immobilis (prop. and fig.).—immotus (not moved, fig. = unchangeable). *I. goods, property, res or bona*, quae moveri non possunt: res immobiles (Tabol. Dig. 41, 3, 23). To be *i.*, loco suo non moveri (prop.).—immobilis se ostendere (post-Cic.: T., e. g. precibus ex): non moveri or commoveri. An *i. resolution*, consilium certum.

IMMOVEABLY, firmiter (e. g. fixed, stabilitus).—constanter (e. g. manere in suo statu, C. Unv 13). *I. fixed, stabilis certusque* (e. g. sententia), or stabilis only (e. g. opinio).

IMMUNITY, immunitas (fm an onerous duty, imm. magni muneris).—vacatio (e. g. munus, sumptus, laboria, &c.: also a re; a causis, C.; ab belli administratione, L.): also with quominus; vacationem augures, quominus iudicii operam darent, non habere, C. Brut. 31, 117). Jm. vacatio et immunitas (Cæs.). To confer upon any an *i. fm alth.*, dare ci immunitatem cs rei or (Suet. &c.) a re: to offer an *i. fm alth.*, offerre ci immunitatem (a re, Suet.): to enjoy an *i. fm*, vacationem cs rei habere (C., Cæs.; said also of the thing wch consti tutes the claim to any *i.*, C.).

IMMURE, includere or concludere (g. tt. for to shut up; e. g. in carcerem, in custodiam; also carcere includere, L.).—inclusionem parietibus continere (to confine within the walls of a house, C. Rep. 3, 9).—qm seorsum concludere (in qm locum, e. g. in mediculam, Plaut.).—qm conclusum habere (Ter.). To *i. oneself anywhere*, includere se (e. g. in Heraclea, Heracleam, Heracleam); concludere se (e. g. in cellam cum qo, Ter.); adbere se in qm locum (improp., e. g. in bibliothecam, in a library). To be immersed, inclusionem atque abditum latere in qo loco. addidisse se in qm locum (improp.). In the sense of IMPRISON, vid.

IMMUTABILITY. See UNCHANGEABLENESS.

IMMUTABLE. See UNCHANGEABLE.

IMMUTABLY. See UNCHANGEABLY.

IMP, I Son, progeny, vid. I Little or subordinate devil, demonium (little devil, Tert. Apol. 32). You little imp! (improp.) Acherontis pabulum (Plaut.).

IMPAIR. See INJURE, DIMINISH.

IMPAIRING. See INJURY, DIMINUTION. The *i. of one's health*, confectio valetudinis.

IMPAIRMENT. See IMPAIRING.

IMPALPABILITY, intactus, &c. (Lucr. 1, 455).

IMPALPABLE, intactus (Lucr. 1, 438) or Crel. quod tactu non sentimus, &c., or by minutissimus, tenuissimus.

IMPARITY, inaequalitas.—dissimilitudo (unlike-ness).

IMPARK, circumsepire.—septo includere or circumdare. To have imparked so many acres, circiter... iugerum locum inclusionem habere (Parr. R. R. 3, 12).

IMPART, impertire, tribuere (denote giving a portion, without ref. to any part that the giver is to retain for himself: impertire, as an act of free will and of kindness; tribuere, as an act of justice, or of judicious policy).—participare, communicare (the giving a share of what one retains a share of oneself: participare has generally the receiver for its object, who is to share a possession; communicare, generally the thing shared, in the use of which the receiver is to have a share; Död.). See TO COMMUNICATE, for phrases and construction.

IMPARTIAL, medius (not attached to either party; neutral). Jm. medius et neutrius partis.—tanquam medius nec in alterius favorem inclinat (L.); both these of persons).—integer (allowing no external influence to affect one's judgement; unbiased, &c.: e. g. integrum se servare).—in corruptus (unbribe). Jm. incorruptus atque integer.—aequus (fair; listening to the arguments on both sides; giving both parties what is due to them: of persons or things; e. g. praetor, lex, &c.).—studio et ira vacuus (free fm party favour or enmity; e. g. of persons).—obtrectatione et malevolentia liberatus (free fm envy and ill-will; of persons and things; e. g. iudicium). The *i. administration of justice*, juris et iudiciorum aequitas: an *i. judgement*, iudicium obtrectatione et malevolentia

liberatur; iud. æquum et integrum, incorruptum (C.). iud. sine ira et studio latum (ast. T.): *to be or show oneself i.*, neutri parti favere; neque ira neque gratia teneri—incorruptum se gerere (L.).

IMPARTIALITY, *animus ab omni partium studio alienus.—animus studio et ira vacuus.—æquitas.—animus incorruptus, integer in iudicando.—animus æquus (without heat or affection): *let no private feeling destroy your i.*, cave quicquam momenti habeat gratia (C.). With *i.*, see IMPARTIALITY.

IMPARTIALLY, incorrupte, integre. sine ira et studio (T., e. g. narrare qd.). sine amore et cupiditate. sine odio et sine invidia (C.; e. g. iudicare).

IMPASSABLE, invius.—impeditus. inexplicabilis (difficult to pass through). Roads rendered *i.* by the continued rain, inexplicabiles continuis imbribus viæ (L. 40, 33, 21): *a place which is almost i.*, locus, quo ægre transiri potest.

IMPASSIBILITY, natura non patibilis (ast. C. N. D. 3, 12). Sen. Ep. 9, observes that as a transition of the Greek ἀπάθεια, impassibility would be ambiguous: he attempts invulnerabilis animus. animus extra omnem patientiam positus (both *weh must*, of course, relate to a mind).—corpus or animus omni sensu carens.

IMPASSIBLE, qui patibilis naturam non habet (ast. patibilis naturam habet. C. N. D. 3, 12). Sen. attempts various expressions for 'impassible' in Ep. 9, impatiens.—invulnerabilis.—extra omnem patientiam positus.—qui incommodum ne sentit quidem.—impassibilis (Lact., as *i. t. of the Duty*: also insensibilis).—sensu carens.

IMPATIENCE, impatientia moræ (or morarum) or spei (inability to endure delay, hope deferred, &c., ast. Sil. Ital. 8, 4; Ammian. 28, 1, 9; T. Hist. 2, 40, extr. *Impatientia alone has not this meaning*). festinatio (undue haste; hurry). *I. of (= inability to endure) alth.*, impatientia ea rei (e. g. moræ): *not to be able to restrain one's i.*, rumpo or abruptum patientiam (Suet. 25, 5; T. Ann. 12, 50, 5): *to expect alth. with i.*, acerrime qd. expectare. *Imp.* In the sense of 'inability to endure', intolerantia is post-Class. In C., &c., it has a passive sense, intolerantia regis.

IMPATIENT, impatiens moræ (or morarum) or spei (Sil. Ital. 8, 4; Ammian. 28, 1; T. Hist. 2, 40, extr. Impatiens alone has not this meaning).—festinans (hastening). *To be i.*, for abys arrival, cs adventum non mediocriter captare. *Un*able to endure, intolerans ea rei (L.).—impatiens ea rei (post-Class.; Vell., Plin., Col.).—qui qd. pati, ferre, sustinere non potest.

IMPATIENTLY, festinanter (over-hastily). *Imp.* Plin. has impatienter (e. g. desiderare qm), but this is 'so as not to bear the loss in a tranquil manner', &c.—non patienter. intoleranter. ægre, moleste (esp. with ferre: all referring to want of patience in bearing alth). *To expect abys arrival i.*, cs adventum non mediocriter captare. See 'with IMPATIENCE'.

IMPAWN. See PAWN.

IMPEACH. See ACCUSE.

IMPEACHABLE. See ACCUSABLE.

IMPEACHER. See ACCUSER.

IMPEACHMENT. See ACCUSATION.

IMPECCABILITY, Crcl. *Imp.* Hier. used impeccantia.

IMPECCABLE, Crcl. E. g. saying that no body is *i.*, dicens neminem non aliquando esse peccare (Q) or *neminem non aliquando or interdum peccare. No one is *i.*, *nemo tam bonus est, ut nunquam peccet.

IMPEDE. See HINDER.

IMPEDIMENT. See HINDRANCE. *I* In one's speech, hæsitantia linguæ. *To have an i.* in one's speech, linguâ hæsitare.

IMPEL, impellere (e. pr. to drive or urge on, propr. and fig. navem remis; qm; qui ad qd. [e. g. ad facinus; ad injuriam faciendam; ad credendum] : also with ut; impulit, ut ita crederem; also with local adv., quo velut: with infn.).—incitare. excitare (to incite, excite).—stimulare qm. stimulus ci admovere (to spur on, all propr. and fig.).—hortari. exhortari (to encourage, exhort).—accendere. inflammare (to inflame, kindle; all fig.). Jx. impellere atque incendere; impellere atque hortari: aby to alth., all qm ad qd. Impelled by aby, alth., impulsus ab qo, qd. re; by nobody, nullo impellente.

IMPEND, impendere ei or ei rei (to hang over in a threatening manner; propr. and figur., ei or ei rei; propr., as saxum Tantalus; gladius cs cervicibus; and impropr., terrores, pericula, bellum, &c.; impropr. also impendere la qm; e. g. terrores in me).—instare (to be at hand; also absol. instare jam plane, to be close (469)

at hand).—imminere (propr.; e. g. collis urbi; tumulus ipsis mœnibus, and impropr.; principally of enemies, nations, &c., that seem to hang over an object in a threatening way; also of death, and, generally, ea quæ imminet; but not of danger, war, &c., in prose-writers, till Q. and Suet.).

IMPENDING, impendens. imminens. instans. plane jam instans. Sis futurus. To avoid the *i.* storm, evitare impendentem tempestatem (Np.): *to foresee the i. storm*, prospicere tempestatem futuram (C.).

IMPENEETRABILITY, Crcl.

IMPENEETRABLE, impenetrabilis (propr., L.; and impropr., blandiis, Sen.).—impervius (by alth., ci rei; post-Aug.; e. g. lapis ignibus, T.).—apius (thick; caligo, tenebræ).—obstinatus adversus qd. (i. by motives, and by attacks, by *weh* one's constancy is assailed; adversus lacrimas mulieres, L.). *I.* woods, densissimæ silvæ (Cass.). *I.* darkness, densissimæ tenebræ (for *weh* Suet. Ner. 46, has aridissimæ tenebræ).

IMPENITENCE, obstinatio animus obstinatus or affirmatus. *animus contra veritatem obstinatus (ast. Q. 12, 1, 10).—*more non mutati.—*Imp.* Impenitentia, Hier. and Aug.

IMPENITENT, quem non vitæ antea te or peccatorum suorum penitet.—contra veritatem obstinatus (Q.; g. *t.* for one who is hardened agst. the truth).

IMPERATIVE, imperiosus (in the manner of authoritative command).—imperiose præcipient (directing in the tone of a master; Gall.).—necessitate quadam delegatus (e. g. officium, an *i.* duty laid upon aby; C.).—cui repugnari minime potest (e. g. via, Q. 6, 3, 8). An *i.* command, mandatum. *I* In Grammar. The *i.* mood, modus imperativus.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, quod vix sentiri or sensibus percipi potest. *To make a progress in literature that is almost i.*, pæne nihil proficere in literis.

IMPERCEPTIBLY, sensim.

IMPERFECT, mancus. non integer (no longer or not yet complete).—non perfectus (not completed).—imperfectus (Q.; esp. in the poets = 'not completed,' in Sen. = 'imperfect').—inchoatus (begun only, and not carried on to a more perfect state).—Jx. mancus quodammodo et inchoatus (C. Off. 1, 43, 173).—suis numeris non absolutus (not perfect in all its parts and proportions).—non commodus (not good of its kind).—vitosus (faulty).—adumbratus (but lightly sketched; not having received full body or substance; opinio, intelligentia).—in quo multa desiderantur. *To leave alth. i.*, inchoatum relinquere qd. An *i.* book, *liber, in quo plagiæ quædam deunt: *i.* manner; see IMPERFECTLY. *I* The Imperfect (in Grammar), tempus imperfectum.

IMPERFECTION, imbecillitas.—vitiositas.—*conditio vitiosa or manca—vitium (defect).

IMPERFECTLY, imperfecte.—haud commode.—vitiose.

IMPERIAL, imperatorius. Cæsareus (post-Aug.; the times of the Empp.; seld. Augustalis et Imperialis). often by gen. imperatoris or Cæsaris or Augusti; principalis, or gen. principis (belonging to the prince or emperor; time of Empp.). His *i.* majestas, 'majestas imperatoria (as a dignity or title)'.—magnitudo imperatoria (as a title, of the later times of the Empp.; your *i.* Majestas, Majestas or Magnitudo tua: the *i.* territories, *terre imperatoris).—*I* The imperial title, nomen Augusti or imperatoris (times of Empp.).—nomen Imperatorum (with C. ad Fam. 11, 4, 1).—appellatio imperatoria (with Vell. 2, 125, 5; but in both places, a title of general). *To assume the i. title (and throne)*, nomen Augusti arripere.

IMPERIALIST, Cæsarianus.

IMPERIOUS, imperiosus.—arrogans (arrogant, assuming).—superbus (haughty).

IMPERIOUSLY, imperiose (Gell.).—pro imperio (e. g. qm discederes jubere).—insolenter.—arroganter.

IMPERIOUSNESS, *imperiosa et superba cs natura.—cs regia (in qâ rei) dominatio (e. g. in iudicia, C.); the overbearing and despotic behaviour of one who rules in alth., allowing no rival, &c.); or by insolentia, arrogantia, &c. That *i.* of yours, illa tua singularis insolentia.

IMPERISHABLE, immortalis. sempiternus (Syn. in ETERNAL).

IMPERSONAL, impersonalis (in Gramm., verbum, Charis. 2 and 3; Diom. 1, &c.).

IMPERSONALLY, impersonaliter (gramm. *i. t.*).

IMPERTINENCE, *Imp.* Irrelevancy, vid. *I* Impudent rudeness, &c., importunitas (troublesome character or behaviour).—contumelia sibi a qo imposita (the insult, by deed or word, offered to one by aby).—procacitas. petulantia, or *inurbana cs procacitas or

petulantia. || *Foolishness of words, deeds, &c., absurditas* (1 *Claud. Mam.* 3, 11).—*insulitas* (*insipidity; bad taste*)—*res inepta* (*as thing*). *Impertinences, ineptie, nugs.*

IMPURTINENT. || *Not relating to the matter in hand, ad rem nihil pertinens*.—*alienus* or *ci rei* (maxime) *alienus* (e. g. hic non alienum est admodum; non alienum fuerit exigere, &c., Q.).—|| *Meddling, troublesome, importunus* (*troublesome, &c.*). Jx. importunus atque incommodus (*Plant.*); levis et futillis et importunus (e. g. locutor, *Gell.*)—*impolitus*. *inurbanus* (*uncivil*). *Sic petulans, procaax, protervus* *may do*.

IMPURTINENTLY, || *Irrelevantly*, vid. || *Rudely, &c.* vid. || *Foolishly, absurde, inepte, insolite, inscite.*

IMPURTURBED, non perturbatus, non conturbatus.—*imperturbatus* (*O. and S.*, rare).

IMPERVIOUS, *impervius* (*Sen. Q.*; also *impropr.*, T., e. g. lapis ignibus).

IMPESTRABLE, *impestrabilis* (*L., Prop.*; not *C. or Cæs.*).

IMPETRATE, *impetrare*.

IMPETRATION, *impetratio* (*C.*; once only; not found elsewhere).

IMPETUOSITY, *violenta*.—*violentum ingenium* (*impetuous character*).—*præceps* et *effrenata mens* (*rash, unrestrained i.*; C.).—*acris vehementia* (*Plin.*).—*With great i.*, magno impetu (e. g. ferri ad qd).

IMPETUOUS, *violentus* (*violent*; e. g. ingenium, impetus, homo).—*violentus ingenio*.—*vehemens*. Jx. *vehemens et violentus. ferox*. Jx. *vehemens feroxque*.—*importunus* (e. g. libidines, *that will not be shaken off, restrained, &c.*)—*præservidus* (*too hot*: e. g. ira, L.).—*præferox* (*opp. mitis, L., T.*)—*præceps*. In omnibus consiliis præceps (*rash in adopting plans without consideration*). *You are too i. (in character)*, nimium es *vehemens feroxque naturâ*. || *Impetuous, only the elder Pliny, Krebs; Freund does not give such a word.*

IMPETUOUSLY, magno impetu (e. g. hostem agredi).—*violenter* (*poscere; qm persèqui, increpare*).—*vehementer* (e. g. flagitare).—*importune* (e. g. insister).

IMPETUS, *impetus*.—*impulsio. impulsus*.

IMPIETY, *impietas* (*want of reverence and love for God, &c.; also for one's country, parents, &c.*).—*Dei* (or, according to *Rom. notions*, *deum*) *negligentia*. *divini cultus negligentia* (*neglect of God and religious worship*). *An i., nefas. scelus. res scelestâ or nefaria*.

IMPINGE, *impingi* ci rei or ad qd.—*allidi ad qd.* See 'DASH against.'

IMPIOUS, *impius* (*without love or reverence for God, one's parents, country, &c.; the object* (e. g. erga Deum, erga patriam, erga parentes) *must always be added, unless sufficiently implied by the context*).—*nefarius* (*breaking the laws of God, of natural equity, &c.; of men, their actions and dispositions*).—*nefandus* (*refers to the abominable wickedness of an action*).—*scelestus. sceleratus* (*wicked; the former with ref. to the mind; the latter to actions*). *To have committed many i. actions both agst the gods and agst men, multa et in deos et in homines impie nefarieque commisi*.so.

IMPIOUSLY, *impie. nefarie. Jx. impie nefarieque. nefande. scelestè. scelerate*.

IMPLACABILITY, *odium implacabile* or *inexorable. animus implacabilis*. (|| *implacabilitas, very late; Ammian.*)

IMPLACABLE, *implacabilis* (*agst aby, ci or in qm*).—*inexpiabilis* (*not to be satisfied by any atonement*). Jx. *implacabilis inexpiabilisque. inexorabilis* (*not to be softened by entreaties: all three of persons and things; hatred, anger*); *agst aby, in or adversus qm: to pursue aby with i. hatred, implacabili odio persèqui qm: to be or show oneself i. agst aby, sese ci implacabilem inexplabilemque præbere* (*C.*); *to entertain i. hatred agst aby, implacabile odium suscipere in qm* (*Np.*).

IMPLACABLY, *implacabilis* (e. g. irasci ci, T.).

IMPLANT, || *PROPR.* *inserere, ponere* (in qâ rei). || *IMPROPR.* *ingenere. ingignere* (*at birth*).—*inserere*. In animo *ingignere* (*at any time*). *To be implanted, innatus esse. naturâ inestitum esse; a naturâ proficisci. Nature has implanted this in us, &c.*, hoc natura ingenuit nobis; hoc naturâ inest animis; hoc in animis nostris inestitum est; hoc (a naturâ) nobis tributum est; hoc in ipsâ naturâ positum est atque infixum; hoc innatum est, et in animo quasi inculptum.

IMPLEAD. See 'to bring an action against.' (470)

IMPLEMENT. See INSTRUMENT. || *I's of war, instrumentum et apparatus belli; arma, tela, cetera, quæ ad bellum gerendum pertinent* (*ast. C. Phil.* 11, 12, 30).

IMPLICATE. || *PROPR.* *implicare, &c.* See ENTANGLE. || *INVOLVE.* || *IMPROPR.* in culpâ qm et auspicionem ponere (C.). qm suspectum reddere, qm in auspicionem vocare or adducere. *suspicionem in qm confecto* (*to render aby suspected*). *To be implicated in athg, ci rei affluere esse; es rei participem or socium esse; to be supposed to be implicated in athg, suspectum esse de qâ rei; a suspicione non remotum esse*.

IMPLICATION, || *Entanglement, implicatio* (e. g. nervorum). || *An implied consequence; a tacit inference, &c., Crcl.* By i., *implicite et abscondite* (*opp. patentius et expeditius, C.*; but this implies the necessity of disentangling, as it were, the implied fact or consequence)—*quodammodo tacite* (*silently, as it were; not by an explicit statement*). *The law itself, by i., gives him the right of defending, &c.*, quodammodo tacite dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi (*C. Mil.* 4, 11).

IMPLICIT. || *The original and correct meaning of the word is that of 'implied,' opp. to 'explicit'; but it is now more commonly used in the sense of 'absolute,' 'unconditional' reliance, trust, &c.* || *Implied, tacitus* (*silently assumed, not expressly stated, C. and JCI.*)—*quod in qâ re implicite et abscondite continetur* (*C. Invent.* 2, 23, 69; *of what is really but not evidently contained in athg, opp. patentius et expeditius contineri*). || *Absolute, unconditional, &c.* (See UNCONDITIONAL). *To pay aby i. obedience, ci sine ullâ exceptione parere, obedire: to place i. trust or confidence in aby, se totum ci committere: to put i. faith in aby, maximam fidem ci adhibere*.

IMPLICITLY, || *Opp. explicitly*. See 'by IMPLICATION.' || *Unconditionally, vid. To believe, trust, &c.*; see 'put IMPLICIT faith in'

IMPLORÉ, *implorare qm or qd* (*to pray for help with tears and supplication*).—*supplicare ci, se ci supplicem abijcere* (*to i. passionate y; falling, as it were, at his knees, wringing one's hands, &c., humbly before any one, with the consciousness of his great dignity and power, and of one's own great need*).—*obsecrare qm* (*to i. aby urgently; beseeching him in the name of God, by every thing that is sacred*).—*obtestari qm* (*to i. aby supplicantly, calling upon God as witness; to i. by every thing that is dear to him*). *To i. aby for athg, voce supplicare postulare qd; orare multis et supplicibus verbis ut &c.*—*exposcere qd ab qd* (*of earnest, vehement appeals*): *to i. help fm aby, qm ad or in auxilium implorare; auxilium implorare ab qd; to i. the gods for victory, exposcere ab diis victoriam; to i. an end of the pestilence, finem pestilentie exposcere: to i. the mercy of the gods, exposcere pacem deorum* (*Justin* 18, 6); *to i. gods and men, deum atque hominum fidem implorare: to i. assistance fm a judge, opem petere a iudice: humbly to i. aby, submissè supplicare ci: to prostrate oneself at aby's feet, and i. him in the humblest terms, prosternere se, et fracto atque humili animo supplicare ci: the gods were implored, precibus a diis petitum est*.

IMPLORING, *imploratio. obsecratio. obtestatio* (see the verbs under TO IMPLORÉ). || *Supplicatio* = a day appointed for solemn prayer to the gods.

IMPLY. *Athg i's athg, or athg is implied by athg, qd subest ci rei, or qd subest velut latens* (*cf. Q. 3, 5, 9*); *subest es rei tacita vis* (*ib.*).—*In qâ re inest qd. He maintains that a general report is i's some foundation of truth, negat sanam temere nasci solere, quin subit qd* (*C., Auct. ad Her.*). *Superstition, wch i's a groundless fear of the gods, suspicio, in quâ inest inanis timor deorum* (*C.*). *Every special question i's a general one that precedes it, in omni speciali [questione] inest generalis, ut que sit prior. What is really, but not obviously implied, quod in qâ re implicite et abscondite continetur* (*C.*). *What is necessarily implied by a statement, quod ex verbis intelligi potest* (*opp. verba, that wch the words actually express*). *To discuss whether one should obey what the laws i., or merely what they express, tractare, verbis legum standum sit an voluntate* (*Q.*): *the 'deorum' necessarily i's the 'honestum', quicquid est, quod deccat, id tum apparet, quum antegressa est honestas*.

IMPOLITE, *inurbanus*.—*rusticus* (*clownish*). *To be i., ab humanitate abhorreere*.

IMPOLITELY, *inurbane*.—*rusticæ*.

IMPOLITENESS, *inurbanitas*.—*rusticitas* (*clownish, rough behaviour*).

IMPOLITIC, *alienus* or *abhorrens a prudentia*

civili (opp. to political wisdom).—non callidus (not skilful, able, &c.).

IMPOLITICLY, *prudens civili non convenienter.—non callide.—non callidè sed dementi ratione.

IMPORT, v. ¶ To bring goods into a country, invehere. importare (whether by waggons or ships).—¶ Mean, vid. ¶ It imports, what imports it! Interest, referat. See under IMPORTANCE.

IMPORT, s. ¶ Meaning, vid. ¶ Importance, vid. ¶ Imports (opp. exports), merces importatæ.—merces importaticæ (e. g. frumentum Importaticum, Hist. B. Afr. 20).—merces adventicim (foreign; opp. domestic).—merces mari suppeditatæ (if imported from overseas).

IMPORTANCE, gravitas (lit. weight; then importance, e. g. civitatis).—auctoritas (authority and influence in a state).—momentum. discrimen (the point, circumstance, &c., on which all hinges; that makes all the difference). A person of i., vir gravis (fm weight of character); vir potens (fm power). An affair of i., res gravissima, summa, or maxima (q. tt.); res magni momenti or discriminis (of great i. to the success of a thing). To be of great i., magni momenti esse; magni referre: to be of i., auctoritate valere or posse (of persons who have influence, power, &c.); vim habere or exercere (to exercise influence; of persons and things): to be a person of i., esse qm or qd (to be somebody). To make a thing of great i., ci rei vim tribuere: ci rei pondus afferre (to add weight to it): to represent a thing as of great i., verbis or oratione exaggerare qd (of giving it undue i.): a thing makes the question one of more i., in my eyes, qd mihi augeat questionem: this is the point of most i., hoc caput or maximum or primum est: he considered this of more i., hoc ei antiquius fuit: he thought nothing of more i. than to &c., nihil (or neque quicquam) habuit antiquius, quam ut &c. (C. Fell.): thinking it a point of the utmost i. to &c., longe antiquissimum ratus &c. with inf. (L. 1, 32): he thought the difficulty of sufficient i. to demand the appointment of a dictator, res digna visa est, propter quam dictator crearetur. It is of i. to aby, that &c., qd es interest or referat, but mea, tuâ, suâ, instead of gen. of personal pron. ¶ 1) interest, with gen. of person, denotes more the interest a person has in a thing; referat, the advantage he actually expects fm it, the i. he attaches to it. In the gold, age, ref. is found with the ablatives meâ, &c., but not with the gen. of a substant; both verbs, however, occur absolutely, with the mention of the degree of i. 2) The thing that is of i. cannot be expressed, as in English, by a substant, but must be introduced by acc. and inf.; or, if no new subject is mentioned, by inf. only, or by a clause with ut, nē, or an interrogative pron. or particle. 3) The degree of i. is described by adverbs [magnopere, magis, maxime, minime, multum, permultum, plurimum, nihil, &c.], or by a gen. of price (as magni, permagni, parvi, pluris, tanti, quanti, &c.); thus, it is of the utmost i. to me that you should be with me, maxime nostrâ interest, te esse nobiscum: he was perpetually thinking of what i. his death would be to P. Clodius, semper, quantum interesset P. Clodii se perire, cogitabat: it is of great i. to me that I should see you, illud meâ magni interest, te ut videam; of what i. is that to you? quid tuâ id referat? [Ans. magni.]

IMPARTANT, a. ¶ Of persons, gravis (fm weight of character, and consequent authority, influence, &c.). also of witnesses, testes).—potens, pollens, qui multum potest (powerful). An i. person, vir magnus, gravis, or auctoritate gravis, auctoritate or dignitate præditus, opibus or gratiâ florens (influential). To think himself an i. personage, sese qm or qd esse credere. b) ¶ Of things, gravis (opp. levis, trifling, unimportant).—magni or maximæ momenti (having i. consequences).—magnus, gravis, luculentus (great, considerable). In comp. and superl. also by antiquior, antiquissimus (what should fm its importance be taken earlier or first into consideration; e. g., he considered this more i., id ei antiquius fuit; the most i. point or object, antiquissima cura). An i. city, urbs magna, opulenta, florens: an i. state, civitas ampla et florens or gravis et opulenta (opp. civitas exigua et infirma): to play on i. part, gravem personam sustinere. The most i. point is, hoc caput est, hoc maximum or primum est. For other phrases, see IMPORTANCE ('of great importance,' &c.).

IMPORTATION, invecito (C. opp. exportatio). Often by Crell. with importare. To forbid the i. of wine, vinum omnino ad se importari non sinere: to forbid the i. of provisions fm Amania, commeatus Amania importari in oppidum prohibere (Cæs.).

IMPORTED (of goods, &c.), importatus (e. g. were untuntur importato, Cæs.).—invecitus.—adventiculus (opp. domesticus).—mari suppeditatus (C., if fm overseas).

IMPORTER, qui (merces, &c.) invêhit or importat.

IMPORTUNATE, molestus (troublesome; e. g. in demanding a thing).—assiduus et acer (constant and eager in demanding a thing; e. g. flagitator, C.).—importunus (e. g., 'i. passions,' importune libidines, C. non applied to requests, &c.).—In regarding molestus.

IMPORTUNE, impense petere qd a qo, or followed by ut (to pray earnestly).—flagitare or efflagitare a qo or qm qd (to demand). To i. aby constantly, es aures obsidere (to lay siege, as it were, to his ears, but implying that no other is listened to: L. 40, 20, extr.); instare ci de qâ re (to press him); fatigare qm precibus, followed by ut (to weary with prayers); auribus es abuti; assiduus precibus qd exigere (when a thing has been promised): to i. aby unmercifully, surdas ci orando reddere aures (Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 89). To i. aby not to do a thing, deprecari qm, or deprecari qm insistere, ne quid faciat.

IMPORTUNE, flagitator molestus (if the importunity is annoying).—assiduus et acer flagitator (if the importunity is not annoying; both C.).

IMPORTUNITY, efflagitatio (C.).—efflagitatus, ūs (e. g. coactu atquo efflagitatu meo, C. Verr. 2, 5, 29; no where else)—preces assidue.—precum constantia (T. Germ. 8, 1). ¶ Not, of course, importunitas; see Dict. To use i., fatigare qm precibus: to tire aby out by his i., fatigare sæpe idem petendo qm (L. 40, 18). See To IMPORTUNE.

IMPOSE, ¶ Lay upon (fig.), imponere (v. pr., e. g. taxes, burdens, tasks, laws, names, a necessity, &c.).—inungere (e. g., taxes, a burden).—irrogare (e. g., multa; see FINE); pœnam; also a tax, tributum, Plin.); alii ci qd. To i. duties on aby, ci officia inungere: to i. upon the states the necessity of carrying corn (into the camp), vecturas frumenti civitatibus describere (according to a written scale of the amount to be delivered by each). To i. upon aby the necessity, &c., ci necessitatem imponere (C. Phil. 4, 5) or afferre (C.): to i. a name, ci nomen imponere or cognomen indere; cognomen appellare qm: to i. silence (on any subject), qd or de qâ re tacere qm jubere; de qâ re taceri velle: to i. laws upon a state, civitati leges (per vim) imponere. A fine was imposed on all the states, multa in singulas civitates imposta (L.).

IMPOSE UPON, imponere ci. See CHEAT, DECEIVE.

IMPOSER, Crell. qui qd imponit, inungit, &c. The i. of an oath, qui iurandum a qo exigit (who requires him to swear); qui iurandi verba concepit (who drew up the form).

IMPOSING, conspicuus (attracting the eyes of people).—admiracionem sui cuius inficiens (exciting general admiration).—speciosus (striking, remarkable in appearance; all three, of persons and things).—Imperatorius (majestic, suited to command; e. g. forma). He had an i. form, erat imperatoriâ forma, ut ipso aspectu cuius inliceret admiracionem sui (Np. Iphic. 3, 1); magnam habebat corporis dignitatem (Np. Dion. 1, 2).

IMPOSITION, ¶ Act of laying upon, impositio (very rare; propr. Plin.; impropr. of the i. of names, Varr. L. 8, 2, 104, § 5, &c.).—irrogatio (the i. of a fine or other punishment). By the i. of hands, impositâ manu. ¶ Cheat: Imposture, vid.

IMPOSSIBILITY, impossibilibus (late; only permissible as i. t. in philosophical language).—Crell. by fieri non posse, &c. To prove the i. of a thing, probare qd fieri non posse: I don't consider a thing an i. (to me), nihil non me efficere posse dico: he requires i. a, majora concupiscit, quam quis efficere potest: don't ask i. a, nolite id velle, quod fieri non potest.

IMPOSSIBLE, impossibilibus (vile, age; only in a philosophical sense). But in usual language, Crell. by quod fieri or effici non potest. I think nothing is i. to you, nihil tibi infectum credo: nothing is i. to a thing, nihil est, quod qd (e. g. benevolentia) efficere non possit: I consider this i., non puto hoc fieri posse: this is i. to me, hoc facere or efficere non possum: it is i. that &c., fieri non potest, ut &c.; nequeo (with following inf.): it is i. for a king to live as a private man, necuit rex vivere privatus: I fear this is i., vereror, ne non liceat: it is i. for me to believe that, hoc nullo pacto credere possum: it is i. for me to believe that &c., non possum adduci, ut putem, &c.: this makes it i. for me to believe, hoc credere prohibet, &c.

IMPOST, ¶ Tax, vid. ¶ In Architecture, in cumba, &c. (Vir. 6, 11).

IMPOSTHUME. See ANDESS.

IMPOSTOR, fraudulent, homo ad fallendum paratus
or instructus (a person who imposes upon others).—*cir-
cumscripitor* (an overreacher, especially one who endeavours
to derive advantage from the inexperience of young per-
sons)—*quadruplator* (one who, by fraud and cheating,
endeavours to get for himself the property of others).—*præ-
stigator* (one who cheats by tricks and artifice).—*planus*
(an itinerant mountebank).—*fabus* (of a false
prophet; see *Suet. Cæs. 81. Tib. 11*).—*fallarius* (one
who imitates another's hand). (See *Deceptor* only
in *Sen. Thyest. 110*; *nebulosus*, a vain boaster, does not
belong here.) A clever i., homo ad fraudem acutus;
an old and practised i., veterator; homo totus ex
fraude factus (opp. homo sine fuce et fallaciis): to be a
complete i., totum ex fraude et fallaciis constare.

IMPOSTURE, fraud, tio (a cheating, opp. fides).—
fallendi studium (desire or inclination to cheat or im-
pose upon): to be condemned for i., falsi damnari.

IMPOTENCE, imbecillitas. Infirmitas (see WEAK-
NESS). *Impotentia*, once in this sense (Ter. Ad.
4, 3, 16): usually = want of self-government, &c.

IMPOTENT, impotens, —invalidus, infirmus, im-
becillus (SEN. in WEAK). || With ref. to the pro-
creation of children, spado (whether naturally or from
castration: cf. *Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 28*). *sine viribus* (Jur.).
To be i., spadone esse; * vi genitali carere. liberos
procreare non posse. || Crippled, &c. See CRIPPLE.

IMPOTENTLY, sine vi. —infirmè, —lauguide.

Impotenter, very rare in this sense, L. 27, 48, 11.

IMPRACITABILITY. See IMPOSSIBILITY. Ex-
perience shows the i. of athg, usus coarguit qd.

IMPRACITABLE, quod efficere fieri non potest:
quile i., quod nullo pacto fieri potest. Athg is found i.,
qd usus coarguit. || Of persons: rigidus, —pertinax.
—qui regi, flecti, &c. non potest. || Impassable:
inviis, difficilissimus, impervius (iter, T.). —impeditus.
Inexplicabilis (hardly passable, if at all).

IMPRECATE, mala (male) precari, exsecrari; see
TO CURSE. *Imprecari* (prob. not præ-Aug.) = to
wish good or evil to aby.

IMPRECATION, *imprecatio* is post-Aug.
(Sen.) for execration, detestatio. See CURSE.

IMPREGNABLE, inexpugnabilis (e.g. arx, L. 2, 7,
6; also impropr.).

IMPREGNATE, seminare (a field, an animal).—
gravidare (a person, Aur. Fict. Epit. 29, 14; *fy*, the
earth, as C. N. D. 2, 23, in., terra gravidata semini-
bus).—implere (an animal).—maritare (of animals
and trees, post-Aug.)

IMPRESS, s. See IMPRESSION, MARK.

IMPRESS, v. || PROPR. To press athg upon or
into another, imprimere qd in qâ re, or ci rei (to
press into or on; also impropr. of impressing on the
mind).—ci re aptare et imprimere (to lay and press
into upon athg; e.g. os cucurbitulae corpori).—signare
qd qâ re (e.g. cervam figuris); and impropr. signare qd
in animo (also v. pr. of impressing = stamping coins).—
imponere qd ci rei or in qâ re, applicare ci rei (to lay
or press upon; e.g. a plaster on a wound, &c.). To i. a
kiss upon aby's lips, basium or suavium imprimere ci
(t Mart. 10, 42, 5; *Appul. Met. 2*, p. 119, 6); osculum
applicare ci (t O. Fast. 4, 851); osculum ci ingerere
(suddenly, against the person's will, *Suet. Gramm. 23*).
To i. a figure on wax, exprimere imaginem cs in cerâ
(*Plaut. Pseud. 1*, 1, 54: so faciem cs gypso, *Plin.*).
|| IMPROPR. Of impressing the mind, imprimere
qd in animo or mente or in animo atque mente cs;
imprimere menti cs, or imprimere ci.—inculpere qd in
mente (to engrave it, as it were, on the mind; also with
ut: e.g. ut deos æternos, habereus, C.).—signare qd
in animo (to stamp it on the mind). JN. imprimere et
quasi signare qd in animo (C.).—affigere, infigere (the
former post-Aug.; to fix into, &c.).—inculcare (lit. to
tread it in; to fix athg in the mind by frequent rep-
etition; e.g. memorie). To i. athg on one's memory,
memoria mandare, infigere, or affigere, or animo suo
affigere; to affix i. memory, cs memoria inculcare: to
be impressed upon one's memory, hære in memoriâ:
to have athg impressed on one's mind, qd impressum
est in cs animo atque mente; qd impressum est atque
inustum (of a deep, permanent impression, C.): to i.
upon one's heart or feelings, qd penitus animo suo men-
tique mandare; qd demittere in pectus or in pectus
animique. Athg has deeply impressed me, or is
impressed deeply upon me, qd alte descendit (see 'to
make a deep IMPRESSION'): to be impressed upon
one's mind, in animo insculptum esse, in animo in-
sculptum habere: to be apparently an innate motion
and impressed equally on the minds of all, innatum et
(472)

in animo quasi insculptum esse: athg is deeply im-
pressed upon me, qd penitus in hærescit in mente; in-
fixum hæret pectori meo; mihi in visceribus hæret (of
warnings: C. Att. 6, 1, 8): to i. the notion of athg on
one's mind, imprimere notionem cs rei in animo suo:
notions that are impressed on every mind alike, notions
in animis hominum quasi consignatæ: to have
impressed athg on one's mind fm one's youth upwards,
(præceptis ab adolescentiâ suadere sibi).

IMPRESSIBLE, Crcl. with in qo (or cui) qd imprimi
potest, &c.; or by imprimi (of the substance receiving
the impression). Do we suppose the s-ut to be i., in the
same literal sense that wax is? an imprimi quasi ceram
animum putamus? (C. Tusc. 1, 25, 61.)

IMPRESSION, || The act of imprinting or stamp-
ing, impressio. || An impression (i. e. a copy, a
cast), exemplum.—exemplar qâ re, or in qâ re, ex-
pressum. The i. of a seal on wax, expressa (cs) in cerâ
ex annulo imago (*Plaut. Pseud. 1*, 1, 50). To make an
i., exprimere qd qâ re. in qâ re (to make an i. on athg).
—imprimere qd in i. re (to make an i. in athg).
To make an i. of a seal in wax, sigillum in cerâ imprimere:
to print or strike off i. of a print or copper-plate,
* picturam linearem per æneas laminas exprimere.

|| On coins, signum numi, nota numi or numaria (the
image or mark on the dye or on the coin itself).—
forma publica, or, fm context, forma only (the dye with
which the national coin is stamped). Coins with a
clear sharp i., numi asperi (*Suet. Ner. 44*): coins that
bear the same i., numi unâ formâ percussus (aff. Sen.
Ep. 34, extr.). || IMPROPR. Effect on the mind,
pondus, vis (effect).—momentum (power, decisive effect,
influence).—impressio (the effect of a representation on
the mind).—sensus (a sensible i., on the mind, and the
disposition thence arising).—animi motus (a motion of
the mind).—appellus (the effect of athg that is brought
near and acts upon us, e.g. frigoris). An external i.,
pulsus externus or adventicius: an i. made by an ex-
ternal object, impulsio oblata extrinsecus (C. Acad. 1,
11, 40): sensible i., or i. on the senses, pulsus externus
or quod pellit or movet qm or cs animum: sensus vis;
also only visa (see C. N. D. 1, 25, p. 733, Mos. et Creuz.).

—visio adventicia (i. on the sense of sight): outward ap-
pearances make an i. upon us, visa nos pellunt: a strong
one, visa acriter mentem sensumque pellunt (C. Acad.
2, 20, 66): to make a pleasant i. on the senses, sensus
suaviter afficere or suavior voluptate movere; dul-
cem motum sensibus afferre; sensus jucundo motu
hârare; sensus jucunditate quadam perfundere: sen-
sible i.'s excite us to action, visus ad actionem ex-
citamus (ib. 2, 32, 104): to be unable to resist external
i.'s, visis cedere, neque posse resistere (ib. 2, 20, 66):
to receive i.'s like wax, imprimi quasi ceram (of the
animum): i.'s of sense, corporis sensus: easily to re-
ceive i.'s (from without), facile moveri: to make an i.,
pondus or vim habere: to make an i. on athg, qd mo-
vere (upon the eyes, of beauty, &c.): to make an i. on
aby, qui or cs animum movere, commovere, per-
movere. pellere or ferire cs animum: the first i. with
a speech makes prima aggressio (C. Or. 15, 50): to
make an i. on the minds of the hearers, animos audientium
permovere; in animos audientium penetrare:
to make a strong i. on aby, cs animum vehementer
commovere, magnopere movere, acriter percutere: a
very strong i., qm vehementissime permovere: to make
a deep i., alte descendere (of teachers); in aby's heart,
alte descendere in cs pectus (of an appearance); see S.
Jug. 11, 3): something has made a deep and lasting i.
on me, hæret mihi qd in visceribus (of warnings); see
C. Att. 6, 1, 8): his prohibition makes no i. on the wicked,
improbus vetando non movet: your letter has made
more than one i. on me, varie sum affectus literis tuis:
these things make little i. on me, hæc modice me tan-
gunt: a girl makes an i. on me, commovet in qâ
(Com.). || Effect upon a line of troops, &c. To
make no i. on &c., nihil momenti facere (e.g. neque
quidquam momenti facere, L.). || Mark, trace,
vid. Aby's features bear an i. of sorrow, signa do-
loris cs vultus ostendit. || Impression = amount
of an edition: exemplaria (the copies printed). The
whole i., * omnia exemplaria (e.g. dividenda sunt, is
sold).

IMPRESSIVE, gravis (weighty, &c.) —vehemens
(impassioned).—vim or pondus habens (carrying force,
weight, &c. with it).—ad persuadendum accommodatus
(e.g. oratio; persuasive).

IMPRESSIVELY, graviter. —vehementer. —* ad
persuadendum accommodatè—sententiis gravibus et
severis (C.).

IMPRESSURE. See IMPRESSION.

IMPRIMIS. See 'in the First place, First.

IMPRINT. See **IMPRESS.**

IMPRISON. includere (also *impror.*, e. g. avem in cavea), concludere, in custodiam (or in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conficere. In custodiam (or in carcerem) dare, includere (also inclusus in carcere, C.; carcerem, L.) custodiā or vinculis mandare. In carcerem conficere, detruere; in ergastulum mittere. To i. for life, vinculis æternis mandare: to be imprisoned, in custodiā esse or servari; custodiā teneri: in carcere or in vinculis esse.

IMPRISONMENT. in custodiā inclusio.—captivitas (captivity). To be suffering i., in custodiā haberi or servari; custodiā teneri or retineri: to keep aby in close i., qm clauso conclavi servare; qm clausum asservare: to release aby fm i., qm e custodiā emittere: to deliver fm i. (by force), qm e custodiā eripere: not to bear i. in the house (*impror.*), durare in ædibus non posse.

IMPROBABILITY. Crcl. with *adj.*

IMPROBABLE. non verisimilis.—non probabilis (not easily proved, hence not credible).

IMPROBABLY. non probabiliter: not i., non sine quadam veritatis specie.

IMPROBITY. See **DISHONESTY; WICKEDNESS.**

IMPROMPTU. versus ex tempore fusi, poema ex tempore factum. To be ready at an i., in fingendis poematibus (or carminibus) promptum et facilem esse ad extemporatitatem usque (Suel.).

IMPROPER. *impror.* improprius is post-Aug., but used as a regular gramm. t. i. by Q. with ref. to words: *impropr.* opp. proprius: e. g. nomen, tropus: so cognomen, Plin., &c. || Not suitable or adapted to an end, inutilis (not suitable or adapted; e. g. i.), for athg, ci rei or more emly ad qd.—non idoneus (not suitable or adapted; for athg, ad or [said.] in qd)—ad qd non aptus (not fit);—inhabilis (not manageable; hence not proper), ci rei or ad qd (all four of persons or things).—alienus (foreign to the purpose in hand; hence unfavorable, and so not proper; espily of time and place): for athg, ci rei or a qd re. || Not becoming, indecorous.—Indignus (unworthy). To be i., indecorum esse; dedecore or non decere qm; indignum esse qd. It does not seem i. to mention, &c., non indignum videtur —memorare (S.). || Wrong, vid.

IMPROPERLY. *impror.* improprie, post-Aug.; only opp. proprie, of words, &c., e. g. haud improprie appellatus, Plin.—perperam (wrongly; e. g. judicare, interpretari, qd facere)—vitiose (faultily).—secus (otherwise than as it should be; e. g. judicare).—male (ill)—non recte (not rightly; e. g. judicare, facere).

IMPROPRIATE. v. *Appropriate*, vid. || *Annex church properly to a layman.* *bona ecclesiastica or fundum ecclesiasticum laico addicere, or *fundum ecclesiasticum exaugurare.

IMPROPRIATION. exauguratio (act of unconsecrating what had been consecrated). Or Crcl. An i., *fundus ecclesiasticus laico additus.

IMPROPRIETY. indignitas (e. g., of athg, rei)—ineptia (folly, &c.) To be guilty of no i., nihil quod ipso (or ipsis) indignum sit, committere (Cæs.). *impror.* improprietas, only opp. proprietates; e. g. verbi, Gell. i, 22, fn.

IMPROSPEROUS. improsper (T.), but better, infelix, miser, adversus, &c.

IMPROSPEROUSLY. improsperare (e. g. cedere, Cot.), but better, male, infelicitate, parum prosperare.

IMPROVABLE. Crcl. with melius fieri posse.

IMPROVE. || **TRANS.** melius facere or efficere (to make better).—corrige (to correct or improve a whole that is defective, not right, &c.).—emendare (to free athg fm fault).—Jx. corrige et emendare; emendare et corrige. To i. one's ways, mores corrige or emendare: to i. one's estate or fortune, amplificare fortunam; augere opes: to i. and enlarge one's house, aedes reducere in melius et in majus: aby's circumstances are improved, ejus res sunt meliore loco.

INTRANS. || To make progress, progredi, procedere. procedere et progredi, proficere (all in re), progressus facere in re. To i. in viriū, procedere et progredi in virtute; progressionem facere ad virtutem. || To grow better in health, meliorem fieri; ex morbo convalescere; ex incommodā valetudine emergere: the patient is already beginning to i., inclinata jam in melius ægri valetudo est: I am beginning to i., meliusculi est mihi. || To improve, of fortune, &c. Things are improving with me, meæ res sunt meliore loco.

IMPROVEMENT. || Improvement in a sick person's health, convalescentia (Symm.).—An i. has already taken place, inclinata jam in melius ægri valetudo est.

tudo est; ægrotus convalescit. || *Of circumstances.* *melior rerum conditio.—amplificatio rei familiaris (i. of one's estate or income). || *Of morals, mores emendatiores.*—vita emendator (Ulp. Dig.). || *Progress, progressus.* progressio.—processus: to make an i. in athg, progressus facere in re: to make great i. in athg, multum proficere in re: but little i., parum proficere in re: I am satisfied with the amount of i. I have made, me. quantum profecerim, non poenitet. || *Alteration for the better, correctio.* emendatio. Jx. correctio et emendatio (correction). SYN. in TO CORRECT. To introduce many i.'s in military tactics, multa in re militari meliora facere.

IMPROVER. corrector. emendator. Jx. corrector et emendator (SYN. in IMPROVE).

IMPROVIDENCE. inconsiderantia.—temeritas (rashness).—imprudencia (want of circumspection, &c.).

IMPRUDENT. imprudens (not looking forward, to provide agst distant dangers, &c.).—ineautus (incautious; opp. prudens). Jx. imprudens incautusque; improvidus et negligens.—inconsideratus (acting without reflection, and a due examination and estimate of circumstances). Jx. levis atque inconsideratus (C., of persons).—temerarius (rash).

IMPROVIDENTLY. improvide. incaute. temere. inconsiderate (C.).

IMPUDENCE. imprudentia (want of circumspection).—inconsiderantia (want of consideration, &c.).—improvidentia (want of foresight).—temeritas (rashness).—deventia (madness).

IMPUDENT. imprudens (betraying in a particular instance a want of knowledge and circumspection).—inconsideratus. inconstitutus. improvidus. incautus. temerarius. Jx. improvidus incautusque. levis atque inconsideratus (SYN. in IMPROVIDENT).—demens (acting as beside himself).

IMPUDENTLY. imprudenter.—inconsiderate.—incaute.—dementi ratione.

IMPUDENCE. || *Want of modesty, confidentia* (e. g. videte quo vultu, quā confidentia dicant, C.).—impudentia.—os impudens or durum or ferreum: a man of consummate i., homo perficietæ frontis.

IMPUDENT. impudens. impudicus (without shame or modesty).—procax. protervus (forward, in a noisy, troublesome, reckless way; proc. espily in words, prot. in actions).—petulans (attacking others with raillery, &c., without any consideration).—lascivus (forward, fm high animal spirits; also wanton).—I. (in language), procax lingua. I. language, sermo procax or procaciter ortus (Curt.). Very i., summæ audaciæ, singulari audaciâ. You are an i. beggar, satis audacter petis. A i. braver, os ferreum: a i. fellow, homo perficietæ frontis (both in a bad sense).

IMPUDENTLY. impudenter. procaciter (Comp. procacius; Superl. procacissime). To behave i. in athg, procacius in re se gerere.

IMPUGN. impugnare.—oppugnare; or pugnare contra qd (to attack it).—nego (I deny it, opp. aio, both absol.).—in controversiam vocare qd (to raise a controversy about it; throw doubts upon it): to i. aby's opinion, es opinioni repugnare.

IMPULSE. || *The act of impelling, impulsio.* impulsio (a driving on, impelling).—incitatio (an exciting, inciting): external i., i. fm without, pulsus externus. || *Internal impulse, impetus.*—vis. By the i. of one's own mind, suā sponte, or sponte only (of one's own free will).—ultro (with a good will; willingly): 'by aby's i.' (e. g. Jore's Dryden), qd impulsoe or auctore; cs impulsus; cs auctoritate; also qd impellente: by the i. of another, alieno impulsu: under a divine i.; see **INSPIRATION.** || *Internal and instinctive desire, appetitus* (desire after athg; e. g. cognitions).—appetitus (a feeling of a natural want; instinct: *impror.* not instinctus, in this sense, in Classical writers).—impetus (a vehement desire, involuntary motion towards athg). Jx. impetus et appetitus rerum, —cupiditas (a longing for athg): to feel a natural i. towards athg, studio cs rei duci or impelli; appetere or concupiscere qd.

IMPULSION. impulsio. See **IMPULSE.**

IMPULSIVE. Crcl. An i. cause, consilii motus (Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 9): sta causa.

IMPUNITY. impunitas. Jx. venia et impunitas. The hope of i., spes impunitatis. With i., impune.—impunitè (rare; C.). To escape with i., impune abire or dimitti: to commit athg with i., qd impune ferre, habere, or facere: to let athg be committed with i., qd impunitum ferre, sinere, or omittere: also omittere, pratermittere or relinquere qd (cf. Math. ad C. Munit 5, 11, p. 77); qd inultum impunitumque dimittere (C.).

in let aby escape with i., qm impositum or incautignatum dimittere: qm non pambre: sicut are committed with i., peccata impune dilabuntur: he shall not escape with i., inultum id nunquam a me auferret: hoc haud sic auferret: hoc ei non sic abibit (Com.): to secure i., impunitatem consequi: to have secured for ever an i. for all one's crimes, habere impunitatem et licentiam sempernam.

IMPURE, [Phora.] Not pure, mixed with extraneous ingredients, non purus.—(qā re) contaminatus (polluted by alio; opp. interus). 1. air, aer non purus: i. water, aqua turbida (C.); aqua qā re inquinata (abl. of that by which it is rendered i.); aqua limo turbata (muddy, H.). **[IMPROBA.]** Of moral impurity, impurus (g. i. for what is opposed to moral purity: hence also unchaste, of persons and things; e.g. mores. **[Im] not used propr. in the best prose.**—Incestus (unchaste).—(flagitii) iniquitatus (stained; hence morally i., of persons or things; with or without flagitii).—spurius (prob. aspirated from porcus; hence propr. *swinish*); hence foully impure, &c. of persons or things). To lead an i. life, impure atque flagitiose vivere: an i. life, vita parum verecunda; vita libidinibus dedita: i. desires, libidines. **[With ref. to style, iniquitatus (e.g. of words, C. Opt. Gen. Or. 3, 7).—non or parum purus (Im] impurus is not found in this sense, but purus is used several times by Q.)—barbarus (barbarous).—parum or minus Latinus (of impure Latin).**

IMPURELY, [With ref. to morals, impure.]—impure atque flagitiose (e.g. vivere).—impure atque imtemperanter.—luceste (unchastely, **[With ref. to style, iniquitate (e.g. loqui, C. Brut. 37, 140).—male (ill).**

IMPURENESS. See IMPURITY.

IMPURITY, [With ref. to morals, impurities (only found in omnes impuritates, every kind of moral i., C. Phil. 2, 36: Plaut. has impuritas, Pers. 3, 3, 7).—apureitia (swinish i., not C.—Airon ap Non.).—obscenities (obscenity).—impudicitia (shameless immorality; epi of the lustful passion of a female).—libidines (lust; epi of a male). **[With ref. to style, *iniquitatus s-rmo or iniquitata oratio. *nulla castitas or sinceritas orationis. *corrupta sermonis integritas (Krebs).**

IMPURABLE, imputandus (e.g. an ei cades imputanda sit, qui &c., Q. 5, 10, 72); or by Crcl. with culpa ca rei in qm conferri, transferri, or derivari potest, or ci assignari potest, &c. or culpa in qm conferenda est, &c.

IMPUTATION, [Act of imputing; Crcl. with verbs under IMPUTE.] Charge imputed; see CHARGE, s.

IMPUTATIVE, Crcl. with qui (quæ, quod) ei imputatur or ei imputari potest.

IMPUTE, dare, ducere.—vertere.—tribuere (all with dat. of person to whom the fault is imputed).—attribuere. adscribere, assignare (ascribe or assign it to). To i. it as a fault to aby, vitio dare, ducere, or vertere: as a crime, crimini dare: to i. it to pride, superbie ducere: to cowardice, ignavia ducere or dare. **[Im] imputare is post-Clas. Sen., Q., T., Plin.): to i. it to fear, qd timori assignare: you i. all this to me, hæc tibi a me eveniunt. See ASCRIBE.**

IN, 1) In answer to where? in what? in with abl. **[Im] Since, however, in denotes only a part of the whole space, it is not expressed, but the abl. only used, when the space or place is not considered with ref. to any one part, but as a general specification; thus, he accuses Alexander in one of his letters, epistolâ quadam Alexandrum accusat (i. e., the accusation forms the general subject of the letter; C. Off. 2, 13, 53); but, he writes in one of his letters, scribit in literis (= he introduces the mention of this in one of his letters; Cas. B. G. 5, 49): in the book which I have entitled Hortensius, I have done my best to recommend the study of philosophy, cohortatus sumus, ut maxime potuimus, philosophiae studium vobis, qui est inscriptus Hortensius (the whole book treats of philosophy; C. de Dio. 2, 1, 1): what these are [the duties of justice] has been stated in the preceding book, ea quæ essent, dictum est in libro superiore (in one chapter of it [viz. Bk. 1, chap. 7] C. Off. 2, 13): in Greece, in Græciâ: in the whole of Greece, totâ Græciâ. **[Im] When a writer is quoted without mention of the particular work, 'in' is translated not by in, but apud [though Q. 9, 4, 18, uses 'in' in this way]; e.g., it is written in Xenophon, apud Xenophontem scriptum est. **[Im] 'In' is also omitted before the names of towns; singular nouns of the first and second decl. being placed in the gen., others in the abl. without any preposition. The names of small islands follow the******

same rule, those of larger islands take the preposition; Z. 398. **[Im] If extension through a space is denoted, the Latinus use per, as the Greeks and: he had debts in every country, æs alienum per omnes terras. —The other instances in which 'in,' in answer to 'where?' 'in what?' is translated by a simple case, will be found under the verbs after which it occurs. **[Im] It may still be remarked, that 'in' before a substant. is often translated by a present participle; e.g., with a stick in his hand, baculum manu tenens (to stand by with a stick in his hand, cum baculo stare); in the sight of the army, inspectante exercitu: as by an adj., as, Datus in the play, Datus comicus: or by adv. in earnest, serio; in truth, vere; in abundance, abundanter: or the Latinus choose some other preposition, as, in joke, per jocum; in my presence, coram me. 1: 'To have an excellent friend in such a person,' in habere qm bonum amicum (bon. amicum in qo habere would be absurd): to have found a courageous friend or foe in aby, qm fortem amicum or inimicum expertum esse (N.p.). —As 'In ready money,' 'in gold,' &c., are expressed literally, at least in post-class. writers, in pecunia, in auro; cf. Suet. Tib. 49; Galb. 8.****

2) In answer to 'whether?' 'into what?' implying not merely rest in a place, but previous motion towards it; in with acc. **[Im] With verbs of placing, setting, laying, &c. (ponere, locare, collocare, statuere, constituere), the following rest is principally considered, and 'in' with abl. used (Z. 489): only imponere (when it has not the dat. of the place where) and r-ponere imply take 'in' with acc.: so also deligere (to fasten); describere, inscribere (to write or inscribe in); and insculpere (to engrave in) are followed by the acc. with 'in' (or by the dat.). **[Im] Haase ad Reuig., note 573, says that ponere in qd occurs only in the fly. sense in good authors; e.g. in historiam, C.: that imponere in qo loco is very rare (e.g. in equole impositus, Val. Max.); whereas imponere in navem or nave (regularly), in plaustrum, &c. For in ignem posita est (Ter. And. 1, 1, 102), Bentley's Cod. has imposita; but libros in ignem ponere, Sen. de ira, 3, 23. The preposition may also fall away after many verbs compounded with in (e.g. ingredi urbem or in urbem). For these the verbs must be consulted.****

3) With ref. to time; a) In answer to 'when?' in with abl. But here too, when the whole time is meant (as it usually is) the prep. is omitted, and the abl. only stands: in the present year, hoc anno: in our times, hac ætate. When the circumstances of the time, its dangerous character, &c., are to be noted, in is expressed: e.g. in hoc tempore = 'in this critical period,' 'in this time of distress; but in illo tempore, hoc quidem in tempore: so when 'in time' = 'in good time,' in tempore is used, but in both cases the abl. alone also occurs: Z. 475, note. In descriptions of a man's age, either the abl. only is used, or the partic. agens with the acc. of the time; in his eightieth year, octogesimo anno or octogesimum annum agens (cf. L. 39, 40): if the date refers to his death, either natus, with acc. of time, is used; or the gen. only. If closely joined with the substant.; e.g. Alexander died in his thirty-fourth year, decessit Alexander annos tres et triginta natus; or Alexander annorum trium et triginta decessit (Z. 397).

b) In answer to 'within what time?' abl. alone, or with in or intra. [Agamemnon ... decem annis unam cepit urbem, Per. Senatus decrevit, ut ... in diebus proximis Itali decederent, S. Tetracemon paucis diebus pervenit, Cas. omnia commemorabo, quæ inter or intra decem annos nellarie facta sunt, in these last ten years; intra nonum diem opera absoluta sunt, before nine days had expired.]—Intra (inter marks only the duration of the time that has elapsed whilst any was taking place, not the points in which it was denoted by intra). **[Im] In so many days, years, &c., after another event, is variously translated: (I will do something) in eight days in the date of this letter, octo diebus, quibus has literas dabam; in four days in his death, quadriduo, quo is occisus est; I hope to see him in three days in the date of this letter, qm triduum quum has dabam literas, expectabam: so for years; tribus annis (or tertio anno) postquam venerat; post tres annos (or annum tertium, quam venerat; tribus annis or tertio anno, quam (or quum, or quo, quibus) venerat.**

c) During what time, per (if the whole time is intended; e.g. the stars are visible in the night, per noctem cernuntur sidera: in these last few days, per hos dies, in a negative sentence; e.g. nulla ab te epistola venerat).—inter. intra (within; with ref. to past time

qui intra annos quatuordecim tectum non sublissent, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 36*: omnia ... quæ inter quatuordecim annos postquam iudicia ad senatum translata sunt, nefarie flagitioseque facta sunt, *C. Verr. 1, 18*).

4) *In respect of, with regard to*; *abl. only (to express a particular circumstance or limitation; e. g. sequere qm sapientia, in euidem; mea sententiâ, iudicio, &c., in my opinion, judgement)*.—*ab (reply of that in respect of such a man is strong, well or ill prepared, &c.; e. g. armus ab equitate, strong in cavalry; ab omni parte beatus, in every respect)*.—*ad (with ref. to an object or purpose: ad speciem magnificus, splendid in appearance: ad consilia prudens, wise in counsel; ad labores belli impiger, unwearied in the labours of war, &c.)*.

5) *Relations in which 'in' is translated by other prepositions, or by some of those already mentioned in other relations*.

a) *Ad [see 4)]*.—(1) *In the likeness, manner, &c. of, ad modum*; *ad effigiem, similitudinem, or speciem* *ca. rel.* (2) = *'in comparison of'*; nihil ad hanc rem; ad hunc hominem.

b) *apud*: (1) *'in' an author [see 1)]*.—(2) *apud locum for in loco, 'very rare in C., very common in Tacitus' cf. Zumpt, and Orelli ad C. Verr. 4, 48, cenam dabat apud villam in Tyndaritano; so apud forum modo e Davo audivi, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 2*.

c) *penes qm est = 'is vested in'*; penes regem omnis potestas est.

d) *per*: *per locum, in joke; per iram, in anger; per ridiculum, in a ridiculous manner*.

e) *secundum* = (1) *in accordance with, secundum naturam vivere [see h)]*. (2) *in favour of, secundum qm decernere or iudicare*.

f) *ab*: (1) *ab initio, 'in the beginning,' not necessarily implying fm that time onwards; e. g. Consuli non animus ab initio, non fides ad extremum defuit*.—*ab initio huius defensionis dixi*. (2) *to be in our favour, a nobis facere (of a thing); a nobis stare (of persons)*. (3) = *in consequence of, cum misericordia a recenti memoria perfidie audit sunt; a superstitione animi (in consequence of his superstitious feelings; Curt.)*.

g) *cum, before the name of a dress*: maiorem partem diei cum tunica pullâ sedere solebat et pallio; *also, to do sth in contempt of us, cum contempnitione nostri qd facere (Cæs.)*.

h) *ex*: (1) *before the name of that in which sth is cooked or drunk, &c. ex aquâ, vino, &c. coquere or bibere*: (2) = *'in consequence of'*; *'in accordance with'*; *ex senatû consulto; ex testamento, &c.; e naturâ vivere [see e)]*.

i) *præ* = *'in comparison of'*; Romam præ sua Capuâ iridebant (*cf. a)*).

j) *pro*: *pro portione, in proportion; pro ratâ parte, in a proper proportion*.

k) *in*: (1) *in length, breadth, &c., in longitudinem, latitudinem [see LEXOTM, BRADTM]*. (2) *qd in manibus est, is in hand (= is commenced)*; *qd in manibus habere, to have sth in hand = to be engaged upon it*.—*lego*: Now and then *in with acc.* is found where we should have expected *in with abl.*, but only in a few political and legal expressions: *in potestatem, amicitiam, ditionem, &c. esse or manere (C. Div. in Cæs. 20; in l. err. 5, 30); mihi in mentem est, Com. (Bentl. on Ter. Heaut. 2, 33.)*—(3) *'As far as in me lay'*, quantum in me fuit, &c.

l) *super* = *'in addition to'*; super annonam bellum præmit; super morbum etiam fames affecit exercitum. *By an English idiom, an 'in' at the end of a clause, after an inf., may = 'in which, and is to be translated by in quo (quâ, quo) or ubi; e. g. unless he should have a contrary to triumph in, nisi ... ubi triumpharet, esset habiturus. He had made choice of Pto's house, to reside in, Platonis domum, ubi habitaret, legerat (C.)*.

6) *With the participial substantive; quum, with the indicative (of two statements that are virtually identical, or of two actions that are necessarily inseparable; e. g. 'you do well in loving the child,' i. e. your loving the child is also doing a good action, præclare facis, quum puerum diligis; so, quum in portum dico, in urbem dico, in saying into the port, I virtually say into the city). My object in doing sth was &c., quod qd feci, eo pertinuit ut &c. (e. g. quod autem plures a nobis nominati sunt, eo pertinuit, quod æ, C.)*

7) *MISCELLANEOUS*.—*Hand in hand; to take in hand, have in hand, come or fall in anybody's hands, &c.; see HAND*. *To die in aby's arms, inter manus ca explirare (g. i.)*; inter manus sublevantis extingui (*of one who is raising the dying person's head*); in ca amplexu emori (*in aby's embrace*). *To buy sth in, licitatoreum*

apponere [to place a bidder; e. g. I will rather have it bought in than let it go for less, licitatoreum potius apponam, quam id minorâ veneat, C.); *it lies in the nature of the thing, ea est natura rei (C.)*; *to carry aby away in one's arms, qm inter manus auferre: to march in square, ire quadrato agmine: to treat a subject in verse, de qâ re veritibus scribere: in the Greek language, qd Græco sermone or Græcis literis tractare: to do sth in the hope of sth, qd facere ad spem ca rei (e. g. urbem ad spem diuturnitatis condere). I am in hopes that &c., in spem venio, or magna me spe tenet &c., with inf., or acc and inf.: to wound aby in the forehead, face, &c., vulnerare qm in frontem, in os (Hæd) not in fronte; cf. Cæs. B. G. 5, 35).*

INABILITY, *Crel. with facere qd non posse, &c.; or non potens esse ca rei or ad qd facendum. See INCAPABLE*.—*IMPOTENTIA can only be used either with a gen. ire, animi, &c., in the sense of 'i. to restrain one's wrath, govern one's temper,' &c. or absol. in the sense of 'weakness,' hinc intelligitur ... tacta impotentie exprobratio, Q. 6, 2, 16. St. imbecillitas, infirmitas (weakness) may serve. || Inability to pay, Crel. with solvendo non esse; solvere non posse, non idoneum esse. See SOLVENT*.

INACCESSIBLE, *inaccessus (post-Class.; Plin.)*.—*aditu carens (weh there is no approaching; e. g. saxa)*.—*quo adire fas non est (weh it is not lawful to approach). Somewhat i., difficillor aditu. I. to atq, impenetrabilis ci rei (not to be penetrated by it; e. g. specus imbribus). To make atq i., qd ex omni aditu claudere (to cut off all approach to it); qd obsepere (to block it up; e. g. viam). || IMPROB. rari aditus (of a person who does not easily allow himself to be approached). To make oneself i., aditum potentibus conveniendi non dare: aby is i., aditus ad qm interlucet sunt: to be i. to bribe, animum adversus dona in corruptum gerere (aft. S. Jug. 43, 3n.). to be i. to flattery, assentatoribus aures non patefacere: not to be i. to flattery, assentatoribus aures patefacere; adulari (pass.) ac sinere (C.).*

INACCURACY, *indiligentia*.

INACQUATE, *indiligens*.

INACQUATELY, *indiligenter*.

INACTION, *Crel. with nihil agere. See INACTIVITY*.

INACTIVE, *parum efficax (that accomplishes very little). JN. tardus et parum efficax. — segnis (opp. industrius)—ignavus (opp. navus, strenuus, industrius)—inertis (opp. promptus). JN. segnis inersque or ignavus et iners—deses, desidiosus. JN. segnis ac deses (SYN. in IDLE and INACTIVITY)—deses (that is doing nothing or quietly sitting sth, whilst others are busy or acting). JN. deses ac segnis. — lentus (one that goes slowly to work, opp. acer)—otiosus (that has nothing to do, or, that does nothing; opp. laboriosus)—quietus (being in a state of rest, opp. actuosus)—nihil agens (not doing) atq, in general, opp. actuosus*.

INACTIVELY, *segniter, ignave*.

INACTIVITY, *segnities (sleepiness in acting, fm an inclination to comfort, opp. industria).—ignavia (want of atq like an inward impulse to be doing)—inertia (long continued i., and the consequent dislike of labour, opp. navitas).—inertia also expresses the state of i. to which a person may be compelled by circumstances, as T. Agr. 6, 4, tribunatus annum quiete et otio transit, gnarus sub Nerone temporum, quibus inertia pro sapientia fuit. JN. segnities et inertia, or ignavia et inertia—desidia (the sluggishness that leads a man to sit with his hands folded; sloth; opp. industria, labor). JN. inertia atque desidia, or desidia—segnitiesque. — otium (leisure, rest after business, weh in itself is irreproachable, but may likewise manifest ... as a consequence of 'desidia,' cf. C. Agr. 2, 39, 103, il qui propter desidia in otio vivunt, tamen in sua turpi inertia captum voluptatem)—quies (rest, repose, as the state of not being in action). To be in a state of complete i., nihil plane agere: to reduce aby to a state of i., qm transdere in otium (Ter. Phorm. prol. 2): to force aby to a state of i., qm a rebus gerendis or a munere avocare (to prevent him fm employing himself in any public business or office): to sink into a state of i., desidia se dolare*.

INADEQUACY, *Crel. with non sufficere, non satis idoneum esse. — mancum es-e, &c. See INADEQUATE*.

INADEQUATE, *non sufficiens; non idoneus (not fit for the purpose it is wanted for; of persons, e. g. weaknesses, &c.; or things, evidence, authority)—mancus, mancus quodammodo et inchoatus (deficient, fm not bring fully carried out; e. g. contemplatio nature ... nisi actio consequatur)*.

INADMISSIBLE, *Crel.*; quod admitti non potest; non licet.

INADVERTENCE, **INADVERTENTIA**, *Imprudencia* (to *pr.*) *Fm* i., per imprudentiam: *as often happens from i.*, quod sæpe per imprudentiam fit (*C.*). [*Mistake made fm inattention*, *imprudētia peccatum (*ast. stultitie peccatum, C.*). *I.* (*adducio*), maculæ, quas incuria fudit (*H.*).

INADVERTENTLY, *imprudenter*; per imprudentiam; *imprudens* (*adj.*): *to omit the mention of a/hg or aby i.*, qm or qd imprudens præterisse videtur qd.

INALIENABLE, *Crel.* *with abalienari non posse*; alienari or vendi atque alienari or a se in perpetuum alienari non posse. *I. right*; see **INDEFEASIBLE**.

INANE. See **EMPTT. JELUNE**.

INANIMATE, *inanimus*, *inanimatus*.

INANIITION. See **EMPTINESS**.

INANITY. See **EMPTINESS**.

INAPPETENCY, *fastidium* (*a. g. cibi*, a loathing of food; the word itself of course stronger than i., which merely expresses indifference). *Crel.* *with qd non appetere or desiderare*; *carri appetentem non esse*; qd non concupiscere, &c. (*g. it.*)—*ci cibi cupiditas non est* (*with ref. to food*).

INAPPEALABLE (*to aby or althg*), non cadere in, *with acc.* (*to have no reference to*)—non valere in, *with an abl.* (*not to hold good in that case*; e. g. in uno nervulo familia non valet, *C. Cæcia*, 19, 35, the name is i. to a single slave)—*ad qm or qd non pertinere* (*not to relate to him or it*)—*qd non attingit qd* (*e. g. the name of law is as i. to such decrees as it would be to the rules of a band of robbers, quæ non magis legis nomen attingunt, quam si latrones aliqua sanxerint, C. Leg.* 2, 5).

INAPPLICATION, *incuria* (*want of the proper care*).—*indiligentia* (*want of careful attention*).—*seccordia* (*laziness*).—*animus non or parum attentus*.

INAPPOSITE. See **UNAVAILABLE**.

INARTITUDE. See **UNTHRETT**.

INARTICULATE, vox non explanabilis et perturbata et verborum inefficax (*Sen. de Ird*, 1, 3, 5): *to produce nothing but i. sounds, inexplantæ esse lingue* (*Plin.* 11, 36, 67).

INARTIFICIAL, *inartificialis* (*post-Aug.*; *ἀνέχτος*, *Q.* 5, 1, 1, &c.).—*sine arte* (*with a suitable adj.*; e. g. *an i. beauty, sine arte formosus*).—*simplex*, *sine affectatione* (*of i. character*).—*nullo cultu* (*not set off by any added ornament*).—*inaffectatus* (*post-Aug.*; e. g. *jucunditas*).—*non artificiosus*, *inconditus* (*these two with blame*). *An i. style of oratory, genus dicendi candidum* (*clear, pure*).

INARTIFICIALLY, *inartificialiter* (*post-Aug.*; *Q.*).—*sine arte*, *nullo cultu*.

INASMUCH **AS**, *quantum* (*indic.*)—*quum* (*subj.*), *quando*; *quandoquidem* (*indic.*). See **SINCE**.

INATTENTION, **INATTENTIVENESS**, *animus non attentus*.—*indiligentia*, *negligentia* (*negligence, &c.*, *opp. diligentia*).—*incuria* (*absence of the care that ought to be bestowed on althg*).—*seccordia* (*thoughtless indifference*).—*oscitantia* (*is without ancient authority*).

INATTENTIVE, *non attentus* (*a. g. auditor, animus*).—*indiligens* (*Cæc.*).—*negligens* (*careless, letting things take their own course, opp. diligens*).—*seccora* (*thoughtless fm indifference*).—*Jm. socora negligentiaque*.

INATTENTIVELY, *negligenter*, *seccordius*.—*oscitantia* (*is without ancient authority*).

INAUDIBLE, quod audiri or auribus percipi non potest (*weh cannot be heard*).—*auditus non sensibilis* (*ast. vox auditus sensibilis, Virg.*; but *sensib. very rare*). *To be i.*, *audiri non posse*.

INAUGURAL, *adialis* (*e. g. auguralis adialis cæna, the banquet given by a person to celebrate his election into the college of augurs; hence the best word for an 'inaugural discourse', &c.*; *Auguralis* not *Lutin*). *An i. discourse, 'oratio adialis: the i. discourse of a professor, 'oratio professionalis aduendæ causæ dicta, recitata* (*Ern.*). *To deliver an i. discourse, 'oratione sollemni munus auspiciari: on entering on the duties of a professorship, 'orationem professionalis aduendæ causæ dicere; 'professionem dictâ oratione auspiciari*.

INAUGURATE, *inaugurare* (*to consecrate a place, or install a person in a priesthood, &c. by the intervention of the Augurs; inaug. qm Faminem; also absol. qm*—*qm constituere in munere* (*to place in an office*).—*qm* **INSTALL**

INAUGURATION, *Crel.* *with verbs* in **INAUGURATE**. *Aug.* *inauguratio* *very late*; *Tertull.*

INAUSPICIOUS, *inaustus* (*e. g. nomen, not lucky, and therefore causing ill luck to be anticipated*). *Jm.* (476)

inaustus et infelix. *Aug.* *inauspiciatus* *is post-Aug in this sense*; *nomen, Plin.*—*ominosus* (*containing an omen, esp. of bad luck*; *post-Aug.*; *res. Plin. Ep.* 3, 14, *fm.*)—*funestus* (*causing grief, &c.*)—*sinister* (*happening on the left hand; hence of unfavorable omen, i. and post-Aug. prose*).—*adversus* (*opposed to one's wishes*).

INAUSPICIOUSLY, *inauspicio* (*without the auspices; belonging proper. to the augural language of Rome*).—*ominosus* (*Pseudo-Quintil.*).—*malis omnibus* (*with bad omens*).

INBORN. See **INNATE**.

INBRED. See **INNATE**.

INCANTATION, *carmen*, *canticum* (*the prescribed form*).—*cantio* (*the uttered form, or utterance of the form*).—*fascinatio*, *effascinatio* (*both of fascinating by the look and by words*). *To recan i.*, *incantare carmen* (*C.*).

INCANTATORY, *magicus*.

INCAPABILITY. See **INCAPACITY**.

INCAPABLE, *indocilis* (*not easily taught*).—*inert* (*unfit for business*).—*hebes* (*blunt, not acute*). *I. of althg*, *inutilis* *ad qd* (*unfit, e. g. of carrying arms, ad arma*); *non potens* *ca rei* or *ad qd faciendum* (*not in a state to do althg*; e. g. *non potens armorum tenendorum*; *non potens ad legionem cohibendum*); *inhabilis* (*not manageable, not easily made to serve the purpose*; *multumque his rebus inhabilem facere, C.*; *se labori inhabilis, Col.*; *progenerandis fetibus inhabilis, ib.*; *multitudo inhabilis ad consensum, i. of being made to agree, I.* 12, 16); *hebes* *ad qd* (*blunt, not sharp*; e. g. *i. of understanding, hebes ad intelligendum*).

INCAPACITY. See **DISQUALIFY**.

INCAPACITY, *inertia* (*unfitness for business*).—*ingenium* *ci rei* or *ad qd* or *ci rei faciendæ* *inhabile*.

INCARCERATE. See **IMPRISON**.

INCARCERATION. See **IMPRISONMENT**.

INCARNATE, *humanam speciem induens* (*C. N. D.* 2, 24, 63; but *this is not sufficiently precise and unambiguous*).—*inclusus* in his compagibus corporis (*Sen.*).—*corpore superinducto* (*ast. Q.* 5, 8, 2, *where, however, he is speaking fig.*)—*homo factus* (*Eccl.*).

INCARNATION, *Crel.* *with humanam speciem induere* (*C.*), or *corpus superinducere* (*Q.*), or *dominem fieri*, or *humanam naturam in se recipere*.

INCASE, *includere* (*in althg*, in qd re or qd re; *with althg*, qd re).

INCAUTIOUS. See **INCONSIDERATE**.

INCAUTIONS, *incaute*.—*improvidē*, *temere*.
INCENDIARY, *a. incendiarius*, *incendii auctor* (*with ref. to any single case*; *Aug.* *not ustor*); or *Crel.*, *culpus operâ confiatum esse incendium*. *It was the work of an i.*, *incendium humanâ fraude factum esse: to be proved an i.*, *dolo se fecisse incendium convinci*.

INCENDIARY, *adj.* *An i. fire*, *incendium dolo factum*.

INCENSE, *a. tus* (*frankincense*). *To burn i.*, *tus accendere* (*adj.* *relating to i.*, *tureus*; *bearing i.*, *turifer*. *The vapour of i.*, *fumus turis*; *censer of i.*, *turibulum*; *Aug.* *accerta* *was the box in which it was kept*. *A seller of i.*, *turarius* (*Inscript.*).

INCENSE, *v. incendere* (*e. g. judicem, animum &c.*).—*accendere* *qm in rabiem*, *facere qm iratum*, *irritare qm* or *ca iram*, *stomachum ci facere or movere*, *indignationem ci movere*, *bilem ci movere* or *commovere*.—*pungere qm* (*to sting a man*).—*offendere qm* (*to annoy; of persons or things*).—*maie facere ci* (*Plaut.*, *Ter.*). *To i.*, *aby agere aby*, *qm facere ci iratum*. *Incensæ*, *ira incensus* or *accensus* or *incitatus* or *flagrans*, *iracundia inflammatus* (*inflamed with anger*; *of high degrees of passion*). *To be incensæ*, *iratum esse*; *with or agere aby*, *iratum or offensum esse ci*. *He is incensæ agere me*, *ilium iratum habeo*. *They are incensæ agere each other*, *ira inter eos interest*. *To be incensæ*, *iracul. iratum fieri*, *indignari*, *stomachari*, *ira incendi* or *exacerbari* or *exandescere*, *iracundia exardescere*, *inflammari*, *effleri*. *To make aby incensæ*, *facere qm iratum*, *irritare qm* or *ca iram*, *exacerbare qm*. See **ANGRY**.

INCENSORY, *turibulum*. *Aug.* *accerta*, *the chest in which it was kept*.

INCENTIVE. See **INCITEMENT**.

INCESSANT, *perpetuus* (*without intermission, continual*; e. g., *laughter, risus*).—*continens*, *continuus* (*without interruption or break; immediately following one another*; e. g., *accidents, incommoda*; *work, labor*).—*assiduus* (*prop.*, *continually present*; *hence of things that continue long*; e. g., *rami, imbres*).—*perennis* (*lit.*, *lasting through years; hence perpetual*). *Jm.* *perennis* atque *perpetuus* (*e. g. perennes atque perpetui cursus stellarum, C.*).

INCESSANTLY, *perpetuo*.—*continenter* (*Aug.* *con-*

hinc or *continuo* are not *Class.*—sine intermissione. nullo temporis puncto intermisso (without ceasing).—*assiduus* (uninterruptedly; but *assiduus* is not *Class.*)—*usque* (always, without leaving off).—*semper* (always, at all times). *I am singing i.*, ita cano, ut nihil intermittam: *to work i.*, nullum tempus ad laborem intermittere: *to study i.*, studia nunquam intermittere: totā vitā assidue literis: herēre in libris (to be always poring over one's books): *to entreat aby i.*, qm precibus fatigare.

INCEST, *incestus*, ūs incestum.—domesticum germanitatis stuprum (between brother and sister: *C. Harusp. Resp.* 20, 42). *To commit i.*, incestum facere, committere; *with one's own* (whole or half) *sister*, cum germanā sorore nefarium stuprum facere; *with one's daughter*, incestare filium.

INCESTUOUS, *incestus* (*incestus*, only an unchaste person; *Sen. Contr.* 2, 13).

INCH, *digitus* (a finger's thickness); *adj.* *digitalis*.—*uncia* (the twelfth of a whole; as measure of length, *Front. Aquaed.* 24; *Plin.* 6, 34, 39). *Not to depart a single i. fm athg.*, a qā re non (transversum) digitum decedere: *not an i.*, ne tantulum quidem (impropr., not at all, however little). *I don't see a single i. of land in Italy* *weh* &c., pedem in Italiā video nullum esse, qui &c. *By i's*, paulatim, sensim (see *GRADUALLY*).

INCHOATE, *inchoatus* (begun, and left unfinished).

INCHOATIVE, *inchoativus* (e. g. *verbum*; *Charis. Diom. Prisc.*).

INCIDENCE, *Angle of i.*, **angulus*, quo radii in qd incidunt.

INCIDENT, *adj.* *Crcel.* *Dangers weh are i. to aby.*, casus periculumum, ad quos obiectus est qd (*C.*): *discusses i. to a cimate*, **morbi*, qui in regione qā vulgo ingruunt. *To be i. to aby.*, cadere in qm or qd (e. g. *aby* is liable to it).—*ci rei* or *ad qd obiectus est qd* (he is exposed to it).

INCIDENT, *s. casus*, res *Melancholy i's*, casus miseri, calamitosi: *an unexpected i.*, casus improvisus, inopinatus: *various i's*, rerum vicissitudines: *many i's happen*, incident *sæpe casus*, &c. *The i's of a play*, argumentum fabulæ (the subject generally); or res (*g. i.*).

INCIDENTAL, fortuitus (accidental). *To make i. mention of athg.*, (casu) in mentionem cs rei incidere. *An i. thought*, cogitatio forte incidens. See *ACCIDENTAL*.

INCIDENTALLY, quasi præteritis. In transitu ('*en passant*': *C. Diem. in Cæcil.* 15, *estr.*; *Q.* 6, 2, 2, and 7, 3, 27).—*strictim* (only superficially). per occasionem. occasione obliata (an opportunity having presented itself). *To mention athg i.*, (casu) in mentionem cs rei incidere. See *ACCIDENTALLY*.

INCISED, *incisus* (e. g., *leaves*, *folia*).

INCISION, *incisura* (*post-Aug.*; *Col.*). *Incisio* is *rhet. l. t. = κόμμη*; or *gramm. l. t. = cæsuræ*.

INCISORES or **INCISIVE** **TEETH**, dentes, qui digerunt cibum, latu aculeos (*Plin.* 11, 35, 61).—*dentes*, qui secant (*Cels.* 8, 1).

INCITATION. See **INCITEMENT**.

INCITE, *incitare* instigare. irritare (1. *incitare*, fm *ciere*, *to urge* an inactive person by merely bidding, speaking to, and calling upon him, to an action, generally of a laudable kind, synonymously with hortari; instigare, *to spur on* a reluctant person, by vehement exhortations, promises, threatnings, to an adventurous act, synonymously with stimulate; irritare, *to egg on* a quiet person, by rousing his passions, ambition, revenge, to a violent action, synonymously with exacerbare. *Dōd.*: *incitare* is however used of 'exciting' aby agat another, in qm, *L.*; contra qm, *C.*). *To i. aby to athg.*, incitare qm ad qd (e. g. *ad arma*, bellum, voluntatem, &c.), or *ad qd faciendum* (e. g. *ad servandum genus hominum*); *by athg.*, qā re; also *incitare qd*. See **TO EXCITE**.

INCITEMENT, irritamentum. incitamentum (*to athg.*, cs rei, e. g. laborum; *ad qd faciendum*, *Curt.*).—*Invitamentum* (*exply in pl.*).—*illecebria* (*to athg.*, cs rei, or *ger. in di.*), lenocinium (enticement)—stimulus (*spur*, *cs rei*; *ad qd faciendum*; *cs rei* faciende).—*incitatio* (*as act*, *C.*). *To employ i's*, stimulus admovēre cī; irritamentis acuere qm (cs iram, &c.); *illecebris* qm lacerare (e. g. *of lust*).

INCIVILITY, inurbanitas, rusticitas. *SYN. in UN-CIVIL*.

INCIVILLY, inurbane, rustice.

INCLEMENCY, ¶ *Of persons*, inclementia (v. *pr.*)—*its* severitas, inhumanitas. ¶ *Of the weather*, tristitia (e. g. *cæli*, *Plin.*).—**asperitas* (*probitus*,

but not found. — inclementia cæli (*Just.* but too poetical).

INCLEMENT, ¶ *Of persons*, inclementia, avaritia. inhumanus. ¶ *Of the weather*, tristis (gloomy, e. g. *cælum*).—*asper* (*hard, severe, hiems*).

INCLINATION, 1) *As an action*, an inclination, inclinatio. *An i. of the head*, inclinatio capitis. —2) *As a state*: ¶ *A*) *PROP.* direction downwards, fastigium (slope, descent).—*proclivitas*, declivitas, acclivitas (sleepiness); *the two first considered fm above*, the last fm below. — *Incclinatio* is no where used in this signification: the *i.* of the magnetic needle, **fastigium ædis nauticæ*. ¶ *B*) *FIG.* A propension towards an object, inclinatio animi or voluntatis: *to athg.*, *ad qd* (the *i.* of the mind or will to athg.).

In class. prose never without the addition animi or voluntatis.—*proclivitas* *ad qd* (censurable propensity to athg.).—*studium*; *to athg* or *person*, *cs rei* or *cs* (liking weh impels one to pursue an object, or show favour to a person).—*voluntas* *ingeni* (the direction of the mind to a particular object).—*propensa* in qm voluntas, propensum in qm studium (a favorable disposition towards aby).—*amor* (love), towards aby, in or erga qm (*Inc*). *In this sense affectio*, weh in the golden period is only = a state or condition of mind, is quite un-*Class.*: *i.* to sensuality, libido, libidines: *i.* to anger, iracundia, ad iram proclivitas: fm *i.*, (suā) voluntate (opp. vi coactus); de suā voluntate (e. g., fm favorable *i.* to aby); studio (e. g. accusare); propenso animo (e. g. qd facere); ex animo (with desire and affection): *to have an i. to athg.*, inclinatum, proclivem, pronum esse *ad qd* (see **INCLINED**); *ci rei* studere; *cs rei* esse studiosum; *cs rei* studio teneri: *to feel a strong i. towards athg.*, studio *cs rei* ardere or incensum esse: *to feel no i. to athg.*, a qā re alienum esse, or (with the secondary idea of aversion) abhorrere; see '*to be INCLINED to a by*': *to follow one's i's*, animi impetum sequi (to yield to one's desires and passions).—*studius* *his* obsequi (to that to weh one's own impulse draws him).

INCLINE, ¶ *TRANS.* inclinare (only *post.* and *post-Aug.* *prose*; *to bend downwards or to one side*). ¶ *IMPROP.* inclinare (very rare: *this i's* me to believe, hæc animum inclinat, ut credam, *L.* 29, 30, 10).—*inducere* (e. g. *ad credendum*, *Np.*; *ad misericordiam*, *C.*).—*adducere* (e. g. *ad credendum*, *Np.*; in metum, in spem, *C.*; but both *induc.* and *adduc.* are stronger than *incline*).—¶ *INTRANS.* inclinare (*Luer.*). See **LEAN**.

INCLINED, propensus *ad qd* (easily moved to athg.).—*proclivis* *ad qd*, pronus in or *ad qd* (easily falling into athg.; e. g., diseases, rage, passions, &c. Before *T.* pronus only of instinctive, passionate, and therefore pernicious inclinations).—*studiosus* *cs rei* (*fond of*).—*inclinatus* or *inclinatio* *ad qd* or *ad qm* (e. g. *inclinati* *ad bellum animi*; *plebs inclinatio* *ad Pænos*). *I am more i. to believe that &c.*, magis ut arbitri (with *nec.* or *inf.*) *inclinat* animus (*L.* 7, 9). *I am i. to think, believe, &c.* (1) by *pers. subj.* crediderim (usually only a modest expression of what one really believes).—(2) *haud scio* an, nescio an, dubito an (all implying positive opinion under the expression of ignorance and doubt). *Inc* In the literal translation of these forms by '*I don't know whether*,' '*I doubt whether*,' the '*not*' or other negative is to be omitted, if expressed in English, and vice versa: *I am i. to think it is so* (i. e., don't know whether it is not so), *haud scio* an ita sit: *I am i. to place Thrasybūlus first* (i. e., doubt whether I should not place him first), dubito an Thrasybūlum primum omnium ponam (*Np.*). *I am i. to think he would have no equal* (i. e., don't know whether he would have had any equal), nescio an habuisset parem neminem. *To be i. to athg.*, propensum esse *ad qd*, *ci rei* studere.—*delabi* *ad qd* (to become gradually more and more i. to it; e. g. quotidie magis magisque ad requietatem): *I am the more i. to think*, eo magis adducor, ut credam, &c.: *I am i. to do athg.*, inclinat animus, ut &c.: *not to be i. to athg.*, a qā re alienum esse, abhorrere (the latter, if there is an antipathy). Favorably *i.*, *cs studiosus*.—*ci amicus*.—*propitius* (mly of the gods; *said of men*; cf. *Brem.* *ad Np. Dion.* 9, 6).—*benevölus* (wishing one well; of men). *To be favorably i. to athg* or *aby*, (see) inclinare *ad* (or in) qm or qd. inclinatione voluntatis propendere in qm (to feel oneself drawn by inclination towards aby); acclinare *ne* *ad* *cs* causam (to *aby's* cause or party, *L.* 4, 48). *Inc* animum suum acclinare *ad* qm sententiam *has no authority*; favere *ci*. *We are naturally i. to favour those who &c.*, natura fert, ut iis favemus, qui &c.

INCLOSE, **INCLOSURE**. See **ENCLOSE**, **ENCLOSURE**.

INCLUDE, | *Enclose, vid. | Comprehend, vid. To i. in a reckoning, enumeration, &c., ducere in ratione (to add up in an account, to reckon among; e. g. I do not here i. those who &c., non duco in hac ratione eos, qui &c.).—ca rei rationem habere (to have respect also to althg else, to bring into the account; as, his trouble is not included in this, operæ ejus non habetur ratio). To i. among &c., accensere with dat. (to reckon in addition to, L. 1, 43, 7; O. Met. 15, 546).—annumerare with dat., or with in and ablat. (to reckon in addition; as, to i. oneself among the examples, &c., se in exemplis annumerare).—referre in numero (to place in the number of): not including you, præter te (besides you): including those who &c., cum his, qui &c. (with those who &c.): to be included under or in, subesse ci rei, pertinere ad rem (to belong to althg): to be included in the number, esse or haberi in eo numero.*

INCLUDING, additâ eâ re. Frequently the preposition cum or in is sufficient; e. g., there were three hundred soldiers, i. the prisoners, *militæ erant trecenti cum captivis (or, captivis annumeratis): there were a thousand soldiers, i. the band, mille erant milites, in his accensæ cornicines tibicinesque.

INCLUSIVE, mly by cum with abl. of the thing; e. g., fm the 11th of Oct. i., ex ante diem quintum Idus Octobres cum eo die (on cum his, qui &c.). See 'to INCLUDE in a reckoning,' and INCLUSIVE.

INCLUSIVELY. See INCLUSIVE.

INCOGNITO, adj incognitus.—ignotus (without being known; e. g. servili habitu, per tenebras ignotus evasit; T. Hist. 4, 36). To travel i., omnibus ignotus proficiscor (aft. Nep. Them. 8, 6, omnibus ignotus navem ascendit); sub alieno nomine proficiscor (aft. Suet. Oct. 35): to come any where i., ignotus qd venio: to try to remain i., dissimulare nomen (aft. O. Triat. 4, 9, 32): to lay aside one's i., palam jam, quis sim, fero; quis sim, detego; memet ipse aperio, quis sim.—ci, quis sim, aperio (if it is laid aside in favour of one individual).

INCOHERENCY, Crel. with words and phrases in INCOHERENCE.

INCOHERENT, dissipatus (to rely put together, &c.; of a speech).—quod non coheret sibi (Q. 7, proem 3; of a speech). An i. speech, full of repetitions and omissions, oratio carens ordine, quæ tumultuatur nec coheret sibi, multa repetit, multa omittit (aft. Q. ib.).

INCOHERENTLY, sine ordine.—ita ut oratio tumultuatur, nec coheret sibi (aft. Q. 7, proem 3).

INCOMBUSTIBLE, quod ignis or flamma non consumit. *ci rei nihil igne deperit, e. g. auro, Plin. 33, 3, 19, is 'to lose nothing of its weight by the action of fire.' I. (linen) cloth, asbestinum (ac. linum, Plin. 19, 1, 4).

INCOME, vectigal, vectigalia (not only of public revenue, but also of private i. fm rents, &c.; often used by C. in this sense; e. g. Off. 2, 25, 88. Purad. 6, 3).—reditus (always in sing.; the return that althg makes; profit fm althg).—fructus (that wch althg produces; the profit fm it; e. g. of landed estates).—pecunia, also reditus pecuniarum (the hard cash that one receives).—questus (the gain wch accrues fm a speculation, fm capital, &c.). Professional i., munera commoda, pl.: he has a fair, a considerable i., habet unde utatur or vivat: he has a very sufficient i., *habet, unde commode vivat. I. received fm althg, pecunia, quod reddit ex qâ re; or pecunia, quas facio ex qâ re (e. g. fm mines, ex metallis); fructus ei rei quem qâ res reddit (e. g. fr. prædiorum or quem prælia reddunt). To derive an i. fm any source, pecunia facere or capere ex qâ re: to afford i., in redditu esse: to be a steady source of i.; to afford so much i. every year, redditum statum præstare (Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 5): after all expenses are paid, I shall have a small surplus fm my little i., ex meo tenui vectigali, detractis sumptibus, qd tamen redundabit: I am hoarding up all my i., for the purchase of &c., omnes meas vindemias eo reservo, ut ... (parem &c., C.).

INCOMMENSURABLE, alōgos (ἀλογος; e. g. linea, Marc. Capell. 6, extr. § 720).

INCOMMODE. See TO INCONVENIENCE.

INCOMMODIOUS, incommodus.—gravis, molestus, importunus (C.).

INCOMMODOUSLY, incommode (C.). See INCONVENIENT.

INCOMMODOUSNESS, INCOMMODITY, incommoditas (Plaut.). incommodium (C.). See INCONVENIENCE.

INCOMMUNICABLE, *quod cum alio communicari non potest.

INCOMMUNICATIVE, inops sermonis (aft. Sen. 1478)

Incom. 2, 27, 1).—inociabillis (arere to intercourse with others; e. g., 'an i. nation' [Buchanan]), inociabilla gens, L.). To be very i., parce uti verbis; horis decem verba novem dicere (Mart. 8, 7).

INCOMPARABLE, omnem comparisonem amittunt vincens (above all comparison, fm its manifest superiority; of things, e. g. triumphus).—sine exemplo maximus (greater than any of the kind before or after, e. g. Homer, Homerus).—divinus (divine, fig. of persons and things; e. g. legio, virtus).—celestis (heavenly [so], e. g. legio, legio; vox, vox; works, opera).—singularis (singular; the only one of its kind, of persons and things; e. g. daughter, filia; virtus, virtus). X. singularis et divinus.—eximius (uncommon, distinguished fm the rest by peculiar advantages; of things). Cicero, that i. orator, Cicero, celestis hic in dicendo vir: an i. genius, ingenium celeste or immortale or eximium; singularis et divina vis ingenii.

INCOMPARABLY, sine exemplo. supra omnia exempla (Inacr.) divine. eximie.

INCOMPASSIONATE, immisericus.

INCOMPATIBILITY, repugnancia (C. rerum).—diversa inociabillique natura (of things, Plin.).—inconvenientia is very late; Tertull.

INCOMPATIBLE, repugnans (ci rei; of several things, inter se repugnantes). Jw. adversans et repugnans.—inociabillis (incapable of being united with; L., Plin., T.).—alienus (foreign fm).—contrarius (opposite to, ci rei). I. nature, diversæ atque inter se repugnantes naturæ (C.).—diversæ inociabillique naturæ (e. g. arborum, Plin.). To be i., pugnare inter se; with althg, repugnare ci rei. alienum esse or abhorrere a qâ re. qd recusat qd. ci rei contrarium esse or adversari: to be happy, and to be overwhelmed with grief, are i. notions, illud vehementer repugnat, esse beatum et multis oppressum doloribus (C.). Sit esse with gen. It is i. with wisdom, sapientie non est; with the character of a wise man, sapientis non est. Persons of i. tempers, longe dispares moribus (L. 1, 46). To be yoked to a person of a temper i. with one's own, cum impârî jungi (L. 1, 46).

INCOMPETENCY, Crel. with non idoneus idoneum non esse (of witnesses, &c.).—faciendi qd jus or potestatem non habere. jure qd facere non posse (with ref. to want of legal power or qualification, where potestas non justa may sit serve).—facere qd non posse (with ref. to inability). See INABILITY, INADVERTENCY.

INCOMPETENT, non satis idoneus (of witnesses, testimony, &c.).—non potens ci rei faciende, or ad qd faciendum (e. g. non pot. ad legionem continendam, unable to maintain discipline in the legion)—inutilis ad qd (not fit to serve that purpose).—non justus, alienus (with ref. to permission, legal power, &c.).—non sufficiens (insufficient).—invalidus, infirmus (not strong enough; e. g. ad resistendum). To be i. to do althg, qd facere non posse (not to be able to do it); faciendi jus or potestatem non habere; jure qd facere non posse.

INCOMPETENTLY. See INSUFFICIENTLY, INADEQUATELY.

INCOMPLETE. See IMPERFECT, UNFINISHED.

INCOMPLETENESS. See IMPERFECTION.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, non comprehensus. non perceptus. Jw. non comprehensus et non perceptus. non comprehensus neque perceptus; or Crel. quod mente or cogitatione comprehendî non potest. quod comprehendî or percipi non potest (whatever is beyond the faculty of comprehension, ἀκατάλητος). Avoid incomprehensibilia (Col., Plin.).—non comprehensus and imperfectus, wch are never used by C.; see Orelli and Goerenz, C. Acad. 2, 29, extr., where non comprehensus is the right reading).—quod intelligi non potest. quod in intelligentiam non cadit. quod intelligentiæ nostræ vim atque rationem fugit (what cannot be understood).—quod cogitare non possumus. quod cogitari non potest. quod mens et cogitatio capere non potest (that cannot be imagined).—inexplicabilis (not to be explained; e. g. readiness to c-concede, facilitas).—Incredibilia (incredible; e. g. levitas animi). An i. degree of rapidly, celeritas tanta, quantum cogitare non possumus. To be i., cogitatione comprehendî or percipi non posse; fugit qd intelligentiæ nostræ vim ac notionem. Not to be confined or contained by any limit, immensus.—infinitus. Sen. esse (natura) incerta et incomprehensibilia.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY, Crel. See INCOMPRESSIBLE.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, *quod in spatium angustius comprimî (or contrudi comprimique) non potest.

INCONCEALABLE, Crel. quod celari non potest.

INCONCEIVABLE, quod cogitari (percepti, comprehendendi, o mente o cogitatione comprehendendi) non potest, quod cogitare non possumus, quod mens et cogitatio capere non potest. *Althg* i. i., nequeo qd intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere: i. *fully*, aumna dementia: *it seems i. folly to* &c., summe demencie case iudico (with *inf.*): *the notion of a soul without a body is i.*, animum sine corpore intelligere non possumus; qualis est animus corpore vacuus, intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere non possumus. See **INCOMPREHENSIBLE** for phrases.

INCONCLUSIVE, *levis*. *Infirmus* (*weak*: argumentum). *Jn.* *levis* et *infirmus* (C.). — ad probandum *infirmus* et *nugatorius* (C. *Cæcilia*. 23, 64) — *invalidus* (*late*: argumentum, *Ulp. Dig.* 48, 18, 1). *That is a very i. argument*, nullum verum id argumentum est.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, *levisitas* (*want of weight, solidity*: *used of opinions*, C.); *hence*: *would be correct of arguments*; or *Ercl.* with *adj.* in **INCONCLUSIVE**.

INCONGRUITY. See **INCONSISTENCY**, **DISAGREEMENT**.

INCONGRUOUS. See **INCONSISTENT**.

INCONGRUOUSLY. See **INCONSISTENTLY**.

INCONSEQUENCE, *insequentia* (*post-Aug* & Q. *quæ* est *inc. rerum fœdissima*). — *Inconstantia* (*inconsistency*).

INCONSEQUENT, *inconstans*, non constans (*not consistent, of things*: *not remaining true to his words and character, of a person*). — parum sibi conveniens. sibi repugnans (*inconsistent, contradictory, of things*). — minime consecutarius or consequens (*what by no means follows fm althg*: *philos. i. i.*). See **inconsequens** *late*: *Ascon.*

INCONSIDERABLE, *levis* (*without any particular weight or importance, of things and persons* (only C. *Fam.* 9, 12, *fm. munus* *levisense*), *work, danger, action, authority*). — *mediocritas* (*of an ordinary description, e. g. man, family*: *then generally, not particularly great, &c.*, *e. g. evil, genius*). — *minutus* (*of less than common size, hence without any importance whatever*). — *exiguus* (*small in comparison with others*; *e. g. crew, army, couple; property, res familiaris*). — *parvus* (*small, opp. magnus*; *e. g. sum of money, pecunia*; *body of troops, manus*; *circumstantia, res*). — *infirmus* (*weak, not able to accomplish great things*). *Jn.* *exiguus* et *infirmus*. — *nullus* (*obscure, next to nothing* = *mean*: see C. *Fam.* 3, 2, *Np. Phoc.* i. 1). *Not i.*, nonnullus (see *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 13, C. *Invent* 2, 1, 1): *so i.*, tantulus (*e. g. of things*; see *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 22): *an i. man, personage*; see **INSUBSIGNIFICANT**: *an i. state, civitas* *exigua* et *infirmata* (*opp. civ. ampla et florens*): *no i. garrison, haud invalidum præsidium*: *no i. sum of money, numi non medicris summæ*: *i. causes, parvula cause*: *to represent althg as i.*, rem elevare ex verbis extenuare: *to look upon althg as i.*, qd parvi facere; qd in *levis* habere (T. *Hist.* 2, 21, 2).

INCONSIDERATE, *inconsideratus* (*thoughtless, in-advertent*). — *inconsultus* (*without reflection or premeditation*). — *incautus* (*heedless, incautious*). — *improvidus* (*un wary, improvident*). *Jn.* *improvidus incautusque*. — *imprudens* (*imprudent, without due circumspection*). — **INCONSIDERATELY**, *inconsiderate*. *Incaute*. *Imprudenter*.

INCONSIDERATENESS or **INCONSIDERATION**, *inconsiderantia* (*want of reflection or premeditation*: C. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 2; and *Suet. Cal.* 39). — *temeritas* (*rashness*; *inconsiderat-ness fm want of principles, or fm proceeding in too great a hurry*). — *inscitia* (*want of practical understanding*; see *Bencke. Justin.* 4, 5, 6). *Jn.* *temeritas* atque *inscitia*. — *dementia* (*senselessness*).

INCONSISTENCY, *inconstancia* (*want of steadiness; want of agreement with itself; of things and persons*). — *repugnancia* (*contrariety of nature between things, rerum*). *To be guilty of i.*, see 'to act **INCONSISTENTLY**'. *Nothing was ever like his i.*, nil fuit unquam sic impar sibi († H.). *no i. will be detected in my method of proceeding, mea ratio constans reperietur in qd re*.

INCONSISTENT. | *Not agreeing together, incohabitablia* (*not easily uniting together*; *Plin.*). *Jn.* (*res*) *diversæ* et *incohabitabiles*. — *alienus* (*foreign to, i. with, a qd re, qd re, ci rei, ca rei*). See **incongruus, late**. *To be i.*, pugnare inter se (of contradictory assertions, &c.). *repugnare* *rei rei*: *alienum esse a qd re* (e. g. a *ca dignitate*). *To bear with without doing althg i. with the character of a wise man, qd ita ferre, ut nihil discedas a dignitate sapientia*. See 'to be **INCOMPATIBLE** with'. See 'To be i. with'. &c. may often be translated by *gen. with esse*; e. g. *measures i. with the mildness of our times, quæ non sunt hujus mansuetudinis*.

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| *With ref. to character, inconstans*, non constans (*not agreeing with itself; of things and persons*) — parum sibi conveniens. sibi repugnans (*bring at variance with itself*). — *inequalis* († H.). *irregular in his actions*. *Jn.* *stultus et inequalis* (*Sen. Vit. Beat.* 12). — *impar* sibi (*H. Sat.* 1, 3, 9). *I behaviour, inconstancia*. *To be i.*, see 'to act **INCONSISTENTLY**'.

INCONSISTENTLY, *inconstanter*, non constanter. *To act i.*, sibi ipsi non constare, *in althg*. *in qd re*: a se (ipse) discedere (C.); a se desistere: se desecere (*to desert one's principles, one's usual method of acting*). *To act i. with one's usual firmness*, discedere a constantia (*so with ref. to any other mental quality*: a recta conscientia; a dignitate sapientia, a cautioe, &c.).

INCONSOLABLE, *inconsolabilis* (†). — *es dolor* or *luctus nullo solatio levati potest. To be i.*, nihil consolationis admittere: *I am i. in my grief, vincit omnem consolationem dolor*.

INCONSTANCY, *inconstancia* (v. *pr. of persons or things, physical or moral*: e. g. *venti*: rerum humanarum) — *varietas* (*variety*). — *infidelitas* (*want of trustworthiness*). *Jn.* *varietas atque infidelitas*. — *infirmitas*. *levisitas* (*weakness, lightness, and consequent fickleness of character*). *Jn.* *levisitas et infirmitas*. — *mutabilitas mentis* (*of mind*). *Jn.* *inconstancia mutabilitasque mentis* (C.). — *mobilitas* (*changeableness; of a person or personified thing*: e. g. *fortuna*). — *volubilitas* (e. g. *fortune, C.*). *I of the weather, cælum varians*.

INCONSTANT, *inconstans* (*of things, as the winds; and of inconsistency in persons*: *opp. constans*). — *varians* *varius* (*the former of things, e. g. cælum; the latter of persons*). — *mutabilis*. *Jn.* *varius et mutabilis, mobilis* (*of persons and things*; *ingenium, animus, voluntas*) — *levis* (*light-minded, frivolous; of persons*). — *infidelis* (*unfaithful; of persons*). — *infirmus* (*weak; of persons and things*). — *fluxus* (*of things*: e. g. *fidēs, fortuna*). *To be as i. as a weathercock, plumis aut folio facilis moveri* (C.).

INCONSTANTLY, *mutabiliter* (Farr.).

INCONTESTABLE, non refutatus (*compare Walch. T. Agr.* p. 352).

INCONTESTABLY, sine controversiâ, sine ulla controversiâ. See **INDISPUTABLY**.

INCONTINENCE, *incontinentia*. — *Intemperantia*.

INCONTINENT, *incontinens*. — *intemperans*.

INCONTINENTLY, *incontinenter*. — *intemperanter*.

INCONVERTIBLE. See **INDISPUTABLE**.

INCONTROVERTIBLY. See **INDISPUTABLY**.

INCONVENIENCE, *inconmoditas* (*us quality, e. g. of the matter, rei; of the time, temporis*). — *inconmodum* (*unpleasantness, inconvenient circumstance*) — *molestia* (*trouble*). *To cause aby some i.*, *ci*, *inconmodare* or *molestum esse*: *if it can be done without any i. to yourself, quod commodum tuo fiat: whenever it can be done without i. to yourself, quum erit tuum commodum: to cause i. to aby, ci*, *inconmodum afferre, concillare; ci* *negotium exhibere, facessere* (*to cause them trouble: to annoy them*).

INCONVENIENCE, v. *inconmodare* *ci*, or *absol.* (*to be inconvenient, annoying, burdensome; rare, but class.*, C.). — *inconmodum afferre* *ci*; *qd* *inconmodi importare*; *oneri esse*. *To be inconvenient, qd afficit inconmodum: not to be inconvenienced, inconmodi nihil capere: to be inconvenienced by althg, qd ci* *inconmodum accidit: if it can be done without inconveniencing you, quod tuo commodum fiat*.

INCONVENIENT, *inconmodus* (*lit. that has not the proper measure, or does not suit the circumstances*; C. *Att.* 14, 6, in. *Antonini colloquium cum herolibus nostris pro re natâ non inconmodum*). — *alienus* (*not fit for a given purpose, of time and place*). — *iniquus* (*prop. uneven; hence not giving a person a fair chance; of places*). — *molestus* (*troublesome*). — *impeditus* (*connected with difficulties that will impede: opp. expeditus, e. g. via, way*). — *inopportunus* (*very rare, but class.*; *sedes hinc nostro non inopportuna sermoni, C.*). — *intempestivus* (*happening at an i. time; malâ prop.â*). *If it is not i. to you, nial molestum est* (C.); *quod commodum tuo fiat: whenever it is not i. to you, quum erit tuum commodum*.

INCONVENIENTLY, *inconmode*. *Very i.*, *inconmodissime*; *perinconmode*: *it happened i.*, *inconmode* (*perinconmode*) *accidit* (*that, quod, &c.*).

INCONVERSABLE. See **INCOMMUNICATIVE**.

INCORPORATE, *adjungere*. *adjicere* (*with dat.*: *to join althg to something else*). — *attribuere* (*with dat.*): *contribuere* (*with dat.*, or in *acc.*, or *cum* and *abl.*): *to place it to something else, as a part of it*). — *admiscere* (*with dat.*: *to mix one thing up with another*).

—*inserere* (to insert; *s. g. aby into a family, a state, &c.* qm familiae, numero civium, &c.; also *algh in a book, qd libro*). To *t. with any country, terrae adjungere*, attribueret; *any country into a kingdom, terram in provinciam redigere*; to be incorporated into a city, *contribui in urbem*; with the *Oceneas*, *contribui cum Oceneasibus*; to *t. the new recruits with the veterans*, *inimicāre thrones veteribus militibus*; the cohorts into his army, *cohortes exercitus suo adjungere*. || To form into a corporate body, *collegium institui* or *constituere*; to be admitted as an incorporated member, in societatem ascribi or recipi.

INCORPORATION, || *Act of incorporating*, *adjectio* (the act of adding; *s. g. to enlarge the Roman state by the i. of that of Alba*, *adjectione populi Albani rem Romanam augere*, *L. 1, 30, 6*).—collegii constitutio. || *Incorporated body*, *societas*—collegium.

INCORPOREAL, *corpore vacans* or *vacuus*, *corpore carens*, quod cerni tangique non potest (*immaterial*). *incorporealis* (*Sen.*, *Q. incorporeus*, *silo. age*). To be *t.*, sine corpore esse; corpore vacare; corpus non esse.

INCORPOREALLY, sine corpore (ullo).
INCORPOREITY. See **IMMATERIALITY**.
INCORRECT, vitiosus (*g. t. for faulty*).—*Inquinatus* (impure; of language).—*falsus* (untrue; opp. verus). The account is *t.*, ratio non constat or convenit. *incorrectus* († *O*).

INCORRECTLY, *perperam* (in a manner the reverse of right; opp. recte; *s. g. to pronounce, pronuntiare*; to interpret or explain, *interpretari* [whereas male interpretari = to put an unfavorable construction on]; to judge, *judicare*).—*vitiosus* (faultily; opp. recte; *s. g. to infer or conclude, concludere*)—*falsus* (falsely, not really what its appearance would lead one to expect; opp. vere or vero).—*secus* (otherwise than as it should be; *s. g. judicare*). To sing *t.*, *dissonum quiddam canere* (out of tune); *perperam canere* (not according to the rules of art); to use a word *t.*, *perperam* or non recte dicere verbum; to pronounce a word *t.*, *perperam pronuntiare*.

INCORRECTNESS, *mendosa* *ca rei natura* (ast. *H. Sot. 1, 6, 66*).—*pravitas* (perverseness, wrongness).—*vitium* (fault). *incorrec.* Not mendositas or vitiositas. *I. of style*, vitiosus sermo (faulty style); *inquinatus* *s. rmo* (impure style, with ref. to the expressions). *incorrec.* If = 'untruth', it must be rendered by falsus (for falsitas has no class, authority, veritas being the reading of the best MSS. in *C. Cluent. 2*). To prove the *t.* of any statement, *qd falsum esse probare* (*Q. 2, 17, 17*).
INCORRIGIBLE, *insanabilis* (*s. g. ingenium, L.*).—*inmendabilis* (post-Aug.).

INCORRIGIBLENESS, *insanabile ingenium* (*L.*).—*inmendabilis pravitas* (post-Aug., *Q.*).

INCORRUPT, *incorruptus* (*v. propr.*).—*integer* (whole, undefiled, not adulterated, &c., morally pure; opp. contaminatus, vitiosus).—*sanctus* (spotless, virtuous, morally pure).

INCORRUPTIBILITY, || *PROPR.* *Crcl.* with corrupti non posse. || *IMPROPR.* *Incappacity of being bribed*, *animus adversus dona invictus* (ast. *S. Jug. 43, extr.*).—*integritas* (integrity).—*innocentia* (unsusceptibility, disinterestedness).—*sanctitas* (*g. t. for moral purity*).

INCORRUPTIBLE, || *Not capable of being corrupted*, *incorruptus* (that is not corrupted) *non* often do; if not, *Crcl.* by corrupti non posse, &c. || *Incappable of being bribed*, *integer*, *incorruptus* (opp. pretio venalis). To be *t.*, *pecunie* or largitioni resistere; *animus adversus dona invictum gerere* (ast. *S. Jug. 43, extr.*).

INCORRUPTION, See **INCORRUPTIBILITY** (propr.).
INCORRUPTNESS, *integritas* (both in a moral and a physical sense; of persons and things).—*sanctitas* (moral purity). *I. of the heart*, *sanctimonia*.

INCREASE, *v. TRANS.* See **TO AUGMENT**, **TO ENLARGE**. || *INTRANS.* *crescere*, *accrescere* (to grow; to *i.*, whether with ref. to number, extent, or intensity).—*incrementum capere* (to receive an increase in extent or magnitude).—*augeri*, *augescere* (to be enlarged; to be increased in number or strength).—*ingravescere* (to become heavier; *propr.*, *s. g. of bodies by exercise*; and *impropr.* *malum, morbus, studium*).—*invalescere* (*to become strong, prevalent, &c.*; not *post-Aug.*; consuetudo *invalescit*, *Q.* *invalescuntibus vitia*, *Suet.*; *eval*, *rami, flagella, Plin.*; *affectio quietis in tumultum evaluit*, *T.*)—*corroborari*, *se corroborare* (to strengthen itself). The number of the enemy *t.*, *numerus hostium crescit*: the pains *t.* every day, (480)

dolores in dies crescent: our friendship increased with our years, *amicitia cum setate accrevit simul*: the disease *t.*, *malum ingravescit* or *corroboratur*.

INCREASE, *s. accretio* (*as act.*)—*amplificatio* (act of enlarging in extent or bulk; *s. g. rei familiaris*: honoris; glorie).—*incrementum* (*as state*). The *t.* and decrease of light, *accretio et diminutio luminis*: I perceive an *i.* of strength, *meas vires auctas sentio*.

INCREDIBLE, *incredibilis* (that can hardly be believed, hence = extraordinary, uncommon, &c.).—*s. fide* abhorrens nullam fidem habens (not deserving belief). *I. celerity*, *incredibilis celeritas*, tanta celeritas, cui par ne cogitari quidem potest: *i. pain*, *incredibilis dolor*, opinione omnium major dolor: the art has made *t.* *atridae*, supra humanam fidem erecta est ars (*Plin. 34, 7, 17*): *it is t.*, *incredibile est*, also with auditu or dictu or memoratu.—*s. fide* abhorret. *Algh is less t.*, *qd pronus ad fidem est* (*L. 8, 24*).

INCREDIBLY, *incredibiliter*, *incredibilem in modum*, *incredibile quantum*.—supra quam credibile est.

INCREDULITY, *dubitandi obstinatio*, or with *Crcl.* credere non posse, non facile adduci, ut credat. *By his t.*, non credendo.

INCREDULOUS, *incredulus* (*H.*).—qui non facile adduci potest, ut credat.

INCREMENT, *incrementum* (*C.*).

INCURST, *crustare*.—*incrustare* (*H., Farr.*).

INCUSTATION, *incrustatio* (*late, Procul. Dig. 8, 2, 12, 2a*; *Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 79*: both of the coating of walls; *s. g. with marble*).—*crusta*, or *pl. crustae* (*t. i. for all that is used in the way of inlaying, coating, &c., whether for walls, vessels, or any other work of art*).

INCUBATION, *incubatio* (also *incubatus*, *ita incubitus*, *da*; *ast Plin.*).

INCUBUS, *Incubus* (*Scrib. Larg. 100*). See **NIGHTMARE**.

INCULCATE, *praedicere* (*ποπαισι*: to tell or warn beforehand, to do or not to do something; with *ut*, *nē*; *aply* of inculcating the wisdom, propriety, &c. of not doing something; *praedicere*, *nē* &c.).—*inculcare* (*lit.* to tread alth in; take great pains to impress it deeply; *id*, quod tradatur vel etiam inculcetur, *C. de Or. 1, 28, 127*; *Valin. 11, 27*). *Sis tradere*.—*praedicere*, *docere*, &c.

INCUMBENT, *adj.* || *PROPR.* To be *t.* on alth, incubare ci rei or qd re; *inuiti ci rei* or (in) qd re; *impositum esse ci rei*. || *IMPROPR.* *Obligatory*, *Crcl.* with *debeo qd facere*, oportet me facere. *It is t.* on *aby*, *est ca*; on *me*, *you*, &c., *meum, tuum, &c.*, *est*: *he believed it*, *on him*, *officii esse duxit* (*Suet.*). *incumbent* *it is t.* upon *t.* *munus* or *officium* *est ca*, when the meaning is, that it belongs to the recognized duties of *aby*: *est ca means only* 'it suits or is becoming, creditable, &c. to *aby*': *it is t.* on a ruler to resist the inconsistency of the multitude, *principum munus est* [not principum est] *resistere levitati multitudinis*.

INCUMBENT, *s. beneficiarius*.

INCUMBRANCE. See **ENCUMBRANCE** and **BURDEN**.

INCUR, *qd suscipere*, *subire*, *qd* (in ac) *concipere*, *qd* in se admittere (*s. g. guilt, culpam*). To *t.* *hatred*, in odium (offensionem) *qae* *irruere*; in odium *ca* *incurrere* or *venire*; see **HATRED**, **GUILT**, **ENMITY**, **DANGER**, **PENALTY**. To *t.* *a fine*, *multam* committere.

INCURABLE, *insanabilis* (of things; *s. g. illness, wound*). *incurabilis* is post only;—*desperatus* (given up by the physicians, hopeless; of the illness and the patient).

INCURABLY, *insanabili morbo*.—*insanabiliter* (very late, *Marcell.* and *Favst.*).

INCURIUS, *incurius* (post-Aug., *Suet.*, *T.*) See **UNINQUISITIVE**, **INATTENTIVE**.

INCURSION, *incursio* (*Cass. L.*)—*excursio* (with ref. to one's own country, *fm* *wh* *one makes an i. into that of others*). To make an *i.*, *incursionem* (hostility) *facere*; *excursionem* *facere* (in *with* *acc.*): to prevent any hostile *i.*, *prohibere hostem* *ab incursionibus* (*Cass.*); *finis suos* *ab excursionibus hostium tuen* (*Cass.*).

INDEBTED. To be *t.* to *aby* for alth, *qd ci debere* (*g. t.*, to be his debtor for *t.*).—*qd ci acceptum referre* (*i. e.* to set it down, as it were, in one's account-books as received *fm* him, whether good or evil: = 'to have to thank him for').—*ca* *beneficio* *qm* or *qd* *esse* (to owe one's present happy, &c. state to *aby's* kindness). To be *t.* to *aby* for one's life, *vitam suam* *ci* *referre* *acceptam* (*C. Phil. 2, 5*); *ci* *vitam debere* (*O. Pont. 4, 3, 31*); *propter qm* *vivere* (*C. Miti. 22, 58* = *to have to thank him for having saved one's life*); a *qo* *natum* *esse*; *propter qm* *hanc* *suavissimam lucem* *aspelexisse* (*so* *one*

one's being to *aby*, as its author; of parents, &c.). To be *i*. to *aby* for one's preservation, life, &c., ca beneficio incolumem, saluum esse: to be *i*. to *aby* for the preservation of one's rank, property, position, &c., ca beneficio incolumem fortunas habere: to be *i*. to *aby* for many kind acts, ci multa beneficia debere: to feel *i*. [= obliged] to *aby* for althg, qd (e.g. munus ca) gratum acceptumque est, &c. See OBLIGED. $\mathbf{I} = \text{To be in debt, see DEBT or OW.}$

INDECENCY. Indignitas (indecent behaviour or treatment of others, and indecent condition of a thing). turpitude (vile, immoral manner in speaking or conducting oneself).

INDECENT. See INDELICATE, UNBECOMING.

INDECENTLY. See INDELICATELY, UNBECOMINGLY.

INDECISION. dubitatio. hesitatio (doubt, &c., with ref. to a particular case, about which *aby* cannot determine how to act).—inconstancia (want of firmness as manifested by unsteadiness of plans, &c.).—crebra mutatio consilii (change of purpose, &c.).—crebra sententiarum computatio (frequent change of opinion, C. Dom. 2).—inopia consilii (the being at a loss what to do).—animus parum firmus, or varius incertusque (as a person's character). Slowness and *i*. dubitatio et morae (e.g. senat. S.). a person of great *i*. of character, homo parum firmus proposito. *off. l. 11. 2. 3. fin.* \mathbf{I} est my former *i*. quicquid incerti mihi in animo tuit (Plaut.): to be in a state of *i*. pendere animi (or animi): aestuare dubitatione; dubius est qs, quid faciat; affici inopia consilii: *aby* remained for a long time in a state of *i*. diu incertum habuit qs, quidnam consilii caperet (S.); diu hesitavit qs, quid facere deberet.

INDECISIVE. \mathbf{I} That does not decide the question, dubius (doubtful; e.g. praelium, victoria).—Incertus (uncertain; e.g. victoria, exitus).—ambigua. anceps (doubtful as to the event; e.g. belli fortuna: but \mathbf{I} praelium anceps = 'a double attack,' and praelium ambiguum, pugna ambigua is not found).—ad probandum infirmus et nugatorius (of an argument, &c.), or quod parvo ad persuadendum momento est (*off. magno ad persuadendum momento esse, C. Inven. 2. 26*). Trifling and *i*. engagements, levia et sine effectu certamina. \mathbf{I} Undecided, vid.

INDECISIVELY. sine effectu (e.g. certamina).—incerto exitu (victoriae: of an event, not yet decided; e.g. victoriae).

INDECLINABLES, aptōta (ἀπτότα.—Dion. Prisc.).

INDECOROUS. See INDELICATE, UNBECOMING.

INDECOROUSLY. indecore.—Indigne. inhoneste. turpiter (\mathbf{I} indecenter, post-Clas.).

INDECOROUSNESS. See INDECENCY.

INDEED. \mathbf{I} Emphatic: = in truth, &c., profecto (it is a fact; assuredly; e.g. non est illi, iudices, non est profecto).—sane (preceding or following the word it refers to: *off. with adjectives*; opportuna sane facultas: odiosum sane genus hominum: iudicare difficile est sane). *I* was *i*. exceedingly glad, sane quam sum gavius. *Sts* after haud non: *I* do not *i*. understand, haud sane intelligo).—vere (truly; with truth: e.g. a Christian *i*. = vere Christianus): *aby* is *i*. a scholar, qs est plane perfectaeque eruditus. \mathbf{I} In this way it is often used in answers: sane. etiam vero.—ita (it est. sic est.—certe. recte. Do you wish, &c.? *I* do *i*. viane.....) Sane quidem, *off. with repetition* of the verb; dane, &c. *I* de sane. [*Pr. Intr. l. 147, 148.*] \mathbf{I} As used in answers to express surprise: *off. with irony*: veron? itane vero? (e.g. non novi adolescentem vostrum. veron?)—Serio. Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 47.—an? tui? (ironical). \mathbf{I} Restrictive (opposing a person or thing spoken of to others), quidem. equidem (the latter as an affirmation made by a speaker about himself or things relating to himself; it is better to avoid such use. *It is very common with puto, arbitror, credo, scio* [*Pr. Intr. l. 452–453*]). \mathbf{I} Concessive: *i*. ... but yes, quidem ... sed tamen (e.g. that is a poor consolation *i*. but &c., misera est quidem illi consolatio, sed tamen &c.).—est... tamen (e.g. est non sum doctus, tamen intelligo. *I* am not *i*. a learned man, but yet *i* understand, &c.).—non ... ille quidem ... sed (tamen); *sts* autem, verum, veritatem (*sup* when of two attributes one is conceded; bellum non injustum illud quidem, suis tamen civibus extitabile: philosophi minime mali illi quidem, sed &c. So with *adeo*, enucleate ille quidem, et polite, ut solebat, nequamque autem &c. *Sts* with *verbo*, joco aut quidem illo licet, sed &c.). The ille quidem are *sts* omitted; e.g. cum B. Nævio, —ro bono, veritatem non ita laudato, ut &c.

INDEFATIGABLE, assiduus (active without ceasing).—impliger (not fearing or minding any trouble). *I*. industry, assiduitas. Impligras (C. Non. p. 125, 20).

INDEFATIGABLY, assidue (\mathbf{I} assiduus is not Class.). impigre.

INDEFESIBLE. irrevocabilis.—in perpetuum ratus (valid, &c. for ever).

INDEFENSIBILITY. Crel. with defendi non posse.

INDEFENSIBLE. Crel. with defendi non posse (both propr. and of maintaining the propriety of althg, &c.).—teteri non posse (of a military post, &c.).

INDEFINITE, incertus (uncertain)—dubius (doubtful).—suspensus et obscurus (uncertain, dark, &c.); e.g. verba, T. Ann. 1, 10, 2).—ambiguus (capable of two meanings; oracula). The *i*. pronoun, pronomen infinitum or indefinitum (Gramm.).

INDEFINITELY, dubie (doubtfully).—in incertum (to an indefinite time).

INDEFINITELY, Crel. with deleri or elui non posse.

INDELIBE, indelebilis (O. Met. 15, 876, and Pind. 2, 8, 25), or Crel. quod deleri non potest (unextinguishable, imperishable).—quod elui non potest (that cannot be whitewashed, or washed out, as it were, or effaced; e.g. a spot in *aby*'s character, macula).

INDELICACY. See INDECENCY.

INDELICATE, parum verecundus (violating decorum, &c.; e.g. verba).—inurbanus (violating the laws of politeness; e.g. dictum).—inhonestus (dishonourable, immoral; opp. honestus).—illiberalis (not becoming a free-born man, a gentleman; e.g. locus).—turpis (disgraceful).

INDELICATELY, parum verecunde.—indecore (\mathbf{I} indecenter, post-Clas.).—Indigne. inhoneste. turpiter.

INDELICATENESS. See INDELICACY.

INDEMNIFICATION, \mathbf{I} impense pecunie restitutio (for money laid out).— \mathbf{I} damni restitutio (i. for injury suffered).—compensatio (compensation: cf. C. Tusc. 5, 33, extr.); or Crel. with damnum pensare, compensare, sarcire, rescare, restituere. For some *i*. ut damnum aliquo modo compensetur.

INDEMNIFY, ci damnum restituere or prestare: for althg, qd ci compensare (qâ re) to *i*. oneself, damnum or detrimentum sarcire, rescare, or restituere. damnum compensare: by althg, qâ re.—damnum suum levare (to lighten one's loss): *sts* remun-rari quæ præmio (if by a present: cf. Cæs. B. G. 1, 44). To *i* *aby* for the loss of one honour by conferring another upon him, ci pro honore honos redditus est.

INDEMNITY, \mathbf{I} Indemnification, vld. \mathbf{I} Act of indemnity. See AMNESTY.

INDENT, serratim scindere (cut like a saw, Appul. Herb. 2). See NOTCH, JAG.

INDENTURE, pacti et conventi formula (g. *i*. for formula in which an agreement is drawn up, or \mathbf{I} pacti formula, quâ se qs ci in disciplinam tradidit (of the *i*'s of an apprentice).

INDEPENDENCE, libertas (opp. servitūs).—arbitrium liberum (the liberty of acting after one's own will, opp. alius voluntas). To deprive *aby* of his *i*. ci libertatem eripere: to lose one's *i*. libertatem perdere or amittere: to have lost one's *i*. servire. servitutem pati. \mathbf{I} *As* independence (= sufficient income), facultates quæ sustinent.—pecunia, quæ necessarios sumptus suppeditat or quæ perpetuos sumptus suppeditat, nec solum necessarios, sed etiam liberales (C. *i*.—sui munus [*off. debi*, res alienum). To have an *i*. see 'to have an INDEPENDENT property.'

INDEPENDENT, sui juris (his own master).—sui potens (not obliged to give an account of his actions, L. 26, 13).—liber et solutus. solutus et liber (free, unfettered by any obligation). To be *i*. sui juris or sui potestatis or in *aby*'s potestate esse.—Integræ ac solidae libertatis esse (to be quite one's own master): nemini parere (to obey or cure about nobody); ad suum arbitrium vivere (to live after one's own will). To be *i*. of external circumstances, non aliunde pendere nec extrinsecus sui bene aut male vivendi suspensiones habere rationes (C. ad Fam. 5, 13, 1); absolute vivere (C. Fla. 3, 7, 26): many states that had till then remained *i*. multæ civitates, quæ in illud diem ex æquo egerant (T. Agr. 20, 3): to make myself *i*. in libertatem se vindicare: an *i*. property, facultates, quæ qm sustinent: a man of small but *i*. property, modicus facultatibus (Plin. Ep. 6, 32, 2): to be a person of *i*. property, in bonis esse; in possessione bonorum esse (to have property); in suis munis esse (opp. in ære alieno esse, to be in debt); habet qs, qui or unde utatur; alio pecuniam habere, quæ necessarios sumptus suppeditat, or (if it will allow of a liberal

expensiture, pecuniam habere, quæ perpetuos sumptus suppeditat, nec solum necessarios, sed etiam liberales (C.). || *Independents* (as a sect), * qui singulos Christianorum cœtus sui juris esse volunt.

INDEPENDENTLY, absolute (e. g. vivere).—arbitrio suo (e. g. facere qd), or ad arbitrium suum (e. g. vivere; both = 'according to one's own will').—singularem (singly; each by itself; not in connexion with other things). *I. of athg.*, 'illud non spectans or respiciens (without ref. to it; e. g., to say or consider athg.). To live i., see 'to be INDEPENDENT' (of external circumstances).

INDESCRIBABLE, inenarrabilis (e. g. labor).—incredibilis (incredible; e. g. lætitia).—singularis (peculiar in its kind, extraordinary; e. g. fides, crudelitas). *Your letter has caused me i. pleasure*, exprimere non possum, quanto gaudio me affecerit tuæ literæ.

INDESCRIBABLY, supra quam enarrari potest (e. g. eloquens).—supra quam ut describi facile possit (e. g. eximius, handsome).

INDESTRUCTIBILITY, *Crel.* with dirui, everti, turbari, &c., non posse.

INDESTRUCTIBLY, quod dirui or everti non potest.—quod turbari, perturbari non potest (that is incapable of being disturbed).

INDETERMINATE. See INDEFINITE.

INDETERMINATELY. See INDEFINITELY.

INDETERMINATENESS. See INDEFINITENESS.

INDEX, || *Of a book*, index (for which catalogus is late). *An alphabetical i.* (of e. g. rivers), amulum in literas digesta nomina (Vib. Sequ.). to enter into an i., in indicem referre: i. a., indices librorum. || *Hand of a watch*, guomon (on a sun-dial).—virgula horarum index (g. i., ast. Plin. 18, 37). || *IMPROPR.* *Imago*, index (the former as reflecting athg; the latter as indicating or betraying its nature: e. g. imago animi vultus, indices oculi, C.).—janua (as opening and disclosing it to view: frons, quæ est animi janua, C.).

INDIAN-INK, * atramentum chinense.

INDIAN-RUBBER, * gummi elasticum.

INDICATE. See 'to be an INDICATION of.'

INDICATION, indicium (mark, &c. by which athg is disclosed, detected).—vestigium (trace)—nota (mark) Jx. nota et vestigium, and (in pl.) indicia et vestigia (e. g. of poison, veneni).—significatio cs rei (a manifestation of some feeling, &c.; e. g. virtutis, timoris). To follow up the i's of athg, vestigia cs rei persequi: to be an i. of &c., indicare. indicio or indicium esse.

INDICATIVE MOOD, fatendi modus.—modus indicativus (Gramm.).

INDICT, propr. delationem nominis postulare in qm (i. e. to ask the prætor for permission to proceed against a person).—* delationem nominis a iudicibus selectis postulare in qm. See TO ACCUSE; 'to bring an ACTION agst.'

INDICTABLE, (res) accusabilis (Ochs. C. Ecl. p. 105). *Sts pœnâ or supplici dignus* (the latter, of the severest punishment).—animadvertendus (to be noticed, and visited with punishment). *Athg is i. or not i.*, est cs rei (nulla) or nulla actio. *A person's conduct is i.*, est actio in qm.

INDICTMENT, libellus (post-Aug.; 165) not accusatorius libellus), nominis delatio. To prefer an i. agst aby., * delationem nominis a iudicibus selectis postulare in qm.—libellum de qo dare (Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 11): to frame or draw up an i., libellum formare (Paul. Dig. 48, 2, 3) or componere et formare († Jur.). To find an i. (i. e., to find it a true bill), cl delationem dare (the dat. being the name of the prosecutor, whom the jury, by their finding, allow to prosecute; C. Dic. in Cæcil. 15, 49).

INDIFFERENCE, neglectio, contemptio, despectio cs rei (contempt for it, utter disregard of it; always with gen. of thing).—irreverentia (want of a respectful or proper appreciation of athg, cs rei: e. g. studiū, Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 5; cf. T. Ann. 3, 31, 2).—æquus animus, æquitas animi (undisturbed, unagitated state of mind).—dissolutus animus (see quotation appended to dissolutus in INDIFFERENT).—lentitudo (phlegmatic i., e. g., to wrongs done to oneself or one's neighbour: cf. C. ad Qu. Fr. 1.1, No. 13, §38).—ἀδιαφορία (in Gk letters, C. Att. 2, 17: of i. to political affairs).—animus durus (hard-heartedness).—frigus animus alienatus qo (coldness with one manifests to aby., e. g. to a former friend). To bear athg with i., æquo animo ferre or pati qd; lente ferre qd. The prevailing i. to religion, hæc, quæ nunc tenet sæculum, negligentia decem.

INDIFFERENT, || *Neutral* as to good or evil; (482)

of a middling quality; nec bonus, nec malus.—indifferens (neither good nor bad: both C. Fin. 3, 16, 53; but the last only as an attempted translation of the Gk. ἀδιάφορος).—medius, qui (quæ, quod) neque laudari per se neque vituperari potest (holding the mean between what deserves censure on the one hand and blame on the other, Q. 2, 20, 1).—mediocris (moderate; indifferently good: e. g. sunt bona, sunt quædam mediocria, sunt mala plura).—neuter (neither morally good nor bad: i. in a moral sense: only, of course, when 'good' and 'bad' are mentioned; e. g. quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid neutrum, and what i., C. Divin. 2, 4). || *Unconcerned*, securus (without any anxiety on the subject).—dissolutus (phlegmatic, letting every thing take its own course; e. g. quis tam dissolutus animo est, qui hæc quum videat, tacere ac negligere possit? C. Rosc. Am. 11, 32).—lentus (slow to receive impressions, to feel sympathy or take interest in athg; in a bad sense; cf. Drak. and Fabri, L. 22, 14). *An i. look*, vultus non mutatus: to put on an i. look, vultum non mutare: it is i. to me whether, nihil meâ interest or refert (utrum &c. See Zumpt, 449). *I am i. to aby or athg*, qd or qm non or nihil curo; qd or qs mihi non cordi est; qd ad curam meam non pertinet; qd or qm negligo; de qâ re non laboro (*I feel no care or anxiety about athg; do not trouble myself about it*); qâ re non moveor (am not affected by it; e. g., to be i. to money, pecuniâ non moveri).—qd or qm despicio or contemno (think it or him beneath my notice). He is i. to the opinions of others, negligit or nihil curat, quid de se quisque sentiat; qm ad i. to athg, qd mihi curæ or non sine curâ est; qd ad curam meam pertinet; qd a me non alienum puto: *I am not i. to the breach of the treaty*, non pro nihilo mihi est fœdus ruptum (†): *I have grown i. to pain*, obduri animus ad dolorem novum: to be i., in neutram partem moveri (a phitos. i. i., C. Acad. 2, 42, 130): *I am i. to the attractions of a place*, cs loci voluptates inoffensus transmittio: *I am i. to every thing but your safety*, nihil laboro nisi ut salvus sis (C.).

INDIFFERENTLY, || *Without distinction*, sine discrimine.—promiscue.—(with ref. to persons), nullius habita ratione: delectu omni ac discrimine remoto: omnis auctoritatis, || *Impartially*. vid. || *Without emotion*, &c., æquo animo (with undisturbed mind).—lente (with sluggish indifference). || *Tolerably* (well, &c.), commodè (e. g. salare, Np.).—satis (e. g. literatus; both = 'i. well': i. e., expressing considerable progress or merit).—modice (e. g. locuples).—mediocriter (e. g. disertus).

INDIGENCE, 165 Not indigentia = 'need,' 'necessity,' or 'inexplebilis libido,' C.) See POVERTY.

INDIGENT, indigens (e. g. indigentibus benigne facere, C. Off. 2, 15, 52). See POOR.

INDIGESTED. See UNDIGESTED.

INDIGESTIBLE, difficilis concocto ac concoquendum.—valentissimus (opp. imbecillimus; Cels. 2, 18, with ref. to fitness for invalids).

INDIGATION, cruditas.

INDIGNANT, indignabundus (full of indignation).—subiratus (a little angry).—iratus (angry).—iniquus (in an unfavorable humour or disposition of mind). To be i. (e. g. at: by's conduct), cl stomachari or irasci: to become i., irasci; with athg, indignari qd (to consider athg unworthy).—Iniquo animo ferre qd (not to bear athg with indifference). To become i. at &c., indignari, quod &c., or with acc. and infn.

INDIGNANTLY, indignabundus (adj., L.; not Cæs. or C.).—indignans (or indignatus) qd (acc. of the cause being expressed).—irato animo. iracunde (angrily). To look i. at aby., * iratis oculis or truci vultu qm intueri.

INDIGNATION, indignatio. indignitas (displeasure felt at athg unworthy, unbecoming, improper), cs rei.—stomachus (vexation, chagrin).—bilis. ira (a higher degree of dissatisfaction or anger at some suffered wrong or injury; it is often a consequence of 'indignitas,' cf. L. 5, 45, 6: 'indignitas,' atque ex eâ ira animos cepit). Somechat of i., indignationeula: with i., animo iniquo or irato; indignabundus; with bitter or vehement i., indignatione quâdam exacerbat (ast. L. 2, 35, extr.). to cause or rouse i., indignationem movere: to rouse aby's i., cl stomachum or bilem movere: to draw upon oneself aby's i., cs indignationem in se convertere: the i. increases, indignitas crescit; manifests itself, indignatio erumpit: to show one's i. agst aby., indignationem or indignationeulam apud qm effundere.

INDIGNITY, indignitas (also in pl.). Jx. (in pl.) indignitates contumeliasque. To submit to the trouble and i. of athg, cs rei (or qd faciendi) indignitatem et molestiam perferre (C.): to bear all manner of i.'s

omnes indignitates contumeliasque perferre (*Cæs.*): *to be driven to do athy by all manner of i's*, omnibus indignitatibus compulsum esse (ad qd faciendum, *L.*). See *INSAUR*, s.

INDIGO, Indicum (*Plin.*)—color indicus (*3s colour*). *The i plant*, s. Indigofera (*Linn.*).

INDIRECT, quod circuitione quadam (or per ambages) fit.—obliquus (e. g. orationes, *Suet.*; insecta, *io*, *T.*)—perplexus (e. g. sermones, *L.*). *I. taxes*, *vertigalia circuitione quadam pendenda, solvenda: or vertigalia only (as being ultimately paid by the consumer): *i. discourse* (in *Gramm.*), *oratio non directa.

INDIRECTLY, circuitione quadam or per ambages (in an indirect manner)—oblique (e. g. perstringere qm).—tectae, perplexe. *Epicurus denies i. the existence of the gods*, Epicurus circuitione quadam deos tollit.

INDISCERNIBLE. See **INVISIBLE**.

INDISCERNIBLE, quod dirimi distrahive non potest. quod discerpi non potest. quod nec secerni, nec dividi, nec discerpi, nec distrahī potest (*C. Tusc.* 1, 29, 71).

INDISCREET. See **IMPRUDENT**.

INDISCREETLY. See **IMPRUDENTLY**.

INDISCRETION. See **IMPRUDENCE**.

INDISCRIMINATE, promiscuus (e. g. omnium generum cædes, *T.*), or *Crel.* with nullius rationem habere; delectum omnem ad discrimen tollere.

INDISCRIMINATELY. See **INDIFFERENTLY**.

INDISPENSABLE, necessarius; *for athy*, ad qd. *Quite i.*, pernecessarius, maxime necessarius: *athy is i. to me*, qd re carere non possum: *to show that athy is i. to us*, nos qd re carere non posse probare.

INDISPENSABLY, necessario. *I. necessary*, *prorusus or omnino necessarius.

INDISPOSE, *to make a person disinclined*, &c., abducere qm or cs animum a qd re (*to draw aby away fm a pursuit, object of interest*, &c.).—deducere qm de a qd re (*to draw him off fm it*; *improp.*—de animi lenitate; ab acerbitate, &c.). *To i. aby to another*, qm or cs voluntatem a qd abalienare. qm ab cs amicitia avertere (*Cæs.*). *To be indisposed to athy*, alienari ei rei (*C.*); abhorrire or alienum esse a qd re: *to aby*, averso or alieno a qd animo esse: *indisposed to aby or athy*, aversus a qd or a qd re (e. g. a vero; a ratione; a Musis: *also ei rei*, *H.*, *Q.*); alienus a qd or a qd re; ei inimicus. *Not to be indisposed to believe*, inclinato ad qd credendum animo esse: *not to be indisposed to do athy*, haud displicet, *with infn.*

INDISPOSED, morbo tentatus. See **POORLY**. *To be slightly i.*, leviter egrotare: *to become i.*, levī motuclūla tentari (*Suet.* *Pepp.* 24).

INDISPOSITION, *light disorder*, invaletudo (only *C. Att.* 7, 2),—commotūclūla, levīs motuclūla (*C. Att.* 12, 11, *extr.*; *Suet.* *Pepp.* 24).—offense, qd offense (post-Aug.; si quid offense in cœnā sensit, *Cels.* 1, 6). *To have an i.*, see *to be indisposed*. *I. Disinclination*, vid.

INDISPUTABLE, non refutatus (cf. *Wa'ch. T. Agr.* p. 352).—per-plectus (*evident*).—certus (*certain*; *to assume a doubtful and disputed fact as an i. truth*, sumere pro certo, quod dubium controversumque sit, *C.*); or *Crel.*—quod perspicuum est constatque inter omnes or et quod constare inter omnes necesse est (*C. Invent.* 1, 36, 62). *It is an i. fact*, &c., constat (inter omnes), &c.: *the fact is i.*, factum constat: *if the fact is i.*, si de facto constat (*Q. i. e. if there is no doubt the crime, &c. was committed*). See **INSOLUBILIS**, post-Aug. (*Q.*, signum; *one the adversary cannot remove or get rid of*).

INDISPUTABLY, sine controversā, sine ullā controversā.—certo, sine dubio (*certainly, without doubt*; *both denoting the subjective certainty of the individual*).—haud dubie, certe (*infallibly, denoting objective certainty*).—videlicet (*evidently, clearly; calls attention to an obvious truth*). See **CERTAINLY**.

INDISSOLUBILITY, *Crel.*, with dissolvi &c. non posse.

INDISSOLUBLE, indissolubilis (*prop.*; e. g. a knot, nodus, post-Aug.).—inexplicabilis (*prop.* of shackles, vinculum; *then fig.* = inexplicable, &c.).—maternus (*everlasting, e. g. fetters, vincula*).

INDISSOLUBLY, indissolubiliter. insolubiliter (*both late*; the former, *Claud. Mam.*; the latter, *Macrobi.*). *Crel.* with dissolvi non posse; or indissolubili nodi (*Plin.*).

INDISTINCT, minus clarus (*not clear; not easily perceived by the eyes or ears*);—obscurus (*dark, unintelligible*; oratio, verba, &c.)—perplexus (*confused*; enigmatica; responsum, sermones).—confusus (*confused*; e. g. clamor). *An i. hand*, literæ minus compæctæ nec claram (*aft. C. Att.* 6, 9, 1); *i. utterance*, (483)

os confusum (*opp. os planum or explanatum*): *an i. voice*, vox obtusa (*thick*; *opp. vox clara*).—vox perturbata (*inarticulate*; *opp. explanabilis*).

INDISTINCTION, obscuritas (*obscurit.*, darkness).

INDISTINCTLY, minus clare.—obscure (e. g. dicta, *Q.*; *very i.*, obscure admodum; e. g. cernere, *C.*)—perplexus (e. g. loqui). *To pronounce letters or words i.*, literas dicendo obscurare (*not to give them their clear, proper sound*); literas opprimere (*not to let them be heard*; *C. Off.* 1, 37, 6); verba devorare (*to slur them over*; only *to half-pronounce*, *Q.* 11, 3, 33; *Sen.* de *Ir.* 3, 14, end).

INDISTINGUISHABLE, *Not distinguishable*, difficilis ad distinguendum (*hard to distinguish*). quod non distinguitur.—quæ internosci non possunt (*things wch cannot be known, the one fm the other*). *Athy is i. fm athy*, qd a qd re distingui ac separari, or dijudicari et distingui or separari et internosci non potest; nihil interest inter (*there is no difference between*).—*I. invisible*, vid.

INDIVIDUAL, adj. proprius. singularis (*see Owx*): *to be true to one's own i. character*, naturam propriam sequi. *I. indivisible*, vid.

INDIVIDUAL, s. *To be translated by personæ: three i's (at a time)*, tres personæ (*Suet. Ner.* 1): *to have a different effect upon different i's*, in personis varie respondere. *Individuals*, homines singuli—res singulæ, or singula, orum (*of things*).—*Not* individuum, individua, wch are only used of a *time*.

INDIVIDUALITY, *singularis or propria cs hominis (or rei) ratio or conditio (*external i.*).—natura propria (*internal*).

INDIVIDUALLY, singulatim (*one by one*).—per singula (*opp. turbâ, 'collectively'*; rerum repetitio... etiamsi per singula minus movent, turbâ valet, *Q.*).

INDIVISIBILITY, *individua natura.

INDIVISIBLE, individuum. quod dividi non potest.—quod secari non potest (*not able to be cut into pieces*); *Jx.* quod secari et dividi non potest.—quod dirimi distrahive non potest (*indiscerptible*): *bodies that are i.*, corpūscula individua.

INDIVISIBLY, *Crel.*, ita ut dividi non possit.

INDOCILE, or **INDOCIBLE**, indocilis (*unteschable*).

INDOCILITY, ingenium indocile.

INDOLENCE, inertia.—lentitudo.—patientia (*Syn.* in *INDOLENT*). See **LAZINESS**.

INDOLENT, ignavus. Iners. piger.—soccus (= socors, who has no susceptibility, and so puts no heart in his work; in *C.*, it is only used of a sluggish intellect, &c.).—deses (*L.*; not *C.*, *Cæs.*, or *S.*; nor in *Augustan poets*);—segnis (*fm sequi*, one who follows, but never leads; slow, backward, opp. promptus, forward). In *C.* and *Cæs.* only, one that in company; tardus et parum efficax (*Cæli. op. C.*). *Syn.* in *IDLE*—lentus (*slow to receive impressions, to be stirred by wrongs done to oneself or others; not easily prevailed upon to act*).

INDUBITABLE. See **UNDOUBTED**, **CERTAIN**, **INDISPUTABLE**.

INDUBITABLY. See **INDISPUTABLY**.

INDUCE, *to persuade, move*, &c., adducere ad qd (*often with the gerund; also with ut; to lead to*).—inducere ad qd (*often with gerund; also with ut; mly to something bad or hurtful*).—persuadere cl, ut &c. (*to persuade him*).—commovere qm ad qd (*to move him to it*).—incitare or concitare qm ad qd (*to excite him to it*).—autorem esse, ut; impellere qm, ut &c. (*to urge him &c.*). *You i. me to agree with you*, adducis me, ut tibi assentiar (*C.*): *to be induced to do athy by the prospect of gain*, induci qd emolumento ad agendum qd: *not to be easily induced to bribe*, non facile adduci ad credendum. *I shall not be induced to believe this*, hoc quidem non adducar, ut credam. *I introduce, cause, importare. Inferre*, et scilicet, afferre, commovere (e. g. dolorem). *I introduce in a dialogue, play, &c.* ('he induced his personages, &c.' *Pope*). inducere (e. g. Epicurus...deos induxit periculosos et perfidiales, *C.*).

INDUCEMENT, incitamentum (*that wch incites aby to athy*; e. g. periculum, laborum; also ad honeste moriendum, *Curt.*)—irritamentum (*of what excites the mind*; e. g. pacis, *T.*; malorum, *O.*; *see* prob. not *C.*)—stimulus (*good, spur, sharp inducement*).—illicebra (*enticement*).—causa (*reason*).—consilii motus (*motive*; *Plin. Ep.* 3, 4, 9)—impulsus (*impulse*).

INDUCT, *sacerdotem inaugurare; or *sollemnī more beneficium ei demandare.

INDUCTION. *In logic; the founding a general conclusion upon a multitude of observed particulars, inductio (ἐπαγωγή; Q. uses it to describe the Socratic method of inferring a general conclusion from particular concessions, made by one's opponent, 5, 11). Sic observatio singulorum may help. The putting a clergyman in possession of a benefice, inductio (Cod. Theod., p. 769, ed. Bonn.).*

INDUCTIVE. *ex observatione singulorum repertus (aff. Q. 2, 17, 9, medicina ex observatione salubrium ... reperta est).

INDUE. See **ENDUE.**

INDULGE. **PROPR.** indulgēre (cl or ci rei) — indulgentiā tractare qm (to treat *aby* with indulgence). To *i. aby* very much, magnā esse in qm indulgentiā; oneself too much, nimis sibi indulgēre; his soldiers too much, laxiore imperio milites habēre. *To give way to (passions), indulgēre (e. g. ira, L.).* — ci rei se dare, dederē, or tradere. — dare animum ci rei (e. g. mærori, to *i. his grief*). — non cohēbere (not to restrain; e. g. se; offensus suas libidines, C.); to *i. one's (lustful) passions*, libidinibus se dare; *one's sensual appetites*, voluptatibus servire, se tradere; corporis voluptatibus (totum) se dederē; *one's appetite*, ventri obedire (to be the slave of one's belly). — *[Aboi.]* To *i. in alth*, indulgēre ci rei; *in eating and drinking*, cibo se vinoque invitare (on a particular occasion). — bene curare etatem suam (to make oneself comfortable; Plant. Pseud. 4, 7, 34). — bene curare cutem (libr., to make oneself sleek by good eating and drinking; H. Ep. 1, 4, 15). — ~~not~~ not genio indulgēre.

INDULGENCE. indulgentia, clementia, benignitas (SYN. in **INDULGENT**). — venia (pardon shown to errors, or to persons in error). To show *i. to* qm. indulgēre ci or ci rei (e. g. to a debtor, debitori; to *aby's* faults, cas peccatis). — veniam dare ci or ci rei (to grant pardon, e. g. errori); cf. To **INDULGE**: to show *i. to alth*, convivere in qā re (to wink at); — gratiam facere cas rei (to concede); to treat *aby* with *i.*, indulgentiā tractare or indulgenter habēre qm; indulgēre ci: to treat *aby* with much *i.*, magnā esse in qm indulgentiā; to treat *aby* with too much *i.*, nimis or nimium ci indulgēre; oneself, nimis sibi indulgēre. *In indulgence (Eccl.),* venia Pontificis Romani; venia delictorum or peccatorum (~~not~~ indulgentia, used by Eccl. writers, is not to be recommended); to grant an *i.*, veniam ci et impunitatem dare (C. Phil. 8, 11, 82); to obtain an *i.*, veniam peccatorum impetrare: a letter of *i.*, *littere or libellus veniarum. Sale of *i.*, veniarum nundinatio (see C. Rull. 1, 3, 9); to sell *i.*, *Pontificis Romani veniam nundinari. A seller of *i.*, *nundinator veniarum; *veniarum venditor. Money paid for *i.*, or raised by the sale of *i.*, numi ob veniam Pontificis Romani impetrandam dati (aff. C. Ferr. 5, 51, extr.).

INDULGENT. indulgens (one whose habit it is to take things in good part, and to grant even what he thinks ought to be refused, e. g. a father towards children, a prince towards favorites; opp. severus). — clemens (one who, from a spirit of forbearance and humanity, acts mercifully towards those who deserve punishment; e. g. a judge; opp. severus, crudelis). — benignus (g. i.; kind, good-natured; hence, also *i.* towards those who are blamable or guilty; e. g., a judge, hearer; opp. malignus). — facilis in accipiendā satisfactione (ready to receive excuses and apologies). Very *i.*, perindulgens (opp. acerbē severus); too *i.*, nimis indulgens: in an *i. manner*; see **INDULGENTLY**. **INDULGENTLY.** indulgenter, clementer, benigne. Cf. *with **INDULGENCE**.

INDURATE. See **TO HARDEN**.

INDUSTRIOUS. industrius (of a restless activity, laborious, fond of labour; opp. iners, segnis). — navus (quick, active, that goes quickly to work without loss of time; opp. ignavus). JN. navus et industrius; industrius et acer. — assiduus (constant, assiduous; keeping up one's activity to the end) — sedulus (busy, active, that employs every moment considerably to some useful purpose; opp. piger; often = 'busling', of a housewife, &c.). — diligens (one who with care and accuracy attends to the object he is pursuing; opp. negligens) — studiosus cu rei (of him who pursues a task, esp. a mental one, with zeal, predilection, often even with passion; always with gen. of the object; hence, 'a very *i. scholar*, not discipulus studiosissimus, without adding litterarum, bonarum artium, &c.). — curiosus (that browses a care bordering on anxiety on even the most trivial things). — impiger (that feels no weariness or disgust even in a long, oppressive labour). Very *i.*, qui singulari est industria: to be *i. in alth*, diligentem esse in re (rarely diligent).

tem esse cu rei, which occurs more frequently in the meaning, to love or value alth; in an *i. manner*; see **INDUSTRIOSITY**. The Latins also frequently express 'industrious' by frequentative verbs; as, 'to be *i. in writing*', scriptitare.

INDUSTRIOUSLY. industrie, assidue, sedulo, diligenter, studiosē. *i. made or done, accurate* (used of the production of the diligens). To attend the schools *i.*, circa scholas et auditoria professorum assiduam esse: to study *i.*, studiosē discere: to pursue one's studies *i.*, studia urgere.

INDUSTRY. industria (habitual *i.* of an elevated kind; opp. segnitia). — navitas (habitual *i.* of a useful kind; e. g. in business; opp. ignavia). — labor (laborious exertion). JN. industria et labor. — opera (the mental and bodily activity bestowed upon alth). — assiduitas (constancy, endurance in a business). — sedulitas (activity, bustling disposition) — impigritas (unwearied application, &c.; C. ap. Non. 125, 20). — diligentia (care and attention in doing one's work). JN. industria et diligentia. — studium (internal impulse, inclination for an occupation). A composition shows much *i. and care, together with much learning*, in libro multa industria et diligentia comparēt, multa doctrina: a person shows remarkable *i. in alth*, in qā re singulari est industria (both Np. Cat. 3, 1 and 4); to feel the want of *aby's i. and care*, desiderare cas industriam et diligentiam: to bestow *i.* upon alth, cas industriam locare, diligentiam adhibere, studium collocare in re; industriam ponere, exponere in re; operam in re locare, ponere, in rem conferre; operam ci rei tribuere; operam (laborem) ad or in qd impendēre: to show all possible *i.*, omnes industriam nervos intendere: to follow any pursuit or business with the greatest possible *i.*, omnem industriam or diligentiam ponere in re: omne studium conferre in qd; omni cogitatione et curā incumbere in qd; totum animum atque diligentiam ponere in re; totum se conferre ad studium cas rei; totum et mentis et animo insistere in qd: to pursue an object with great *i.*, multum studii adhibere ad qd; opere plurimum studium in qā re consumere; magnum studium et multam operam conferre ad qd; multum operam laboris que in re consumere; multo sudore et labore facere qd; desudare et laborare in re: to rouse one's *i.*, industriam acuere: my *i. shall not be wanting in it*, mea industria in eā re non deerit: with *i.*; see **INDUSTRIOSITY**. — *A school of industry*, *schola artium fovendam causā instituta.

INEBRIATE. See **INTOXICATE**.

INEBRIATION. See **INTOXICATION**.

INEFFABLE. See **UNUTTERABLE**.

INEFFABLY. See **UNUTTERABLY**.

INEFFECTIVE or **INEFFECTUAL**, invalidus (invalid; without power or effect; opp. fortis, valens; e. g. medicament. ~~not~~ inefficax, not before sive age). — inutilis (useful; not to the purpose; opp. utilis, salubris), ei rei.

INEFFECTUALLY. See 'in **VAIN**.'

INEFFECTUOUS. See **INEFFECTUAL**, **WEAK**.

INEFFICACY. imbecillitas, infirmitas (weakness; or Crcl. with parum valēre (contra qd, if the measures are opposed to something). — minus or nihil valēre (to have too little or no strength). — parvo ad qd (or ad qd faciendum) momento esse, &c. He complains of the *i.* of the remedy, *queritur imbecillitas esse remedium, quam morbum.

INELEGANCE. *inelegans es rei natura — inconcinnitas (want of symmetry, &c., sententiarum 'act. Oct. 86).

INELEGANT. inelegans (C.; only with neg., non inelegans). — invenustus. inconcinnus. See **UNDORNED**.

INELEGANTLY. ineleganter (C.; only with neg., non ineleganter scriptus, &c.). — invenuste (with non, Q.). — ~~not~~ inconcinne, inconcinniter, both post-Class.

INELOQUENT. indisertus, infacundus (SYN. of disert., facund. in **ELOQUENT**). — lingua impromptus (L.).

INELOQUENTLY. indiserte. Not *i.*, non indiserte (C.). ~~not~~ infacunde not found.

INEQUALITY. inaequalitas (Farr., Q., Col.; not C. or Cas.).

INERT. iners (also of things). See **INLE**, &c.

INERTIA. The 'vis inertiae', *vis illa inertia, quam vocant philosophi (for the sake of perspicuity; or prope contentio sum gravitatis (aff. C. N. D., tanta contentio gravitatis et ponderum, 2, 45, 116). By the 'vis inertiae', nixu suo; * (ipsa) sum gravitatis contentio.

INERTLY. See **INLE**.

INESTIMABLE, inestimabilis (*propr.*, *that cannot be valued*; *impr.* *L.*)—eximius, præstans, excellens, singularis (*fig.*, *excellent*; *SYN.* in **EXCELLENT**).

INESTIMABLY, eximie, excellenter, unice.

INEVITABLE. See **UNAVOIDABLE**.

INEVITABLY. See **UNAVOIDABLY**.

INEXCUSABLE, quod nihil excusationis habet (*e.g.* vitium).—cui venia nulla proponitur (*e.g.* erratum, C.).—cui ignominia non est; cui ignosci non or nullo modo potest.—inexpiabilis (*for wech no alone-ment can be made*).—qui nulla excusatione se defendere potest (*of persons*).—cui nulla satis justa excusatio est. To be i., nihil excusationis habere; excusationem non habere; cui nulla venia proponitur (*all of things*). *Aby was less i.*, magis ei ignoscendum fuit (C.). Every citizen who did not attend, was h. id to be i., nemini civi ulla, quominus adesset, satis justa excusatio visa est (C.).—*aby* inexcusabilis poet. (H., O.), and tale (Dig.).

INEXHAUSTIBLE, inexhaustus (V. *Æn.* 10, 174; *of mines*). In C. Fin. 3, 2, 7, it is doubtful; see *Görenz* and *Orelli* ad loc. My affection was i., tantus fuit amor, ut exauriri non posset.

INEXORABLE, inexorabilis. To be i., severum et inexorabilem esse in qm; acerbè severum esse in qm.

INEXPEDIENCY, inutilitas.

INEXPEDIENT. See **UNADVISABLE**, **UNPROFITABLE**.

INEXPERIENCE, imperitia (*want of knowledge acquired by trial and practice*). *Æt.* This word is rejected by purists, though frequently occurring in S. and post-Aug. prose).—inacientia (*ignorance, subjectively*; in *athg.*, *cs rei*, *e.g.* in business, negotii gerendi). See **IGNORANCE**.

INEXPERIENCED, imperitus, in *athg.*, *cs rei* (*opp.* peritus, *e.g.* in war, belli).—ignarus, in *athg.*, *cs rei* (*one who is yet ignorant*; *e.g.* legum, artis).—rudis, in *athg.*, in qâ re (*raw, uninstruced*; *e.g.*, in public business, in republicâ; in jure civili). To be i. in *athg.*, non versatum esse in qâ re; peregrinum or hospitem in qâ re.

INEXPERT. See **UNSKILFUL**.

INEXPIABLE, inexpiabilis.

INEXPLICABLE, inexplicabilis.

INEXPRESSIBLE. See **UNUTTERABLE**.

INEXPRESSIBLY. See **UNUTTERABLY**.

INEXPRESSIVE, languens, languidus (*of the voice, speech, &c.*)—iners (*of the eye*).

INEXTINGUISHABLE, inextinctus (*v. pr.*, *a fire*). To burst into peals of i. laughter, in risum or in cachinnos effundi; miris risus edere.

INEXTRICABLE, indissolubilis (*propr.*, *that cannot be untied, nodus, propr.*; *post-Aug.*).—inextricabilis (*e.g.* vincula, laquei; also res difficilis et inextricabilis).—unde (or ex qo, quâ, &c.) nunquam (vix, &c.) to expedire. To get into an i. difficulty, in magnam difficultatem incurere.

INFALLIBILITY (*e.g.* of a remedy), certum remedium. To maintain the i. of the pope, *pontificem Romanum errore posse negare; *pontificem Romanum omni errore carere dicere.

INFALLIBLE, a) *That does not deceive, certus, non dubius (certain, not doubtful)*.—exploratus (*made or found out*). b) *Incapable of being deceived, *errori non obnoxius. To be i.*, omni errore carere.

INFALLIBLY, certo (*certainly, denotes certainty or persuasion with regard to the subject; i.e. subjective certainty*).—certè, haud dubie (*positively, without doubt, denotes certainty with regard to the object; i.e. objective certainty*). It will i. come to pass, certo fiet: certe eveniet.

INFAMOUS, famosus (*of whom much is sp. k'n, but nothing good*).—infamis, on account of *athg.*, ob qd (*of bad report; also of things*).—insignis, *for athg.*, qâ re (*distinguished before others by a bad quality*)—turpis, fœdus (*disgraceful, foul*). Jn. turpis et fœdus.—ignominiosus (*ignominious*); covering a person with disgrace; of things, fuga)—flagitiosus (*highly wicked, criminal, &c.*; of persons or things).—inhonestus (*immoral, &c.*). Jn. turpis et inhonestus—nefarius (*unutterably wicked; of persons or things*).—infamia opertus (*of persons*).—intestabilis (*one who has been deprived of his civil rights; in common life, any i. person; cf. S. Jug. 67, 2. T. Ann. 15, 55, 5*). To be i., infamem esse; male audire.—infamia laborare (JCL): to be very i., infamia flagrare; to become i., infamia aspergi; to lead an i. life, turpe or flagitiose vivere: what an i. action! o indignum facinus! I. actions, res turpes.

flagitia, nefaria (*neut. adj.*). See also 'covered with INFAMY.'

INFAMOUSLY, turpiter.—inhoneste, flagitiose, nefarie, fœde.

INFAMY, infamia (*the loss of honour and a good name, in consequence of dishonorable conduct*).—ignominia (*is rather a disgrace put upon aby by one in authority; deprivation of political rights, privi-leges, &c., in consequence of a censure fm some military or civil magistrate; = ávνια*). To mark or cover with i., qm infamia notare; ci infamiam irrogare (JCL).—qm ignominia notare (= to disgrace or degrade; *Cæs.*). To bear disgrace and i. without pain, ignominiam atque infamiam ferre sine dolore (C.): to expose aby to i., ci esse ignominie; infamiam habere (*Cæs. B. G. 6, 22*); infamiam ferre ci (T. Ann. 12, 4). || *Business, disgrace (of an action)*, vid.

INFANCY, prima ætas, prima ætatis tempora (*g. t.*).—infantia, infantie anni (*the time when the child cannot, or can but just speak*).—pueritia, ætas puerilis (*boyhood*); fm i., a primâ (or ab ineunte) ætate; a primâ infantia (T. Ann. 1, 4, 3); ab initio ætatis; a primis ætatis temporibus; a parvo or parvulo; a puero (and in pl. a parvis or parvulis, a pueris, of several, or if one speaks of himself in the plural); a teneris, ut Græci dicunt, unguliculis (*translation of the Greek ἐξ ἀνυγυλίων, only in epist. style of C. Fam. 1, 6, extr.*).—To die in his i., in culis occidere (C. Tusc. 1, 39, 93). || **IMPROPR.** In the sense of imperfect state, *e.g.* of arts &c., prima initia, pl.—incunabula, or quasi or velut incunabula (*the cradle; e.g.* of the oratorical art, de oratoris quasi incunabulis, C.; ab ipis dicendi velut incunabulis, Q.).

INFANT, s. infans.—pupus, pupulus (*of a male i.*).—pupa, pupula (*of a female; these four also as terms of endearment*). *Inf.* incunabula puellulis, in some recent edd. of Suet. Ner. 56, is a mere conjecture. || *Minor*, vid. I. of Spain, *filius, filia regis Hispanie.

INFANT, adj. puerilis (*e.g.* ætas, tempus): *that i. notion, novus (e.g. ille populus); nascens (opp. adultus, e.g. Athenæ)*.

INFANTA, *filia regis Hispanie.

INFANTE, *filius regis Hispanie.

INFANTICIDE, infantis or infantium cædes. *Fm context, the g. i. parricidium will often do.* *Infanticidium very late.*

INFANTICIDE, || *Murderer of her infant, parricide, prps with infans, but fm context it will do alone.* *Infanticida quite late.*

INFANTINE, puerilis (*e.g. species, blanditie*).

INFANTRY, peditatus, pedites, copæ pedestres, exercitus pedester. *The i., as opp. 'eavalry,' are mty denoted by the historians simply by exercitus, cohortes, milites; also by viri, homines; hence frequently milites equitesque, exercitus equitatusque, exercitus cum equitatu, equites virique, homines, equitesque (cf. Herz, and Marb. Cæs. B. G. 5, 10; 7, 61). Light i., pedites levis armaturæ; heavy-armed i., pedit s. gravis armaturæ. gravis peditum agmen (on their march).*

INFATUATE, infatuare (*to lead one to commit a folly, a silliness*).—occæcare (*to blind*).—pellicere (*to make a fool of by allurements, of a youth or maiden*).—qm lactare et falsâ spe producere (*to feed aby with false hopes*).—decipere (*to deceive*).—In fraudem impellere.

INFATUATION, cæcitas mentis or animi (*mental blindness*).—furor (*fm passio*).—stis stultitia (*folly*).—dementia (*madness*). See **FOLLY**. Such was his i., tantus eum furor ceparat; eo vecordie processerat (S. Jug. 5); processit in id furois (Fell. 2, 80).

INFEASIBILITY. See **IMPOSSIBILITY**.

INFEASIBLE. See **IMPOSSIBLE**.

INFECT, transire in alios (*propr.*, *to pass over to others; of diseases*). To i. aby, transire in qm (*propr.*, *of diseases*).—Inficere qm (*to i., as it were; fig., of vices, &c.*): others also were infected, contagio morbi etiam in alios vulgata est: to be infected in the same manner, eadem vi morbi repleti. || **IMPROPR.** fig. To i. aby with his vices, vitius suis inficere qm; vitia sua ci allinere, afficere (*the last, Sen. Ep. 7*): to be infected with vices, errors, &c., infel or imbuti vitiis; imbuti erroribus: to be infected with wrong opinions, infici opinionum pravitate: to be infected with the desire of plundering, contagione quadam rapto gaudent: aby is said to be infected with *athg.*, contagio cs rei oblectatur ci (I. 9, 34; *impr.*).

INFECTION, contagio (*propr. and impr., as action*).—contagio (*the infectious disorder itself; contagium un-Class.*).

INFECTIOUS, *contagiosus* (*late*; but necessary as *t. i.*). An *i.* disorder, *contagio morbi*. — *pestilential* (*pestilens*; *pestilential epidemic*).

INFECUNDITY. See **BARRENNESS**.

INFELICITY. See **UNHAPPINESS**.

INFER, colligere, concludere (*to gather; draw a conclusion*).—efficere, conficere (*to establish althg as a necessary consequence*); *fm althg*, ex qā re. Hence it may be inferred, ex quo efficit cogique potest, &c.

INFERENCE, conclusio (*C. Ino.* 1, 29, 45)—consequens (*C. Fin.* 4, 24, extr. &c.).—consecutarius (*C. Fin.* 3, 7, extr. &c.).—conclusio (*C. Ino.* 1, 29, 45; also with addition of *rationis*).—*ratiocinatio* (*the i. or proof deduced fm the syllogism*). An acute *i.*, acute conclusum (*C. Fut.* 7, 14). To draw an *i.*, see **CONCLUDE**. The whole *i.* is wrong, tota conclusio facit: is not this a logical *i.*? *satisne hoc conclusum est?*

INFERIOR, inferior (*lower; in rank, number, &c.*); *in althg*, qā re (*e. g.*, in rank, influence, reputation, ordine, auctoritate, existimatione): a *flect i.* in numbers, pauciora navigia (*B. Afr.*); *i.* in number of ships, inferior navium numero: *i.* forces, pauciores (opp. plures: *S. Jug.* 49, 2): with *i.* forces, inferiore milium numero. He was not *i.* to his master, non inferior quam magister fuit: *i.* to none, haud ulli secundus (?; *e. g.* virtute, *V.*). Our *i.*'s, inferiores. **ill*, qui inferiores sunt (opp. superiores; qui superiores sunt): *non envy their equals or i.*'s, invident homines paribus aut inferioribus: *cruel to his i.*'s, crudelis in inferiores (*Auct. Her.* 4, 40).

INFERNAL, infernus (*propr.*, and with velut, &c.; as veluti infernus a-pectus).—terribilis (*terrible*).—nefandus (*Ag. derisibilis*).

INFERTILITY. See **BARRENNESS**.

INFEST, infestare, infestum habere (*the former mly post-Aug.*). To *t.* the sea, mare infestum habere (*C. Att.* 16, 1); mare infestare latrocinis (*Vell.* 2, 73): to be infested by wild beasts, infestari beluis (*Plin.*): the wild beasts by wch India is infested, beluae, quae in India rignuntur (*C.*).

INFIDEL. See **UNBELIEVING, UNBELIEVER**.

INFIDELITY. *Infidelitas*, vid. **UNBELIEF**, vid.

INFINITE, infinitus (*i.*, without terms or limits; *e. g.*, magnitudo, odium, potestas, imperium).—*interminatus* (*i.*, boundless; *e. g.*, magnitudo, cupiditas).—*insatiabilis* (*insatiable*; *e. g.* cupiditas, avaritia, crudelitas).—*immensus* (*unmeasured, immeasurable; of any enormous dimension*). To feel *i.* pleasure, immortaliter gaudere.

INFINITELY, in or ad infinitum (*up to an infinite degree*).—In or ad immensum (*up to an immense height*).—*nimilo plus* (*Anton. op. C.*, amare qm). But '*infinitely*, with comparative notions, may be translated by longe, or longae longue (*cf. C. Fin.* 2, 21; *O. Met.* 4, 325); or longe multumque (*e. g.* omnes superare, *C.*); or longissime (*e. g.* diversus): *sic* with repetition of a superl.; *e. g.* plurimum et longe longaeque plurimum (*e. g.* tribuere honestati, *C. Fin.* 2, 21). An *i.* great difference, tanta, quanta maxima esse potest distantia (*C.*). *I. greater*, omnibus partibus major (*C. Pln.* 2, 33, 108). *I. shall feel i. obliged to you if you will* (*i. e.*, grant the favour previously mentioned), tam gratum id mihi erit, quam quod gratissimum (*C.*).

INFINITIVE (*mood*), infinitum verbum (*Q.*).—*infinitivus* or *infinitivus modus* (*later grammarians*).

INFINITY, infinitas (*infinite extent*).—*infinitum tempus* (*infinite space of time*).

INFIRM. *Weak*, imbecillus (*deficient in strength*; *fig.*, imbecillus *is a later form*).—*infirmus* (*having no firmness or duration*).—*debilis* (*weakness, fm some defect*). *Unsteady in purpose, inconstans, levis*.—In consiliis capiendis mobilis.

INFIRMARY, valetudinarium (*Sen.*)—*nosocomium* (*nosocomion*, *Cod. Just.*; used by *Ruhn.*). The surgeon or apothecary of an *i.*, nosocomus (*Cod. Just.*).—qui agris praesto est (*Tarrunt. Dig.* 50, 6, 6).

INFIRMITY, *Weakness*, vid. *Infirmitas* of purpose, see **INCONSTANCY**.

INFIX, infigere ci rei or in qd. See '*to fix in*'.

INFLAME, inflammare (*v. pr.* iridiam, motus animorum).—incendere (populum, animum, &c. in qm). To *i.* discord, sedition, accendere discordiam, seditionem: *to i.* in madness, accendere qm in rabiem: *to i.* our desires or passions, inflammare cupiditates, or qm ad cupiditates: *inflamed with lust*, libidinis inflammatus et furens: *inflamed with love*, amore incensus; with hatred, odio incensus; with anger, ira incensus: *to i.* the populace by brines and promises, plebem ... largiendo et pollicitando incendere.

INFLAMMABILITY, * *facilitas exardescendi*. See **COMBUSTIBILITY**.

INFLAMMABLE, facili ad exardescendum, quod celeriter accenditur.—concipiendi igni (or concipiendis ignibus) idoneus.

INFLAMMATION, inflammatio (*q. t.*). To cause *i.*, inflammationes movere (*Cels.*): *ill* the *i.* is over, donec inflammatio finiat (*id.*): when the *i.* is over, inflammatione finita (*id.*): to remove *i.*, inflammationem discutere (*Plin.*): to lessen *i.*, inflammationem sedare, refrigerare, or mitigare (*Plin.*). [*Of the eyes*, oculorum inflammatio; oculorum sicca perturbatio, arida lippludo (*the former in Scrib. Larg.* 32; the latter in Cels. 8, 6, 29, who both use it as an explanation of the Greek *ἔνροφθαλμία*, wch later writers also employ as a Latin word).

INFLAMMATORY, **PROPR.** Crcl. *I. symptoms*, * *inflammationis signa* or notae: *i.* action, inflammatio. [*FIG.*] Intended to stir up the minds of the people, seditiosus.—ad sensus animorum aque motus inflammandos admotus (*e. g.* oratio; *Afr. C. de Or.* 1, 14, 60): *i.* language, seditiosus voces (*e. g.* seditiosus vocibus increpare qm), or seditiosus (*pl. adj.*): to use *i.* language, seditiosus per ceteros disserere (*T. Ann.* 3, 40, 3): an *i.* address, seditiosa atque improba oratio (*Cas.*): *i.* addresses or harangues, conciones turbulentae, furiosissimae (*of any wild, stormy, violent addresses*).—conciones seditiosae et turbulentae (*C.*; violent and treasonable). A most *i.* speech, seditiosissima oratio (*B. Afr.* 28, 2).

INFLATE, inflare, sufflare (*both propr. and improp.*). To *i.* with pride, inflare ea animum ad intolerabilem superbiam (*L. 45, 31*): to be inflated with pride, (superbiā) intumescere; efferre se superbiā (*S.*); efferre se insolenter (*C.*); efferrī fastidio (*of a disdainful pride, C.*); tumere superbiā (*Phaedr.*); *C.* has animum unquam tumet). Inflated, 1) **PROPR.**, inflatus (*e. g.* tibi); 2) **IMPROP.**, inflatus or elatus et inflatus (*with althg*, qā re): inflatus et tumens (*e. g.* animus, *C.*); inflatus et tumidus (*T.*); inflatus et ingnis (*Q.*; both of style); immodico tumore turgescent (*Q.*; of style).

INFLATION, **PROPR.** inflatio (*copy of the body; fatulency*).—Inflatus, **IMPROP.** **IMPROP.** With ref. to style, tumor (*immodicus, Q.*; post-Aug.).

INFLECT, inflectere. See '*to bend in*'.

INFLECTION, inflexio (*C.*)—*inflexus*, *us* (*post-Aug., Sen. Juv.*). [*Declination, &c.*, flexura (*Parr. L. L.* 10, 2, 166).

INFLEXIBILITY (*of temper*), rigor animi (*unrelenting mind*).

INFLEXIBLE, rigidus (*propr. stiff, rigid; hence incapable of being moved, e. g.* mens, censor).—*perthinx* (*firm in one's resolutions, persevering, e. g.* hatred, odium).

INFLEXIBLY, rigide.—severe. *Sis acriter. acerbe*.

INFLECT. To *i.* punishment on althg, penam statuere or constituere ci rei or in qm (*to fix its nature and amount*); afficere qm poena (*C. Off.* 2, 5, 30); vindicare in qm (*to proceed to punish him*): a fine, multam imponere in qm; poena pecuniaria or multa et poena multare qm (*the latter, C. Balb.* 18). [*fig.*] multam irrogare, in the gold. age, = to lay before the people a proposal [*rogatio*] that a fine of such an amount should be imposed upon an offender by a vote of the people assembled in 'comitia'. Thus *C. Legg.* 3, 3, 3, quum magistratus iudicasset irrogative; per populum multae poenae certatio exto. To *i.* disgrace, ci turpitudinem inferre or infligere, ci probrum, infamiam inferre. ignominia qm adhaerere or notare, ci ignominiam iungere or contumeliam imponere. To *i.* pain, dolorem facere, efficere, afferre, commovere, excitare, incutere, on aby ci: severe pain, magnum et acerbum dolorem commovere, dolorem quam acerbissimum ci incurrere. To *i.* an injury: see **INJURY**.

INFLECTION, irrogatio (*e. g.*, of a fine, multa, *C.*; see note on irro, in **INFLECT**), or Crcl. with penam constituere; 'multam dicere, &c.

INFLUENCE, *s. vis*,—momentum (*decisive effect, power*).—auctoritas (*respectability, weight, &c.*: these three of persons and things).—amplumdo, dignitas, gratia (*dignity, favour in wch any stands*; amplumdo, fm holding an office; dignitas, fm position and personal worth: gratia, fm personal properties).—opes (*i. derived fm power and riches*).—tactus (*i. upon althg by approximation, touching, e. g.* solis, lunae).—appulus (*efficient approach*; *e. g.* solis: appulsus solis et trigloris sentire). Drove *i.*, afflatus decorum or divinus: through divine *i.*, divinitus: the *i.* of the stars and the moon, vis stellarum ac lunae: a beneficent, salutary *i.*, * *vis salutaris*: a prejudicial *i.*, vis damnae or pes-

tifera: a man of great i., vir magnæ auctoritatis; homo. in quo summa auctoritas est atque amplitudo: of but little i., homo tenui auctoritate: to have i., vis est rei. in athg. valere, conducere, vim habere ad qd (to conduce to athg).—pertinere (to extend to athg). To have i. on athg. valere in qd (e.g. of ill-will): to have great i. on any person or thing, magna vis est in qd or in qd re, tu rem or ad qd (of persons and things): to have great i. with athg. multum auctoritate valere or posse; multum gratiâ valere apud qm (of persons).—gratiosum esse apud qm (to be much in athg's favour fm one's good qualities). A thing has considerable i. on me, multum moveor qd re (i. e. it makes a great impression on me, e.g. cs auctoritate; cf. *Cæs. B. C. l. 44; Np. Dion. l. 3*): a person has great i. with me, multum valet cs auctoritas apud me; multum tribuo ei or cs auctoritati; magni ponderis est qd apud me: to have too little i., parum momenti habere ad qd: to have no i., nihil posse, nihil valere, sine auctoritate esse (of persons); in the army, nullius esse momenti apud exercitum: to lose one's i., infringitur auctoritas mea: to exercise in office a great i. over the citizens, vis est in qd imperi ingens in civis: to interpose one's i., auctoritatem interponere (see *C. Phil. 13, 7, 15*): to have a beneficial i. upon aby, juvare qm; prodesse ei: to have a prejudicial i., nocere ei (in both cases, of things): the pain I feel shall have no i. on my judgement, sensum doloris mei a sententiâ dicendâ amovebo. To destroy your i. (in the state), exterminare auctoritatem vestram.

INFLUENCE, v. vim habere ad qd or in qd re. To i. aby, movere, permovere, or pellere cs animum (to make an impression on his mind); multum valere apud qm (to have great weight with him: of persons or things; e.g. pudor, officium); multum posse apud qm; multum gratiâ or auctoritate valere apud qm (to have great influence with him). To i. athg. magnum momentum habere or magno momento esse (to have great influence); qd momenti habere (to have some influence upon; both with ref. to an effect they contribute to produce, ad qd or absol.); multum (plus) valere (upon athg. ad qd; it being, as before, an effect); magna vis est in qd re (ad qd). This patriotic feeling influenced all ranks alike, ea caritas patriæ per omnes ordines pertinebat (*L. 23, 27*): to i. human affairs, res humanas curare; rebus hominum intervenire (of the Deity; the latter, *T. Germ. 40, 3*): novel undertakings are greatly influenced by public opinion, fama in novis ceptis validissima est: beware of being influenced by private feeling, cave quicquam habeat momenti gratia: whether they are more influenced by shame and a sense of duty or by fear, utrum apud eos pudor atque officium an timor plus valeat: influenced by aby, impulsus a qd: without being influenced by aby, nullo impellente: to be influenced by the sun, solis appulsum sentire. See 'to have (great) INFLUENCE on.'

INFLUENTIAL, potens. I. men, homines potentes, gratiosi; viri, qui multum valent or possunt; viri potentes or opulenti. I. men in their own immediate neighbourhoods, homines in suis vicinitatibus gratiosi.

INFILUX, influxio (*Macrob.*). infusus, ūs (*Firm. Math.*); better *Crci.* with infundi, inferri in qd. An i. of people (into the Circus), infusus populus (†): a great i. of imported goods, *mercium crebra inventio. See *GLUX.*

INFOLD, involvere (roll up, i. e. by something wrapped round; also fig. sua virtute se involvere, *H.*)—obvolvere (e.g. brachium fasciâ, *Suet.*); its circumcludere, circumdare, cingere (to surround)—continere, comprehendere (to hold enclosed)—complecti (to embrace)—circumplicare qd; circumnectum esse qd (of lying things, turning round; e.g. serpents: si anguis vectem circumnectus fulset, *C.*). To i. in one's arms, qm complexu tenere, or by the verb. s. to embrace, vid.

INFORM. || To animate, *gc.* (poet.) vid. || To give intelligence. To i. aby of athg. indicium de rei dare or ad qm afferre; qm certorem facere de re; rem deferre ad qm (before a magistrate).—nunciare ciqd (to i. by writing or by a messenger); per nuncium declarare ciqd (to declare by a messenger); certorem facere qm cs rei or de re, by writing, per literas (to give aby certain information); docere qm qd or de re (to teach about any subject); deferre, perferre qd ad qm (to i. one of athg); significare ci qd (to give one to understand athg. to i., to signify, espily under the seal of secrecy; to give a hint of athg. by writing, literis or per literas). || To inform agst aby, indicare qm.—nomen cs deferre (see his name to the judge).—accusare qm: to i. agst an innocent person, calumniari qm.

INFORMANT, auctor; or *Crci.* My i. is one whom I can trust, id certo auctore compelli if the thing is detected: or audiui, &c.).

INFORMATION, nunciatio, of a thing, cs rei (an announcing).—significatio (the giving aby to understand a thing by some hint; with literarum, when it is done by writing). || Judicial information, delatio (denunciation before a magistrate)—indicium (*g. l.*). A written i. agst aby, libellus de qd datus (*Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 11*): I received this i. from an old woman, id indicium mihi anus fecit.

INFORMER, index (*g. l.*, also before a court of justice)—accusator (*g. l.* for accuser before a court of justice)—delator (an i., spy a secret i.; such as were common under the emperors)—calumniator (a slanderous i.). By means of i.'s, per indicium: to be a common i., delationes facitare, or accusationes exercere (to follow the profession of an i., *T. Hist. 2, 10, 2 and 5*).

INFRACTION, violatio (of existing covenants). I. of peace, rupta pacis fides; pax turbata: i. of a treaty, violatum or ruptum fœdus: i. of friendship, amicitia violata: to hold it an i. of a treaty, unless &c., pro rupto fœdus habere, si non &c.

INFREQUENCY. See RARITY.

INFREQUENT. See RARE.

INFRIE. To To BREAK (a law, &c.); To VIOLATE. || Infringere, in this sense only, *JCl.* (e.g. *ius consulis, Paul. Dig. 34, 9, 5, An*) One that infringes a treaty, ruptor fœderis.

INFRINGER. See BREAKER, VIOLATOR.

INFUSE, || To pour in, infundere in qd (ci mihi post-Class.). || To instill (principles), &c.: inspire (with alacrity, &c.). See INSTILL, INSPIRE. || To steep in liquor (for medicinal purposes), diluere (e.g. absinthia).

INFUSION, infusio (act of pouring in; e.g. injection of a medicine)—dilutum (medical i.; e.g., i. of wormwood, dilutum absinthii). || Instillation (of principles, &c.), vid.

INFUSORIOUS, immensæ subtilitatis animal (*ast. Plin. 10, 75, 98, extr.*).—*bestiola infusoria (*t. t.*).

INGENIOUS, ingeniosus (fertile in expedients).—dexter (dexterous; naturally ready and i. in applying knowledge or art).—bonus (*g. l.*, good at athg): naturally i. in or at athg, aptus factusque ad qd. To be an i. man in one's line or profession, admirabilem esse suo genere (*C.*): to be i. at athg, habilem esse ad qd; aptum esse ad qd: to be naturally i. at athg, natum esse ad qd.

INGENIOUSLY, ingeniose, dextre, dexterius (*L. H.*).—sollertely.—perite (skilfully).—docte (e.g. psaltere).

INGENIOUSNESS. See INGENUITY.

INGENUITY, || Inventive cleverness, ingenium (*g. l.*, i. which acutum, magnum, docile, &c., may be added).—ingenii docilitas, acies, vis, or (*Np.*) celeritas. dives ingenii vena (*† H.*). To have great i. in athg, multum habere ingenii ad qd: there must be something of inventive i., ingenii celeris quidam motus esse debent et ad excogitandum acuti (*cf. C. Or. 1, 25, 113*). || Ingenuo usness, vid.

INGENUOUS, ingenuus (v. pr.). See CANDID, FRANK.

INGENUOUSLY, ingenue, To confess i., aperte atque ingenue confiteri. See CANDIDLY.

INGLORIOUS, inglorius (without glory, *C.*; of persons or things)—inhonoratus (without receiving honour). *JN.* inhonoratus et inglorius (e.g. existence, vita, *C.*).—Inhonestus (dishonourable, e.g. vita misera atque inhonestâ, *S.*; mors inhonestâ, *Prop.*).—obscurus (unknown to fame)—turpis (base, vile).

INGLORIOUSLY, sine gloria, sine laude.—turpiter (disgracefully).

INGOT, later (aurus, argenteus). Silter in i's, argentum non signatum formâ sed rudi pondere (*Curr. 5, 2, 112*).

INGRAFT. See GRAFT.

INGRATE. See USGRATEFUL (person).

INGRATITUDE (oneself with aby), cs favorem or benevolentiam sibi conciliare or colligere; gratiam inire a qd or (L.) apud qm: with aby by athg, adungere sibi benevolentiam cs qd re: to wish to i. oneself with aby, ci jucundum esse velles; apud qm gratiosum esse velles (e.g. apud tribus suos); cs benevolentiam capere; cs gratiam acupari; cs favorem querere: the art of ingratiating oneself, artificium colligende gratiæ (for *SYN.* of gratia, favor, benev., see FAVOUR, s.).

INGRATITUDE, animus ingratus. animus beneficiorum immemor (as character)—crimen ingrati animi (a crime with which one is chargeable). *Not*

ingratis and ingratus. *I detest it, ingrati animi crimen horreo* (C. Att. 9, 2, A. § 2): *to be guilty of it, ingrati animi crimen subire* (Afr. C. Att. 9, 2, A. § 2): *to show it, for I have received, pro beneficiis merita debitaque gratiam non referre: I know no greater i., nihili cognovi ingratus.*

INGREDIENTS, elementa ca. res. — res, ex quibus conficitur et efficitur qd (C. Off. 1, 4, 14). — res, quibus qd continetur, or in quibus qd positum est (of *weh* or in *weh* alth. consists: cf. C. Off. 1, 9, 29, and 35, 126): *but the word is only omitted. Some dry i., aridum* (Cels. 5, 17, 2): *the i.'s are the same, but mixed in different proportions, iisdem servatis, ponderum ratio mutatur* (Cels.).

INGRESS. See ENTRANCE.

INGULF, vorare, devorare (e. g. aquae devorant terras).

INHABIT. To i. a place, habitare (in) loco (to have one's residence any where: *inhabitare, inhabitare locum are not Class.*) — colere, incolere locum (to be settled in a place) — tenere, obtinere (to possess places, countries, &c.). To i. the front part of a building, primum locumedium tenere: *to be inhabited, habitari: thickly inhabited, frequens* (tectis): *that part of the city is very thickly inhabited, colitur ea pars urbis et habitatur frequentissime* (C.); *also impersonally, vicorum, quibus frequenter habitabatur*, L. 2, 62, 4; *opp. not at all inhabited*. — desertus (of countries, places).

INHABITABLE, habitabilis.

INHABITANT, incolā (inhabitant, opp. citizen, C. Off. 1, 34, μέτοικος, for *weh* Np. uses sessor). — inquilinus (the tenant, opp. owner of the house, dominus, C. Phil. 2, 41, ενοικος). — colonus (farmer, opp. landowner, C. Cacc. 32; something like this: and also inhabitant of a colony, ενοικος: it is only in poet. that it is used for 'inhabitant' generally). — civis (citizen, who, as such, possesses civil rights, &c.; opp. peregrinus). — habitator (g. i. for one who dwells in a country, &c.). — homo (esp. in pl. homines, when 'i.' is used for 'men', 'persons': e. g. haec regio multos alit homines). The i. of a town, oppidi incolā, oppidanus (esp. as opp. i. of a village): i. of a village, incolā vici; vicinus, paganus (esp. as opp. i. of a city): i. of a province, provincialis: *the first i.'s of Britain, qui initio Britanniam incoluerunt.*

INHALE, spiritum (spirando) ducere; spiritum haurire. To exhale and i., anhelum reddere ac per vices recipere: to i. and exhale, animum attrahere ac reddere.

INHERE, inherere (ci rei; ad qd [to it], in qd re). — inherescere (ci rei or in qd re). See CILAVX to.

INHERENT, proprius. In ca rei natura positus. cum re ipsa or cum rei natura conjunctus. ad rem ipsam or ad rei naturam pertinens (belonging to the nature of alth. as an essential part of it). — penitus defixus (firmly rooted in alth.: e. g., a fault or fault). — innatus. In natura innatus (innate; inherent in our nature). Sic omnium, cuiusvis maius esse (e. g., the liability to err to i. in human nature, cuiusvis hominis est errare: alth. is i. in abq. qd ci inest proprium; e. g. inest proprius quibusdam decor, qd. 6, 3, 12). An i. right, naturae ius aliquod (C. Legg. 1, 14, 4). Jus naturale is the whole body or sum of natural rights).

INHERIT, hereditate accipere (also Ag.). to have inherited alth. hereditate mihi venit qd, hereditate possidere qd (to possess by heirship, but in no other way: to i. the whole property, hereditatem esse or ex libella esse: to i. a large property fm abq. magna mihi venit ab qd hereditas: to i. a half, hereditatem esse ex dimidia parte: to i. a sixth, in sextante esse: to i. as much as all the other heirs together, capere tantundem, quantum omnes heredes (C. de Legg. 2, 19, 48): to i. a portion, in partem hereditatis vocari; in hereditate partem habere: both inherited equal shares, hereditas ad utrumque aequaliter veniebat: to i. an empire fm one's father, imperium a patre accipere: to have inherited a surname fm abq. nomen hereditarium habere ab qd. huius, as it were, inherited, velut hereditate relicto odium: to i. one's father's influence, in paternis succedere opes.

INHERITANCE, hereditas (the right of heirship, and the sum of the things belonging to the i.). I. by will, hereditas ex testamento; without a will, hereditas ab intestato (this is called legitima, the lawful, necessary; the former testamentaria; all in the JCI): an i. not yet entered upon, hereditas jacens: a common i., hereditas communis: a joint i., communis hereditas, quae ad utrumque aequaliter lege veniebat. To fix one's heart upon an i., oculos hereditati adjici-

cere; hereditatem persequi: to receive an i., hereditatem consequi or capere: I receive an i., hereditas mihi venit, obvenit; hereditas ad me venit or pervenit: to receive a rich i., adipisci effertissimam hereditatem (Piant. Capt. 4, 1, 8): magna ac iuculenta hereditas ci obtingit: something comes to me by i., hereditate mihi qd venit or obvenit: to have part in an i., habere partem in hereditate; vocari in partem hereditatis: to take possession of an i., hereditatem adire, curare, adire curareque; cretionem capere (Plin. 2, 26, 24; fg.): to decline, refuse an i., se abstinere hereditate; hereditatem omittere, repudiare (JCI): to claim and take possession of an i., hereditati se miscere or se immiscere (ib.): to obtain, or to endeavor to obtain, an i. surreptitiously, testamentum captare: to exclude abq. fm an i., qm excludere hereditate.

INHERITOR, INHERITRIX. See HEIR, HEIRESS.

INHIBIT, INHIBITION. See PROHIBIT, PROHIBITION.

INHOSPITABLE, inhospitalis (only of countries). — non or parum hospitalis (of persons): n. qui valde fugit hospites (Afr. C. Tusc. 3, 11). — cuius domus hospitibus rarissime patet. — qui perpaucos hospitio accipit. An i. house, domus quae perpaucos hospites recipit.

INHOSPITABLY, *parum hospititer (hospititer, L., Curt.).

INHOSPITALITY, inhospitalitas (C. Tusc. 3, 11).

INHUMAN, inhumanus. — its immanis (naturā). ferus. Jm. ferus et immanis — crudelissimus (savage, cruel, &c.). An i. punishment, supplicium exempli parum memoris legum humanarum.

INHUMANITY, inhumanitas. — immanitas (opp. humanitas, C. Deiot. 12, 32). crudelitas. Jm. crudelitas inhumanitasque. Such barbarous i., iam crudelitas, iam immoderata inhumanitas (C.).

INHUMANLY, inhumane. — contra naturae legem. Jm. inhumane contraque naturae legem (e. g. facere). *inhumaniter occurs only in the sense of 'unkindly' &c. — crudelissime.*

INHUME, humare, humo tegere. — inhumare (Plin.).

INIMICAL. See HOSTILE.

INIMITABLE, nemini imitabilis, or quod nulla ars (or nulla manus, nullus opitex) consequi potest imitando. Homer imitated nobody, and is himself i., neque ante Homerum, quem ille imitaretur, neque post illum, qui eum imitari posset, inventus est (Vell.): Calanix made a chariot and pair, that has hitherto remained i., Calanix fecit bigas cum equis semper sine semulo expressis (Plin. 34, 8, 19).

INIMITABLY, sine semulo; or Cret. with phrases in INIMITABLE. Sic divinitus (e. g. scribere).

INIQUITOUS. See WICKED, UNJUST.

INIQUITY. See WICKEDNESS, INJUSTICE.

INITIAL, principium nominis (cf. Piant. Trim. 4, 2, 7); or litera grandis, as capital letter.

INITIATE, initiare (e. g. Bacchicis, in the mysteria of Bacchus; sacrorum sollempniis, in the religious rites and usages; Just. 11, 7, 14). To be initiated in literature, science, &c., initiari literis, studiis, &c. (Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 8. Q. 1, 2, 20); iteris initiari or institui (C.). To i. abq. in political affairs, or in the mysteria of public business, qm ad curam reipublicae admovere.

INITIATION, initiatio (post-Class., Appul.). Cret. with initiare, initiari.

INJECT, infundere (med. & i. malvas utilissime infundit, &c.). — cysterē qd infundere (of a cyster; Plin.). — dare in alvum (e. g. aqua datur in alvum, Cels.). *Not injectere.*

INJECTION, infusio. Infusus, ūs (Plin.; med. & i.). *Not injectio.*

INJUDICIOUS, nullius consilii. Inconsultus (of persons or things). — imprudens (without prudence, foresight, &c.). — stultus.

INJUDICIOUSLY, Inconsulte. — stulte. — *parum sapienter. — male (ill).

INJUNCTION. See CHANGE, COMMAND.

INJURE, injuriam ci facere, inferre, injungere. injuriā qm afficere (to inflict a wrong or injury upon). — offendere (to give offence, offend agat propriety). — ledere. violare (hurt, injure, grieve, vex). To i. abq. without provocation, injuriā lacessere; priorem ledere: to be injured, injuriam accipere or pati: to feel oneself injured, injuriam factam putare; by alth. qd in or ad contumeliam accipere. See TO HURT.

INJURER, violator, &c. Cret. qui ledit qm or qd; qui nocet ci; qui injuriam facit, or inest ci, &c.

INJURIOUS, || *Hurtful*, damnosus, detrimentosus (that occasions injury or loss, detrimentum. *Cæs. B. G. 7, 33*).—alienus, adversus (not suitable, unfavorable, contrary).—Iniquus (unsuitable, unfavorable, of places and their situations; then = unjust: to or for a thing; all with a dat.). Food i. to the stomach, cibi stomacho alieni (|| *injunct* i. to rather poet.).—|| *Wrongful, insulting*, injuriosus (injuring, damaging).—contumeliosus (reviling, containing reproaches). I words, voces contumeliosæ: verborum contumeliosæ (reproachful).—voces mordaces or aculeatæ: verborum aculei (rezing, grieving). To be i., habere qd offensivum (of a thing).

INJURIOUSLY, || *Hurtfully*, vld. || *Wrongfully, insultingly*, injuriose (wrongfully, unjustly).—contumeliose (C. Q. insultingly).—male (ill, unfavorably).—inique (unjustly). To speak i. of aby, ca laudibus obtrahere; detrudere de ca famâ.

INJURY, || *Unjust act*, injuria (both that weh I suffer and that weh I inflict).—offensio (an offending aby, and the offence itself).—contumelia (insulting act). To suffer many i's, multis injuriis affici: to protect aby fm i., qm prohibere injuria. || *An i. inflicted by aby* i. s. ca injuria, and sta both the objective and attributive genitives are found together, veteres Helvetiorum injuria populi Romani (= the i's inflicted on the Roman nation by the Helvetii). The two genitives must be on different sides of the substantive: irreparable i's, injuria insanabiles: to inflict an i. on aby, injuriam or contumeliam ci facere; injuriam ci inferre or injungere: to load aby with i's and insults, injurias contumeliasque imponere ci (C.): to suffer an i. at aby's hands, injuriam accipere a qo: to believe oneself to have suffered an i., qd se ipsum or violenter putare (to feel oneself hurt by a thing): to pass over an i., injuriam non insectari: to forgive an i. for aby's sake, injuriam condonare ci (*Cæs. B. G. 1, 20*): to revenge an i., injuriam persæqui or vilescei. || *Hurt, incommode* (any contrary or prejudicial circumstance; opp. commodum).—dammum (loss, exple through fault or demerit; opp. lucrum).—detrimentum (detrimment, damage; opp. emolumentum).—fraus (a thing prejudicial on the part of another). Without i., sine incommode; sine damno; sine fraude: without i. to your health, commodum or sine incommode valetudinis tue: without i. to your honour, sine imminutione dignitatis tue: as far as can be done without i. to me, quod sine fraude meâ fiat: to the i. of, cum incommode; cum damno; cum detrimento: to my great i., cum magno meo damno: to the great i. of the state, maximo reipublicæ detrimento or incommode (|| *pest* pessimo publico, L. 2, 1, is unusual; if it can be done without i. to the whole (state), commodum reipublicæ facere si possim: to lend to the i. of, incommode or damno or fraudi esse: to do a thing to one's own i., qd incommode suo facere: to suffer i., incommode or detrimentum capere or accipere; damnum or detrimentum facere (|| *pest* but damnum pati is not good; s. To Suffer): to suffer some i., qd damni contrahere: to occasion i. to aby, incommode ci ferre or afferre; ci damnum dare or apportare or afferre; detrimentum ci afferre or inferre or imponere; detrimento qm afficere; fraudem ci ferre.

INJUSTICE, a) *Unjust proceeding*, injustitia. b) *Unjust action*, injuria. Injuste factum. To commit an i., injuste facere; injuriam facere.

INK, v. *atramenti maculis aspergere (to spot with i.).

INK, s. atramentum librariorum or scriptoriorum; or, fm context, atramentum only. To dip one's pen in the i., intingere calamus (Q. 10, 3, 31). Indian i., atramentum Indicum (*Plin. 35, 6, 25*). Red i., encastum (purple i. used by the later Empp.); liquor ruber scribendo factus.

INK-SPOT, atramenti macula.

INK-STAND, atramentarium (**Vulg. Ezech. 9, 2*).

INKLING. See HINT, INTIMATION.

INLAND, mediterraneus (opp. maritimus). An i. country, terra or regio mediterranea (opp. terra or regio maritima); mediterranea, orum (opp. maritima). One who dwells in an i. district, homo mediterraneus (opp. homo maritimus); plur. homines mediterranei, and simply mediterranei: an i. lake, *lacus mediterraneus: an i. town, oppidum mediterraneum (opp. oppidum maritimum); civitas mediterranea (the town with its territory; opp. civitas maritima).

INLAY, distinguere (to variegate; e. g., with silver and gold, auroque);—cære (with half-raised work; e. g., shields with gold, acuta auro);—tessellare (with small pieces of different coloured marble, &c.;

i. e., to i. with mosaic work; e. g., a floor, pavimentum; of. *Bremi, Suet. Cæs. 46*). A floor of inlaid work, pavimentum tessellatum et scitile; walls, parietes vermiculatis crustis. Inlaid work, opus intestinum (*Plin. 16, 42, 82*; one who makes such, intestinarus, *Cod. Theod. 13, 1, 2*).

INLAYING, opus intestinum (*Plin. 16, 42, 82*). See MOSAIC.

INLET, aditus (to a thing, ad qd; also fig.).—accessus (rare).—introtus (in qd, propr. and fig.).—iauces (narrow i.).—ostium (into a harbor, &c.). Jn. introitus atque ostium (e. g. portus).—os (mouth; e. g., into a cave, specus).

IN LIEU OF. See INSTEAD OF.

INLY. See INWARDLY.

INMATE, inquilinus (v. pr., opp. dominus, C.; and also = qui eundem cultum locum, *Fest. p. 79, Lind.*).

INMOST, intumus (e. g. venter, sacrarium, &c.). The i. part, intima pars; intima, s. pl.

INN. See Dict. of Antiqu. 208.—deversorium (any house of reception on a journey, whether one's own property or that of one's friends, or of inn-keepers).—hospitium (an i. for the reception of strangers).—caupōna (a tavern kept by a publican). These three afforded lodging as well as food.—taberna, popina, ganea furnished food only, like restaurants; tab., for the common people, as eating-houses; pop. for gentlefolks and gourmands, like ordinaries; ganea, for voluptuaries; Dōd.; also taberna deversorii (Plant.); taberna cauponia (Ulp.). A room at an i., *conclavē deversorii. To put up at an i., in tabernam quam devertere (C.): an i. is shut up, taberna occluditur.

INNATE, innatus, ingeneratus, innatus, ingenuus. Innatus et Innatus (inborn, originally indwelling).—naturalis, natus (natural; opp. assumptus, adventicius, ascitus; i. e., acquired by artificial means, &c.).—congeneratus, a parentibus propagatus (implanted in us by our parents).—avitus (inherited fm a grandfather; e. g. malum, an evil;—hereditarius hereditate relicto (inherited, propr. and fig.): i. disposition, character, indoles, ingenium: i. knowledge, insita et innata cognitio: i. goodness of heart, naturalis quedam bonitas: the old and i. pride of the Claudian family, vetus atque insita Claudie familie superbia. An i. idea, notio quæ quasi naturalis atque insita in animis nostris inest (C.). I. ideas, see 'innate Norton(s)'. **INNER**, interior (e. g. sedium pars, spatium, &c.). The i. man, interior homo (i. e., his soul, life, &c.; *Plaut. Aem. 3, 5, 66*).

INNKEEPER, caupo.—stabularius (who takes in horses to bait; the lowest kind of i.). To be an i., caupōnam or artem caupionum exercere (Ulp. Inst.).

INNOCENCE, || The state of being free fm guilt, innocentia (the property of him who wrongs nobody).—integritas (the property of him who resists all temptations to do evil; purity of life, incorruptibility, &c.). Jn. integritas atque innocentia.—simplicitas (simplicity of manner, sincerity). To establish one's i., se purgare ci (to clear oneself from suspicion; see interpp. on *Cæs. B. G. 1, 28*). || Chastity, &c., integritas (integrity, purity of life, in general).—pudicitia, pudor.—castitas (chasteness). Jn. integritas pudicitiaque: to lose one's i., pudicitiam amittere.

INNOCENT, || Without guilt, innocens (doing no harm, q. i.; also of things, e. g. letter, epistola, cibus, sanguis; then of him who does not do any wrong, or has no share in a crime).—Insons, culpâ vacuus or carens (guiltless, not deserving any blame).—integer (of him who has resisted all temptations to do evil).—sancus (virtuous, moral; also of things, vita).—simplex (fig., simple, that bears no concealed meaning; of things, e. g. verba, cf. *Bremi, Suet. Tib. 61*). To be i., extra noxiam esse; extra culpam esse; culpâ vacuum esse; culpâ carere: to be i. of a thing, insonem esse es rei (e. g. consilii publici, of a resolution taken by the people; as L. 34, 32). || Chaste, &c., integer (of a pure life, in general).—pudicus (modest).—castus a rebus veneris, or simply castus. Jn. castus et integer.

INNOCENT, s. See IDIOT.

INNOCENTLY, integre, pudice, caste; Jn. pure et caste; caste integreque—innocenter (e. g. vivere, Q, post-Aug.).

INNOCUOUS. See HARMLESS (of things).

INNOCUOUSLY. See HARMLESSLY.

INNOVATE, novare (with acc.; multa, qd, &c.).—res novare, or novare abol. (to introduce political changes).—|| *innovare late*; e. g. plurima innovare, *Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2, 30*). See 'to make innovations,' and TO CHANGE.

INNOVATION, qd novi.—res nova. To make an i., qd novi afferre; novare qd; mutationem or commutationem facere; in alth, ca rei; *nova instituire (of political i.): to introduce many i.'s, novare multa; multa nova afferre: to introduce i.'s in the administration of justice, morem novorum iudiciorum inducere in rempublicam (C. Rab. Post. 419): who was the first to introduce this i.? qui hoc primum induxit? (e.g., in our habits, in mores nostros, C.): not to make any i.'s in language, ne quid nove dicamus (Aecl. Her.).

INNOVATOR, Crci. vel novare (e.g., in language, qui verba novat), or *qui vetera omnia atque usitata mutare, or mutare vult (vellet, &c.).—~~novator~~ rerum novarum cupidus, &c., refers to political i.'s.

INNOXIOUS. See **HARMLESS**.

INNOXIOUSLY. See **HARMLESSLY**.

INNOXIOUSNESS. See **HARMLESSNESS**.

INNUENDO. See **HINT**.

INNUMERABLE, innumerabiles. Innumerus (of which the latter is the poetical and choice expression, like 'numberless', ἀνέριθτος; innumerabilia, a prosaic and usual expression, like i., ἀνέριθτοι).

INOCULATE, insere. To i. for the small-pox, *variolas insere.

INOCULATION, *insitio. I. for the small-pox, *insitio variolarum.

INODOROUS, odore carens (inodorus, post-Clas.). ex qd re odor non afflatur. To be i., nihil olere.

INOFFENSIVE, probus (that may be approved of: opp. malus)—honestus (honorable; opp. turpis): i. conduct, mores probi: morum probitas.

INOFFENSIVELY, Crci.

INORDINATE. See **IMMODERATE**.

INORDINATELY. See **IMMODERATELY**.

INORGANIC BODIES, corpora nulla coherendi naturā (cf. C. N. D. 2, 32, where the instances given are gleba, fragmentum lapidis; opp. arbor, animal, &c.).—Inanima, inanimata (pl. adj. = inanimate; of wider meaning than 'inorganic').

INQUEST, questio mortis ca or de morte ca. To hold an i., questionem mortis ca habere (C. Rosc. Am. 18); questionem de morte ca habere (C. Cluent. 64); de occiso homine querere (C.); querere de morte ca (C. Rosc. Am. 41): to proceed to hold an i., questionem instituire de morte ca (C. Cluent. 64). It is only in the case of a sudden death that an i. is held, tantum subita mors in questionem venit (Q. 7, 2, 15).

INQUIETUDE. See **COMMOOTION**.

INQUIRE, &c. See **ENQUIRE**.

INQUISITION, questio (e.g., a judicial trial).—*questio de fide Christianā habita (a religious i., as in Spain).—*questiones fidei (the inquirers themselves): to hold an i. agst aby, questionem habere de qo or in qm.

INQUISITIVE. See **CURIOUS**.

INQUISITIVENESS. See **CURIOSITY**.

INQUISITORS, *questores fidei.

INROAD. Hostile incursion, incursio, irruptio. To make an i., incursionem or irruptionem facere. To make i.'s, incursiones hostiliter facere: to prevent the i.'s of the enemy, prohibere hostem ab incursionibus (Cez.): he promised to make no i.'s into their territory, eorum fines se non violaturum promisit (Cez.).—[IMPROPR.] Encroachment, attack (rid.), imminutio ca rei (a lessening of it; e.g. dignitatis). To make i.'s on alth, violare qd (e.g., jus): violare atque imminuere (e.g. officium, jus, &c.). To make an i. on one of the people's immemorial privileges, quod populi semper proprium fuit ... imminuere, or mutare (C.).

INSANE, vecors. Insanus. mente captus, delirus (STR. in MAD). to be i., insanire. mente captum esse. mentis error affectum esse. delirare: to become i., mente capi or alienari. mentis error affici.

INSANITY. See **MADNESS**.

INSATIABLE, insatiabilis.—inexplebilis (prop. and fig., e.g. stomachus; cupiditas, avaritia).—insaturabilis (prop.; e.g. paunch, abdomen). An i. lore of reading, legendi aviditas (see C. Fin. 3, 2, 7; also Goerenz, and Orell, on the spurious and unnecessary addition of 'inexhausta').

INSATIABLENESS, insatiabilis or inexplebilis cupiditas (insatiable desire).—insatiabilis avaritia (i. avidity or avarice).—~~insatiabilis~~ insatiabilis et insatiabilis are not Class.

INSATIABLY, insatiabiliter (post-Aug., Plin., T. and Lucr.).—cum inexplebili cupiditate (C.; impropr.).

INSCRIBE, inscribere (on alth, in qd re: ~~scribere~~ in qd. In C. Arch. 2, 26, some MSS. have in illis libellis: none illis libellis, uck Stürenburg ad-pis [a, si

Matth., Klotz, &c.], without sufficient grounds [e. g. vestris monumentis nomen suum inscripserit, Her. Resp. 27]. To i. alth, e. g. a name, in a book, is never in libro or in librum inscribere, but in librum r ferre; in libro literis consignare, &c.: inscribere is also used of an inscription on statues, &c.; (Krebs).—insculpere (to i. on a material in which the letters are cut; to carve or engrave; on alth, ci rei; e.g. qd saxo; elogium tumulo).—incidere (= 'to cut into,' athenon brass, qd in aes or in aere more common than insculpere; both C.; in qd re, the more common; in columna aeneā, in tabulā, in sepulcro, &c.). Inscribed in very large letters, maximis literis incisus (e.g. in basi statuarum).—[IMPROPR.] To i. on the wind, inscribere qd in animo (e.g. orationes, C.).—insculpere qd in mentibus (C.: of a natural belief, written on our hearts by God). To i. a book to aby; see 'TO DEDICATE a book to aby.' [To inscribe a mathematical figure in another, inscribere or includere (in qd re).

INSCRIPTION, inscriptio. Index (both g. th., e.g. of a book, picture, statue).—titulus (= the former; then copy an i. on a tomb-stone, with and without sepulchri; lastly, as a notice on a board suspended to alth that is to be let or sold; as, on a slave, a house; see Gierig, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 7).—epigramma, atis. n. (ἐπιγραμμα, for the pure Latin inscriptio, an i. on the basis of a statue, on an offering, on a grave-stone, &c.).—elogium (any small i., whether bestowing praise or blame, or indifferently).—carmen (an i. in verse, as, at the entrance of a temple).—prescriptio (the address or superscription of a letter).—monumentum literarum (as preserving the recollection of alth). To put an i. on alth, titulum inscribere ci rei; inscribere qd: a doubtful i., titulus obscurus et ambiguus: he had this i. carved on the statue, in statuā (so in sepulcro, &c.) inscripserit: to have an i. cut on stone, epigramma or carmen in lapide insculpere: an i. carved in stone, epigramma (carmen, or monumentum literarum) in lapide insculptum.

INSCRUTABLE. See **UNSEARCHABLE**.

INSECT, insectum.—bestiola (little animal).

INSECURE. [Not to be passed without danger (e.g. road), infestus. To render i., infestum reddere or habere (g. i.).—infestare latrocinis (to render unsafe by robberies, e.g. a district, &c.).—infestare latrocinis ca praedationibus (by piracy, e.g. the sea): to be i., infestari latrocinis (of high roads, &c.). [Not well kept, intutus (e.g. loca, camp). [Not standing firm, instabilis (prop.; of what cannot stand fast, e.g. gradus, incessus, step, walk).—lubricus (prop.; slippery, where people may easily fall; thm fig, where one may easily make a mistake, e.g. ratio de'ensionis). also Jm. instabilis et lubricus (e.g. step, gradus).—incertus (fig., uncertain, relating to cases where one does not know how one stands, or how alth may turn out, precarious; of things, e.g. hope, spes; times, tempora; situation, res); also Jm. lubricus atque incertus (e.g. age, metas).—inlidus (fig., that one cannot trust or rely upon, e.g. friend, good faith, promise).

INSECURITY, Crci. a) with 'infestus' (e.g. itinera infesta, viae infestae, the i. of the high roads, caused by robbers); fm the i. of the high roads, I experience great delay in receiving parcels, &c., propter latrocinia, omnia tardissime perferuntur (C. Fam. 2, 9, 1); fm the i. of the sea, latrocinis ca praedationibus infestato mari.—β) with 'intutus,' e.g. castra intuta (the i. of the camp).—urbs intuta (of the town).

INSENSATE, amens, demens (suffering fm the want of one's understanding or reason; the former if temporary only, the latter if lasting; and also of whatever betrays that absence of good sound sense; e.g. plan, consilium, ratio).—insanus (not right in one's head, insane, e.g. homo; and also of what displays that degree of insanity, e.g. cupiditas).—furiosus (raging, furious; also of abstract objects; e.g. cupiditas).—ineptus (inept, absurd, silly, of persons and things). To entertain an i. desire of alth, ad insaniam concupiscere qd.

INSENSIBILITY, torpor (prop.; numbness).—durus animus (improp.; a mind insusceptible of gentle affections, &c.).—lentitudo, lentus animus (improp.; indifference to offences, phlegmatic disposition).—Indolentia (i. to pain).

INSENSIBLE, sensu carens (prop.; ~~in~~ in Lect. 1, 11, extr., and elsewhere, insensibilis).—torpidus (prop.; stiff with cold, numb, without feeling).—durus (improp.; hard, inhuman).—lentus (improp.; with ref. to taking offence; phlegmatic). To be i., sensu carere.

sensibus alienatum esse (prop.): to be i. to *athq*, qd non sentire (not to feel it); qd non accipere or suscipere (not to receive it: e. g. consolation); non tangi qd re (not to be touched or affected by it); lente ferre q. (to bear it with sluggish indifference). I am become quite i. to pain, callum obtuli dolori; animus ad dolorem obdurnit: to grow i. to any evil fm long acquaintance with it, assuetudine mali effrare animum: aby is i. to the gentler feelings of our nature, nullus in quo sensus humanitatis.

INSEMINABILI. See GRADUALLY.

INSEPARABILE, inseparabilis (post-Aug.).—Indissolubilis (indissoluble).—Individuus (not to be divided; SYN. IN INDIVISIBILE). An i. friend, amicus fidelissimus: to be i. fm *athq*, a qd re separari, socium, divelli non posse (SYN. IN TO SEPARATE): to be i., a qd divelli non posse; a ca latere non discedere (not to move fm aby's side; both of persons).—cl perpetuum esse (to be i. fm aby, never leave him, e. g. fever).

INSEPARABLY, Crel. I. connected, res sic innox ut separari non possint (Cels. 5. 1).

INSERT, inserere cl rei or in qd. includere cl rei or in qd (to i. in writing as an episode, e. g. a speech in a letter, orationem epistolam or in epistolam).—Interponere (to cite or say between).—supplere (to fill up what was wanting).—indere cl rei or in qd (to put in; *alio to i. in writing*).—Inligere cl rei or in qd. defigere in qd or in qd re (to fix in; defigere, in a perpendicular direction).—Immittere cl rei or in qd. demittere in qd (to let in, sink in; demittere, in a perpendicular direction).—Includere in qd re (to inlay in *athq*; as emblemata in scyphis; then to i. in a written composition; as orationem in epistolam or qd orationi sume).

INSERTION, quod inseritur. Insertum. Interpositum (g. i.; that which is inserted).—suppositum suppositivum. subditivum (on interpolation, something not genuine). To send aby a work again with many i's and alterations, mittere scriptum ad qm (retractatus et) crebris locis inlucatum et refectum (C. Alt. 4, 16, 3).

INSIDE, adv. and prep. Intus (within); also after verbs of motion; quo simul atque intus est itum, Cels. B. C. 3, 36).—Intra (prep. within; e. g. intra muros).—in (with abl. 'in').

INSIDE, s. pars interior. partes interiores. interiora, um (pl. adj.). The i. of a house, pars interior aedium.

INSIDIOUS, insidiosus (enamoring; lying in wait to ensnare or entrap; of tricks, and also of things, e. g. verba, C.).—dolosus (sneaky).—subdōlus (not C.; animus, S.; oratio, Cels.; lingua, O.).—fraudulentus (deceitful). I. questions, calliosae interrogationes.

INSIDIOUSLY, insidiosè, -issime (both C.).—subdōlè (C.). dolose, fraudulentè, fallaciter. See DECEITFULLY.

INSIGHT, cognitio (clear knowledge, ca rei). To have an i. into *athq*, prudenter intelligere qd (of a thorough intelligent knowledge).—plane videre qd (to see it clearly). To give one an i. into *athq*, patefacere qd ei. He gave me an i. into his plans, denudavit mihi consilium suum (L.).

INSIGNIFICANCE, levitas.

INSIGNIFICANT, levis.—mediocris. minutus. exiguus. parvus, or parvus dictu. Infimus. Jm. exiguus et infimus.—levis et infimus (opp. gravis et sanctus).—nullus (SYN. IN INCONSIDERABLE). An i. person, vir or homo medicoris (of ordinary calibre); homo neque honore neque nomine illustris; homo ignobilis or obscurus: even an i. person, etiam levis persona (e. g. nomen imperii et iam in levi persona pertimescit). See INCONSIDERABLE, UNIMPORTANT.

INSINCERE, blandus (soft-spoken, &c.; e. g. friend, amicus, opp. verus amicus, C.).—fucatus. fucosus (varnished over, as it were, to look fairer than it really is; the former of things, the latter of persons or things; vicina non fucosa; fucosus amicitia, C.). Jm. fucatus et simulatus (opp. sincerus et verus, C.).—falsus (false; not open-hearted).—infidus (that cannot be trusted; e. g. amicus).—fallax. fraudulentus. dolosus. subdōlus (SYN. IN DECEITFUL).—tectus. occultus (dark, reserved; entertaining some concealed purpose, &c.). Jm. occultus et tectus (close, reserved); astutus et occultus (crafty and designing; C.). I. declarations or professions, verba sine fide jactata. How i. you are! ut falsus es animi! (Ter.)

INSINCERELY, simulate (opp. ex animo), or fecte et simulate.—blande.—dolose.—malà fide.—fallaciter (C.).

INSINCERITY, fraus (deceit; opp. veritas, C. Lel. 24, 89).—ambigua fides (L. 6, 2).—ingenium ambiguum (Plin.; not trustworthy).—infidelitas (misfith- (491)

fulness; where fidelity or truth is justly expected, friendships, quarum infidelitatem extimescebat; infidelitatis suspitionem sustinere, Cels. B. C. 2, 33).—ingenium parum simplex (apertum, ingenium, &c.). He is made up of i., nihil apparet in eo ingenium; ex fraude totus constare videtur. See DECEIT, DISSIMULATION.

INSINUATE, TRAHS. To i. oneself, irrepere in &c. (prop. and fig.); arripere; into *athq*, cl rei or ad qd. subrepere, obrepere; with aby, cl (prop. and fig.; with the idea of what is gradual and imperceptible).—se insinuare; in or between &c., in or inter &c. (to penetrate anywhere through curves and windings, propr. and fig.; e. g. inter turmas equitum; in ca familiaritatem): vice i's itself under the name of virtue, vitia nobis obrepunt aut virtutis nomine (Sen. Ep. 45, 6); an evil insinuates itself, malum se insinuat: a vice i's itself, vitium subreptit. To i. oneself into aby's good graces, irrepere in ca mentem, arripere ca animo, influere in ca animum, ad ca amicitiam arripere (fig.; to i. oneself into aby's friendship, &c.); blanditiis et assentationibus ca amicitiam colligere or in ca consuetudinem se immergere; blanditiis et assentationibus ca benevolentiam sibi adjungere (aft. C. Muren. 20, 41); blanditiis influere in aures ca (these, of course, with ref. to deceitful methods); insinuare se in ca familiaritatem (per tortuosus methods); gratiam sibi parere apud qm (g. i., to make oneself liked by aby): to endavour to i. oneself into aby's favour, assentationem aucupari ca gratiam; locum gratiae apud qm querere; insinuation, blandia. || To infuse gradually (e. g. doctrines, notions), instillare cl qd (H. Ep. 1, 8, 16; Sen. Benef. 6, 16; but prob. quite allowable in prose. C. usae restitit: quae [literae] mihi quiddam quasi animulae restitulant; Alt. 9, 7, 1). || To make an insinuation; see TO HINT.

INSINUATING, blandus, suavis. I. manners, suavitatis. In an i. manner, blande.

INSINUATION, significatio (i. e. quae plus in suspitione relinquit, quam positum est in oratione. Auct. Her. 4, 53, 67; desiderat illam plus quam dixeris significationem; id est *supponit*, Q. 9, 2, 3). To make an i. agi aby, oblique perstringere qm; sibi designare qm oratione (to make it felt that he is the person meant: cf. Cels. B. G. 1, 18); no one has ever made the most covert i. agi my honour, whom &c., nemo unquam me tenuissimà suspitione perstringit, quem &c. (C. Sull. 16).

INSIPID, || Propri.; with ref. to taste; nihil sapiens (having no taste, tasteless; ~~insipidus~~ insipidus only very late).—non conditus (unseasoned, not made palatable by seasoning; ~~insipidus~~ not inconditus)—voluptate carens (affording no pleasure or enjoyment). To be i., nihil sapere; sapore carere; voluptate carere. || Wanting raciness, &c., insulatus. Infictus (having no poignancy of wit, spirit, &c.).—absurdus (that does not ring, as it were; gives no sound). Jm. ineptus et absurdus.—qui nullum habet succum nec sanguinem (aft. succus ille et sanguis... oratorum fuit, C. Brut. 9, 36; habebat tantum succum qm oportet, &c.).

INSIPIDITY, PROPRI. Crel. with the adj.; e. g. i. of the dishes, cibi voluptate carentes. || Want of raciness, &c., insulitas. absurditas (SYN. IN INSPID).

INSIPIDLY, sine sapore (prop.).—insulse. absurde. inepte. inficite (with ref. to wit, words of taste, &c.).

INSIST, || To insist upon a person's doing so and so, cl instare (with inf. = 'to i. in being allowed to do something'. Instat poecere recuperatores: with ut, ne; tibi instat Hortensius, ut eam in consilium, C.).—urgere qm (to press aby; mly absol.; with ut, Asm. Poet. ap. C. Fam. 10, 32, 4, urait me... ut legionem trigessimam mitterem sibi). Jm. instare et urgere (absol. = 'to insist upon it'). I not only ask but i. upon being told, what the nature of the charge is, posco atque adeo flagito crimen (i. e., demand it importunately; C.).—Often exigere qd only: to i. on being told the truth, exigere veritatem; on receiving longer letters, longiores literas exigere.—To insist upon any thing, instare de qd re. urgere qd.—postulare qd (to demand it emphatically). To i. upon the payment of a debt, delictum conectari or exigere: to i. upon one's rights, de jure suo non decedere. Sibi pass. impersonal; if it be insisted upon, si instetur (ac. a qd, L.).

INSNARE, See ENSNARE.

INSOLENCE, insolentia.—intemperantia. intemperies (unrestrained, insolent behaviour).

INSOLENT, insolens. superbus. arrogans (SYN. IN ARROGANT) Jm. insolens et superbus. To become i.,

insolentem fieri; insolenter or insolentius se efferre or gerere; Intumescere (*Plus*). — insolē-cere (*S. afl. Cato; T., Just.*). — superbi e. &c.; magnos spiritus or magnam arrogantiam sibi sumere. To be i, insolentem esse; inani superbia tumere, &c.: to make aby i., qm superum or insolentem facere; ci spiritus afferre (*both of things*): to make aby intolerably i., cs animum ad intolerabilem superbiam infundere (See *PAOR*).

INSOLENTLY, insolenter. — superbe. — arroganter. — Intemperanter.

INSOLUBLE, *Cred.* with liquefieri (liquari, resolvi, dissolvi) non posse (*SYN.* of verbs in *MELT*).

INSOLVABLE (= inexplicable), inexplicabilis or difficilis et inexplicabilis (e. g. res, C.); insolubilis Q.; or *Cred.* with solvi non posse (solvere captiosa, C., enigmata, Q.).

INSOLVENCY, *Cred.* with solvendo non esse, &c.: also (of a merchant) cedere fore (*Ulp.*). To make oath of one's i., bonam copiam ejurare (*C. Pam. 9, 16, 7*).

INSOLVENT, qui non est solvendo or ad solvendum. To take an oath that he is i., bonam copiam ejurare (*C. Pam. 9, 16, 7*). See *BANKRUPT*.

INSPECT, inspicere qd (also to i. alth in order to acquire a knowledge of it; e. g. rationes suas, Sen. ad *Helv.* 10, 3, arma, viros, equos). — cognoscere (Avery-*ynsaw*, to acquire an insight into alth, to read alth, in order to make oneself accurately acquainted with its contents; e. g. litteras; see *Bremi*, *Np. Lys.* 4, 3). — recensere. recensum cs acere (to go through one by one, to inform oneself of the number, state, &c.; an army, the cavalry, senale, &c.); also recensere et numerum intrare (*Cæ.*). To i. the Sibylline books, libros Sibyllinos adire (to approach, in order to consult them).

INSPECTION, cura (the general management of alth; ærarii, publicorum operum, viarum). — custodia (the duty of keeping alth; the charge of it). Jx. cura custodiæque. Aby receives the i. of the treasury, cura ærarii transit in qm.

INSPECTOR, custos, curator (to whom the keeping or preservation of alth is entrusted). — præses, præfectus (who is placed over alth). — exactor operis (who is to see that any task is performed with care). I. of the highroads, curator viarum; of the streets, magister vici; vicomagister (*Seut. Ref.*; the officer who attended to the cleaning of the streets, &c. in a quarter of the city). I. of police, denunciator (*off. second cent. of Christian era*; *Inscript. Orell.*, No. 5, 2344, and 3216). To make aby i. of alth, præcere qm curatorem ci rei, or only præcere or præponere qm ci rei; custodem qm imponere ci rei (*seid.* in qd re; e. g. in hortis, *Np. Cim.* 4, 1: in frumento publico, *C. pro Flacc.* 41). I. of the picture galleries, qui est a pinacothecis (*Inscript.*).

INSPIRATION, inflammatio animi. Instinctus or infusus divinus. Instinctus infususque divinus. Instinctus affatusque divinus. celestis mentis instinctus. mentis incitatio et permotio divina. mentis incitatio et motus. Inflammatio animi et affatus quidam furoris (the i. of a god; the last in a higher degree). To see into futurity by i., parentem futura prospicere: to foretell the future by i., qd instinctu infusatu futura prævenire: to compose poetry under i., celestis quidam mentis instinctu carmina fundere: poetic i., inflammatio animi et quidam affatus quasi furoris (*C. de Or.* 2, 96, 194).

INSPIRE, [*PROV.*] cs mentem divino affatu or cs animum divino instinctu concitare: to be inspired, spiritu divino tangi; divino quodam spiritu infari; divino instinctu concitari. [*Pio*] To render highly excited, excitare. lucendere. inflammare (e. g. ill., to raise one's mind, to inflame). — lætitiâ or gaudio perfundere. totum ad se convertere et rapere (to gratify to the utmost, to charm, enrapture). To be inspired, mentis viribus excitari: ardore qd inflammari atque incitari: to be inspired with joy, totum in lætitiâ effusum esse; beatum esse omnibus lætitiis (to be quite entranced with joy; *Cæcil. ep. C. Fin.* 2, 4, 13): to speak like an inspired person, orationem ad sensus motuque animorum inflammandos admoveere: wine i. a man, vinum ingenium facit (*O. Met.* 7, 433). I inspire with alth, injicere ci qd (to instill, infuse into aby; as desire of battle, hope). — implere qm qd re (*seid.*, e. g. spe animoque). — tenere qm (to restrain, fitter one): to be inspired with zeal for alth, cs rei studio teneri: to inspire aby with eagerness for battle, qm alacritatem ad pugnam effundere (of a circumstance, &c.; see *Cæ. B. G.* 3, 24): to be inspired with a desire of fighting, magna alacritas studiumque pugandi magni ci injectum est: to be inspired with fresh courage, accedit mihi animus; alacritatem fieri

(505) not animari, although in *T. Germ.* 29, 3, it is = ferro hores reddi.

INSPIRED, divino spiritu infusus or tactus. mente incitatus (e. g. M.). Inatatus, furens, furibundus. lymphatus (if the inspired inspiration is of a wild, fanatic character). To be i, spiritu divino tangi (L.): divio quodam spiritu infari (C.); divino instinctu concitari (C.); ardore qd incitari atque inflammari (C.); the predictions of i. bards, furibunde varum prædictiones. I inspired with alth, impletus qd re (filled with alth; e. g. spe animoque). — Inocensius qd re (inflamed, kindled, e. g. amore, officio).

INSPIRIT, animum ei addere or facere. qm or cs animum erigere. To feel inspired, se or animum suum erigere: aby is inspired by alth, qd re animum ei accedit (C.) or augetur (*Cæ.*).

INSTABILITY. See INSTABILITY. — *Inst.* instabilitas is post-Aug. *Plus*.

INSTABLE, instabilis (Class., but not C.). See UNSTABLE.

INSTALL, constituere qm in munere. — inaugurare (prop. with solemnities performed by the augurs). — solemnari more munus ei demandare.

INSTALLATION, *prop.* introitus, with gen. of the off; e. in a priesthood, sacerdotii (*Suet.*). *Cred.* with verbs in To INSTALL.

INSTALLMENT, pensio (a payment). To pay by i's, certis pensionibus solvere pecuniam. — certis diebus solvere pecuniam: in three, in equal i's, tribus pensionibus; aequis pensionibus: to pay down the first i. at once, primam pensionem præsentem numerare.

INSTANCE, v. nominare. I instance several persons to whom this had happened, complures nominavi, quibus id accidisset, or (of a happy occurrence) contigit: et (*Murel.*).

INSTANCE, s. | Example, exemplum. — specimen. See EXAMPLE. | For instance, exempli causa or gratia. ut exemplum utar (to take an i., when an example of the thing meant, whether it be historical or invented, is really quoted). — verbi causa. verbi gratia (when a preceding expression is to be explained). — ut, (as, when, in ref. to the preceding proposition, a single case is added, to explain what was said; cf. *Cæ. B. C.* 1, 2, in.). — velut. veluti. Animals que are born on land, as for i., crocodiles, bestiae que gignuntur in terra, veluti crocodili: even the pods waged wars, as for i., with the giants, illi quoque bella gererunt, ut cum giganibus. — Sic vel i. used in this sense: raras tuas quidem sed suaves accipio litteras; vel i. (as for i.) quas proxime accepi, quam prudenter, &c. [*Præc. Int.* ii. 542.] — In his (amongst these: when one or several persons are mentioned, as particular examples of a general statement).

INSTANT, adj. | Earnest, vehement, vehement. impensus (both of entreaties). | Immediate, præsens (e. g. pœna, C.; mors, Flor.; auxilium, C.). See IMMEDIATE.

INSTANT, s. See INSTANTANEOUSLY.

INSTANTANEOUS. See IMMEDIATE.

INSTANTANEOUSLY, puncto or momento temporis. in vestigio temporis — a vestigio. See IMMEDIATELY. Acting i., præsens (of poison, medicine, &c.).

INSTANTLY. | Earnestly, vehemently, vehementer. impense. etiam atque etiam. Jx. vehementer etiam atque etiam (e. g. rogare, C. *Sen.* never enixe; and instantier is in-Class.). To beseech aby i., vehementer (impense, &c.) qm orare; qm obsecrare atque obtestari; omnibus precibus qm petere or orare. | Immediately, vid.

INSTATE, constituere. — inaugurare (of an installation into office by the augurs). To i. aby in an office, qm constituere in munere: to i. aby in aby's favour, apud qm qm in magnâ (maximâ) gratiâ ponere; cs gratiam conciliare ci.

INSTEAD OF, (1) Followed by a subst.; loco or in locum, with gen. (in the place of aby or alth, the one being substituted for the other). — vice or in vicem, with gen. (one being changed for the other). — pro with abl. ('for', implying a relation or proportion between the two things). To use satellites i. of salt, salis vice nitro uti: i. send some cavalry i. of the legions, lu vicem legionum equites mittere: I have been invited i. of him, in locum ejus invitatus sum: he had called them Quirites i. of soldiers, Quirites eos pro militibus appellaverat: to pay bad money i. of good, malos adulterinos pro bonis solvere. (2) Before the participial subst.: a quum possit or posset with inf. (when the thing not done is merely one that might be done or have been done; e. g. i. of being led in execution, he was loaded with praise, quum posset ad mortem duci, ornati

laude cumulatus est). — b) quum debeat or deberet (when the thing not done is what ought to be done, or to have been done; quum deberet ad mortem duci, omni laude cumulatus est). — c) By ac non (e. g., as if they were deserted, i. of [as was really the case] having deserted them [the Palaeopolitani], velut destituit, a c non qui ipai destituitur). — d) tantum abest, ut ... ut [contra] (when the thing not done or notion rejected is wholly improbable, compared with the other fact or statement; often when the notions are opposed; e. g., i. of feeling any dislike to have a work published on the opposite side of the question, I really am most anxious to see such a one, tantum abest ut scribi contra nos volumus, ut id etiam maxime optemus: the fear of a foreign enemy, i. of putting an end to those civil broils, actually rendered the tribunes more violent, tantum abest, ut civilia certamina terror externus cohiberet, ut contra eo violentior potestas tribunicia esset, L. 6, 81). — e) Nearly so, non modo non ... sed etiam (not only not...but even); non ... sed (not...but); adeo non (or nihil) ... ut (e. g., i. of restraining his anger, he openly asserted, &c., adeo non tenuit iram, ut ... palam diceret, L. 8, 5). — magis quam (rather than; e. g., i. of terrifying it had enraged him, accenderat eum magis quam terrerat). — f) with abl. absol. (e. g., i. of flying, omisâ fugâ).

INSTEP, *pes superior.

INSTIGATE, instigare (Class. but rare; to instigate, C.; Romanos in Hannibalem, L.; in arma, Vell.). See TO EXCITE; TO INCITE.

INSTIGATED, instigatus (spurred on by an external power, by words, commands, &c.). — instinctus (impelled by an internal and higher power, by inspiration, love, the voice of the gods). — impulsus (impelled; e. g. tuis promissis). See TO EXCITE; TO INCITE.

INSTIGATION, instigatio (Auct. Her., not C. or Cæs.). — impulsus, instinctus (abl. of the action; SYN. in INSTIGATE). By ab'y i., qd instigante (C. Pis. 11); qd impellente; qd auctore or impulsore; cs impulsu or auctoritate; cs instinctu (T. Hist. 1, 70): by the i. of others (or another), alieno impulsu.

INSTIGATOR, concitator (the stirrer up; belli, tumultus, seditionis). — impulsor (he who impels to an action). Jm. suasor et impulsor (e. g. profectionis mem). auctor et impulsor (e. g. sceleris illius). — stimulator (he who spurs ab'y on to an action). — instimulator (C. Dom. 3, 13). Jm. instimulator et concitator (e. g. seditionis, id.). — instinator, instigator (both T.). I. and ab-itor, impulsor atque adiutor.

INSTILL, *PROPR. instillare. — IMPROPR. instillare (doctrines, precepta, &c., H. Ep. 1, 8, 16; Sen. Benef. 6, 16, extr.; and, undoubtedly, permissible in prose, since C. has quæ [literæ] mihi quiddam quasi animulæ instillarunt; at, restillarunt: at all events it may be used as C. Sen. 11, verba, precepta, &c., menti quæ animo tanquam lumini oleum instillare). — imbuerere qm qd re.

INSTINCT, natura. By i., naturâ dicitur, to become, as it were, an i., quasi in naturam verti: animalia habent sensus impetus et rerum appetitus (C. Off. 2, 3, 11). A natural i., conciliatio naturæ (i. e. what nature makes agreeable to us, leads us to desire, &c.: C. Ac. 2, 42, extr.). The i. of self-preservation, ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus (C.). insita corporis nostri caritas (Sen.). Nature has implanted in all creatures the i. of self-preservation, omnia animalibus sui conservandi custodiam naturâ ingenuit (Aft. C. N. D. 2, 48, extr.); generi animantium omni est a naturâ tributum, ut se, corpus vitamque teneat, declineque ea, quæ nocturna videantur (C.).

INSTINCTIVE, *quod fit conciliatione naturæ: these are i. feelings, ea sunt communibus libris sensibus. An i. principle, appetitus a naturâ datus. animi appetitus (C. 5 Fin. 9, inii.). the i. principles of our nature, naturæ voluntas. Alth is an i. feeling, qd ci natura ingenuit, or qd ci est a naturâ tributum; insitum est ci qd (Sen.): an i. notion, quasi naturalis quædam atque insita in animis nostris (or in animo ea) notio.

INSTINCTIVELY, duce naturâ suâ (e. g. facere qd). See INSTRUCT, INSTRUCTIVE.

INSTITUTE, v. ¶ Establish (laws, rules, &c.), instituere (e. g. magistratum, ferias, sacros ludos). ¶ Instruct (in alth), instituere (absol. or ad qd or ad [qd] faciendum). Jm. instituere quæ erudire. See INSTRUCT, TEACH. ¶ To set on foot. To i. an inquiry, questionem de qd re instituere (e. g. de morte ca, C.). questionem de qd re constituere (e. g. de furto, C.). To i. a suit, actionem instituere (C. Mur. 9); agere actionem or litem ci intendere. See TO ACCUSE. 'do bring an ACTION.' ¶ To invest with the (493)

care of souls, *beneficio ci sacerdotem instituere (cf. qm tutorem instituere filiorum orbitali, C. Or. 1, 53).

INSTITUTE, s. ¶ Book of elements or principles, præcepta institutaque (e. g. philosophiæ, C.). — ars ei rei or qd faciendi conscripta (e. g. sacrificandi, L. 25, 2).

INSTITUTION, ¶ Act of enacting or establishing, institutio, constitutio, descriptio (Syn. in FOUND, ESTABLISH). ¶ Thing founded or prescribed by authority, institutum. — lex (law). I. i., instituta (e. g. patriæ): laws and i. i., leges et instituta. These are admirab' i. i., hæc optime instituta or instructa sunt. An institution = a society, vid. ¶ Education, instructio, vid.

INSTRUCTOR. See FOUNDER.

INSTRUCT, ¶ To teach, &c., erudire, formare (denote education as an ideal good, and as a part of human improvement; erudire, generally, and as far as it frees from ignorance; formare, specially, and as far as it prepares ab'y in a particular sphere, and for a particular purpose, and gives the mind a bent thereto). — instituere (denotes education as a tangible good, in order to qualify for a particular employment). Instruere = to furnish with what is necessary, must be used carefully: artes, &c., quibus instruiur ad usum forensium, &c., C. Petron. has instr. juvenes præceptis; Q., qm scientiâ ei rei. ¶ To give directions to an agent, &c., mandare ei (with ut, nē, &c., or rel. clause). qm edocēre, quæ agat. See 'to give INSTRUCTIONS.

INSTRUCTION, ¶ Teaching, institutio. — disciplina. Instruio instructio un Class. To remain under i. for twenty years, in disciplinâ viginti annos manere (Cæs.). ¶ Direction, command, præceptum (as direction) — mandatum (as charge, &c.). A secret i., præceptum arcanum or occultum. I have received i. i. to &c., mihi mandatum est, ut &c.: to give ab'y i. i., ci mandata dare; qm edocēre, quæ agat; ci negotium dare, ut &c.; ci præcipere, ut &c. To act according to one's i. i., præcepta cs sequi († V.). To follow one's i. i. to the letter, omnia ad præceptum agere (Cæs., explaining the different duties of a 'legatus' and a commander-in-chief): to receive i. i. s' ab'y, mandata accipere a qo: give him exact i. i. s' about all that you wish me to do or get done for you, omnibus ei de re us, quas agi, quas curari a me voles, mandata des velim: to give ab'y i. i. s' as to what he should &c., ci mandare, quæ illum (agere, &c.) velit.

INSTRUCTIVE, utilis (profitable), or Crcel. qui (quæ, quod) qd docet (e. g. virtutem, Q.). I. books for children, libri, quibus ætate puerilis ad humanitatem (ad virtutem, &c.) informatur or informari solet (Aft. C. Arch. 3, 4). To others practice will be found more i. than precept, alii, quod fortasse præceptis non credunt, us docebantur (C. 3, 8, 70). To give an i. turn to the conversation, *sermonem ad ea, quæ sunt frugi, deducere.

INSTRUCTOR. See TEACHER, TUTOR.

INSTRUMENT, ¶ Tool, &c., instrumentum. — organum (ὄργανον: espy one that contains works or some artificial construction; hence the best expression for a musical i., cf. Sen. Ep. 87, 11). — machina (machina for facilitating the movement or management of alth). Astronomical i. s., *supellex sideribus observandis: surgical i. s., ferramenta chirurgurum: stringed (musical) i. s., fides: a wind i., cornu (horn). — tibiis (double-flute). — tuba (trumpet). Instrument-maker, instrumentorum opifex. — artifex, qui organa fabricat. ¶ Written or printed document, literæ, tabulæ. — instrumentum (document, &c., litis, Q.); emtionis, Scæv. Dig. 24, 1, 58). To draw up an i., literis qd consignare.

INSTRUMENTAL, To be i. to ab'y in alth, adjuvare qm or adiutorem (sem. adjuvicem) esse ci in qd re. commodare ci operam suam ad qd (of persons). adjuvare (also of things). vim habere ad qd. valere ad qd. prodesse or adjuvare ad qd (to contribute; of things): to be very i., magnum momentum afferre (of things). Ab'y was i. to me in alth, cs operâ qd effeci (I accomplished it by his aid); ministerio cs qd factum est (he being the agent by whom it was actually done); *hao in re usus sum ejus operâ; *eum hac in re adiutorem habui; *ejus operâ consecutus sum, quod optabam. To be i. to ab'y in the execution of his plans, *inservire cs consiliis perficiendis.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, cantus tibiurum nervorumque or nervorum et tibiurum (C. N. D. 3, 58, 146; Rosc. Am. 46, 134). — symphonia (συμπωνια, the orchestra, Sen. Ep. 12, 8). — I. and vocal music, chœ-

darum sonitus et vocis cantus; vocum nervorumque cantus.

INSUBORDINATE, Imperium detrectans (of soldiers, subjects, &c.).—contumax.

INSUBORDINATE Y. contra morem obsequii. contra fas disciplinam (both T. Ann. i, 10, 2).

INSUBORDINATION, disciplina nulla.—immodestia (Np.).—imtemperantia nimisque licentia (Np.). To be guilty of i., dicto audientem imperatori suo non esse (Np.). I. was promoted by atq. qd re modestia exercitūs corrupta (T. Hist. i, 60). He charged him with promoting sedition and i., seditionem ei et confusum ordinem disciplinæ objectabat (ib.).

INSUFFERABLE. See INTOLERABLE, UNBEARABLE.

INSUFFERABLY. See INTOLERABLY, UNBEARABLY.

INSUFFICIENT, sibi inopia (want; e. g. of provisions, frumentum et frumentaria).—angustus (scanty supply: of provisions, rei frumentariæ; of pay, stipendii, T.).—imbecillitas et inopia. Imbecillitas et egestas (i. of an individual to supply his own wants; e. g. propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, C.; amicitia ex imbecillitate atque egestate nata, C.). Or Crcl. with non sufficere or sufficientem esse; non idoneum esse (of authority, evidence, &c.); ad probandum infirmum (et nugatorium) esse (of proofs).—To feel one's own weakness and i., minimum in se esse arbitri.

INSUFFICIENT, non sufficiens (not sufficient).—non satis idoneus (not quite to the purpose, inadequate: e. g. witness, testimony or evidence). To be i. by itself, per se minus valere.

INSUFFICIENTLY, non satis.—minus (less than could be wished; e. g. intelligere qd).—parum (too little). To be i. provided with atq. angustæ qd re uti.

INSULAR, insulanus (the inhabitant of an island). Crcl. From our i. position, * eo ipso, quod insulam incolimus; * eo ipso, quod insulam sumus. An i. people, insulani; insule incolæ.

INSULT, s. contumelia (a wrong done to one's honour). offensio (a state of mortified feeling; but also the act that causes it).—injuria (an i. felt to be a wrong).—opprobrium (i. conveyed by reproachful words). To look upon atq. as an i., qd in or ad contumeliam accipere; ignominie loco ferre qd; ignominie or probro habere qd. To put an i. upon ady. contumeliam ei imponere; qm ignominia afficere; ignominiam ei imponere or injungere: to have an i. put upon one, ignominia affici; contumelia affici.

INSULT, v. contumeliam ei imponere. qm contumelia insequi.—contumellis insectari. maledictis vexare (to i. with insolent words).—augillare (i. scornfully, contemptuously).—offendere qm (to i. displease, whether intentionally or not).—qm ignominia afficere. ignominiam ei imponere, injungere (of gross insult, causing public disgrace). To be insulted, ignominia or contumelia affici; offendi (to feel insulted). To i. with words, verbis or voce vulnerare, violare. contumeliam ei dicere: to feel insulted, injuriam sibi factam putare; at atq. qd in or ad contumeliam accipere; * qd re se læsum or violatum putare.

INSULTINGLY, contumeliose.—per ludibrium (mockingly).—ferociter (e. g. dicere qd, with fierce defiance).

INSUPERABLE, insuperabilis. inexasperabilis (prop.).—quod superari non potest (prop. and improper).

INSUPPORTABLE. See INTOLERABLE, UNBEARABLE.

INSUPPORTABLY. See INTOLERABLY, UNBEARABLY.

INSURANCE. * cautio de qd re. * fides de damno pensando interposita.

INSURE, * rei ci cautionem adhibere (of the person who i. his property).—dammum præstare (to take the loss on oneself).—cavere de re (to be security, &c.; of him who i. another's property). Their ships are insured, publicum periculum est a vi tempestatis (L. 25, 3, 10): hence, houses, &c. are insured, * publicum periculum est ab incendio.

INSURGENT, rebellans (implying a previous war and subjugation).—imperium cs detrectans (refusing to obey a sovereign).

INSURRECTION, seditio.—motus (disturbance).—rebellio. rebellum rebellatio (implying a previous war and subjugation).—defectio (a qd, the falling away from duty).—tumultus (the Roman name for a sudden outbreak, of their slaves, or the Gallic tribes, the peasantry, &c.). Jm. (repentinus) tumultus ac defectio

(Cas. B. G. 5, 26, 1).—vis repentina (a sudden outbreak). To persuade ady to take part in an i., qm in societatem defectionis impellere. To excite an i., or people to an i., seditionem, tumultum facere, concitare; seditionem commovere, concitare: to be instrumental in making an i. general, ignem et materiam seditioni subdere: to put down an i., seditionem sedare, lenire, tranquillum facere, comprimere, extinguere: an i. breaks out, seditio oritur, concitatur, exardescit: an i. breaks out afresh, seditio recrudescit; seems likely to be put down, seditio languescit: it seems likely that an i. will break out among the Boii, Boiorum gens ad rebellionem spectare videtur (L.). An i. of slaves, servilis tumultus (Cas.).

INSUSCEPTIBILITY, ingenium hebes ad qd.—lentitudo. lentus animus (i. of any impression). Sis torpor. accidia. animus durus (Syn. in APATHY). I. of pain, indolentia.

INSUSCEPTIBLE, of atq. Crcl. qd non sentire.—qd non accipere or suscipere, non tangi qd re.—[Ab-sol.] lentus. torpidus. durus (suggis, &c.). Vid. INSENSIBLE.

INTAGLIO, prps gemma intus eminens (aft. Sen. Ben. 3, 26, 1).

INTEGER, * numerus integer (opp. * numerus fractus, fraction).

INTEGRAL. An i. part of atq. * necessaria pars cs rei.

INTEGRITY, [IMPROPR.] Moral integrity, integritas innocentia (Syn. in INNOCENCE).—sanctitas (sanctity, holiness).—integritas or sanctitas vite (irreproachable and holy life). Jn. integritas atque innocentia—sanctimonia (with rsf. to thought).

INTEGUMENT, tegumentum. tegumentum (prop. and fig. 'covering,' palpebræ tegmenta oculorum).—integumentum (prop.; rare, L.; fig. C.).—cutis (skin, as i. of the bones).—tunica. gluma (of corn).—folliculus (of corn, legumes, grapes).

INTELLECT, intelligentia. intelligendi vis. intelligendi prudentia (the power of understanding). Intellectus, post-Aug.).—ingenium (the mental powers).—mens (the mind, as endowed with intellectual powers; then the power of thought or combination itself: ó voûc). Acuteness of i., ingenii acumen or acies: also acumen only.—perspicacitas. prudentia persapax (penetrating insight into the nature of a thing).—ingenium acre.—subtilitas (the acuteness that easily discerns the differences of things).—sagacitas (the acuteness that traces out what is concealed). To be a person of acute i., acuti ingenii esse; acri ingenio esse; acriter intelligere: to sharpen the i. (of things), ingenii acumen inservire mentem, or intelligendi prudentiam or ingenium acuere: to have an acutis i., naturâ acutum esse: to cultivate the i., animum mentemque excolere.

INTELECTIVE. [To be perceived by the understanding, not by the senses (Milton), quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest, cogitatione tantum et mente complectimur. [Intelligent, vid.]

INTELECTUAL, Crcl. by gen animi or cogitationis, &c. I. activity, animi or cogitationis motus. mentis agito or motus. The i. faculties, hominis sollertia (cf. C. N. D. 2, 6, 18); animus ingeniumque; animus mensque.

INTELLIGENCE, intelligentia. intelligendi vis or prudentia. See INTELLECT. [News, information, vid.]

INTELLIGENT, mente præditus (endowed with reason).—intelligens. sapiens. prudens (Syn. in WISE). To be very i., acuti ingenii esse; acri ingenio esse; acriter intelligere.

INTELLIGIBILITY, perspicuitas (clearness). Crcl. with intelligi posse. For the greater i. of the subject, quo res magis patet.

INTELLIGIBLE, facilis ad intelligendum (easy to understand). [Intelligibility belongs to the post-Cic. philosophical style].—comprehensibilis. quod in intelligentiam nostram cadit. quod intelligentia nostra capit. quod intelligere et ratione comprehendere possumus (what our mental faculties can comprehend, opp. quod fugit intelligentiam nostram vim et notionem; quod nullius mens aut cogitatio capere potest).—facilis intellectu or ad intelligendum. accomodatius ad intelligentiam. expeditus. cognitu perfacilis (what may easily be comprehended). Sis perspicuus, apertus, clarus, &c. To be i., cognosci ac percipi posse: atq. is not i., qd in sensum et in mentem intrare non potest. Generally i., ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligentiam accomodatius (and adverbially accomodate); ad vulgarem popularemque sensum accomodatius.

INTELLIGIBLY, plane, perspicue, aperte. — ad commune iudicium populariorem intelligentiam accommodata. *That we may express ourselves i., ut ea, quæ dicamus, intelligantur.* To speak i., plane et articulate loqui (with ref. to utterance), perspicue, aperte et aperte dicere: plane et dilucide loqui (clearly and i.): *that we may express ourselves i., ut ea, quæ dicamus, intelligantur.*

INTEMPERANCE, Intemperantia. Incontinentia (SYN. in MODERATE). — Intemperantia vini (with ref. to drinking, L. 44, 30). *I. in eating and drinking, profunda et intemptiva gula (habitu): to brutalize oneself by gross i., immoderate potu atque pastu animum obtusescere (C. 1 Dicitur, 29, 60). To increase his natural violence of temper by habits of i., violentiam insitam ingenio intemperanti vini accendere (L. 44, 30): to be guilty of i., largiore vino uti (on a particular occasion); immoderate et intemperate vivere (to live a life of i. and excess, C. Univ. 12).*

INTEMPERATE, intemperans, incontinentis (SYN. in MODERATE). (C. uses Intemperans = without due control over one's temper, &c.; also Intemperans in q̄ re; e. g. in ea rei cupiditate.) — avidus et intemperans (e. g. animus, L.), unrestrained, eager for the accomplishment of his desires. — Immoderatus (not kept within proper bounds: of persons or things). *A very i. person, homo profunde atque intemptive gulæ: to assati abg with i. abuses, intemperantius loveli in qm: i. in language, immodicus linguis (L. Immod., not C. or Cæs.); Intemperans linguis (T.). See IMMODERATE and for 'i. zeal', &c. EXCESSIVE.*

INTEMPERATELY, Intemperanter. — Intemperate. — incontinenter (prop. Cels. capere cibum; improp. C.). — libidinosè (lustfully). See IMMODERATELY. To attack abg i., intemperantius in qm invēhi: to live i., immoderate atque intemperate vivere (C.).

INTEND, [Strain, distend (vid.), intendere (opp. remittere).] [Mean, purpose, spectare qd, ad qd or with it (to have an object in view).] — propositum habeo or propositum est mihi, qd or with infn. (to purpose; to have resolved; to have abg before one's mind, as a thing to be done). — cogitare qd or with inf, (to think of abg, of doing abg). — destinare (rare, but Class.; infectis liis, quæ agere destinaverat, Cæs.). — agitare, with or without (in) mente, (in) animo (to be revolving in one's mind). — statuere or constituisse (to have determined; to do abg). — id agere, ut (to be taking steps to accomplish). — sis moliri, parare (to be preparing). [Intendere must be used very carefully; but there are some constructions in which it may be used for our 'intend', i. e. where the notion is 'to bend the mind in any direction'; animum qd intendere, or to bend, as it were, one's bow at = 'aim at'. I see clearly what he hopes, and what he i. s. quid iste speret, et quo animum intendat, perspicio (i. e. to what point he is bending his mind, straining his faculties): you must explain this before you proceed to what you inform us that you i. to say, quod est tibi ante explicandum, quam illic proficiscare, quo te dicis intendere (C. i. e. at which you say that you are aiming). Quod ubi secus procedit, neque, quod intendat, efficere potest (S. he cannot even accomplish what he intended, i. e. aimed at accomplishing). Si Antonius, quod animo intendat, efficere potuisset (C. had been able to effect what he intended; i. e. had aimed at in his mind). — What was intended by all this, but &c., quoniam hæc omnia ... pertinent (e. g. nisi ad suam perniciem). What is intended by this speech? quid sibi vult hæc oratio? quid sibi vult verba ista? To i. abg or abg for abg, destinare qm or qd ad qd or ci rei (in this sense it seems to be post-Aug.). To i. abg for the dur, destinare qm foro (Q.). Nature intended abg for &c., quæ natus est ad qd.

INTENDANT. See SUPERINTENDENT.

INTENSE, See EXCESSIVE. *I. desire, cupiditas magna, acris, ardens, flagrans: i. thought, acerrima atque attentissima cogitatio: by the most i. exertions, intensissima curâ (Q.): the cold is never i. in that country, asperitas frigidum abest: it was the middle of winter, and the cold was i., erat hiems summa, tempestas perfrigida.*

INTENSELY, valde, graviter, acriter, contente. To love i., perditè or misere amare: to desire abg i., cupere qd ardentè; ea rei desiderio flagrare, excruciarè: to dislike abg i., qd vehementer displicet: to hate abg i., odiasse qm acerbè et penitus: more i., ardentiore studio (e. g. petere qd).

INTENSENESS, vis (intensive strength; for which Pliny is the first who uses vehementia). — gravitas (the heavy, oppressive weight; e. g. morbi). — asperitas

(severity; e. g. frigidum, T.). — rigor (e. g. frigiditas). — æstivitas (e. g. frigidum, hiemis). The i. of the cold, intolerabilis vis frigoris. [Intentio = 'strained or stretched state', can only be used with cogitationum, &c. for 'intenseness of mental application'; so contentio animi (both opp. relaxatio): the i. of the storm, vis tempestatis.

INTENSITY. See INTENSENESS.

INTENSIVE. *I. particles, intensiva adverbialia (Prisc. 15, 1022).*

INTENT, adj. intentus (on the stretch; upon abg, or upon doing abg, ad qd [mentes ad pugnam Intente, Cæs.]; ad qd faciendum [Intentus animus tuus ad fortissimum virum liberandum, C.]; als abl. [quæ negotio Intentus, S.]; secl. in with abl. [in ea re omnium nostrorum Intentus animus, Cæs. B. G. 3, 22; Intentus in eventu alieni consilii, L. 6, 23]; also with adv. of motion [omnium eo cursum Intentum, L.]; — attentus (upon abg, ad qd; ad decoris conservationem, C.; on making money, ad rem, Ter.). — deditus (quite given up to; e. g. ubi spectaculi tempus venit, deditusque eo mentes cum oculis erant, L. 1, 5). To be i. upon abg, Intendere animum ci rei or ad qd, or in qd (the last often in L.).

INTENT, s. [Design, purpose, vid. To all i's and purposes, omnino (altogether, quite); ab omni parte; omni ex parte; in omni genere; in omnibus rebus (in every respect). If used = 'virtually', see 'as Good as' or VIRTUALLY. To the i. that, ut, or eo consilio, ut (with subj.); hac mente or hoc animo, ut; Idcirco, ut; ita, ut; eo, ut, &c.

INTENTION, propositum, consilium, mens. animus. The i. (of a testator, laqueator, &c.), voluntas (opp. to the words themselves, verba, &c.). To judge of actions by the i. of the agent, dirigere facta ad consilium (Vell.). See DESIGN, PURPOSE.

INTENTIONAL, cogitatus (premeditated, facinus, parricidium, Suet.), or Crcl. quod consilio et cogitatum sit. An i. injury, injuria, quam consilio et cogitata sit. An i. crime, &c., crimen voluntatis (opp. crimen necessitatis, C. Lig. 2, 5).

INTENTIONALLY, consilio. cogitate (after thinking the matter over). — voluntate (fm a decision of the will, opp. casu). Jv. voluntate et iudicio. — datâ or deditâ operâ de or (L.) ex industria (by exerting oneself to bring it about). To do abg i., consilio et cogitatione facere qd. Not i., see UNINTENTIONALLY.

INTENTLY, attente. Intente (L. and post-Aug.). — animo intento, intento studio. To fix one's thoughts i. upon abg, defigere animos atque Intendere in qd (C.). Mente fixâ i. upon abg, mentes ad qd Intente. See INTENT.

INTENTNESS, (animi) intentio (C.).

INTER, humare humo tegere.

INTERCALARY, intercalarius. intercalaris (e. g. mensis, dies, C. L.).

INTERCALATE, intercalare (only used in the pass. and impersonal; no intercalatur; intercalatum est, &c.). — interjicere (e. g., he intercalated two months between November and December, interjicit inter Novembrem et Decembrem duos menses alios).

INTERCALATION, intercalatio (Plin., Macrob.).

INTERCEDE, [Intercede, vid. [To make intercession for, see INTERCESSION. To send abg to i. for him, qm deprecatorem sui mittere.

INTERCEDER. See INTERCESSOR.

INTERCEPT, interciperè (e. g., letters, convoya, men, literas, comestas, qm). — qm a suis interciperè et secludere (L.). — excipere (to get before, and so meet and cut off, multos ex fugâ; also as i. in hunting, aprum, feras; the current of a river, vim fluminis). — deprehendere (to catch on his road, in his progress; e. g. tabellarios, literas, naves). — reprimere (check, fugam hostium, redundantem lacum). To i. the light, officere luminibus (by building before abg's windows): to i. the sun, officere ci apricanti (i. e., fm a person wishing to bask in it).

INTERCESSION, interceptio (C.).

INTERCESSION, deprecatio (g. i. for the attempt to remove a threatening evil by one's prayers). To obtain pardon through abg's i., quo deprecatore veniam impetrare: to make i. for abg, rogare pro qd; deprecari pro qd [Intercedere pro qd = 'to become security for him']; on account of abg, ci adesse ad qd deprecandum; with abg, deprecari qm pro qd; deprecatorem ci adesse apud qm; ci supplicare pro qd (the last, of a humble petition as a suppliant). [Intercessio = the 'velo' of tribunes, &c.

INTERCESSOR, deprecator (fem. deprecatrix); for abg, ca or pro ca periculo (C.); for abg, ca rei (e. g.

salutis meae, C.). Jw. deprecator defensorque (L.). *not intercessor. To be an i. on ab's behalf, see 'to make INTERCESSION for.'*

INTERCHANGE. v. permutare (e. g. nomina inter vos permutastis, *Plant. Capt. 3, 5, 19*). —commutare (e. g. inter se commutavit vestem et nomina; commutare non tria verba inter vos: *both, alth with ab'y, qd cum qo; one thing with another, qd cum qā re; alio perm. rem re, and [Ulp.] rem pro re. To i. their prisoners, commutare captivos. See EXCHANGE.*

INTERCHANGE. s. commutatio. —permutatio (*esp'y barter*). —vicissitudo (*the giving and receiving in turn*). An i. of kind offices, vicissitudo studiorum officiorumque (C. *Lib. 14, 49*). The regular i. of night and day, vicissitudines dierum nocturnaeque. An i. of one state with another, ex alio in aliud vicissitudo et mutatio (e. g., of life with death).

INTERCHANGEABLE. commutabilis (*changeable*). Crel. with commutari or permutari (cum qā re) posse.

INTERCHANGEABLY. See ALTERNATELY, RECIPROCALLY.

INTERCOURSE, conversatio (of social t., *Vell. Q.; not C.*). —usus (*frequent i., implying that one avails oneself of the services, &c. of the other*). —consuetudo (*habitual i. with ab'y, to which one has been accustomed; also the i. of persons in love with each other*). —convictus (*i. of persons who live much together*). —Confidat or friendly i., usus familiaris; familiaritas; usus amicitiae: to have i. with ab'y, est mihi consuetudo cum qo: much i., qo multum uti: to avoid all i. with ab'y, cs additum, sermonem, congressum fugere (*together*); additum cs sermonemque delugere: to avoid all i. with mankind, congressus hominum fugere; fugere colloquia et ceterus hominum: to break off i., consuetudinem omittere.

INTERDICT. v. See FORBEAR, PROHIBIT.

INTERDICT. s. interdictum (g. t.). —*Ecclesiastical ban, see BAN.*

INTEREST. v. 1) *Attract, &c.*, jucundum esse. delectare. capere (to take one's fancy). —rapere (to carry one away captive, as it were; *all one with astonishment*). To i. ab'y, ci placere; qm delectare or delectatione allicere (to please, amuse, &c.). —qm tenere (to arrest one's attention, &c.; e. g. audientium animos novitate).

3) *To be interested in athg, or athg interestis* (= concerns) me, qd mea interest; with sublt. the person stands in the gen. —qd ad me pertinet. *It i's me less (than), or but little, minor mea res agitur. See TO CONCERN.*

3) *To interest oneself for or about athg, qd ad me pertinet* puto; qd mihi curae or cordi est (*not curae cordique, athg is an object I have at heart*). —foveo qd (*I favour, cherish, endeavour to promote it, &c.*; e. g. artes). —incumbere ci rei, in qd, or ad qd (*to apply oneself vigorously to any pursuit, &c.*). —de qo laborare (*to be anxious about ab'y; e. g. vel ex hoc ipso, quod tam vehementer de Milone laboreo, C.*). To i. oneself for ab'y, cupio cs causā (*see C. Fam. 13, 64, 1. Rose. Am. 51, 149*); ci studeo; cs sum studiosus. ci faveo (*I favour him, &c.*). —ci tribuo (*ipse him active support; cf. Corint. ad C. Fam. 13, 9, 3*). To induce ab'y to i. himself in one's service or cause, qm ad studium sui perducere; allicere atque excitare cs studium ad utilitates nostras.

INTEREST. s. A) *Participation (prop'r. or fig.) in the advantage or value of athg, studium (the i. taken in athg). I have an i. in athg, mea qd interest; ad me qd pertinet: I take an i. in athg, non aliter qd a me puto: I have less i. in it than g's, minor mea res agitur: since he had no longer any i. in it, quum ejus jam nihil interesset. To be brought to take an i. in athg, affici qd re (cf. Q. 2, 1, 18; we are brought to take an i. in their danger, eorum periculo afficimur). *Attractiveness, &c.*, voluptas. —Jucunditas (pleasantness). —oblectatio. oblectamentum (amusement). To be of i. to ab'y, jucundum esse: to have but little i. for ab'y, mediocriter qm retinere: to give an i. to any thing, voluptatem dare ci rei (Q. 10, 5, 11). *Advantage, profit, res or rationes or causa cs (his affairs generally).* —commōdum (his advantage, &c.). —utilitas (profit, &c.); also what is expedient, opp. what is right). —emolumentum (ἀφελήματα, opp. detrimentum, 'gain falling to one's share without any exertion of one's own'; *Dōd.*). The public i., res or causa communis; communis omnium utilitas: athg is my i., qd est e re mea: to consider that one shall advance one's own t. by &c., rebus suis se consultum sperare: what you believe to be for my i., quod tibi intelligi esse accommodata: so my i.'s require it, (196)*

rationes meae ita ferunt: my i. requires it, expedit mihi; meis rationibus conduct: a city in which the i.'s of one are the i.'s of all, respublica, in qua idem conduct omnibus: men have different i.'s, alia aliud expedit: to attach oneself to ab'y's i.'s, ad cs rationes se adjungere: to defend ab'y's i.'s, cs causam defendere: to consult, forward, &c., ab'y's i.'s, cs rationibus consulere or prospicere, or prospicere et consulere; cs commodi servare or non desuere; also consulere ci only: he is devoted to your i.'s, esse tui amantissimi: to neglect ab'y's i.'s, cs commodi negligere. To look to (have an eye to &c.) one's private i.'s, servare suo privato commodi: to act in every thing with an eye to one's private i.'s, omnia metiri emolumentis et commodis; omnia ad utilitatem referre; omnia pecunie causa facere: to undertake athg agt one's own i., contra suum commodum qd auspicere: not to be led to the commission of an unjust act by any considerations of private i., nullo emolumento in fraudem impelli (C.): to prefer one's own i.'s to the good of another, suas rationes cs salutem antepone: to sacrifice one's private i.'s to the public good, respublicam commoda privata necessitatibus habere potiora: not to divide the i.'s of the citizens, civium commoda non divellere: to excite a zeal for one's i.'s in ab'y, allicere atque excitare cs studium ad utilitates nostras.

B) *Interest on money, PROPRI.* usura, or pl. usurae (what is paid for the use of a borrowed sum; hence 'interest,' with ref. to the borrower who pays). —fenus (the profit on a sum lent; hence 'interest,' with ref. to the lender who receives or is to receive it). —Impendium (= usura quod in sorte accidit; *Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 50; § 183: all three also fig.*). I. upon i., anatocismus (ἀνατοκισμός, C. *Att. 5, 21, 11 and 12*). —usurae usurarum (*Cod. Just. 4, 32, 28*): *Are per cent. (monthly i.), centesimae quinae: one-half per cent. (monthly i.) = six per cent. (annually), semissimae usurae: 12 per cent., centesimae usurae (= 1 per cent. per month): 12 per cent. compound i., centesimae renovato in singulos annos fenore (C. *Att. 6, 3, 5*); or centesimae renovatae quotannis; or centesimae ac cum renovatione singulorum annorum (Att. 6, 1, 5): 12 per cent. of simple i., centesimae perpetuo fenore or centesimae perpetuae. *The Roman interest being monthly, must be multiplied by 12 to turn it into our method of calculating it; the asses usurae or centesimae usurae being 1 per cent. monthly = 12 per cent. per annum; lower rates will be expressed by the divisions of the as; thus, 11 per cent., decunae usurae; 10, decantae usurae; 9, dodrantae usurae; 8, beses usurae; 7, septantes usurae; 6, semissae usurae; 5, quincuntes usurae; 4, tridentes usurae; 3, quadrantes usurae; 2, sextantes usurae; 1, unciae usurae; and *for these other forms occur: e. g. fenus ex... (e. g. fenus ex tridente, 4 per cent.); or fenus with adj. (fenus unciarum, 1 per cent.); or the sing. or pl. of these sublt., factum erit bessalis (8 per cent.); ut numi, quos hic qui in erace modesto (5 per cent.) nutrieras, pergant avidos sudare decunae (11 per cent., Pers.).* *Georges recommends the retention of the Roman forms, adding in singulos annos, to show that it is not due every month, but every year: it is better, however, to reduce the yearly to the monthly value, as above. To put out money at i., pecuniam dare fenori or fenore; ponere in fenore numos (H.): to lend money to ab'y at i., pecuniam ci dare, pecuniam apud qm occupare, with or without fenore: to lend money at a high rate of i., pecuniam grandi fenore occupare: money on which i. is paid, pecunia fenebria: money on which no i. is paid, pecunia gratuita (if lent); pecunia otiosa (which is not lent, and so brings no i. to the possessor): lending money upon i., feneratio: to offer ab'y money for which he is not to pay any i., pecuniam ci gratuitam proponere: to borrow money upon i., pecuniam sumere or accipere fenore: to borrow money at a low rate of i., and lend it at a high one, pecunias levioribus usuris mutuari et graviore fenore collocare: to lend ab'y money, and take no i. for it, pecuniam sine fenore ci credere or expensum ferre: to refuse to pay either principal or i., fenus (hære = capital) atque impendium recusare (L.): to receive i. fm ab'y, usuram a qo accipere: to pay i., usuram pendere or solvere; to ab'y, ci fenus dare: to pay down the i. in hard money, pecuniam usuris pernumerare: to pay the capital without i., pecunias creditas sine usuris solvere: the i. mounts up, usurae multiplicantur: the i. exceeds the capital, mergunt usurae sortem: the rate of i. falls, fenus deminuitur; rises, 'fenus augetur: the profits of an estate are hardly sufficient to pay the i. with, fructus praediorum certant cum usuris: the i. is added to the capital, sort sit ex usura: to add the i. to the capital,***

usuram perscribere (cf. *Brem. Sust. Cæs. 42*): a high, a moderately high, a shamefully high rate of *i.*, grande, tolerabile, iniquissimum fenus: to be ruined by the amount of *i.* one has to pay, fenore trucidari; impendia debilitari (C. *Rep. 2, 30*). || IMPROBA. usura. fenus. impendium. The earth always repays with *i.* what-
ever it has received, terra nunquam sine usura reddit quod accepit (cf. *ager reddit semina magno fenore. Tib.*): to repay a benefit with *i.*, beneficium cum usuris reddere: a favour with *i.*, debitum cum cumulate reddere: to repay a thing with *i.*, (etiam) cum impendia augere qd (e. g. largitatem tui muneris, C.); majore mensura reddere qd (C.).

INTERFERE, se immiscere. se inserere ci rei (to thrust oneself into it).—se admiscere ci rei. se interponere ci rei or in qd.—auctoritatem suam interponere or inserere ci rei (to interpose one's authority).—Interesse ci rei (to take part in it, negotiis, &c.; not, of course, implying improper interference).—officere or officere et obstat ci rei (to *i.* with its execution; e. g. consiliis cæ; mela commodis). Not to *i.* in atq. abesse or se abstineri a qd re: to *i.* in atq. agere abq's will, qd invito aspirare or accedere ad qd (e. g. ad pecuniam, C. 2 *Ferr. 1, 54, 142*): don't you *i.*, ne te admisce: if you will, do as you like; I shall not *i.*, si quod voles, facies; nihil interpono: do it and welcome, I shall not *i.*, per me licet (e. g. per me vel stertis licet, you may snore if you will; I shall not *i.* with you). To *i.* with what does not belong to one, alienum rei se immiscere (Pompon. de verb. sign. 36), or aliena negotia curare (H., to mind other people's business). To *i.* to prevent atq. se interponere quominus &c.—interpellare with quominus (res publica a me administrari possit, Brut.), or nē (senatusconsultum fieret, L.), or quin (quibus vellem, uter, Mal. ap. C.). To *i.* to prevent atq. se, intercedere ci rei, in post-Aug. writers; wch in C. &c. is confined to the interposition of the tribunes' veto, &c. || INTRANS. To clash, vid.

INTERFERRE, interpellatio (i. to stop a discourse).—Intercessio (the *i.* of the tribunes to stop any public proceedings by their veto; in later writers more general in its meaning). In other cases, Crel. with the verbs in INTERFERE; e. g., it will be the wiser course to obtain fm all *i.* with this matter, sapientius facies, et te in istam rem non interpones (e. g. in istam pacificationem, C.). To appeal to the tribunes for their *i.*, appellare tribunos. Interpositio has not this meaning. See Dict.

INTERIM. See 'in the MEAN time.'

INTERIOR, adj. See INTERIUS.

INTERIOR, s. pars interior. partes interiores. interiora, um, adj. The *i.* of a country, interior regio; interiora, um; terra interior; e. g. the *i.* of Africa, Africa interior. [See HEART, A. IMPROPR.]

INTERJECTION, interjectio (Grammar).

INTERLARD, || PROPR. illardare (Apic.). || IMPROPR. intermiscere (qd ci rei. L., Col.; not C. or Cæs.). To *i.* a speech with Greek words, Græca verba inculcare (C.).

INTERLEAVE, *libri quibusque paginis interjicere singulas chartas puras.

INTERLINE, interscribere (Plin. Ep. 7, 9).—super-scribere (to write above another word or line; e. g. Suet. Ner. 52).

INTERLINEAR, interscriptus (written between).—superscriptus (written above).

INTERLINEATION, superscriptum (neut. partic.).—*interscriptum (cf. Plin. Ep. 7, 9).—superductio occurs Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1: it is not given by Freund, but seems to mean 'the writing over an erasure,' lituras inductiones, superductiones ipse fecit.—interpositio (q. l. for what is written between, whether between two words or two lines, una interpositio difficilior est, &c.; C. Pam. 16, 22). There were so many both erasures and *i.*'s, ita multa et deleta et inducta et superscripta inerant (Suet. Ner. 52, 53).

INTERLOCUTION, interlocutio (as judicial term, is more general than the Eng. word, since it denoted also a short explanatory speech of the advocate on the other side; hence it is better to add Judicia).—*edictum (decretum, &c.) ad tempus propositum.

INTERLOCUTOR, Crel. *qui orationem interponit, &c.

INTERLOPER, qui alienæ rei se immiscet (aff. Pompon. de verb. sign. 36); qui aliena negotia curat (H.).

INTERLUDE, exōdium (cf. L. 7, 32, 53).—embō-lum (ἐμβόλιον, theatrical *i.* s.; ballet; C. Sest. 54, 116).—*ludus interpositus, interjectus. To enliven atq. by

some *i.*, interpolare satietatem cæ rei ludo (e. g. satietatem epularum ludis, Curt. 6, 2).

INTERMARRIAGE, Crel. with connubium est; connubia sunt aliquibus. They forbid, by a cruel law, the *i.* of plebeians and patricians, connubia ut ne plebi et patribus essent, inhumanissimā lege sanxerunt (C.); Canuleius proposed a law to sanction the *i.* of patricians and plebeians, de connubio patrum et plebis Canuleius rogationem promulgavit (L.); since no neighbouring states would allow of *i.*'s with them, quippe quibus cum finitimis connubia non essent: they forbid *i.*'s between the other states, ceteris populis connubia ademerunt. (Cæs. This was the jus connubii.)

INTERMARRY, Crel. The patricians and plebeians may not *i.*, connubia plebi et patribus non sunt. See INTERMARRIAGE.

INTERMEDDLE WITH. See 'TO INTERFERE with.'

INTERMENT. See BURIAL.

INTERMINABLE. See ENDLESS.

INTERMINABLY. See ENDLESSLY.

INTERMINGLE, INTERMIX, intermiscere qd ci rei (L., Col.; not C. Cæs.).—immiscere (qd ci rei; Luer., L., V., H.; not C. Cæs.).—in medium admiscere (C. Univ. 7). See TO MIX.

INTERMISSION, intermissio (the giving up entirely for a time).—omissio (the giving up entirely).—cessatio (the resting; opp. to previous activity; often in a depreciating sense).—intercapēdo (interval during wch atq. is interrupted; interruption; e. g. intercapēdinem scribendi facere, C.).—interpellatio (interruption of a speaker; hence interruption generally). Without any *i.*, uno tenore, sine ulla intermissione: without any the least *i.*, sine ulla minimi temporis intermissione (C.). || In *i.* fever, intermissio (total; remissio, being partial).—decessio (opp. accessio, Cels.).—dies integri (on wch the patient is without fever). After the two first days there follows an *i.* of two days, finita febre biduum integrum est (Cels.). to have one day's *i.*, unum diem præstare integrum: in this fever there is no *i.*, but only an occasional remission, hoc genus [febris] non ex toto in remissione desinit, sed tantum levius est: the *i.*'s are longer, febris longiore circuitu redit (Cels.). To have *i.*'s, (ex toto) intermittere (Cels.); certum circuitum habere et ex toto remitti (Cels.); dies integros præstare (Cels.).

INTERMIT, || TRANS. intermittere (v. pr.; studia doctrine, C.; curam rerum, T., &c.). See SUSPEND.—|| INTRANS. See 'TO HAVE INTERMISSIONS.'

INTERMITTENT, *i.* fever, febris intermittens: *i.* fever, febris, quarum certus est circuitus; or quæ certum habent circuitum et ex toto remittuntur (Cels.; *i.* e., those that have regular intermissions).

INTERMIXTURE, admistio.

INTERNAL, interior (opp. exterior)—intestinus (going on in the interior of a country; opp. externus). || TRANS. internus, post-Aug., T.).—domesticus (happening at home, in its narrower or wider sense; opp. abroad, foris). Jw. Intestinus ac domesticus.—Intus inclusus (enclosed within our walls; e. g. periculum, of danger fm our fellow-citizens). Peace abroad is immediately followed by *i.* discords, paci externæ continuatur discordia domi. See CIVIL (war, &c.). An *i.* malady, malum, quod hæret in visceribus (prop., of the body; or fig., of the body politic). *i.* evils (in a state), mala intestina, or intestina ac domestica: *i.* enemies, hostes qui intus sunt (aff. C.): the *i.* parts of the body, ea quæ sunt intus in corpore: *i.* tranquillity, animi tranquillitas.

INTERNALLY, intus (within).—in situ or in situ tacito (e. g. gaudere; of internal emotions, outwardly suppressed; cf. C. Tusc. 3, 21, 55. Tib. 4, 13, 8).

INTERNATIONAL, *i.* law, jus gentium. Agit the first principles of *i.* law, contra jus gentium.

INTERNUNCIO, internuntius (C.).

INTERPOLATE, corrumpere. vitare (g. *it.* for to falsify). Jw. corrumpere atque interlinere (interlin. = to rub out words fm a waxen tablet, and insert others; hence does not suit our method of writing).—Interpolare (prop. = 'to fashion anew,' to give another form to' in the sense of 'interpolating,' it implies the doing it so as to avoid detection, not to let the changes or additions betray themselves by their appearance; semper qd demendo, mutando, curando ne litura appareat, interpolando; C. *Ferr. 2, 1, 61*).—transcribere se to falsify in transcription. *verbia aliena corrumpere, vitare; *falsa or aliena verba inculcare (of added words). To *i.* documents, tabulas corrumpere or vitare; tabulas interpolare, or corrumpere.

per atque interfirere, or interpolare (with the distinctions above given).

INTERPOLATION, verbum aliquod inculcatum, or inculcata verba quaedam (C.; but not implying in him false additions). *Interpolamentum*, post-Class. Claud. Mamert.

INTERPOLATOR, Crel. See INTERPOLATE, and FALSIFIER.

INTERPOSE, [TRANS.] Interponere (to place between, qd or qm ci rei or ci).—Interficere or interficere (to cast between; absol. legionaria Interficiunt cohortes, Cae.; qd inter qd atque qd, C.; qd ci rei, e. g. nassus quasi murus oculis Interfectus, C.). To i. some delay, moram quam interponere (rei faciendae quin &c.); to i. one's authority, auctoritatem suam interponere or interficere ci rei.—[INTRANS.] To come in as mediator, &c., se interponere.—Intercedere. Intercessionem suam interponere (post-Aug. Suet.; = to interfere to prevent). To i. to prevent althg, see 'INTERFERE to prevent althg.' [To put in by way of interruption, interponere (but as trans. verb, the interposed words being the object).—Interpellare qm (to interrupt).—Inquam, inquit (say I, says he).

INTERPOSITION, Interpositio (e. g. certarum personarum interpositio; C. Invent. 1, 6);—Interpositus, ūs (e. g. luna interposita Interjectuque terrae repente deficit; C. only of local i.).—Interventus, ūs (of persons; e. g. Caii et Calvenae; intervenit Pompeii pugna sedatur; also of things; local, lunae, noctis, &c.). *Interpositio* of persons, it denotes simply the coming in before althg is completed, which they may or may not hinder; in the sense of mediation, &c., it is post-Class.; ci rei subvenire Interventu principis; Plin. Ep. 10, 68). By the i. of aby, ca beneficio (cf. Hens. Cae. B. G. 1, 33).

INTERPRET, Interpretari; see TO TRANSLATE; and for 'to i. althg favorably,' see 'to put a favorable interpretation on.'

INTERPRETATION, Interpretatio (prop.).—explanatio (e. g., of a dream, oracle, &c.; C.). [Exposition, Interpretatio, enarratio, explanatio, explicatio. *Enarratio* must be by word of mouth. To put a favorable i. on althg, qd in meliorem partem accipere or Interpretari.

INTERPRETER, Interpretes (v. pr.).—explanator (one who explains another's meaning; also dreams, oracles, &c.).—enarrator (who explains hermeneutically).—explicator (prop., one who unfolds, and so explains what was involved). The i.'s or expounders of the will of God, scriptores, qui auctores Dei quasi interpretes internumciunt (Aft. C. Phil. 13, 5, 12). To speak with aby though an i., per interpretationem cum qo colloqui (Gell.; cf. Cae. B. G. 1, 19).

INTERREGNUM, interregnum.

INTERROGATE. See TO ASK, TO QUESTION.

INTERROGATION, See QUESTION. Nota of i., *signum interrogatio.

INTERROGATIVE, interrogativus (Princ. 17.1059). The i. method; e. g., to adopt the i. method of instruction, percunctando et interrogando elicere discipulorum (or audientium) opiniones, et ad hæc quæ hi respondent, si quid videatur, dicere (C. Fin. 2, 1, 2).

INTERROGATIVELY, interrogative (Erasm. Adom. in Ferr. 2, 1, 56).

INTERROGATORY, s. See QUESTION.

INTERRUPT, interrumpere (to break althg off; to make it cease before its proper time; e. g. orationem, somnum).—Interpellare (to i. a speaker; to try to prevent his going on; then as g. i. for interrupting).—Interfari qm and absol. (to i. a speaker by an observation of one's own interposed, not implying the wish to prevent him from saying any more).—Interrmittere (to suspend althg for a time).—Intercipere (to catch althg, as it were, before it has reached its completion; to bring it to a sudden standstill, iter, sermonem medium).—Intervenire ci rei (to come in before althg is completed, and so delay or prevent its completion; e. g. deliberationi; also with ref. to persons, verens ne molesti vobis interveniremus).—Incidere (to cut short; e. g. sermonem).—Dirimere (to make althg cease by separating the parties engaged in it, sermonem, prælum; of persons or circumstances). [Interrupted, Interruptus. Interceptus. Intermittus. (Sv. above.)

INTERRUPTEDLY, interrupte. per dilataciones (e. g. gerere bellum).

INTERRUPTER, Interruptor. Interventor. *Interruptor* (Gloss. Philoz.).

INTERRUPTION, interrupcio (interval during which althg is suspended or ceases; scribendi, molestiae). (498)

—Interpellatio. Interfatio (the i. of a speech by speaking between: an Interpellatio wishes to prevent the speaker from going on; an interfatio wishes to make itself also heard in the midst of another's speech; Interpell. also of an i. caused by a person).—Interruptio (the breaking off or suspension of althg for a time; e. g. epistolarum, forensis operæ). Without any i., uno tenore. sine ullâ interruptione (without stopping).—sine ullâ interruptione (e. g. in literis versari). A day free from i., dies vacua ab interventoribus. To enjoy oneself without danger of i., oblectare se sine interruptionibus (C.). *Interruptio* = 'apostrophe': as 'interruption' generally, it is very late; Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 2.—interlocutio is a judicial i. i. 'interlocution.'

INTERSECT, secare (prop. and fig.).—persecare. intersecare (prop.). To i. althg in the middle, medium secare: crosswise, decussare (e. g., a line).

INTERSECTION, sectio (g. c., cutting).—decussatio, decussis (i. of two lines placed crosswise to each other).—Intersectio (only Plin., hollow cut out between two elevations).—Inclusura (place or point of i.).

INTERSPERSE, interspergere. Immiscere; in althg, amongst althg, ci rei.—permiscere qd qd re (prop. and fig., C.; tristia lætis, Sil.).—Intexere (in composition, læta tristibus, C.). To i. verses among his prose, versus admiscere orationi.

INTERSTICE. See INTERVAL.

INTERTWINE. See INTERWEAVE.

INTERVAL, intervallum. spatium interjectum (g. i.—distantia seldom of i. in space).—tempus interjectum (of time). To leave an i., spatium relinquere or intermittere: after a short i., Interfecto haud magno spatio: a lucid i., remissio (e. g. si furiosus habet remissionem, Ulp. Dig.).

INTERVENE, intervenire. supervenire (to come upon aby unexpectedly; of persons or things; e. g., of night, ni nox prælo intervenisset, L.; quotiens imbres superveniunt; Front. Aquad. 15).—Intercedere ci rei (of time, annus, nox, C.).—Interponi (of time, spatium interposito).—objici (of hindrance). Scarcely a year had intervened, before (or when) &c., vix annus intercesserat, quum &c.

INTERVENTION, [State of coming between, interpositus, ūs.—Interfectus (both of things). Jn. Interpositus atque interfectus (of the i. of the moon between the earth and the sun, C.).—] Mediator agency, beneficium ci. —Intercessio (for the purpose of prevention; post-Aug., except as t. i. of the 'tribunician veto, &c.).—Interpellatio (interruption). By the i. of aby, beneficium ca (if it was an act of kindness; per qm (if through aby's agency).

INTERVIEW, colloquium, colloquium (between two persons, whether for conversation or to settle some business). A personal i., præsentis sermo; præsentis conversationis colloquium. To have an i. with aby, sermonem conferre cum qo; cum qo colloqui; also convenire qm: to have a secret i. with aby, arcano or secreto cum qo colloqui: to have an i. of two generals, &c., in colloquium convenire (Np.); to refuse an i. to aby, aditum petenti conveniendi non dare (Np. Pausan. 31, 3). See AUDIENCE.

INTERWEAVE, intexere (prop. t and post-Aug. impropr., læta tristibus Intexere, C.).—Intertexere (post-Aug. and t; Intertextus, O. &c.).

INTESTATE, intestatus (C.). To die i., intestato or intestatum mori (C.).

INTESTINAL, intestinus.

INTESTINE (prop. and fig.), intestinus. Jn. intestinus ca domesticus (of evils, seditions, &c. in a country; opp. externus: bellum intestinum ca domesticum; dom. discordia; malum int. ca domesticum).

INTESTINES, viscera (g. i. for the inner parts of the body).—exta (the inner parts of the upper part of the body; the heart, lungs, &c.).—intestina (or post-Aug.) interanea. Ila (the inner parts of the lower part of the body; the entrails, guts, &c.).—Intestina, interanea, the digestive organs; Ila, whatever is contained in the lower part of the body, espy those parts that are serviceable. Dūd.).

INTHRALL. See ENSLAVE.

INTHRALLMENT. See BONDAGE and ENSLAVEMENT.

INTIMACY, familiaritas. usus familiaritatis. consuetudo. usus. Jn. consuetudo ca familiaritas (domesticus) usus et consuetudo. An i. of long standing, usus vetus. To be on terms of i. with aby, familiariter or intime uti qo. See 'to be intimate with.'

INTIMATE, v. significare (denotes the making any sign or hint by which one's intention is conveyed more or

less distinctly to another; thus vultu et verbis significare; weaker therefore than declarare, because more indefinite; hoc... non solum significandum sed etiam declarandum arbitror; this is the best word.
—*declarare (to declare).* To *i. aby's* wish to *aby* by a letter, *ci* voluntate per literas deferre.

INTIMATE, *adj.* intimus (on terms of close intimacy; *then* as *subst.* = 'i. friend').—*conjunctus* (closely connected with). *An i. friendship*, familiaritas intima, summa. *Intima* or familiaris amicitia: *an i. friend*, homo intimus, homo, quo intime utimur. amicus conjunctissimus: *to be i. with aby*, qo familiariter or intime uti; *in familiaritate* *cs* versari; *cam* qo vivere (C. *Tusc.* 1, 33, 81): *to be on the most i. terms of friendship with aby*, arto or artissimo amicitie vinculo cum qo conjunctum esse; qo familiariter or intime uti; *in familiaritate* *cs* versari; familiarissime uti qo; multa (ac jucunda) consuetudine cum qo conjunctum esse: *the closest intimacy*, artissima amicitia vincula: *to become very i. with aby*, sibi conjungere qo familiaris amicitia: *I am very i. with aby*, magna est mihi cum qo familiaritas, *also* familiaritate magna or arta or intima or maxima cum qo conjunctum esse; magno suo familiaritatis cum qo conjunctum esse; arta familiaritate completi qm: *we have been i. friends for many years*, inter nos vetus usus intercedit. *To have an i. knowledge of aby*, *cs* rei peritum or gnarum esse; qd bene or penitus nosse.—qd expertum esse, or *cs* rei non expertum esse (*to have experienced aby*).—tamquam digitos suos unguisq; nosse rem (Prov., Juv.). *To have an i. knowledge of aby*, qm penitus, bene or optime nosse: *to have an i. knowledge of the whole affair*, omnem rem or omnia nosse.

INTIMATELY, *intime*.—familiariter (in an intimate manner or style; e.g. vivere, scribere).—*conjuncto* (in a united manner; e.g. conjuncte vivere, Np. Att. 10, 3; qo conjunctus, conjunctissime vivere, C. Fam. 6, 9. Lat. 1, 2).—*penitus* (thoroughly; e.g. intelligere, perspicere, *to be i. acquainted with a subject*).—*arte* (= *artia*, closely). *To be i. acquainted with aby*, qo familiariter or intime uti. See **INTIMATE**.

INTIMATION, significatio. See **TO INTIMATE**. If = declaration, vid.

INTIMIDATE. See **TO FRIGHTEN**.

INTIMIDATION, *Crcl.* with verbs in **FRIGHTEN**. *From i.*, terrore percussus or coactus. *To be a powerful means of i.*, multum valere ad terrendum qm: *to use aby as a means of i.*, qd *ci* ad timorem proponere ('*a statement*, C.).

INTO, in (with acc.). But ~~not~~ after verbs of placing, putting, setting, laying, &c. (ponere, locare, collocare, statuere, constituere) in *my* makes the *abi*; but imponere (when it has not the dat. after it) of the place into which the thing is placed) and reponere *my* have in with acc. [imponere in navem, in naves, in plaustrum; reponere qd in aerarium, &c.] C. has *also* anulum... in mari abiecerat: inserere is always in qd or *ci* rei (collum in laqueum inserere; qd *ci* in os inserere. Z. p. 354, § 490, erroneously says in with *abi*). So *also* dedigere (to fix (asserere in terrâ; cultum in corde)). After many verbs the prepos. is not expressed in Lat.; e.g. *to enter into the city*, ingredi urbem.—The particular constructions will be found after the verbs *'into'* follows; *to come i.*, fall i., get i., &c., vid. *To look i. one's own heart*, introspicere mentem suam ipsum (C.); percutiari ipsum se (C.); in sese descendere (Pers.).

INTOLERABLE, intolerabilia. intolerandus (not to be borne, insupportable; of persons and things; e.g. a woman, cold, pain).—odiosus (hateful, disgusting; of persons and things; as *Plant. Pseud.* 1, 1, 28, odiosus mihi es).—importunus (disagreeable, disgusting; of persons and things; e.g. avaritia). I. conduct, intolerantia; odium (C. *Client.* 39, 109, both): there is nothing more i. than a rich woman, nihil intolerantius quam femina dives (Juv. 6, 459).

INTOLERABLY, intolerabiliter. intoleranter.

INTOLERANCE, intolerantia. odium (C. *Client.* 39, 109, both).

INTOLERANT, intolerans *cs* rei (not bearing it well, L.).—qui qd non or male or sege fert.—*allorum de rebus divinis opiniones haud leniter ferens. *erga dissidentes in religione divini parum indulgens (in matters of religion).

INTOLERATION (in matters of religion), *animus allorum de rebus divinis opiniones haud leniter ferens.

INTOMB. See **EXHUME**.

INTONATION, *Crcl.* with praeire ac praemonstrare [or praemonstrare, ed. Lion] modulos (Gell. 1, 11, 2).

INTONE, graviter sonare (as Pope uses 'intone'); ~~to~~

perpe ultimarum syllabarum sono indulgēre (siorum syll., Q. 11, 3, 33); or insonare (e.g. cauitum, Phaedr.). *To i. the service*, *proces publicas cauto ille ecclesiastico insonare or modulari.

INTOXICATE. See 'to make DRUNK.'

INTOXICATION. See **DRUNKENNESS**.

INTRACTABLE. See **UNMAMAGEABLE**.

INTRACTABLENESS. See **UNMAMAGEABLENESS**.

INTRENCH, *PROP.* fossa cingere. vallo et fossa circumdare (or vallo atque fossa, S.); vallo fossaque, Cae.;—vallare, obvallare.—vallo seipre, cingere, circumdare or munire (defend with palisades); or (g. t.) operibus et munitionibus seipre; operibus muniti. *An intrenched camp*, castra vallo fossaque munita (Aft. Cae. B. G. 2, 5).—[IMPROPR.] *To i. upon (rights, &c.)*, *ci* injuriam facere or inferre (to injure).—qm interpellare in jure ipsius (Cae.); qd de jure *cs* deminuere (to interfere with his rights).—pervertere (to overthrw., omnia jura; amicitiam).—violare or violare atque imminuere (to violate a law or right, Jus).

INTRENCHMENT, vallum (with palisades).—foas (the trench).—agger (the mound). *To throw up i.'s* (see **TO INTRENCH**, if the foss is principally meant), munimentum extruere; munitionem facere; aggerem comportare jacere, extruere, construere; vallum ducere; any where, *ci* loco munimentum or munitionem imponere; qm locum munitionibus seipre; *ci* loco munitiones circumdare; qm locum munimento or aggere cingere. [IMPROPR.] *An i. on aby's rights* injuria illata.—jus *cs* violatum or imminutum.

INTREPID. See **BOLD**, **COURAGEOUS**, **FEARLESS**.

INTREPIDITY, animus impavidus or intrepidus or fortis (SYN. in **FEARLESS**).

INTREPIDLY. See **FEARLESSLY**, **BOLDLY**.

INTRICACY, implicatio; but it is *my* necessary to use *Crcl* with *adj.* in **INTRICATE**.

INTRICATE, impeditus (presenting many obstacles; e.g. iter, silva, saltus, locus, navigatio).—perplexus (enlangued, &c. fig., iter, V.; figura, Luer.; sermones, L.).—difficilis (difficult). ~~Not~~ Intricatus, *uch* is *pre-* and *post-Class.*—Inexplicabilis (via, L. 40, 33, in *uch* passage, however, it means 'impassable'; res, C. Att. 8, 3, 6). *The i. paths of a labyrinth*, iterum ambages, occurusque et recursus inexplicabiles (Pita). *An i. affair*, res impedita or contorta or difficilis, or contorta et difficilis; res difficilis et inexplicabilis (C. Att. 8, 3, 6); a difficult and i. task, magnum et arduum opus: *an affair is very i.*, res in magnis difficultatibus est.

INTRIGUE, s. **Political intrigue**, ars. artificium (artifice).—fallacia (deceit, i.).—better in pl. artes (male).—fallacies (cabals, i's).—consilia clandestina (hidden designs).—calumnias (malicious slander, false accusation). By *aby's* i's, *cs* opera: the rejection of the offered peace was caused by the i's of those who &c., pacem ne acciperent, eorum opera effectum est, qui &c. [Love intrigue, res amatoria. I's, amores: notorious for his i's, multarum amoribus famosus: to have an i., amor operam dare: to be fond of i's, amores consecretari. These expressions apply to any love affairs. Clandestinus may be added.

INTRIGUE, v. fallacias facere, fingere; consilia clandestina concoquere; dare operam consiliis clandestinis, with ut (to endeavour to effect by i's); likewise calumnias facere; multa machinari: to i. agst aby, fallaciam in qm intendere; consiliis clandestinis oppugnare qm; *ci* dolum necere.

INTRIGUER, doli or fallaciarum machinator; or *Crcl.* qui consilia clandestina (in qm) concoquit.—fallaciarum componendarum artifex callidus (Aft. C. Fin. 2, 35, 116).

INTRINSIC. See **GENUINE**, **REAL**.

INTRINSICALLY. See **REALLY**, **TRULY**.

INTRODUCE, **I** Bring into use, fastidius, inducere (e.g. new customs, words, &c.).—introducere (a custom).—instituire (to appoint; a festival, the census, &c.). *To i. a religious worship* (fm a foreign state), religionem advehere; foreign usage, peregrinos ritus accipere. *To i. many changes or new regulations in military discipline*, in re militari multa instituire (Suet.); he introduced many new inventions, and made many improvements on what before existed, multa partim nova attulit, partim meliora fecit (Np.). *To i. introduce a character in a dialogue*, qm loquentem or disputantem inducere or facere; personam (a fictitious personage) introducere.—*ci* sermonem tribuere or orationem attribuire.—(accusa) inducere ver monem hominum; fictam orationem personis inducere (when the speeches are invented, Q.). *To make aby known to another*, introduce qm apud qm (by

taking him to his house, &c.).—commendare ei qm (by a recommendation).—*praesentem praesentī ei commendare (of a personal introduction). *Sis ostentare qm (to show him; e. g., to a young prince to the army, per omnes exercitus) to be introduced into the senate by abq, per qm in senatu introduct.*

INTRODUCER, Crcl. with verbs in INTRODUCE.

INTRODUCTION, *1 Act of introducing, 1) Introductio (only in the literal sense, e. g. of introducing armed men into the Circus, introd. armatorum).—inductio (the introducing a character into a dialogue, ficta personae inductio).—invectio (the t. of goods into a country; importation).—2) For t. of customs, &c. Crcl. with Inducere, Introdúcere, &c. See INTRODUCE.*

—3) Act of making a person known to another; Crcl. with verbs in INTRODUCE (= to make a person known to another). *Letter of i., litterae commendaticiae (C. Fam. 5, 5, recommendatory letters), or commendatio only (recommendation) to give abq a letter of i. to abq, ad qm de qo scribere (diligentissime): abq has brought a letter of i. to me, qm sibi commendatum habere (abq has been recommended to my notice whether by letter or orally).—1) Introductory preface, aditus. Introitus. Ingressus Ingressus (g. t., mode of entering upon or beginning one's subject; i. to a speech, poem, &c.; Introitus only, pppe in introitus defensionis, C. pro Cal. 2, 3, Krebs).—principium (beginning; of a speech or letter).—exordium (beginning, or i. to a speech or writing, as part of it).—proemium (προομιον, lit. 'prelude'; also i. to a speech, history, poem).—praefatio (or a t. to a discussion, &c.; not i. to a book till Q. and Plin.). Pppe prolegomena (προλογόμενα) may be retained for a long i., separate fm the work itself; so Krebs. If = prologue, vid. To make a long i., multa praefati: after a short i., pauca praefatus: to make an i. to one's speech (of an orator), aditum ad causam facere. *Sis vestibulum (threshold = i.; C. Or. 15, 50; cf. Q. 9, 4, 10, quodam quasi vestibulo). To say abq by way of i., dicere qd ante rem; to commence one's speeches by a graceful (brilliant, &c.) i., vestibula honesta atque aditus ad causam illustres facere (C.).**

INTRODUCTORY, Crcl. After a few i. remarks, pauca praefatus (e. g. de senectute).

INTRUDE, qs se ipse infert (~~non~~ not se intrudere, there being no such word; since, in C. Caecin. 5, we must read se inferebat, et intro dabat, Klotz, = came uninvited). To i. upon abq, cl se ingerere (to force oneself upon).—Insolenter se offerre (to thrust oneself in his way).—qm (moleste) interpellare (to interrupt him in a troublesome way). || To i. on lands, &c.; see To ENCROACH.

INTRUDER, (molesteus) Interpellator (troublesome interrupter); or Crcl.

INTRUSION, molestia interpellatio. Crcl. with verbs in INTRUDE. || The seizing a property, occupatio; or Crcl.

INTRUST. See ENTRUST.

INTUITION, (animi) perceptio. By i., *animi perceptioe quadam.

INTUITIVE, Crcl. I. knowledge, (animi) perceptio.

INTUITIVELY, *animi perceptioe quadam; or *non argumentis sed ceteri quadam ipsis animi perceptioe.

INTWINE. See ENTWINE, INTERWEAVE.

INUNDATE. See To DELUGE, To FLOOD.

INUNDATION. See FLOOD, DELUGE.

INURE. See To ACCUSTOM (trans.). To HABITUATE.

INURN, in urnam condere (Suet. Cal. 15).

INUTILITY, inutilitas.

INVADE. To i. a country, terram invadere. In terram irruptionem facere (g. t.).—in terram infundi or influere (of a vast host, inundating, as it were, the country); with an army, terram invadere cum copiis; copias in fines hostium introducere (to march into his country) or impressionem facere in fines hostium.

INVADE, Crcl. with verbs in INVADE.

INVALID, a. morbosus. valetudinarius. ad egrotandum proclivis (g. t., of persons often attacked by sickness; on the last of C. Tusc. 4, 12, 47 and 28). To be a great i., valetudine minus prospera uti; semper infirmā atque etiam agrā valetudine esse. See SICK, SICKLY. || A disabled soldier or sailor, ad munera corporis senectā debilis, annis et senectā debilis. mancus (claudus) ac debilis, ad arma inutilis, all with miles or navita (as the c. se may be). A hospital of i.'s, domus, in qua milites (navites) manci ac debiles altantur.

INVALID, adj. Irritus (not being good in law; epp. ratus, e. g. a will).—vanus (vain, null, without effect; of things). Jn. Irritus et vanus (e. g. a will).—parum idoneus (not fit or good enough for the purpose, e. g. bail, witness, excuse). To render alibi, qd irritum facere (e. g. a will).—qd rescindere et irritum facere (to annul, to cancel, e. g. a testament, an agreement; also to quash an indictment). Jn. rescindere et irritum facere; or ut irritum et vanum rescindere (a will).—refigere (prop.; to pull down what has been posted up; hence to cancel, inasmuch as the public notice is taken down again, e. g. a law, legem). To declare alibi i., qd tollere et irritum esse jubere: to consider alibi i., qd pro irritū habere. An i. will, irritum or inutile testamentum.

INVALIDATE, irritum facere (to take away its legal power; e. g. a will).—rescindere (rescind, cancel; a will, a compact, a verdict, decree, &c.). Jn. rescindere et irritum facere. ut irritum et vanum rescindere (a will).—refigere (prop.; to uti; then to annul, its public proclamation being withdrawn; e. g. legem).

INVALIDITY, Crcl., e. g. *efficiere, ut testamentum irritum fiat.

INVALUABLE. See INESTIMABLE.

INVARIABLE. See UNCHANGEABLE.

INVARIABLENESS. See UNCHANGEABLENESS.

INVARIABLY. See UNCHANGEABLY; ALWAYS.

INVASION, irruptio, incursio, incursum. To make an i., irruptionem or incursionem facere in &c. See To INVADE.

INVECTIVE, invectio (only in pl., Invectiones, C. Inv. 2, 54). convicium. maledictum. probum (Syn. in Abuse = railing language). To break into i.'s, ad verborum contumeliam descendere. To use i.'s agst abq, invēhi in qm (in Np.; also with G. acc., multa, nonnulla, &c., invēhi in qm); qm conviciis insectari or incessere; qm maledictis insectari: to load abq with i.'s, omnibus maledictis qm vexare; omnia maledicta in qm conferre.

INVEIGH (agst abq or athq), invēhi in qm or in qam rem (often with vehementer or vehementius; petulant, asper; acerbē et contumeliose, &c.).—insectari qm vehementius: to be fond of inveighing agst, libenter invēhi in qm. Jn. acerbiss in qm invēhi insectarique vehementius.

INVEIGHER, Crcl. with verbs in INVEIGH.

INVEIGLE. See ENSNARE.

INVENT, invenire. reperire (to find out; the former accidentally or as g. t.; = εὑρίσκειν; the latter, after reflection, search, &c.; = ἀνευρεῖν).—excogitare (to strike out by thinking; C.).—cogitatione asequi, invenire (to find out, to discover).—ingere. comminisci (to i., to contrive, to design).—coquere. concocquare (to design, brood over or hatch, as it were).—machinari (to contrive cunningly).—ementiri (to i. falsely). See To DISCOVER, To FIND out, To CONTRIVE.

INVENTION, || Discovery, vid. || Fiction, vid. *If's all a pure i.!* fabuliz!

INVENTIVE, ingeniosus. sollers. acutus (Syn. in Ingenious). An i. mind, ingenium ad excogitandum acutum.

INVENTOR, inventor, fem. inventrix (reperor is t, and post-Aug.).—auctor (the original introducer, &c., who is therefore looked up to as an authority).—architectus or qual architectus (the original builder, as it were; hence, the i. of something that may be considered constructive; e. g. beam, vltm, C.). Jn. princeps et architectus (C.). The i.'s of sculpture, fingendi conditores: an i. of new words, inventor novorum verborum. See DISCOVERER.

INVENTORY, repertorium. inventarium (the latter a common expression; repertorium . . . quod vulgo inventarium appellatur, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 7, in.).—res acceptae et tradendae (the articles as set down in an i.; aft. C. Ferr. 4, 63, 140). An i. of the furniture of a tavern, instrumentum cauponum (Marc. Dig. 33, 7, 17, § 2). To take an i., repertorium or inventarium facere.

INVENTRESS, inventrix.

INVERSE, f. proportion, *ratio inversa (arith. t. t.).

INVERSELY, retro (backwards).—inverso ordine.

INVERSION, inversio (but only in the sense of 'strong' or allegory).—inversus ordo.

INVERT, invertere (e. g. ordinem verborum; to read them backwards; opp. dicere recte; also improp., inversus annus = that has run its course, and turned, as it were; H.). See To CHANGE. To i. the order of words, invertere ordinem verborum: to read words in inverted order, invertere ordinem et idem quasi sursum versus retroque dicere.

INVEST, [*Clothe with*, 1] **PROPR.**: see **CLOTHES**.
 2) *With an office*, munus ci dare, mandare, deferre: munerī qm præficere: *to i. aby with the chief command*, sursum Imperi ad qm deferre: *to be invested with an honorable office*, honore affectum esse: *with a priesthood*, sacerdotiū præditum esse: *to i. with full power*, infinitam licentiam ci dare; *cs arbitrio rem gerendam tradere* or *committere* (*the two last of a particular affair*). [*To adorn, grace*, &c., vid. *To place money at interest*, pecuniā collocare (e. g., *to i. in land*, in agris; *in the purchase of estates*, in emptionibus prædiorum, *Gaj. Dig. 17, l. 2*; *in an estate*, in qo fundo, in solo; *with aby*, apud qm: *at a high rate of interest*, graviore fenore, *Suet.*)—pecuniā occupare, *with or without fenore*; apud qm or in qā re; *safely*, pecuniā fundare qā re (*H. Ep. 1, 15, 46*). [*Besiege*, circumseclere, in obsidione habere or tenere, coronā cingere, circumdare, coronā mœnia aggredi. See **BESIEGE**].

INVESTIGATE, indagare. Investigare [*to follow the traces of alth till it is discovered*].—exquirere [*to search out*].—perquirere [*to search thoroughly*].—percunctari [*to use all the means in one's power to get at accurate information; apply with ref. to the truth of news, reports, &c.*].—sciscitari [*to be longing to know alth*].—odorari [*to scent out; hence to hunt out sagaciously, &c.*; *to try to find it out by enquiries; alth, de qā re*]. Jx. Investigare et scrutari. indagare et pervestigare. indagare et odorari. percunctari et interrogare. *To i. the true grounds of alth*, veram rationem cs rei exsequi; *the truth*, quid verum sit, exquirere.

INVESTIGATION, indagatio. investiga'tio (*the tracing out*).—spectatio. cognitio (*the examination, trial, &c.*). *The i. of truth*, investigatio veri. veri inquisitio atque investigatio (*where inquis. means the examination, in each case, of what is true; invest, the pursuing the often obscure traces of truth, C. Off. 1, 4, 13*).—cognitio veri (*the sifting of the truth*). *To give oneself entirely up to the i. of alth*, totum se in qā re exquirendū collocare.

INVESTITURE, Crcl. with *muneris cs insignia solemnī ritu tradere. *To receive it, fm aby*, a qo accipere sue potestatis insignie (*Gerhard of Reichersperg, ap. Gibbon, chap. 69, note 40*).

INVESTMENT, [*Act of besieging a town*. See **SIEGE**, **BLOCKADE**]. [*Act of laying out money in the purchase of property*; Crcl. with verbs under **INVEST** (*since, though collocatio and occupatio are both Class*, they are not *Class*, in this sense). *To make a profitable i.*, pecuniā in qā re bene collocare.

INVERTATE, inveteratus (*grown old, and therefore not easy to change*).—confirmatus (*having gained strength, and therefore power of resistance, &c.*).—penitus doctus (*fixed deeply; e. g. a fault*).—penitus insitus (*deeply implanted; e. g. an opinion*).—vetus (*old*). Jx. vetus atque diuturnus. *To become i.*, inveterascere (C.); *Inveterate* (e. g. malum, *Cels.*). *An evil that has become i.*, inveteratio (C. *Trac. 4, 37*).

INVIDIOUS, invidiosus (*both of persons and things likely to excite envy; e. g. possessiones invidiosas habere: the persons who would be likely to feel the envy are its expressed by ad qm: triumphum accipere, invidiosum ad honos, C.*). *To be i.*, invidiæ ci esse.

INVIDIOUSLY, invidiose (e. g. dicere qd, C.).

INVIGORATE, corroborare. firmare. confirmare (*to strengthen; e. g. corrob. qm assiduō opere; qd corroborat stomachum.*—corpus cibo firmare; valetudinem firm. or confirm.; memoriā firm.; confirm. cs animum or qm animo).—reparare. reficere. relaxare (*to refresh, relax*). *To i. oneself*, se corroborare. se confirmare. se recreare. se or vires reficere.

INVINCIBLE, invictus (*unconquerable; of persons*. *Invincibilis* (*insuperabilis and inextuperabilis, in this sense, are poet. only*).—Inexpugnabilis (*impregnable; of places*).—quod superari non potest (*Ag., insurmountable; e. g. obstacles, Impedimenta*).

INVINCIBLY, Crcl. with *adj.* in **INVINCIBLE**.

INVIOABILITY, sanctitas (*holiness; see INVIO-*

TABLE).—cs rei inexplabilis religio (e. g. of sepulchres). **INVIOABLE**, inviolatus (*inviolabilis t only*).—sanctus (*that is placed under the protection of a deity, holy, venerable; e. g. of the person of a tribune, &c.*).

INVIOABLY, inviolate (*without violating it; e. g. memoriā cs servare. C.; iuramentum servare, Gell. 7, 18*).—sanctē, summā fide (*conscientiously, with great fidelity; e. g. servare qd*).

INVISIBILITY, Crcl. with *adj.* in **INVISIBLE**.

INVISIBLE, invisibilia, or nulli cernendus, or quod cernere et vidēre non possumus. quem (quam, quod) non possunt oculi conspici (*that one cannot see: invisibilia, found as early as Cels. præf. p. 121, ed. Bip., may be used where consciousness of expression would be injured by Crcl.; esply as C. makes use of adj. in 'bilia, and has even formed some new ones*).—quod sub oculos non cadit. quod oculorum aciem fuyit. quod sensum oculorum effugit (*that escapes the eye*).—*An i. solar eclipse*, defectus solis, quem in his terris partibus cernere et vidēre non possumus: *the i. world*, orbis rerum celestium circumfusus terrestribus vltusque nostros fugiens: *to behold with the mind's eye what is i.*, in conspectu pene animi ponere, quæ cernere et vidēre non possumus: *to be i.*, cerni et videri non posse (e. g., *unable to be seen*). sub oculos non cadere. oculorum aciem fugere. oculorum sensum effugere (*not to be discernible by the eye*). se non aperire (*not to rise, of stars*). non comparere (*not to appear or show itself; of persons, and also of inanimate beings*). in conspectum non venire (*not to make one's appearance; of persons only*). *To become i.*, obscurari (*to be eclipsed, of stars*): *to make oneself i.*, clam abire. clam se subducere.

INVISIBLY, Crcl. *Ita ut sub oculos non cadat. *Ita ut non comparet. *Ita ut videri non possit.

INVITATION, invitatio. By your i., invitatus or vocatus a te; invitato or vocato tu: *to dine with aby by his own i.*, cenare apud qm vocatu ipsius: *to accompany aby to a party without an i.*, umbram sequi qm: *to accept an i.*, promittere ci ad cenam. promittere apud qm (*not condicere ad cenam = invite oneself*): *to refuse an i.*, abnuere: *a note of i.*, litteræ. libellus (T. *Dial. 9, 3*): *to receive a note of i.*, per litteras invitari a qo: *to send out one's i. or cards of i.*, libellos dispergere (T. *Dial. 9, 3*): *to give aby a pressing i.*, to stay, familiari invitatione retinere qm.

INVITE, invitare qm ad qd (*of every kind of invitation given by oneself; both of persons and things*).—vocare qm ad qd (*of prop. of an invitation to a party by a slave called vocator: then of inviting to a participation in alth, ad bellum, quietem, &c.*). *To i. aby to dinner*, invitare or vocare qm (*with or without ad cenam*): *to i. aby to my house*, qm invito domum meam: *to i. aby (who is about to go) to stay*, qm invitatione familiari retinere: *to i. myself to dine with aby*, condicere ci ad cenam; condicere ci: *to i. one to the enjoyment of a country life*, ad fruendum agrum invitare (e. g. of old age: see C. *Cat. 16, 57*): *to i. one to read it by its agreeable style*, jucunditate quadam ad legendum invitare. [*Inclite, attract*, invitare qm (e. g. somnos, H.: luxuriam, Vell.; assentationem, C.).—allicere. allectare (*allure*). Jx. invitare et allectare. allectare et invitare (qm ad qd).

INVITING, Either amœnus (*of beautiful landscapes, countries, &c.*), gratus (e. g. grat. Antium, or Crcl. with jucunditate quadam invitare qm ad faciendum qd: dulcedine quadam commovere qm; sensus permulcere voluptate, &c.

INVOCATION, invocatio.—Imploratio (*in an imploring manner*).—testatio (*the calling to witness*).

INVOICE, *mercium index or libellus.

INVOKE, invocare.—Implorare (*to implore*). *To i. the Muses*, invocare Musas: *the gods*, invocare or implorare deos; invocare atque obtestari deos; precari deos (*esply for help*): Deum testari; Deum invocare testem (*to call God to witness*): aby's protection or auxilium, implorare fidem cs; invocare subsidium cs; auxilium cs implorare et flagitare: *the protection of a judge*, ad iudicis opem confugere: aby's compassion, cs misericordiam implorare, or implorare et exgere.

INVOLUNTARILY, imprudenter. per imprudentiam, or *adj.* Imprudens (*unconsciously, inadvertently*).—temere. Inconsulte ac temere. temere ac fortuito.—ultra. sponte (*of one's own accord*). Sine by coactus, &c., or by non voluntate: or by nescio quo pacto (e. g. nescio quo pacto ab eo, quod erat a te propositum, aberravit oratio): he uttered that exclamation (*made that remark, &c.*) quile i., excolit ei nolenti dictum illud.

INVOLUNTARY, invitus et coactus (*not willingly, by compulsion, opp. voluntate*).—non voluntarius (*not done of one's own accord, or from choice, &c.; e. g. death*).

INVOLUTION, involutio (*once only, Plur. 10, 11*) Crcl.

INVOLVE, involvere qd qd re (*not qd in qd re: also used fig., but not in the notion of containing alth undereveloped; for uch use inesse in qd re; contineri qd*

re).—implicare or impedire (of involving in what embarrasses, &c.; *prop.* and *fig.*—qā re).—illaquere (*fig.* in qā re). To i. *aby in danger*, qm periculis illaqueare; in war, qm bello implicare: to be involved in a war, bello implicari or illigari; bello implicitum, ligitum, occupatum esse: with *aby*, bellum gerere cum qo: to be involved in a lawsuit, lite implicari: in causam deduci; with *aby*, lites habere cum qo: in disagreeable business, molestis negotiis implicari: to i. oneself in atq. implicari or se impedire qā re (*prop.* and *fig.*); se illaqueare qā re (*fig.*); se immiscere ei rei: to be involved in debt, mero alieno obritum, oppressum, or demerum esse: to i. a contradiction, inter se pugnare, repugnare, discrepare, or dissidere.

INVULNERABLE, invulnerabilis (**Sen. Benef.* 5, 5, in. &c.).—To be i., vulnerari non posse.

INWARDS, INWARD, adv. Introrsus, Introrsum. *Bent* i., incurvus.

INWARD, *See* INTERIOR.

INWARDLY, intus (within).—interius (opp. exterius).—intrinsecus (on the inside, opp. extrinsecus, exterius; e. g. intrins. et extrinsecus picare, *Col.*: qd intrins. perungere qā re, *Farr.*).—ex interiore parte. ab interioribus partibus (opp. extrinsecus, ab exterioribus partibus). *Sis* plane. omnino. penitus (quite). *Intus* intra and intro unciass. in this sense. I. and outwardly, intus et extra; intrinsecus et extrinsecus; intrinsecus et exterius: outwardly and i., extra et intus; extrinsecus et intra; extrinsecus et intrinsecus. To rejoice i., in sinu (tacito) gaudere (*cf. C. Tusc.* 3, 21, 51. *To b.* 4, 15, 8).

INWRAP, involvere in qā re. *See* 'WRAP UP IN'.

IRASCIBLE, *See* IRRITABLE.

IRE, *See* ANGER, WRATH.

IRREFUL, *See* ANGRY, WRATHFUL.

IRREFULLY, *See* ANGRILY, WRATHFULLY.

IRIS. ¶ *The plant*, hyacinthus, vaccinium (**iris germanica, Linn.*; *cf. Foss. P. &c.* 10, 39). ¶ *In the eye*, *iris (as i. &c.).

IRK. *Atq* i's me, tædet or pertæsum est me ca rei; or tædium me tenet ca rei; satietas et tædium ca rei me cepit.

IRKSOME, fastidium creans or asserens (producing disgust, &c.).—quod tædium asfert. tædium asserens (causing weariness, &c., *L.*).—odiosus (hateful, &c.; of persons and things).—molestus (felt as annoying, vexatious, &c.).—operosus, laboriosus (laborious). *Jx.* operosus ac molestus (e. g. labor. *C.*). odiosus ac molestus (*C.*). laboriosus molestusque (*C.*).

IRKSOMENESS, tædium (disgust at what one feels to be long and wearisome: in prose first in *L.*; *C.* uses satietas).—satietas (disgust *fm* having had too much of atq. *fm* having been employed about it too long, &c.; in physical or moral sense).—fastidium (disgust, loathing: with ref. to objects of physical or moral taste). *Jx.* fastidium quoddam et satietas (these are all subjective; i. e. refer to the sense of i. felt by the person).—gravitas (objectively: the oppressive nature, &c. of atq. or diuturnitas et gravitas ca rei (its long continuance and oppressive nature; e. g. belli, *L.*).

IRON, a. ferrum: as adj. ferreus (made of i.; *prop.* and *improp.*). An i. tool, ferramentum: a vein of i., vena ferri: iron-mine, metallum ferrarium or ferri: ferri fodina or ferraria (these too as p. i.): a plate of i., lamina ferri: covered with an i. plate, lamina ferrata: i. wire, *filum ferreum: i. colour, ferrugō; i. works, fabricæ ferrariæ: i. flings, ramenta ferri: scabes ferri delimita: as hard as i., ferreus, adamantinus, or perdurus (g. t. for very hard): an i. frame (i. e. body), corpus ferreum: a taste of i., sapor ferrugineus: i. furnace, fornax ferraria: the dross of i., scoria ferri: impregnated with i., see CHALCOPHATE. *PROV.* To strike whilst the i. is hot, utendum est animis, dum ære calent (*Curt.* 4, 1, 29); matura, dum libido manet (*Ter. Phorm.* 4, 5, 14). ¶ *Irons*. *See* CHAINS. ¶ *Irons* (surgical, for correcting distortions, &c.), serperastræ (to straighten the leg, depravata crura corrigere). ¶ *IMPROP.* Made of i., ferreus: I must have been made of i., ferreus essem: O! thou i.-hearted man, O te ferreum!

IRON, v. *vestes ferro calefacto premere. ¶ *Put* in chains, vid. CHAIN.

IRON-BAR, vectis (as lever).

IRON-MOLD, *macula ex rubigine concepta.

IRONMONGER, negotiator ferrarius (*Inscript.* as dealer in iron).—faber ferrarius (as smith; ferramentarius, very late).

IRON-STONE, *lapis ferrarius.

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IRONICAL, *ironicus.

IRONICALLY, ironice (*Ascon.* ad *C. l. Ferr.* 15).—*urbanā quadam dissimulatione. *per ironiam dissimulantemque (both *ast.* *C.*: *cf. quotations* in IRONY).

IRONY, ironia: εἰρωνεία, borrowed *fm* the *Gk* by *C.*, and retained by later writers as the most suitable expression (*Q. 9, 2, 44*): *C.* de *Or.* 2, 67, init., explains it as, urbana dissimulatio, quum alia deuntur, ac sentias). *Jx.* ironia dissimulantique (*C.*).—ea dissimulatio, quam Græci εἰρωνείαν vocant (*C. Acad.* 2, 5, *estr.*).—inverso (the use of a word in a meaning which is the opposite of its real meaning, *C.* de *Or.* 2, 65). One who uses i., simulator (= εἰρων, *C. Off.* 1, 30, 10, of Socrates).

IRRADIANCE, IRRADIATION. *See* RADIANCE, RADIATION.

IRRADIATE. *See* TO ILLUMINATE, TO ENLIGHTEN, TO DECORATE. *est* irradiare, poet. (*Stat.*) and post-*Class.*

IRRATIONAL, rationis experts (not gifted with reason).—brutus (without the faculty or capacity of perception).—mutus (mute, unreasonable, inasmuch as speech implies reason; all three of animals).—dementia (senseless, and also of things that none but a senseless person would do).—insanus (mad; deprived of right reason; insane, of men; then also denoting excess: e. g. moles, montes). An i. animal or being, bestia (opp. homo). In an i. manner: *see* IRRATIONALLY.

IRRATIONALLY, nullis ratione.—dementi, dementi ratione (senselessly).—insane (madly, *Com.*).

IRRECLAIMABLE, *See* INCURABLE.

IRRECONCILABLE, implacabilis (ci or in qm).—inexplicabilis. *Jx.* implacabilis inexplicabilique (*C.*). inexorabilis (all three of persons and things.—in or adversus qm). To be *aby*'s i. foe, implacabili odio persequi qm (*see* IMPLACABLE).

IRRECONCILABLY, implacabili odio (of persons entertaining irreconcilable hatred).

IRRECOVERABLE, irreparabilis.—irrevocabilis (not to be recalled; both, e. g., tempus). *See* IRREPARABLE.

IRRECOVERABLY, *See* IRREPARABLY.

IRREFRAGABLE, qui (quæ, quod) vim asfert in docendo (e. g. ratio; *C. Acad.* 2, 26, 117): ad perveniendum idoneus.—firmus ad probandum (adapted for convincing, e. g. proof, argumentum).—gravis (weighty, and thus also convincing, argumentum; *cf. C. Rose. Com.* 12, 36, argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum, i. e., the most i. proof). To prove by i. arguments, necessarie demonstrare (*C. Invent.* 1, 29, in).

IRREFRAGABLY, necessarie. To prove i., necessarie demonstrare (*C.*).

IRREGULAR, enormis (e. g. vicus; irregularly built, *T. post-Aug.*).—anomolus (i. in declension or conjugation).—non constans (inconsistent).—incompositus (not regularly or decorously arranged).—inulatus (unusual; e. g. species ca rei).—intrinsecus (rare; e. g. an i. attendant at church, *ast.* *H. inf.* cultor Dei).—abnormis (only *H.* of a wise man; abnormis sapiens: in prose, qui non est ad cos normam, *ast.* *C. Amic.* 4). I. soldiers, troops, milites disciplinæ militari non assuefacti (not accustomed to discipline; *ast.* *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 1).—milites tumultuarii, cohorte tumultuariæ, exercitus tumultuarius (collected in haste).

IRREGULARITY, enormitas (*Sen. Const.* 18, 1).—inconstantia (unsteadiness, inconsistency; mentis. *C.*). minus apta compositio (want of symmetrical arrangement; of the body).—anomalia (in declension or conjugation; explained by *Gell.* inæqualitas conjugationum).

IRREGULARLY, contra regulam (against the rule or rules).—non constanter (in an irregular, inconsistent way).—minus frequenter (not very often). *est* enormiter, *Sen.* and *Plin.*

IRRELEVANT, aliënus (foreign to; in this sense the dat. is best: *Vili* cause, *C.*; quibus omnibus, *Q. l.* Very i., maxime aliënus: I did not consider it i. to &c., haud ab re dixi (reterre, &c., *C.*).

IRRELIGION, impietas erga Deum (or deos).—Dei or deorum negligentia. The i. of the age, hæc, quæ nunc tenet sæculum, Dei (or deorum) negligentia.

IRRELIGIOUS, impius erga deos (for Christians, erga Deum).—negligens religionis. contemnens religionis. contemptor religionum. negligens deorum ac religionum (the three first with ref. to outward worship; the last also with ref. to the rectitude of belief, &c. of the person).

IRREMEDIABLE. See INCURABLE.

IRREMEDIABLY. See INCURABLY.

IRREMISSIBLE. See UNPARDONABLE.

IRREPARABLE, irreparabilis. irrevocabilis (not to be recalled, irrevocable; both e. g. tempus.—fluunt dies et irrepabili viti decurrit, Sem. Ep. 123, 9). An i. lœs, damnum, quod nunquam resarci potest.

IRREPARABLY, ita ut resarci non possit (e. g. damnum).

IRREPREHENSIBLE, non reprehendendus. non vituperandus. probus. ab omni vitio vacuus. integer. sanctus. An i. course of life, summa morum probitas, vitæ sanctitas. To lead an i. life, sancte vivere.

IRREPROACHABLE. See IRREPREHENSIBLE.

IRREPROACHABLY. See BLAMELESSLY, UNBLAMABLY.

IRRESISTIBLE, cui nullâ vi resisti potest.—Invictus (unconquerable; insuperabilis et insuperabilis obvi potest. in this sense). Almost i., cui vix ullo modo obstiti potest: i. prayers or solicitations, preces, quibus resistere non possumus: i. eloquence, *eloquentia omnium animos permovens; * incredibilis vi dicendi: to sway the mind in an i. manner, in omnium animos penetrare (of a speech, &c., affl. C. Brut. 38, 142): to draw ably into an i. manner, qm rapere ad qd; qm præcipit agere ad qd: an i. necessity, inextinguibilis necessitas (e. g. dormiendi, Cels.); an i. argument, argumentum firmissimum. ratio quæ vim adfert in docendo: to establish atq. by i. arguments, necessario demonstrare.

IRRESISTIBLY, Crcl. * ita ut nullâ vi resisti possit: * ita ut vix ullo modo obisti possit. See 'in an IRRESISTIBLE manner.'

IRRESOLUTE, dubius.—Incertus (with ref. to a particular time).—mutabilis, or varius et mutabilis (changeable).—*in sententiâ parum firmus. *parum firmus proposito (firm. proposito, Vell.) or infirmus, infirmus only. To be i., dubitare, hesitare, incertum esse (at a particular time).

IRRESOLUTELY, dubitante (doubtingly).

IRRESOLUTION, dubitatio (doubt).—inconstantia mutabilitatis mentis (C. Tusc. 4, 35, 76).—inastabilis animus (T. V.). See HESITATION.

IRRETRIEVABLE. See IRREPARABLE, IRRECOVERABLE.

IRRETRIEVABLY. See IRREPARABLY.

IRREVERENCE, irreverentia (T.).—reverentia nulla (ca. rel. 1).—inverecundum animi ingenium (as habit of mind, C.). To show i., reverentiam non præstare (ei); reverentiam non adhibere (adversus qm). IRREVERENT, inverecundus.—parum verecundus.

IRREVERENTLY, parum verecunde. Irreverenter, Plin.

IRREVOCABLE, irrevocabilis.—In perpetuum ratum (settled or fixed for ever).—immutabilis (immutable).—quod revocari non potest (L. 44, 40). Atq. is i., qd (or quod dixit or fecit qd) ut indictum or infectum sit revocari non potest (affl. L. 5, 15).

IRREVOCABLY, in perpetuum. In æternum.

IRRIGATE, irrigare (e. propr.). jugera quinquaginta prati, C.). Irri-gare only poet.—aquam ducere or derivare (to conduct water by artificial courses, &c.; the land irrigated must be expressed by the acc. with in).

IRRIGATION, irrigatio (Irrigationes agrorum coupled with derivations fluminum, C. Off. 2, 4).

IRRIGUOUS, irriguus.

IRRISSIO, irrisio (C.).

IRRITABILITY, iracundia.—animus cs irritabilis. *animus (ingenium, &c.) præceps in iram.

IRRITABLE, irritabilis (C. H.).—iracundus. ad iram proclivis. præceps in iram. To be i., facile irasci: facile et cito irasci (C.). Ahy is of an i. temperamēt, qd eo est habitus, ut facile et cito irascatur (affl. C. Top. 16, 62).

IRRATE, To make angry, qm iratum reddere. iram, bilem, or stomachum ci movere. concitare (to excite; e. g. animum injuriis, C.). Ir-rare qm absolutely in the sense of 'irritating' is not Class.; but irritare qm or cs animum ad qd (e. g. animos ad bellum, &c.) is. To be irritated, iratum fert; irâ incendi; (irâ) excandescere: he employed all possible means of irritating the soldiers, quibuscunque irritamentis poterat. iras militum acuebat (L.). [IMPROPR.] To i. wounds, vulnera inflammare; the nerves, motum excitare in nervis (cf. C. de Or. 1, 46, 202: nimium or vehementerem might be added).

IRRITATION, [As state, ira, &c. See ANGER.

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Hic i. is subsiding, ira discedit, deservescit, deflagrat: in a moment of i., ira victus; or only per iram; irâ. [As act (1) of making angry, irritatio animi cs (the exciting or irritating ably mind); or Crcl. with verbs under IRRITATE. (2) As act of physically exciting atq. (e. g. wounds, nerves, &c.), inflammatio (of a wound: it is not found in this sense, but inflammare is, and inflammatio is used by C.).

IRRUPTION, irruptio (of enemies, wild-beasts, &c.).—Incurso (a sudden i. of enemies into a territory). To make an i., irruptionem facere (C.); incursionem (hostilitat, L.) facere (into a territory, in fines).

ISLAND, insula, ischyrocola.

ISLAND, insula. Small i., parva insula: a group of i.'s, insulæ complures: also insulæ only, if the group is named; e. g. Strophades Insulæ. Full of i.'s, * insularum plenus.

ISLANDER, insulanus (C.).—insulæ incolæ. The i.'s, also insula (s. Np. Milit. 7, 1).

ISLE, insula.

ISLET, parva insula.

ISSUE, [Act of flowing out, fluxio (act of flowing, C.).—profluvium (poet. and post-Aug.).—profusio (post-Aug.).—eruptio (med. t. [as concreta term] for any discharge of morbid matter, Plin.). An i. of blood, profusio sanguinis (Cels.); profluvium sanguinis (Lucr., Col.); fluxio sanguinis (Plin.). [An artificial i. (chirurg. t. t.), *fonticulus. To open an i., *fonticulum aperire, quo corruptus humor exeat; or *fonticulo aperto evocare corruptum humorem (evoc. corr. hum. Cels.).] [The sending forth an order, &c., pronuntiatio (Cæs. B. C. 2, 25, fin.: of course, it must be one that is proclaimed).—promulgatio (publication, &c.).] [Event, exitus, eventus. Jm. exitus eventuale. eventus atque exitus (See EVENT).—finis (the end).] [Act of issuing money, propositio, &c. I. of money, erogatio pecuniarum (see erogare in ISSUS) or Crcl. To diminish the i. of corn, frumentum parce et paulatim metiri (Cæs. B. G. 7, 71).] [Offspring, vid.]

ISSUE, v. INTRANS. To flow forth, effluere, emanare.—profluere (forth).—diffuere (in different directions).—prosilire. emicare (only poet.: to gush forth, of blood, &c.). To go forth or out, exire, egrêdi, excedere. A work has issued fm the press, liber emisus est (see To Go). Troops issued fm the town, copie, &c., ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt (Cæs.).—erumpere (to burst forth, of troops; e. g. fm the camp, ex castris, Cæs.). [Ewd (intrans.), vid.] [TRANS.] emittere (to send forth; e. g., a book). To i. orders, edere mandata (L.); an edict, edictum proponere, or simply edicere (with ut, nê): to i. the corn in smaller rations, frumentum parvis metiri (Cæs.): to i. circular letters, literas circum (with acc. of persons to whom they are sent) dimittere: to i. money, erogare pecuniam (i. e., to take it fm the treasury upon an application of the people, &c., and pay it away for public works, &c.). A coinage has been issued, and is in general circulation, pecunia in communem usum venit.

ISTHMUS, isthmus (C. de Fat. 1, 7).—fauces (g. t. for narrow pass, &c.; e. g. Corinthus posita in angustis atque in faucibus Græciæ, C.).

IT. See HE. When 'it' is used as the representative, as it were, of a coming sentence introduced by 'that,' or of an infn. mood, &c., it is not translated: 'it is strange,' qm, mirum est: so in 'it is long since,' &c., du est, quæ &c.

ITALICS, *literæ tenues et paulum inclinatæ. *literæ cursivæ. *literæ Italicae, quæ vocantur.

ITCH, a. prurigo, pruritus, fornicatio. [Syn. in To ITCH.] Having the i., pruriginosus.

ITCH, v. prurire (g. t.).—fornicare (as if ants were running over the part that itches).—verminare ('vermin' = dolores corporis cum quodam minuto motu, quasi a vermis scindatur, Fest.; Mart. 14, 23). My skin it's, cutis prurit mihi (also impropr. of one who is going to be beaten); cutis fornicat: my ear it's, auris verminat mihi. [IMPROPR.] Itching ears, *aures nova semper sitientes: to please itching ears, prps aures cs quasi volutate titillare (C. affl. levitatem cs quasi volutate titillare, C.). [To long, vid.]

ITCHY, pruriginosus.—scabiosus (scabby). ITEM, itera (pl.), or singular itera. What, is it your way, I would ask, to dispute the whole amount after allowing the particular i.'s, of which it is made up? quid tu, inquam, soles . . . si singula itera probasti, summam, quæ ex his confecta sit, non probare? (C. ap. Non. 3, 18.)

ITERATE. See To REPEAT.

ITERATION. See **REPETITION.**
ITINERANT. See **WANDERING.**
ITINERARY. *Itineris descriptio.* — *itinerarium* (Veg. *Mil.* 3, 16).

ITSELF. See **HIMSELF.**

IVORY. *ebur.* — as *adj.* *eburneus* (*eburnus* is poet.; *eboreus*, *post-Aug.*). *Inlaid or ornamented with i.*, *eburatus* (e. g. *sella*, *lectica*). *I.* letters, *eburnum* *litterarum* *formae* (Q.; given then, as now, to children).

IVY. *hedera* (**hedera helix*, *Linn.*) — *helix* (the barren t.). Of ivy, *hederaceus*: covered with i., *hederosus* (t.): crowned, adorned, &c., with i., *hederatus* (e. g., of a cup on which i. leaves are carved). *An i. leaf*, *hederaceum folium*: a crown of i. leaves, *hederacea corona*.

J.

JABBER. *blaterare.* *crepare* (on *crep.* see *Heind.* ad *H. Sat.* 2, 33). — *strepere* (*prop.* of geese, but also of men). — *garrere* (*chatter*). See **GABBLE.**

JABBERER. *blatero* (*Gell.*), who says the ancients called homines in verba projectos, by this name; also *linguaculus* and *locutulelos*.

JABBERING. *strepitus.* — *blateratus* (*late*; cf. *JABBER*).

JACK. *Pike*, *vid.* *¶ The male animal, mas. masculus* (*opp. femina*). *¶ Boot-jack*, **furca excalearidis pedibus*. *¶ A support to saw wood on*, *machina serratoria* (*Ammian.* 23, 4, *init.*). *¶ Meat-jack*, *erykta* (s. m.) *versandis verubus*. *¶ To be a j. of all trades* (*Prov.*). *ad omnia aptum esse*.

JACK-A-LANTERN. *prps* **ignis fatuus*.

JACKAL. **canis aureus* (*Linn.*). **jackallus* (*H. Smith*). *¶ crocotta* or *crocota*, *prob. the Hyena*, *Freund*.

JACKASS. *asinus*.
JACK-BOOTS. **calceamenta veredariorum* or **cal. maxima*.

JACKDAW. *monedula.* — **corvus monedula* (*Linn.*).

JACKET. *tunica maniculata* (*Plant. Pseud.* 2, 4).

JACK-PUDDING. *sannio*.

JADE. s. *¶ Sorry mare*, *equa strigosa*. *¶ Con-temptuous term for woman*, *puella* (*muller*, &c.) *proterva* or *pertrivora*: an old j., *vetula*.

JADE. v. See **TO FATIGUE.**

JAG. *serratim scindere* (*Appul. Herb.* 2). *Jagged leaves*, *folia serrato ambitu*; *folia serratim scissa*.

JAIL. See **PRISON.**

JAILER. *carceris custos* (*¶ non carcerarius*).

JAKES, *latrina* (= *lavatrina*: cf. *Suet. Tib.* 58; and *Dict. Antiqq.* p. 137, a). — *¶ Jakes* (*Juv.* 3, 38) has, probably, a different meaning; see *Freund*. — See **PRIVY**.

JALAP. *jalkpa* (*root of the* **convolvulus jalapa*).

JAM. s. *savillum* (= *suavillum*, a sort of fruit marmalade. See *Böttger's Subina*, 1, p. 107; *Freund* makes it a 'cheese-cake').

JAM. v. See **TO SQUEEZE.**

JAMB. *postis*.

JANGLE. See **TO BRAWL**, **TO QUARREL.**

JANGLER. See **QUARRELLER.**

JANISSARY. **janissarius*. — **statarius miles* *Turcicus*. *The J.'s, or corps of J.'s*, **militis Turcarum statarii*; **cohortes praetoriorum* or *praetorianae imperatoris Turcici*. *The general or commander of the J.'s*, **janissarius* or *cohortibus praetoris praefectus*.

JANUARY. *Januarius* (*mensis*). *On the first of J.*, *Kalendis Januariis* (*¶ J. Januarius being an adj.*).

JAPAN. s. **lacca*.

JAPAN. v. **laccā* *obducere* qd. **laccam* *inducere* *ei rei*.

JAPPANNER. *Crel.* See **TO JAPAN.**

JAR. v. *¶ absōdum esse.* — *dissonare.* *discrepare* (*not to harmonize*). *¶ To disagree with*, &c. See **TO DISAGREE**. 'to be INCONSISTENT with.'

JAR. *¶ Earthen vessel*, *olla* (e. g., for keeping grapes in). *An earthen j.*, *olla fictilis*. *Fictile* (*neut. adj.*; e. g. *balsamum novo fictili conditur*, *Plin.*). *¶ A jarring note*, &c., *vox absōna* or *disōna* (*SYN.* in *DISCORDANT*). *¶ A jar*, *semiapertus* (*half-open*; e. g. *fores portarum*, *L.*: *semilapertus* [5 *syll.*], e. g. *janua*, *O.* is poet.).

JARGON. *prps* *sermo* qd. *barbarie infuscatus* (*aff. C. Brut.* 74). *quidam barbarus sermo*. *Some j. or other*, *nescio quid inexplorabile* 'e. g. loqui; but very 'tis; *Mart. Capell.*). *A mixed j.*, *quēdam mixta ex* (504)

variā ratione linguarum oratio (Q. 8, 3, 59). *To speak an unintelligible j.*, *barbare loqui*; **poesime* *Latine loqui* (*of barbarous Latin*): *one who speaks an unintelligible j.*, *barbarus linguā*.

JARRING. s. See **QUARREL**, **STRIFE**.

JARRING (*part. as adj.*). See **DISCORDANT**.

JASPER. *jaspa*.

JAUNDICE. *icterus* (*Ictepos*, as t. t. of modern medicine; cf. *Plin.* 30, 11, 28); *pure* *Lat.* *morbus regius* or *arqatus*; *fellis suffusio*; *suffusio bilis lurida*; *bilis suffusa*. *The while j.*, **icterus albus*; *the black j.*, **icterus niger*.

JAUNDICED. *ictericus.* — *arqatus.* *felle* or *bile suffusus*. *¶ IMPROPR.* *To see athy with a j. eye.* qd. *præjudicati afferre* (qo or ad qd; to be prejudiced against it); *ei invidentem* qd. (*omnia*, &c.) *male interpretari* (*to put a bad construction on what he does*).

JAUNT. s. *excursio* (*shorter or longer run into the country*, &c.; *post-Aug.*, *Plin.*, *Scæv.*; but *excurre*, *Class.*, in this sense). — *iter* (*journey*).

JAUNTINESS. *The nearest words are* *pernicitas* (*quickness of gait*, &c.); *alacritas*, &c.

JAVELIN. *pilum.* — *jaculum* (*SYN.* in *SPEAR*). *To hurl a j.*, *pilum conjicere*. *jaculum mittere*.

JAW. *mala* (*the upper j.*) — *maxilla* (*the under j.*). *¶ IMPROPR.* *fauces* or *os* *as fauces*. *To snatch aby fm the j.'s of aby or athy*, *ex ca* or *ca rel* (*ore* *ca*) *faucibus eripere* qm (C.).

JAY. **corvus glandarius* (*Linn.*).

JEALOUS. See **ENVOUS**.

JEALOUSY. See **ENVY**.

JEER. v. *To j. at aby or athy*, *ludibrio* (*sibi*) *habere*. *Iridere* (*to laugh in a man's face*; therefore insolently, or fm love of mischief, &c.); also *per* *locum* *irridere* (e. g. *deos*, C.). — *deridere* (*to laugh down, scornfully*; in a spirit of pride and contempt). — *cavillari* (*in an ironical, teasing way*; all qm or qd. — *illudere* (*to jest at*; e. g. *hujus miseri fortunae*; also in qm). — *ludificari* (*in this sense it is better to use it absol.*; e. g. *aperte ludificari*. — *ludificari* qm is rather 'to put a trick on him'). — *irrisu* *insectari* (*to persecute with mockery*, &c.; only a person). — *augillare* (*prop.*, to beat black and blue; then to j. bitterly, so as to leave the person no peace, or to attack ethy incessantly); to j. at aby with bitter mockery, *acerbis facetiis irridere*; to j. at religion, *deridere res divinas*. *To be jeered by every body*, *omnium irrisio* *ludi*; *by the senators*, *patribus risu* *esse* (L.). *In a jeering manner*, *ab irrisu* (e. g. *linguam exserere*, L.).

JEER. s. *locus*. *locutio*. See **JEERING**, s. *Amides* the j.'s of the auditors, *com* *irrisio* *audientium*; *amides* the j.'s of those who had seen it with their own eyes, *multum iridentibus*, *qui ipsi viderant* (T.).

JEERER. *irrisor* (C.). — *derisor* (*post-Aug.*) — *cavillator*. *SYN.* in **TO JEER**.

JEERING. *derisus* (*derisio* *late*). — *irrisio*. *irrisus*. *cavillatio*. *augillatio*. *SYN.* in **TO JEER**.

JEERINGLY. *ab irrisu* (e. g. *linguam exserere*, L.). — *per ludibrium* (e. g. *pontificis consule*). — *ad ludibrium* (e. g. *qm regem consulari jubere, as a joke*; in *fun*). — *per ridiculum* (*in joke*, *opp. severe*).

JEJUNE. *jejūnus*. *JN.* *frigidus* et *sejūnus*. — *aridus*. *exilis*. *exilliter scriptus*. *SYN.* in **DRY**.

JEJUNENESS. *jejunitas*. *JN.* *jejunitas* et *siccitas*. *Inopia* et *jejunitas* (*both C.*) — *exilitas* (C.).

JELLY. **jus gelatum*.

JEOPARDY. See **DANGER**, **PERIL**.

JERK. v. *proicere* (g. t.).

JERK. s. *jactus* (g. t.). See **THROW**, s.

JERKIN. *thorax* (*lanicus*, &c.). *A buff j.*, **lorica* *corio bubulo facta* or *confecta*.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. **Hellanthus tuberosum* (*Linn.*).

JESSAMINE. **jasminum* (*Linn.*).

JEST. v. See **TO JOKE**.

JEST. s. See **JOKE**.

JESTER. See **JOKE**.

JESTING. s. *locutio*. *¶ (As adj.) Athy is aj. matter*, qd. *locus* or *ludus* *est*: *does this seem to you a j. matter?* *itane lepidum videtur?*

JESTINGLY. *Joco* (*opp. serio*), or *per jocum* (e. g. *dicere* qd). — *Jooose*. *joculariter* (*Suet.*, *Plin.*).

JESUIT. **Jesuita*; **Loiolae* *discipulus*. *The order of J.'s*, *ordo Jesuitarum*.

JET. s. *gagātes*, s. (*γαγάρες*). *J. black*, *coracino colore* (*of a raven-like blackness*; *Vitr.* 8, 3, 14). — *niger* *tamquam corvus* (*Petr.* 43, 7; *both of living things*). — *nigerrimo colore* (*of a deep bright black*; *of persons or things*). — *nigerrimus*. *perniger*. *omnium nigerrimus* (*very black*; *of things*; *pern. Plant. Parn.* 5 12, 153). —

picæa. plicinus (*pitch-black*). *J. d'œu*, aqua saliens. aquæ salientes.

JET, v. See To JUT.

JETSAM, jactura.

JETTY, moles (lapidum, g. t.). — *moles in mare procurrentes.

JEW, Judæus; fem. Judæa, mulier Judæa. *A persecutor of the J's*, *populi Judæi vexator. — religionis Judæicæ insectator (*aft. Eutrop. 10, 16 [8], extr.*).

JEWEL, gemma. *A dealer in j's*, see JEWELLER: *j.-box*, *præp. dactylolithica* (δακτυλολίθη, little case or box for rings and other ornaments; cf. Böttiger's *Sabina*, 2, p. 133). *J's* (collectively), *ornatus gemmatus. *J's made of paste*, facticiæ gemmæ (*Plin.*).

JEWELLER, gemmarius (*Inscr.*). *To be a j.*, *gemmas vendere or venditare.

JEWESS, Judæa, — mulier Judæa.

JEWISH, Judæicus.

JIG, v. See To DAWCE.

JIG, s. citatum tripodum (*Catull. 63, 26*).

JILT, s. *puella, quæ amantem or sponsum ludificata est; or (*of the habit*) quæ amantes ludificari solet (*aft. ludificatus est virginem, Ter. Eua. 4, 4, 50*). — *puella varia et mutabilis.

JILT, v. amantem or sponsum ludificari (spons. *if betrothed*).

JINGLE, v. A) [INTRANA.] tintinnare (v. pr.; tintinnare, *pra-Class.*; tintinnare, *Catull.*; see To RING. [TRAANA.] tintinnum ciere (†) or *Crel. B*) [IMPROPR.] *Jingling* (poets), tumidi et corrupti et tinnuli (Q.; of orators). *I am very anxious to see whether Dolabella will let us hear his money j.*, exspecto maxime, equid Dolabella tinniat (C.).

JINGLE, s. [PROPR.] tinnitus (g. t.). — sonitus (g. t.). [IMPROPR.] *Of verses*, *g.*, tinnitus (e.g. calamitæ Mæconatis aut tinnitus Gallionis, T.). *A j.* (= a *trifle* in rhyme), nugæ caronæ (H.): a mere j. of words, inanis verborum sonitus (C. de Or. 1, 12, 51). *Of money*: *aby lets us hear the j. of his money* (i. e., *pays aby money due to him*), qd qd tinnit (C.).

JINGLING, tinnitus, ñs. See JINGLE, s.

JOB, s. See BUSINESS.

JOB, v. vocanari (Q. Decr. 12, 21; but the reading doubtful). — parari or numularium esse.

JOBBER, cocio (*for wch, according to Gell.*, arilator was the term used by the old writers; Gell. 16, 7, 12).

— numularius (with ref. to money transactions). — pararius (*Sen. Benef. 2, 23*). — intercessor (*intermediate person, through whom money was borrowed, &c.*).

JOB-HORSE, equus conducticius (with ref. to the horse itself). equus conductus (with ref. to the hiter). — *equus meritorius, equus vectigalis (as a source of profit to the person who lets it out; *vect. C. Phil. 2, 25, 62, according to Manilius's explanation*).

JOCKEY, s. cursor (as g. t. for 'racer': e.g., 'racer in a car'; *O. Pont. 3, 9, 26*). — agâso (as groom, stable-boy).

JOCKEY, v. See To CHEAT, TO DEFRAUD

JOCOSE, jocosis (*of persons or things*). — jocularis jocularius (*of things*). — ridiculus (*laughable; of persons or things*). — ridendus (*at wch one must laugh; of things*). — ~~joculator~~ jocular, C. Att. 4, 16, 3. is a very uncertain reading. — (hilarus et) ad jocandum promptus (*cheerful; fond of cutting jokes; e. g. animus*). To be very j., multi loci esse.

JOCOSELY, jocose. — joculariter. — joco. per jocum.

JOCOSENESS, hilaris animus et ad jocandum promptus (as general character). — joci, qui admixti sunt ei rei (the j. aby has indulged in, in a speech, &c.).

JOCULAR, See JOCOSE.

JOCULARITY, See JOCOSENESS.

JOCULARLY, See JOCOSELY.

JOCUND, See CHEERFUL, MERRY.

JOCUNDLY, See MERRILY.

JOG, v. [TRANS.] latinæ cs fodicare (*H. Ep. 1, 6, 51*). — fodere qm (*Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 17, dicit jussisse te [aside]*). — Noli fodere: jussi! — *digito or cubito fodere qm or ca latus. — vellere cs latus digitis († to j. repeatedly, for the purpose of reminding aby; *O. A. 1, 606*). [INTRANA.] To j. on, lente gradi. — lente ac paulatim procedere (*Cæs.*). — repere (*to creep*). Then after dinner we jogged on three miles more, millia tum prausi tria repimus (H.).

JOG, s. [Push, shake, pulsus. *cubiti pulsus; or *pulsus lateris (i. e., on the side), or *Crel. with verbs under To JOG*.] A j.-trot, lentus gradus.

JOGGING, pulsatio.

JOHN, Johannes (*Eccl.*).

JOIN, v. [Connect together, jungere (abol.; or

inter se; or qd cum qd re). — conjungere (to j. together, abol.; inter se; cum; the dative; and, in *fig. meaning*, ad; both jung. and conjung. propr. and *impropr.* The particp. junctus, conjunctus, are *sts found with abl. only*; see *Zumpt § 474*; *Garat. C. Phil. 5, 7, 20*). — connectere cum qd re (by a knot; and *fig.*, of an intimate union). — copulare (qd, inter se; dat. or cum qd re; to join as if by a cord, strap, &c.). *Jm* (inter se) jungere et copulare (C.). — continuare (to j. so that there may be no break or interval; domos, &c.; abol. or with dat.). — obstringere (to bind tightly together). — devincire (to join indissolubly). — committere (to bring into connexion; e. g. ripas ponte). — adjungere qd ei rei or ad qd (join one thing to another; propr. and *fig.*). — comparare (to couple together several things in equal proportions). — colligare (to tie together). — conglutinare (to glue together, cement; propr. and *fig.*). — coagmentare (e. g. opus, C.; opp. dissolvere). To j. together with (= by means of) alth, conjungere qd re (e. g. calamos cerâ); to j. battle, prælium or pugnam committere; to j. house to house, domos continuare (so fundos, agros, &c.); to j. their forces, jungere copias; arma consociare; vires conferre.

JOIN, [INTRANA.] Unite oneself to aby, se jungere, se conjungere (g. t.); also of two divisions of an army) ei rei or cum qd. *J. a person*, se comitem or socium adjungere ei; se comitem addere ei († i. e., on a single occasion, as companion). Se ad qm jungere (C.; to attach oneself to his party, court his acquaintance, &c.). — se conjungere cum copias es; arma consociare cum qd (to j. aby as his ally); signa conferre ad qm (reply on the battle-field). To j. in affinity with aby (Bible), affinitatem jungere cum qd. *† To be cognatus to*, continuari ei rei; ei rei continuatum et junctum esse (C.). See COGNATOUS.

JOINER, lignarius (sc. faber). — intestinarius (who inlays cabinets, &c.).

JOINT, commissura (g. t. for every kind of joining; also of the limbs of the human body). — artus. articulus (j. by wch the limbs are connected with each other, or with the rest of the body; artus, sing., not found till the late poets of the six. age. *Jm*, commissuræ et artus). — vertebra (j. that facilitates the motion of the limbs, esp. of the j's of the spine; cf. *Plin. 11, 46, 106*). — spondylus (j. of the spine and neck). — colligatio. verticula (j. in carpentry, architecture, machinery, &c.; collig. as simply joining; vert. as facilitating motion, turning; cf. *Vitr. 10, 1, 2*; *10, 8, 1*). — cardo (hinge-j.). — nodus. articulus. geniculum (j. or knot in plants).

JOINT-HEIR. See Co-HEIR.

JOINED, vertebratus (Plin.). — articulos habens (*Plin. 16, 24, 36*; ~~hæc~~ articulus only of 'articulate' words). — geniculatus. verticulus conjunctus (*Vitr.*; *SYN.* in *JOINT*. *Georges gives verticulatus, which is not in Freund*). — intercardinatus (mutually joined together by hinge-joints, trabes; *Vitr. 10, 21*).

JOINTLY, unâ (together in one place; hence in union with each other: j. with, unâ cum). — conjunctim (in common; together as a body; e. g. auxilia petere).

JOINT-STOCK-COMPANY, societas (C. Fam. 13, 9, 2; *Rosc. Com. 11, 32*).

JOINT-STOOL, *scabellum versatile or intercardinatum or vertebatrum. — *sella castrensis.

JOINTURE, s. *annua, quæ viduæ præbentur.

JOINTURE, v. *viduæ redditum annuum assignare.

JOIST, s. lignum transversarium.

JOIST, v. qd materiâ jungentare (*Vitr. 2, 1, 3*). *† Agis* (local), allenum pecus in suo fundo pascere (*aft. Farr. R. R. 1, 21*).

JOKE, s. jocus (in pl. joca, the usual form, in C., s.; joci in L. and following prose-writers). *Jm*, ludus et jocus (lud. relating to playful actions). — facetiæ (joculous sallies, &c.). — sales (pungent witticisms). — locus or logos (puns, &c.; omnes logos, qui ludis dicti sunt, animadvertisse, C. opt. Non. 63, 18); ridicule dicta; locationes. *A little j.*, jocularis. *a dull j.*, jocus frigidus: to cut dull j's, in jocis frigidum esse (Q.); a rude j., jocus liberralis. *a saucy j.*, jocus petulans: in j., per jocum, per ludum et jocum, per ridiculum. *Joco*, joculariter (e. g. oblicere ei qd). *In j. or in earnest*, per jocum aut severe: do you say this in j. or in earnest? jocone an serio hoc dicis? to say alth in j., jocari qd; dicere qd per jocum: it was only a j., jocabar: to be cutting j's, joculari (*L. 7, 10, extr.); joca agere; with aby, cum qd: to cut j's on one another, inter se jocularia fundere or ridicula jactitare (L. 7, 2): to cut a j., jocari. *Joco uti*; about alth, jocari in qd: not to understand a j., jocum (or quod per jocum dictum est) in serium convertere: to

deal in rude j's, *illiberaliter jocari: to convey truths under the form of j's, ridicula sententiosè dicere: the Greeks make a j. of swearing and giving false-witness, Græci Jusjurandum jocus est, testimonium ludus: does that seem to you a good j.? itane lepidum videtur? I now come to your j's, nunc venio ad jocationes tuas (C.).

JOKE, v. jocari. Joco uti. Joca agere (with aby, cum qo). Joculari (*L.). ridicula facere: at athg, jocari in qd; at aby, jocosà dicta jactare in qd. See 'to cut JOKE(s)'. Joking apart, amoto or remoto joco; amoto ludo (†); omittis jocis; extra jocum: but let us have done with joking, sed ridicula missa (sc. faciamus).

JOKEH, jocular (C. Att. 4, 16). homo jocosus, jocularis, facetus, &c. To be a j., multi joci esse.

JOLE, † Cheek, vid. † Head of a fish, caput piscis.

JOLLILY. See GAILY, MERRILY.

JOLLITY. See GAIETY, MERRIMENT.

JOLLY. See GAY, MERRY.

JOLT, v. † TRANS. quassare. concutere. jactare. † INTRANS. jactari (to be tossed about).—*quasi saluti-moveri. cum crebris offensibus (Lucr.) moveri.

JOLT, s. offensus (Lucr.). J's, jactatio.

JOLTHEAD. See BLOCKHEAD.

JOLTING, s. jactatio (cf. L. 29, 32).

JONQUILLE, *narcissus jonquilla (Linn.).

JOT, pilus (single hair). Not a j., nihil sane (for sane with non and nihil = valde): not a j. (the) less, ne pilio quidem minus (C.); not a j., ne pilum quidem (C.).

JOURNAL, ephemeris, idis, f. (ἐφημερίς), or, pure Lat., commentarii diurni (a day-book in which payments, receipts, &c. were set down, and whatever happened to or was done by any of the family; but Plin. 29, 1, 5, also mentions an ephemeris mathematica, a sort of astronomical calendar, in which the lucky and unlucky days were set down).—commentarii (writings hastily drawn up: e. g., memoranda of remarkable subjects, common-places, remarks, &c.).—libelli (q. l. for small works published).—acta diurna, or populi Romani (the minutes or reports of what took place each day in the senate or assembly of the people at Rome). Hence 'a political j.' may be translated by ephemeris or acta diurna; an amusing or instructive one, by libelli.

JOURNALIST, qui ephemeridem (or acta diurna, &c.: cf. JOURNAL) scribit.

JOURNEY, iter.—Sic via (the way or road).—profectio (the setting out on a j.).—peregrinatio (the j. to or residence in a foreign country). To make preparations for a j., iter parare or comparare; profectiorem parare or preparare; parare proficiaci; itineri se preparare: aby has a long j. before him, instat ci iter longum (C.): I set out on a j., iter facere coepisse (C.); proficiaci; in vi or in viam se dare; viam se committere; iter ingredi or inire: to be on a j., esse in itinere; in a foreign land, peregrinari, peregrinatum abesse: to take small j's, minuta itinera facere (Suet. Oct. 82): to undertake long j's, *longinqua itinera suscipere: to undertake j's into a foreign land, peregrinationes suscipere: to continue one's j., iter pergere; iter reliquum conficere pergere: to finish one's j., iter conficere: to suspend one's j., profectiorem intermittere: to give up a (proposed) j., itinera consilium, or (with ref. to the setting out) profectiōis consilium abjicere: had you a good j.? bene ambulasti? (Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 18). A good j. bene ambulat bene rem gere! (together in Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 62).

JOURNEY, v. See TO TRAVEL, and 'to take a JOURNEY'. I am journeying to Rome, iter est Romam: where are you journeying to? quo cogitas? quo tendis? quo iter inceptas? (Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 28.).

JOURNEYMAN, in diem se locans, mercenarius, operarius; pl. operæ mercenarius, or simply operæ. To hire journeyman, operas (mercenarias) conducere: he was a j., ei operæ viam erat (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 16).

JOVIAL. See GAY, MERRY.

JOVIALITY. See MERRILY, &c.

JOVIALNESS, hilaritas.

JOY, v. See 'to DELIGHT (in)', 'to REJOICE'.

JOY, s. gaudium (j. as an inward state of mind).

JOY, hilaritas, alacritas (j. as manifesting itself outwardly): lætitia, chiefly in an unwrinkled forehead, and a mouth curled for smiling; hilaritas, in eyes quickly moving, shining, and radiant with j.; alacritas, in eyes that roll, sparkle, and announce spirit. The gaudens, the lætus, the hilaris, derive j. fm a piece of good fortune; the alacer, at the same time fm employment or action; (Diod.). Jn. gaudium atque lætitia.—voluptas (mental or bodily pleasure). Jn. lætitia ac voluptas—dellēcie (in the sense of 'joy', 'delight', is (506)

poet.). To be the cause of j. to aby, gaudium or lætitia ei afferre: your doing this has caused me a lively j., magnum mihi gaudium attulisti, quod &c.: athg filla me with j., magnā lætitiā, magno gaudio me afficit qd; qd summē mihi voluptati est; magnum gaudium, magnum lætitiā voluptatemque capio (perceptio) ex qd re: athg has filled me with j., qd me lætitiā exultit (C.). To heighten aby's j., to cause it to overflow, &c., gaudio qm cumulare; cumulum ci gaudii afferre (both when a circumstance before mentioned had given the person much j., which the one now mentioned heightens). To be beside oneself with j., efferri lætitiā; lætitiā exultare (C.); gaudio exillire, exultare; lætum esse omnibus lætitiis (fm the Com. Cæcil., but often used by C.); nimio gaudio pene desipere; præ gaudio, ubi sim, nescio: to sing for j., lætitiā excitari ad canendum: all received him with j., eum advenientem læti omnes accepere. † Tears of joy, elicite gaudii lacrimæ. To shed tears of j., gaudio lacrimare, lacrimas effundere: I shed tears of j., gaudio lacrimæ mihi manant or cadunt or eliduntur; præ lætitiā lacrimæ præsilunt mihi (Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 13).

JOYFUL, hilaris or hilaris (cheerful).—lætus (glad, j.). A j. mind, animus lætus, hilaris, bonus: a j. look, oculi læti or hilari: a j. countenance, vultus lætus (O. Fast. 4, 343): a j. life, vita hilara: a j. day, dies hilaris, lætus. To be j., lætum, hilarum esse: to be j. in consequence of athg, qd re gaudere (to rejoice) or lætari (to be glad): in a j. manner, læte, hilarē or hilariter, animo læto (hilaris). † That causes joyfulness, renders joyful (as news, a message, occasion), lætus.—Jueundus (plensani, delightful).

JOYFULLY, alacri animo, hilarē.

JOYFULNESS. See Joy.

JOYLESS, tristis, mæstus, abjectus or abjectior, afflictus, fractus, demissus, fractusque, fractus et demissus. † Of things, voluptate carens, voluptatis expertus. A j. life, *vita sine lætitiā ac voluptate peracta.

JOYOUS. See Joy.

JOYOUSLY, hilariter, alacriter.

JUBILANT, clamor. with clamore et gaudio, clamore læto.

JUBILATION, clamor et gaudium (T.). clamor lætus (†).

JUBILEE, sacrum sæculare, sollemnia sæcularia, sacra sæcularia. The year of j., annus sæcularis. ~~May~~ To mark the fiftieth anniversary, semisæcularis may be used; *sacrum semisæculare; sollemnia semisæcularia. The year of j., annus semisæcularis.—† IMPROPR. *festi dies lætissimi.

JUCUNDITY, jucunditas.

JUDICIAL, s. JUDICIUM.

JUDASIM, *Judaismus.

JUDAIZE, *a Judaici disciplinā esse, Judæalcam disciplinam sequi, &c. (agg. judicare, Vulgate, Gell. 1, 13.).

JUDGE, JUDex, qui judicat, qui judicium exercet (q. l.).—recuperator (j. named by the prator, when the dispute is about the restoration of property).—quæstor (in a criminal cause).—arbitrator (arbitrator).—summus magistratus (the highest magistrate; e. g., amongst the Jews). A sworn j., JUDex JURATUS (the sworn j's at Rome for criminal cases, were nearly answering to our jury, were JUDices selecti or turba selectorum, chosen fm senators, knights, and the tribuni ærarii). To be a j., JUDicem esse: in any matter, de qd re; JUDicem sedere; JUDicium exercere; JUDicio preesse: to appoint aby a j., qm JUDicem constituere: to have aby for j., qm JUDicem habere: to bring a cause, &c., before a j., rem ad JUDicem deferre. † IMPROPR. † Critic, one who pronounces a sound judgement on any subject, JUDex CRITICUS, or CRITICUS only, fm context; JUDex,—estimator (so far as he estimates the value of a production).—existimator (so far as after such valuation he pronounces his sentence: existimator est JUDex; estimator qui pretium constituit, res inter se componit, ut quid præferendum, quid posthabendum sit, intelligat; Gronov.). Jn. estimator et JUDex. A j. of p-etry, JUDex poetarum, carminum estimator: a j. of the arts, artium JUDex: an accomplished and critical j. of the arts, subtilis JUDex et callidus (H. Sak. 2, 7, 101).

JUDGE, v. judicare (qd or de qd re, or de qo).—djudicare qd (to j. athg decisively; to decide athg).—facere JUDicium ca rei, or de qd re, or de qo (to pronounce an opinion).—æstimare qd. existimare de qo or de re (the former is to value, estimate; existimare, on the other hand, after having properly weighed the value of athg, to form and pronounce a judgement in

accede with it respecting its various relations). To *j.* according to equity, *ex æquo iudicare*: to *j.* with impartial strictness, *acrem se præbere* *ex rei iudicem*: to *j.* impartially, *sine odio et sine invidia iudicare*: to *j.* of others by oneself, *de aliis ex se conjecturam facere*; *ex se de aliis iudicare* (*aff. Np. Ep. 6, 2*). To *j.* for oneself, *suo iudicio uti*: *suum iudicium adhibere*: *let others j. for themselves*, *hoc alii videntur*: *I am not able* (authorized, &c.) *to j. of this*, *hoc non est mei iudicii* (because it does not become me); *hoc procul est a meo iudicio* (I do not understand such matters). || To *dem*: to think, *vid.*

JUDGEMENT, *s. 1*) *iudicium* (*prop.*, a judicial decision founded upon positive enactments; hence *g. l.*, a decision grounded upon a deliberate view or estimate).—*arbitrium* (*prop.*, the sentence of an umpire, founded upon a sense of right or equity; hence *g. t.* for the decision of one's *j.*, free choice, &c.).—*decretum* (the final decree of the emperor, after an appeal to him).—*sententia* (an opinion which one forms or pronounces, either in common life or as a senator or magistrate). Often rendered by *Crel.* with *sentire* (*q. g.* negligere quid quisque de se sentiat; *iudices* quod sentiunt, libere iudicant).—*existimatio* (an opinion formed upon a deliberate estimate of the value of *athg.*). An impartial *j.*, *iudicium liberius*: to pronounce *j.*, *sententiam dicere* (to declare one's opinion, whether as writer, senator, or even as judge); *sententiam pronunciare* (of the presiding judge, after the investigation and individual votes); *sententias ferre* is of the individual votes of the jurymen, &c.): to form a *j.*, *facere iudicium* *ex rei*, *de qâ re*, *de qâ re*: to give or *d*-live a *j.*, *sententiam ferre de qâ re*, *de qâ re* (*g. t.*); *iudicia ferre*, for *sententias ferre*, *Cic. Fragm. Or. in Tog. Cand.*, is unusual): to give *j.* *agst* *aby* in a capital cause, condemnare or condemnare capitis: to reverse a *j.*, *rem iudicatum labefactare*: in *my j.*, *meo iudicio*; quantum *ego iudico*; *ex* (or *de*) *meâ sententiâ*; *ut mihi quidem videtur*: to form one's own *j.*, *suo iudicio uti* (*opp.* aliorum iudicio stare).

11) To *sit* in *j.*, *iudicium facere* (to appoint a judicial investigation, in a single instance).—*Jus dicere*, *agere* (*g. t.*)—*iudicium exercere* (to conduct a trial; of the presiding judge).—*querere* *et iudicia exercere*: conventional *agere* (of an appointed judge, like our judge of assize, at certain times and at certain places; *e. g.*, of a governor in a province): to *sit* in *j.*, on *aby*, *iudicium facere de qâ*; on *athg.* *jus dicere de re*; cognoscere *de re* (to institute an investigation): it is not for me to *sit* in *j.* upon *aby* or *athg.*, *qd non mei iudicii*; non mea est *de qâ* *estimatio* (because it does not become me); *qd procul est a meo iudicio* (because I do not understand it): to form a favorable *j.* of *aby*, *bonum iudicium facere de qâ*; bene existimare *de qâ*; an unfavorable one, male existimare *de qâ*: to form the same *j.* of *athg.* as some one else, *de qâ re* *idem sentire*, *quod qâ*: to form one's *j.* of *athg.* by *aby*, *iudicare*, *estimare qd re* or *ex re*; existimare *ex re*, *de re* (*Str. in JUDOX*); pendere, pensare *qd ex re*; ponderare *qd re* (to weigh one thing according to the value of another); metiri *qd re* (as it were, to measure out *athg.* as the rule or measure of *athg.*, and to estimate its value accordingly).—*qd* *refere* *al rem* (to bring *athg.* into comparison with something else; *e. g.* alienos mores ad suos referre) *The day of j.*, *suumum iudicium*, *quod Deus faciet in hac terrâ* (*aff. Lacl. 2, 12, 19*).—extremum *iudicium* (*Lacl. Div. Inst. 7, 26*). || Discriminating intelligence, *iudicium* (*e. g.* *iudicium habet qâ*; *iudicium non deest ei*). A man of great *j.*, *vir acri magnoque iudicio*: qui habet *intelligentia* (peracre, subtile, &c.) *iudicium*. See PRUDENCE, WISDOM.

JUDICATURE, *iurisdicctio* or *iurisdictionis potestas*. A court of *j.*, *se COURT*.

JUDICIAL, *iudicialis* (*e. g.* *jus*, *causa*, *consequutio*, *genus dicendi*, &c. *C.*)—*iudicarius* (*e. g.* *lex*, *controversia*, *C.*)—*forensis* (that takes place in the forum, &c.). *Jr.* *iudicialis* et *forensis*. See FORENSIC. *J.* or *forensic eloquence*, *eloquentia* or *rhetorica forensis*: a *j.* sentence, *sententia*. || A judicial blindness, *mens a Deo suum injuriarum ultore accerata*.—*et a cæcitas cordis*, *quæ non tantum peccatum est*, sed et *pœna peccati* (*aff. St. Aug.*).

JUDICIALLY, *iure*, *lege* (conformably to right, to law; *e. g.*, to proceed *j.* *agst* *aby*, *lege agere cum qâ*; *iure* or *lege experti cum qâ*). To declare or profess *j.*, *proferri apud iudicem* or *coram iudice*: to depose *j.*, *apud iudicem* (or magistratum) *deponere*.

JUDICIARY, *iudicarius*.

JUDICIOUS, *prudens*, *prudentialis* *plenus*.—*sapiens*.—*homo* or *vir acri iudicio*, qui habet *intelligentia* *iudicium*.—*intelligens*.

JUDICIOUSLY, *prudenter*, *sapienter*. Very *j.*, *magno consilio*: *hæc j.*, *quanto consilio*: *zealously rather than j.*, *maiore studio quam consilio* (*S.*). To act *j.*, *prudenter facere*.

JUG, *s. ureus* (*g. t.*)—*hydra*, or, *pure Lat.*, *situlus*, *situla* (*water-j.*). See EWER.

JUGGLE, *s. præstigiæ* (also *improp.*, a *j.* of words, *præstigiæ verborum*, *C.*).

JUGGLE, *v.* *præstigiæ agere*. If = *cozen*, &c., *vid.*

JUGGLER, *præstigator* (*g. t.*, a *j.*, so far as he deceives people; see *Ruhnck. Sen. Ep. 45, 7*).—*circulator* or *planus* (an itinerant *j.*, who earns a livelihood by all kinds of sleight of hand, juggling, &c. Respecting *circulator*, see *Ruhnck. Sen. Benef. 6, 11, 2*; respecting *planus*, see *Eichstedt ap. Schmid. H. Ep. 1, 17, 59*. *Circulator* is frequently used as a charmer of serpents; see *Cels. 5, 27, No. 3*; *Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 11*). Particular kinds of *j.*s among the ancients were *pillarius* (one that practised with cups and with balls, *Q. 10, 7, 11*),—*ventilator* (a conjuror; one who caused pebbles, dice, &c., to disappear *fm* before the eyes of the spectators, or passed them *fm* one hand into the other without being seen; *Gr. ψηφοπαίκτης* or *ψηφοκλέπτης*; *Q. 1. c.*).

JUGGLING, *præstigiæ*.

JUGGLINGLY, *per præstigiæ* (*C.*).—*quasi præstigiis quibusdam* (*C.*).

JUGULAR, *The j. vein*, *vena jugularis* (*med. t. t. Kraus. 'Medic. Lex.'*).

JUICE, *sucus* (*at. succus*; *g. t.* for *j.*; *e. g.* of meat; of the *j.*s that form the sap of trees, &c.).—*virus* (the glutinous and biting *j.* of certain plants; of snails, &c.; the poisonous *j.* of serpents).—*saries* (*lit.* bloody matter: then, *fm* their resemblance to this in substance or colour, the *j.* of the spider, the purple-fish, olives, &c.).—*melligo* (the *j.* of flowers; also the yellow *j.* of berries, grapes, &c.). The *j.* of the grape, *succi uvæ* (*g. t.*); *melligo uvæ* (of the unripe grape). The *j.* of the purple-fish, *ostreum* (*σάραρον*), or *pure Latin*, *saries purpurea*: the nutritive *j.*s secreted *fm* food, secretus a reliquo cibo *succus* is, *quo alimur*: to draw up the *j.*s of the earth, *succum ex terrâ trahere*.

JUCELESS, *succo carens*.—*exsuccus* (*Q.*, but *improp.* = 'dry', of an orator, &c.).

JUCINESS, *succositas* (very late, *Cæc. Aur. Acul. 2, 29*, or *Crel.*).

JUICY, *succi plenus*.—*succosus* (*Cels.*, *Col.*)—*sucidus* (*Varr.*, *Apul.*, &c.).

JUJUBE, *zizyphum* (*Plin.*). The *j. tree*, *zizyphus* (*Col.*)—*zizyphus jujuba* (*Linn.*).

JULEP, *mulapium* (*t. t. Kraus. Med. Lex.*).

JULY, *Julius mensis*.—*Quintilis mensis* (in the time of the Republic).

JUMBLE, *v.* To *j. together*, *confundere* (*e. g.* *vera cum falsis*). This *jumbling together* of &c., hæc *conjunctio confusioque* (*e. g.* *virtutum*, *C.*). See To CONFOUND; To Huddle.

JUMBLE, *s. confusio*. See HODGE-PODGE; MIXTURE.

JUMP, *s.* See LEAP, *s.*

JUMP, *v.* See LEAP, *v.* To *j.* down, *desilire ex* or *de re* (in prose rarely with simple *abl.*; see *Drak. L. 35, 34, 10*): to *j.* down *fm* a horse or carriage, *desilire ex equo*, *de rheda*.

JUMPER, *See LEAPER*.

JUNCTION, || *Act of joining*, *junctio*, *conjunctio* (as *act*).—*junctura* (place of joining; joint). To effect a *j.*, *ungere copias*, *arma conjungere*, *vires conferre* (to join two armies; said of two generals). To effect a *j.* with *aby*, *se conjungere cum copis* (*Cæc. B. G. 1, 37, &c.*). || Of a river, *confluens* (*e. g.* *Mosæ et Rhæni*, *Cæc.*; also *pl.* *confluens*, *e. g.* *ubi Anienem transit ad confluentem*, &c., at its *j.* with the Tiber, *t.*).—

JUNCTURE, || *Union*, *conjunction*, *vid.* || Critical point of time, &c., *tempus*, *tempora*. At this *j.*, his rebus; *quæ quum ita sint* or *essent* (this being so, under these circumstances).—in hoc or in tali tempore (at this critical or perilous time: in this meaning the prepos. is regularly expressed).

JUNE, (mensis) *Junius*.

JUNIOR, *minor natu*.—*g. t.* Not junior, with ref. to the comparative age of persons; though juniore may, as a class, be opposed to seniores.

JUNIPER, *juniperus*, *j.*

JUNK, *navigium*, *navicula*, *navigiolum*, *scapha*, *cymba*, *linter* (*Str. in Ship*).

JUNKET, *s.* See FEAST, *s.*

JUNKET, *v.* See To BANQUET, To FEAST.

JUNTO, *See COUNCIL*, *CABAL*.

JURIDICAL, *iuridicus* (*post-Aug.*; *Plin.*, *JCl.*)

JURISDICTION, *jurisdictio*.—Jurisdictionis potestas. *To be subject to abj's j.* sub ea jus et jurisdictione subjunctum esse (C. *Ar.* 2, 36, in.). *it belongs to my j.* jurisdiction mea est: *this comes within my j.* hoc meum est; *hujus rei potestas penes me est.* *A doubt as to whose the j. is, juris dubitatio* (= dubitatio, penes quem sit jus).

JURISPRUDENCE, *prudentia juris* (e. g. *juris publici*, C. *juris civilis*, *Np.*)—scientia juris (as possessed by an individual; C. *Brut.* 41, 152, &c.). *To have a great knowledge of j.* juris intelligentiā præstare; *magnam prudentiam juris (civilis) habere.*

JURIST, *juris (seld. juris)* (C. *Fam.* 3, 1) consultus—*juris peritus* or *jure peritus* (both C.; also *-lor*, *-lissimus*, both *juris*).—*prudens in jure* (in pl., *fm* context, *prudentes* only). *His juris sciens* is post-Class.

JUROR, *judex selectus*. unus ex *judicibus selectis* (H.). *To challenge a j.* *judicem rejicere.*

JURY, *prps judices selecti*: turba selectorum (chosen, at Rome, *fm* the senators, knights, and tribuni æraril).—*juratores* (sworn valuers of *alhg*: *Plaut.*).

JUST, *justus* (in all the relations of the Engl. word; of persons and things; e. g. of judges, complaints, tears, punishments, &c.).—*æquus* (equitable, fair; of persons).—*legitimus* (in conformity with the laws, &c.; of things). *To prefer a j. claim to alhg*, *jure suo* or *recte* postulare qd. *The j. mean*, medicocritas illa, quæ est inter nimium et parum. *Æact, accurate*, vid.

JUST, e. certamen æquum hastis concurrentium. See **TOURNAMENT**.

JUST, v. concurrere (cum qo, contra qm, ci, or absol.).

JUST, *adv.* *Just now*, *jam* (e. g. *hec, quæ jam posui*).—*viduum*.—*vix tandem* (of a wish long felt, and now at length gratified): *vix tandem legi literas dignas Appio Claudio*. tantum quod...modo. *But just now*, *when*, *vix* or *viduum*...quam; *commodè* or *commodum*...quum; *tantum quod*...quam [see examples under **HARDLY**]: *to be j. going to do alhg*, *jam facturum esse* qd. *Only; this and no more* (in wishes, commands, permissions, &c.). *modo*.—*quæso* (I beg). *J. let me*, *sine modo*. *Do j. stay*, *mane modo*: *do j. go*, *abi modo*. *Æactly*, plane.—*prorsus*.—*omnino* (in abl).—*ipse* (itself; used with numerals in exact designations of time, &c.; e. g. *triginta dies* erant *ipso*, quum has dabam literas, per quos &c.; j. at the right moment, tempore ipso, *Ter.*). *Just so* (in answers), *ita est*; *ita*, *inquam*; *ita enim* vero; *sane quidem*; or by repetition of the verb that makes the question; e. g. *dedistisne vos &c.*?—*Dedimus*. *Just as if*, *perinde ac si*; *perinde quasi*: *less commonly* *proinde ut* or *ac* [see *Pr. Introd.* li. 369]. *not secus ac si*; *similiter*, *ut si* or *ac si*; *juxta ac si* (all with *subj.*).

JUSTICE, *justitia* (e. *prop.*: in itself, or as the property of a person, where it is love of j.).—*æquitas* (equity, *eqly* as a property of a person or thing).—*jus* (right, the compass of that which is held as just). *J. demands that &c.*, æquum est (it is right), followed by an *infm.*, or by an *acc.* and *infm.*: *to exercise j.* *justitiam exercere* or *colere*: *to see that j. is done to abj's deserts*, *ci fructum*, quum meruit, retribuere: *to give up abj to j.*, qm *judicibus* tradere.

JUSTICIARY, (summus) *judex*.

JUSTIFIABLE, quod excusari potest.—*cujus rei ratio reddi potest. Sits* *justus*.

JUSTIFIABLY, excusate. *excusatus* (post-Aug., Q. 2, 1, 13; *Plin. Ep.* 9, 21, 3; *T. Ann.* 3, 68).—*juste*. *legitime*.—*jure*. *justo jure*; or *Crel.*, *ita*, ut *defendi* or *excusari* possit.—*cum causâ* (= cum *justâ causâ*, C. *Verr.* 2, 1, 8).

JUSTIFICATION, [Excuse, ac] *purgatio*. *excusatio* (Srv. in *Excus.*)—*satisfactio* (a j. received as satisfactory by the person to whom it is addressed). See **EXCUSE**. *As theol. t. t.*, *justificatio*.

JUSTIFIER, *Crel.* with verbs under **JUSTIFY**.

JUSTIFY, *To clear fm blame, excuse, purgare* qm or qd.—*excusare* qm or qd (Srv. in *To Excus.*)—*qm culpâ liberare*.—*a qo culpam* demovere. *To j. abj in any matter*, qm *purgare de re* (in L. 27, 28, *ca* rei).—*culpam* *ca* rei demovere a qo, qm *defendere de qâ re*. *To j. himself*, *se purgare* or *excusare*; *to abj*, *se purgare* ci (*Cæs.* B. G. 1, 28): *to abj's satisfaction*, *satisfacere* ci: for the purpose of justifying themselves, *sibi purgandi causâ*. *To think oneself justified in doing so and so*, *putare qd sibi licere &c.* *To pronounce just*, *justum* declarare qm (C. *Verr.* 2, 1, 8) but *justificare* as *t. t.*, to avoid ambiguity.

JUSTLE, (inter se) *collidi* (of things).—*concurrere* (inter se). *To j. agnt abj*, offendere qm. *incurrere* or *incurrere atque incidere* in qm (508)

JUSTLY, *juste*.—*jure*. *legitime*. *jure et legitime*—*jure suo* (with *full right*; e. g. *repetere qd*).—*recte* (properly; rightly).—*merito* (deservedly); *Jn. merito* *ac jure* (e. g. *laudari*, C.).—*recte* *ac merito* (e. g. *commovere*, C.). *Very j.* *Justissimo*.—*jure optimo*. *meritissimo*.

JUSTNESS. See **JUSTICE**.

JUT OUT, *promittere*.—*projici*. *projectum esse* (e. g., of a town running out into the sea, in *altum*).—*procurre*, *excurrere* (a qâ re—in qd; of *peninsulas*, &c., running out into the sea).

JUVENILE, *juvenilis*.—*puerilis* (the best word, since *juvenis* = young man).

JUVENILITY, *juvenilitas* (Farr. *ap. Non.*). See **YOUTHFULNESS**.

JUXTA-POSITION, *Crel.*

K.

KALE. See *k.*, **crambe maritima* (Linn.).

KALI, **salisola kali* (Linn.).

KANGAROO, **halmatulus* (Illig.).

KAW, *crociore*. *crociatore*.

KAWING, *crociatus*, &c.

KEEL, *To put a new keel to a ship*, *navem novâ fundere carinâ* (see O. *Pont.* 4, 3, 5). *navis carinam* denuo collocare (see *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 41).

KEEN. See **EAGER**, **ACUTE**, **SHARP**, **CUTTING**.

KEENLY. See **EAGERLY**, **ACUTELY**, **SHARPLY**, **DEEPLY**.

KEENNESS. See **EAGERNESS**, **ACUTENESS**, **SHARPNESS**.

KEEP. [INTRANS.] *Not to spoil, durare* (to last; of fruit, poma; opp. poma *fugunt*, *do not k.*).—*vetustatem ferre* or *pati* (of wine, &c.).—*ævum pati* (of fruits; Col.). *not to k.*, *vetustatis impatientem esse* (of fruits, &c.; Col.): *that does not k.*, *fugax* (of fruit); *fugiens* (of wine). *To make alhg k. well*, *perennitatem ei rei asserere* (Col.). *To keep doing alhg*, *non desistere qd facere*, or *ita quin faciam* qd. *To keep on*, *tenere*.—*durare*.—*non remittere*. *It kept on raining the whole night*, *imber continens tenuit per totam noctem*. *To keep up with*, *cursum cs adæquare* (L.). *To keep close to*, *non discedere* (a e. g. *ca* later). *To keep out of abj's sight*, *se occultare ei* or *conspicui cs*. [TRANS.] *To preserve, retain*, *tenere* (to hold and not let go; also to k. a military post, &c.).—*retinere* (to k. back, retain).—*continere* (in k. together: e. g. *copias* [in castris; persons in their allegiance, qos in officio].—*servare*. *reservare* (to preserve, not suffer to perish, not wear out).—*aservare* (to watch or guard carefully, a corpse at a place, &c.).—*conservare* (to preserve in its condition, leave uninjured).—*condere*. *recondere* (to heap or pile up fruits, &c.).—*reponere*. *saponere* (to lay by, lay aside for future use). *Jn.* *condere* et *reponere*; *reponere* et *recondere*: *to keep alhg for future use*, *servare* or *reponere* in *vetustatem* (e. g. *vinum*); *recondere* in *annos* (e. g. *corn*, *frumenta*): *to k. the town for Cæsar*, *urbem Cæsari servare* (Cæs.). *to k. alhg in writing*, *litteris custodire*: *to have alhg kept*, *qd repositum et reconditum habere*: *to give alhg to abj's keeping*: see **KEEPING**. *To protect, guard*, *vid.* *To observe laws*, &c., *vid.* [IMPROPR.] *To k. oneself for other times*, *aliis temporibus se reservare* (C.). *To k. alhg in mind or memory*, *qd memoria tenere*, *custodire*.—*cs rei* *memoriam conservare*, *retinere* (to retain the recollection of alhg): *to k. alhg ascri*, *celare*, *supprimere* qd (to k. alhg to oneself; i. e., not to tell it abroad); *tenere* (to k. to oneself; i. e., not to say what one feels disposed to say; C. *de Or.* 2, 54, *fin.*); *continere* (C. *de Or.* 1, 47, opp. *proferre*, *enunciare*).—*tacite* *habere*. *secum habere*, *tacere*, *reticere*. *Integrum sibi reservare* (to k. entirely to oneself, not to communicate to another): *not to keep alhg to oneself*, *qd haud occultum tenere*; *qd proferre*, *enunciare*, *effutire* (to spread abroad, blab): *to k. that to yourself* (i. e. tell it no further), *hec tu tecum habeto*: *hoc tibi solum dictum puta*. *K. that to yourself*, *tibi habere* (*fm* the form used in divorces, *res tuas tibi habere*; *ward* when *one surrenders our right to another person*; often ironically or contemptuously; e. g. *quæmbrum tibi habere sane istam laudationem*, C. *Verr.* 4, 67: so clamare *experunt*, *sibi ut habere et hereditatem*. *In this form the dat. of the pronoun must not be omitted*; Z. *ad C. Verr.* 4, 8, 13). *To k. (any) accounts*, *tabulas conficere* (of a tradesman). *I told te*

is you as a secret, therefore k. it as such, secreto hoc audi tecumque habeto. I cannot k. athg to myself, plenus rimarum sum, hac atque illac perfuso (Com. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25). To k. one's word, fidem servare, conservare, or prestare: not to k. one's word, fidem fallere, mutare, frustrari, frangere, violare: both parties kept their word or promise, utrisque fides constitit: to call upon athy to k. his word, *postulare, ut qs fidem datam exsolvat or servet. To k. hounds, canes alere ad venandum. To k. a mistress, concubentia, a secret, silence, a resolution; see the subst. To k. one's bed, continere se in lectulo (C.); to lie in esse; lecto teneri; lecto affixum esse (t): to k. the house, domi manere, remanere; servare domi (Bentl. Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 10: al. domum); servare in ædibus (Plaut.); propter valetudinem domo non exire (fm illness). To k. athy in prison, qm in custodia retinere. A kept mistress, mulier, quæ cum qo vivere consuevit. To k. a feast, celebrare (e. g., a birthday, &c.; of the persons who attend the celebration); diem prosequi (cf. Np. Att. 4, astr.). To k. keep back, (1) To keep secret, see above. (2) To hold back, see HOLD. To k. keep down, depressum tenere (prop.). — comprime (improp.); e. g., athy's ambition, cs ambitionem. — reprimere (to repress; e. g. iracundiam). To k. keep from. To k. athy fm athg, prohibere qm qā re (less commonly a qā re); arcere qm (a) qā re — dehortari (to k. him fm it by exhortation). *Keep* All these are followed by nē, quomfms, or infm., in the sense of 'to k. fm doing athg'; see Z. § 313. — avocare, abducere qm a qā re (to call or bring him back fm an object he is pursuing). To k. the enemy fm laying waste the country, hostem prohibere populationibus. Even fear cannot k. you fm the commission of the foulest crimes, ne metus quidem a fedissimis factis te potest avocare. To k. oneself fm doing athg, tenere se a qā re faciendā or quin qd faciat; or continere se a re (faciendā), quin &c. See REFRAIN. To k. keep in; see TO RESTRAIN. To k. a horse in, equum sustinere or retinere. To k. keep in repair, tueri (tectā, or sarta tecta ædium; vias). To k. keep off, prohibere (to k. at a distance); defendere (to repel); qd a qo and qm a qā re (see HERZ. Cæs. B. G. 1, 34; Z. § 469). — arcere qm re or a qā re (to check, hinder fm going further). — propulsare qd a qo or qm qā re or a qā re (to k. off with all one's power): to k. off the war fm the borders, defendere bellum (see HERZ. loc. cit.). the toga k.'s off the cold, toga defendit frigus: to k. off the heat of the sun, nimios defendere ardores solis. To k. keep out (= not allow to come in), qm aditu arcere; qm introitu prohibere; ei introitum præcludere (g. II.); qm janua prohibere; qm foribus arcere; qm excludere (not to allow to enter the door: exel = 'to shut the door in his face'). — arcere (to k. off or out what would be unpleasant or injurious; e. g., to k. out the rain, pluvias aquas arcere; the sun, solem). To k. keep up, sustinere or sustentare. To k. athy up, sustinere qm a lapsu (who was near falling). To k. up athy's spirits, cs animum excitare; qm erigere. To k. keep athy back fm athg, arcere qm re and a re; propulsare qm or qd a re (to drive back). — defendere, prohibere qm and qd (to k. off); avertere qm and qd a re (to turn away); retardare qm (e. g. a scribendo).

KEEP, s. arx.—locus munitissimus.

KEEPER, custos (g. I.; portæ, pontis, hortorum). The keeper of the great s., *signi reipublicæ (or signi regii) custos. K. of a prison; see JAILER. Game-keeper, vid.

KEEPERSHIP, custodia.—cura.

KEEPING, conservatio (a preserving).—repositio (a laying by for a fixed use; fœni, ligni, Pallad. 1, 32). To give athy athg in k., ei qd ad servandum dare.—deponere qd apud qm (to deposit with athy, as money, a will, &c.); to have qm a person athg in k., qd apud qm depositum habere; a giving in k., depositio: a thing given in k., depositum: one that gives a thing in k., depositor (Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 37).

KEEPSAKE, *donum memoriæ causā datum or acceptum.

KEG, dolium (L., Col.).

KEN, v. See TO DESCRIBE.

KEN, s. See VIEW, SIGHT.

KENNEL, *Dog-kennel, stabulum canum (for several; e. g. for hounds).—tugurium canis (for one; e. g. for a chained dog, t). Gutter, vid.

KENNEL, v. condere se cavo (Phædr. lib. 2. Fab. 4).—stabulari (g. I.).

KERCHIEF. See HANDKERCHIEF, NECKKERCHIEF.

KERNEL, nucleus (of fruits, whether large or small, (509)

entable or not).—os. lignum (the hard part of a fruit, as distinguished fm the flesh or soft part).—granum (little hard k. of corn, small grapes, &c.).—medulla (eatable part of the k., whether of fruits or corn).—semen (k. as seed).

KESTREL, tinnunculus (Col., Plin.). *falco tinnunculus (Linn.).

KETTLE, ahenum (g. I.). Tea-k., *ahenum thea.

KETTLE-DRUM, *tympanum equestre (if belonging to the band of a cavalry regiment).—*tympanum ahenum (as made of brass).

KETTLE-DRUMMER, prps tympanista, æ, m.

KEY, clavis. Little k., clavula. To be under lock and k., sub clavi esse; or (according to the ancient custom) sub signo et claustris esse. *Key* Claves dare was to give a wife the k.'s as a sign of authority; hence, claves adimere, to take them away, was, she was separated fm her husband. False or skeleton k.'s, claves adulterinæ (according to some, also clav. Laconicæ; see Dict. of Antiqu.). Latch-k.'s, claves Laconicæ: to take out the k., clavem eximere or abducere: to demand the k.'s of a town or fortress, claves portarum poscere (with L. 27, 24). To k. Entrance to athg; Fig. a) K. of a country, janua (C. Mur., quom eum urbem sibi Mithridates Asiæ janua m quare putasset, quā effractā et revulsā tota pateret provincia).—claustra (bars; and fig. strongholds). To be the k. of Greece, Græciæ janua esse, or Græciæ claustra tenere (C. contr. Rull. 32, 87, Corinthum ... posita in angustiis atque in faucibus Græciæ, sic ut terrā claustra locorum teneret, &c.).—β) To athg else, janua (e. g. frons, quæ est animi janua, Qu. C. Petit. Cons. 11).

To supply the k. to athg, rem explanare or explicare: to have found the k. to athg, rem intelligere. To k. Wharf; see QUAY. The power of the keys (Eccl.), clavium potestas (Aug.). The power of the k.'s was bestowed upon Peter as the representative of the Church, *claves regni cælorum traditæ Petro, Ecclesiæ personam gestanti (apl. August.).

KEY-HOLE, clavi immittendæ foramen (Appul.).—*foramen clavis.

KEY-STONE, medium saxum (of an arch; Sen. Ep. 90, 32).

KIBES, pernio. perniunculus (fm frost; both Plin.: but, according to Georges, the meaning is doubtful).—uleus, quod it ex frigore hierno (g. I.); also vitium frigoris.

KICK, INTRANS. calcitrare.—recalcitrare (to k. out backwards, like a horse, t. H.). also calces remittere (Np.). To TRANS. calce ferire qm (Q., O.).—calce petere qm (t. H. Sat. 2, 1, 55). To run at athy, and k. and beat him (repeatedly), verberare qm, incursare pugnis calcibus (Plaut.). Kicked and beaten, concisus pugnis et calcibus (C.). To k. athy out of doors, qm ejicere foras ædibus; qm protrudere foras.

KICK, s. calcitratus (a kicking out; e. g. mulæ, Plin.).—calcis ictus (blow with the heel).

KID, s. hædus, dim. hædulus. Kid-leather, hædina pellicula (C.).—pellis caprina or capræ.

KID, v. parère. Fetum edere (both g. II.).

KIDNAP, *homines (pueros, &c.) furari.

KIDNAPPER, plagiarius (one who steals and sells free men).—venaliciarius. venalicus (g. II. for dealer in slaves).

KIDNEY, ren; mly in pl. renes. Disease of the k.'s, renium morbus (t). renium dolor (pain in the k.'s). To have a disease of the k.'s, ex renibus laborare; renium dolore vexari; renes cs morbo tentantur (t).

KIDNEY-BEAN, phaseolus or faseolus. *phaseolus vulgaris (Linn.).

KILDERKIN, dolium.

KILL, interficere. perimere (the most general expressions for putting to death, in whatever manner, and fm whatever motive, fame, veneno, suspensio, ferro, supplicia, dolo, like kreviv; but interficere as a usual, perimere as an old, forcible, poetical expression).—interimere (involves the accessory notion of priva e, as to remove out of the way, ἀναίρειν).—necare (with injustice, or, at least, cruelty; to murder, πορνείν).—occidere, jugulare, trucidare, obtruncare, percutere (denote a sanguinary death-blow; occidere, by cutting down, eply of the soldier in honorable open battle; jugulare, by cutting the throat or neck, or rather by a skilfully directed thrust into the collar-bone, eply the business of a bandit, apl. the pattern of the gladiator, like ἀγών; obtruncare means to butcher, massacre, and cut to pieces, after the manner of the awkward murderer; trucidare, to slaughter as one would an ox, after the manner of the blood-thirsty miscreant; percutere, to execute, as a mere mechanical act, apl. the manner of the headman,

or other executioner of a sentence of condemnation, or, at least, of a death-warrant. *Död.*)—conferre (to make an end of; only of those who offer resistance).—enſcare (a strengthened necare).—tollere. e medio tollere (to make away with him).—vitam adimere ci. qm vitā or luce privare (to take away his life). I know by whose contrivance but not by whose hands he was killed, cuius consilio occisus sit invenio; cuius manu percussus sit, non invenio (C.): to wish to k. aby. cs vitæ insidiari; vitam cs ferro atque insidiis appetere; ci interitum parare; qm or ca occidendi consilium intrare: to conspire together to k. aby. de qo interdicendo conjurare: to k. oneself: see 'to commit suicide'. || *IMPROPR.* To k. the time, horas or tempus perdere. || *PROV.* To shoot at the pigeon and k. the crow, ferire, quem nolueris: to k. two birds with one stone, de eadem fideliā duos paridos dealbare (= to do two things at once; *Curio ap. C. Fam. 7, 29, fr.*); unā mercede duas res assequi; uno saltu duos apros capere (= to get two advantages by one stroke; *C. Rosc. Am. 29, 80; Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 40*).

KILLER, interfectior (e. g. tyrann).—occisor (only *Plaut.*)—percussor cs (he who strikes the death-blow).

KILN, fornax. Lime-k., fornax calcaria: brick-k., *fornax lateraria.

KIMBO. To set one's arms a-k., alas subniti (*Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 6*): with one's arms a-k., anatus (as a jocular description; *Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7*); alis subnixis (ib. 6).

KIN, v. See RELATIONSHIP; RELATION.

KIND, s. || *Class.*, including several individuals which agree in certain frequently accidental properties, genus (a k., genus)—species (a single class of a k.): in logic, species, pars (opp. genus; see *C. de Invent. 1, 28, 42*): of the same k., ejusdem generis; congener: to arrange each after its k., singula generatim disponere: to degenerate from its k., degenerare: Theocritus is wonderful in his k., admirabilis in suo genere Theocritus: of this k., ejusmodi; humusmodi: of such a k., talis: of that k., illiusmodi: of all k.'s, omnis generis.

KIND, adj. benignus (in disposition and deed).—beneficus (beneficent, mild).—liberalis (liberal).—comis (complaisant, polite, courteous).—humanus (philanthropic, affable, engaging).—clemens. lenis (merciful, mild; see GRACIOUS).—propitius (that wishes well, of the gods, and, though seldom, of superiors toward inferiors). A k. face, vultus hilaris, familiaris: a k. invitation, invitatio benigna, familiaris: to be k. to every body, erga omnes se affabilem prestare; unumquemque comiter appellare (in addressing him). That is very k. of you, facis amice! Will you be so k as &c.? see 'have the Goodness to' &c.

KINDLE, prop. accendere. inflammare (to set on fire; both words as well for the purpose of lighting, as for consuming).—incendere. inflammare et incendere. succendere (to k., set on fire, for the purpose of consuming; succendere, to k. below).—ci rei ignem inficere, inferre (to set fire to althg).—ci rei ignem subficere, subdere (to set fire under).—Incendium excitare in qd (all for the purpose of destroying althg by fire). To k. a fire, ignem accendere (*Virg. Aen. 5, 4*); ignem facere (to make a fire, as *Cass. B. C. 3, 30*, ignes fieri prohibuit, he allowed no fires to be made). See TO LIGHT; and for the *improp. sense*, TO INFLAME.

KINDLY, benignè. liberaliter. Jm. benignè ac liberaliter. comiter. clementer. leniter. indulgenter (with indulgence; e. g. habere qm). [*SYN.* in KIND, adj.].—humane or humaniter.—officose. blande. To greet any one k., benignè qm salutare: to address k., comiter, blande appellare: to answer k., ci respondere liberaliter: to invite k., benignè qm invitare: to invite any one k. to stay (when about to go away), familiari invitatione qm retinere: to receive aby k., vultu hilari or familiari qm excipere; as one's guest, qm comi hospito accipere.

KINDNESS, benignitas animi. benignitas (kind disposition, which also manifests itself by actions).—humanitas (philanthropic, well-wishing feeling, which shows itself in behaviour towards others).—comitas (complaisance, courteousness, friendliness).—clementia. lenitas (gentle, merciful disposition; see GRACE).—indulgentia (sparing and indulgent behaviour).—beneficentia (goodness, beneficence, mildness).—liberalitas (k. shown in acts of liberality). To show a k. to aby, ci benignè facere: to show much k. to aby, plurimum benignitatis in qm conferre: to have enjoyed much k. fm aby, magnā es liberalitate usum esse: to treat aby with k., benignè or comiter qm tractare; leni ingenio esse in

qm: fm k., bonā cum gratiā (as *Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 17*); cum gratiā (as *Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 11*); or per bonam gratiam (as *Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 33*): to admonish aby in k., amice admonere qm: to do a k. to aby, ci benigne facere. Will you have the k.? see GOODNESS.

KINDRED. See RELATIONS.

KINE, vaccæ. boves. See Cow.

KING, rex (also, as in English, may be used for any kind of president or representative of a k.; thus, in Latin, rex mensæ, the president of a feast; rex sacrorum or sacrificus or sacrificulus, the sacrificing priest, who superintended the sacrifices previously made by the king: ~~rex~~ but regulus never occurs in this sense).—regulus (a petty k., prince). The k. of k.'s, rex regum (thus the Greeks termed the Persian k.); the Romans, the Parthian k.): the k. and his consort, reges: to be a k., regem esse; regnum obtinere; regiam potestatem habere: to be k. more in title than in power, nomine magis quam imperio regem esse: to make oneself a k., regnum occupare; regia nomen assumere; regium, ornatum nomenque sumere (of one who before was governor, &c.; see *Np. Eum. 13, 3*): to make aby k., ci regnum, or regnum ac diadema deferre (the latter, *H. Od. 2, 2, 22*): summam rerum ad qm deferre. || = to elect aby k., see TO ELECT: a person becomes k., qz rex fit, qz regnum adspicitur; regnum (or imperium) ad qm transit; summa rerum ci deferitur: to be k. or to act the k., ducatus et imperia ludere (*Suet. Ner. 35*). I shall be as happy as a k. if &c., rex ero, si &c.—|| King's evidence, see EVIDENCE.

KINGDOM, regnum.

KINGFISHER, alcedo (poet. alcyon); *alcedo ispida, L.

KINGLY. See ROYAL.

KING'S BENCH, *regis tribunal.

KING'S EVIL, *scrofula (scrofulæ, Veget.).

KINSHIP, dignitas regia.

KINSFOLK. See RELATIONS.

KINSMAN, || Related by blood or marriage, propinquus. cum qo propinquitate conjunctus (g. t.).—necessarius (joined by ties of family or office, sis = prop., of a distant degree of relationship).—agnatus (by the father's side).—cognatus. cognatione conjunctus (by the mother's side).—consanguineus. consanguinitate propinquus (esp. of full brothers and sisters). A near k., artā propinquitate or propinquā conatione conjunctus. cum qo conjunctus.—affinis, affinitate or affinitatis vinculis conjunctus = connected by marriage. See RELATION.

KINSWOMAN. See KINSMAN (using the feminine).

KIRTLE, amiculum agreste.

KISS, v. osculari, suaviari, basiare qm [*SYN.* in Kiss, s.]. To k. a person on his arrival, osculis qm excipere: to k. aby repeatedly and heartily, qm exoculari (to k. aby away).—qm disuaviari (to k. aby's mouth, hand, cheeks, &c., as it were, to k. to pieces). To give aby one's hand to k., osculamā dextram ci porrigere; dextram osculis aversam porrigere (*aff. Plin. 11, 45, 103*): to k. aby's hand, manum cs ad or referre; dextram cs ad oculum referre; dextram aversam oculis appetere: to k. a person's hand repeatedly, manum cs exoculari; dextram cs oculis fultigare: to introduce aby to k. the king's hand, admovere qm dextræ regis: to have an audience to k. the king's hand, admitti ad dextram regis (*aff. Curt. 6, 5, 4*): to k. the ground, terram contingere osculo: to k. one another, osculari inter se (poet. oscula jungere and labella cum labellis comparare): k. Attica for me, Atticæ meis verbis suavius des.

KISS, s. osculum (g. t., on the mouth, the cheek, or the hand)—suaviū (a tender k. on the mouth or cheek).—basium (a smacking k.). To give aby a k., osculum or suaviū or basium ci dare; osculum ci ferre or offerre; basium or suaviū ci imprimere (*Mart. 10, 42, 5; Appul. Mel. 2, p. 119, 6*); osculum ci applicare (*O. Fast 4, 851*); osculum ci ingerere (unperceived, and agit the will of aby, *Suet. Gramm. 23*): to give one k. after another, suavia super suavia ci dare; spississima basia ci impingere: to take a k., osculum sumere or capere: to steal a k. from aby, osculum ci rapere; suaviū ci surripere: to blow k.'s to aby, a facie manus jactare (*Juv. 3, 106*).

KIT, || Large bottle. See BOTTLE. || Small fiddle, *parva violina.

KITCHEN, culina. K. boy, culinarius or puer culinarius: k. utensils, instrumentum coquinarium (*Ulp. Dig. 33, 2, 19, § 12*); vasa coquinarum. vasa, quibus ad cibum comparandum uti solemus or assoluimus. vasa, quæ ad cibaria coquenda et conficienda pertinent (vessels used in cooking): k. cupboard, armamenta

rum culinæ: *k.-garden*, hortus olitorius: *k.-maid*, *culinaria (sc. ancilla): *k.-dresser*, *mensa culinaria. KITE (bird), milvus; fem. milva. KITTEN, s. catulus felis. KITTEN, v. parère. fetum edere (g. tt.). KITTIVAKE, *larus rissa (Linn.). KNACK, || Toy, vid. || Dexterity; art of doing athg. See DEXTERITY. To have a k. at doing athg. (multum) valere in qâ re (e.g., at painting, in arte pingendi); cs rei apprise gnarum esse; cs rei esse artificem.

KNAPSACK, sarcina, mly pl. sarcinæ.—sarcinula. To pack up one's k., sarcinas or sarcinulas colligere: he produced a book out of his k., ex sarcinulis suis librum protulit.

KNAPWEED, *centauria (Linn.).

KNAVE, homo fraudulentus or dolosus or nequam. homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus. circumscriptor. A clever k., homo ingeniosissime nequam. homo ad fraudem acutus: a thorough k., a k. in grain, veterator. homo totus ex fraude factus: to be a thorough k., totum ex fraude et fallacia constare.

KNavery. See KNAVISHNESS.

KNAYISH, ad fallendum paratus (C.) or instructus (L.). fraudulentus. dolosus (all of persons or things). See DECEITFUL.

KNAYISHLY, dolose. fallaciter.—impröbe.—fraudulenter (Col.).

KNAYISHNESS, fraudatio (opp. fides).—fallendi studium.—fraudentia (Plaut.).—fraudentia calliditas (Gell.).—fallaciæ or fraudes atque fallaciæ (considered as an aggregate of knavish tricks).—malitia (= versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, C. N. D. 3, 30, 75).

KNEAD, depesere. condepesere.—subigere (g. t. for orking up athg.).

KNEADING-TROUGH, magis (Marcell. Empir. 1; aut. Pandect. 12, 6, 36).

KNEE, genu (prop.).—geniculum (improp., any k.-like bending; e.g. joint or knot in reeds, &c.). To bend the k., genua flectere (g. t.); genua (flexa) submittere (as a mark of reverence); before aby, ci: to fall on one's k.'s, in genua procumbere, also procumbere only (whether unintentionally or not): to sink down on one's k.'s, in genua subsidere (Curt.): to fall or throw oneself at aby's k.'s, ci procumbere, ad genua cs procumbere. ad genua ci or genibus cs accidere or se advolvere (L.—C. uses pedes rather than genua; e.g. ci ad pedes or ad cs pedes procumbere, accidere, se projicere, &c.); prosternere se et supplicari ci (all as supplicant).—genua ci ponere et eum venerari. humi procumbentem venerari qm: also venerari qm only (to show him reverence): to lie at aby's k.'s, supplicem esse ci; ad pedes jacere ei (C. Verr. 2, 5, 49): to embrace aby's k.'s, cs genua amplecti or prehensare. To kneel upon one's k., genu niti. || Knee of timber, geniculus. versura (Vitruv.). —* genu ligneum.

KNEE-JOINT, genua commissura. His k.-j. is stiff, riget genium junctura (O.).

KNEEL, genibus niti (when one is kneeling down).—genibus nixum esse (when one has already knelt down).—genua flectere (to bend the knees). Kneeling, genibus nixus (L.): kneeling before aby, ad genua cs procumbens: to k. before aby, ad genua (pedes) cs or ci ad genua (pedes) accidere, procumbere, se projicere; genibus cs se advolvere (as a suppliant); humi procumbentem venerari qm, or venerari qm only (as a mode of worshipping or reverencing).

KNEE-PAN, patella.—Poet. orbis genium (O. Met. 8, 808).

KNEE-TRIBUTE, *genium flexura.

KNEEL, *campânæ funebis sonitus.

KNICK-KNACKS. See TRIFLES, TOYS.

KNIFE, cutellus (g. t.).—scalprum (a shoemaker's k.).

KNIGHT, s. eques.

KNIGHT, v. *qm in ordinem equestrem recipere.

KNIGHTHOOD, dignitas equestris.—ordo equestris. equites (as body). To confer the honour of k. on aby; see To KNIGHT. An order of k.; see ORDER, s.

KNIT, || PROP. || *acubus texere. || To join closely; unite, vid. || To contract. To k. the brows, frontem contrahere, adducere, or attrahere; supercilia contrahere (opp. deducere, Q.; but C. has superciliorum contrahere).

KNITTER, *qui (quæ) acubus textit.

KNITTING, Crel. with *acubus texere [K. gives *opus reticularium]. A k. needle, *acus textoria: a k. basket, *calathus operi textorio (or *reticulario, K.) servando. || Art of uniting; see JOINING. || Con-

traction. K. of the brows, superciliorum contractio (opp. sup. remissio, C.).

KNOB, tuber (any projecting part, esply on the body; in modern writers also k's or lumps on plants).—moles (g. t.; as a mishapen mass).

KNOCK, v. || Hit, strike, pulsare qd (fores, ostium). To k. athg with athg, pulsare qd qâ re; (if with violence), percutere qd qâ re: to k. one's head violently agst a stone, capite graviter offenso impingi saxo; agst the door, capite illidi or impingi foribus; (if voluntarily), caput illidere or impingere ci rei: to k. to pieces, perfringere qd. See BEAT, STRIKE. || To knock at digito impellere qd (to k. at with the finger; e.g. januam); pulsare qd (to k. violently agst athg; e.g. fores, ostium: the form pulsare occurs with Januam, Plaut.; ostium, fores, Ter.). Some one k's at the door, pulsantur fores. To k. violently agst the windows, quatere fenestras (H. Od. 1, 25, 1). || To knock in, (pulsando) effringere, perfringere (as doors, windows). To k. in the teeth, illidere dentes labellis (Lucr. 4, 1073); dentes elidere (to k. them out). || To knock off (the top of athg), decutere. || To knock out, excutere (with shaking or violence); elidere (implying injury). To k. out one's eyes, oculum ci excutere, elidere: one's teeth, *elidere ci dentes (aft. Lucr. 4, 1073, where illidere dentes labellis, i. e., to strike in the teeth).—malas ci indentare, dentilegum qm facere (both Com.). To k. in the bottom of a cask, dolio fundum excutere.

KNOCK, s. pulsus (with gen. either of the thing with which one knocks, or agst which one knocks: a k. at the door, pulsus ostii; also pulsatio ostii, as act).—percussio (a violent striking, as action: k. on the head, percussio capitis).—ictus (blow, thrust, &c., which injures or wounds the object). See BLOW, s.

KNOCKER (at a door), prps malleus.

KNOLL, v. *campânæ funebrem pulsare.

KNOLL, s. tumulus.

KNOLLING, *pulsatio campânæ funebria.

KNOT, v. nodum facere or nectere.

KNOT, s. 1) g. t., any round, esply hard, rising on a body. a) On animals, nodus (g. t.).—articulus (in a joint).—tuber (a hardened swelling) b) In wood, on boughs, nodus. c) On a stalk, nodus. articulus. geniculum: having k.'s, geniculatus. 2) A k. that is tied, nodus (also as a stir, and fig. = hindrance, difficulty).—difficultas (fig., difficulty): to make or tie a k., nodum facere, nectere: to draw a k. tight, nodum astringere: to loosen, undo a k., nodum solvere, expedire (prop. and fig.).

KNOT-GRASS, *polygonum aviculare (Linn.).

KNOTTY, nodosus. A k. stick, baculum cum nodo (L. says baculum sine nodo).

KNOW, scire (to possess full and accurate knowledge of athg).—novisse (to have become acquainted with, to be acquainted with; hence also to k. person a).—cs rei scientiam habere, qd cognitum habere (to have full scientific knowledge of athg).—non nescire. Non ignorare (not to be ignorant, that).—cs rei non ignarum esse (not to be ignorant of athg).—didicisse (to have learnt).—me non fugit or praterit qd (athg does not escape me).—tenere. intelligere (to be aware; to understand).—noscere (to make oneself acquainted with: e.g. k. thyself, nosce te or animum tuum, C.).—cognoscere (to become acquainted with, by the senses or by information). I don't k., nescio. ignôro. me fugit, me praterit: not knowing that the dictator was arrived, ignari venisse dictatorem: I don't k. which way to turn, nescio, quod me convertam: I don't k. what to write, non habeo, quid scribam (non habeo, quod scribam = I have nothing to say; Krüger). I don't k. whether or that (= I am inclined to think; as a modestly expressed affirmation), haud scio, an; nescio an. If 'not', or any other negative, is expressed in English, omit it in Latin; if there is no 'not' or other negative in English, insert it in Latin. I don't k. whether this is not the shorter way of the two, haud scio an hæc brevior via sit: I don't k. that you can, haud scio an non possis. [It is not quite certain whether quisquam, ullus, &c. are ever here used for nullus, &c. Z. § 721; Kr. 520; but no student should ever use them, as their use is at all events rare and exceptional.] They hardly knew, whether these should be allowed to enter or not, de iis dubitatum est, admitterentur in urbem necne: do you k.? don't you k.? scin't? scisne? nostin't? I well k., bene or probe scio: I k. well that, non dubito, quin &c. (Np. here regularly uses acc. and infin.: see Pref. 1, 1.). I k. (in an answer), scio. teneo. As far as I k., quod scio. quantum scio. quod sciam. To k. for certain, certo or certe scire (certo denoting subjective

certainly, the certainty of conviction: certe, *objective certainty, the certainty of the event itself*: pro certo scire; certum habere; exploratum or cognitum habere; certum est mihi qd or de qâ re; exploratum or notum exploratumque est qd or de qâ re; cognitum certumque mihi est qd: *to k. on good authority, certis auctoribus compertisse*: not to k. for certain, certum nescire. *I don't k. what to decide, incertum sum, quid faciam*; in incerto habeo, quidnam consilii capiam: *he said (in a court of justice) that he did not k.*, negavit se compertisse: *k. that, scias*; sic habeto; habeto tantum: *you must k.*, scire licet (with acc. and infin.): *this is all I k.*, non amplius memini (it is all I recollect); non amplius scio: *to k. about a'gh, ca rei or de qâ re* consilium esse; de qâ re scire: *to k. about a'gh, de qo scire* or audivisse: *to k. fm a'gh, ex or de qo scire*; qo compertisse, also ex qo; per qm (if an agent of one's own): ex qo audivisse: *nobody shall k. it fm me, ex me nemo sciet*: *he does not let us k. a'gh about a'gh*, nihil de eo auditur; literas non scribit: *let me k.*, fac me certiorum; fac ut sciam: *I wished you to k. this, id te scire volui*: *let me k. your opinion, fac intelligam*, tu quid de hac re sentias: *let all the parties concerned k. it*, omnes scient, quorum interest. *I wish to k.*, volo or cupio scire: *he pretends to k. all about it*, *simulat se omnia scire. ¶ *To k. now how = to be able, &c.*, scire: *to k. how to use a'gh, qd tractare et uti scire*. *He does not k. how to be angry, irasci nescit*: *to k. no measure and no limits, nihil pensi neque moderati habere* (S. Cat. 12, 2). ¶ *To recognize, cognoscere*: *that no one might k. me, ne quis me cognosceret*: *to k. a'gh or a'gh by a'gh, cognoscere qâ re (e. g., by manifest signs, non dubilis signs)*.—agnoscere ex re (e. g., a'gh by his works, qm ex operibus suis).—noscat qâ re (e. g., a person by his voice, by his face, qm voce, facie). ¶ *To be acquainted with, novisse, cognovisse*. cognitum habere (q. ti.; nov. qm, both to be acquainted with a person, and to see through him, to understand him: e. g. novi ego nostros, C.).—ca rei notitiam habere or tenere (to k. it is better, prps, not to use cognitionem habere, as it occurs only in insitas eorum [deorum] vel potius innatas cognitiones habemus, C. N. D. 1, 17, 44).—didicisse (to k. a'gh fm information received; opp. ignorare). Ss vidisse, tenere.—intelligere qm or qd (with ref. to a thing = to understand its peculiar nature; with ref. to a person = to understand his character; to be able to appreciate his motives, &c.; opp. ignorare). *to k. a'gh thoroughly, cognitum or perspectrum habere*; penitus nosse qd; cognitum comprehensumque habere qd. *To k. each other, se inter se noscere*: *to k. a'gh intimately, qm familiariter nosse*: *to k. a'gh thoroughly, qm bene, optime, pulchre, probe nosse* (g. ti.; to k. qm propius nosse, not Lat.); qm penitus inexistisse; pernosse qm, qualis sit; intus et in cute nosse (Pers. 3, 30); nosse tamquam unguis digitosque suos (Juv. 8, 232); *to have a thorough knowledge of his character, &c.*—pulchre callere ca sensum (to be well acquainted with his sentiments, feelings, &c.).—qui vir et quantus sit, altissime inexistisse (to be thoroughly acquainted with his high-minded character, &c.). *to k. a'gh thoroughly, qm penitus cognoscere*; qm cognoscere et intelligere (cf. Vell. 2, 114, 5): *to k. a'gh by sight, qm de facie nosse*: not to k. a'gh, qm non nosse; qâ mihi est ignotus; ignorare qm (seld. in this sense: as Np. Arist. 1, 4; mly = not to understand a'gh's character, worth, &c.). Worth knowing, cognitione dignus, dignus, qui cognoscatur.

KNOWING, adj. See CLEVER, INTELLIGENT.

KNOWINGLY. See INTENTIONALLY.

KNOWLEDGE, cognitio (the act of the mind by which k. is acquired)—scientia (a thorough k., the result of mental activity).—notitia (the state of being acquainted with, whether the k. has been actively acquired or passively received). We also find scientia rerum; also cognitiones (but never scientiae rerum).—Jn. cognitio et scientia.—perceptio (apprehension of a'gh).—Jn. cognitio et perceptio: k. of a'gh, scientia or cognitio or prudentia ca rei.—notitia ca rei.—Intelligentia ca rei.—Jn. cognitio et intelligentia. notio ca rei (the notion one has of a'gh; e. g. notitia or notio Dei).—prudentia ca rei (the clear insight into a thing).—expleta rerum comprehensio (certain k.).—memoria praeitorum (k. of past events or things). *To have a k. about a'gh, notitiam ca rei habere or tenere*; ca rei scientiam or prudentiam habere; intelligere qd: *the objects of our k.*, eae res, quae sciuntur: *our k. is never absolutely certain, certo sciri nihil potest*: *without my k.*, me incisco: *without my k. and agai my will, me incisco et invito*: *with a full k. of what he was about, scens ac prudens*: a'gh comes to a'gh's

k., notum sit ei qd; qâ certior fit ca rei or dere: *the limited nature of human k.*, angustii hominum sensus: *to attain to better k.*, *melliora or veriora cognoscere, perspicere: *to bring a'gh to a'gh's k.*, qd in notitiam ca perferre (in a formal or official style of writing; see Plin. Ep. 10, 27 and 32).—qm certiorum sacre ca rei (to inform, apprise).—doctere qm qd or de qâ re (to teach, to show): *theoretical k. of a'gh, ratio ca rei (e. g., of politics, ratio civilis; of rhetoric, ratio dicendi)*: 'general k.' is expressed in Latin by cognitio, scientia, with and without rerum; cognitiones (to k. but never scientiae rerum); cognitio et scientia: *general k. of a'gh, scientia or cognitio or prudentia ca rei*: *practical general k.*, usus ca rei: *scientific or literary k.*, doctrina, eruditio (learning; see LEARNING).—disciplina (acquired by instruction).—studia, orum (the studies with one pursues).—literae, artes (the sciences, fine arts with which one occupies himself); also literarum scientia (g. ti.): *deeper scientific or literary k.*, interiores et reconditae literae; artes reconditae: *to possess a k. of a'gh, notitiam ca rei habere or tenere*.—ca rei scientiam or prudentiam habere; intelligere qd (to have an accurate k. of a'gh; e. g. multas linguas intelligere).—scire qd (to know).—instructum esse qâ re and a qâ re; doctum or eruditum esse qâ re; ca rei non ignarum esse (to be instructed in a'gh).—peritum esse ca rei (to be experienced in a'gh); *to be superior to a'gh in one's k. of a'gh, melius scire de re (e. g. de legibus institutis)*: *to have exact k. in a'gh, qd penitus nosse* (to k. but not habitare in qâ re): *to have no k. of or in a'gh, qd nescire*; qd ignorare; ca rei ignarum esse: *to have only a superficial k. of or in a'gh, primoribus labris or leviter attigisse qd*; *primis labris gustasse qd*: *to have not even a superficial k. of a'gh, qâ re ne imbutum quidem esse*: *to have not an accurate, but only a superficial k. of a'gh, qâ re se non perfudisse, sed infecisse* (Sen. Ep. 110, 8).

KNOWN, notus, cognitus (brought into experience, διαγνωτος).—apertus, manifestus. ante pedes positus (that lies clearly before the eyes, as opposed to what is hidden, concealed, ὁλως, ἐμφανως).—compertus, spectatus, perspectus (that one has experienced or k. γινώσκω or γινώσκω).—contestatus (believed, warranted, virtus, C. Flacc. 11, 25).—nobilis (k. in the world, k. among men by fame, service, knowledge): cmly k., omnibus notus; vulgatus; pervulgatus; also with the addition in vulgus or apud omnes (cmly spread abroad, ἀνυπόθετος).—notus et apud omnes pervulgatus. tritus (worn out, as it were): *to make k.*; i. e. a) *to bring into knowledge, palam facere, in lucem or in medium proferre*.—aperire, patefacere (to spread abroad the knowledge of a thing).—aperire et in lucem proferre. denunciare (to declare, announce, e'ly war to the people on whom it is to be brought).—prodere, memorie proderi (to make k. to posterity). b) *To proclaim, declare publicly*; see TO PROCLAIM, TO PUBLISH. c) *To make or render famous, nobilitare (persons, places, &c.)*.—in lucem famamque provehere. e tenebris et silentio proferre of a thing, deed &c. *which makes a'gh k.*; Plin. Ep. 9, 14, both: *to make oneself k.*, i. e. acquire a name or reputation, famam colligere; gloriam acquirere: *to make a'gh k. to a'gh, proponere ei qd (e. g. ca voluntatem)*.—perferre qd in ca notitiam (to bring to a'gh's knowledge; Plin. Ep. 10, 15).—certiorum facere qm de re or ca rei; also by writing, per literas (to inform one of a'gh); by writing, per literas deferre ad ei qd or ad qm; qd perscribere: *to become k.*; i. e. a) *to come to be k.*, palam fieri (to become openly k.).—percrebrescere (to become k. every where). b) *To be spread abroad by report, exire in turbam or in vulgus, &c.*: *to be k.*, notum. cognitum (&c., the adjectives) esse: *to be cmly k.*, in clarissima luce versari (of persons): *he is cmly k. to be an honest man, inter omnes eum virum probum esse constat*: *it is cmly k.*, omnes scit. nemo ignorat. inter omnes constat. ¶ *Tried, generally allowed, &c.*, cognitus, probatus. spectatus (tried, approved).—confessus (placed out of doubt, k.): *a man of k. integrity, homo spectatus or probatus, homo virtute cognitus, vir spectatus integritatis*. ¶ *Well known, omnibus notus (of persons and things)*; notus et apud omnes pervulgatus (of things); omnibus et ipsis notus et tonsoribus (facile, H. Sat. 1, 7, 3, Helind.); omnibus passeribus notus (Proc. C. Fin. 2, 23, in.).

KNUCKLE, s. articulus (g. t. for the smaller joints).

KNUCKLE, v. See TO SUBMIT.

L.

LA, *interj.* (expressing astonishment) *proh Jupiter!*
proh Deum atque hominum idem!

LABARUM, labarum (the standard of the later, esp. Christian, emperors; *Prudent.*)

LABEL, s. nota; titulus (with a title); inscriptio (an inscription). — *165* pittaculum, a l. on amphora, only in *Petron.* (tessera is a tally; tabella, a small tablet).

LABEL, v. *notam apponere, or titulum inscribere. *v. i.*; *rem notā designare:—quorum titulus per colla pependit (labelled), *Propert.*

LABIAL, *littera labiorum.

LABORATORY, *concameratio or locus concameratus, ubi metallorum experimenta aguntur (a chemist's l.); *officina medicamentorum (an apothecary's l.).

LABORIOUS, *1* Using labour, laboriosus (C. Np.).—*1* Requiring labour, laboriosus, operosus, laboris plenus (full of labour).—magni, or multi, operis (that calls for much labour): *very l.*, immensis laboris, operis: a l. work, opus operosum; opus et labor (concrete); labor operosus (abstract; exertion with labour).

LABORIOUSLY, laboriose; operose; magno opere, or labore.

LABORIOUSNESS. *Crcd.* with the adjective.

LABOUR, *1* Work, toil, opera, opus (the former expresses free-will and resolution, and is *only* used of the activity of free persons, whereas opus does not include the will, and is almost always used of animals, slaves, or soldiers).—labor (pains or trouble arising from exertion at the full strain of one's powers; hence, *L. 21, 27*, operis labore fessus; hence also opera et labor are frequently connected).—occupatio (that work takes our attention).—pensum (a task, daily work, *esp. that of slaves spinning wool*): a day and a half's l., vesiculopera: literary l.'s, studia: sedentary l., opera sedentaria: to undertake a l., laborem suscipere, sibi sumere, capere, excipere (to take upon oneself), subire or obire (to engage in): to bestow l. upon athly, operam or laborem in or ad qd impendere, in rem insumere or consumere; operam in re locare, ponere, in rem conferre; operam ei rei tribuere: to bestow much l. upon athly, multum operam laborisque in re consumere; multo sudore et labore facere qd; desudare et laborare in re: to undergo or endure l., laborem ferre, sustinere, sustentare: to approach a l., ad opus aggredi (*165*) not se operi accingere): to keep any one to l., intendere ea laborem; qm in laboribus exercere: to relieve or lighten one's l., levare ei laborem: to impose a l. upon any one, laborem ei imponere, delegare, injungere: to call fm l., ab opere qm revocare (in *Cæs.* the soldiers): to cease fm l., labore supervadere: to be in full l., operi instare: to take or hire men to l., conducere operas (labourers) or artifices (artizans): to furnish men with l., homines in operas mittere: l. did not fail them for eight months, menses octo continuos opus *fm* default: burdened with l., laboriosus; negotiosus: free *fm* l., otiosus: that costs much l., laboriosus: to be engaged in daily l., opere diurno intentum esse: l. accomplished is sweet, acti labores jucundi: not to spare one's l. in order to, &c., omni opus atque operā or omni virtum contentione niti (or eniti), ut, &c.; contendere et laborare, ut, &c.; eniti et contendere, ut, &c.; eniti et efficere, ut, &c.: to spend l. in vain, operam perdere; oleum et operam perdere; operam or laborem frustra sumere: it is worth the l., operæ pretium est: it is not worth the l., non tanti est: to enter into another man's l.'s, quæ alii intrinverant exedere (*off. Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 4*).—*1* Toil, or force of nature in childbirth, laboriosus nixus; *off. Gell. 12, 1*, percutanti quam diuturnum puerperium et quam laboriosi nixus fuissent.

LABOUR, v. *1* INTRA. To work, toil, laborare: to l. at athly, elaborare in re (*esp. in order to effect*).—operam dare ei rei (to bestow pains upon).—incumbere in or ad qd (to lay oneself out upon athly): to l. zealously at athly, animo toto et studio omni in qd incumbere; multo sudore et labore facere qd; desudare et laborare in re: to l. too much, above one's strength, laboribus se frangere; laboribus confici: to l. (be busy) day and night, labores diurnos nocturnosque suscipere; (of literary l.) studere literis; operari studiis literarum (*Val. Max. 8, 7, extr. 4*) or studiis liberalibus (*T. Ann. 3, 43, 1*).: to l. at a (literary) work, opus in manibus habere; opus in manibus est: to l. for the common good, incumbere ad salutem reipublicæ; ope-

ram reipublicæ tribuere: to l. for the destruction of any one, perniciem ei moliri or machinari (*165*) Impera hoc tibi curæ is without good authority).—*1* Tr. To bestow labour on, elaborare; laborare (C. H.); laborem in rem insumere, or ad rem impendere; laborem in re consumere; perpolire (to finish with care).

LABOURER, qui opus facit (g. l.); operarius; opera rare, usually pl. operæ (handicraftsmen, with ref. to the mechanical nature of the work); if for hire, mercenarius (with ref. to the terms, or motive; pl. operæ conductæ or mercenariæ).—*165* Cicero *only* uses operæ in a bad or contemptuous sense.—An active or expert l., operarius navus (opp. operarius ignavus et cessator): an agricultural l., cultor agri.

LABOURSOME, see LABORIOUS.

LABURNUM, laburnum, *Plin.* (cytisus laburnum, *Linna.*)

LABYRINTH, labyrinthus (*prop.*); difficultates summe, res inexplicabiles, turbæ (*fig.*): to get into a l., in summas difficultates incurere or delabi: not to be able to find one's way out of a l., e turbis se expedire, se evolvere, non posse.

LACE, s. *1* Texture of very fine linen thread, *texta reticulata, orum, pl.: to make l. (with bobbins), *opus reticulatum et denticulatum (pistillis) texere: a l. manufactory, *officina textorum reticulatorem.—*1* A string, linea; laum.—*1* A plaited string for fastening clothes, *funiculus; or we may say ligula, *wh. Mart. has for 'the latchet of a shoe.'*—*1* A stripe worn for ornament, limbus.

LACE, v. *1* To fasten with a lace or string, astringere; constringere.—*1* To adorn with lace, prætexere.—*165* segmentatus prob. means, set or bordered with thin plates of, &c.—*1* To beat soundly, qm cedere virgis acerrime.

LACEMAN, *textorum reticulatum opifex (maker of lace); *qui opus reticulatum vendit (seller of lace).

LACERATE, lacerare. See also TO TEAR.

LACERATION, laceratio.

LACHE, see NEGLECT.

LACK, v. See WANT.

LACK, s. See WANT.

LACK-A-DAY, eheu; heu; hem.

LACK-BRAIN, bardus; stolidus. (*stolo, Auson.*)

LACKEY, pedisequus (a pedibus, with or without servus, *post-Aug.*—*165* The reading a pedibus, C. Att. 8, 5, is not considered genuine).

LACKEY, v. famulari ei.

LACK-LINEN, pannosus; pannis obsitus.

LACK-LUSTRE, obscurus (dark); decolor (tarnished, discoloured); hebes, hebetior, iners (of the eye).

LACONIC breviloquens (of persons); brevis (of sentences).—*165* Symmachus says, laconica brevitatis.

LACONICALLY, paucis (sc. verbis); brevi; breviter.

LACONISM, breviloquentia (C.); *prps* *astrieta brevitatis Laconum.

LACQUER, s. lacca (t. l.).

LACQUER, v. *laccā obducere qd; *laccam inducere ei rei.

LACRYMAL, *unde lacrymæ prorumpunt: l. font, fons lacrymarum: l. gland, glandula lacrymalis or innominata (*Kraus. Med. Worterb.*).

LACTEAL, lacteus (lacteolus, *Catull. Auson.*).

LAD, puer; adolescens: a little l., puerulus; pusio.

LADDER, scalæ, pl. (*165* The sing., in this sense, is unusual): of or like a l., scalaris: the step or round of a l., gradus scalarum; or simply scalæ (*cf. Mart. 7, 19, 20*); the sides of a l., tignum scalaræ.

LADDE, imponere qd ei rei or in rem (e. g. imponere merces in navem); conijcere qd in qd (e. g. in plaustrum): laden, onustus; oneratus (e. g. with gold, auro); gravis (heavy with): laden with business, negotiis obritus, impeditus; occupationibus distentus, impeditus, implicatus: laden with debt, reus alieno obritus, oppressus; oberatus.

LADING, onus: a bill of l., *litteræ mercium vehendarum (or vecturam), ac vecturæ pretii, indices.

LADLE, trulla.

LADLEFUL, we find cochlearis mensura, and simply cochlear for a spoonful; and so we may say, mensura trullæ, or simply trulla.

LADY, femina (in respect of sex); mulier (that has already attained a certain age, whether married or not).—matrona (a married l., of rank and character).—domina (like the English mistress or miss, and the French madame or mademoiselle; see *Battiger's Sabina*, 1, p. 37. f.—*165* hera means prop. the mistress of a house).—Of or belonging to l.'s, muliebris; matronalis.

LADY-DAY, Annuntiatio angeli ad beatam Mariam (*Gregoriū M. Lib. Sacr.*); annuntiatio Domini (*Anastas. Lib. Pontif.*; *S. Serg.*); annuntiatio Mariæ; festum incarnationis; festum conceptionis Christi.

LADY-LIKE, ut matronam decet:—nitidus; elegans; venustus.

LAG, v. tardare; morari; moram facere; cunctari. See *LOITER*.

LAIC, laicus (*Ecll.*).

LAIR, cubile (*gen.*, a place for sleeping or resting on).—**lustrum** (the place in which animals lices).—**latibulum** (a hiding place).—**lastrum** (a stall, stable, where domestic animals are kept).

LAITY, laici, pl. (*Ecll.*)

LAKE, lacus: to live near a l., lacum incolere.

LAMB, *l.* The young of sheep, agnus; agna (*ewe l.*): a young l., agnellus: a sucking l., agnus lactens or nondum a matre depulsus (called by rustics, agnus subrumus): of a l., agnellus: as patient as a l., *placidior agno: my l. (term of endearment) mi pulle!—*The flesh of a lamb, the meat, agnina* (*sc. caro*): roast l., *assum agninum.

LAMB, v. agnum edere (*Varr.*)

LAMB'S WOOL, lana agnina.

LAMENT, qui lambit (v. g. tactuque innoxia molli lambere flamma comas, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 684).

LAMBKIN, agnellus.

LAME, adj. *l.* Prox. debilis (*gen. infirm.*, with an abl. of the part: e. g., *l. in the hip*, coxâ debilis; *in the hands and feet*, debilis manibus pedibusque).—**claudus** (*gen. in one foot*).—**mancus** (*esp. l. in the right hand*): *l. in every limb*, mancus et omnibus membris captus ac debilis: to be l., claudum esse; claudicare.—*Fig.* claudicans (hobbling, limping, of a speech, &c.); vanus, ineptus (foolish, silly); non justus, non idoneus (unsuitable): to be l., claudere (*C.*); claudere, *S. Gell.* So *Fremd.*).

LAME, v. claudicare or claudicationem afferre (to occasion lameness, of disease, and of other things); qm or qd debilitare; qm debilem facere; qm claudum, mancum facere (of persons and things; see the adj.).

LAMELY, *Ecll.* with adjective.

LAMENESS, debilitas; clauditas (in one foot); claudicatio (*C.*; but rare).

LAMENT, v. deffere; deplorare, complorare (to l. greatly, or aloud; complorare, esp. of several): *to l. the death of any one*, complorare eum mortem; de morte cs flere; cs morti illacrimari; cs mortem cum fetu deplorare: *to l. a deceased person*, lacrimis iustoque comploratu prosequi mortuum (of hired mourners, &c. at a funeral; *L.* 25, 26); *to l. the living as well as the dead*, complorare omnes, pariter vivos mortuosque: *to l. for oneself and one's country*, complorare se patriamque (*cf. L.* 2, 40); *to l. one's misfortunes*, deplorare de suis incommodis.

LAMENTABLE, defendens; debilis; deplorandus (much to be bewailed); luctuosus (mournful, full of sad events); miserandus; miserabilis (miserable): in a l. manner, flebiliter; a l. voice, vox flebilis (*C.*).

LAMENTABLY, miserabiliter; miserandum in modum; flebiliter.

LAMENTATION, lamentatio, lamentum; questus, querimonia, querela; plangor, planctus; *J.N.* plangor et lamentatio; querelatus; vagitus; gemitus; *J.N.* gemitus et lamentatio [*SEN. in COMPLAINT*].—*To make l.*, lamentari; about alth, queri or conqueri qd, or de re; to any one, cum qo.

LAMMAS-DAY (*Aug. 1.*), *festum Petri ad vincula; *Petrus ad vincula; more rarely festum catenarum Petri: at latter Lammas (*i. e. never*), ad Græcas Calendas.

LAMP, lucerna; lychnus; (*l.* lampas, poet.) a little l., lucernula (*late*): a l. stand, lychnuchus: a l. with two burners, lucerna bilychnis (*Petr.*): to put oil into a l., instillare oleum luminis (*C.*): to light a l., lucernam accendere (*Phædr.*): the wick of a l., l. cotton, elychnium (*Plin.*): l. oil, *oleum quod in lumen, or in usum luminis, urturf (*ast. Virg. Æn.* 7, 13; *T. Ann.* 15, 44, 4).

LAMP-BLACK, *fuligo pinea.

LAMPOON, s. carmen famosum or probrosum; carmen quod infamiam facit flagitiumve alteri (*C. de Rep.* 4, 10, 12); carmen referunt contumellis cs; elogium (*if ascribed to a door*; *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 3, 74); verus sius in cs cupiditatem facti (*C. Verr.* 5, 31, 81; all these if the l. is in verse): libellus famosus (*T. Ann.* 1, 72, 3; *Suet. Oct.* 55); to publish l's, carmina probrosa vulgare.

LAMPOON, v. carmen probrosum facere in qm; libellum ad infamiam cs edere (*Suet. Oct.* 55); qm

scriptis procacibus diffamare (*T. Ann.* 1, 72, 3); malum in qm carmen condere (*ast. H. Sat.* 2, 1, 81).

LAMPREY, *petromyzon marinus (*Linna.*).

LANCE, s. hasta (*g. l.*)—*lancea* (*Spanish*; and carried by the praetorians under the Roman emperors); catela (*of the Celts*); gæsum (*of the Gauls*); framæ (*of the Germans*); sarissa (*of the Macedonians*); falaria (*of the Saguntines*; the last five only when those nations are spoken of); sparus (a sort of bent missile of the common people).—*The shaft of a l.*, hastile: the head of a l., cuspis, spiculum, acies.—*To break a l. with aby*, hastâ pugnare or certare cum qo (*prop.*); certare, concertare, contendere cum qo (*fig.*).

LANCE, v. secare (*to cut with a l.*); sagittâ (scalpello) venam aperire (*to open a vein with a l.*); sagittâ venam percutere (*to pierce with a l.*).

LANCER, s. eques hastatus (*for wch C. uses the Greek doryphoros, δορυφόρος, only Brut.* 86, 296, and there as a l. for a celebrated statue of Polyceutes).—*ariassaphron* (a Macedonian l.; see *LANCE*).—(*fig.*) *Lancearius is late, and badly formed*; contatus, *Veget.*

LANCET, sagitta (*in this sense by Veget.* only).—scalpellum or scalpellum (both for cutting away proud flesh, &c., and for bleeding).—*To use the l.*, open a vein with a l., sagittâ or scalpello venam aperire; sagittâ venam percutere.—(*fig.*) *In Dict. of Antiqu.* a doubt is expressed whether scalpellum was for blood-letting, or only for opening abscesses; sagitta is the best word.

LAND, s. *l.* As opposed to sea, terra; dry l., aridum: the main l., terra continens; continens: by l., terrâ (*gen. opp. mari, classe*); terrestri itinere, pedestri itinere, pedibus (of travellers, soldiers on march, &c.); opp. classe, navibus); by l. and by water; see *WATER*.—*fm the l.* (*e. g.* to see alth, &c.), ex terrâ: fm l., a terrâ: to gain the l., terram capere; ad terram pervenire: to put out fm l., navem solvere; e portu solvere; solvere: to coast along the l., oram legere: that is (or lies) on l., terrester (*opp. maritimus*).—*Ground for tillage, soil, terra* (*soil; g. l.*); solum (*surface of the soil*); ager, agellus (*soil for tillage*); arvum (*that is sown*; corn land); seges (*growing corn*; sometimes a corn-field); novalis ager, or simply novalis, novale (*ploughed l., newly broken up*); fundus (*a landed estate*): unbroken l., ager ferus (*Fest.*) or ager silvester (*opp. ager cultus*, *Col. Prof.* 25); uncultivated l., ager rudis: light l., levis terra (*Parr. R. R.* 2, 6, 38.); rich l., ager crassus, pinguis (*opp. ager jejunus*); arable l., campus arabilis: good l., ager bene natus (*opp. ager male natus*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 6, 1); impoverished l., solum defatigatum et effutum; fruitful l., ager frugifer, ferax: to till the l., agrum colere: of or relating to l., agrarius: rich in l., agrosus.—*Region, district, country, terra* (belonging to the citizens of a state, &c.); regio (*in respect of extent and climate*); provincia (*a country subject to Roman power*; *fig.* ditio, in this sense, is not *Lat.*).—*ager* (a possession of a private person, or a territory belonging to a small people).—pagus (*a district consisting of several villages*).—*patria* (*native l.*).—*In connection with the name of the inhabitants, esp. with the historians, 'land' is expressed either by the simple name of the inhabitants, or by fines* (*i. e. boundaries*): in the l. of the Etruscans, in Etruscel, in Etruscorum finibus, or in agro Etrusco: the enemy's l., terra or ager or fines hostium; terra hostilis: to drive any one out of the l., qm civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere.

LAND, v. *INTA.* To go ashore, (e navi) exire; (in terram) exire; (e navi) egredi; escendere, escensionem facere: to l. at a place, egredi in qm locum, rarely in qo loco: to l. there, eo egredi (ubi sis ibi, as ibi egressi).—*Tr.* To put ashore, exponere (e. pr. persons and things): to l. troops, milites, copias, exercitum exponere, with or without (e) navibus, in terram, in litore: copias e classe educere.

LAND-FIGHT, prelium terrestre or pedestre, pugna pedestris (*opp. prelium navale, pugna navalis*): to engage in a l.-f., prelium pedestre facere.

LAND-FLOOD, eluvies (terrarum); inundatio.

LAND-FORCES, exercitus terrester or pedester, copiae terrestres or pedestres (*all opp. to copiae navales*); copiae, exercitus (*opp. to classis*; see *Curt.* 3, 4, 13); to possess numerous l.-forces, copias pedestribus multum valere; terrâ multum polleere.

LAND SLIP, terrae labes or lapsus (a falling in of the ground); terræ hiatus (*a cleft*; *Sen. N. Q.* 6, 9, 3; *C. N. D.* 2, 5, 14): *there was a l.-s.*, labes facta est: *there was a great or deep l.-s.*, hiatus vastus apertus est (*Sen. loc. cit.*); in infinitam altitudinem terra desidit.

LAND-SURVEYOR, mensuror (*g. l. for measurer*).—

decompedor (one who measures a piece of land with the *decompeda*, C.).—**finitor** (one who determines the boundaries in deciding property, &c.).—**metator** (one who surveys and sets down land-marks, *metæ*; esp. of one who marks out the site of a camp or city).—**geomètres** (l.s. who measure lands, woods &c., to determine the square superficies).—**agrimensor** (the agrimensor was a college of scientific l.s.'s, established under the emperors).

LAND-TAX, vectigal agrorum possessoribus impositum (L. 4, 36); solatium (l.s. laid upon houses allowed to remain on lands taken by the state for public purposes); having the l.s. redeemed, immunis liberque (e.g. *ager*, C.).—**ab omni onere immunis** (free fm all imposts, &c. *Suet.*).

LANDED (i. e. of or relating to land), agrarius: a man of l. property, agrosus; dives agris (H.): the l. interest, *res agrariae, pl.

LANDHOLDER, praedi or agri possessor; dominus (in respect of those about him).—**predator**, acc. to *Salmas.*, is one who purchases lands pledged to the state.

LANDING, excensio, egressus (of persons; a disembarking); appulsus litoris (g. l.; a coming to shore): to effect a l., e navi (or navibus) exire; (e) navi or navibus egredi; in terram exire; exire; egredi; escendere; excensionem facere: to keep back or hinder fm l., arcere qm appulsus litoris; qm navi egredi prohibere.

LANDING-PLACE, || Place where one can effect a landing, aditus (aditus portusque, T. Agr. 24, 2): the best l.-p. is on that part of the island, eâ insula parte optimus est egressus (Cæs. B. G. 5, 8). || In stairs, *statio scalarum.

LANDLADY, hospita (at an inn; C. and O.); caupona (Lucii. *Appul.*, at a tavern); hera (mistress of a house).

LANDLORD, || Owner of land, dominus (see **LANDHOLDER**).—|| Master of an inn, hospes; caupo (of a tavern).

LANDMARK, finis (limit, gen.); terminus (stone, &c. to mark a boundary); limes (prop. strip of unploughed land; hence, stone, &c. marking a l.); lapis terminalis (Amman.); limes in agro positus.—See **LIMIT**.

LANDSCAPE, || A portion of land seen at one view, *ruris species; *rus amœnum; *regio; *regionis forma.—|| A picture representing a country prospect, *regio (in tabulâ) picta or depicta (as a picture of a real l.).—forma regionis picta (a fancy piece; *Plin. Ep.*): a beautifully painted l., forma regionis ad eximiam pulchritudinem picta (*ibid.*): landscapes, opus topium; topia, orum, n. (sc. opera, in *Vitrue.* 7, 5, 2; see K. O. Müller's *Archæol.* § 209, 6, 4).—**topiarius opus** is ornamental gardening.

LANDSCAPE-PAINTER, *qui regiones, or regionum formas, pingit; *topiarius artifex. (See **not pictor topiorum.**)

LANDSCAPE-PAINTING, *ars regiones, or regionum formas, pingendi.

LANE, s. angiportus.

LANGUAGE, || Gift of speech, lingua; see **SPEECH**.—|| Style of speaking, ratio dicendi; oratio; dictio; genus dicendi; sermo: ordinary l.; the l. of every day life, sermo usitatus or quotidianus; usitatum sermonis genus; verba quotidiana, orum, n. pl.: elegant or polite l., sermo urbanus: to use haughty l., superbe loqui; superbo sermone uti.—|| The diction of a country, lingua; sermo; literæ (so far as it is synonymous with 'literature'): to know a l., linguam scire; lingue scientem esse: to translate into the Latin l., in sermonem Latinum, or simply in Latinum (See **not in linguam Latinam**), convertere: to speak a l., qâ linguâ (See **not qo sermone**) loqui or uti: to write a book in a certain l., qo sermone (See **not qâ linguâ**) librum conficere: the idiom of a l., proprietates, idioma, atis (Gramm.); **idiotismus**, *weh means*, in writers of the silv. age, 'vulgar language': the use of l., loquendi usus or consuetudo; consuetudo sermonis: a rule of l., lex dicendi: a knowledge of l. or l.s., lingue (linguarum) scientia: to purify a l., sermonem expurgare; sermonem usitatum emendare; consuetudinem vitiosam et corruptam purâ et incorruptâ consuetudinem emendare: one's native l., sermo indigena (see *A. pul. Met.* 1, p. 102, 30).—sermo patrius (mother-tongue).—In certain conceptions lingua is sufficient; e.g. my, your, their l., mea (nostra), tua (vestra), ipso- rum lingua; e.g. the inhabitants of the third part of Gaul are called, in the l. of their country, Celts; in oura, Gauls, qui tertiam Gallia: partem incolunt, ipso- rum lingua Celte, nostrâ Galli appellantur (Cæs. B. G. 1, 1); so also sermo noster (Curt. 6, 9, 36).

LANGUID, languidus; languens: to grow l., lan- guescere (of things with or without life): to make l., qâ ad languorem dare (Ter.). See **FAINT**.

LANGUIDLY, languide.

LANGUISH, languere (to be languid).—**languescere** (to grow languid).—a viribus defici.

LANGUOR, languor.

LANK, macer; strigosus; macilentus (Plaut.).

LANKNESS, macies; macritudo (Plaut.): macor, Pacur.; al. macroris).

LANTERN, laterna. A dark l. *laterna furtiva or surda.

LAP, s. gremium (v. pr.).—sinus (lit., bosom; hence, folds of a garment): to be in aby's l., esse (sedere) in gremio cs: to be nursed in the l. of fortune, fortune filium or alumnus esse (H. Sat. 2, 6, 49. *Plin.* 7, 7, 5); albæ gallinae esse filium (Juv. 13, 141).—**Fortuna** in gremio sedere (C. Liv. 2, 41 85) prop.: not to be used in a fig. sense.

LAP, v. || To unfold, involve. Involvere or obvolvere qâ re.—|| To lick up, lambere (linguâ); lingere.

LAP-DOG, catellus (quem mulier in delictis habet, *Val Max.* 1, 5 3).

LAPIDARY, sculptor marmorum (*Plin.* therefore also gemmarum, &c.: insignitor gemmarum, late).

LAPIDATE, see **STONE**.

LAPPET, lacinia.

LAPSE, s. lapsus (prop. and fig.); casus (prop.). || Of time, temporis decursus, C.—|| In law, *devolutio (l. l.).

LAPSE, v. labi.—|| Of time, abire, transire, prætere- ire. (See **not præterlabi**).—|| In law, redire ad qm obvenire ei; ei cedere. *Lapsed*, caducus (l. l.).

LAPWING, vanellus (*Jun.*).

LARBOARD, *sinistrum navigii latus.

LARCENY, furtum. See **THEFT**.

LARCH, larix. Of the l.-tree, lariginus.

LARD, s. adeps suillus (*Plin.*).—arvina (prop., fat of rams; hence, any fat or grease).—lardum.

LARD, v. illardare (*Apic.*).—*cardes adipis sullo confingere.

LARDER, cella promptuarii or penaria.

LARGE, magnus; amplus; vastus; ingens; vastus et immensus; amplus et grandis. See **SYX** under **BIO**.

AT LARGE, || Without restraint, free, liber, solutus. Jn. liber et solutus.—|| Copiously, at length, copiose (C.); plurimis verbis.

LARGELY, large; largiter.

LARGENESS, latitudo (breadth); amplitudo (extent, bulk); magnitudo (size).—(See **not largitas** (C.) = liberality, bounty.)

LARGESS, largitio (act of giving l.s.; also l.—congrarium (to the people and soldiers; also to artists and literary men). To give large l.s., maximas largitiones facere (C.): magna rei pecuniæ præmia tribuere (cl. Cæs.).

LARK, alauda (galerita avis, *Plin.* = alauda cristata, Linn. crested lark). To catch l.s., *alaudas retibus capere or venari.

LARKSPUR, *delphinium (L.). Field-l., delphinium consolida (L.).

LARUM, see **ALARM**, **ALARUM**.

LARYNX, arteria; arteria aspera (C.).—canalis animæ (*Plin.*).—**animæ** or spiritus meatus means respiration.

LASCIVIOUS, furens in libidinem (of men or animals).—salax (prop. of male animals).—impudicus (immodest, of persons and things, as verses, &c.).—libidinosus (lustful); intemperans (immoderate in satisfying low sensual desire); rebus veneris deditus (devoted to low sensuality.—All three of persons).

LASCIVIOUSNESS, impetus in venerem; or by the adjective.

LASH, (PROP.) flagrum, flagellum (a heavy l.); scutica, or lora, orum, n. pl. (a lighter l., whip). **FIG.** flagellum, pectus.

LASH, v. || To scourge, prop. flagris or flagellis cedere; flagellare (post-Aug.).; loris cedere (with the knout).—verberare.—|| To scourge, fig. verbis (Plaut.) or convicio (C.) verberare. *acerbe, or severe, reprehendere qm.—|| To bind or tie to athy, alligare.

LASS, puella; virgo. See **MAID**.

LASSITUDE, lassitudo; languor (of body or mind; not so strong as fatigatio).

LAST, s. (of a shoemaker) forma, or dim. formula calcei (Gr. καλὸς ποιοῦν, καλοπόδιον).—**tentipellum**, probably, the instrument with which the shoemaker stretched the leather and put it on the l.] Stick to you

last! ne auctor supra crepidam (cf. *Plin.* 35, 10, 36, no. 12, § 85); te memento in pelliculâ, cerdo, tenere, tuâ *M. art.* 3, 36, *extr.*; quiesce in propriâ pelle (*H. Sat.* 1, 6, 22); quod sis, esse velis, nihique malis (*Mart.* 10, 47, 12).

LAST, *adj.* ultimus (*furthest on that side, opp. to citimus, nearest on this side: in respect of time, that which is last, e. g. ultima aestas, the l. summer; then fig. i. q. that which is the worst, &c., or comes l. under consideration*); extremus (*the extreme, at the end of a line, surface, row, collection, &c.; opp. to intimus; never applied to a whole, but always to a part, e. g. extrema epistola, not 'the l. letter, but 'the l. part of a letter'; hence, in respect of time only i. q. the l. part, opp. to the beginning, e. g. extrema aestas, quite the l. part, the l. days of summer, opp. to the first; fig. i. q. extreme, most critical, most dangerous*); postremus (*hindmost, opp. to primus, princeps; fig. the worst: in respect of time it is very rare: postumus also in this sense is late*); novissimus (*youngest, latest; i. e., l. that presents itself to our view: in respect of time, recent; a word wrongly rejected by Gell. 10, 21; it was used by Cicero, and frequently by his contemporaries*); proximus (*next before or after another, in respect both of place and of time*); summus, supremus (*uppermost, highest, opp. to infimus; the former in respect of order, the latter in respect of time; e. g. the l. book of a treatise*), liber summus; the l. day, dies supremus). If only two are spoken of, posterior (*opp. prior*), or superior (*opp. inferior*), or hic (*opp. ille*), or alter (*opp. alter*). For the l. time, (ad) ultimum; postremum (*not postremo, i. e. at l.*). The l. page of a letter, pagina postrema epistolae; epistola extrema (*not pagina extrema epistolae, i. e. the l. part of the page, C. Att. 6, 2, in. with C. Or. 13, 14*); the l. war, bellum ultimum (*with which war has ceased*); bellum postremum (*the l. of several carried on successively*); bellum novissimum (*the one most recently carried on*); the l. hope, spes ultima; the l. will, suprema voluntas (*gen.*); testamentum (*the l. will and testament*); to lie at the l. gasp, animam agere (*not rarely, and poet., extremum trahere spiritum*); to pay the l. honours to any one, justa in Cicero never suprema solvere alicui.

AT LAST, postremo; ad extremum; penique. See **LASTLY**.

LAST, *v.* durare; tenere (*the intrans. signification of which is frequent in L.*); the rain lasted the whole night, imber continens tenuit per totam noctem: the rain l's, imber non remittit (*see L. 40, 33*); the conflagration lasted two days and a night, incendium tenuit per duos dies et noctem unam: the frost l's, frigora se non frangunt.

LASTING, *see DURABLE*.

LASTLY, ad ultimum; ad extremum; denique; postremo (*the three former, of the last and last but one; postremo, only of the last*); novissime (*at last, in respect of other preceding circumstances; see Hirz. B. G. 8, 48, Herz.*); quod superest, quod reliquum est, quod restat, quod extremum est (*in announcing a conclusion*).

LATCH, *s.* *pessulus versatilis.

LATCH, *v.* *pessulo versatili occludere (januam).

LATCHET, corrigia (C.); habena (Gell.).

LATCH-KEY, clavis Laconica (*Dict. of Antiqq. p. 238*).

LATE, *adj.* serus (*aft. the usual or proper time; opp. tempestivus; the comp. serior is its used to give intensity to the signification when two things are compared, of which one is later, or much more too l. than the other; but there is no superl. serissimus*); tardus (*long in coming, slow in approach; superl. tardissimus, very l., uch was used instead of serissimus*); serotinus (*happening or coming l. in the season; e. g. pluvia; uvæ; opp. tempestivus*); posterior, inferior (*following in succession or time; e. g. later writers, scriptores ætate posteriores or inferiores; scriptores posterioris temporis*); not serioris temporis, nor scriptores seriores or sequiores; ætate posterior or inferior; retatis inferioria (*more modern or recent; opp. ætate prior or superior*).

LATE, *ad. sero* (*not at proper time; opp. tempestive*). —tarde (*slowly, opp. celeriter, sine morâ, statim*). —vesperi (*i. in the day, in the evening*). Too l., sero; post tempus; nimis sero (*far too l.*); i. in the day, multo; sero (*when the context fixes the sense*) (*not never sero diei in C. or Cæs.*); it was l. in the day, multa jam dies erat (*not jam serum diei erat in C. or Cæs.*); it is too l., serum or sero est.

LATELY, nuper, nuperime (*of time just past*). —modo (*of the moment just past to the speaker; more*

than nuper; C. Ferr. 4, 3, 6, nuper homines ejusmodi judices; et quid dico nuper? imo vero modo, ac plane paulo ante vidimus). —novissime (*very lately*). —proxime (*immediately before*).

LATER (*comp. of LATRE, subsequent, insequens, insecutus (following)*); posterior (*opp. prior or superior*). [*not serior would have been bad Latin.*] The l. emperor, imperator insecuti (who follow another, of whom one speaks at the same time); imperatores posteriores (*gen.*, the l. opp. to the earlier). In l. time, at a l. period, tempore insequente; tempore posteriore; temporibus posterioribus; posterius; post aliquot annos; postea; postea aliquanto (*not serius, or seriore tempore*).

LATENT, latens; occultus; abditus (*hidden, concealed*).

LATERAL, a latere (*at or on the side*); lateralis, or gen. lateris (*of or belonging to the side*).

LATERALLY, a latere; ex obliquo (*obliquely*); ex transverso (*across*).

LATH, *s.* asser; *dim.* asserculus, asserculum (*Cato*).

LATH, *v.* *asser disponere.

LATHE, tornus; (machina tornatorum, late). To turn on a l., tornare; detornare (*Plin. Gell.*); torno facere; ex torno perficere; ad tornum fabricare.

LATHER, *s.* *puma saponis.

LATHER, *v.* † Tr. *sapone illinere. † ISTR. See **FOAM**.

LATIN, Latinus (*adv.* Latine; both also in a pregnant sense, of good or correct Latin: bene Latinus is quite wrong, although bene Latine loqui, as C. Brut. 64, 228 sq., was in use, where bene belongs to loqui. *not* An old form is Latiniensis, and Latialis belongs to the silver age). Not good L., parum Latinus (*e. g. vocabulum*); good, pure L., Latinus; purus et Latinus.

LATIN, *s.* Latinitas (*Latinity grammatical and lexicographical*). —oratio Latina (*the L. language, as spoken or written*). —sermo Latinus, lingua Latina (*the L. language, as a dialect*); sermo Latinus also in respect of readiness in speaking and writing. *not* Latinum for sermo Latinus is barbarous. —literæ Latine (*knowledge of L. literature*); good L., sermo Latinus; pure L., sermo purus et Latinus; sermo emendatus; oratio emendata; incorrupta Latini sermonis integritas (*see Ernesti Lex. Techn. p. 143 sq.*); sermonis (Latini), verborum (Latinorum) elegantia (*in respect of the choice of words, &c., see Ernesti, l. c. p. 145*); bad L., sermo parum or minus Latinus; your L. is good, in te est sermo Latinus (*gen.*); bene lingua Latinâ uteris (*you speak good L.*); to possess a great knowledge of L., excellere literarum Latinarum cognitione (*in respect of its literature*); literis et sermone Romanorum valde eruditum esse (*in respect of the literature and language, aff. Np. Them. 10, 1*); to translate a thing into L., qd in Latinum (sermone) vertere, convertere; qd Latine reddere; qd Latine consuetudini tradere (*so that persons in general can read and use it, Col. 12, præf. 7*); to translate fm Greek into L., ex Græco in Latinum transferre;




to write or compose a book in L., librum Latino sermone conficere (*aff. Np. Hann. 13, 2*); to understand L., Latine scire, linguam Latinam callere, Latine lingue scientiam habere (*gen.*); Latine loqui posse (*to be able to speak L.*); not to understand L., Latine nescire (*gen.*); Latine loqui non posse (*not to be able to speak L.*); to know, &c. L., well, bene, optime Latine scire (*gen.*); bene, optime linguâ Latinâ uti (*to speak L. very well*). To speak good L., bene, perbene Latine loqui; to speak pure and correct Latin, pure et Latine loqui; recte (Latine) loqui; to speak bad L., male, iniquate (Latine) loqui; to speak L. readily or fluently, commodè Latine loqui (*aff. Np. Them. 10, 1*); a L. scholar, Latinis literis doctus, Latine doctus (*that has a knowledge of the L. language and literature*); linguæ Latine peritus (*that can express himself in L.*); a good L. scholar, bene Latine doctus (*see above*); bene Latine sciens (*that understands L. well*); bene Latine loquens (*that speaks good Latin*); bonus Latinitatis auctor (*a good authority for classical Latinity*); he is a good L. scholar, in eo est sermo Latinus; an excellent L. scholar, vir in paucis Latine doctus; vir Latine doctissimus (*see above*); perbene Latine sciens, loquens; to be an excellent L. scholar, *Latinarum literarum cognitione or laude excellere; *admirabiliter Latine lingue scientiam habere; modern L. scholars, *qui nunc Latine scribunt.

LATINITY, Latinitas (C.).

LATINIZE, i. e. to speak or write L., see **LATIN** (Latinizare, Latinare, Cæl. Aur.).

LATITUDE, *s.* || *Breadth*, latitudo: *in l.* In latitudinem; *latus*: *fig. that has great l. of meaning*, (vox) late patens. || *In geography*, altitudo cœli; declinatio cœli.

LATTER, see **LATER**, **LAST**.

LATTICE, cancelli, clathri (the cancelli consisted of laths or iron bars slanting upwards, with others laid obliquely across them; clathri consisted of wooden or iron bars, perpendicular and horizontal. The openings of the cancelli were larger and shaped thus  or ; see *Farr. R. R.* 33; those of the clathri were small, and had the shape of a square ; the cancelli served for fences, &c.; the clathri for smaller lattices, e.g. in windows, and were either moveable or fixed).—transenna (a kind of lattice-work of wire, so small that it could scarcely be seen through: *C. de Or.* 1, 85, extr.).

LATTICED, cancellatus (furnished with a lattice); ad cancellorum, or clathrorum, speciem factus (like a lattice).



LAUD, see **PRASE**, **CELEBRATE**.

LAUDABLE, laudabilis; laude dignus; laudandus; commendabilis (*L.*): *most l.*, collaudandus; prædicandus: *to be l.*, laudi esse.

LAUDABLY, laudabiliter (*C.*).

LAUDATORY, in laudem cs (laudatorius, Fulgent.): *to be l. of aby*, laudem ci tribuere; laude qm afficere: laudes cs celebrare.

LAUGH, *s.* risus, ñs; see **LAUGHTER**.

LAUGH, *v.* ridere (with the poets also, as in English, *fig.*, e.g. to have a joyous or cheerful appearance).—risum edere (only prop.): *to l. broadly*, ringi: *to l. violently*, valde, vehementer ridere, inros edere risus, in risum effundi (gen.); cachinnare, cachinnum tollere (*to l. immoderately or loudly*): *to l. at any one*, ridere qm or de qo; irrideri qm (*to l. in any one's face*); de-ridere qm (*to l. at any one in the way of contempt*): *I am laughed at*, rideor: *to l. at athg*, ridere qd or de re: *athg is laughed at*, people *l. at athg*, ridetur qd: *to laugh at or on occasion of any thing*, aridere (absol. or with an accus. of the pron. neut.): *qd ridere* (simply *to l. at*);  ridere ad qd is not Latin; risu qd excipere (*to receive with laughter*): *not to l.*, non ridere; risum tenere, continere: *to make any one l.* (see *To excite LAUGHTER*): *to l. till one's sides split*, risu emori; risu corruere; risu rumpi: *to l. maliciously*, in stomacho ridere (*C. ad Div.* 2, 16): *to l. in one's sleeve*, in sinu or in sinu tacito gaudere (*C. Tusc.* 3, 21, 51; *Tibull.* 4, 13, 8); sensim atque submissim ridere (*Gell.*); furtim cachinnare (*Lucr.*).— not cachinnari.


LAUGHABLE, ridiculus; ridendus; deridiculus, deridendus (*that deserves to be laughed at*).—jocularis (*droll*): *very l.*, perridiculus: *to be l.*, risum movere; ridendum esse.

LAUGHTER, ridens; risor.

LAUGHING, (|| Prop.) ridens; aridens (*al athg*). || *Fig.* amœnus (*of a landscape, &c.*); lætus (*of a field of corn*).

LAUGHING-STOCK, ludibrium: *to be a l.*, esse ludibrio, or irrisu: *to make a l. of*, ludibrio qm habere.

LAUGHINGLY, ridens, risu (*with a laugh*); jocose (*C.*), joculariter (*Suet.*, jestingly).

LAUGHTER, risus: loud, roaring l., cachinnatio (*C. Tusc.* 4, 31, 66); cachinnus: *to raise or excite l.*, risum movere, concitare, excitare; *in any one*, ci risum ci elicere (*of persons or things which make one laugh*).  risus ci dare or præbere (*is rare*): risum ci excutere (*purposely to cause one to laugh*): *to endeavour to raise or excite l.*, risum captare: *to split, burst, or die with l.*, risu rumpi, corruere, emori.

LAUNCH, *v.* tr. || *To hurl, jacere*; conicere; emittere. || *To move (a ship) into the water*, (navem) deducere.

TO LAUNCH FORTH, *v.* intr. ferri; proficere.—longius progredi or labi (*of an orator*).

LAUNDRESS, *mulier linte lavans.

LAUNDRY, *ædificium linteis lavandis.

LAUREATE, *poeta aulicus.

LAUREL, || *L.-bush*, laurus, i, and ñs: *laurus nobilis (*Linna.*): *of the l.*, laureus, laurinus. A branch or bough of l., a chaplet of l., esp. as a reward of a conqueror, laurus, laurea (gen.): corona laurea (chaplet): gloria, laus, honos (*fig. fame, glory*): adorned with l., laureatus, cum laurea: *to strive after the l.*, laureæ cupidum esse; gloriæ cupidum esse; gloriam querere: *to acquire new l's in war*, gloriam bello augere: *to return from war covered with l's*, victorian clarum referre ex (*with the name of the conquered people*).


LAURELLED, laureatus (*C.*), lauricomus (*vj moun-*


tains), laurifer (*e. g.* currus, juvenia), lauriger (*e. g.* Phœbus, manus, faces.—are all poetical; laurifer is found in *Pin.*).



LAVA, a liquid, massa ardens (*after Juv.* 10, 130); saxa liquefacta, n. pl. (*V. Sen.* 3, 576); ignis irri-guus (*poetic ap. Sever. in Ætina*, 28); a stream of l., *massæ ardentis vis; amnis vulcanius (*poet.*). β) hard, *ppa*, fm the context, *massa sulphurea.

LAVE, see **BATHE**, **WASH**.

LAVENDER, *lavendula (*Linna.*): oil of l., *oleum lavendulæ: l. water, *decocta (sc. aqua) lavendulæ.

LAVISH, adj. prodigus (*of persons*).—profusus, effusus (*of persons and things*): l. of athg, prodigus, effusus, in qâ re: l. expensuræ, sumptus profusus: *to be l. of*, effundere; profundere.— prodigere, obsoleto, revived after the golden age: *to be avoided*.

LAVISH, *v.* effundere; profundere; conficere, consumere; Jn. effundere et consumere (*to consume or destroy by lavishing*); abigirare, lacere (*e. g.* patria bona)— not prodigere, see the foregoing word.

LAW. (|| Prop.) A fixed positive rule, settled regulation; *FIG.* An impulse or force, or established mode of action, lex, regula, for athg, cs rei or ad qam qd dirigitur (a rule or precept for athg, never without addition of the person or thing for wch it is a rule).— pl. regulæ is not Latin).—norma (a fixed rule fm wch one must not depart).—norma et regula, for any one, cs: the law of nature, lex or norma naturæ: the eternal laws of nature, leges æternæ, quibus a Deo regitur qd: it is conformable to divine (natural) and human laws, est fas et jus; est jus fasque: it is contrary to divine (natural) laws, non fas est: the law of reason, norma rationalis: the law of our existence, lex vitæ or vivendi: the law of humanity, humanitas: *to make a law to oneself*, sibi legem statuere, scribere; sibi imperare. || A general de finite prescript, lex (*of the state*).—edictum (an edict or ordinance published by a supreme magistrate).—institutum (an institution generally considered valid, whether through compact or by tacit agreement): standing or existing laws, leges et instituta: the proposal of a l. as made to the people, rogatio legis: *to plan out or design a l.*, legem meditari: *to draw up a l. in writing*, legem scribere: *to give notice of the project of a l.*, legem or rogationem promulgare: *to propose a l. publicly in the forum*, legem ferre; respecting athg, legem ferre, or simply ferre de re (all three of the author of a l.): *to support a project of l.*, legem suagere: *to propose a l. to the people*, populum, legem rogare: the people accepts or adopts a l., accipit legem; rejects it, legem or rogationem antiquat; gives it force, sancit or sciscit legem: a law passes, lex perfertur; lex valet (these phrases show the manner of proceeding at Rome in the enactment of laws; see Schütz, *Lex. C. s. v. Lex*): *to draw up a l.*, legem condere, scribere, conscribere: *to subject athg to a l.*, sub legis vincula conicere qd: *to enact a l. concerning athg*, legem jubere or sciscere de re (*of the people*); legem or lege sanare: *to propose a l. to the people and senate*: *to make it a l.*, that or that not, &c.: *to command or forbid by l.*, that, &c.; ferre legem, ut or ne; lege sancire, ut or ne; sciscere et jubere, ut or ne (*of the people*): *to give l. for any one*, make it a l. for any one that, &c., legem ci constituit, ut, &c.: *to make laws for*, give laws to, a country, leges dare, constituit, ci civitati, esply of a plenipotentiary, &c.— legem dare, constituit, absol., are not Latin; nor is legem facere (a false reading, *C. Phil.* 3, 3, 7) in the sense of to enact or compose a l.: *to impose laws on any one*, leges ci (populo, civitati, &c.) imponere (*of a tyrant*): *to prescribe laws to any one*, leges ci dicere or scribere: *to carry a law into effect*, legem exercere (*L. 4, 51, not barbarous*, as *Bremi, Np. Thras.* 3, 3, supposes): *to destroy laws*, leges evertre, or pervertre, or perfringere, or perumpere: *to disregard, violate a l.*, legem negligere, violare: *to evade a l.*, legi fraudem facere: the law admits it so far, lege sci præfinitum est: a book of laws, leges (scriptæ); codex, corpus juris (*e. g.* juris Romani): *to have the force of l.*, pro lege valere: without the sanction of l., sine legibus; legibus carens.

LAWFUL, legitimus (*g. l.*)—legibus constitutus (*fixed by law*).—justus (*in conformity to or allowed by law*): a l. punishment, poena legitima or legibus constituta: a l. debt, debitum justum (*which one is bound by law to pay*): a l. marriage, nuptiæ legitimæ or justæ: children of a l. marriage, liberi legitimi or justæ uxore nati or matre familias orti (*opp. to this*, pellice orti): a l. government, imperium legitimum (*in a l. manner*, lege (*e. g.* agere): *to act in a l. manner*, legibus parere, leges acqui (*prop.*); officii præcepta mori-

has no vltā exprimere (morally speaking, to obey the laws of duty).

LAWFULLY, legitime, lege.

LAWFULNESS, use the adjective, or Crel., e. g. ex lege factum.

LAWGIVER, see LEGISLATOR.

LAWLESS, *¶* Acknowledging no law, exlex; legibus solutus; legum vinculis exsolutus: to act in a *l. manner*, leges perfringere or perumpere. *¶* That has no laws, legibus carens (e. g. civitas); sine legibus (e. g. populus).

LAWN, *¶* An open space in a wood or park, *campus gramineus; *planities gramineae; some say saltus. — *¶* Fine linen, sinton; carbasus.

LAWSUIT, actio; lit. See SYNONYM. and PHR. in ACTION.

LAWYER, juris peritus; jure consultus; juris sciens; in jure prudens; juris interpres: a great or eminent *l.*, juris peritissimus or consultissimus; juris scientissimus: to be an eminent *l.*, juris intelligentiā prestare; magnam prudentiam juris civilis habere: to be reputed or accounted an eminent *l.*, valde juris consultum videri. See also ADVOCATE.

LAX, *¶* PROP. laxus; remissus. *¶* FIG. laxus; remissus (not strict); dissolutus (of loose morals: also with ref. to passing over faults, opp. vehemens, asper; e. g. diss. in praeferendo [C. Verr. 2, 5, 3]: and of discipline, customs, &c.).—negligens. officii negligens (careless of duty): indulgens. perindulgens (of parents, &c.).

LAX, s. See DIARRHŒA.

LAXATIVE, adj. *¶* That relaxes, laxans; laxandi vim habens. *¶* Purgative, alvum solvens, resolvens, movens (opp. laxativus very late).

LAXATIVE, s. medicamentum catharticum: to give a *l.*, cathartica dare; dejectionem alvi ductione moliri; purgatione alvum sollicitare (to purge by laxatives): a *l.* should be employed, dejectio a medicamento petenda est: to act as a *l.*, alvum movere, clere, solvere, ducere, subducere; alvum purgare.

LAXITY, *pprs* remisio (slackness, opp. contentio or intentio, *prop.* and *fig.*).—negligentia (e. g. of our institutions, institutorum nostrorum in disciplina puerili, C.).—remissio animi ac dissolutio (used by C. of a tame want of spirit, but applicable to any sluggishness of mind).—lenitas (mildness, as preventing the due correction of offences; opp. avaritas, C. Cal. 2, 4).—or Crel. with adj. *—* Laxitas in this sense, Arnob.: C. uses the word in the sense of spaciousness, roominess): *l.* of moral sentiment, animus dissolutus: *l.* of conduct, mores dissoluti.

LAY, v. *¶* To put, place, set, ponere (g. *l.*): locare, collocare (to give a definite plan to atq., with choice or purpose): to *l. in* or upon, ponere, collocare in qā re; imponere ei rei, in qam rem, or in qā re; ponere super qā re; e. g. wood upon the hearth (illegum super focum): to *l. under*, supponere, subficere ei rei or sub qd: to *l.* to, apponere, applicare, admovēre ei rei or ad qd: to *l. wood on the fire*, alimentum dare igni; materiam igni praeberē; flammam materiā alere: to *l. the hand on the mouth*, manum ad os apponere: to *l. one self down*, cubare, decumbere (in order to sleep): accumbere (in order to take food; see Bremi Suet. Cæs. 72): to *l. oneself down on* or *in atq.*, recumbere in qā re; se abficere in qd (opp. not in qā re; see C. de Or. 1, 7, extr.): to *l. a foundation*, fundamenta agere (C.) or *jacere* (C.) *prop.*: facere fundamenta, *fig.* (C.): to *l. an ambush*, insidias locare, collocare, ponere; and see AMBUSH: to *l. a plot*, moliri qd, see PLOT: to *l. siege*, obsidēre (inechanice: obsidēre = obsessam tenēre); obsidionem (urbi) inferre; operibus cingere: to *l. violent hands on*, manus ei afferre; on oneself, necem sibi consciscere: to *l. waste*, vastare; devastare; populari: to *l. a shoot*, &c., propagare: to *l. to heart*, qā re moveri or commoveri; de qā re laborare; qd agere ferre; qd in pectus animumque, demittere. *¶* To beat down, as corn or grass, sternere. *¶* To keep down, keep from rising, sedare: to *l. the dust* (humum conpergendo) sedare pulverem (Phaedr.). *¶* To give or offer, as a wager, sponsonem facere (C.; with one, cum quo); pignore certare or contendere (cum quo, *Np.*, to *l. a wager*). *¶* To exclude (an egg) from the body, (o.um) parēre, gignere (C.), facere (Varr.), edere (Plin.), ponere, eniti (Colum.). *¶* To spread (a snare), tendere (e. g. rete, plagas, *prop.* and *fig.*; (avibus) pedicas ponere (F.).

LAY ASIDE, deponere, abficere: to *l. a prejudice*, opinionem sibi excutere radicitus—See also To LAY BY.

LAY BY, reponere, seponere; condere, recondere, servare, reservare.

LAY DOWN. *¶* PROP. to put down, ponere; deponere: to *l. one's self down*, decumbere. *¶* FIG. to give up (an office), abdicare munus or (usually) se munere; abire magistratu or honore; abcedere munere (L. 9, 3); magistratum deponere (of magistratus). *¶* FIG. to advance (an opinion), sententiam dicere.

LAY HOLD OF, prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere qm or qd, by atq., qā re: to *l. h. of with the hands*, prehendere or comprehendere qd manibus: to *l. h. of any one by the hand*, manu prehendere qm.

LAY IN, colligere (to get together); condere, recondere (to store).

LAY ON, imponere.

LAY OPEN, *¶* PROP. and FIG. patefacere; detegere; retere.

LAY OUT, *¶* To expend, see EXPEND. *¶* To plan; see ARRANGE, PLAN.

LAY UP, *¶* To store, recondere; reponere; reservare. *¶* To confine; see CONFIN.

LAY UPON (as a burden, duty, &c.), imponere (taxes, burdens, business); injungere (to enjoin). irrogare (to adjudge, a punishment, also a tax); imperare (to command to furnish, e. g. corn, money; all with ei qd).

LAY, adj. laevis (Eccl.).

LAYER. *¶* A row, stratum; stratura (laid upon atq.; e. g. of dung, earth, op. Pallad.; see Schneid Ind. ad Script. R. R. s. v.); tabulatum (when several things lie one on another); ordo (g. *l.* for row, e. g. lapidum); tractum, tracia (of a cake consisting of several layers): to make a *l.*, stratum, tabulatum facere: to put down a *l.*, e. g. of gravel, qd glarei substruere. *¶* A shoot or twig laid for propagation, propagā (g. *l.*) tradux; viviparix (with the root); malleolus (without the root, apic of the vine); surculus (a set or slip); to propagate by *l.*s, propagare; traducere (of the vine).—*—* not immittere, i. e. to suffer to grow, opp. amputare.

LAYMAN, laicus (Eccl.).

LAZARETTO, *valetudinarium militare.

LAZILY, ignave; pigre; segnitier; socorditer (L.). [SYN. in IDLENESS.]

LAZINESS, ignavia; pigritia; inertia; segnitia; desidia; socordia; Jm. tarditas atq. ignavia; socordia atque ignavia; languor et desidia [SYN. in IDLENESS]; fuga laboris: to lead a life of *l.*, vitam desidiam degere; propter desidiam in otio vivere; nihil agere.

LAZY, ignavus; piger; socors; segnis; deses; iners [SYN. in IDLENESS]: a *l. fellow*, homo deses; homo desidiosus, or iners atq. desidiosus; cessator (a *l. slave*, who neglects his work): to be too *l.* to do atq., pigriari qd facere (C.): to be *l.*, ignavus esse; laboris fugientem esse: to be abominably *l.*, inertissimē esse segnitia: to be growing abominably *l.*, socordiam atque ignaviam tradere; languori se desidiam tradere: don't be too *l.* to send me all the news, quidquid novi scribere ne pigre (C.): *l.* in doing atq., piger ad qd faciendum (e. g. ad litteras scribendas): *l.* in atq., piger ad qd [see IDLE]: to lead a *l. life*, vitam desidiam degere.

LAZY-BONES, see lazy fellow in LAY.

LEAD, s. plumbum; plumbum nigrum (opp. plumbum album or candidum, i. e. tin): *Saturnus (with chemists); perpendiculum (a plummet): of *l.*, plumbus (opp. plumbatus post-Aug.); rich or abounding in *l.*, plumbosus: occupied or concerned with *l.*, plumbarius: to fasten with *l.*, plumbare (to solder); plumbo vincire (to bind or surround with *l.*); ferruminare plumbo (to close a hole with *l.*, e. g. in a cup, scyphum); to solder with lead all round, circumplumbare.

LEAD, s. ductio, ductus (guidance); administratio (management); imperium (command): under the *l.* of atq., ductu es; duce, imperatore qd (as a general); duce, magistro, auctore qd (as a teacher or instructor).—*—* presidium, in this sense, is without authority; but we may say, to take the *l.* in atq., ei rei praesidēre, or praesse: to take the *l.* in society, praesēre aliis exemplo; auctoritate sua valere apud alios.

LEAD, v. *¶* To determine the course or motion of a person or thing, A) without allusion to the place whence, &c., ducere, agere (gen. to put in motion, to drive forth): to *l. by the hand*, manu ducere: to *l. an army*, exercitum ducere (opp. ducere is antiquated; see Q. 8, 3, 44); exercitui praesse: to *l. a dance*, choros ducere: to *l. a procession*, pompam ducere; pompē ducem esse: B) with specification of the place whence, whither, through wh, &c., ducere; abducere (to *l. off or away*); deducere (to *l. down or away from one place to another*); educere (to *l. out from*); from a place, country

fec., *ex.*, *fec.*; to a place, in, *fec.*; adducere ad or in (to *l.* or bring to a place); perducere ad or in (to *l.* or bring to a place appointed); inducere in, *fec.* (to *l.* into a place); producere ad or in, *fec.* (to *l.* forward, *l.* out to a place; e. g. copias in aciem, copias pro castris); to *l.* through a forest, traducere sylvam: to *l.* to prison, to execution (or, to death); ducere in carcerem (in vincula); add mortem ducere (see *C. Ferr.*, 2, 12, extr.; *Suet. Calig.* 27 p. in.): to *l.* into the right way, ducere in viam: to *l.* back into the right way, reducere in viam; erranti ci monstrare viam (both *prop.* and *fig.*). Hence *fig.*, a road leads to a place, via fert qd (is in the direction of it); via ducit qd (conducts safely to it, *poet.*): to *l.* to *athq.*, *i. e.* to cause or occasion it, causam, fontem esse ca rei; e. g. *avarice leads to many vices*, *avaritia causa (fons) multorum vitiorum; or *ex avaritia manent (fluunt) multa vitia. || To induce, adducere: to be easily led to believe, facile adduci (*fec.*) not induci ad credendum; facile ad credendum impellit: I shall not be easily led to believe that, hoc quidem non adducar ut credam; non facile adducar (*fec.*) not inducere ad credendum. || To rule, guide, manage, regere, moderari, moderatorem esse ca rei, gubernare, Jx. regere et moderari, regere et gubernare, gubernare et moderari (see *GUIDE*); administrare (to have the management of *athq.*); ci rei praesae (to preside over, e. g. negotio, ludis); principem esse ca rei (to be the chief, e. g. conjunctionis); to *l.* the public counsels, publici consilii auctorem or moderatorem esse: to be led by any one, ca consilio-regi; qm or ca auctoritatem sequi, ci parere, obtemperare (see *LISTEN*): to be led by *athq.*, qd sequi; qd re moveri (e. g. by moral good, honesto). || In music, praere voce (in singing); praere ac praemonstrare modulus (in instrumental music).

LEADEN, plumbeus (*prop.* and *fig.*); plumbatus (*prop.* post-Aug.).

LEADER, dux (g. *l.*);—auctor, princeps (that takes the lead in *athq.*);—qui praest ci rei (a president);—dux belli, imperator, praetor (a *l.* in war);—praetor of generals who were not Romans, *epitaphy of Greeks*, e. g. στρατηγός; doctor, magister, auctor (es rei, instructor, teacher);—caput, signifer, fax (head of a party, *l.* of a conspiracy, *fec.*); the *l.* in a civil war (who gave the signal for rising), tuba belli civilis (*C. ad Dio.* 6, 12, 3).

LEADING, adj. primus (first); primarius (chief in rank, *fec.*); the *l.* point, caput; primum; maximum.—See *CHIEF*.

LEADING, s. ductio, ductus (a *l.*, *l.* forth; the former of the act, the latter of the thing; also in the sense of command); deductio (a *l.* away to a place; e. g. domum); administratio (management, e. g. of a war); under the *l.* of any one, qd ducere, ca ductu.

LEADING-STRING, *fascia, qua infantis gradus instabiles adjuvantur; *fascia, qua infantes noudum firmo poplite sustentantur.

LEAF, s. a) *PROP.* Of a tree, folium: the leaves, folia, frons, frondes (foliage); to come into *l.*, folia emitte; in folia exire; frondescere: to be in *l.*, frondere: to have many leaves, in frondem luxuriare: full of leaves, foliosus, frondosus: like a *l.*, foliaceus: to take off leaves, nudare (arbores) folia (to deprive of leaves); detrahere folia (arboris), stringere, destringere (to strip off); pampinare vites, or vineam (of a vine): to be lighter than a *l.*, folio facilius moveri (*C. Att.* 8, 15, 2). b) *FIG.* a) *l.* of paper, selda or (not so good) scheda (*prop.* a strip of papyrus, of which several were pasted or fastened together to form a sheet; then a strip, or sheet, of paper); plagula (a sheet of paper consisting of strips of papyrus fastened together, twenty of which formed a roll [scenius], *Plin.* 13, 12, 23); pagina (one side of a sheet, a page, which was usually the only one written on by the ancients; then melon, for the whole leaf): on the back of a *l.*, in aversa charta (*Mart.*—charta, paper, *gen.*); to turn over the leaves of a book, librum evolvere (*fec.*) folium, in this sense, *not Latin*; see *Linden. vit. Diction.* p. 28). *FIG.* I shall turn over a new *l.* to day, hic dies aliam vitam desert, alios mores postulat (*Ter.*). b) of metal, *fec.*, bractea (a thin plate of metal); lamina (a thicker *l.* of metal, e. g. the blade of a saw; then also a thin piece of wood for veneering; see *Plin.* 9, 11, 13; 16, 43, 83); tabula (the *l.* of a table): leaves of a door, januae fores, or valvae.

LEAF, v. frondescere (*C.*); *l.* folia mittere (*Col.*). **LEAFLESS**, foliis carens (having no leaves); foliis nudatus (having the leaves stripped off).

LEAFY, frondosus (*Farr.* and *V.*); frondeus (*V.* and *Plin.*); frondifer, frondiosus (*poet.*, *Lucr.* *Prudent.*).

LEAGUE, s. a) A treaty, *fec.*, foedus (a covenant); societas (state of being in *l.*); concilium (assembly of persons joined in *l.*; then, those leagued together, e. g.

concilium Achaeum or Achaeorum): to make or enter into a *l.*, societatem facere, inire, coire: to join a *l.*, enter a *l.*, se applicare ad societatem, ad societatem accedere; there is a *l.* between you and me, societas mihi vobiscum convenit: violator of a *l.*, foedifragus; foederis ruptor or violator; apud quem nihil societatis fides sancti habet: to violate a *l.*, foedus violare, rumpere or frangere; Jx. foedus violare frangereque. || A measure of about three English miles, leuca (*Amian.*; *Pr. Hues*).

LEAGUE, v. societatem facere, inire, coire; foedus facere cum qo, or leere, ferire (*C.*), componere or pangere (*V.*).

LEAGUER, obsidio; obseidium.

LEAK, s. rima: to spring a *l.*, rimas agere.

LEAK, v. transmittere humorem; perfluere (*Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 25); laxis laterum compagibus omnes (naves) accipiunt inimicum imbrem rimisque fatiscunt (*leak*; *V.*).

LEAKAGE, *liquor per rimas elapsus.

LEAKY, rimosus; rimarum plenus; fissus rimosusque: to become *l.*, rimos agere: to be *l.*, (omnibus) compaginibus aquam accipere; plurimis locis laxari coepisse (to open in many places); sentina trahere: a ship is *l.*, alveus navis haurit aquas (*poet.*); *l.* ship, quasae naves.

LEAN, adj. exilis (applicable to any material body, as *then*, poor, weak: *opp.* uber).—macer (dry, lean: *opp.* pinguis: *epithy of animal bodies*): Jx. macer et exilis.—gracilis (thin, *epithy of animal bodies*: *opp.* optimus, obesus).—tenuis (thin, applicable to bodies of any kind: *opp.* crassus).—Oss. exilis and macer relate to thinness with ref. to poverty of internal substance; gracilis and tenuis have ref. to external form, either indifferently or with praise (the two last are thin rather than lean).—To grow *l.*, macescere, emacescere: to make *l.*, facere maciem: to make *aby* *l.*, facere (ut) macreare qd: somewhat *l.*, macilentus: a *l.* and hungry soil, solum sterile, exile, or aridum: an extremely *l.* man, homo vegrandi macie torridus (*C.*).

LEAN, v. || *Ta.* to cause *athq.* to recline agst another, inclinare, applicare qd ci rei or ad qd: to *l.* a ladder agst a wall, scalas ad murum applicare. || *INTR.* to slope, fastigium esse; acclivem or declivem esse: to *l.* agst *athq.*, acclinari ci rei, se acclinare ci rei, ad or in qd, applicari or se applicare ci rei or ad qd: to *l.* upon, ci rei or in qd or in qd inniti, ci rei or in qd incumbere (to support one's self on *athq.*); reclinari in qd (to *l.* with one's back agst or on *athq.*): to *l.* upon a staff, baculo incumbere, inniti: to *l.* upon the elbow, in cubitum inniti: to *l.* upon *aby*, se acclinare in qm (*O. Met.* 5, 72); niti qo, inniti in qm.

LEANNESS, || Thinness, macies (as stale); macritudo (as permanent condition, *Plaut.*); macritas (as property); gracilitas (slenderness). || Barrenness, sterilitas.

LEAP, s. saltus: to take a *l.*, saltum dare (*O.*); saltu uti (*C.*).

LEAP, v. exsilire; exsultare: to *l.* with joy, gaudio exsilire; gaudio or laetitia exsultare: my heart leaped (for joy), cor meum cepit in pectus exsultare (*Plaut. Aut.* 4, 3, 4): to *l.* down, desilire ex or de re (*fec.*) rarely with a simple ablat. in prose; see *Drak.* *L.* 35, 34, 10): to *l.* to or upon, assilire ad qd, or ci rei (assultare post-Aug.).

LEAP-YEAR, annus intercalaris (*Plin.*).

LEARN, v. discere (g. *l.*).—*fec.* ediscere in this sense is *poet.*—cognoscere (to endeavour to gain an in sight into): to *l.* by heart, ad verbum ediscere (librum, verbum, *fec.*); memorie mandare, tradere, infundere: to *l.* an art, a language, *fec.*, artem, linguam, *acc.*, discere (*fec.*) not ediscere).—to *l.* accurately, or thoroughly, perdiscere: to be still learning (in addition), addiscere (*fec.*) nece = to *l.*): to *l.* quickly, celeriter arripere qd: to *l.* slowly, tarde percipere qd: to *l.* *athq.* fm or of any one, discere qd ab qo or apud qm: to be quick at learning, facilem cognitionem habere; facilem esse ad discendum: to have learnt *athq.*, qd didicisse, qd cognitum or perceptum habere (to have attained a knowledge of); doctum esse qd (to have been taught *aght*): I never leave you without having learnt something, numquam accedo, quin abs te doctior abeam.—*fec.* To *l.*, followed by an infinitive, when employed as an expletive, is frequently omitted in Latin; as, he did this that they might *l.* to fear him, fecit hoc, ut eum revererentur.

LEARNED, || That possesses learning; of persons, doctus, doctrinā instructus (well taught in any thing); eruditus, literis eruditus, eruditioe ornatus (of scholastic or literary attainments): Jx. doctus *aght* eruditus; literatus (*epithy in philology and history*); literis tinctus (well read). Very *l.*, perdoctus; per-

eruditus; doctus atque imprimis eruditus; mire or doctissime eruditus; exquasita doctrinā pereruditus; præclarā eruditione atque doctrinā ornatu; in quo sunt plurimæ literæ: *to be very l., multā doctrinā ac: tolerably l., satis literatus: not very l., mediocriter a doctrinā instructus: a l. man, vir doctus; homo eruditus. &c.;* **literator** (*originally* = homo literatus; *in the elev. age, sometimes one who possessed slightly the property of the literatus, see Sueton. Gramm. 4; sometimes a person engaged in teaching language, see Gell. 16, 6; a thoroughly l. man, vir perfectā eruditione; vir perfectē planeque eruditus: a generally l. man, homo omni liberali doctrinā politus; homo omni doctrinā eruditus: to be the first among l. men, doctrinæ studiis principem esse: the l. world, docti homines, or simply docti (opp. agrestes); eruditi homines, or simply eruditi; homines studiosi literarum: the life of a l. man, vita literata (*l.* docta is not Latin): *to be l. in alth, qd intelligere, callere, cognitum or perceptum habere; multum in qd re versatum esse (to be conversant with): not to be l. in alth, qd ignorare or nescire; in qd re rudem or peregrinum or hospitem esse; ac rei ignarum or imperitum esse. ¶ That relates to learning, literatus; literarius (post-Aug.): l. materialia, materia studiorum: a l. conversation, sermo qui de artium studiis atque doctrinā habetur: to propose l. questions, *subtilius querere de re: l. leisure, otium literatum (*l.* doctum is not Latin): the l. languages, linguæ veterum (*l.* linguæ doctæ, doctorum or literarum, not Latin).**

LEARNEDLY, doctē; eruditē.

LEARNER, discens; discipulus.

LEARNING, doctrina (g. i. as the quality of persons; also that which persons know, the thing itself).—eruditio (as the property of persons, with ref. to general knowledge; whereas doctrina refers rather to accurate and scientific attainments).—disciplina (single branches of l., the sciences).—litera (l., so far as it is derived fm written sources).—scientia literarum or honestarum artium (knowledge of books or literary documents, of the fine arts; only subjectively, of the knowledge wch a person possesses. *l.* It would not be good Latin to use scientia without these genitives of the object, nor to use scientias for discipline: scientia means 'knowledge', and hence can never be used without something to render it more definite. In like manner literatura is bad Latin: it was used by the ancients only for 'a writing with letters'; the signification of learning was attached to it fm a false reading in C. Phil. 2, 45, 116; see Orelli, N. cr.).—humanitas (liberal education, so far as it relates to literature and the sciences). Studies wch presuppose varied l., studia quæ in quidam varietate literarum versantur. Without any l., omnia omnino eruditiois experti et ignari.

LEASE, a. conductio (in respect of the party who takes the l., C. Cæcili. 32, 94).—locatio (in respect of the party who grants the l., C. Ad. l., 17, 9).—syngrapha (as the written signed document). To grant a l., locare; to elease: to take a l., conducere; redimere: to have on l., conduxisse, conductum habere: to make void a l., locationem inducere.

LEASE, v. ¶ To let on lease. See LEASE, a.

LEASE, v. ¶ To glean, spicas legere.

LEASH, a. ¶ A thong, lorum; habena (thong by wch a dog, &c., is held); copula (by wch several dogs, &c., are tied together). ¶ Several animals held together by a thong, (canes) copulā inter se juncti; (canes) copulati.

LEASH, v. *loro ducere.—*copulare; *copulā inter se jungere.

LEASING, ¶ Gleaning, spicuegium.

LEAST, adj. minimus (smallest).—Infimus (lowest).—ultimus (last). Not the l. doubt, ne minima quidem dubitatio: it is not the l. praise, non ultima or infima laus est: not in the l., nihil (in no respect); ne minima quidem re: not even in a trifles; minime (by no means): l. of all, omnium minime (l. &c.).

AT LEAST, minimum (opp. summum. *l.* Not ad minimum).—certe (without doubt).—quidem (truly, at all events).—saltem (to denote a descending fm the greater to the less; it has always a diminutive force).—tamen (yet; limits a foregoing assertion or opinion).

LEATHER, corium (thick l.).—sulca (soft thin l.). To dress l., coria perficere (Plin.). Of or relating to l., coriarius (Plin.): as hard as l., *duritie corio similis.

LEATHERDRESSER, coriarius (Plin.; coriorum confector late).

LEATHERSELLER, *qui coria vendit or venditat.

LEATHERN, *corio factus; scorteus (made of

hides or skins; habens scortea, sc. vestis, a leatheren garment, Mart. Sen.).

LEAVE, a. ¶ Permission, concessio. permittio (concessu, permisso in abl. only). potestas. copia. arbitrium. licentia (Syn. in Permission). To give ab l., veniam, potestatem, licentiam ci dare; to do abh, cs rei or qd faciendi potestatem ci facere or concedere; licentiam ci permittere, ut, &c.—permittere, concedere ci; to do alth, qd: to give children l. to play, pueris ludendi licentiam dare; to give abh free l., infinitam ci licentiam dare: to ask or apply for l., veniam petere: to obtain or get l., veniam accipere, impetrare; datur ci potestas, copia; fit ci potestas: to have obtained l., habere potestatem, concessam licentiam; mihi licet, permissum or concessum est: by your l., permissu, or concessu, tuo; si per te licitum erit: by your good l., pace tuā; pace quod fiat tuā; bonā veniā tuā liceat; bonā veniā me audies (fit l. to speak is the thing meant); bonā hoc veniā tuā dixerim (apologetic form for a frank declaration): without my l., me non concedente, me non consulto:—me invito (if it had been applied for): l. of absence, commensus, ūs (prop. of soldiers, but also as a general term): to apply for l. of absence, commensus petere: to grant l. of absence, commensus dare ci. ¶ Farewell: to take l. (of victors, &c.) salvēre qm jubeo; ci vale dicere (sile age): to take a final l., supremum valledicere (†): to take French l. = to go away without taking l. of abh, qm insalutatum relinquere (cf. V. En. 9, 228); clam se abducere de circulo; (also) = to do alth without permission, *veniā a nullo datā facere qd; veniam non petere: to take l. of the world (i. e. to die), renuntiare vitæ (Suet. Galb. 11).

LEAVE, v. ¶ To quit, desert, forsake, linquere (this word belongs, strictly speaking, to poetry, or a poetical style; C. uses it only when his style assumes a poetical or impassioned character, as in his speeches).—relinquere (to l. behind, a place or person).—derelinquere (to desert, abandon).—cedere qo loco, or ex qo loco (to retire fm a place with reason).—decedere qo loco, de or ex qo loco (to go fm a place where one's business still lies).—discedere a qo or loco, a or e loco (to go away, separate oneself fm a person or place).—excedere loco, or e loco (to go fm the neighbourhood).—digredi a qo, or de qd re (to depart fm).—egredi loco, or a or ex loco (to go out of).—deserere (to desert, leave improperly). Jw relinquere et deserere; deserere et relinquere; destituere (to l. in the lurch); destituere et relinquere; see also ABANDON: to l. a province, e provinciā discedere (to go away for a time, with intention to return).—decedere provinciā, or de provinciā (to l. entirely, to retire fm the government of a province).—decedere ex provinciā (the same; but with more immediate reference to the act of quitting the country): to l. school, scholam egredi (to go out of the school).—divertere a scholā et magistris (to cease to go to school); to l. house and home, de bonis suis decedere: the soul l's the body, animus post mortem (e) corpore excedit. ¶ To reject, see REJECT. ¶ To beguile, legare: see BEGUILE. ¶ To permit, sinere, permittere (permittere me in meam quietem, leave me to, Apul.).

LEAVE OFF, desinere qd, or with inf.; desistere qd re; a or de qd re, or with inf.; abstinere qd re, or with inf. (not used by C.); mittere, with inf.; finem facere qd faciendi, or cs or ci rei; conquiscescere a qd re; omittere, intermittere qd; cessare, with inf.; SYN. in CEASE: to l. off a garment, vestem deponere: to l. off bad habits, vitia ponere or exuere. *l.* Sts the meaning is expressed by de in composition; e. g., to l. off raining, depluere.

LEAVE OUT (i. e. to omit, pass over), omittere; prætermittere; præterire; silentio præterire (to pass by in silence).

LEAVE TO, permittere qd ci or cs arbitrio; remittere, whether, si; also by a turn with videre: e. g. whether pain be an evil, I leave to the Stoics, sitne malum dolere, Stoici viderint: that is left to you, de hoc tu videris.

LEAVEN, a. fermentum.

LEAVEN, v. fermentare: leavened bread, panis fermentatus (Cels.).

LEAVINGS, reliqua, pi.; reliquæ; quod superest, restat, or reliquum est.

LECHEROUS, lascivus; libidinosus.

LECTURE, a. schola, auditio (the former with ref. to the lecturer: a l. delivered: the latter with ref. to the auditor, a l. heard. *l.* Lectio, recitatio, collegium, in this sense, are not good words).—To enter on a course of l's, *scholas academicas instituere: scholarum institutum facere: there is no l. to-day, *hodie scholæ non

habentur: to deliver a l., scholam or prælectionem habere: to attend abys l.'s, ad scholas es venire, audire qm, ei operam dare: to l. on anatomy, de anatomia scholam habere.

LECTURE, v. ¶ *To deliver a lecture, acroasin facere: to l. on a subject, legere, prælegere qd; scholas habere de re; schollis præcipere qd, or de re: to l. on the Stoic philosophy, scholam Stoicam explicare. ¶ To instruct insolently and dogmatically, *meliora edocere qm, or fm context monere, docere, edocere only.*

LECTURER, acroama, atis, n.; prælector (*one who comments on a poet, &c., Gell.*). ¶ *Not anagones, weh means a person who reads to others at table.*

LEDGE, ora.

LEDGER, *codex major.

LEECH, ¶ A bloodsucker, sanguisuga (see Plin. 8, 10, 10); hirudo (prop and fig.); hirudo medicinalis (L.): a l. sucks, hirudo sanguinem exsugit, extrahit (Plaut.); hirudo piena crurior (H. A. P.; that has sucked to the full). ¶ A physician, vid.

LEEK, porrum; allium.

LEER, s. oculi obliqui; oculi limi.

LEER, v. oculis obliquis, or limis, aspicere or intueri qd

LEERING, pætus, pætilus. ¶ *Not strabo, weh means squinting.*

LEES, sæx; sedimentum; crassamentum (when thick).

LEFT, partecp. adj. reliquus.

LEFT, adj. sinister (on or fm the l. side, ἀριστερός; lævus (opp. to right; hence also = awkward, unskillful, the Greek λαός; in the prose of the golden period more rare than sinister). ¶ scævus (σκαῖος) in its prop. signification, left, is obsolete. The l. hand, sinistra manus; læva manus; or simply, sinistra (opp. dextra): to the l., ad sinistram; ad lævam; sinistrorsus; sinistrorsum (towards the l. side); a sinistra parte; a sinistra; sinistrâ; lævâ (on the left side).

LEFT-HANDED, manu sinistra promptus; aft. manu non minus sinistra quam dextra promptus, Cels. 7, præf. p. 409, Bip. (=scævola, in Classical writers, is only a surname). To be l., sinistra manu esse agiliore ac validiore (Suet. Tib. 68).

LEG, crus (fm the knee to the ankle, the shin, κνίην; of weh the larger bone is called tibia, the smaller sura; see Cels. 8. 1.—femur, femen, fm the hip to the knee, the thigh-bones; the former the outer one, the latter the inner one): thin l's, crura gracilia; crurum gracilitas: crooked l's, crura depravata. That stands badly on his l's, male pedatus (Suet. Oth. 12): to put one off his l's, supplantare qm (brookeλαίαν; also fig.).

LEGACY, legatum: to have a l. in aby's will, legatum habere in cs testamento (Petron.). to leave a l., legatum ci scribere or ascribere.

LEGAL, secundum leges; legibus constitutus (according to law, fixed by law).—legitimus=lawful; also, of or relating to law; e. g. a l. impediment, leg. impedimentum, C.; l. authority, imperium, potestas, &c., C.): to institute l. proceedings agst aby; see 'to go to LAW with'—athg is not l., qd leges vetant (C.).

LEGALIZE, legibus constituere.

LEGALLY, lege; secundum leges; ex legibus.

LEGATE, legatus.

LEGATEE, legatus (Suet.).

LEGEND, 1) Inscription on a coin, *inscriptio marginalis. 2) A narrative; a) history of a saint, *vita hominis sancti; *res ab homine sancto gestæ. As l. t. also *legenda. b) gen. a fabulous history, fabula.

LEGENDARY, fabulosus.

LEGERDEMAIN, prestigie; circulatoriæ præstigiæ (Tert.); fallacia (trickery, gen.): to practise l., præstigiæ agere.

LEGIBLE, *quod legi potest; clarus. ¶ *Not legibilis.*

LEGIBLY, *ita ut commode legi possit: to write l., *clare scribere.

LEGION, ¶ Prop. legio: a small l., legiuncula (L.). ¶ Fig. l. numerus ingens; magna vis.

LEGIONARY, legionarius.

LEGISLATION, legis latio (the proposing a law by public proclamation): legum datio (the giving of laws by a person with absolute power; e. g. a governor; see C. Rail. 2, 22, extr.; also by Crcl. with leges condere or scribere: e. g. legibus condendis operam dare.

LEGISLATIVE, qui leges scribit or condit (that prepares laws); qui civitati leges dat (that enacts laws).

LEGISLATOR, legis or legum lator (one who pro-

poses a law to the people: the author of a law, or one who uses his influence in its favour, is called legis auctor); legum inventor, conditor, or scriptor, or, qui leges condit or scribit (one engaged in framing laws); qui disciplinam cs populi astringit legibus, qui civitatem legibus devincit, qui civitati leges dat or constituit (one that furnishes a code of laws). Lycurgus was the Lacedæmonian l., a Lycurgo est disciplina Lacedæmoniorum stricta legibus (C. Brut. 10, 40); Lycurgus Lacedæmonius leges scripsit (ast. C.): a wise l., legum scriptor peritus et callidus (C. Dom. 18, 17).

LEGISLATURE, qui leges condunt, or civitati dant; *magistratus legibus scribendis (after decemviri leg. scrib., L.).

LEGITIMATE, ¶ Lawful; see LAWFUL. ¶ Born in wedlock, certus (whose origin is certain, opp. spurius); legitimus, justâ uxore or matre familias natus or ortus (born in lawful wedlock, opp. nothus, pellice ortus). ¶ Genuine, verus; sincerus; germanus.

LEGITIMATELY, secundum leges; ex legibus.

LEISURE, otium. tempus otii. tempus laboris (poet. laboris) or negotiis vacuum. tempus vacuum.—*facultas vacui ac liberi temporis (the power of employing one's time as one likes). Perfect l. fm all public duties, omnium munerum vacatio: literary l., otium literatum: having or being at l., otiosus. vacuum negotiis. vacuum: to have plenty of l., multum otii habere. otio abundare or diffuere: to have no l. time, temporis vacui nihil habere: to have l. for athg, otium habere ad qd: I have no l. for a thing, qd faciendi otium non est: to be at l., vacare. vacuum esse (to have one's time free, opp. occupatio, weh compels one to work); otiosi. otiosum esse. otium habere. otium est ci (to be at l., opp. negotia, weh oblige one to work); ferari. ferias agere (to enjoy a holiday, opp. working all day); cessare (to make a half-holiday, and enjoy a short cessation, opp. previous activity); nihil agere (to be doing nothing, opp. activity in general): when I am more at l., quum plus otii nactus ero: si plus otii habuero: I have not l. enough to undertake such a task, occupatâ operâ tanta res suscipi a me non potest: to get l., otium nancisci. in otium venire. otium ci contingit: when I get any l., ubi quid otii datur: all the l. time that is left fm my public duties, quantum mihi otii respicienda tribuet: to spend one's l. time in athg, otium conferre ad qd; otium consumere, collocare, or contere in qâ re: how could I employ my present l. better? ubi enim melius uti possumus hoc otio? l. hours, tempus ab opere or negotiis vacuum. otium, tempora subcivica (when one is occupied with what is not his chief business: labour in such hours, operæ subcivicæ).

AT LEISURE, negotiis vacuum (gen. free fm business); otiosus (that has time for his favorite pursuits); nullis occupationibus implicatus (not concerned in business): munus publicorum expert (that bears no public office); liberatus muneribus (set free fm office); ab omni munere solutus et liber (that has no office); qui domi deses sedet (that spends his time idly, without any business or labour); nihil agens (gen. that does nothing): to be at l., vacare negotiis; otiosum esse; otiosi; sedere.

LEMON, *citrus limon (Linn.).

LEMONADE, *aqua limonata.

LEND, mutuum (¶ not mutuo) dare (to grant a loan, the value of which is to be returned, as a matter of business, e. g. money, corn).—commodare. accommodare (to oblige with the use of athg).—qd ci utendum dare or tradere (to allow him the use of it).—credere ci qd (to trust him with it; to give him money as a deposit, the restoration of weh on demand is confidently expected). To l. money on interest, credere ci pecuniam. dare ci pecuniam fenori. pecuniam apud qm occupare (with or without fenore; see INTEREST): to l. money on a note of hand, per syngrapham ci pecuniam credere.

LENDER, qui mutuum dat, &c.;enerator (a l. of money). ¶ Not commodator (Pand.).

LENGTH, longitudo (extent both in space and in time); proceritas (extension in height, tallness); longinquitas, diuturnitas (long duration): the l. of a field, striga (opp. scamnum, the breadth): the l. of a journey, longitudo itineris; longinquitas viæ (poet.); l. and shortness of notes, longitudines et brevitates sonorum: in l., in longitudinem, per longitudinem (in space): ¶ in longum is not Class.: in, with, through l. of time, temporis longinquitate (e. g. occidere): in or with l. of time this and that takes place, tempus diesque or dies tempusque facit qd, &c. (e. g. 'with l. of time we become more steady); constantiores nos tempus diesque facit: with l. of time perhaps anger will cool, dies tempusque

foran leniet tram: to draw out in *l.*, tendere, extendere (of space): ducere, producere, trahere, extrahere (of time).

AT LENGTH, || *At last, tandem* (in speaking of things which have been long expected or wished): demum (of things which are late or behind their time): then at *l.*, tum demum: now at *l.*, nunc demum. || *denique*, postremo meum 'lastly.' || *Copiously, diffusely*, late: fuse: *Jm. fuisse lateque*: copiose.

LENGTHEN, || *To make longer, qd longius facere*; qd producere. *To a syllable, syllabam producere*, (Gramm.). || *To prolong, producere*; prorogare: trahere (|| *not prolongare*): to *l. one's life*, ci vitam producere.

LENGTHWISE, in longitudinem (C.); in longitudine (Ces.).

LENIENCY, lenitas; animus lenis or mitis; ingenium lenis; clementia; indulgentia. *SYX. in MILDNESS.*

LENIENT, lenis; mitis; mollis; clemens; indulgens. *SYX. in MILD.*

LENIENTLY, leniter; molliter; clementer. *To act l. towards any, leni ingenio esse in qm.*

LENIFY, lenire, mitigare, mitiores facere (to assuage); mollire, molliores facere (to soften); levare, (to lighten).

LENTLY, lenitas; clementia; indulgentia.

LENS, vitreum lentulari formâ (after Appul. Flor. 2, p. 346, 26); or, perhaps, lentacula (after Cels. 2, 17, exir.).

LENT, jejuna annua. *To keep L., j. a. celebrare*, (Claud. ad Christ. 45, 21.—feriae esuriales, facile, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 8).

LENTICULAR, LENTIFORM, lentulari formâ (lentularis, Appul.).

LENTIL, lens (Plin., Virg., &c.); lentacula (Cels.).

LENTISK, lentiscus.

LEONINE, leoninus.

LEOPARDUS, leopardus; *felis leopardus (Linn.)

|| *Pardus is a male panther.*

LEPROSY, lepra (Plin.); scabies (T. Hist. 5, 4, 2; cf. H. A. P. 453, scabies mala, with some understand of the leprosy); elephantiasis (a very bad kind of leprosy): to be afflicted with *l.*, leprâ laborare, tentari: to cure the *l.*, lepram emendare (Plin.).

LEPROUS, leprosus; elephantiacus (Firm. Math.). *To become l.*, elephantiacâ contagione maculari; leprâ infici.

LESS, minor, neut. minus. *To make l.*, minuire; imminuere: to grow *l.*, minui; imminui: much *l.*; see MUCH LESS.

LESSEE, conductor. See LEASE.

LESSEN, || *Ta.* minuire; deminuere partem ci rei, or qd de qâ re; imminuere. || *INTA.* minui, or minuire; imminui. See ABATE.

LESSON, || *Instruction of a teacher, schola* (|| *not lectio*). *Fig* (to read any *a l.*, qm verbis castigare; qm verberare (Q. C. in Ep. 16, 26, in.); ci verberationem ca rei dare (ib 27, in.).) *To ask given to a pupil for an exercise, discenda or ediscenda*, pl.; or, perhaps, pensum.

LESSOR, locator.

LEST, nē: after verbs signifying to fear, to care, ne non, or more rarely, ut; after verbs signifying to provide, or the like, quominus; see Grotfend, § 238, c.; Zumpt, § 543; Krebs, § 439: *l. any, ne quis.* — || *For ne, ut ne is found with no perceptible difference of meaning. Z. Grotfend thinks that C. uses ut ne in the following cases: (1) When the negative does not so much belong to the whole clause, as to a particular part of it; e. g. the verb, or quis, quid.—(2) When a demonstrative pron. or pronominal adverb is expressed or implied in the preceding clause.—(3) When without ut, ne would stand by a word to which ne is often appended, as non, an. It is not found aft. caveo, vito, &c. He says that ut ne is found, though less commonly than in C., in Plaut., Ter., O., &c.; but four times (and that in doubtful passages) in L., and not at all in Ces. and T.*

LET, v. || *To occasion, or suffer to happen, a gen., facere* (followed by a subj. with or without ut; only in the poets and stiv. age with an acc. and inf.); —dare ci (to grant to any one, esply of the gods, divina: followed by an acc. and inf., or, after the Greek manner, by a dative and infinitive). *L. the honey boil up three times, mel ter infervat facio: l. me appear just and holy, da mihi justum sanctumque* (or, according to the other reading, justo sanctoque) videri (H. Ep. 1, 16, 61). — *b* in thought, i. q. to put or suppose a case, facere, fingere (in Class. prose followed by an acc. and inf.); e. g., *l. the soul not exist after*

death, fac animos non remanere post mortem: l. a man be just turning philosopher, not yet have become one, finge qm nunc fieri sapientem, nondum esse. c) by charge, command, &c., jubere (followed by an acc. and inf.—*adverbum*, see COMMAND); curare (followed by a partic. of the future passive; to take care that any is done); ci negotium dare ut, &c. (to give to any one charge to accomplish atq;): to *l. a letter be forwarded to any one*, litteras ad qm perferendas curare. *The English term let us, as a request, is expressed by the first pers. pl. of the subj. v. e. g. l. us go, vamus: l. us briefly explain, breviter explicemus.* (|| *It would not be Latin to prefix age, agite, when a speaker himself gives the explanation.*)—*To this belongs also to let when used elliptically, and i. q. a) to cause that atq; go forth, e. g., to l. blood, sanguinem mittere. b) to l. be, l. alone, give up, missum facere; mittere; omittere; auferre; relinquere; e. g., l. those things alone! missa istæc fac! mitte, omittite hæc!—l. your grief go! omittite tristitiam tuam!—l. your anger go! iram fac missam; noli iræ indulgere!—l. your trifles go! aufer ridicularia (Com.)! c) to cause a person or thing to remain any where, relinquere qm, qd. || *Not to hinder, to allow, permit, sinere* (regularly followed by a subj. with or without ut; not to hinder).—*pati* (with acc. and inf., to suffer, not to forbid).—concedere (with acc. and inf., to permit, allow; then also i. q. to concede, grant, in which sense sinere pro does not occur; the passage in C. Tusc. 5, 37, 107, is corrupt; see Orelli).—*permittere ci* (to permit, allow any one; followed by ut or an inf.). *To l. any one go, sinere abeat* (not to hinder his departure; different fm qm dimittere, i. e. to cause any one to go away, to dismiss him): *l. me come to you, me patiaris ad te venire* (suffer that *l.*, &c.; different fm me ad te accessu, voca; i. e., call me to you): only *l. the master come! sine herus adventat* (Com.).—*The English turn to l. oneself is to be rendered in Latin, a) by the passive of the accompanying verb, when it represents the subject as suffering, so far as this depends on his will; i. e. go. to l. oneself be carried off: rapl.—patiently to l. oneself be blamed, patientius reprehendi; see Ramsh. § 162, 2, Not. 2. b) or by the passive of the accompanying verb, or by posse foll by an inf. pres. pass. of the accompanying verb, when it denotes possibility, feasibility: e. g., to l. oneself be moved (i. e. to be able to be moved), moveri posse: *l. not yourself, cave* (foll by a subj. with or without ne; e. g., *l. not yourself desire or wish, cave ne cupias: l. not yourself be persuaded, cave, ne tibi ille persuadeat.* *To this belongs also to l. when used ellipt. in various relations, as, a) To LET out, &c. (i. e. to suffer to go out, &c.) qm exire pati ex loco; qm emittere ex loco: not to let out, &c., qm ex loco exire, egredi prohibere.—*fig.*, to l. out, i. e. to divulge, evulgare (to make public); enunciare (to tell what ought to be kept secret): not to l. out atq; or the report of atq; ca rei famam comprimere, suppressere. b) To LET through, admittere per, &c. (e. g. per fenestram). c) To LET in, admittere in, &c.; qm intro locum pati; intronittere; recipere; excipere (to receive, entertain); infundere, ingerere (to suffer to flow in); immittere, demittere (to sink in, as a beam, &c.): not to l. in (e. g. into a town), qm introitu prohibere; ci introitu præcludere: not to l. into the house, qm janua prohibere; qm excludere. d) To LET (so) over, admittere qm ad qd (e. g. qm ad capias eas). e) To LET alone, sinere qm (e. g., *l. me alone!* sine me, or simply sine (in conversation, Com.); also omittite me (l. me go). || *To put to hire, locare; elocare.****

LET. See HINDRANCE.

LETHARGIC, adj. somniculosus; veterosus; lethargicus.

LETHARGY, s. inexpressibilis pene somni necessitas (Cels.); veterus. lethargia, lethargus (i. t. for the disease).

LETTER, || *A character of the alphabet, litera; literæ forma* (e. g. eburnæ); the *l's*, litterarum note (C. Tusc. 1, 25); a large *l*, litera grandis (opp. litera minuta; see Plaut. Bacch. 4, 19, 69; C. Ferr. 4, 24, 74): with clear *l's*, litterate (C. Pis. 25, 61); capital *l*, principium nominis (the initial; see Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 7, Ce est principium nominis). — || *That which is written, scriptum* (opp. sententia, as Auct. ad Her. 1, 11, 19; or opp. voluntas scriptoris auctoritasque, as C. Cæcin. 23, 63); acc. to the *l.*, i. e. literally, ad verbum; ad litteram: the *l. of a law, verba ac littere legis*: to keep to the *l.*, scriptum sequi (opp. scriptum negligere): the *l. is of most avail, scriptum plurimum valet: l. and spirit; see SPIRIT.*—*To write not a single l.*, nullam litteram scribere (as an author)

—*¶ An epistola, litteræ* (☞ *litteræ*, in this sense, like all other words found only in the pl., must have a distributive numeral, if any; e. g. twelve l's, duodecim litteræ; not duodecim litteræ, which would mean twelve letters of the alphabet. We should say duodecim epistolæ, but not duodecim litteræ, in this sense).—*epistolæ* (as directed to a person at a distance and sent by a messenger).—*codicilli* (directed to a person present, or in the neighbourhood, a note, presents).—*tabellæ* (the leaves of a l. or note, meton. for a l. or note). *A l. in one's own handwriting*, litteræ s. manu scriptæ; *chirographum*: an important l., l. full of intelligence, liber gravis; *epistola gravis et rerum plena*: to write a l., epistolam scribere, exarare (with the stilius): to write (send) a l. to any one, dare litteras ad qm; litteras mittere ei or ad qm (☞ *☞* not scribere ad qm): to write a very full or long l. to any one, epistolam efficere ad qm: to address a l. to any one, ei inscribere epistolam: to answer a l., rescribere litteris or ad litteras (epistolam); litteris or epistolæ respondere: to conclude a l., epistolam concludere: to conclude a l. with athg, epistolam claudere q̄ re (e. g. hoc mandato): to fold a l., epistolam complicare: to seal a l., epistolam signare, obsignare, signo suo or annuli sui sigillo imprimere: to put money into a l., pecuniam cum epistolâ conjungere; *pecuniam in eundem fasciculum, in quo est epistola, addere: to receive a l. fm one person to another, epistolam accipere ab qo ad qm: to deliver a l. to the party to whom it is addressed, perferre litteras (epistolam) ad qm (☞ *☞* not dare litteras ad qm, which means 'to write or send a l.'): to enclose one l. in another, epistolam cum alterâ conjungere; epistolam alteri jungere; epistolam in eundem fasciculum addere (☞ *☞* not epistolam in alteram includere): a l. enclosed, litteræ adjectæ, or adjunctæ (not inclusæ): to interchange l's with any one, cum qo per litteras colloqui or agere: l.-paper, plagula or charta epistolaris (Mart. 14, 11, title): a l.-carrier, tabellarius; qui litteras perferit; epistolarum distributor (one who delivers l's from the post-office): l.-box (in a post-office), *receptaculum epistolarum: a l.-drawer or case (for keeping l's in), scrinium epistolarium (Plin.).

LETTERS, s. pl. = learning, litteræ, humanitatis studia (C.): a man unacquainted with l., homo litorum et politioris humanitatis expertus (C. Or. 1, 60): men of l., homines periti et humani (C.): man of l., literatus (learned, erudit); eruditus; homo doctrinæ, optime artium artium studii, eruditus (C.): the world or republic of l., docti homines, or simply, docti; eruditii homines, or simply, eruditii (i. e. the learned). ☞ *☞* Not civitas literata or erudita; nor respublica literaria, orbia literatus.

LETTER, v. inscribere; litteris incidere.

LETTER-WRITING, epistolarum commercium (Fell. 2, 68); ep. consuetudo (C. Fam. 4, 13, 1); absentium amicorum colloquium (id.); mutui epistolarum usus (Murel.); officium epistolarum literarum (Wylend.).

LETTERED, ¶ Learned, literatus; see also 'man of letters' in LETTERS. ¶ Marked with letters: by Cret. with inscribere; litteris incidere.

LETTUCE, lactuca (Plin.); dim. lactucula (Suet.).

LEVANT, oriens.

LEVEE, salutatio matutina (or, fm the context, salutatio only); officium: when the l. was over, ubi salutatio deflavit.

LEVEL, adj. planus; æquus; JN. planus et æquus; æquatus; libratus (Vitruv.).

LEVEL, s. ¶ A plain surface, æquum; æquus et planus locus. ¶ A mechanical instrument, libella, libra. ¶ Equality, æqualitas.

LEVEL, v. æquare. cœquare. exæquare (to make even with the rest of the ground).—*complanare* (to make flat by digging, &c.).—*asternere* (as the wind does the sea, poet.). To l. mountains, montes cœquare; montium juga fossuris complanare; montes in planum ducere [☞ *☞*] montem subverti (S. Cat. 13, 1) is not to be imitated): to l. the soil, solum exæquare.

LEVELLER, librator (Plin. Ep.).

LEVELLING, libratio, libratrix (Vitruv.).

LEVER, vectis (Cæs.).

LEVERET, lepusculus (C.).

LEVITE, Levita.

LEVITICAL, Leviticus.

LEVITY (of conduct), petulantia; levitas.

LEVY, a. delectus; conquisitio militum (by force). A strict l. is enjoined, acer delectus denunciatur: by a very strict l. to raise as many as thirty thousand men, intensissimâ conquisitione, ad triginta millia peditum coersere.

LEVY, v. ¶ To raise troops, &c. delectum habere; milites legere, scribere, conscribere; milites contrahere (by force); mercede conducere milites; milites conquirere or conquirere et comparare; militum conquisitionem habere (for pay). To l. an army, copias, exercitum mercede conducere; copias, exercitum colligere, conficere, comparare (to gather, bring together): to l. corn, &c., frumentum, comestum imperare: to l. a supply of provisions, frumenti vecturas imperare, describere (in a country) ei: to l. contributions (in the states), civitatibus pecuniarum summas imperare; tributa indicere, imperare. ¶ To tax proportionately, in omnes civitates per portione pecunias describere.

LEWD, libidinosus; furens in libidinem; salax; impudicus (of persons or things; e. g. versus: the former only of persons).

LEWDNESS, impetus ad venerem; libido.

LEXICOGRAPHER, *lexicographus; *lexici conditor or auctor.

LEXICON, *lexicon (λεξικόν, list of names and words in alphabetical order); *onomasticon (a collection of words and names arranged according to their matter). ☞ *☞* dictionarium, barbarous, of the middle ages). A large, copious l., *thesaurus verborum: a small l., *index verborum: to undertake a Latin l., lexicl Latini curam suscipere: to write or compile a l., *lexicon condere, conficere: he is to me a living l., mihi, quoties qd additum quero, ille thesaurus est (Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 2).

LIABLE, obnoxius: to be l. to athg, ei rei obnoxium esse.

LIAR, homo mendax; mendax. Cull me l., if, &c., mentiar, si, &c.: a l. ought to have a good memory, mendacem memorem esse oportet (Quint. 4, 2, 91. Appul. Apol. p. 318, 32).

LIBATION, libatio; libamen; libamentum.

LIBEL, s. libellus famosus; libellus ad infamiam s. editus.—If it is verse, see LAMPoon. To publish a l. agst aby: vid. TO LIBEL.

LIBEL, v. libellum ad infamiam s. edere (Suet.); qm scriptis procacibus diffamare (T.); carmen probrosum facere in qm; malum carmen condere in qm (H.; these two if the libel is in verse).

LIBELLER, libelli famosi scriptor; qui libellum (or -os) ad infamiam s. edit or edidit (aff. Suet.); maledivus conviciator (soul-tongued abuser).

LIBELLOUS, *quod infamiam facit flagitiumve alteri (aff. C.); *in infamiam s. scriptus, editus, &c., famosus; refertus contumeliis; in cupiditatem s. factus (aff. C.); maledivus; contumeliosus; probrosus; ignominiosus; injuriosus. A l. letter, litteræ in qm contumeliosæ; epistola plena omnium in qm probrosum. A l. publication, libellus famosus (T. Suet.).

LIBERAL, ¶ Bountiful, largus (that gives largely fm his own property); largitor (the largus, with a selfish or unworthy end in view); liberalis (the largus, when he gives fm good motives and with a noble end in view; opp. prodigus, see C. Off. 2, 16, 55); beneficus, benignus (the former, kind in deed; the latter, kind in disposition, but frequently for beneficus; cf. C. Deiot. 9, 26); largus, beneficus, liberalis; munificus (that makes presents to others without reckoning on a return); JN. largus et liberalis; liberalis et munificus; liberalissimus munificentissimisque; beneficus liberalique; liberalissimus et beneficentissimus. Not l., restrictus (C. Off. 2, 18, 62; ad Div. 3, 8, 8); too l., prodigus, effusus, profusus (that knows not how to observe moderation in giving): to be l. towards any one, largum, liberalem, beneficum esse in qm: to be very l., magnâ esse liberalitate: l. in money, liberalis pecuniæ: to be l. with athg, largum s. rei copiam concedere: to be l. fm another person's property, largiri eis or de alieno: to be l. in athg, sumptibus non parcere in re: in a l. manner, large; liberaliter; JN. large liberaliterque; benigne; munifice; JN. munifice et large: to be too l. in praising any one, *præter modum qm lauare; *nimium esse in cas laudibus; tribuere ci laudem immodicam (after Pseudo-C. ad Brut. 1, 15, med.). to be too l. in decreasing honour, in decernendis honoribus nimium esse, et tamquam prodigum. ¶ Generous, ingenuus, ingenuus; liberalis: bonus. The l. arts, &c., artes or doctrine ingenuæ; liberales, bonæ. ¶ Plentiful, amplius; largus; benignus (H.).

LIBERALITY, ¶ Bounty, largitas, largitio (the former as property of the largus, the latter as that of the largitor; cf. C. de Or. 2, 25, 105); liberalitas, beneficentia, benignitas, munificentia (Syn. in LIBERAT.); jactura (connected with sacrifices; see Multitia, C

Manil. 23, 67). ¶ *Prodigal, profuse bounty, effuso, (towards any one)* in *qm* (*C. Att.* 7, 3, 3, &c.; also *plur. C. Off.* 2, 16, 56): *to waste one's property by excessive l., inconulte largiendo patrimonium effundere*; ¶ *Generosity, noble disposition, liberalitas*; ingenium liberale (*Ter.*); mens liberalis (*C.*).

LIBERALLY, large; liberaliter; *Jx.* large liberaliterque; munifice; largiter; cum maximâ largitate (*C.*). *To give l., munifice et large dare.*

LIBERATE, liberare re, or a re; exsolvere re; exinere re, or ex re or de; levare re; extrahere ex re; eripere ex a re. *To l. Jm slavery, servitute liberare or excipere; servitute eximere; e servitute in libertatem restituere ut vindicare.*

LIBERATED, *ptep. adj.* liberatus; liber; solutus; *Jx.* solutus ac liber. *A l. slave, manumissus, manumissa (that is no longer a slave); libertus, liberta (in respect of a former master); libertinus, libertina (in respect of condition: post-Aug. writers are not careful in distinguishing between libertus and libertinus, but this is not to be imitated). The condition of a l. person, libertinitas (JCI.).*

LIBERTINE, s. ¶ *A freedman, libertinus, &c. ¶ A dissolute person, homo dissolutus; homo libidinosus or intemperans.*

LIBERTINE, *adj.* dissolutus; libidinosus; intemperans; *Jx.* libidinosus et intemperans.

LIBERTINISM, licentia morum; vita dissolutior.

LIBERTY, libertas; see **PERSEDOM**.

LIBIDINOUS, libidinosus; lascivus

LIBRARIAN, bibliothecae custos or praefectus; qui bibliothecae praestat; bibliothecarius (*Aurel. ap. Frontin. ad M. Cae.* 4, 5); qui supra bibliothecam est (*Vitr.* 7, pref. 5); a bibliotheca (*Inscr.*). *To be a l., bibliothecae praesse; supra bibliothecam esse: to be any one's l., bibliothecam cs tractare; esse bibliotheca cs (Inscr.): the office of a librarian, bibliothecae cura.*

LIBRARY, bibliotheca (the collection or the place). *A respectable, good l., bona librorum copia (poet.): a small l., bibliotheca (Symm. Ep. 4, 18): a costly l., bibliotheca multorum numerum: to form a l., bibliothecam instituire: to form a perfect l., bibliothecam supplere: to arrange a l., libros disponere; bibliothecam ordinare (Suet. Gramm. 12): to be over a l., bibliothecae praesse; bibliothecam tractare: see sat down in the l. of the Lyceum, in bibliotheca, quae in Lyceo est, asedimus: to shut up oneself in one's l., addere se in bibliothecam.*

LIBRATE, see **BALANCE**, v.

LIBRATION, see **BALANCE**, s.

LICENSE, ¶ *Exorbitant liberty, contempt of restraint, licentia; licentia liberior or effusa; libertas nimia (C.). ¶ Permission, licentia; venia; see LEAVE.*

LICENSE, auctoritatem ci dare or tribuere.

LICENTIATE, *licentiatas.

LICENTIOUS, intemperans; dissolutus; effrenatus (*post. effrenus*); lascivus; petulant; effusus.

LICENTIOUSLY, intemperanter; effrenate; effuse; praeter modum (*excessively*).

LICENTIOUSNESS, immoderatio; intemperantia; effrenatio; lascivia; petulantia; licentia; animi effusio; gentilitas animi elatio voluptaria (*C. Fin.* 3, 10, 35).

LICK, lambere (*to touch with the tongue*).—lingere (*to taste with the tongue*).—lambitu detergere (*to wash or clean by licking, Aur. Vict. de Orig.* 20, 3).—ligurire (*to l. slightly or daintily: to l. beforehand (in order to taste), prelambere (H. Sat.* 2, 6, 109): *to l. out or away, lingere, delingere, elingere (to l. up, away, out); lingua delere (to l. out with the tongue, e. g. writing, Suet. Cal.* 20): *to l. the diaks, catillare (Plaut. Casin.* 3, 2, 2. *Auct. ap. Non.* 563, 7).

LICKERISH, *cuppediarum studiosus (*ast. Suet. Cae.* 46): a l. person, cuppes (*v. p. Plaut.*); homo fastidii delicati (*of a nice or pampered appetite: not to be l., nihil morari cupidus*).

LICKERISHNESS, LICKEROUSNESS, cuppedia; ligurito; intemperantia or intemperis gula; also gula only.

LICORICE, glycyrrhiza (*Gr.-L.*); Lat. radix dulcis; (*liquiritia, Feget. de Re Vet.*).

LID, operculum: eye-lid, palpebra.

LIE, s. mendacium (as a thing, *opp. to verum*).—vanitas (*falseness, as a property or state, opp. veritas*): a white l. (*falsely so called*), mendacium (opp. mendacium magnum); mendacium modestum (*opp. mendacium impudens*): an unblushing l., a bold l., mendacium confidentissimum: to forge a l., mendacium componere (*not struere: rather poetic*): to utter

pure lies, mera mendacia fundere (*Com.*): to beware of telling a l., sibi a mendacio temperare: to come off with a l., mendacio defungi: to catch any one in a l., manifestò modo prehendere qm mendacii (*Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 4, 45); manifestum mendacii qm tenere (*Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 30): to stand in a l., stare a mendacio contra veritatem (*C. Inv.* 1, 3, 4): to convict any of a l., mendacii qm coarguere: to give away the l., falsi, or mendacii, qm arguere.

LIE, v. i. e. to utter falsehoods, mentiri (*knowingly, ψεύδομαι; absol. or followed by an accusative, or in re, or de re, prop. and fig*); mendacium dicere (*to utter a l., ψεύδοι λέγειν, gen.: but usually to tell an untruth unknowingly*); ementiri (*to invent or tell in a lying manner, followed by an accus. or absol.*); falsa pro veris dicere, falsa dicere (*to say what is false as true; to offend against truth, whether knowingly or not*); falsa fateri (*to make a false confession*); fallere (*fig. to deceive*): to l. not even in jest, ne loco quidem mentiri: to l. as one pleases, libero mendacio uti: can am honorable man l. num cedit in bonum virum mentiri—he lies as often as he opens his mouth, totus ex mendaciis factus est or constat: he lied in that, hoc or in eâ re mentitus est.

LIE, v. i. e. to be situated, &c. ¶ *A) in the narrower sense, to be laid or to have laid itself, prop. and fig., jacere (g. t., but, esp. as opp. to standing, standing upright; hence = to lie, with the idea of weakness)*; situm esse, positum esse (*of things without life; to be situate, &c. [rarely] jacere in this sense, also of persons buried*); cubare (*to lie resting, as opp. to moving one's self; &c., always with the idea of having stretched one's self out at ease, whether rest or apparent; hence in prose only of living beings, whether they rest, sleep, take food, or are sick*); recubare, recumbere (*to be in a recumbent posture*); accubare, accumbere (*to l. at a place, or of several, to l. one with another any where, esp. of reclining at table*): to l. at or near a person or thing, jacere ad, &c.; adjacere ci rei or ad qm or qd (*of persons and things*); appositum, appositum esse ci rei (*to be laid on athg. of things*): to l. upon athg, ci rei or in qo loco incubare (*to have stretched one's self on athg*): qd re initti (*to support one's self on athg*; e. g. on the elbows; of persons) situm, positum esse in qd re or in qo loco (*to be laid upon athg; of things*): to l. upon, superincubare (*of persons; see above cubare*); superimpositum esse (*to be laid upon; of things*); superstratum esse (*to be strewn upon, of things; then, to have been thrown upon, of persons*): to l. under, succubare (*of persons*); substratum esse (*to be strewn under; then, to be laid or thrown under, of things and persons*): to l. in athg, jacere in qd re (g. t.); positum esse in qd re (*of things*): to l. on the ground, humi jacere; humi stratum jacere (*of persons and things*); humi cubare, in solo recubare (*in rest or sleep, of persons*); prostratum esse, dirutum jacere (*to be thrown down, of things*): to lie upon the face, in os pronum jacere (g. t.); in faciem cubare (*resting on a bed or couch, opp. supinum cubare, i. e. to l. upon the back, Juv. S.* 280): to l. in bed, in lecto jacere or esse; jacere; cubare (g. t., also as a sick person); lecto teneri, affixum esse (*to be obliged to keep one's bed*): to l. (sick) in bed on account of athg, cubare ex (e. g. ex duritie alvi): to l. in (*of child-bed*), puerperio cubare: to l. in the arms of any one, brachere in cs complexu: to l. at the feet of any one, ci ad pedes jacere, stratum esse, or stratum jacere (*also as a suppliant*): to let l., minere (g. t.); non auferre (*not to take away, not to do away, a thing*); facere, ut qd jaceat (*to cause athg to l., e. g. in aqua*); qd abjicere, omittre, intermittere (*fig., to give up, leave off*); abjicere et omittre (*entirely*); intermittere (*for a time*): to l. a-bed, in lecto se continere (*to remain in bed, of persons*); non surgere (*not to rise, of any one lying down*): to l. motionless or helpless, se erigere non posse: the snow still lies (nives non liquescent): I have money lying idle, pecunia otiosa mihi jacet (*not at interest, Pandect.*); numos numeratos habeo (*I have ready money, so as to be able to make payment when due*). ¶ *B) in a wider sense, l) to have a certain position, esp. of places and countries, jacere (gen., of natural or artificial localities, but esp. of a low situation); situm esse, positum esse (the former both of natural localities; see C. Ferr. 4, 48, 106, of a village) and of artificial; positum esse, only of artificial localities, esp. of higher ones*: to l. at or near a place, qm locum adjacere; qm locum tangere, attingere, contingere (g. t.); ci loco applicatum, appositum esse (*to be built or placed upon athg, only of artificial localities, e. g. of a camp*): to l. in a place, in qo loco jacere, situm esse, positum esse: to l. over against a place, e regione or ex adverso ci

loci jacere, situm esse: *to lie on this side of a place*; *clia locum jacere: to lie towards a place*, jacere, situm esse ad locum versus (g. l.); prospicere locum, prospectum dare ad locum (to look towards a place, of a room, &c.): *to lie towards a quarter of the heavens*, vergere, spectare in or ad, &c. (e. g. towards the north); in or ad septentriones: *Aquilania lies in a north-west direction*, Aquitania spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones: *lying towards the north, towards the west*, in septentrionem versus, ad occidentem versus: *to lie higher, or above a place*, jacere supra, &c.: *to lie in a circle round a place*, circa locum in orbem situm esse, locum ambire (e. g. of islands): *to lie under a place*, ci loco subjacere, subjectum esse; jacere sub quo loco: *to lie close under a mountain*, jacere sub radicebus montis: *to lie before a place*, jacere, situm esse ante locum: *to lie near, procul abesse*; propinquum esse: *to lie far apart*, magno locorum intervallo disjunctum esse: *to lie at an equal distance apart*, pari intervallo distare: *the eyes lie deep*, oculi introrsum retracti sunt. 2) *To be a long time in a place or state (of persons)*, versari, commorari, esse (g. l. to tarry in a place); in praesidio esse or collocatum esse (of a garrison); jacere, sedere (to stay, abide any where, with the idea of inactive rest, as opp. to acting, like Gr. *neichai*): *to lie before a town*, ad urbem sedere (to lie inactive before it): *to lie in quarters any where*, statio habere quo loco: *to lie encamped*, in castris esse. 3) *To have a foundation in*, to depend upon, consist with, situm esse in quo or in qâ re (to depend upon); versari in qâ re (to turn upon); cerni in qâ re (to show itself in); niti (in) qâ re (to have its chief support in): *it lies with us, with circumstances*, situm est in nobis, in temporibus: *as much as lies in me*, quantum in me situm est; pro viribus uti potero. *nos pro parte virili*—the fault lies with him, is est in culpa; culpa est penes eum (Com.): *in what lies the hindrance?* quid impedit? the reason lies in this, that, &c., causa est in eo, quod, &c.: *the difference lies in this, that, &c.*, discerni versatur, cernitur in eo, quod, &c.: *it lay in the character of the king to*, &c., rex non is erat, qui (with a subj.).

LIGES, see SOVERAIGN, SUBJECT.

LIEUTENANCY, *locus or munus legati (deputy) or subalternitatis (in the army).

LIEUTENANT, legatus (deputy, assistant officer); *subalternus (in the army, after L. 8, 8): *to be a legatus*, legatum esse ci—*not* cs; but e. g. Caesaris legatus, in apposition to a person's name, is correct.

LIFE, *As a state*, opp. to death, vita (Gr. *Bios*, g. l. opp. *mores*); anima, spiritus (breath of l.); salus (existence from moment to moment, opp. *interitus*, exitum); caput (the head, as seat of l.); lux, hæc lux (the light of day). *vitæ lux is without good authority*; see *Interp.* ad C. Cat. l. 6, 15). *Physical l.*, vita, quæ corpore et spiritu continetur: *in my l.*, in vitâ meâ; dum vivo; me vivo: *to have l.*, vivere; vitam habere; in vitâ esse; vitâ or hæc luce frui (to enjoy life): *to receive l.*, nasci; in lucem edi: *to receive new l. and strength*, reviviscere et recreari: *to lose l.*, vitam amittere, perdere; interficere, necari (to be killed); necari (with violence): *to come to l. again*, reviviscere: *to destroy one's own l.*, mortem sibi consciscere; manus sibi or vim vitæ suæ inferre; manus sibi afferre (*the following phrases are unusual and rather poet.* : manu vitam sibi exhaurire; occupare diem fati; occupare manu mortem; finem vitæ sibi ponere, &c.: *avoid se interficere*): *to take away the l. of any one*, vitam ei auferre, adimere, eripere; qm vitâ or hæc luce privare; ci vim afferre; (*more rarely*) qm vitâ expellere: *to seek the l. of any one*, cs vitæ or capiti insidiari; cs vitam appetere (ferro atque manibus); necem or interitum ci parare: *to des. air of the l. of any one*, *agri salutem desperare (as a physician; agri salus, C. de N. D. 3, 38, 91): *to give one his l.*, vitam ei dare (g. l. also of a physician; see *Plin.* 2, 20, 8); vitam ci concedere, ci mortem remittere, usuram lucis ei dare (to a person condemned to death); cs vitæ parcere, consulere (to spare the life); qm procreare (to beget); qm parere (to bring forth): *your letter has given me a little l. again* (Ag.), litteræ tuæ me sollicitum qd levavit (ast. C. Att. 4, 7, 1); but litteræ tuæ mihi quiddam quasi animulæ restituerunt is only conjecture in C. Att. 4, 7, 1): *to call into l.*, fingere, procreare (to beget); facere, efficere (to make, effect, of things): *to preserve one's l.*, qm conservare: *to owe one's life to another*, natum esse quo (to be begotten); ci salutem debere, cs beneficio vivere (to owe one's deliverance or preservation): *to pray for one's l.*, mortem deprecari: *to pray for the l. of another*, cs vitam deprecari ab eo: *to come off with one's l.*, saluum, facilem evadere: *my l. is in danger*, I run the risk

of my l., in vitæ periculum addictus sum; caput agitur. *In respect of the manner how or where one lives*, vita; victus (in respect of domestic management, so that when vita and victus occur near each other, vita refers to the public, and victus to the private life; e. g. *Np. Alcib.* 1, 3; non minus in vitâ, quam in victu splendidus erat): *in public l.*, in republicâ gerendâ: *common l.*, vita quotidiana, in common l., in vitæ consuetudine; vulgo (commonly): *the language of common l.*, genus sermonis usitatum: *to use the language of common l.*, verbis quotidianis uti: *to lead a certain l.*, vivere (with an adv.); vitam agere (with an adj.); *but not vitam ducere*, i. e. to drag on l.; e. g. *to lead a happy l.*, vivere feliciter, beate; vitam felicem agere: *to lead a poor l.*, vitam tolerare inopem. *In respect of the time during which one lives*, vita; metas: *to devote one's l. to studies*, omnem suam vitam consumere in studiis; *to devote one's l. to the investigation of a thing*, statem agere in quærendâ qâ re: *to pass the rest of one's l. in retirement*, quod reliquum est vitæ in otio degere: *he has often in his l. destroyed an innocent citizen by false witness*, sæpe in ætate suâ perdidit civem innocentem falso testimonio. *In respect of time and action*: *to describe the l. of any one*, cs vitæ imaginem exprimere: *to review one's l.*, *vitæ memoriam recollere; præerit temporis spatium respicere (cf. C. Arch. 1, 1). *Reality, original, verum*: *to draw one to the l.*, ad verum (*not ad vivum*) exprimere: cs similitudinem effingere ex vero (*Plin.* Ep. 4, 28, extr.): *to represent one to the l.*, effingere cs imaginem dicendo (Q. 6, 1, 8): *to describe or paint ably to the l.*, qd se exponere quasi actus res, non quasi narratur (C.); qd ita ostendere, ut non clarius futurum sit spectantibus (Q., of a battle). *That which is as dear to us as our l.*: e. g. *my l.* mea vita mea lux—*you are my l.*, certe tu vita es mihi (Com.). *Course of l.*, vita (or vivendi) cursus, curriculum (the period or space of l.); vivendi or vitæ via (way of l.): *to choose our course of l.*, deligere quam viam vivendi ingressuri simus: *to enter upon, walk in a right course of l.*, rectam vitæ viam sequi: *to finish or complete the course of l.*, vitæ cursum or vivendi curriculum conficere. b) *Plan of l.*, vitæ or vivendi consilium; vitæ institutum; vitæ propositum; vitæ ratio et institutio; vita: *to sketch out a plan of l.*, vivendi consilium (or, simply, vitam) constituere: *to change one's plan of l.*, institutum mutationem facere; vitæ propositum mutare. c) *Rule of l.*, vitæ, vivendi or (in respect of conduct) agendi præceptum; vitæ lex; lex quâ vivamus; vitæ ratio (pl. vitæ rationes): *to draw up rules of l. for oneself*, vitæ rationes suscipere: *to give rules of l. to any one*, vivendi præcepta ci dare: *to receive or learn rules of l. from any one*, agendi præcepta ab eo accipere. d) *Weariness of l.*, vivendi or vitæ satietas (a being satisfied with l.); vitæ odium (dislike for l., opp. vitæ amor): *I feel weariness of l.*, vitæ satietas me cepit; vitæ me tædet: *every-day l.*, quotidianæ vitæ consuetudo. e) *Mode of living, conduct, vita*; mores (manners, behaviour). A bad, shameful l., vita turpis: *to lead a bad, disgraceful l.*, turpiter, improbe, vivere: a virtuous l., vita honesta, sancta; vita honesta or per virtutem acta: *to lead a virtuous l.*, honeste, sancte, vivere: a dissolute l., vita omnibus flagitiis, or omnibus libidinibus, dedita: *to lead a dissolute l.*, omnibus flagitiis, or omnibus libidinibus, deditum esse; luxuriâ diffuere. f) *Liveliness, sprightliness, alacritas (liveliness)*; spiritus (enlivening spirit): spirit and l. of an orator, calor et vehementia dicentis: *there is no l. here*, omnia hic jacent, languent.

LIFE-GUARD, corporis custodes (g. l.); delecta manus, or juvenus quæ cs (e. g. principes) corpus domumque custodit (see C. Mil. 25, 67); evocati, qui excubias circa principis cubiculum vice militum agunt (consisting of citizens, Suet. Gall. 10); stipatores corporis, or simply stipatores (under the later emperors, protectores); satellites (when considered as those who executed commands; see C. Rull. 2, 13, 32, stipatores corporis constituit eosdem ministros et satellites potestatis); cohors prætoria (in the time of the republic, cohors imperatoria, quam delectam manum presidii causâ circa se habet; Liv. 2, 20: under the emperors there were several (ten or more) cohortes prætorianæ, which formed the standing army of the emperors, like the Turkish janissaries, called also milites prætoriani; regia cohors; regia cohors custodes corporis; scholares, alæ scholares (under the later emperors, the household troops). To take a l., stationem militum sibi assumere; corpus armatis circumspicere: *to have a l.*, delectam manum presidii, or custodie, causâ circa se

habere: to have a l. of 260 cavalry, ducentos equites ad custodiam corporis habere.

LIFEGUARDSMAN, corporis custos, or stipator; satellites; miles praetorianus. See LIFEGUARD.

LIFELESS, || *Naturally without life, inanimatus, inanimatus* (opp. animal. *See* LIFEGUARD. *Later forms are* inanimatus, inanimatus, inanimatus); *vita, or vita* (sensu carens *without life and feeling*): to be l., inanimatus esse; *vita carere*. || *That has lost life, exanimus; exanimus; exanimatus; exsangui* (without blood, dead); *mortuus, extinctus* (dead); *almost l., extinctio* or *mortuo similis* (like a dead person. *prop.*); *exanimatus, exsangui* (rather *fig.*). || *Fig.* Without power or vigour, *exsangui* (e. g. of a speech).

LIFETIME, see LIFE.

LIFT, v. tollere. extollere. attollere. To l. up, erigere, levare, allevare, sublevare (to raise *from the ground*); excitare (to raise *that which has sunk*; as, the head): to l. up oneself, se erigere; surgere; assurgere (to stand up, rise): to l. up any one with the hand, manu allevare *qm*: to l. up the hands, manus tollere: to l. up the hands to heaven, tendere manus, or manus supplices ad caelum: to l. up hands *agst* any one, manus tentare in *qm* or *cl* (with hostile purpose): to l. up the eyes, oculos erigere, tollere; to *athg*, suspicere *qd*: *fig.*, to l. up one's heart or soul to God, *animum convertere ad cogitationem Dei*: to l. up the thoughts to things above, *animum ad caelestia tollere*; to l. up the voice, vocem intendere (opp. vocem remittere).

LIFT, a. use the verb: e. g. to give a l.; i. e. To LIFT.

LIGAMENT, LIGATURE, || *Bandage, fascia; dim. fasciola; ligamentum ad vulnus deligandum. To put on a l., deligare. alligare. obligare. || Any thing that binds, ligamen, vinculum.*

LIGHT, s. || *Any shining substance, and the brightness produced by it, *emphy* and usually daylight, lumen, lux* (lumen is the cause of l., *that which gives l.*, a luminous body; *lux, the l., brightness. To the sun we apply lumen and lux; lumen so far as it gives l. to the earth, lux so far as it is a luminous or bright body*). || *See* LUMEN. *The poetic jubar denotes the pure splendor of the heavenly bodies.* || *The l. of the sun, of the moon, lumen, lux, solis, lunae*: the l. of day, *lux diurna* (Lucr. 6, 648), or usually, simply *lux*: with the l., cum prima luce; die illucescente; sub luce ortum (towards break of day): the l. of the eyes, *lumina oculorum*; *lumina* (*See* LUCEA *to poet.*): to see the l. of day (i. e. to be born), in lucem eidi or suscipi; nasci: to come into the l. of day, *exire supra terram* (*prop.* to come to the surface of the earth *fm subterranean places*; of persons or animals); in publicum prodire (rather *fig.*, to appear in public); in lucem proferri, protrahi (*prop.* and *fig.* of things); detegi, patefieri (*fig.* to be uncovered, made manifest): not to come to l., lucem non aspicere, publico carere (not to go out, of persons); jacere, in tenebris latere (*prop.* to remain hidden, of things): to bring or draw to the l. (of day), supra terram educere (*fm subterranean places, of persons or animals, prop.* *act.* C. N. D. 2, 37, 95); in lucem proferre, protrahere (*prop.* and *fig.* to render visible or notorious; of things); aperire, patefacere, detegere, manifestum facere (*fig.* to make known, reveal): to bring to l. (*fig.* = to make known or famous), in lucem vocare e tenebris (persons); illustrare et excitare (things, e. g. philosophiam): to bring a thing again to l., *qd* in lucem revocare (e. g. veteres scriptores): to give l. to a thing, *lumina immittere cl rei* (*prop.* e. g. to a house); *cl rei lucem afferre*; *qd illustrare, explanare* (*fig.* to make clear): to give l. (explanation) to a person in *athg*, docere *qm* *qd*, edocere *qm* *qd*, or de re (by teaching); explicare *cl* *qd* (*by explanation*): to shed l. upon a thing (*fig.*), illustrare *qd*; *lucem* or *lumen cl rei afferre* (*See* AFFERRE *not* affundere): a room has l., cubiculum illustrare eat: to obstruct the l. to any one, *ca caelo or luminibus offere* (*See* OFFERE *not* simply *cl offere*); *ca luminibus obstruere*: to stand in the l., *cl offere* (*prop.* to take away the l. *fm* any one by placing oneself before him; hence, *fig.* = to oppose one); *cl obesse, obstruere* (*fig.* to be in the way, to be a hindrance to any one, without the idea of hostility): to stand in one's own l. (*fig.*), sibi or utilitati suae or commodis sua male consulere; sibi obesse: to place or set *athg* in a good or advantageous l., *qd* in bono lumine collocare (*prop.* e. g. a painting; tabulas bene pictas collocare in bono lumine, C.; opp. tabulam in alieno lumine collocare, C.); in a bad l., *cl rei lucem afferre*; rem commendare, laudare (*fig.*); to represent on the favorable side: to place or represent in an odious l., *qm* in invidiam adducere; *qm* deformare: to set *athg* in a false l., *qd*

fallaci judicio videre: to look at *athg* in the l., *qd* ad lucem spectare (*prop.* to hold *agst* the l. and look at); videre etiam atque etiam et considerare (*fig.* to consider accurately): if you look at it in the right l., si vis veram rationem exsequi (*fig.*; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 26). || *In painting, as opp.* to shade, lumen (opp. umbra); e. g. in pictura lumen non alia res magis quam umbra commendat; *See* LUMEN. || *To observe l. and shade, lumen et umbras custodire*: l. and shade set off a picture, lumen et umbra commendat picturam. || *That which is made or used for the purpose of giving light, lumen* (g. l.); lucerna (*espily of a lamp*); candela (*of wax or tallow*); cereus (*a wax taper*); sebaceus (*a tallow candle*; Appul. Met. 4, p. 151, 18, Elm. or p. 281, Oud.): to look after a l., lumen querere: to bring a l., lumen afferre: my l. will go out, lucerna me deserit (e. g. in writing; C. Att. 7, 7, *ext.*): my l. is going out, candela consumpta extringitur: l's in the streets, pernoctantia urbis lumina (Amian. 14, 1).

LIGHT, a. opp. to dark, clarus (l., bright in itself); illustris (full of l.); lucidus (that is full of l., and spreads l. abroad); luminosus (to *wch* the rays of l. duly penetrate); albidus (somewhat white, of colour); candidus (dazzling white).

LIGHT, a. opp. to heavy, grave, &c. || A) *PROP.* not heavy, levis (opp. gravis): a l. burden, onus leve: l. armour, armatura levis: a l. weight, pondus leve (g. l.); pondus vulgari levius (lighter than usual).

|| B) *FIG.* 1) not heavy, of substance or strength; a) in its component parts, levis: a l. wine, vinum leve: l. food, cibis levis (that gives slight nourishment); cibis facilis ad concoquendum (easy of digestion): a l. garment, vestis tenuis: a l. soil, solum tenue. b) Trifling, inconsiderable, levis (opp. gravis); parvus (opp. magnus): to have a l. complaint, leviter egrotare: l. pain, dolor levis, parvus. 2) That has nothing heavy on it: a) l. armed, levis armatura (*See* ARMATURA *so* also with *Caes.*, who never, as *L.* and later writers do, uses simply levis in this sense: the l. cavalry, equites levis armaturae [only in *L.* and later writers, milites leves]); velites (as a division of the Roman army before the time of the republic, called torarii. These troops were divided into jaculatores, javelin-men, agglitarii, archeri, and funditores, slingers, to whom belonged the ferentarii, armed with round pebbles or leaden balls in the form of an acorn and furnished with a pike, and the balistarii or tragularii, armed with the hand-balistae. *See* MILITES EXPEDITI; all soldiers when they have laid aside their baggage, whether l. or heavy-armed; hence *Caes.* B. G. 7, 80, expediti levis armaturae. b) lightly clothed, lightly loaded, expeditus (not encumbered by heavy baggage; opp. impeditus); nudus (that has put off the upper garment); a l. infantry man, pedes expeditus. Hence, c) Not unwieldy, or dextr.: swift, fleet, velox (opp. tardus); pernix (nimble. *See* PERNIX *Only poets use levis in this sense*). d) l. walk, ingressus tener, tener ac mollis: a person is l. of foot, inest in *q* praecipua pedum pernicitas: to write *al. hand*, *manu veloci scribere*: to paint with *al. pencil*, manu veloci pingere. d) Not oppressed with cares, curis vacuus; curis libe solutusque (e. g. animus): my heart becomes lighter, animum recipio: to make one's heart lighter, *qm* egreditur *cl* curis levare. e) easy, that demands little pains or exertion, facilis (opp. difficilis); solutus, expeditus (not perplexed; opp. impeditus); *fm.* facilis et expeditus; solutus et expeditus; solutus et facilis; nullius negotii (opp. magni negotii): very l., perfacilis; perexpeditus: it is a l. thing, nihil est negotii; id nihil habet negotii; id facile efficit potest. || Trifling, gay, playful, petulans (of persons or things. *See* PETULANS *procaz* and protervus, wanton, are too strong); levis (l.-minded, of persons); parum verecundus (not modest; also of things; e. g. verba); lascivus (full of play, *emphy* in love: first in the *eliv.* age in a bad sense; of persons and things): l. jokes, joca petulantia, jocosum petulantia: in a l. manner, petulanter; parum verecunde; lascive: the young woman is somewhat too l. in her conduct, ingenium liberius quam virginem decet (L.).

LIGHT, v. collustrare (to impart its own l.; only *prop.*); illustrare (to illumine, enlighten; and *fig.*, to set in the l.); illuminare (to give l. to a thing, *emphy* *fig.* *None of these words were used by the ancients of enlightening the mind*). The sun l.'s every thing, sol cuncta luce sua illustrat: to be lighted by the sun, sole illustrum esse: to l. a town, in urbe pernoctantia lumina accendere (of the ordinary lighting of the streets, *act.* Amian. 14, 1); lumina suspendere funalibus ordine ductis (to make an illumination with l.'s hung in

rores on ropes; *Claudian.* de Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 206; accensas lucernas in fenestris ponere (to make an illumination with l's in the windows of the houses; *Schol. Pers. Sat. 5, 180*); a tower is lighted by night, turris collocat per noctem crebris luminibus (*J. Hist. 3, 38, 1*); the field of Mars lighted by torches, collucentes per campum Martis faces (*T. Ann. 3, 4, 1*); to l. up, i. e. to kindle, accendere, incendere, succendere (prop. and fig.); inflammare (to set on fire).

LIGHT UPON, v. | To fall upon by chance, offendere qm or qd, incidere in qm; qm or qd invenire or reperire (to find). | To settle upon, insidere (e. g. arbori).

LIGHTEN, v. INTR. fulgurare; fulgere (prop. and fig.); micare, splendēre (fig. to sparkle, glitter). The swords lightened, micantes fuisse gladii: he seemed not to speak but to thunder and l., non loqui et orare sed fulgurare ac tonare videbatur: the eyes l., oculi scintillant.

LIGHTEN, v. TR. | To give light; see LIGHT, v. | To make less heavy, levare cl qd or qm re: fig. to l. grief, &c.; see ALLEVIATE.

LIGHTER, a. actualis (with or without navis); actuarium (ac. navigium); actuarium.

LIGHTFINGERED, see TRIVIALITY.

LIGHTFOOTED, levipes; pernix; celer.

LIGHTHEADED, see DELIRIOUS, GIDDY.

LIGHTHEARTED, see CHEERFUL, MERRY.

LIGHTHOUSE, pharus (ἀπόρος—cf. *Suet. Calig. 46*; turris, ex qua, ut ex Pharo, noctibus ad regendos navium cursus ignes emicarent).—turris praeclucendi navibus nocturna suggerens ministeria (*Amian. 22, 16*) is an affected expression.

LIGHTLY, | Not heavily, leviter (e. g. cadere).

| FIG. 1. Slightly, leviter (e. g. lightly wounded); leviter saucius or vulneratus. To regard atq; l., qd leve habere, qd in levī habere (to consider as trifling; the latter is more distinct, and although only in *T. Ann. 3, 54, 4*, and *Hist. 2, 21, 2*, certainly classical); qd negligere (not to regard); to esteem l., parvi ducere; nihil curare. | Not clumsily or awkwardly, velociter. To dance l., membra moliter movere (*H. Sat. 1, 9, 25*).

LIGHTNESS, | In respect of weight, levitas. | In respect of motion, agility, levitas; see also AGILITY. | In respect of conduct, &c., levity, levitas; see also LEVITY, FICKLENESS.

LIGHTNING, fulgur (λαμπή, sheet-l.; for wch we sometimes find fulgorea, but never the sing. fulgor. Fulgor must be distinguished from fulgetrum or fulgura, = repeated flashes of l.).—fulmen (κεραυνός, forked l.; a thunderbolt; for wch we find also fulminis iactus or ictus; hence also fig., i. q. destructive power, e. g. fortium fulmen): to hurl or cast forth l., fulmen emitte, jacere: to be struck with l., fulmine lcl or percuss; de celo tangi or percuss; e celo lcl: struck with l., fulmine ictus, &c., fulminatus (also fig., as if struck by l., *Petron. 80, 7*): to be set on fire by l., deflagrare letu fulminis: to be killed by l., fulmine exanimari: the l. struck in the towers, turres fulmine percussae sunt: the l. touched his litter, lecticam ejus fulgor praestinxit: concerning l., fulguralle (e. g. books, &c.): belonging to l., fulmineus (poet.): as quick as l., celerime; cum maximā celeritate. | FIG. of oratory, verborum fulmina: oratio fulgurans ac t'rans (after *Q. 2, 16, 19*).

LIGHTS, l. i. e. wings of animals, pulmo, also pl. pulmones.

LIGHTSOME, see LUMINOUS, GAY.

LIGNEOUS, ligneus; lignosus, *Plin.*

LIKE, adj. | Resembling, similis, consimilis, assimilis, opp. dissimilis (with the gen. and dat.; whether of internal or external resemblance; but with ref. to internal resemblance, the gen. is most common; see *Example, § 411*).—geminus (extremely l., quite a match); Jv. similis et geminus: more l., propior (that comes nearer)—very l., proximus (e. g. Deo proximus); exactly l., geminus et similissimus (in a thing, qd re); similissimus et maxime geminus: not l., see UNLIKE: to be l., similem esse (with a gen. or dat.; see above); ad similitudinem cs rei accedere (to come near, of things; for which we find also prop, propius (nearer), and proxime (nearest) accedere ad qd (gen.); facie cs similem esse, os vultumque cs referre (in features, &c.); mores cs referre (in character): to make or render l., ad similitudinem rei fingere, effingere qd; assimilare qd in speciem cs rei (*T. Germ. 9, 4*): to become l. a person in any respect, ex qd re similitudinem speciemque cs gerere: he looks very l. his father, mirā similitudine totum patrem exscriptis: as l. as two peas, non ovum tam simile ovo, quam hic illi est (see *Q. 5, 11, 30*); or, ex puteo similior nunquam potest aqua

aqua sumi, quam hic est atque iste (*Plant. Mil. 2, 70*); or, neque aqua aqua, lac est lacti usquam sinistius, quam hic illius est, illeque huius (*Plant. Men. 5, 9, 30*): he is no longer l. himself, prorsus alius factus est ac fult antea: that is l. him, hoc dignum est ab illo, non abhorret ab ejus ingenio, non alienum est ab ejus moribus. | Equal, see EQUAL. | Likely, see LIKELY.

LIKE, s. par: to give l. for l., par pari referre; redere, referre; exsolvere vicem or vices: one who has not his l., cull nullum invenias parem; (vir) incomparabilis (*Plin.*).

LIKE, adv. | In the same manner as, ut, sicut, velut (*Syn. in As*). To behave l. a man, se virum præbere, virum inter viros esse (C.): to quit themselves l. men, strenue pugnare: to bear pain l. a man, dolorem ferre, ut vir (like a brave man). | Probably, vid. In 'he was l. to have been (drowned)', &c., wch Middleton sees without hesitation, turn it by 'he was nearly' &c. See NEARLY.

LIKE, v. (T. R.) Have a liking for, amare, diligere, amplecti; see FOND. | INTR. libet or colibet cl (one has a desire or inclination).—placet ci (i. pleases, one finds it good).—juvat qm (it delights; all sometimes followed by an infn., placet also by ut): I liked it, mihi libitum or colibitum or placitum est: as much as one likes, quantum juvat, libet, libuerit, colibuerit: to do as any one likes, animo suo morem gerere: if you (I, he, &c.) l., si placet, libet, commodum est; quum or quando or dum commodum est: as you l., ut placet, libet, commodum est: if you l., quod commodum tuo fiat; nisi tibi molestum est: we may believe it or not, as we l., quam vera (res) sit, communis existimatio est (L.).

LIKELIHOOD, s. verisimilitudo; similitudo veri; probabilitas: in all l., probabiliter (verisimiliter, *Appul.*).

LIKELY, verisimilis; veri, or (more rarely) vero, similis; probabilis; Jv. veri similis et probabilis.

LIKEMINED, concors (of one and the same disposition and manner of thinking; unanimous.—*Sen.* in prose, only in *L. 7, 21*).—consentientis (according in judgement and views): to be l., concordare; consentire inter se (of several): to be l. with aby, consentire cum qd (opp. dissensire or dissidere cum qd).

LIKEN, qd cl rei assimilare, or comparare.

LIKENESS, | Resemblance, similitudo.—convenientia, congruentia (so far as the l. depends on a due proportion of parts, *Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11*).—analogia (l. of words and ideas, translated in C. de Univ. 4, by proportio; cf. *Q. 1, 6, 3*).—congruentia morum (agreement in manners, in character; *Suet. Oth. 2*). L. in name, nominis vicinitas (*Plin. 21, 18, 69*): to bear a l. to aby or alth, similitudinem habere cum qd (qd re); similitudo mihi est cum qd: they bear a mutual l., est similitudo inter eos. | Image, that wch resembles, imago, effigies, simulacrum (*Syn. in Image, prop.*); vera imago or effigies (a true l.). My l., mei similis species: to take a l. of aby, effingere oris lineamenta: to take a striking l., veram cs Imaginem reddere: she called him the exact l. of his father, veram paterni oris effigiem appellabat: the daughter was in character and appearance the exact l. of her father, filia non minus mores ejus, quam os vultumque referebat, totumque patrem mirā similitudine exscriptaerat.

LIKEWISE, item, itemdem (where the same property is attributed to different subjects; = even so).—idem, et (where different properties are attributed to one subject or object). Cæs. drew up his troops in order of battle; the enemy l., Cæs. aciem instruxit, hostes item: Cæs. drew up the troops in order of battle; he l. commanded: Cæs. aciem instruxit; idem jussit; or (Cæs.) aciem instruxit et jussit. See more under ALIAS.

LIKING, libido (without rational consideration).—arbitrium (judgement).—voluntas (wish, will). According to l., ad libidinem; ex libidino; ut libido fert: ut libet: after my l., ad arbitrium nostrum libidinemque; meo arbitratu: to do atq; out of mere l., libidine qd facere: to find a l. (pleasure) in atq; libidinem habere in re (*S. Cat. 7, 4*): to leave a thing to any one's l., cl or cs arbitrio permittere qd.

LILAC (as plant), syringa vulgaris (*Linna.*).

LILACEOUS (lilaceus, *Pallad.*); liliorum, g. pl.

LILY, lilium. The blue l., iris, iris (*Linna.*): the white l., lilium album; lilium candidum: the red l., lilium purpureum, rubens: a bed of l's, lilietum: white as a l., candidus.

LIMB, membrum. pars corporis (any part of the body).—artus (prop., a joint, or a single part of a

large member; hence, any member joined to the trunk; i. e. strictly speaking, a l. ¹⁶⁵ The singular is not found in good prose; it occurs first in the later poets of the silv. age; pl. artus, the l's). I tremble in every l., omnibus artibus contremisco (C.): a l. of the law, homo forensis (C.).

LIMBECK, *alembicum.

LIMBER, flexilis; flexibilis; lentus.

LIMBO, limbus patrum (ecccl.). See PAISON.

LIME, s. (a kind of earth) calx. Quick l., calx viva: slaked l., calx extincta or mactera: to slake l., calcem extingquere or mactera: to mix l., calcem temperare: to burn l., calcem coquere.

LIME, s. (a viscous substance) viscus. viscum.

LIME, s. (a tree) tilia. Of the wood of the l.-tree, tiliaceus (Col.); tiliaceus (Capitolin.); tiliaris (Cael. Aur.).

LIME, v. (to smear with bird-l.) visco oblinere or inungere. A limed twig, virga visca (Farr. R. R. 3, 7, 7; O. Met. 15, 474); calamus aucupatorius (Mart. 14, 218, title): to set limed twigs, virgis viscatis, or calamis fallere volucres or alites.

LIMEBURNER, calcarius (Cato).

LIMEKILN, fornax calcaria; or simply calcaria.

LIMESTONE, lapis calcarius; gleba calcis (a piece of l.).

LIMIT, s. finis (boundary as a circumscribing line, τέλος).—terminus (stone set up to mark a boundary, τέρας).—limes (ridge, to mark a boundary, ὅρος). Jx. fines et termini; fines et quasi termini (never in the reversed order).—confinium (common boundary of two properties, &c.).—modus (degree, limit not to be exceeded; fig.).—cancelli (barrier; fig. limit not to be exceeded). To place l's, terminare (prop. and fig.).—limitare (prop.).—terminis or cancellis circumscribere (fig.).—fines terminare or constituere; to atq., terminos, or modum, ponere ci rei (prop. and fig.). To mark out the l's of atq., finire or (accurately) definire qd (prop. and imprp.): to establish, fix, &c., the l's of atq., finem facere cs rei or ci rei; finem imponere ci rei: to propose to oneself certain l's, certos fines terminosque sibi constituere: to exceed l's, fines transire (prop. and fig.).—extra fines or cancellos egredi; modum excedere (fig.): to keep within the l's of modesty, fines verecundiae non transire: to keep abey within l's, coercere, continere, or constringere qm: to be confined within l's of one's own, and those narrow enough, suis finibus, exiguis sane, contineri: to burst through the l's and restraints of shame, repagula pudoris et officia perfringere (C.).

LIMIT, v. terminare; terminis (or cancellis) circumscribere, finire, definire; terminis circumscribere et definire; also simply circumscribere (as it were to surround with l's or boundaries).—finire, definire, includere finibus (to keep within certain l's).—coercere (to keep within bounds, to hold in); circumcidere (to make less, diminish; e. g. sumptus impensam funeri). To l. magistrates, magistratus finire: to l. atq. within its bounds, qd intra terminos coercere: to be limited to one's narrow bounds, suis finibus exiguis contineri: to l. a thing within a narrow circle, in exiguum angustumque concludere (e. g. friendship; C. Off. 1, 17, 53, Beier.): to l. a speaker, oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere (C. de Or. 3, 19, 70); oratorem finire or in angustias compellere (opp. oratio exultare potest): to be limited to the duties of a school, *lita mueris scholastici angustias coactum esse: to be limited by shortness of time, temporis angustis includi: to l. oneself, certos fines terminosque constituere sibi, extra quos egredi non possit: to l. oneself to atq., se continere re or in re (of things and persons): to be limited, ceterarum rerum cancellos circumscripsum esse.

LIMITATION, limitatio (Col. Vitr.).—circumscrip-tio (C.). ¹⁶⁵ Use the verb, or the subst. LIMIT.

LIMITED, ptep. adj. circumsclusus (cut short).—brevis (short).—Jx. circumsclusus et brevis.—tenilis (weak, e. g. animus, ingenium).—imbecillus (post-Aug. imbecillus, naturally weak in mind).—tardus (slow).—hebes (dull; e. g. ingenium). A l. time, temporis angustiae: what is so l., so short, as the longest life of man? quid tam circumsclusum, tam breve, quam hominis vita longissima? (Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 11.)

LIMNER, see PAINTER.

LIMP, adj. flexibilis. lentus. mollis.

LIMP, v. claudicare (C., prop.).—claudere (C., fig. Apparently claudere, C.; -ēre, S.: Gell.).

LIMPID, liquidus.—limpidus (in poetry and later prose).—lucidus (post-Aug.); amnis (Q.).—splendidus (H.), perucidus (O.) belong to poetry.

LIMPIDNESS, limpidudo (irregularly formed fm limpidus; Plin.). ¹⁶⁵ Use the adj.

LIMY, viscosus (prop. Prudent.; fig. Pallad.); glutinosus (Col.).

LINCH-PIN, *axis (or rotæ) fibula.

LINDEN-TREE, tilia.

LINE, s. || Extension in length, linea (g. l.); lineamentum (as supposed extension; also, as a stroke made, Petron. 79, 4; but no where in C., who uses it always in the sense of a geometrical l., or a lineament of the countenance). A broad l., limes (a stripe, as Plin. 37, 10, 69; nigrum materiam [gemmae Veientanae] distinguit limes albus, a broad white l.: a straight l., linea recta: a curved l., linea curva: a parallel l., parallelus linea (Vitr. 5, 6); in or after a l., ad lineam: to draw a l., lineam ducere; with atq., qd re or ex qd re (e. g. with a colour, colore or ex colore; atramento or ex atramento): to divide atq. by a l., qd dividere linea. Hence, a) a l. in the face or in the hands, incisura (C.) lineamenta (in later writers linea) oris, not = lines on the face, but the characteristic features or lineaments). b) In astronomy, the equator, æquinoctialis circulus (Farr. L. L. 9, 18, § 24, Muell. ¹⁶⁵ Equator is not Latin). To cross the l., *in regiones trans circulum æquinoctialem sitas venire.

c) A boundary, gen., finis.—regio (district). || Gen., direction, linea.—ordo (order, succession): in a straight l., linea recta; ad lineam (perpendicularly, upwards or downwards); recto itinere, recta viâ (in a straight direction of the road).—recto ordine (in a straight row).—æquâ fronte (with a straight front, of soldiers, ships; e. g. procedere): in a straight l. with atq., recta cs rei regione (directly over against, as Cæsar. B. G. 6, 24; whereas e regione cs rei or ex adversum qd is = over against, gen.). Hence, that weh forms a l., row, a) Verse, l. in a book, versus (in poetry; ¹⁶⁵ not lineæ.—nec ab extremâ parte versus abundantes literas in alterum transferret, sed ibidem statim subiecit circumductque, when the l's are too long; Suet. Oct. p. 263). To write a few l's to atq., qd literarum ad qm dare: he has not written a single l., ne verbum quidem scripsit: l. by l. (in poetry), per singulos versus: to show in a few l's, paucis exponere. b) (in military language), ordo (a single l. of soldiers).—acies (troops in battle array). The first, second, third l. in battle, acies prima, media, extrema: in l., ordinatim, e. g. ire (opp. passim ire; see Brut. in C. Ep. 11, 13, 2): in close and covered l., munito agmine; e. g. incedere (S. Jug. 46, 3): to place themselves in l., ordinatim consistere (of the soldiers forming themselves; see Np. Iphic. 2, 2): to step out of the l., ordine egredi (of one or more).—ordines deserere or relinquere (of several): to draw up the l., copias ordinare (g. l.).—ordines or aciem instruere (for battle): a soldier of the l., miles legionarius (g. l., a legionary soldier).—miles gravis armaturæ (a heavy-armed soldier): troops of the l., legiones (the legions).—milites gravis armaturæ; gravis armatura (heavy-armed soldiers).—milites aciei destinati (troops appointed for the l. of battle; all, as opp. to light troops and to cavalry): ship of the l., *navis aciei destinata. c) In pedigree, linea (see Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 9, στέμματα cognationum directio lamine in duas lineas separatur, quarum altera est superior [the ascending], altera inferior [the descending]: ex superiore autem, et secundo gradu transversæ lineæ [the collateral l's] pendent). By the paternal, maternal l., a patre; a matre; paternus, maternus genere; ex paternâ lineâ, ex maternâ lineâ (e. g. venire, Cod. Just. 5, 9, 10): fm them sprang two l's of Octavius, ab his duplex Octavium familia defluxit: to be related in a direct l. to any one, lineâ directâ contingere cs domum (aff. Suet. Galb. 2): actissimo gradu contingere qm (e. g. on the maternal side, a matre; Suet. Oct. 4).—per actissimos gradus ad qm primam sui originem perducere (in a direct l.; see Sen. de Ben. 3, 28, 2). d) In fortification or sieges, opus (g. l., ramparts and trenches).—fossa (a trench). A l. of circumvallation; see CIRCUMVALLATION: to draw a l. round a place, circumvallare qd opere or operibus; qd circumdare fossâ: to occupy the whole l. with troops, *per totum opus milites disponere. || A string, cord, linea, linum.

LINE, v. interiorum cs rei partem vestire (qd re, with atq.; see C. Verr. 4, 55, 120).—munire intus qd re.

LINEAGE, linea. See ANCESTRY.

LINEAL, ex lineâ (paternâ, maternâ). To be a l. descendant, lineâ directâ contingere cs domum. See LINE.

LINEAMENT, lineamentum oris (a single feature in the face; ductus oris, C. de Fin. 5, 17, 47, denotes the lineaments about the mouth; opp. to vultus, i. e. the other features of the face). The l's of the face, ora,

vultus; *It. os vultuosus* or *os et vultus* (*face and countenance*) *The mother and son had similar l's*, lineamentorum qualitas matri ac filio similis.

LINEAR, linearis (*Plin. Quint.*).

LINEN, s. lineum. *Pieces of l., or l. clothes*, lineae, orum: *dressed in l.*, lineatus: *of l.*, lineus; *lineus: l. yarn*, linum netum (*Ulp. Dig. 32, 70, § 11*): *l. manufacture*, ars linearia (*as an art*: *Inscr. Grut. p. 649, n. 4*): *the l. trade*, *negotium linearium (*aft. Aurel. Vict. de Vir. Ill. 72*): *negotiatio linearia* (*Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, § 15*).

LINEN, adj. lineus; lineus.

LINENDRAPPER, *negotium linearium exercens *To be a l.*, *negotium lint. exercere; *l'inte vendere* or *venditare*: *a l's shop*, *taberna in qua panni ad unam venduntur.

LINENDRAPER, lineae, orum, pl.

LINEN-MANUFACTURER, linearius (*Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, § 4*; *Cod. Theod. 10, 20, 16*); *linteo* (*Plaut. Aut. 3, 5, 58*; *Inscr. Grut. p. 38, n. 15*).

LINGER cunctari; cessare; morari; moram facere; tardare.

LINGERER, cunctator; cessator.

LINGERING, adj. cunctans; cunctabundus; cessans. *A l. disease*, morbus longus.

LINGERING, s. cunctatio; cessatio; mora.

LINGUIST, multas linguas intelligens (*aft. C. Tusc. 5, 40, 116*)—grammaticus (*or Lat. literatus*; see *Suet. Gramm. 4*).—(*Græcia et Latine*) litera docte eruditus. [*Græc.*] *Linguae es sciens denotes one who is able to speak a language, although not critically acquainted with it*: see *T. Ann. 2, 13, 2*. *To be a good l.*, multas linguas intelligere (*aft. C. Tusc. 5, 40, 116*).

LINIMENT, unguentum (*ointment*); fomentum (*soothing application*).

LINING, *pannus subcutis.

LINK, s. *l. A single ring or division of a chain*, annulus. *Fig. band, bond, vinculum*, vinculum. *A l. torch*. See *TORCH*.

LINK TOGETHER, v. nectere; connectere.—*virtutes inter se iugate sunt* (*C. are linked together*).

LINNET, *fringilla cannabina (*Linn.*).

LINSEED, semen lini.

LINSEY-WOOLSEY, *pannus crassior ex lana linoque confectus.

LINSTOCK, *virga incendiaria.

LINT, linamentum; lintola carpta, orum, pl.

LINTEL, limen superum, or superius (*Græc. not superliminare*; see *Gronov. Plin. 29, 4, 26*); *supercilium itineris, or simply supercilium* (*Vitr. 5, 6, 5; 4, 6, 2*).

LION, leo (*animal, or sign in Zodiac*). *Of or relating to a l.*, leoninus: *to be like a l.*, specie leonina esse: *a l's den*, cavum leoninum: *a l's skin*, pellis leonis or leonina: *a lion-heart*, summa animi fortitudo: *l's mouth*, rictus leonis(?); (*a plant*) *antirrhinum (*Linn.*): *a young l.*, catulus leonæ; *scymni leonum* (*young l's*; *Luer.*): *l's tooth* (*a plant*), *leontodon taraxacum (*Linn.*): *l's paw* (*a plant*) leontice (*Linn.*): *l's foot* (*a plant*), catananche (*Linn.*): *l's tail* (*a plant*), phloxis leonurus (*Linn.*).

LIONESS, leœna (*lea, poet.*)—leo femina (*Plaut. in Fragm. ap. Philarg. ad V. Ecl. 2, 63*).

LIONIZE (*in very familiar conversation, to take round to see sights*), ducere qm ad ea quæ visenda sunt, et unumquodque ostendere (*C. Verr. 4, 59, 132*).

LIP, labrum; labium. (*Græc. The former is the more usual and the better word: the latter is inferior, and not found in the prose of the gold. period*: *Græc. labium, in the sing., is found in Sere. ap. Non*; *the pl. occ. in Plaut and Ter.*) *The upper—under l.*, labrum superius—inferius; *chapped l's*, fissura labrorum: *that has large l's*, labrosus (*Cels.*)—labiosus (*Luer.*)—labio (*Plin.*; *not found in the best writers*): *to touch alth with the l's*, labra admovere ei rei (*poet.*): *chaps on the l's*, labrorum fissura (*sing.*): *the name is on my l's*, nomen mihi versatur in primoribus labris (*Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 65*): *to be on the l's*, intra labra alique dentes habere (*ib. e. 80*): *thick l's*, labra turgida (*Mart.*): *to put to the l's*, rei labra admovere; *fig. primis, or primoribus, labris gustare or attingere* (*i. e. to take a slight taste of*).

LIPSALVE, *adipes, qui fissis labris medentur. *unguentum labris molliendis factum.

LIQUEFY, *Tr.* liquefacere; *Int.* liquefieri; *liquecere*. See *MELT*.

LIQUID, adj. liquidus; fluidus.

LIQUID, s. liquor.

LIQUIDATE, solvere. See *PAY*.

LIQUOR, liquor.

LISP, v. el est os blesum (*Mart. 10, 65, 10*); et est lingua blesæ (*aft. O. A. d. 3, 294*): *one who l's*, blesus.

LISP, LISPING, s. sonus blesus. *An affected l. (of an orator, &c.)*, delicie circa S literam (*Q. 1, 2, 5*).

LISPING, adj. blesus.

LIST, s. *Roll, catalogue*, index (*Græc. not catalogue, lath*)—numeri (*l. of soldiers*). *To put one's name on a l.*, es nomen in indicem, in numeros, referre: *to be upon a l.*, in indicem, in numeros, relatum esse; in numeros esse: *to prepare l's of the soldiers*, milites in numeros distribuere: *to have a l. of alth*, qd descriptionem habere: *the civil l.*, *domestici sumptus principis: *l. of subscribers*, *index eorum qui emptores se professi sint. *A border, bound, finis, terminus*. *Enclosed ground for combats, &c.*, campus, curriculum, or hippodromus (*race-ground*). *A strip of cloth*, limbus.

LIST, v. *To desire*, see *DESIRE*.

LISTEN, *To hearken*, subsuiculare qd; sermonem cs captare, aucupare, or sublegere (*Com.*): *to l. at the door to a conversation*, aure foribus admotâ sermonem captare (*Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27, sqq.*): *he listened to all I said*, subsuiculaudo excepti voces meas et procul quid narrarem attendit (*C. Or. 2, 36, 153*).—*Græc. excipere sermonem cs does not mean 'to listen,' out 'to catch up any one's words'*. *See whether any one is listening*, circumspice, num quis est, qui sermonem nostrum aucupet, or ne quis nostro hinc sermoni aucups sit (*Com.*). *To give attention*, see *ATTEND*.

LISTENER, qui cs sermoni aucups est.

LISTLESS, *Thoughtless, careless*, socors, incuriosus, negligens. See *CARELESS*. *Slow, sluggish*, piger, segnus.

LISTLESSLY, *Carelessly*, incuriose, negligenter, indiligenter. *Slowly, sluggishly*, pigre, segniter, *ps.* pigre ac segniter: *to go l. about alth*, invitum or agre ad qd accedere, or qd suscipere.

LISTLESSNESS, *Carelessness*, see *CARELESSNESS*. *Slowness, sluggishness*, pigritia, segnitia.

LITANY, litania (*Ecccl.*).

LITERAL, ad verbum, ad literam: *the l. meaning of a word*, proprius verbi sensus; *propria verbi significatio*: *to give a l. translation*, i. e. to translate literally, see the next word.

LITERALLY, ad verbum, ad literam: *to translate l.*, verbum de or e verbo exprimere; *verbum pro verbo reddere*; ad verbum exprimere (*e. g. de Græcis, C.*).

LITERARY, literatus; or by the gen. literarum, e. g. literarum monumenta: *a l. journal*, *commentarii literarii.

LITERATURE, literæ; literarum monumenta (*including literary documents*); literarum cognitio et ratio (*knowledge of history and antiquities, also philologia*):—*Latin l.*, literæ Latine; *monumenta Latina*: *skilled in Latin and Greek l.*, literis Latinis et Græcis doctus: *to promote the interests of l.*, literarum studia illustrare et excitare (*aft. C. Tusc. 1, 3, 5*): *polite or elegant l.*, humanitatis studia (*C.*; but *Græc. not literæ humaniores*).

LITHARGE, lithargyrum (*Plin.*). molybditis (*Plin.*).

LITHE, flexilis, flexibilis, lentus.

LITHENESS (flexibilitas, *Solin.*; lenititia, *Plin.*): use the adjectives.

LITHOGRAPH, *lithographicus.

LITHOGRAPHY, *lithographus.

LITHOGRAPHY, *lithographia; *ars lithographica.

LITIGANT, s. litigator (*Q.*).

LITIGANT, adj. litigans: *the parties l.*, litigantes.

LITIGATE, *Int.* cum qo litigare, or lites habere; *inter se litigare* de qre (*of several parties*); in causis litigare (*as a profession or habit*). *Tr.* causam agere (*to carry on*, or dicere (*to plead*)).

LITIGIOUS, litigiosus; cupidus litium (*fond of going to law*); certandi, or concertationis, cupidus; cupidus rixe; ad rixam promptus (*quarrelsome*).

LITTER, s. *A kind of sedan bed*, lectica; sella gestatoria (*in the lectica the person was recumbent, in the s. g. more in a sitting posture*). *Straw laid under animals for a bed, &c.*, stramentum (*straw*, or substramen, poet.). *Straw for a covering, stramentum*.—*Græc. stora* or storia, *is a covering of platted straw, a mat*.—*Young produced at a birth*, fetus, fetura, subdies, progenies. *Things in confusion, turbæ, trices*: *to make a l.*, omnia miscere, turbare, or miscere ac turbare.

LITTER, v. *To spread straw as a bed for*

oatle, (stramentum) pecori subternere (Plin.). || *To cover with things negligently, missew ac turbare.* || (*Of animals*) to bring forth young, fetus procreare; fetus fundere, edere (C.).

LITTLE, *adj.* parvus (not large or great; also, not grown up; *fig.*, mean, trifling, opp. magnus): less, minor; least, minimus (which must be used when the least of two or more is meant; e. g. *Little Asia*, Asia Minor).—*paululus* (in respect of space and time, and of number, value, opp. magnus or multus; rarely said of *l. persons or animals*, as L. 35, 11, 7, equi hominesque paulullius gracileque; paululum et paululum ars more frequenter used substantively with a gen.; e. g. paululum lucri; paululum operæ; paululum moris).—*pusillus* (very *l.*, diminutive, stunted in growth; *fig.*, frivolous; e. g. animus).—*minutus* (scarcely of perceptible size; *fig.*, frivolous; e. g. animus. Interrogatiunculae).—*brevis* (short, of small extent; of time and space, opp. longus).—*exiguus* (small, of number, quantity, and time).—*humilis* (low of stature; of men, animals, and plants; also, *fig.*, low, mean).—*humilis* stature, humilis statura (short of stature; of men and animals).—*angustus* (narrow, opp. latus; also, *fig.*, narrow-minded).—*parvulus*, infans (not grown up; see YOUNG). The *Latin* frequently express the idea of *liteness* by a diminutive; e. g. *l. money*, numuli: a *l. book* or writing, libellus: a *l. present*, munusculum: a *l. child*, infantulus, &c. It may sometimes be rendered by *Cret.* with *qd* and a gen.; e. g. a *l. pride*, *qd* superbia; the *l. finger*, digitus minimus: too *l.*, curtus (cut short): very *l.*, perparvulus; valde pusillus; perpusillus; perexiguus: how *l.*, quantus, quantillus (in nature, of size); quotus (in number): so little, tantus, tantillus: a little, paulo, paululum: a *l. man*, homo brevis statura, homo brevis statura (short of stature); homo corpore parvo, homo paululus (small in body); homo statura humilis et corpore exiguo (of stature and size); homo pusillus (dwarfish, stunted).—*pus* not homo parvus): to be *l.* (of stature), brevem habere staturam; brevem esse staturam: a *l. boy*, puer infans: the *l. Romulus*, infans Romulus: little ones (children), parvi; libert (in respect of the parents): the *l.* are somewhat less than elephants, uri sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephantos: to cut into *l. bits*, minute or minutum concidere: to break into *l. pieces*, comminueret *qd*: a *l. time*, tempus parvum, breve or exiguum: for a *l. time*, parumper, paulisper: a *l. after*, brevi, paulo post: a *l. number*, parvus or exiguus numerus; of *aliquis*, *al* *l.* number (with one has with him, &c.), paucitas (e. g. militum): a *l. sum* of money, parva pecunia; paulula pecunia (Plaut); paululum pecuniae: a *l. gain*, parvum commodum; paululum lucri; lucellum: a *l. disagreement*, parva dissensio: there is a *l. difference*, parvulum differt: these things are *l.*, hæc parva sunt: *fm* the least to the greatest, minima maxima: the greatest and the least (i. e. the highest and the lowest), summi et infimi: a *l. mind*, animus parvus, pusillus, minutus, angustus, or *l.* angustus et parvus (see LITTLE-MINDED): that betrays a *l. mind*, illud pusilli animi est: nothing so much betrays a *l. mind*, as *fig.*, nihil est tam angusti animi, tam parvi, quam, &c.

LITTLE, *s.* non multum; nonnihil; aliquantum: a *l. money*, aliquantum numorum: by *l.* and *l.*, sensim; sensim ac pedetentim. See DEGREE.

LITTLE, *adv.* paulum; paululum; nonnihil; aliquantum.

LITTLE-MINDED, parvi or pusilli animi; angusti animi et parvi; angusti pectoris; pusilli animi et contracti.

LITTLENESS, parvitas; exiguitas.

LITURGY. [A set of prayers and supplications, liturgia.] A book containing such a form of prayers, &c., liber liturgicus or ritualis.

LIVE, *living*, *adj.* prop., vivus, vivens (opp. mortuus: vivus, when mere existence is to be expressed: vivens, of a way and manner of existence).—*spirans* (that breathe)—*salvus* (safe).—*animatus*, animal (endued with life, opp. inanimatus): nothing *l.*, nullum animal: a *l. model*, exemplum animale (C. de Invent. 2, 1, 2).—*Cato*, a *l. image* of *ojctæ*, Cato virtutum viva imago: a *l. language*, lingua, quæ etiam nunc utuntur homines; also perhaps, lingua viva: to find *aliquis* still *l.*, *qm* vivum reperire (still among the *l.*); *qm* adhuc spirantem reperire (still breathing, not yet quite dead). To deliver a person *l.* or dead into *aliquis* hands, *qm* aut vivum aut mortuum in *aliquis* potestate dare.

LIVE, *v.* [To have life, continue in life, vivere (g. *l.*).]—*esse* (to be, exist, *aliquis*): see *HERZ*. S.

Cat. 18, 4).—*in vita esse* (to be *aliquis*).—*spirare* (to breathe; hence of statues, &c., *qm* seem to breathe).—*vigere* (to have a living appearance, of plants). C. *ama othere*, in the higher style, and for the sake of emphasis, used also sometimes the *fig* *lucem* aspiere, intueri, vivere et animâ frui (opp. hæc luce carere): still to *l.*, adhuc vivere, in vivis esse (to be still alive)—*superare*, superatim esse (to be not yet dead): to let any one *l.*, vitam esse parere, consulere (to spare his life).—*cl* lucis usuram dare (to allow to *l.*): not to let one *l.* an hour longer, unus horæ usuram *cl* ad vivendum non dare: we ought to *l.* for others as well as ourselves, non nobis solum nati sumus: not to be able to *l.* without *aliquis*, *qm* re carere non posse: without *aliquis*, sine *qm* vivere non posse (e. g. unum diem): to be living too long for *aliquis*, mea longinquitas ætatis *cl* obest (Ter.): to have lived long enough, satis vixisse: vitam satisfacere: if he had lived longer, si vita longior suppeditasset, si vita data esset longior: the bravest man that ever lived, unus post homines natos fortissimus vir: as long as *l.*, per omnem vitam; me vivo; dum vivo; dum spiro; dum vivam; dum spirare potero; dum vita suppedit, quoad vita suppeditat; quoad vivo: if *l.*, si vita suppedit; si vita mihi contingeret (Plaut. in C. Ep. 10 24, 3): as true as *l.*, ita vivo: to *l.* to see, videre (e. g. a day, fortune, &c.): to *l.* to see one's sixtieth year, pervenire ad annum sexagesimum; ad annum sexagesimum ducere spiritum: I wish I might *l.* to see those times, opto, ut possim ad id tempus republicam spiritum ducere: I hope to *l.* to see something, spero *qm* me vivo futurum esse: I have lived to see the times, incidit ætas mea in ea tempora. (To spend or pass one's life; a) in respect of the way or manner, for what, whence, or where one *l.*, vivere: to *l.* with *aliquis*, vivere cum *aliquis* (i. e. in habita of intimacy with him): to *l.* upon *aliquis*, e. g. in tenui pecuniâ vivere: tantum habere quantum satis ad usus necessarios (to have enough to *l.* upon): to *l.* an abominable life (for the sake of one's health), valetudinem suam curare (g. *l.*); contentem esse in victu cultuque corporis tuendi causâ (Afr. C. Off. 2, 24, 86): to *l.* to or for a thing, *cl* rei *ve* dedisse, *cl* rei deditum esse (e. g. literis, voluptatibus); *cl* rei operam dare, studere (to bestow pains, e. g. literis).—*vacare* *cl* rei (in this sense is quite unclass.): to *l.* entirely in a thing, vivere in *qm* re (e. g. literis); totum esse in *qm* re (see Schmid. H. Ep. 1, 1, 11): to *l.* in hope, spem habere; in esse *qm* re: to *l.* for or to oneself, secum, ut dicitur, vivere, se frui (to enjoy one's life).—*sum* negotium gerere (to *l.* without care of other persons' business).—*otiosi*, vitam in otio degere (to spend one's life in ease): to *l.* *fm*, by, or upon *aliquis*, vivere (de) *qm* re (g. *l.*).—*vesci* *qm* re (to have *aliquis* for one's food).—*all* *qm* re (to support oneself on *aliquis*).—*vitam sustentare* *qm* re (by any trade or business, e. g. corollas venditando): victum querere or queritatem *qm* re (to seek a livelihood by *aliquis*, e. g. lanâ ac telâ, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48): to *l.* poorly upon *aliquis*, vitam tolerare *qm* re (of food or of business; see *HERZ*. Cas. B. G. 7, 77 extr. *Humk*. Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 23): to *l.* on charity, alienâ misericordiâ vivere: to have enough to *l.* upon, rem habere (see C. Off. 2, 21, 73); habere unde vivam, utar: to *l.* well, laute vivere (in affluence and comfort).—*luxuriose vivere* (in luxury): to *l.* poorly, parce ac duriter vivere: vitam inopem tolerare: to *l.* near, ac colere *cl* loco, or locum: to *l.* in a place, vivere (in) *qm* loco; esse, versari (in) *qm* loco: to *l.* a long time in a place, commorare in *qm* loco: to *l.* under the same roof with any one, sub uno tecto esse: to *l.* in society, in circulis esse, versari; in hominum celebritate versari: to *l.* at court, in regia or in aula esse; inter amicos versari. b) of the state in which one *l.*, vivere (with an adverb or other definitive word; vitam agere, degere, with an *adj.* with vitam.—*qm* rarely vitam vivere: ætatem agere or gerere is not class.): to *l.* happily, feliciter, beate vivere: vitam agere felicem: to *l.* miserably, misere vivere: to *l.* in want, in egestate vitam degere: to *l.* in peace, sine injuriâ et in pace vivere: to *l.* *fm* hand to mouth, in diem vivere (i. e. without thinking of to-morrow).

LIVELIHOOD, victus; victus quotidianus; res ad vitam necessaria: to seek one's *l.*, victum querere, queritatem: to earn one's *l.*, parare ea quæ ad victum suppeditant. See more under *BREAD*.

LIVELINESS, vigor (freshness, of body and mind).—*alacritas* (sprightliness). *l.* of speech or style, vis (power).—*gravitas*, vehementia (emphasis).

LIVELONG, totus.

LIVELY, vegetus (enjoying life, gay).—*vividus* (full of energy).—*vigens* (rigorous in body or mind).—*alacer* (quick, brisk, merry).—*acer* (full of fire).—*recens* (fresh).

—celeber (of places, frequented; opp. desertus): a l. motion, motus vigena: a l. colour, color vigena, acris; color ardens, ardentissimus: a l. countenance, os et vultus alacrior: a l. speech, oratio fervidior: a l. speaker, orator agens, calens in dicendo (that has a l. style or manner).—orator concitatus (impassioned): a l. delivery, actio paullo agitatior: acilo ardentior: to have a l. delivery, accerrimum esse in agendo; calere in agendo: a l. idea, opinio recens (see C. Tusc. 9. 31, 75; 4. 7 in.). to form a l. idea of althg. *rem tamquam præsentem animo contemplari; rem quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aiunt, accerrime contemplari (C. Flacc. 11, 26): to give a l. idea of a thing, imaginem cs rei exprimere, quæ veluti in rem præsentem perducere audientes videatur (aft. Q. 4, 3, 123): l. correspondence by letter, celebritas, frequentia epistolarum: a l. memory, memoria præsens (L. 8, 22): to feel a l. joy, valde, vehementer letari: in a l. manner, alacri animo (with spirit).—acriter (fervently, sharply).—graver, cum vi (with energy).

LIVER, = one who lives, qui vivit (vixit) &c.

LIVER (in the body), jecur (gen. jecinôris). [165] The Gr. hepar (ἥπαρ) with deriv. hepaticus (ἥπατικός), hepatizon (ἥπατιζω), &c. only as medical terms): l. complaint, morbus jecinoris (Cels. 4, 8 in.).—morbus hepaticus (Plant. Curc. 2, 1, 23).—vitium jecinoris (Plin. 20, 14, 53): I have a l. complaint, morbus hepaticus me agit, jecur cruciat (Plant.).

LIVERY, [(in Law), delivery of possession, mancipatio; traditio.] Delivery of food: l. stable, *stabulum meritorium or mercenarium. || Uniform given to servants, vestis familiaris. vestis quam famuli hominum nobilium gerere conseruerunt (g. tt.; the latter Np. Dat. 3, 1).—cultus familiaris (the whole dress of a servant, aft. Fell. 1, 2, 2). In connexion also vestis, cultus famulorum; or simply, vestis, cultus: to wear, l. vesti famulari or cultu famulari indutum esse: a l. servant, *famulus proprio quodam cultu insignis.

LIVERY-MAN (in London), socius; sodalis.

LIVID, lividus; livens: a l. colour, livor: to be l., livere: to become l., livescere (Lucr.).

LIVIDNESS, livor.—livido (Appul.).

LIVING, adj. see LIVE.

LIVING, s. || In respect of the necessities or ornaments of life, vita, victus, cultus. Jx. victus et cultus, cultus vestitusque, habitus et cultus [165] victus means maintenance by food, &c. cultus denotes everything not contained in the word joined with it: also vita and victus, when vita denotes the public, victus the private life; see Bremi. Np. Alcib. 1, 3): a rough style of l., vita horrida, fera: a magnificent style of l., lautitiae: a poor style of l., vita inops; vita dura: a regular mode of l., continentia in victu (cultus corporis tuendi causa). || In respect of manners and customs, vitæ ratio, vitæ decencie ratio, vitæ or vivendi via (g. t., plur. of life).—vitæ ratio et institutio, vitæ instituta, orum, n., vitæ instituta (rules observed in one's course of life).—vitæ consuetudo, consuetudo et vitæ, mos et institutio (mores et instituta), studia institutaque (with ref. to the habits and inclinations).—vita (g. t. with ref. to conduct, &c.): a right mode of l., recta vitæ via: recte vivendi via; bene vivendi ratio: a regular mode of l., certa vivendi disciplina; severe, sobrie vivere: to change one's mode of l., vitæ rationem mutare (g. t.); vitam laudabiliorē exordiri (to improve).—vitam vicinamque mutare (both private and public).—mores suos mutare, commutare, morum mutationem or commutationem facere, mores emendare, cs corrigere, in viam redire: ad virtutem redire, revocari: ad bonam frugem se recipere (to improve one's moral conduct).—mores invertere, se invertere (to degenerate): to keep to one's mode of l., de vitæ consuetudine nihil mutare; institutum suum tenere (to retain one's habits): to return to one's old mode of l., ad priorem vitam reverti: to bring any back to his former mode of l., revocare qm ad pristinam consuetudinem. || In respect of occupation, vitæ genus (g. t.).—ars (art, handicraft).—questus (business): a sedentary mode of l., ars sellularia; questus sellularius: to adopt or embrace a l., vitæ genus suscipere; artem discere, edicere. || A benefice, *beneficium (not præbenda).

LIXIVIAL, lixivius (Plin. Col.).

LIZARD, lacerta (and lacertus); but lacertus means also an arm).

LO! ecce (of something sudden or unexpected).—en (denoting the presence of something which requires attention, and copy of althg. unwelcome). [165] both ecce and en are usually construed with the nom.: but ecce is found in the comedians with the acc. of a person; hence, conlactat, eccum, eccam, eccos.

LOAD, s. onus (prop. and fig.): to take a l., subire onus (dorso, upon one's back).—onus suscipere: a waggon—on cari l., vehes or vehia: a l. of manure, vehes stercoris (Col. or firmi (Plin.): a l. of hay, vehes feni (Plin.): a l. of powder (for a charge). *pulveris pyrii quantum sclopeto inmitti (or in sclopetum infundendi) solet.

LOAD, v. || To burden, onerare.—gravare qm qâ re (T.).—ci onus imponere (C.), injungere (L.): to l. a beast of burden, onera in jumenta extollere (Var.); jumentis onera imponere (C.): to l. a ship; see FREIGHT: to l. a man with baggage, sarcinis gravare qm (T.): a waggon, plaustrum onerare (O.); onera in plaustrum imponere (C.): FIG. To l. any with chains, catenis qm onerare (H.); with abuse, onerare qm maledictis (Plaut); with curses, diras ingerere in qm. || To charge a gun, *pulverem pyrii sclopeto infundere; with ball, *gladium plumbeum sclopeto inmittere: to l. a cannon, *tormento telum inmittere [K] aft gives, *in sclopetum pulverem nitratum qm glancie inmittere; *pulverem pyrio farcire sclopetum).

LOADSTONE, (prop.) magnes, etia; magnes lapis; lapis Heracleus.—(fig.) quod ad se attrahit, or allicit.

LOAF, massa: l. of bread, *panis in speciem quadranti redactus: a l. of sugar, *meta sacchari.

LOAM, s. || Marti, marga (Plin.).

LOAM, v. *margâ contegere or integere (to cover with l.).

LOAN, s. || Lending, versura, mutatio (the former with the view of paying a debt; the latter g. t.). || Money lent, pecunia mutua, credita: to get a l. fm any one, versuram facere ab qo (if for paying another debt with): to pay a debt by means of a l., versurâ solvere or dissolvere; mutuacione et versurâ solvere: to force a l., pecunias mutuas exigere; mutuum pecuniam præcipere: to pay or return a l., creditum or pecuniam creditam solvere: to accept or receive a l., pecunias mutuas sumere ab qo.

LOATH, invitus; invito animo; nolens: to be l. to do althg. ægre qd facere; nolo qd facere; gravari qd facere; abhorrere a qâ re faciendâ; non libet mihi qd facere; non libenter facio qd (e. g. causam reliquo, C.). I am l., me piget.

LOATHE, v. satietas or tædium cs rei me caput; venit mihi qd in tædium; nauseare (vauçiv); fastidire qd; tædium me cs rei; satietas or tædium cs rei me cepit or tenet; fastidium est mihi qd.

LOATHING, fastidium (as a consequence of satiety, disgust, in physical or moral sense).—satietas (satiety, in physical or moral sense). Jx. fastidium quoddam et satietas.—tædium fm weariness, when one loses patience, in prose first in L.: C. uses satietas for it)—nausea (vauçia, fm a disordered stomach, inclination to vomit; in a moral sense, stronger than fastidium; but only in Mart. 4, 37): to cause or excite l., fastidium or satietatem creare; fastidium movere ci (e. g. stomacho); fastidium, satietatem, or tædium afferre; tædio afficere qm: nauseam facere.

LOATHSOME, fastidiosus (Plin. H. Ep.).—fastidium creans or afferens (that excites loathing, of things)—teter (foul, ugly, e. g. sapor, odor, aqua, &c.).—odious (disgusting, hateful, of persons or things).

LOBBY, vestibulum.

LOBE (in anatomy), fibra (altera fibra, cs. jecoria, Plin.: pulmo in duas fibras dividitur, Cels.).

LOBSTER, cammarus (Plin.).

LOCAL, [165] not localis. By the gen. loci or regionis, locorum or regionum; e. g. l. difficultes, locorum difficultates: l. knowledge, locorum notitia; locorum, or regionum peritia or scientia: for want of l. knowledge, ignorance or inscientia locorum (once Cels. ignorantia loci): to possess l. knowledge, locorum or regionum scientiam, peritum, esse.

LOCALITY. || Nature of a place or places, loci or locorum natura. || Situation, loci, or locorum, situs: a good l., opportunus loci: to inspect the l.'s, situm (urbis) circumspicere (L. 9, 28, 3).

LOCH, (a Scotch word), lacus, ðs.

LOCK, [165] an instrument for fastening, claustrum.—[165] The ancients used a bolt or bar, in the place of our l. and key; in some cases they had a contrivance, by means of a thong with a loop or hook, for removing the bolt fm the outside of a door: sometimes also they employed a seal, e. g. Plant. Cas. 2, 1, 1, obsignate cellas, referte anulum ad me; as if one should say, I. them up and bring the key to me. To put under l. and key, sub signo et claustris ponere. || A wear; dam, objectaculum (Var.). || A tuft of hair, cirrus (natural).—cinctimus (artificial).—annulus (ring). || Part of a gun, *ignarium.

LOCK, *v.* || *To fasten with a l.*, claustrum obficere et rei: *to l. up*, claudere; concludere. *The ancients sometimes employed a seal instead of a l. and key; hence the classical phrases, signare, obsignare, annulo vindicare. to l. up in athg.*, concludere, includere (*to shut in*) re: *to l. oneself up in the house*, se includere domi: *to lock any one up (in prison)*, qm in custodiam includere. || *To trig (a wheel)*, (rotam) sufflamipare (*Sen.*).

LOCKER, capsula; capsula.

LOCKET, *clypeolum pensile; *theca pensilis, or ex collo suspensa.

LOCKSMITH, faber claustrarius (*late*).

LOCOMOTION, motus: *to have the power of l.*, suâ vi moveri; cieri et agi motu suo; per se ipsum et suâ sponte moveri.

LOCOMOTIVE, *i. e. that has the power of locomotion*; see **LOCOMOTION**.

LOCUST, locusta.

LODGE, *v.* || *INTR. To have lodgings, deversari apud km, also in qâ domo (C.; and, in the sense of to be lodging any where as a stranger, C. de Invent. 2, 4, 15). To dwell*, see **DWELL**. || *TR. Hospites accipere*.

LODGE, *A small tenement, casa, casula. domuncula (Vitr.)*. || *(of free-masons, a) the place of assembling.—domus (house) or porticus (hall), in quam latomi conveniunt: b) the assembly, conventus latomorum: there is a l. to-day, *hodie latomi in porticum suam conveniunt: c) the society of free-masons, *sodalitas latomorum.*

LODGER, inquilinus (*C.*).

LODGING, *An inhabiting, habitatio. A hired apartment, conaculium meritorium (in respect of one who lets it)—habitatio conducta; hospitium (in respect of the tenant): to let furnished l's, locare instructas aedes (C.).*

LOFT, tabulatum; cellæ (store-rooms, under the roofs).—*fœnie (a hay-loft)—granarium. cella penaria (for fruit or corn).*

LOFTILY, alte; elate; exalce; sublime; sublimiter.

LOFTINESS, altitudo, excelitas (*prop. and fig.*).—*eminentia (a high projection, also fig. excellence)—sublimitas (fig. sublimity)—elatio (elevation): l. of sentiment or mind, animi altitudo (L. not in C., see Beier ad C. Offic. 1, 23, 88), animi excelitas, elatio, eminentia, magnitudo: l. of style, orationis elatio atque altitudo; orationis or verborum granditas.*

LOFTY, altus, elatus, celsus, excelsus (*prop. and fig.*; *SYN. in HIGH*).—*editus (above the level, opp. planus)—sublimis (prop. that soars on high, then = above the common order)—erectus (of l. ideas)—augustus (high, esp. of divine things): a l. style, oratio grandis; orationis altitudo; elatio atque altitudo orationis; sublime genus dicendi: a man of l. mind, vir excelsus et altus.*

LOG, caudex; stipes.

LOGARITHM, *logarithmus.

LOGGERHEAD, caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus (*Ter.*): *to be at l.s.*, rixari inter se, or cum qo.

LOGIC, *ars logica, logica, orum, n. (*g. l.*); ars intelligendi (*art of understanding*).—ars argumentandi (*as the art of reasoning or drawing inferences*). It was included by the ancients in *Dialectics*.

LOGICAL, *logicus: *l. arrangement, dispositio (as Q. 10, 3, 5).*

LOGICALLY, *logice; or by recte, rectissime, acute (*e. g.* concludere); *rationi convenienter.

LOGICIAN, *qui artem logicam proficitur. *qui de logicis tradit or præcipit (*teacher of logic*).—*artis logicæ peritus (one versed in it)—dialecticus.*

LOGOMACHY, *Dispute about words (not things), verborum disceptatio; verborum discordia, verbi controversia (C. Or. 2, 23, 107): to engage in a l., ad verba rem deducere (C. Cæcin. 18, 31); with aby, de verbo or verbis cum qo certare.*

LOIN, lumbus; *l's, pl. lumbi: weak in the l's, de-lumbis.—clumbis (Fest.): pain in the l's, lumborum dolores.*

LOITER, morari, commorari, (in) qo loco, apud qm.

LOITERER, cessator; deses; desidiosus; segnus; iners.

LOITERING, cessans; iners; desidiosus; segnus.

LOLL, brachia or crura porrigere; abijcere se in re (upon athg).

LONE, **LONELY**, **LONESOME**, solitarius: *a l. place, solitudo: I never feel less l. than when alone, nunquam minus solus sum, quam quum solus sum*

(*C.*): *a l. life, vita solitaria: l. places, loca sol'a (C.).*

LONELINESS, solitudo (solitas, *Acc. ap. Non.*).

LONG, *adj.* || *Of space, longus (g. l.)—prociurus (tail, equiv.)*.—*promissus (hanging down fur)—prolixus (rare in the best prose, not simply = promissus, but long lateque diffusus, so that in Col. 1, 9, 3, arator prolixior is not only a tall, but also a broad shouldered, stout ploughman): very long, perlongus; longissimus; procerissimus: somewhat l., longulus: immoderately l., prælongus (Ez) in the silver period, enormis): a l. garment, vestis longa (g. l.); vestis talaris (hanging down to the ankles).—vestis proluxa, vestis longe lateque diffusa (l. and full; *Geit. 7, 12*): l. hair, capillus longus (g. l.); capillus promissus, cæsaries promissa (that hangs down far over the neck).—capillus proluxus (l. and thick; *Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49, and V. Ecl. 8, 34*): a l. tail, cauda procera (l. and thin); cauda proluxa (l. and thick or bushy); *Ez* l. with a definite specification of a measure of length is expressed by longus with an acc. (rarely in the best age with an abl.) of the measure, or by in longitudinem with a gen. of the measure (but only when it is said that a thing is to be made &c. so l.; therefore in dependence on a verb), e. g. six feet l. longus pedes sex: to cut off a bridge six feet l., pontem in longitudinem sex pedum rescindere. For some specifications of length the Latin has also particular adjectives; as, one foot l., pedalis; (but also, and more accurately) pedem longus (*Ez*) pedaneus (late); half a foot l., semipedalis: a foot and a half l., sesquipedalis, but also sesquipedem longus: two feet l., bipedalis, but also duos pedes longus: an ell l., cubitalis: half an ell l., semicubitalis. || *Of time; longus (usually of the duration of time itself, e. g. tempus, hora, nox, &c., more rarely of the duration of athg)—longinquus (of the duration of time, and esp. of the duration of athg, e. g. consuetudo, obsidio, &c.)—diuturnus, diutinus (of the duration of athg; but the former denotes duration either indifferently or with commendation, as pax diuturna, whereas the latter implies that a thing is irksome or tedious. Thus bellum diuturnum, a war of l. duration, esp. as compared with others; bellum diutinum, a protracted and tedious war; so also morbus diutinus, a tedious complaint).—The longest day, dies solstitialis; solstitium: the longest night, *nox brumalis; bruma: the days are longer than with us, diurnum spatia ultra nostri orbis mensuram (T. Agr. 12, 3): a l. syllable, syllaba longa: to make a syllable l., syllabam producere: to pronounce a syllable l., producte dicere syllabam: the first syllable in Insanus is l., 'Insanus' productâ primâ literâ dicimus (dicitur): the first syllable in sapiens is l., in sapiente prima litera producte dicitur: the time is too l. for me, mora lenta me offendit or urit (the delay is tedious, after O. Her. 3, 138); *otium moleste ferro (leisure is oppressive to me): a l. time before, after, athg, multum ante, post, qd (e. g. ante, post mortem ca): a l. time since or ago; see **LONG**, ante: after a l. interval, longo intervallo. With specifications of a definite measure of time, the Latin employs either a simple acc. or (to denote that a thing lasts uninterruptedly) per with an acc. (Gr. oia with a gen.). e. g. three years long, tres annos; per tres annos. || *Not brief or contracted, latus (opp. contractus; of persons or things)—longus (opp. brevis; of persons or things)—copiosus (with many words)—verbosus (with many needless words. Ez) not prolixus: a l. speech, oratio longa, lata, copiosa, or verbosa: a l. work, opus diffusum: a l. letter, epistola longior, or verbosa.***

LONG, *adv.* || *A l. time, diu; longum tempus: very l., perdiu: l. before, multo (Ez) not multum) ante (rarely)—longo ante: l. after, multo post: longo tempore post: not l. after, non ita multo post (rarely)—non ita longe post; non ita longo intervallo (Ez) only in later writers); multo ante, multum post qd (e. g. mortem ca): longer, longius (Ez) not quite so rare as is usually supposed; see *Herz. and Held. Cas. B. G. 1, 1*); longius, ultra (further on; see *Herz. Hirt. B. G. 8, 39*): longer than, e. g. than a year, anno longius (more rarely longius anno); plus anno; amplius anno; or amplius annum: it is longer than six months ago, amplius sunt sex menses; or sex menses sunt et amplius (Ez) not diutius est quam sex menses: it would be too l., longum est (Ez) not longum esset). e. g. expectare, dum veniat, or cum expectare: those to whom it may seem too l., quibus longius tempus videtur: it is l. since, jam diu est quum or quod (rarely ut). || *A great while since, &c., diu (opp. paulisper); pridem (opp. nuper); dudum (opp. modo).**

LOO dudum can be used only when a short time appears l. to the speaker; by modern writers it is often used wrongly for diu and pridem: already l., Jam diu, Jam pridem, Jam dudum (with the difference above mentioned): it is l. since I saw him, Jam diu est, quum eum non vidi.

LONG FOR OR AFTER, desiderio rei tenēri; desiderare qd; summpere petere qd; cupide appetere; rei studio, o cupiditate. flagrare ar ardere; cupere (with passi-nale or vehement desire).—avēre (with impatient desire).

LONGEVITY, longinqua vita. longēvitas (Macrob.). **LONGING**, appetitus, appetitio, appetentia (in instinctive l.).—cupiditas, cupido (chiefly poet.; earnest desire).—aviditas (greedy desire).—desiderium (desire, with a sense of want): a l. for food, cibi cupiditas, aviditas or appetentia; cibi appetendi aviditas.

LONGINGLY, cupide, appetenter.

LONGITUDE. || Length, see LENGTH. || In Geography, °longitude.

LONGITUDINALLY, in or per longitudinem; (in) longitudine.—not in longum.

LONG-SUFFERING, adj. patiens. tolerans. placidus.—"patiens injuriarum"—omnia toleranter ferens.

LONG-SUFFERING, s. patientia. tolerantia: with l., patienter. tolerantur.

LONGWISE, per longitudinem (not in longum).

LOOBY, stipes; plumbeus; caudex.

LOOK, s. || Act of looking, glance, aspectus (oculorum), obtutus (not intuitus is late): to direct a l. at or towards a place, aspectum or oculos qd convertere, oculos in rem conjicere (g. l.); obtutum figere in re (to fix the eyes upon), animo intueri, animo collustrare qd (to consider): to cast a l. at any one, oculos or os in qm conjicere; intueri qm or in qm (v. t., to l. at).—spectare in qm, aspicere qm (as to one from whom one expects help, &c., see C. Off. 1, 17, 58. Np. Chabr. 4, 1): to turn away a l., oculos avertere; from any one, ab eo (O. Met. 2, 770): to avoid the l.'s of any one, ea aspectum vitare. || Air of the face, expression of the countenance, vultus (o. pr.). os (the countenance as expressive): a friendly, kind l., vultus benignus: a cheerful l., vultus hilaris, serenus: a calm, composed l., vultus tranquillus: a composed and cheerful l., frons tranquilla et serena (C. Tusc. 3, 15, 31): a mournful l., vultus maestus: a sad, gloomy l., vultus tristis: a serious l., vultus severus; vultus adductus (indicating intense thought): a big l., l. of importance, supercilium grande (Juv. 6, 169): a bold l., os durum or ferreum (os simply, only when the context fixes the sense; e. g. C. Verr. 4, 29, 66, os hominis insignemque impudentiam cognoscite): a false l., vultus ficti, simulati: to assume a cheerful l., faciem or vultum diffundere, frontem remittere; frontem explicare or porrigere (poet.): to put on a sad l., vultum ad tristitiam adducere: to assume a grave or serious l., severum vultum inducere (poet.).—adducere (indicating much thought or care): to assume an angry l., frontem contrahere: to assume a threatening l., supercilium tollere (cf. Catull. 57, 46): to assume another l., vultum mutare (not poet., novus capere vultus): to assume a false l., vultum fingere (see Cæs. B. G. 3, 19, med.). || Appearance, a) Prop. aspectus, vultus (not visum).—species, forma, facies (form, shape; forma, also, beautiful form.—All face of things with or without life).—os (with ref. to the countenance).—vultus (with ref. to mien or air).—habitus (with ref. to every thing else external, carriage of the body, dress, &c.; these three of persons): a good l. (in respect of beauty), venustus, pulchritudo (of w-m-en).—dignitas corporis, decor (of men): (in respect of health), bona corporis habitudo; corpus validum or integrum: a bad l., deformitas corporis; pallor (of paleness); macies (of leanness); languor (of disease): a youthful l., juvenilis species: to have a healthy l., bonā corporis habitudine esse; corporis sanitatem prae se ferre: to have a pale l., pallēre: to have the l.'s of a gentleman, esse formā or facie honestā et liberali; esse dignitate honestā: to have a rough or wild l., horridiore esse aspectu: to have the l.'s of a man, esse humano visu: to have an imposing or majestic l., formā esse imperatōrii or augustā: to give a certain l. to atq., ci rei speciem addere or praebere: b) Fig. species (opp. res): it has the l. of, videtur followed by a nom. and res.).

LOOK, v. INTRINS. species esse; speciem habēre, praebere, reddere, prae se ferre: to l. like, similem esse, vidēri (to seem to be like).—imitari, representare qd (to come near, in shape, colour, &c.; T. Germ. 16, 5. Plin. 37, 10, 67).—facie ea similem esse, os vultumque

os referre (to be like in features, &c.): to l. likely, speciem habēre; spem facere, dare, afferre, praebere (to give hope): it l.'s likely for, res spectat ad qd (e. g. for war, tumult, ad bellum, seditionem): it l.'s likely for rain, nubilat or nubilatur (it is cloudy, overcast).—pluvia impendit (rain is at hand; V. Georg. 4, 191): to l. black, white, red, pale, nigro, albo, rubro, pallido colore e-esse (really to have these colours).—nigrēre, albēre, rubrēre, pallēre (to come near to these colours): to l. ugly, deformem habēre aspectum: to l. very ugly, insignem esse ad deformitatem: to l. well, formā or facie esse honestā et liberali (in respect of beauty or form).—sanitatem corporis prae se ferre; plenum et speciosum et coloratum esse (in respect of health).—decōro habitu esse (in respect of dress and manner): he l.'s better, plenior et speciosior et coloratior factus est (Cels. 2, 2, in.): to l. well or ill, (fig.) = to be in a certain condition, hold out certain prospects, esse: se habēre (res bene or male se habet): to l. modest, modestam praeferre or prae se ferre (of mere appearance).—ex ore ea modestia eminet (of the reality): to l. cruel, toto ex ore ea crudelitas eminet: to l. terrible, terribillē esse facie: a sad or gloomy l., vultus maestus, turbatus: to l. sad, ci vultus tristis est in ore (O. Her. 17, 13).—frontem contraxisse (opp. frontem exporrexisse, explicavisse, remisisse): to l. cheerful, vultu speciem lætitiæ prae se ferre or lætitiām praeferre: to l. grave or composed, vultum composuisse; gravitatem asseverare: to l. confused, ore confuso esse; ore confuso magnæ perturbationis notā prae se ferre: to l. like a philosopher, studium philosophiæ habitu corporis praeferre or prae se ferre: to l. like a girl, virginis os habitumque gerere (V. En. 1, 315).—puerili in ore vultus est virginis (of features, O. Met. 10, 361): he is not so stupid as he l.'s, præter speciem sapit or callidus est (ast. Plaut. Mos. 4, 2, 29): he l.'s like a good man, speciem viri boni prae se fert: you l. as if you had suffered some calamity, vultus tuus nescio quod ingens malum præfert.

LOOK AT, ON. || Prop. aspicere qm or qd (e. pr.)—oculos in qd conjicere or convertere (to cast the eyes upon, &c.).—spectare, aspectare (to l. at with attention).—contemplari, intueri, contueri qm or qd; suspicere qd (at alth above one).—despicere qd (at alth below).—prospicere, prospectare (in a distance). These two verbs belong to the siter age): to l. steadfastly at, oculos non movere or non deicere a re (at any one), or vultu es; oculi habitant in re: to l. at intently, obtutum figere in re; defixis oculis intueri qd; defigere oculos in re or in qd: to l. angrily at, iratos oculos defigere in qm (O. Am. 2, 8, 15): to l. impudently at, impudentissimè oculos defigere in qm or qd (C. Phil. 11, 5, 10): to l. at with longing eyes, ad qd cupiditatē oculis addicere: to l. at alth oneself, ipso video qd: not to endure to l. at, conjectum oculorum ferre non posse: not to venture to l. at any one, oculos ei submittere. || Fig. To consider, regard, rationem ea rei habere or ducere; respicere qd, or ad qd: not to l. at, negligere: to l. at men's persons, discrimen personarum or discrimina personarum servare. See REGARD.

LOOK AFTER, see LOOK FOR.

LOOK AWAY, removere oculos et se totum avertere (of the person).—declinare (of the eyes).—oculos deicere a re or de qd re; oculos avertere ab qd re.

LOOK BACK, respicere (prop. and fig.) qd, or ad qd, ad qm; respiciatē (prop.) qd; oculos referre or retorquere ad qd (prop.): the mind l.'s back to the past, mens spatium præteriti temporis respicit.

LOOK DOWN (UPON). || Prop. despiciere or despectare qd. || Fig. To despise, qm ut multum infra despectare; despiciere or contemnere qm; Juv. despiciere et contemnere qm: to l. down upon all men, hominem prae se neminem putare; prae se alios pro nihilo ducere.

LOOK FOR OR AFTER, querere, perquirere (by asking).—Inquire (by tracing out or investigating).—anquirere (to l. about diligently for).—conquirere (to l. after carefully): to l. for a passage in a book, querere locum in qo libro: to l. for a word in a dictionary, °vocabulum in lexico querere.

LOOK IN, INTO, Intro aspicere: inspicere: to l. in the glass, in speculo se intueri (ast. C. Pison. 29, 71); spiculum consilere (O. A. A. 3, 136): to l. into alth, (prop.) Introspectare or inspicere qd or in qd; fig. To inspect, examine, respicere qd, es rei rationem habēre: to l. into the future, futura providere, prospicere.

LOOK OUT. || To turn to a place in a book, locum in qo libro querere. || To l. to a distance, prospicere; prospectare.

LOOK OUT FOR. || **TO LOOK FOR, OLD.** || *To destine, designate, destinare* (qm (or) qd) ad qd or ci rei; notare et designare oculis qm ad qd.

LOOK ROUND, circumspicere, circumspicere, qd; respicere, respectare (to *l. back*): fugere sine respectu (*L.*: *without looking round*).

LOOK THROUGH. || **PROF.** perspicere; ex loco in locum prospicere. || **FIG.** inspicere, perspicere; cognoscere (e. g. librum, rationem).—excutere (e. g. bibliothecam, commentarios criticorum)—percurrere, recondere (*for the purpose of forming a judgement*)—corrigere (*for the purpose of correcting*): to *l. through agniti*, recognoscere, retractare (*in order to remove faults*); e. g. a *writing, a speech*: to *l. through an account*, rationem cognoscere, excutere, dispungere: to *l. through any one*, es animus or ingenium perspicere; qm penitus nosse.

LOOK UP, rel rationem habere or ducere; rel prospicere: to *l. to one's own interests*, sibi or suo commodo consulere; suo commodo inservire et quicquid sibi expediat facere; commodi sui rationem ducere; commoda sua respicere; prospicere commodis suis.

LOOK UP, suspicere qd, oculos tollere ad qd.

LOOKER-ON, spectator; fem. spectatrix (O.).

LOOKING-GLASS, speculum: to *look in, or consult a l.-glass*, inspicere in speculum; se, or eo suum, in speculo contemplari: *l.-glass frame*, forma in qua includitur, or inclusum est, speculum (*see Vitr. 2, 8, 9*).

LOOKING-GLASS MAKER, speculorum opifex; qui officium promeraculum speculorum exercet (*see Suet. Gramm. 22*).

LOOK-OUT, prospectus: to *keep a good l.-out*, circumspicere omnia (*L.*); circumspicere sese (*Plant.*).

LOOM, a. j. g. tum extortorium.

LOOM, v. sub aspectum venire; in conspectum dari; apparere; se aperire.

LOOP, laqueus.

LOOP-HOLE. || **PROF.** *Aperture; see APERTURE.* || **PROP.** *Hole as a passage for missiles, fenestra ad tormenta mittenda relicta (Cas. B. C. 2, 9).* || **FIG.** *evasion; see HOLE.*

LOOSE, adj. || **A.** **PROP.** a) *not dense, &c. (of the soil)*, solutus (opp. spissus).—rarus (opp. densus).—mollis (opp. crassus).—tenuer (opp. glebosus).—facilis (*easy to work, opp. difficilis*): b) *not tight or strained*, laxus (opp. artus et strictus): to *make l.*, laxare; remittere: too *l.*, male laxus (calceus, H.); c) *at liberty, free*, solutus: *see FREE: the dog is l.*, canis solutus est catena (*when he has been set free*).—caus vincula abrupti (*when he has broken his chain*): to *let l.*, solvere; liberare. || **B.** **FIG.** a) *dissolute, dissipated, dissolutus (of person's conduct)*: b) *lax, slovenly, disinctus: a l. style, orationis genus fluctans et dissolutum (Aurel. ad Herenn.)*.—*Not castive, fuscus (opp. strictior; Cel.)*.—solutus (*Petr.*).—liquidus (e. g. venter, alvus, Cels.).

LOUSE, LOOSEN, v. solvere, resolvere (to write).—laxare. relaxare (to *make l.*).—religere (to *undo what has been fastened or nailed*): to *loosen the soil*, agrum mollire (*about trees*), ablaqueare: to *l. one's hold*, e manibus emittere, or demittere: to *l. (a ship)*, solvere terrā, or simply solvere (sc. navem): ancoram or ancoras tollere; oram solvere. (*See* ancoras solvere is very rare, ancoras vellere is of doubtful authority.)

LOOSELY, solute (prop. and fig.).

LOOSENES. || **State of being loose, use the adj.;** remissio (of what has been stretched tight). || **Laxity of morals, licentia; vita dissoluta.** || **Diarrhoea, alvi profluvium (Cels.);** solutiones ventris et stomachi (*Plin. 23, 6*); fluor (*Cels.*). || **Thinness, rarity, raritas (as a present or occasional property).**—raritudo (*as a constant or uniform nature*).

LOP, decidere, abscidere (with a sharp instrument); fig. not abscindere, i. e. to *tear off*.—præcidere (to *l. off from the forefront, or in front*).—succidere (*from below*): to *l. off one's hands*, manus ci præcidere (*Hirt.*).—manum præcidere gladio (*C.*): to *l. off one's ears*, descicare aures (*C.*); decidere aures (*T.*): to *l. trees*, arbores interluere (*Plin.*); amputare (*C.*).

LOQUACIOUS, garrulus (that takes pleasure in talking).—loquax (*that uses many words to express his meaning, that is long in telling his story*); verbosus (*wordy, copious; usually of things, or of speeches of the loquax*).

LOQUACITY, garrulitas; loquacitas.

LORD. || **A.** **master, dominus:** a sovereign *l.*, see SOVEREIGN. **THE LORD (as a title of Deity),** summus rerum Moderator; Dominus. || **A.** **nobleman, dynastia** or dynastes (*a petty prince*).

LORD'S SUPPER, *cena Domini; cena or mensa

sacra; eucharistia: to *receive the l.'s supper*, *ad mensam sacram accedere; *sumere cenam Domini: *ex sacra cena sumere cibum.

LORD OVER, v. dominari in qm.

LORDLINESS, arrogantia; fastus; superbia; insolentia. (*SYN. IN ARROGANCE.*)

LORDLY, arrogans; insolens; superbus; fastosus.

(*SYN. IN ARROGANT.*)

LORDSHIP. || **Dominion, see DOMINION.** || **A.** *seignory, ager; regio; fines; provincia.* (*See* not ditio or dominatio. || *As a title: his Lordship*, vir egregius, or simply egregius (*Inscr. and Cod. Theod. 6, 22, 1; conf. Lact. 5, 14*).

LORE, see LEARNING.

LOSE, amittere (of a thing which goes from our possession, and which is missed, as ἀποβάλλειν; opp. retinere. Amittere is also the proper word for 'to *l. any one by death*').—perdere (so that a thing ceases to be, or to be good for althg, as διολύειν; opp. servare; to *l. in play, with or without an acc. of the thing lost*).—deperdere qd de, or ex (to *l. a portion of*).—cs rei jacturam facere (to *sufer the loss of*).—privari qd re (to *be deprived of*).—orbati qd or qd re (reply by death; also to *l. althg which contributes to our health or well-being*).—capit qd re (of the parts of the body, or the mental faculties, e. g. oculo, auribus, mente): to *l. leaves (of trees)*, folia deperdere; folia nudari: to *l. one's head*, vitā privari: to *l. one's senses*, a mente deserti: to *l. one's horse in battle*, equum acie sub feminibus amittere: to *l. colour*, colorem mutare (q. l.).—pallere, expallescere (to *grow pale*); he *l.'s colour*, color ei immutatur: to *l. one's life*, vitam amittere (*See* not animam amittere): to *l. hope*, spem perdere: spe orbi, excidere, or deijci: to *l. patience*, patientiam rumpere or arumpere: to *l. one's labour*, operam perdere: to *l. time*, temporis jacturam facere (to *employ time to no purpose*).—tempus perdere (to *waste time, not to employ it*): to *have no time to l.*, morandi tempus non habere. to *l. one's way*, decurrere itinere: to *l. one's course (at sea)*, cursum non tenere: to *l. sight of land*, e conspectu terræ auferri: to *l. sight of any one*, qm e conspectu amittere; qd ex oculis meis abit, or e conspectu meo abscissit (*prop.*): to *l. l. sight of althg*, qd nunquam dimittere (*fig.*): to *l. one's good opinion*, apud qm de existimatione sua deperdere: a mountain *l.'s itself in the plain*, mons in planitie se subducit, or in planitie paulatim recedit: septimum Danubii ex paludibus hauritur (*T.*: *l.'s itself in*). To *be lost*, amitti; abire; decedere; perdi; perire; assumi: the art is lost, ars exolevit: to *give up for lost*, desperare de qd re: I am lost, occidi; perii: to *be lost in thought*, in cogitatione defixum esse.

LOSS. || **The act of losing, amissio; jactura; vr by Crel.**, e. g. duo consulares exercitus amissi numerabantur (*the l. of*).—moverat tali amico orbatus (*by the l. of*).—salva, or integrā, qd re (*without the l. of*): without *l. of time*, sine morā; continuo. || **Damage, damnum (opp. lucrum).**—detrimētum (opp. emolumentum). Jn. damnum et detrimentum; dispendium (*useless expense*).—calamitas (*misfortune bringing damage*).—clades (*overthrow or defeat in battle*): to occasion *l.*, damnum ci inferre, or contrahere; detrimentum ci afferre, inferre, or importare: to retire without *l.*, sine detrimento discedere: to *sufer l.*, damnum, detrimentum, or jacturam facere; in damnum incurrere; detrimentum capere or accipere; calamitatem accipere (*See* damnum, or jacturam, pati is not class.). to *sufer l. in battle*, cladem contrahere: *as the l. of many troops, multis amissis: to repair or make up a l.*, damnum explere, pensare, compensare (*sarcire post-clas.*), restituere; detrimentum sarcire, recondicare; quod amisit, reparo; quæ amissa sunt, reficere: to *sufer the l. from one's own private resources*, jacturam patrimonii succurrere. || **Failure: I am at a l., incertus or dubius sum qd faciam, quid agam nescio; de qd or de qd re incertus sum, quid mihi facturus: never at a l., qui armatus semper et quasi in præcinctu stat.**

LOT. || **PROP.** sors (q. l., also = lottery ticket).—sortitio, sortitus (a drawing of *l.'s*): by *l.*, sorte; sortitione; sortito (*after the l. has decided*): to *cause althg to be decided by l.*, qd ad sortem revocare; qd sorti committere or permittere: qd in sortem conjicere: they *caused it to be decided by l.*, which of them, &c., sortiti sunt, uter (with a subj.): without *l.*, extra sortem (in an election, &c.): to *consult l.*, sortibus consulere de qd re or de qd: I obtain althg by lot, qd sorte mihi evenit; qd sortior: to *make the l.'s equal*, sortes aquare: to *cast the l.'s into the urn or vessel*, sortes in hydrium (or urnam) conjicere, dejicere; sortes

in altellam ponere (g. l.).—nomina in urnam coniecere (if the l.'s contain names, e. g., in decimation, in conscription, &c.): to draw a l., sortem ducere: to draw l.'s, sortiri (g. l.).—sortitionem facere (to cause to be decided by l.): to draw l.'s among one another, sortiri inter se: to draw l.'s respecting a thing or person, sortiri qd or qm and (in the sile. age) de re (g. l.): qd ad sortem revocare, qd sorti committere, permittere (instead of deciding it in any other way): to draw l.'s again about any person or thing, subsortiri qd or qm (e. g. iudicem, in the place of one previously chosen, C.): e. l. falls or comes out, sortis exit, exiit: when my l. was the first that was drawn, quum sortis mea prima exisset: the l. falls to me, sortis me contingit. || FIG. Position or circumstances in life, fortune, sortis; fortuna; fortunæ (circumstances, good or bad): a fortunate l., fortuna florens; fortunæ secundæ: an unfortunate l., fortuna misera: the common l., sortis communis: this is the common l., hæc omnibus accidit: to be contented with one's l., sorte suâ contentum vivere (Sæp. sorte suâ gaudere is rather poet.): not to be contented with one's l., fortunæ suæ accusare: I have a happy l., bene mecum agitur: I have an unhappy l., vitam miseram dego: to pity any l., cū sortem miserari.

LOT-TREE, lotos, or lotus, l. f.
LOTION, l. washing, ablutio; lotio (Vitr.). || A wash used for medical purposes, medicamentum.

LOTTERY, aleæ sortium. To put into a l., numos in sortium aliam dare (aft. L. 42, 59, 10): to buy a share or ticket, sortem redimere: to try one's fortune in a l., sortium fortunam tentare, experire: to gain a prize in a l., in sortium aleæ lucrum facere, lucrari (aft. Suet. Calig. 41): to be fortunate in a l., prospera sortium aleæ uti (ib.): to lose or be unfortunate in a l., pecuniam in aleæ sortium perdere (aft. C. Phil. 2, 23, 56): to be fond of putting into l.'s, aleæ sortium indulgere (aft. Suet. Oct. 70): l.-directors, triumviri (g. c., according to the number) quibus sortium aleæ commendata est (aft. Suet. Calig. 41): triumviri aleæ sortium præpositi: a l.-director, triumvir (g. c., see above) aleæ sortium præpositus: a l.-list, sortium, quæ exierunt, index.

LOUD, clarus (opp. obtusus), magnus (opp. exiguus); vox clara, magna (both of the voice: Sæp. not vox alta, Rahk. Dict. ad Ter. p. 74). A l. cry, clamor clarus (Plaut.): to utter a l. voice, clamare, vociferari (C.): to make a l. noise, fremere (epily of a multitude): to speak out l., vocem mittere.

LOUDLY, clare; clarā voce (Sæp. vivā voce is not class.): magnā or summā voce (very loudly).

LOUDNESS, Crcl. with the adjectives.

LOUIS D'OR, Ludovici aureus (as Plaut. Bacch. 2, 52, &c., Philippus aureus); Ludovicus (as H. Ep. 2, 1, 234, Philippius).

LOUNGE, segne otium terere; socordia atque desidiosa bonum otium contere. To l. upon; see LEAN.

LOUNGE-CHAIR, sella obliqua anconibus fabricata (Cæc. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 46); cathedra (an arm-chair used by Roman ladies).

LOUNGER, homo deses; homo languori et desidio deditus.

LOUSE, a. pediculus; pedis (Plaut.). To be eaten up with lice, pediculorum multitudo corpori innascens animam efflare (aft. Plin. 7, 51, 52).

LOUSE, v. *liberare qm pediculis; *pediculos cl legere.

LOUSE-WORT, herba pedicularis (Col. 6, 30, 8).

LOUSY, pediculosis.

LOUT, homo rusticus; stipes; caudex.

LOUTISH, rusticus.

LOUTISHLY, rustice.

LOVAGE (a plant), ligusticum.

LOVE, v. amare (g. l., out of mere impulse or passion, of persons or things; also absol.)—diligere (with esteem, as the result of reflection or moral approbation: to value or prize highly; of persons or things). Jv. amare et diligere; diligere et amare; carum habere, caritate complecti (almost = diligere). Jv. amare (or diligere) carumque habere; et studere, et esse studiosum, qm benevolentia complecti (to feel an interest in any one, to show favour or good-will). For amare the Latins use also the following Crcl.: amorem erga qm habere, qm amore amplecti, prosequi (rather of tender affection); qm in amore habere, et amore teneri, captum esse (rather of sexual love). To l. in any one very much, qm singulari amore habere; qm mirifice diligere carumque habere; qm extimā caritate diligere; qm in deliciis habere; qm mihi percarus est; qm in oculis gerere, gestare: qm in sinu gestare; summum me tenet et

studium: to l. any one above all others, qm unice diligere: to l. passionately, et amore ardere, flagrare, insanire (in erotic poetry also perire qd, mori et amore; see Lachmann, Propert. 2, 4, 2): to l. heartily, ex anime amare: to l. any one as one's own brother, qm amare ut alterum fratrem; qm in germani fratris loco diligere; ne frater quidem mihi carior est: as one's own son, qm haud secus amare ac filium; qm patriā caritate diligere: to l. one another, amare inter se, diligere inter se.—(Sæp.) "Nec [acc.] inter nos amamus is incorrect for inter nos amamus," Krebs. See also Hand. iii. p. 397: invicem or mutuo diligere is rare and not Ciceroan; vicissim diligere has been formed by moderns for a passage misunderstood, C. Lael. 9, 30): to l. learning, literarum studiosum esse: to l. the arts, artes amare: to l. one's country, patriam amare; patriæ amore duci: to l. liberty, libertatis amantem or studiosum esse: to l. money, divitiis amare; avarum or habendi cupidum esse (to be covetous). || Followed by an infin., = to be accustomed, solere (with an infin., only in Græcising poets and prose writers amare: or, in narratives, by the imperfect; e. g. after luncheon he loved to take a nap, post cibum meridianum paulum conquiscoere solebat, or simply paulum conquiscebat).

LOVE, a. || Fond attachment, favour, amor (g. l. and espily passionate attachment to persons or things; as distinguished from caritas).—amor venerens, libido, amor libidinosis (unchaste l.).—caritas (to a person who appears estimable or deserving of regard: [of things, it is only applied to one's country, home, &c., patriæ, republicæ (C.); sedium suarum, ipsius soli (L.)] the l. of esteem; then gen. any tender regard, not passionate: not like amor)—pietas (dutiful affection, or religious feeling).—benevolentia (kind feeling)—studium, voluntas (interest felt for one, inclination in his favour). L. to any one, amor in, erga or adversus qm; (where the context allows, also) amor et; pietas, benevolentia, voluntas in or erga qm; studium in qm; studium et: to declare one's l. (to a female), et narrare amorem aum: to be in love with l., et amore incensum esse, ardere, flagrare: to gain the l. of all, ab omnibus (or omnium) amorem sibi conciliare: to return love, et in amore respondere (Sæp. not redamare qm, an expression formed by C., and used only once, Lael. 14, 49, with ut ita dicam).—amori, amorem respondere: to have or possess the l. of any one, ab eo amari, diligi: out of, from, pure l., præ amore, ex amore; propter amorem or benevolentiam; amore impulsus, incitatus; amans (e. g. Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 35): out of pure l. to atch, ipsa qd re captus (see C. Ecl. p. 125): to do atch out of l. to a person, et amori qd tribuere, dare, largiri, mihi l. mea lux! mea vita! meum mel! || Inclination, desire, amor, studium et rei; a. g. virtutis: to have a l. for atch, et rei esse amantem, studiosum; et rei studio teneri: to produce a l. of atch, et rei amorem excitare.

LOVE-AFFAIR, res amatoria; pl. amores. To have a l.-affair, amori operam dare (Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 58).

LOVE-LETTER, epistola amatorie scripta (C. Phil. 2, 31, 77); tabellæ blandæ, epistola blanda (Juv. 1, 0).

LOVE-ROTION, virus amatorium, medicamentum amatorium, poculum amatorium; amatorium.

LOVE-SONG, *carmen amatorium; erotopægnion (Lælius ap. Gell. 2, 24; Amon Idyll. 13 extr.): l.'s, poesie amatoria (C. Tusc. 4, 33 extr.).

LOVE-STORY, res amatoria; amores. Sæp. Not narratio amatoria.

LOVELINESS, amabilitas (prop. in Plaut. and later writers).—suavitas (sweetness).—venustas (agreeableness).—amœnitas (beauty of country, and other sensible objects).

LOVELY, amabilis, amandus, amore dignus, dignus qui ametur (prop.).—suavia, dulcis (sweet, pleasant).—venustus (agreeable). Very l., amabilissimus; belissimus; venustissimus (in respect of outward appearance).

LOVER, || One who is fond of atch, amans, amicus, amator et rei (the amans and amicus simply have an inclination for atch; the amator shows the inclination by deeds: thus, the amans seeks delights in peace, but the amator pæcis also endeavours to secure peace).—cultor et rei (one who esteems or thinks highly of).—studiosus et rei (that shows an interest in atch). A great l. of atch, et rei amantissimus; et rei magnus amator; et rei studiosissimus; consector et rei (one who zealously pursues an object; a. g. voluptatis): a l. of building, edificator: a l. of antiquity, amator antiquitatis: a l. of learning, literarum studiosus: a l. of the chase, venandi studiosus: l.'s of such things, qui sunt harum rerum studiosi. to be a l. of atch, et rei

amantem, &c., esse; qā re delectari, gaudere (to take pleasure in *athing*): to be a great *l.* of *athing*, magnum *cs* rei esse amatorem; magno *cs* rei studio teneri. || *A person in love*, amans; amator (the former has only a lively affection, the latter also gives proofs of his attachment).—cultor (one who pays attention, an admirer; less than amator).—*Amasius*. = amator, is not found in classic prose: to have many *l.*s, a multis amari: to have an avowed or declared *l.*, habere palam decretum semper qm (C. Cael. 16, 38): *l.*s, amantes (Eph. *cs* not par amantium).

LOVING, plenus amoris (of persons and things).—amans (well-disposed; towards any one, *cs*; of persons, and then always with a *gen.*; also of things which show a good disposition; e. g. verba).—blandus (kind in manner, friendly, of persons and things). Very *l.*, amantissimus, peramans; towards any one, *cs*.

LOVINGLY, amanter; blande. Very *l.*, amantissime.

LOW, adj. || Prop. *not high*, humilis (opp. altus).—depressus (Post-Aug., opp. editus).—demissus (unken). *A l. country*, loca demissa (with palustria): *l. shore*, ripae demissiores (Auct. B. Alex.): *a house in a very l. situation*, domus depressa, caeca, jacens (C. Fr.): to be in a *l. situation*, in loco demisso (depresso) situm esse: the lower town, plana urbs (T.): *l. water*: see Eng. || Fig. a) Of the tones of the voice, &c., (bass) gravis (C.); depressus (Auct. ad H.); inferioris soni (gentle, suppressed).—lenis (opp. gravis).—suppressed, summissus (opp. magnus, contentus, clarus). To speak in a *l. tone*, summissus, summissus; or suppressa voce loqui, dicere; summittere vocem or verba (see C. Divin. in Cæcil. 13, 48; Sen. Ep. 11, 5).—mussare (to mutter).—susurrare (to whisper): to speak in a *l. tone* to aby, ad aurem familiariter insusurrare (see C. II. Ferr. 5, 41, 107): to ask one another in a *l. tone*, mussantes inter se rogare (L. 7, 25). b) In price, villa. *A l. price*, pretium vile or parvum: to buy at a *l. price*, parvo, or villi (pretio) qd emere; paucio ere qd emere: what is the lowest you will take? quanti emi potest minimio tell me the lowest price, indica, fac pretium minimo daturus cui sis: to be *l.*, jacere: prices are *l.*, jacet pretia (e. g. prædiorum, C.). c) In rank or estimation, humilis; ignobilis; obscurus (C.); sordidus (L.; a stronger word): to be of *l. origin*, natum esse obscuro, humili, or ignobili loco (C.); sordido loco (L.); parentibus humilibus natum esse (C.): of the lowest class, (homines) infirmi ordinis (C.) or generis (L.); infimæ sortis (C.): to raise one fm the lowest post to the highest rank, ex humili loco perducere qm ad summam dignitatem (Cæc.). d) In mind or sentiment, humilis; abjectus; iliberalis; sordidus (e. g. animus). e) In expression, humilis. *A l. word*, verbum humile: *l. language*, sermo plebeius (C. Fam. 9, 21, 1; opp. sermo politus, ornatus, elegans). f) Badly furnished or provided; e. g., to be *l.* in the purse, imparatum esse a pecunia.

LOW, ade. || Prop. *humiliter* (or by the adj. neut.). || Fig. a) Of the voice, demissus (e. g. to begin *l.*), demissus ordi; demittere principium (Bau.); (in singing) gravius ordiri; demissione sono incipere cantum.

LOW, v. (as cattle) mugire.

LOWER, v. Tr. || Prop. To make lower, let down, demittere qd. To *l. the sails*, navis armaimenta demittere. || Fig. a) minuire, imminuere *cs* auctoritatem; elevare qm or *cs* auctoritatem. To *l. oneself*, i. e., a) to humble oneself, let oneself down, se demittere, se submittere; to abh, prolabi ad qd; se projicere in qd (e. g. in muliebres fletus); descendere ad qd (e. g. ad gravissimas verborum contumelias). b) to act unworthily of oneself, minuire suam dignitatem; se abjicere, se abjicere et prosternere (to throw oneself away): lowering, indecorus.

LOWER, v. Intr. || Prop. To become dark, obscurari. || Fig. To look sullen, frontem contrahere or obducere.

LOWERING, || Prop. Of the sky, nubilis. || Fig. a) Of the countenance, tristis.

LOWEST, infimus; imus.

LOWING, mugitus, fās.

LOWLANDS, loca demissa (et palustria).

LOWLINESS, see HUMILITY.

LOWLY, see HUMBLE.

LOWNESS, || Prop. Of situation, &c., humilitas. || Fig. a) Of birth or rank, humilitas (C.); ignobilitas generis (S.); ignobilitas, locus humilis or obscurus (C.). b) Of mind or sentiment, humilitas; animus humilis or abjectus. c) Of spirits, animi demissio; animus afflictus, demissus, debilitatus. d)

Of tone, gravitas (bass); vox summissa (in a whisper, &c.) e) Of price, vilitas.

LOW-SPIRITED, afflictus; (animo) abjectus; demissus; animo demisso; jacens; ægritudine afflictus et debilitatus; mæore afflictus et prostratus; tristis.

LOYAL, fidus; fidelis; officii memor; certus (that can be depended upon).

LOYALLY, fide; cum fide; fideliter.

LOYALTY, fides. To maintain one's *l.*, fidem servare, præstare.

LOZENGE, || A rhomb, rhombus; scutula. || A comfit, *pastillus dulcis.

LUBBER, homo rusticus, stolidus; stipes, caudex; asinus.

LUBBERLY, rusticus, stolidus (clownish); levis (awkward, without dexterity).

LUCID, lucidus. A *l. interval*, *lucidum, quod dictum, intervallum (Krafft).

LUCK, casus; fortuna. Good *l.*, prospera, or secunda, fortuna; bad *l.*, infortunium; adversus casus: good *l.* to you! bene vertat! quod approbet deus or approbent dii! hauc rem tibi volo bene et feliciter evenire! I do not envy you your *l.*, haud invidio tibi: to congratulate one on his good *l.*, congratulationem facere, congratulatione fungi; gratulari; on *ath*, ci qd or de re (e. g. *cs* adventum or ci de adventu): to wish one good *l.*, optimis omnibus (Eph. *cs* not votis) qm prosequi (to follow with good wishes).—cupere ut res bene eveniat (to wish that a thing may turn out well).

LUCKILY, feliciter; fortunate; fauste; prospere. LUCKY, felix; fortunatus; faustus; dexter; prosper; bonus. See FORTUNATE.

LUCRATIVE, lucrosus (advantageous); questuosus, quod questui est (that affords profit; e. g. mercatura); fructuosus (that does not leave pains unrewarded; e. g. aratio; see C. Tusc. 5, 31, in.); quod fructum fert, in fructu est habendum; ex quo fructus capitur. A *l. office*, *munus luculentum, fructuosum to be *l.*, fructum edere ex re; fructum ferre.

LUCRE, lucrum; questus, fās.

LUCUBRATE, lucubrare.

LUCUBRATION, lucubratio (i. e. night study; or, any thing composed by night; C.).

LUDICROUS, ridiculus (of persons and things) ridendus (of things); *cs* not ludicra or ludicrum in this sense.

LUDICROUSLY, ridicule.

LUG, v. trahere (C.).

LUG, s. (a sort of small fish), *lumbricus marinus (Linn.).

LUGGAGE, sarcinæ, pl.—Impedimenta, pl. (esp. of an army, baggage): so also vasa, pl. (of an army).

LUKEWARM, tepidus, tepens (prop. and fig.): *l. in athing*, lentus et pæne frigidus (C.) in qā re (faciendâ)—qui quæ cupit, ita frigide agit, ut nolle existinetur (Cæc. ap. C. Fam. 8, 10, 3). To become *l.*, tepescere: to be *l.*, tepere (prop. and fig.): to make *l.*, tepescere (prop.): *l. in religion*, negligens dei or deorum.

LUKEWARMLY, tepide.

LUKEWARMNESS, || Prop. tepor. || Fig. tepida mens (O.); frigus; nulla cura; segnitia. *L. in religion*, r-rum divinarum pæne nulla cura; lentus animus et pæne frigidus in rebus divinis; imminutus rerum divinarum studium.

LULL, v. Tr. Prop. To sing to sleep (infantem) *cantando sopire. Fig. To calm, pacify, tranquillare; pacare; tranquillum facere. || Intr. (of the wind), (ventus) cadit (L.), concidit (H.), remittit, intermittit (Cæc.). The wind had lulled, venti vi omnia cecidit: when the wind had lulled a little, ut lenita paulum vi venti est (L.); the wind had suddenly so completely lulled, that, tanta subito malacia exstitit, ut (Cæc.).

LULLABY, carmen quod adhibetur infantibus (see Q. 1, 10, 22); lalli somniferi modi (Auson. Ep. 16, 91). *cs* There is no authority for nenia in this sense. To sing *l.*, (infantem) *cantando sopire; lallare (Pers.).

LUMBER, scruta, orum, pl. (H.); *supellex obsoleta. A *l. room*, *cella supellectilis obsoletæ servanda.

LUMINARY, lumen.

LUMINOUS, || Prop. luminosus; lucidus; illustris; splendus; fulgens. || Fig. lucidus (that has or gives sufficient light; also fig., clear; *cs* for *wh*, however, C. always uses dilucidus).—dilucidus, perspicuus, candidus, apertus, planus (fig., clear, distinct, intelligible). Jn. apertus (planus) atque dilucidus (opp. confusus et perturbatus); dilucidus et perspicuus; planus et per-

epicus; distinctus (*fig., well-arranged, perspicuous: all of a speech, narrative, &c.: lucidus, candidus, and distinctus also of the speaker himself*).

LUMINOUSLY (*fig.*), lucide, dilucide, clare, perspicue.

LUMP, massa (*a shapeless mass*);—gleba (*a clod of earth, or athg in that shape*). *A little l.*, massula; glebula.

LUMPISH, LUMPY, || *Thick, crassus (in lumps)*.—globofus. *To be l.*, in globulis or massulas dilabi, solvi, dissolvi. || *Stupid, stolidus; stupidus; hebes.*

LUNACY, error lunaticus; selenismus (*l. i.*).

LUNAR, lunaris. *L. year*, annus ad cursum lunæ descriptus (*see L. 1, 19*); annus lunaris (*late*).

LUNATICUS, lunaticus (*Veget.*).

LUNATION, cursus lunaris; cursus lunæ.

LUNCHEON, cibus meridianus; *also prandium* (*i. e. a meal about 12 o'clock; Suet. Oct. 78*).

LUNG'S, pulmo, pulmones (*prop.*);—latera, um, n. (*rather fig., in respect of exertion in speaking*). *To have good l's*, bonis lateribus esse; in clamando esse bene robustum. *Inflammation of the l's*, *inflammatio pulmonum: *athg is a sign of inflammation in the l.*, qd pulmonem inflammatum esse significat (*ast. Cels. 2, 7, p. 70, Bip.*).

LUNT, funiculus incendiarius; fomes tormentarius.

LURCH. *To leave in the l.*, destituere qm; auxilio qm orbare; *see LEAVE: the ship heaves a l.*, *navis inclinat.

LURCHER, insidiator; qui insidiatur.

LURE, s. cibus ad fraudem cs positus (*prop., i. e. a bait; L.*);—esca, illecebra (*prop. and fig.; i. e. bait, enticement*).

LURE, v. *PROP.* inescare. *FIG.* allicere; allectare; invitare et allectare; allectare et invitare (qm ad qd); allicere or pellicere qm in or ad qd; illecebris trahere (*to l. successfully*).

LURID, obscurus (*opp. illustris, lucidus*); caliginosus, tenebrosus, tenebris circumfusus, ater (*stronger than obscurus*).

LURK. *To lie concealed, delitescere in go loco; occultare se in go loco. || To lie concealed for a purpose, to watch from a hiding place, insidiari: esse in insidiis; speculari; esse in speculâ or (of several) in speculis.*

LURKING-PLACE, latebra (*aply of men*);—latibulum (*aply of animals*)—locus latebrosus (*convenient for lurking in*). *To be in a l.-p.*, latebris se occultare; latibulis se tegere.

LUSCIOUS, dulcissimus, prædulcis (*very sweet*).—nimis dulcis (*too sweet*).

LUSCIOUSNESS, dulcēdo; *nimis dulcēdo.

LUST, s. libido (*sensual inclination; aply in pl. libidines, lusa*);—cupiditas; cupido (*desire in a good sense; then also in a bad sense: cupido only in poets and historians; not used by C.*);—aviditas (*greedy desire*);—studium (*eager desire of obtaining*). *JN.* studium cupiditatisque; appetitus; appetitio; appetentia (*instinctive longing for athg*);—desiderium (*longing that feels a void till it is satisfied; often the desire of what one has been deprived of*);—(cupiditatis) ardor; impetus; sitis; indomita atque effrenata cupiditas; cupiditas insatiabilis. *The l's of the flesh, cupiditates; libidines (as lustful desires)*.—(corporis) voluptates (*sensual indulgences*): to be the slave of l., libidinibus se dare, dedere; voluptationibus servire, se tradere; totum se libidinibus or corporis voluptatibus dedere; to bridle one's l's, cupiditatis imperare; cupiditates coercere; libidines domitas habere: the l. of gain, lucri or quæstus studium; avaritia: l. of honour, studium laudis; studium cupiditatisque honorum.

LUST, v. *after athg, appetentem, cupidum, avidum, studiosum esse cs rei; concupiscere qd; appetere qd; cs rei studio teneri; cs rei studio or cupiditate aridere, flagrare.*

LUSTFUL, libidinosus (*of persons, and also of things that indicate aly's l. propensity*).—ad voluptates propensus; voluptatibus or rebus veneris deditus; libidinum plenus (*of persons*).—libidine accensus (*under the influence of passion*).—impudicus (*shameless*).—delicatus (*prop., soft, effeminate; then wanton; e. g. sermo*). *A l. life, vita libidinosa or libidinibus dedita, or in libidines effusa: to be a l. person, libidinum plenum esse.*

LUSTFULLY, libidinosè; or by the verb or adj.

LUSTILY, impigre; strenue; alacri, prompto, acri animo—alacriter (*Just.*).

LUSTINESS, vigor; alacritas; animus alacer.

LUSTRAI, lustralis.

LUSTRATE, lustrare; explare (*by sacrifice*).

LUSTRATION, lustrum (*made by the censor on going out of office on behalf of the whole people*);—piaculum (*sacrifice offered for expiation*);—lustralis (*purification by offerings; L. 10, 6*).

LUSTRE. || *Brightness, splendour; PROP.* splendor; nitor; fulgor; ardor; radiatio. *L. of gold or silver, splendor or fulgor auri, argenti: l. of a precious stone, nitro gemmæ.* *FIG.* splendor; nitro; fulgor; claritas; dignitas. *L. of family, of rank, splendor familie* (*Suet.*), ordinis cs (*C.*); *l. of one's name, exploits, fulgor nominis* (*Plin.*), rerum (*Plin.*): to give l. to, lucem afferre ei rei; illustrare, exornare qd. || *A scone with lights, lychnuchus pensilis* (*Plin.*) or pendens (*Lucr.*). || *The space of five years, lustrum.*

LUSTY, vegetus; validus; acer; alacer.

LUTANIST, prps lyricen (*Stat.*); lyristes (*Plin. Ep.*); citharista, fidicen (*C.*); citharædus (*C.*); *that sings to the instrument*.

LUTE, prps testudo, cithara, lyra. *To play upon the l.*, fidibus canere (*C.*); pulsare testudinem; cantare lyrâ testudinē (*Kraft*).

LUXATE, luxare qd (*Plin.*). *There is not sufficient authority for luxare. To be luxated, movēi suâ sede, de suo loco* (*Cels.*); artus in pravam elapsi (*P. Hist. 4, 81; luxated*).

LUXATION, luxatura (*Mare Emp.*); depravatio (membrorum; *C. Fin. 5, 12, 35*).

LUXURIANCE, || *Of vegetation, luxuria, or luxuries.* || *Of style, &c., luxuries.*

LUXURIANT, || *Of vegetation, luxurians, luxuriosus* (*C.*); lætus (*F., L.*). || *Of style, &c., luxurians, mollis* (*C.*).

LUXURIOUS, luxuriosus (*in a bad sense*).—delicatus (*elegant, that has to do with refinement rather than with necessities; not necessarily in a bad sense*).—mollis (*effeminate*).—sumptuosus (*that causes expense; e. g. domus*). *L. dress, cultus effusus or luxuriosus: in a l. manner, luxuriose; delicate; molliter; JN. delicate ac molliter* (*e. g. vivere*).

LUXURY, luxus, ūs (*usually subjective, denoting the habit or condition, but sometimes of the objects*)—luxuria (*always subjective, of the propensity or disposition*).—lautior victus cultusque; nimia in victu cultuque magnificentia; cultus effusus (*excessive expense in dress and furniture*); cultus delicatus, delicie (*in a better sense, of elegance in dress and furniture*). *Articles of l., res ad luxuriam pertinentes (in respect of eating and drinking)*.—instrumenta luxurie, invitamenta ad luxuriam (*ad excitement to luxury*).—merces delicatæ, delicie (*in respect of dress, jewels, &c.*; *see RuhnK. Sen. Benef. 6, 38, 3*); artes qd l., artes que ad vitæ ornamenta pertinent: to pass on fm necessities to l's, a necessariis artibus ad elegantiora defluere (*C. Tusc. 1, 25, 62*).

LYCEUM, Lyceum (*C.*).

LYE, lix; cinis lixivius or lixivis; or simply lixivis. — *lixivium late. To wash in l., cinere lixivio elutriare; lintea lixivis perfundere: to penetrate with l., lixivis imbuer.*

LYING, mendax (*v. pr. in class. prose never of things*).—fallax (*deceitful*).—vanus (*empty, both of persons or things*). *JN.* vanus et mendax, vanus et fallax.—vaniloquus (*bragging, of persons*).—falsus, fictus (*false, pretended, of things*). *mendaciloquus is comic.*

LYING, s. *see LIE.*

LYING-IN, puerperium. *A l.-in woman, puerpera. a l.-in hospital, *lechochodium; *domus publica, ubi parturientibus opera præstatur.*

LYMPH, lympa (*Ser. Samm.*).

LYRE, cithara. *To play on the l., citharizare* (*Np. Epam. 2, 1*); citharâ canere: to accompany the l. with a song, carmen formare citharâ (*see Gierig, Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 1*); music of the l., chordarum sonus (*the sound*); ars citharædica (*the art*): to sing to the l., citharizare et ad chordarum sonum cantare (*Np. Epam. 2, 1*); a player on the l., citharista; citharædus (*if he accompany the instrument with his voice*); fem., citharistria; citharæda (*Isacr.*).

LYRIC, lyricus; mellicus. *A l. poet, poeta lyricus, poeta melicus, melicus* (*g. i.*) the l. poets, lyrici, melici (*all of the sile. age; in C. Or. 55, 183*); also by *Crcl.* poets, qui λυρικά a Græcis nominantur: a l. poet, carmen lyricum, melicum: l's, poetis melica.

M

MAC (*a Scotch word*), filius.

MACARONI, *macchero.

MACAROON, *sturundum Itale, pl.

MACE, || *A kind of spice; some say, macis, kide, f. (Plaut.)*, or macir (*Plin.*)

MACE, [*An ensign of authority*, *virga, or fasces (apparitoris or accensis).

MACE BEARE, accensus; apparitor.

MACE'RATE, macerare; attenuare (corpus).

MACHINATE, machinari; moliri; struere.

MACHINATION, machinatio (*C.*); datus, machina (*C.*).

MACHINE, machina (*C.*); machinatio (*Cæs.*, *Vitr.*); machinamentum (*with reference to its use*).—compages, pexma (*with ref. to its framework or construction*).—*machinæ m.*, instrumentum belli; machina bellicæ, pl.: *a mære m.*, qui nihil unquam arbitrio suo fecit (*C.*); qui vivit ad aliorum arbitrium, non ad suum (*C.*); qui tanquam machinatione qd movetur: *quem qm machinam citius dixerim, quam hominem; or, quem non tam cito hominem dixerim, quam qm machinam: *lites a mære m.*, machinæ morio; sine sensu or iudicio; alieno impetu; non sua sponte: *to become a mære m.*, nihil amplius suo consilio, sua sponte, agere: *he is a mære m.*, homo lte nihil suo consilio, nihil interio pulsu agit, molitur (*Kraft*).

MACHINERY, || *Machines collectively*, machinæ, pl.; machinatio (*Vitr.*). || *Works of a machine*, machinatio; machina. || *Engineering*, scientia machinalis (*Plin.*); disciplina mechanica (*Gell.*). || *Fig.* machinatio. See also MEANS, INSTRUMENTALITY.

MACHINIST, machinator.

MACKEREL, scomber (*Plin.*); scomber scomber (*Linn.*).

MAD. || *PROP.* insanus (*not restrained by reason*).—*venanus (not guided by reason)*.—*amens (out of one's mind)*.—*demens (that acts irrationally)*.—*imphatus (seized with boundless and uncontrollable enthusiasm)*.

—*furiosus (raving)*.—*a sanitate alienus*. mente captus; qui a mente sua discessit (*C.*; *not in one's right mind*). *A m. dog*, canis rabidus, rabiosus: *to be m.*, insanire; furere: (*of a dog*) rabiosus esse: *are you m.?* satn' sanus es? num sane mentis es?

to go m. or be driven m., in insaniam incidere (*C.*); ad insaniam adigi (*Ter.*); rabie, furore incitari, efferr, efferrari; (*of a dog*) rabiosum fieri; in rabiem agi: *I am almost m.*, male mihi consto; impotens animi mori; vix mentis compos sum: *a m. attempt*, amens conatus, inceptum: *to be m. with anger*, vehementissime irasci, succensere (*cl.*); ira in qm flagrare, or lucensum esse. || *FIG.* mirus; monstrosus (*very strange*).—*stolidæ auidæ; ferux; temerarius (rash, inconsiderate)*.

MADAM, domina.

MADCAP, homo ferocior, vehementior, ingenti: *a young m.*, fervidus florentis juvenis (*H. A. P. 115*).

MADDEN, || *To drive mad*, ad insaniam adigere (*Ter.*); insaniam facere, gignere (*Plin.*). *To m. with anger*, efferrare (*Liv.*); ira incendere qm (*Ter.*).

MADDER (*a plant*), rubia (*Vitr.*).

MADHOUSE, domus publica, quæ continentur homines insani, furiosi; mororotus (*t. t.*). *He is fit for a m.*, huc helleborum opus est (*Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 89*); naviget Antieyram (*H. Sat. 3, 166*).

MADLY, || *PROP.* furiose; insane. || *FIG.* mire, monstrose (*strangely*); temere, stolidæ, inconsiderate (*rashly, inconsiderately*).

MADMAN, homo insanus, &c. See MAD.

MADNESS, || *PROP.* mens alienata (*L.*); mentis alienatio (*Cels.*); aberration of intellect)—*vesania (want of intellectual perception)*.—*insania (when reason has lost its power, insanity)*.—*vecordia (of those whose mind is disturbed by the prevalence of some one idea or set of ideas)*.—*amentia (want of sense, intellectual blindness; affectio animi lumine carens, C. Tusc. 3, 5, 10)*.—*dementia (irrational conduct)*.—*dellratio (want of rational or connected ideas; of idiots, or of the enfeebled mind in extreme old age)*.—*furor*. mente ad omnia cæcitas (*blind and senseless impulse*).—*rabies (of animals, rarely of men)*: *to drive to m.*, ad insaniam adigere (*Ter.*); in furorem vertere qm (*Curt.*); *to be driven to m.*, ad insaniam venire; in rabiem agi (*L.*). in insaniam incidere (*C.*). *A piece of*

m., insaniam; facinus insanum, monstrosum, mirum: *an intolerable piece of m.*, insaniam non tolerabilis (*C.*). || *FIG.* rage, furor; rabies.

MADRIGAL, *epigramma quod Madrigal vocant.

MADWOMAN, insana (mulier).

MAGAZINE, || *A storehouse*, horreum; receptaculum ce rei (~~mag~~ armarium promptuarium *is a closet in which victuals are kept: and cella promptuaria = a larder*). *To build or erect m.'s*, horrea ponere, edificare; horra (certis locis) constituere. || *A literary journal*, *commentarii literati; *ephemerides literarie. *Article in a m.*, para, caput, ce. li.: *contribution to a m.*, see CONTRIBUTION, end.

MAGGOT, || *A kind of worm or grub*, vermes; vermiculus; teredo (*Plin.*). || *A odd fancy*, mirum or ineptum commentum; ineptia, pl.

MAGGOTY, || *Full of maggots*, vermiculosus (*Plin.*). || *Full of odd fancies*, ineptus.

MAGIC, ars magica (*L.*); magice (*Plin.*); magica (*Appul.*); veneficium (*L.*). *To practise m.*, artem magicam, artes magicas, exercere, colere, tractare: *to do by m.*, arte magicâ pericere qd: *a m. lantern*, *laterna magica.

MAGICAL, magicus. *A kind of m. power*, vis quædam divina, plane mirabilia et singularia. *A m. formula* or incantation, carmen (magi-um); cantio.

MAGICALLY, magice; vi magicâ.

MAGICIAN, magus (*H.*, *Lucan*). || *Incantator lute*. *A m.'s wand*, virgula divina (*C.*); virga venenata (*Os. Met. 14, 413*).

MAGISTERIAL, || *Of or relating to a magistrate*, by the subst. *A m. office*, magistratus. || *Impetuous, haughty, imperious*; magister; insolens; arrogans.

MAGISTERIALLY, || *As a magistrate*, *Cred.* with the subst. || *Impetuously*, imperiose.

MAGISTRACY, magistratus, ñs.

MAGISTRATE, magistratus, ñs (*one bearing a civic office*; qui iura reddit). *The higher m.'s*, magistratus majores (in the Roman sense, those who had the imperium); *the inferior m.'s*, magistratus minores (in the Roman sense, those who had not the imperium, nobely, ædiles and questors under the republic, and municipal m.'s under the empire: see Dict. Antiqq. MAGISTRATUS. || *Fig.* officiales *is late*).

MAGNANIMITY, animi magnitudo, excellentia, excelitas; animus magnus et excelus (*C.*).

MAGNANIMOUS, magnanimus; celus; excelus.

MAGNANIMOUSLY, magno animo; excelsè.

MAGNET, || *PROP.* magnes, ñis; magnes lapis; lapis Heracleus (the loadstone). || *FIG.* quod ad se attrahit, allicit.

MAGNETIC, magnesiæ, magneticus (*the former, Lucr. 6, 1062; the latter, Claudian. de magn. 26*). *Magnetic power*, *attrahendi, que dicitur vis (*prop.*); *mira quædam vis (*fig.*).

MAGNETISM, *magnetismus (*t. t.*). *Animal m.*, *magnetismus animalis (*t. t.*).

MAGNETIZE, *vi magnetica qd imbucere (*prop.*, by the magnet); *manuum contractione mulcere, per mulcere (*fig. by the hands*).

MAGNIFICENCE, splendor, magnificentia (*g. t.*)—*lautitia (in style of living)*.—*pompa (in processions, &c.)*.

MAGNIFICENT, splendidus; magnificus; lautus; Jæ. splendens et magnificus; magnificus et lautus magnificus et præclarus; sumptuosus (*opp. sordidus*).

MAGNIFICENTLY, splendide; magnifice; laute; opipare (*e. g. domum instruere, Plaut.*).

MAGNIFIER, || *Magnifying glass*, *microscopium (*t. t.*).

MAGNIFY, || *PROP.* To cause to appear larger, res obiectas augere et amplificare. || *FIG.* To exaggerate. rem exaggerare verbis, oratione; augere verbis: amplificare; multiplicare; in falsum augere qd (*falsely*); exasperare qd verbis (*of alty bad; Q. 4, 2, 75*). *To m. exceedingly*, præter modum, supra veritatem, exornare qd; immodice magnitudinem ce rei augere. || *FIG.* To praise, extol; see PRAISE, EXTOL.

MAGNITUDE, || *PROP.* magnitudo (*greatness*); amplitudo, ambitus, spatium (*with the idea of space or extent*).—*modus (with the idea of a certain measure)*. || *FIG.* magnitudo; amplitudo; gravitas.

MAGPIE, corvus pica (*Linn.*).

MAHOMETAN, *Mahummedanus; *formule Muhammedanæ addictus.

MAID, MAIDEN, s. puella; virgo (*a virgin*). *A little m.*, puellula; virguncula: *a grown-up m.*, puella adulta; virgo: *a pretty m.*, puella lepida:

he looks like a m., puerili in ore est vultus virginis (O. Met. 10, 631); a m.-servant, puella; famula (a waiting-maid); ancilla (a house-m.); cubicularia (a chambermaid; Inscr.).

MAIDEN, adj. puellaris; virginialis (of a virgin). M. modesta, verecunda virginis: he has a m. appearance, puerili in ore est vultus virginis (O. Met. 10, 631).

MAIDENHAIR (a plant), adiantum (Plin.; Linn.). English or common m., Aspidium Trichomanes (L. n.).

MAIDENHOOD, virginitas (C.).

MAIDENLY, virginus; virginialis.

MAID-SERVANT, see MAID.

MAIL. † A coat of steel net-work, thorax (made of metal plates)—lorica (of leather, with metal)—cataphracta (for horse and rider). To put on a coat of m., thoracem induere (Pisa); munimentum corporis sustinere (Cic.); pectus munire thorace, lorica.

MAIL. † For conveyance of letters, "cursus publicus epistolis perferendis (formerly, "tabellarii publici, Muret).—rheda cursus publici (the carriage, aff. Cod. Theod. 12, 11).—celeris mutatio cursus publici (the quick change of horses, Amian. 21, 9). A m.-bag, "folliculus epistolis servandis.

MAIM, mutilare (L.); demutillare (Col.); truncare (L. T.); detruicare (L.).

MAIMED, mutilus; mutilatus; truncatus; detruncatus; truncus.

MAIMING, mutilatio (Cels.); detruncatio (Pisa).

MAIN, adj. praecipuus; primus; maximus. The m. point, caput et summa; of althg, et rei; res omnium gravissima, summa or maxima; res magna or gravis; res magni momenti or magni discriminis: this is the m.-in, hoc caput est; hoc maximum or primum est: to depart or digress from the m. point, a proposito aberrare or declinare: to return to the m. point, ad propositum reverti or redire: to make althg a m. point, omne studium in qd re ponere; praeter ceteris qd agere or speculare: id agere ut, &c.

MAIN, s. see SEA.

MAINLY, maxime; praecipue; potissimum; in primis; praesertim.

MAINMAST, malus medius.

MAINPRISE, see BAIL.

MAINTAIN. † To support, defend, tēnere, obtinere (where the truth is contested)—contendere; defendere (the former, to endeavor; to carry against a different opinion, the latter, to defend; both, agere oppositum).—affirmare (to m. as true, to assert, affirm).—asseverare (to m. earnestly).—in C., followed by an acc and inf; in the sivo. age, found also with a simple acc. Asseverare is not classical in this sense).—efficere (to establish by proof).—disserere, disputare (to assert and discuss).—ponere, proponere, placet or videtur mihi (to lay down as one's own opinion).—dicere (to give as one's opinion: all followed by an acc. and inf).—also (I say that a thing is so; opp. nego): to m. the contrary, negare: Democritus m's that no one can be a good poet without enthusiasm, Democritus negat, sine furore quemquam poetam magnum esse posse. † To supply with the necessities of life, nutrire qm (to nourish with food and drink).—alere (in a wider sense, to furnish every thing that serves for sustenance).—sustinuere, sustentare qm, victum ei praebere (to care for one's maintenance): to m. one's self by any means, alere se qd re (e. g. se suosque latrocinis)—victum quaerere qd re (e. g. lana a telia, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48; therefore, by one's needle, acu): to m. one's self by selling chaplets, coronas venditando sustentare paupertatem: to m. one's self by the labour of one's hands, manuum mercede tolerare inopiam.

MAINTAINABLE, i. e. tenabile, qui defendi potest: he sust. sententiam quae stabilitatis qd habeant (C. Tac. 5, 30, 35; a. m.).

MAINTAINER. Use the verbs.

MAINTENANCE. † Defence, support, defensio; tutio; propugnatio; or by the verbs: e. g. quantum onerari debet rem obinendam. † Nourishment, support of life, sustentatio (Up); use the verbs, e. g. sustinere, sustentare, alere (Nutritus, only Pisa. 22, 24, 53, in another sense): alimenta (Juris. l. i., sum allowed for the m. of a wife).

MAJESTIC, augustus, sanctus (that deserves high honour)—imperatorius (commanding, imposing)—splendidus, magnificus (splendid, magnificent): a m. form or appearance, forma augusta or imperatoria; habitus augustus.

MAJESTY, majestas (exalted rank or position)—nomen (great power and dignity): clothed with m., augustus.

MAJOR PART. See MAJORITY.

MAJOR (in the army), "praefectus (vigilum).

MAJORITY. † Major part, major pars, major numerus (in comparis. with another number)—multitudo (a considerable number): often by plures (more) or plurimi (most): e. g. the m. of historians, plures auctores: Sertorius took care that the m. should not prevail, Sertius curavit, ne plurimum plurimi valerent: m. of votes, sententiae plures (of senators or judges)—suffragia, or puncta, plurima (of citizens in the comitia): to have the m., magnis suffragiis superare; pluribus suffragiis vincere: to be acquitted by a very large, immense m., sententia fere omnibus absolvi: the m. (in the senate) decided for the same opinion, pars major in eandem sententiam ibat. † Full age, plena, iusta et legitima, aetas. † Rank or office of a major, "munus praefecti (vigilum); praefectura. A great m., multis partibus plures (e. g. vote with aby, in ea sententiam eunt, C. Fam. 1, 2).

MAKE, v. † To produce, facere, conficere, efficere (to accomplish, effect).—creare (to create): to m. money by, pecuniam conficere de re: to m. great profits by althg, rem habere quantuvisiam (C.): to m. a fortune, in multis opes crescere (Pisa); collocare se (Ter.): made for althg (i. e. constituted, adapted by nature), ad qd factus; ei rei or ad qd natus factusque (opp. ad qd doctus or institutus).—† In arithmetic, efficere (to make up).—ease, fieri (to amount; see Col. 5, 2, 6, has duas summas in se multiplicato, quinqueque centeni sunt quinque millia. Horum pars dimidia duo millia quingenti, quae pars iugeri unciam et scripulum efficit. C. Terr. 3, 49, 116, Professio est agri Leontini ad iugerum xxx. millia. Haec autem ad tritici medullinum x., id est tritici modium lxx. millia).

† To cause a person or thing to become althg, a) To nominate, facere, instituere (to institute).—constituere (to fix, appoint).—creare (to choose, elect); qm, followed by an acc. of that which any one is made, &c.): e. g. to m. a person one's heir, heredem, (m. facere, instituere. b) To put any one in a certain state (with adjectives ex; resuming the nature of the state), facere, efficere, reddere qm followed by an acc. of the predicate (with this difference, that facere and efficere are, to produce a certain state or condition; reddere is, to place in a certain state or condition): e. g. to make one un-servicable, qm inutilem facere (as, 'y a wound): to make a person better, qm meliorem reddere: to m. tame or gentle, homines ex feris m. tos reddere or homines feros mites reddere (Cf. Herz. S. Cat. 14, 3): to m. althg of a person, qm pulchre erudire (to instruct well).

—qm producere ad dignitatem (to promote): to m. much of any one, qm magni facere (to value highly).—multum ei tribuere (to assign much to any one).—qm colere (to respect, reverence): to m. little or nothing of one, qm parvi fuisse (to value little).—qm contemnere (to despise): to m. much of althg, qd magni facere, existimare (to value highly).—qd in honore habere (to hold in honour): not to m. much account of althg, qd haud in magno pretio ponere. † To cause, efficere; facere: I did not m. him do it, non fecit impulsu meo (Ter.). † To represent, by description or otherwise facere (by art, or by words)—figere (by art, of statues, &c.): both take the accompanying verb, if active, in the participle; present if passive, in the inf. present; e. g. Xenophon m's So rates up, Xenophon facit Socratem disputantem. he m's the world to be constructed by the Deity, a Deo construi atque edificari mundum facit. † MAKE AWAY. See DESTROY.

† MAKE HASTE; see HASTEN. † MAKE AN OFFER; see OFFER. † MAKE OVER, translatere; transmittere. † MAKE READY; see PREPARE. † MAKE UP = To constitute, efficere, also ease (in contents, value; to consist of)—explere, implere (to amount to); the former also = efficere: how much does it m. up? quae summa est? quantum est? to m. up four thousand men, quatuor milia militum explere: to m. up a great sum, longam summam efficere: the gold was made up an Attic talent, quod summam Attici talenti explebat: to m. up a whole (of quarters), multitudinem integri aequari et exequare (see Auct. ad Her. 4, 20, 23). † To compose, reconciliare; see COMPOSE, RECONCILE. † MAKE USE, uti qd re (only with the idea of ease and enjoyment, xpothēu)—usurpare qd (to use a thing as opportunity occurs, of momentary use).—adhibere qd ei rei (to apply a thing in a single case to a definite object, with the notion of purpose and intention): to m. use of any one, uti ea opus (his assistance) or consilio (his advice): to m. use of a saying of Solon's, ut Solonis dictum usurpem.

MAKE, s. FORM, FIGURE.
MAKE-BATE, pacis turbator or raptor.
MAKER, fabricator; opifex; auctor; or by a Cret. artifex mundi Deus (m. of the world; Plin.); artifex omnium natura (C.; m. of all things).

MALACHITE, malachies, m.

MAL-ADMINISTRATION, *mala rerum administratio.

MALADY, morbus; ægrotatio.—~~See~~ ægrotatio in this sense is not classical.

MALAPERT, male moribus; immodestus.

MALCONTENTS, novus rebus studentes (Cæs.); rerum mutationis cupidi (C. Att. 8, 3, 4); qui ægre ferunt presentem rerum publicarum formam, statum. ~~See~~ male contenti, non contenti would not be Latin. —See also DISAFFECTED.

MALÉ, virilis, masculinus. masculinus (of men or animals): the m. sex, sexus masculinus (of men or animals); genus masculinum (Phædr.); sexus virilis (Np. T.; only of men).

MALEDICTION, see CURSE.

MALEFACTOR, maleficus (g. t. the doer of a bad action).—sons, nocens, noxius (guilty); sons, condemned, or deserved condemnation; nocens and noxius simply as the originator or cause of harm).—sons reus, nocens reus, noxus reus (so far as the m. is in the position of an accused person).—~~See~~ malefactor does not occur in the best age.

MALEVOLENCE, malitia.

MALEVOLENT, malitiosus; malevölus; malevolens.—~~See~~ not malignus in this sense.

MALEVOLENTLY, malitiose.

MALICE, malitia (explained C. N. D. 3, 30, 75, by versuta et fallax nocendi ratio).—improbitas (unjust, dishonest disposition): to do aught out of m., qd malitiose facere.

MALICIOUS, see MALEVOLENT.

MALICIOUSLY, malitiose.

MALIGNANT, malus (bad, of things and persons).—malitiosus, improbus (morally bad, of persons).—malignus (evil or ill disposed; of persons; opp. benignus).—gravis (oppressive, violent, e. g. climate, colium): a m. disease, morbus anceps; valetudo gravis et periculosa.

MALIGNITY, malitia; improbitas (moral depravity).—malignitas (ill will).—gravitas (oppressive vehemence; e. g. coeli, morbi).

MALLEABILITY, tractabilitas (Petr.); flexibilitas (Solin.); lenta or mollis natura.

MALLEABLE, tractabilis; ductilis (e. g. ferrum, Plin.);—mollis (e. g. aurum, P.).

MALLET, malieus.

MALLOW (a plant), malva (Plin.); also malache, moloche (Col.): of or belonging to m., malvacous (Plin.).

MALT, s. *hordeum aquâ perfusum quod sole siccatum aut igni tostum et deinde mollis fructum est; *hordeum tostum or frictum: to make m., *hordeum aquâ perfusum or hordeum madidum sole siccare et deinde frigere (of. Plin. 18, 7, 14).

MALT, v. = to make m., see the subst.

MALT-HOUSE, *domus horreo frigendo.

MALTING-FLOOR, *abulatum hordeo madefacto et tosto siccando.

MALTREAT, qm nimis aspere tractare (to treat hardly, g. t.).—lædere or injuste lædere qm (C.; g. t. to injure).—ei or in qm insultare; violare qm (to injure or damage).—vin afferre ei (to offer violence to).—male qm mulcare, or simply mulcare qm (e. g. with slaves and clubs, with blows).—~~See~~ Male habere qm (e. g. hostem) is only = to disturb, harass.

MALTREATMENT, vexatio (as an act).—injuria, contumelia (inflicted).

MALVERSATION, *mala rei or rerum administratio (mismanagement).—peculatus (speculation).

MAMMA, mamma (Farr. ap. Non.).

MAMMOCK, see TEAR to please.

MAMMON, see RICHES: a slave of m., nimis divitiarum admirator; qui nimis divitiis colligendis servit (Kraff).

MAMMOTH, *elephas primigenius; *elephas mammutous (t. t.).

MAN. A human being, homo (g. t.).—mortalis (a mortal, m. with the idea of imperfection; regularly used in prose, esp. in S. T. and L., rarely in C., only in connexion with multi, omnes, cuncti, or the like).—quisquam mortalis (any child of m.; cf. Herz. S. Cat. 3, 8): men, homines; genus humanum, hominum universum genus (the whole race): a young m., homo adolescens; quite a young m., (homo) adulescentulus;

what m. is this? quid hoc hominis? who is the m.? quis hic (or iste) est homo: to live among men, inter homines esse.—'Man' is often not expressed in Latin, esp. with adjectives, and when as an indefinite subject it is implied in the verb; e. g. many men, multi: there are men, who &c., sunt, qui &c.: no m., nemo, nullus (no one). ~~See~~ of no m., 'by &c. no m.' are nullus, nullo, never neminis, nemine: he is no m. (i. e. without human feeling), homo non est; omnis humanitatis expertus est: to esteem one as a man and a statesman, qm tanti facere, quantum ipsius humanitas ac dignitas postulat: to become a new m., novum ingenium sibi inducere: to have become quite another m., plane alium factum esse: Son of Man (a title assumed by our blessed Lord), *mortalis matre natus.

A person of the male sex, homo (in respect of the weakness or excellences peculiar to the male sex, both intellectual and moral).—vir (a grown up person of the male sex, opp. mulier: but esp. in respect of good masculine qualities, e. g. strength, courage, perseverance, &c.).—miles (a warrior, soldier): a young m., adolescens; juvenis (older than adolescens).—In this sense also the word is often omitted in Latin: e. g. fortuna favours the brave man, fortem fortuna adjuvat: or it is denoted by another term, e. g. to find aby an honorable m. in aith, fidem cs in qd re perspicere: common men, vulgus (the multitude): man by man, viritum (to each man, e. g. tribuere or dare, legere).—universal, ad unum omnes (all together, all to a m. for weh Gell. 3, 7, is the first to say omnes cum uno): to march three men deep, triplici ordine incedere (cf. Carl. 3, 9, 12): they marched thirty men deep, triginta armatorum ordines ibant (ibid.): an army of ten thousand men, exercitus decem millium. [a] With the notion of strength, vir: show yourself a m., virum te presta: I consider you a m., virum te judico: I entrust you to consider that you are a m., te hortor rogoque, ut te hominem et virum esse memineris. b) In respect of age, opp. to children and youths, vir; juvenis (younger than vir).

MAN OF WAR, navis bellica (g. t., poet.).—navis longa, navis rostrata, quinqueremis (particular kinds of ships of war with the ancients; esp. as opp. to navis rotunda, a merchant-ship).

MAN, v. To m. ships, naves armatis ornare (to furnish with soldiers).—naves militibus or sociis navibus complere: to be fully manned, suum numerum habere (of ships).

MAN-STEALER, plagiarius (C.).

MANACLE, manica.

MANAGE, curare, accurare, curæ mihi est qd, curæ habere, pr. curare (all = to care for aith; the latter also frequently = to conduct the affairs of another; see Held. Cæs. B. C. 2, 18)—tractare (to have to do with).—administrare (to render one's services in aith, to administer, conduct; see Mab. Cæs. B. G. 3, 23).—videre, providere, subministrare; for any one, ei (to take care that a thing be at hand): to give a thing to any one to manage, qd curandum ci tradere: to manage domestic affairs, negotia domestica curare, domus officia exsequi (of the mistress of a house).—res domestica dispensare (with respect to income and expenditure, of the master of a house): to manage (i. e. carry on) a business, agere; tractare (to be engaged or occupied in).—operam dare ei rei (to bestow pains upon).—colere qd, ci rei studere (to pursue with care, zeal, and diligence).

MANAGEABLE, tractabilis; facilis (opp. difficilis).—mollis (opp. durus).

MANAGEMENT, cura, curatio, procuratio; administratio (administration, direction).—gestio (a carrying on, conducting, e. g. negotii): to entrust the management of aith to aby, ci qd curandum tradere; curam cs rei ci demandare.

MANAGER, curator; procurator (suply of another's business; also with the verbs): m. of a theatre, fabularum curator (of. Plant. Pam. prol. 3).—designator scenicus (Inscr.); also (in the Roman sense), choragus (Plant. Trin. 4, 2, 16); doctor scenicus (Q. 11, 3, 71; considered as giving instruction to the actors).

MANDARIN, *purpuratus: the m.'s, principes; proceres.

MANDATE, mandatum; imperatum; jussus; jussum. See COMMAND.

MANDIBLE, maxilla.

MANDRAKE, mandragoras (Plin.); *atropa mandragoras, (Linn.).

MANDUCATE, mandere; manducare.

MANDUCATION. By the verb.—~~See~~ manducatio late.

MANE, juba; comae cervicum (of lions; *Gell.*).
MANFUL, virilis; fortis. See MANLY.
MANFULLY, viriliter; fortiter; animo forti; ut
deceat virum fortem.

MANPULNESS, virtus; fortitudo; animus fortis.
MANGE, scabies (Cels.); prurigo (Col.): to have the
m., scabie laborare.

MANGER, praecepe, praecepta (Col.).

MANGLE, s. *tormentum, or prelum, ad linea
leviganda aptum.

MANGLE, v. || To press linen, *linea tor-
mento, quod phalangis subjectis movetur, premere.
|| To lacerate, laniare, dilaniare qd; lacerare, dilace-
rare qd.

MANGY, scaber; scabiosus.

MANHOOD, || Human nature, humana natura;
humanum ingenium; conditio humana (C.); conditio
mortalis (Vell.). || Virility, virilitas (in the sile. age);
pubertas; aetas pubes; tempus or anni pubertatis. || Cou-
rage, fortitudo, virtus; fortitudo; animus fortis.

MANIA, MANIAC. See MADNESS, MAD.

MANIFEST, ante oculos positus (evident).—mani-
festus, apertus (clear, open)—promptus et apertus;
evidens (apparent)—testatus (proved)—praesens (close
at hand): m. destruction, aperta perniciēs; pestis ante
oculos posita: m. danger, praesens periculum: what is
more m. ? quid est enim evidentiū? to be quite m.,
lucē clariū esse.

MANIFESTLY, manifeste or manifeste; aperte
(openly)—dilucide (clearly)—palam (publicly).—e-
videnter (apparently)—oculorum iudicio (with ocular
demonstration).

MANIFOLD, multiplex (v. propr.).—varius (va-
rious)—multiformis (of many forms; then= multiplex).
—omnis generis (of every kind).—Jx. multiplex va-
riusque; varius et multiplex; varius et quasi mul-
tiformis.—[?] multimodus (altered by Drakenb. L.
21, 8) occurs only in later writers. as Appul. &c.: mul-
tiformis became obsolete; not found again before Gell.
5, 6]: in m. ways, varie, In omnes partes (e. g. fallere
qm).—omni modo or omnibus modis (in every manner).
MANIKIN, homunculus; homunculo (C.).

MANIPLE, manipulus.
MANKIND, genus humanum or hominum; gens
humana (C.); often homines, pl.: knowl-*dge* of m., cog-
nitio generis humani (C.); *scientia ingeniū humani, or
morum humanorum: to impart a knowledge of m., cog-
nitionem humani generis afferre (C. Tusc. 3, 23, 56): to
have a knowledge of m., *probe, bene nosse homines;
cognitos habere mores; perspecta habere ingenia ho-
minum.

MANLINESS, animus virilis, fortis; ingenium
virile, confirmatum: m. of speech, nervi orationis.

MANLY, || Proper to or concerning men, a)
as to sex, virilis (only of men)—masculus, masculinus
(of m-n, but usually of animals): b) as to age.—virilis
(g. t.).—pubes, æris (in a state of puberty): manly age,
aetas virilis (g. t. H. A. P. 166).—aetas adulta, confir-
mata, corroborata (strong, vigorous).—aetas pubes, anni
pubertas (adult): when he had attained the manly age,
quum is jam se corroboravisset et vir inter viros
esset (C. Cael. 11, 6): to become m. (of the voice), se
corroborare. || That suits or becomes a man;
hence, courageous, bold, strong, virilis (g. t.).—
masculus (full of vigour).—fortis (strong, brave).—
gravis (serious): m. courage, animus virilis; animus
fortis: a m. character, ingenium virile, confirmatum:
a m. speech, oratio virilis, gravis.

MANNA, manna (indecl.). *panis coelestis.

MANNER, || Way, method, modus; ratio; via;
Jx. ratio et via; ratio et modus; ratio et consuetudo:
this is my m., sic meus est mos; mea sic est ratio: as
my (your) m., sic meus (your) m., sicut meus est mos;
ut tuus est mos (H. Sak. 1, 9, 1, & 1, 4, 45); also meo,
tu more, ex or pro consuetudine mea, tuā; consuetu-
dine mea, tuā; in nostrum modum: it is not my m.,
non est meae consuetudinis: you know his m., nosti
ejus consuetudinem: after the m. of a person or thing,
more es or as rel; in morem es; ritu es; modo es; in
modum es: after the m. of stars, servilem in modum:
in this m., hoc modo; hac ratione; ita; sic: in like
m., pari modo: in a different m., varie: in many m.'s,
multis modis: in every m., omni modo or ratione;
omnibus modis or rationibus: in a good m., bono
modo; commode; apte (suitably): in a new m., novo
modo: m. in singing, flexiones in cantu (C. Or. 3, 25,
98). || Custom, mode; air or mien, mores, pl.,
ingenium; vitæ institutum: manners, mores, pl.,
(emendati, boni, optimi, amabiles, grati, suaves, faciles,
mendaces; corrupti; mali; perditii): corruption of m.'s,

(morum corruptiela. good manners, decōrum,
decor, decentia (propriety).—modestia (opp. immo-
destia).—elegantia (elegance in m.'s, or in mode of
living): general good m.'s, urbanitas; politior huma-
nitas: to observe good m.'s, decōrum sequi, servare,
tenere, custodire: to neglect good m.'s, decōris ob-
livisci.

MANNERLY, elegans; bellus; urbanus; hu-
manus; politus.

MANŒUVRES, || (military) conversio militum in
acie; meditatio castris (Plin.) by way of prepara-
tion)—decursus (cohortium). || Artifice, see ARTI-
FICE.

MANŒUVRE, v. INTR. | decurrere (L.). || TR.)
militēs in armis decurrere jubere (L.).

MANOR, *aedes or praedium unius de principibus:
m. house, *domus or aedes unius de principibus.

MANSE (in Scotland), *aedes, pl.; *domicilium sa-
crorum antistitis.

MANSION, aedes, pl.; domicilium.
MANSLAUGHTER, homicidæ cadēs; or (in con-
nexion, simply) caedes; homicidium (post-Aug.): to
commit m., homicinī cadem or homicidium facere;
hominem caedere: interficere.

MANSAYER, homicida (C.).

MANTELET, || A small mantle, palliolum.

|| In fortification, testudo; vinea.

MANTLE. See CLOKE or CLOAK.

MANTUA-MAKER, *sator mulieribus vestes con-
ficiens.

MANUAL, adj. By manus (manualis, manualis,
late): sign m., chirographum, chirographus: m.
labour, opera (opp. ars; see C. Off. 1, 42, 150; L. 1,
56): I live by m. labour, opera mihi vita est (Ter.
Phorm. 2, 3, 16): to support oneself by m. labour:
operas (fabriles, &c.) praebendo vitam tenere.

MANUAL, s. enchiridion (ἐνχειρίδιον, Pompon. Dig.
1, 2, 2, title. [?] But manuale, Mart. 14, 81, title,
a note-book).—epitome, summarium, liber in angustum
coactus (a compendium).

MANUFACTORY, *officina operum, quæ manu
efficiuntur, parantur; fabrica.

MANUFACTURE, s. || Process of manufac-
turing, opificium. || A thing made by hand, opus,
quod manus efficit; opus manu, arte, factum; artis
opus.

MANUFACTURE, v. manu facere qd; fabricari;
conficere; texere: a manufacturing town, urbs opificio-
rum studiosa; urbs opificibus, artificibus florens, cele-
bris, frequens: urbs officinis nobilis (noted for manu-
factories): a piece of goods has its name fm the place
of m., nomen ei rei datum est a confecturae loco.

MANUFACTURER, fabricator; opifex; textor (of
cloth, &c.): a master-m., praefectus, magister, opifi-
cum.

MANUMISSION, manumissio.

MANUMIT, manumittere.

MANURE, s. laetamen (any substance wch promotes
the growth of corn).—sterculus, finus (dung).

MANURE, v. stercorare (tr.).—stercoracionem facere
(intr.): to m. sufficiently, stercore satiari (tr.): to m.
early, tempestivam stercoracionem facere (intr.).

MANUSCRIPT, s. || A book written with a
view to publication, chirographum (see Breni,
Suet. Tib. 6).—Idiographus liber (Gell. 9, 14).—auto-
graphum (Symm. Ep. 3, 11), libellus. || Any written
(not printed) work, *liber (manu) scriptus; *codex
(manu) scriptus.—[?] manuscriptum is not Latin.

MANUSCRIPT, adj. autographus (αὐτογραφος, post-
Aug.), or in pure Latin, meā (tuā, &c.) manu scrip-
tus, autographus (written with one's own hand).

MANY, adj. multi; non pauci; frequentes (of
persons in great numbers at any place): very many,
permulti; plurimi (a great number, either as a whole,
or as a part of a whole, and then followed by a gen.):
plerique (a large number, without respect to totality,
and hence [?] in the best writers never followed by a
gen.: e. g. C. would say, nol, plerique vestrum memi-
nerunt, but plerique meminueritis): the m., multitudine.

[?] Observe that multus is never put with another adj.
without a copula; thus we must say, multæ et graves
cogitationes; or multæ cogitationes eoque graves.
[?] Observe again, that when the Latins desire to
express, not the notion of a whole mass or amount, but
that of a large portion of a whole, they often employ
the adj. with a gen.; e. g. permulti hostium.—This
adj. is also often expressed by substantives, as copia, vis,
multitudo, magnus numerus, &c., e. g. many men,
multitudo, or magnus numerus, hominum; vis homi-
num.

MANY-COLOURED, multicolor (*Plin.*); multicolorus (*Gell.*).

MANY TIMES, see **OFTEN**.

MAP, s. tabula (in connexion, as *C. ad Attic.* 6, 2, 3; *strabon.*, perhaps, *tabula geographica): the m. of a country, regio (e. g. *Germania*) in tabulâ or in membrânâ (parchment), or in chartâ (paper) picta, depicta (see *Prop.* 4, 3, 37; *Suet. Dom.* 10, 6): a m. of the world, orbis terrarum in tabulâ or in membrânâ depictus.

MAP, v. i. e. To draw a m. or m.'s, terrarum situs pingere (*Flor.* § 3, *pref.*).

MAPLE, acer: of m., acernus.

MARAUDER, sine commeatu vagus miles (*L.* 8, 34, *str.*).—vagus et lascivius per agros miles (*T. Ann.* 2, 55, 3). See also **ROBBER**.

MARAUDING, adj. prædabundus: to go in m. parties, sine commeatu vagum in pacato, in hostico, errare (*L.* 8, 31, *extr.*).—vagare et lascivire per agros (*ist. T. Ann.* 2, 55, 3).—palari per agros prædandi causâ (*of several*, *ist. L.* 24, 51).

MARAUDING, s. prædator.

MARBLE, s. marmor: of m., marmoreus: as hard as m., marmoreus: to break m., marmor cedere: to saw m., marmor secare: to cut m. into slabs, marmor in cristas secare: to covering with m., marmoris crustis operire (*of several*, *ist. L.* 24, 51).—gleba marmoris in connexion also, gleba unius lapidis (*Plin.* 36, 4, 5).

MARBLE, adj. marmoreus; e marmore (factus).

MARBLE, v. *marmorii maculoso simile facere qd.

MARCH, s. (the month), Martius mensis (*Plin.*): *M. wind*, mense Martio spirans, flans *M. violet*, viola odorata (*Linn.*).

MARCH, s. *Military gait or pace*, gradus: quick m., gradus citatus (*prop.*), ingressus pleno gradu (*fig.*). *Military movement, journey of soldiers*, iter. On the m., iter faciens (marching: a. g. ocellus est).—in itinere (during the m.).—ex itinere (from the m., so that the m. is interrupted: see *Heid. Cms. B. C.* 1, 24): to direct a m. to a place, iter qd facere, conferre, convertere, intendere: to change the line of m., iter mutare, commutare (g. t.): iter or viam flectere (to take a side route): to give the order for a m., iter pronuntiare (*L.* 30, 10): to give the signal for a m., signum protectionis dare (of a commander).—classicum canere (of a trumpeter, = to sound a m.): march! (as a word of command) procedi! pl. procedite: to continue a m., pergere in itinere; iter conficere pergere; (rarely) iter pergere; uninterruptedly, iter continuare, non intermittere: to stop the enemy's m., prohibere itinere hostes: to hasten a m., iter maturare, pergere. *Space to be marched over*, iter: iter unius diei; castra, orum, a. (a day's m.: the latter with ref. to the Roman custom of pitching their camp after each day's m.; see *Herz. Cms. B. G.* 7, 36): in three days' m., trinis castris: on the fifth day's m., quintis castris (e. g. *Cæsar Gorgoviam pervenit*): after a full day's m., confecto justo itinere ejus diei: a short day's m., iter minus: to make a double m., iter diel duplicare: to make forced m., magnis itineribus contendere (g. t.); dies noctesque iter facere, die et nocte continuare iter (to continue marching by day and by night): to steal a m. upon an enemy, hosti iter precipere; præveniri hostem breviori viâ. *Departure by marching*, profectio. To get ready for a m., protectionem parare: to give the signal for a m., signum protectionis dare. *Music to which soldiers m.*, *modi militares.

MARCH, v. **INTR.** Incedere (to m. on).—progre-di, proficisci (to m. forth or away).—iter facere (to be on the m.).—castra movêre, promovêre, also simply movêre (to break up a camp, to m. forward). To m. three days, triplici ordine incedere (*cf. Curt.* 3, 9, 12): they were marching thirty men deep, triginta armatorum ordines ibant (*ib.*): to m. slowly, placide progredi (g. t.); iter reprimere (to slacken the pace): to m. quickly, celeriter progredi (g. t.); raptim agmen agere (on the march): to m. faster, accelerare iter: to m. day and night, dies noctesque iter facere; dies noctesque continuare iter; diurnis nocturnisque itineribus contendere; to a place, qo: to m. last, agmen claudere, cagere: to m. towards a place, proficisci, iter facere, intendere qo: to march into a country, proficisci in, &c.: to m. by a place, præter locum transire; with an army, præter locum exercitum transducere: to m. over a mountain, montem transire, superare: to m. very quickly through a country, ingenti celeritate regionem percurrere: to m. out, proficisci (ex) loco: to m. out to battle, in aciem exire, ad

dimicandum procedere (of the soldiers).—exercitum in aciem educere (of the general): to m. out on an expedition, exercitum in expeditionem educere (of the general): to march out of a town with the troops, copias educere ex or ab urbe (*prop.* esse oppido continere): to m. out of a camp, copias pro castris producere (opp. castris se tenere: exer. itum or copias in castris continere): to m. out from winter-quarters, ab hibernis discedere. *Tm.* deducere exercitum a loco: to m. out the troops, copias ex urbe educere, extrahere: to m. out troops from their winter-quarters, ex hibernis copias deducere; copias extrahere ex hibernaculis.

MARCHES, see **BOUNDARY**.

MARCHIONESS, *marchionissa.

MARE, equa.

MARGIN, *A drink*, ora; margo; labrum; cre-pido (*Syn.* in *Borden*). *Edge of a page left blank*, *margo.

MARGINAL, *marginal ascriptus. *A m. note*, *verba margini ascripta.

MARGRAVE, *marchio.

MARGRAVINE, *marchionissa.

MARGOLD, caltha (*Plin. Virg.*).

MARINE, MARITIME, adj. marinus (in or of the sea).—maritimus (on or near the sea). *A m. town*, urbs maritima (C.); oppidum maritimum (*Cæs. Lit.*): a m. district, oræ maritimæ civitas (*Cæs.*): a m. power, civitas navibus, or classe, valens; civitas multum mari pollens: m. forces, copie navales (opp. c. terrestres; *L.*): m. affairs, res maritimæ or nauticæ (C.). See also **NAVAL**.

MARINE, s. miles nauticus (*T. Agr.* 25): miles ad naves (L.); classarius (Np.); classicus (L., T.); epibhita (*Hirt.*). *M.'s*, socii navales (opp. milites legionarii; L.).—milites nautici or classici; classarii; classici.

MARINER, nauta; nauticus (C.); navigator (Q.). **MARJORAM**, amarâcus, sampsichum (*Plin.*); origanum Majorana (*Linn.*).

MARK, s. *A sign, token, signum (g. t.)*.—significatio (abstr., intimation); indicium (which makes us acquainted with a thing otherwise unknown).—nota (whereby one thing is distinguished from another).—vestigium (a trace; st. with indicium). *A brand-m.*, stigma: a m. of love, snowur, signum amoris, voluntatis. *In the phrase 'it is the mark of' a mark is usually omitted: e. g. imbecilli animi est superstitio, the m. of a weak mind (C.). That towards which sth is directed, scopus (ad which a missile is aimed).—meta (towards which one goes or lands). To hit the m., scopum ferire: to miss the m., aberrare a scopo, a metâ; metam non ferre; scopum non attingere. *A certain weight*, selibra. *A certain coin*, *numus qui mark flectit.*

MARK, v. *To set a mark on*, notare, denotare. signare. designare (in order to distinguish or make known).—notam imponere ei rei. notam apponere ei rei or ad qd. notâ insignire. To m. several passages in a letter with red, litteras militatâulâ cerâ (ast the Roman manner) or rubricâ (ast. our manner) pluribus locis notare (see *C. Att.* 15, 14, *extr.*): to m. atq. suspicivus in a book, obelum apponere ad qd (*Isidor.* 1, 20, 4): to m. out (a field, &c.), terminare agrum ab alio, metare; metari; dimetare (into divisions): to m. out for destruction, notare et designare (culla qm ad eadem). *To note*, not to forget, memoriâ comprehendere, compelli (to charge one's memory with).—memorin mandare, tradere; memorie iungere (to commit to memory; the latter to impress upon the memory).—(in) memoriâ custodire, memoriam cs rei retinere (to keep in the memory).—demitere in pectus or in pectus animique; or (of several) in pectora animosque; animo percipere; animo iungere; percipere animo attente memoriâ custodire. *I have well marked that speech*, oratio in animo inedit; oratio in memoriâ meâ penitus inedit. *To heed*, animum attendere, intendere, advertere; animo adesse (g. t.); aures erigere animoque attendere, also simply erigi or se erigere (of hearers). *Mark!* adverte animi, erigite mentes auresque vestras et me dicentem attendite! (*ays C.* when about to speak).

MARKET, designator. Or by the verbs.

MARKET, *The time, place, or assembly for selling and buying*, mercatus (assembly of buyers and sellers in public places).—nundinus (a weekly market, market-day).—forum, also with rerum venalium (a place where things are sold; cf. **MARKET-TOWN**). To hold a m., mercatum habere: to appoint a m., mercatum nundinas instituire: to go to m., ad mercatum proficisci: to go, come to any place to m., qo ad mercatum

tre, venha: to attend the m.'s, go about to the m.'s, mundinas obire: circa fora prodiciat ibique merces venditare (of a dealer; after L. 39, 18): to take *alibi* to m., qd ad mercatum deferre (prop.): qd proferre, in medium proferre or promovere: m.-people, qui mundinas obeunt or obierunt: qui ad mercatum veniunt or venerunt: clerk of the m., agoranomus (ἀγορανομός, with the Greeks, answers best to the English notion, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 44, &c.); edilis plebs (the magistrates who at Rome had the superintendence of the affairs of the m.: it therefore very indistinctly expresses our notion).—præfectus annonæ (in respect of the sale of corn). ¶ Sale, vent, venditio mercium. A good or quick m., *facilis et expedita venditio mercium: to find a good m., *facile vendi: to find no m., *repudiari: that has a good m., vendibilis (opp. invendibilis).

MARKET-DAY, nundine, arum, pl.
MARKET-PLACE, forum (rerum venalium).
MARKET-PRICE, *pretium quo res vulgo vendi solet (g. t.); annona (of provisions).

MARKET-TOWN, forum or oppidum nundinarium; forum rerum venalium; forum; conciliabulum (as a place of assembly; L. 40, 19, 3).

MARKSMAN, jacular (that takes an aim): a good or excellent m., *homo jaculandi peritus, in jaculando probe exercitatus. To be an excellent m., peritissimum esse artis jaculandi.

MARL, marga (Plin.). M.-pit, puteus ex quo eruitur marga (Plin.).

MARMALADE, *pulmentum ex fructibus saccharo conditis. Quince m., succus cydoniorum (Pall. 11, 20, 2).

MARMOSET, simiolus (C.); pitheciun (Plaut., facete).

MARMOT, *marmota Alpina (Blumenb.); mus marmota (Linn.).

MARQUE (letter of), *litteræ or tabellæ quibus datur ci jus naves capiendi or intercipiendi.

MARQUETRY, opus intestinum (Vitr.).

MARQUIS, *marchio.

MARQUISATE, *marchionatus.

MARRIAGE, conjugium (union of man and wife, g. t.; also of animals).—matrimonium (relation subsisting between man and wife).—nuptiæ (lawful union of a male and female citizen of equal rank, so called because at this alone the veiling of the bride (nubere) took place).—connubium (prop., the possibility or right of m.; partly absolute, grounded on age, liberty, &c.; partly relative, with ref. to privilege, &c.; hence mekon., civil m. itself, i. q. nuptiæ).—concubinatus (union of parties whose m. was not considered valid; as of a senator and a freedwoman. The woman who lived in such m. was called concubina).—contubernium (primarily, union of a male and female slave, who among the ancients could not contract marriage strictly so called; then of a free man with a female slave or freed-woman. The slave who lived in such an estate was called contubernalis). ¶ Among the Romans the various forms of m., were—*a*) coemptio, effected by a kind of formal sale and purchase (manipatio); *b*) usus, when a woman lived a year with a man as her husband; *c*) coarctatio, with sacred rites at which bread made fm far was used. A lawful m., conjugium legitimum; matrimonium justum or legitimum; nuptiæ justæ or legitime: an unequal m., impares nuptiæ: to enter upon the m. state, in matrimonium ire; matrimonium contrahere: to ask in m., sibi qm or qam in matrimonium petere: also simply, petere qm or qam: to give one's daughter in m. to any one, ci filiam in matrimonium dare or nuptum dare: ci filiam collocare or nuptum locare: to ask one for his daughter, &c., in m., filiam, &c., conditionem ci deferre (Suet. Cæs. 27): to promise m. to any one, ci polliceri matrimonium suum; ci conjugium suum promittere (poet.): a second m., matrimonium novum (cf. L. 1, 46, extr.), conjugium novum (poet.): to enter upon a second m., ad secundas nuptias transire, venire, pervenire; secundo nubere (of a woman): to refrain fm a second m., abstinere a secundis nuptiis. children by the first m., liberi ex prior matrimonio suscepti or procreati: by the second m., liberi ex secundo matrimonio suscepti: of or belonging to m., conjugialis (poet.) or conjugalis; matrimonialis (late): a clandestine m., nuptiæ clandestinæ (Plaut. Cæs. 5, 3, 16); nuptiæ sine testibus et patre non consentiente factæ (Apol. Met. 6): to contract a clandestine m., clam nuptias facere cum qo (see Plaut. Cæs. 2, 8, 53): promise of m., conjugium promissum (Aft. O. Her. 21, 139): to give a promise of m., ci matrimonium suum polliceri; ci conjugium suum promittere (poet.): formally, dextrâ datâ fidem futuri matrimonii sancire

(Aft. L. 1, 1, extr.): law concerning m., lex de maritalandis ordinibus (Suet. Oct. 34); lex marita (H. Carn. Sæc. 20.—with the Romans it was lex Julia et Pappia Poppæa): a certificate of m., litteræ conjugii legitimi testes.

MARRIAGE-CONTRACT, pactio nuptialis: to make a m.-contract, pactationem nuptialem facere (L. 4, 4).

MARRIAGE-LICENCE, *litteræ veniam conjugii ineundi testantes.

MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT, tabulæ nuptiales; dotis tabellæ: to make a m.-settlement, dotem dare or promittere (g. t.); dotem dicere (of the woman only): to sign a m.-settlement, dotis tabellas consignare: to violate a m.-settlement, tabulas nuptiales rumpere.

MARRIAGEABLE, jam maturus (matura) nuptiis (old enough to marry).—adultus or adulta (grown up).—jam matura viro (of age for a husband).—nubilus (whom one can marry; only of a woman).

MARROW, medulla (in animals, in plants, &c.; also, but rarely, fig. e. g., medulla verborum, Gell. 18, 4).—cerebrum (the pith in trees).—flos (fig., best of alth).

MARLY, Tæ. ¶ To take for a husband and wife, matrimonio se jungere or conjugere cum qo, qâ; in matrimonium accipere or recipere qm (g. t.); qam ducere in matrimonium, or simply qam ducere (of a man).—ci nubere (of a woman): to m. a woman for m.-ney, dote motus in matrimonium ducere virginem (See Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 66): to be married, matrimonio jungi or conjugi; nuptiis inter se jungi. ¶ To give in marriage, collocare in matrimonium; nuptum dare, locare, or collocare; also simply collocare (a woman). ¶ Nupti dare or collocare is not Latin. To m. to any one, matrimonio jungere or conjugere cum qo or qâ (g. t.), ci nuptum collocare, or simply, ci collocare; ci (qam, virginem, filiam) nuptum dare, in matrimonium dare, or tradere (of a woman). ¶ To unite in wedlock, ritu sacro uxorem ci jungere. INTR. ¶ To enter into the conjugal state, uxorem ducere in matrimonium, uxorem assumere (of the husband).—nubere viro (of the wife): to m. suitably to one's rank and condition, pari jungi (g. t., after L. 6, 34, extr.).—connubio cum virgine coire (of the husband): to m. out of or under one's rank and condition, impari jungi (L. 1, c.): to m. out of one's rank, nubere ex ordine suo (i. e. to come by marriage into another rank, of a woman): to m. into a family, filium or virginem ex domo qâ in matrimonium ducere (of the husband, L. 4, 4, p. med.).—nubere or innubere in qam familiam or domum (of the woman): to wish to m., conditionem querere or circumspicere: not to wish to m., abhorreere ab uxore ducendâ or a re uxoriâ (of a man).—nunquam de nuptiis cogitare (of both sexes). To m. again, novum matrimonium haurire: to m. a second time, in secundas nuptias transire, venire, or pervenire (in general).—secundo nubere (of a woman): not to m. a second time, abstinere a secundis nuptiis: to m. well, virginem bene dotatam ducere (of a man).—in luculentam familiam collocari (of a woman). To be married, uxorem duxisse (of a man).—nuptam esse viro (of a woman): to have been never married, nunquam uxorem duxisse (of a man), or viro nupsisse (of a woman): to have been often married, multarum nuptiarum esse. Married people, mariti (the married. Papin. Dig. 24, 1, 52, extr.).—conjuges (husband and wife, Catull. 61, 234): young married people (latey married), novi mariti (Apol. Met. 8, p. 201, 36).

MARSH, s. palus, udls, f. (¶ stagnum is any piece of standing water; lacus a lake, whether natural or artificial; lacuna a pool): a lake overflowing its borders forms m.-s., lacus se stagnans facit paludes.

MARSHAL, s. ¶ (In the army), *marescallus. A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belis insigne. ¶ A master of ceremonies in a procession, &c., *ductor pompæ; *designator pompæ deducendæ.

MARSHAL, v. ordinare, disponere, digerere, in ordinem digerere qd; constituere, collocare, componere, instruere qd: to m. troops, milites ordinare (L.); copias ordinare, milites disponere (Np.); aciem instruere (Cæs.); aciem ordinare (Jul.).

MARSHY, paluster (Cæs.); paludosus (O.); uliginosus (Col.).

MART, forum rerum venalium; commercium (a place where trade, empty barter or exchange, is carried on).—emporium (a place of trade at a harbour).—oppidum (ubi est) forum rerum venalium (a town in which trade is carried on, see S. Jug. 7, in.).—forum, oppidum nundinarium (a place in which weekly markets are held): a flourishing m., urbs emporio florentissima: the most frequented m. of the whole kingdom,

forum terram venialium totius regni maxime celebratum.

MARTAGON, illium martagon (*Linn.*).

MARTEN, *[A kind of scapel, moles. [A sort of swallow, hirundo apus (gen. apodis, Linn.).*

MARTIAL, bellicosus; pugna; fortis; ferus: a m. people, gens bellicosus (*[Sic] not populus bellator, uch is poet.: a court m., *quæsto militaris; *iudicium militare: to hold a court-m., *militari modo or more quære or cognoscere de qo (Bau.). See also COURT-MARTIAL.*

MARTINET, *qui disciplinam in parvis rebus diligenter ad se severè regit, or præfractius et rigidius astringit (*Vol. Mas.*); *exactor asper or molestissimus (cs rel).

MARTINGAL, *lorum quo caput equi retinetur.

MARTYR, martyr (*Prud.*); *qui pro bonâ causâ mortem subit (subiti), oppellit (oppellit): Socrates dicitur a m. to the cause of truth, Socrates pro veritate mortem occubuit.

MARTYRDOM, martyrium (*Ter.*); mors martyria.

MARTYROLOGY, *album martyrum.

MARVEL, &c. See MIRACLES, WONDER, &c.

MASCULINE, *[PROP.] male, virilis; masculus; masculinus: (the m. gender (in grammar), genus masculinum (Q.—[Sic] also genus virile, Varr. and Gell.; but the former is the common term). [PROP.] Of or proper to the male sex, virilis. [FIG.] bold, brave (opp. effeminate), virilis (also masculus, H.); fortis; constans; gravis: m. courage, animus virilis, fortis, constans; virtus virilis (C.); audacia virilis (S.): m. spirit, character, ingenium virile (S.); ingenium corroboratum, confirmatum (C.): a m. style, oratio virilis (or fortis et virilis), gravis; nervi orationis (C.); sermo virilis (Q.); oratio mascula (Muret.): m. oratory, vera et mascula eloquentia (Ruhn.).*

MASH, s. mixtura; farrago (*mixed contents*): (for horses), polenta mixta; to make a m., polentam miscere.

MASH, v. contundere.

MASK, persona (*the whole m., adapted for strengthening the voice: drawn over the head*).—larva (*an ugly m., such as the ancients used at funerals; and in pantomimes, see H. Sat. 1, 5, 64*).—homo personatus (*a masked person; [Sic] never persona in classical writers: fig. simulatio, species (pretence, false appearance): to put a m. on any one, personam ei aptare or cs capiti imponere or cs capiti adicere (prop.): to assume a m., personam sibi accommodare or sibi aptare, personam induere. *larvam sibi accommodare or aptare (prop.), alienam personam sibi accommodare (fig., to play a strange part, aft. L. 3, 36): to wear a m., alienam personam ferre (not to appear in one's true character, L. 1. c.): to assume the m. of alth (fig.), speciem or simulationem cs or cs rei induere; simulare qd (to feign, pretend): to drop or lay aside a m., personam deponere (prop. and fig.).—simulationem deponere (fig.): Appius non laide alide m., ille filius Appii alienæ personæ ferendæ (L. 3, 36): to pull the m. off any one, ci personam demere, cs capiti personam detrudere (prop. and fig.): ci rei personam demere et reddere faciem suam (fig., to show a person or thing in its true colour; see Sen. Ep. 24, 12).—evolvere qm integumentis dissimulationis nudareque (fig., to make manifest one's dissimulation, C. de Or. 2, 86, in.).—cs animum nudare (fig., to discover the disposition of any one; aft. L. 34, 24, extr.): to betray under the m. of friendship, qm per simulationem amicitiae prodere: to deceive under the m. of honour, qm per fidem fallere, decipere, circumvenire.*

MASK, v. *[PROP.] To cover with a m., personam capiti cs adicere (Plin.); personâ tegere, occultare (cs: masked, personatus (C.)). [FIG.] To conceal, tegere, occultare, abscondere qd (C.).*

MASON, faber murarius; structor murorum; cæmentarius (*late*).

MASONRY, opus saxæum, cæmenticium.

MASQUERADE, *turba personata (*Dax*); *grex hominum personatorum (*Jas.*): a m. dance or ball, saltatio personata.

MASS, *[Matter, massa (g. t.). [Great quantity, s. m., summa (contents).—via, copia (quantity).—multitudo (number).—pondus (weight).—moles (great quantity or size, usually with the notion of excess or unshapeliness).—corpus (the total, body of things connected or found together).—turba (a confused crowd): the m. of the body, summa præde: a great m. of money, magnum pondus argenti: the m. of the troops, miles exercitus: to heap together a m. of words, turbam*

congregare (Q. 10, 1, 7): a m. of materials, silvæ rerum (C. de Or. 3, 26, 103). [A Roman service] *missa: a m. book, *missale.

MASSACRE, cædes (*[Sic] not lani-na*): to make a m., cædem facere, edere: among the citizens, cædem civium facere; cædem inferre civibus: to make a horrible m., infinitam cædem facere; crudelitissimam cædem facere; of the enemy, ingenti cæde hostes prosternere: m. of St. Bartholomew (at Paris, 1572); *nuptiæ illæ cruentæ; cruentus dies S. Bartholomæi; *cædes (*[Sic] not lani-na*) Parisiensa.

MASSIVE, solidus (*e. g. columna aurea solida: of m. gold, opp. col. inaurata*).—totus (*e. g. totus aureus, of m. gold, and perhaps, non pervius (e. g. annulus, Fab. Pict. op. Gell. 10, 15, 7): the m. masonry of a temple, solida e saxo templi structura (Turnebus).*

MAST (*of a ship*), malus (*[Sic] arbor mali or simply arbor is poetic*): to set up a m., malum erigere (opp. demittere): to climb the m., in malum scandere.

MAST (*fruit*), glans (*quercus, of the oak*; faga, or fagi, of the beech).

MASTER, s. *[As to power, a lord, potens (with a gen.): m. of oneself, sui potens or compos: to be m. of alth, prop., qd in sua potestate habere: to remain m. of alth, qd obtinere: to be m. of (fig.), linperare ei rei; moderari ei rei (e. g. lingue or orationi): to be m. of oneself, sibi linperare; animi potentem esse; animum suum comprimere, evocare: to be m. of one's anger, iram reprimere: to allow oneself to be mastered by anger, irâ teneri: not to be m. of one's anger, impotentem esse ire: to be m. of one's passions, cupiditatis linperare (opp. servare); cupiditates continere, comprimere, coercere, frenare, domare ac frangere: m. of a house, pater familias or familie herus (the former in respect of the whole family; the latter in respect of the servants; hence, in comic writers, the usual address of slaves to their m.).—possessor (the possessor of alth: frequently, however, opp. to dominus, the owner): the young m. of the house, filius herilis, filius familie (with the same difference as between herus and pater familias): m. of the ceremonies, magister officiorum or aus; magister admissionum (under the emperors). [As to skill, a g. t., artifice: a m. in alth, artifice (with a gen., esp. of a grand), antistes, princeps cs rei; cs rei peritissimus (very skilful).—perfectus et absolutus in qd re (perfect in art or science).—præcipuus ad qd sciendum (clever in doing alth; cf. Herz. Q. 10, 1, 94, p. 119 sq.): a m. in his art, orator perfectus, dicendi artifice (of a speaker).—pictor perfectus, pingendi artifice (of a painter).—medicus arte insignis, medicînâ or medicinæ arte clarus, medicînæ vires (of a physician; the former of one in practice, the latter of one eminent for professional learning, Plin. 11, 37, 88): to be a m. in alth, familiam ducere in qd re (e. g. in iure civili); (in) qd re excellere or maxime excellere (g. t.).—eruditus esse artifice cs rei (to have learnt the practice of an art): to be a m. in the art of flattery, ad nimiam assentationem eruditum esse: Horace is a m. in delineating human character, Horatius ad notandos hominum mores præcipuus: in this line there have been many m's, in eo genere multi perfecti extiterunt: practices makes m., exercitatio artem parat (T. Germ. 24, 1). b) *the manager of a workshop, tabernæ magister (Jul. Paul. Sentent. rec.; see Gorn. Thea. s. o. Magister, extr.). Hence g. t. =superintendent teacher, magister (with ref. to his proficiency or superiority of knowledge).—doctor (one who imparts theory).—præceptor (one who gives practical rules or instructions). c) The author of a work of art, artifice; auctor (e. g. a statue by an unknown m., statua auctoris incerti): d) as a title of respect, magister; see Gell. 18, 7, in.**

MASTER, v. *[To overcome, conquer, superare; vincere; domare, frangere (Sax. in Conquer). [To comprehend, comprehendere, compicci (with and without animo or mente); assequi. See more in COMPREHEND.*

MASTER-KEY, *clavis generalis (Kraft).

MASTER-PIECE, opus præcipuum artis; opus summo artifice factum; opus poltissimâ arte or singulari opere artificioque perfectum; artificio: (his is his m.-pi ce, hoc est præstantissimum opus ejus: many hold this to be the greatest m.-piece, quo opere nullum absolutius plerique iudicant.

MASTERLY, artificiozus, artifice (with or by the hand of a master, of things and persons).—præcipuus artis (poet.), summâ or singulari arte, summo artificio factus, callidissimo artificio fabricatus, singulari opere artificioque or poltissimâ arte perfectus (made with great art, of things): a m. speech, oratio facta: a m. delivery, oratio artis plena.

MASTERY. See POWER.

MASTICATE, mandere (C.); manducare (Varr.).

MASTICATION. *By the verbs.* ~~MA~~ manducatio *is not class.*

MASTICH, mastiche or mastice (Plin.): m. *tree*, lentiscus (Plin.); Pistachia lentiscus (Linn.).

MASTIFF, *canis mastivus (Blumenb.).

MAT, toges (Varr.); stragulum (Plin.); storea (of *straw*, L.); maita (O.): a m-maker, matiarum, storearum, textor.

MAT TOGETHER, v. Inter se implectere; conjugere Inter se atque implectere.—dracones Inter se cratium modo implectere (mailed together).

MATCH, s. *One equal to another, or that suits another, par (equal)—similis (like): to be a m. for, ei parem esse (e. g. bello), non inferiorem esse qo: not to be a m. for any one, ei impari esse; inferiorem esse qo; qm sustinere non posse: to be a m. for aith, ei rei parem esse (e. g. negotiis).—rem sustinere (e. g. molem). *||* Marriage, see MARRIAGE: to make a good m., see To MARRY well. *||* A contest in a game, certamen; contentio; e. g., decertare cum qo contentione currendo (aft. C.; in a running-m.). *||* Any thing used for ignition, sulfuratum (a *brilliant match*, Mart.).—*||* *flacula igniaria (any small m. in common use).—*Virga incendiaria; *||* funiculus incendiarius, or *||* fomes tormentarius (used in discharging cannon).*

MATCH, v. jungere; conjugere; copulare. See MARRY.—componere; comparare; miscere. See VIZ.

MATCHLESS, incomparabilis (Plin.): eximius, divinus, singularis, unicus (C.). *||* in the *sile. age*, celestia *was often used in this sense.*

MATE, s. *||* A companion, socius; comes; sodalis; centubernalis; commilito, &c. See COMPANION. *||* Husband or wife, conjux.

MATE, v. copulare. See MARRY.

MATERIAL, adj. *||* Consisting of matter, corporeus, concretus (C.); the mind is not m., mens ab omni mortali concrectione segregata est (C. Thuc. 1, 27, 64); mens simplex nulla re adjuncta quā sentire possit (C. N. D. 1, 11, 27). *||* Essential, important, see these words.

MATERIAL, MATERIALS, s. (PROV.) (for building), materia (g. l.).—copula (for building).—axa et materia et cetera edificanti utilis (for building). *||* To furnish m.'s for building, materiari (Cæs. B. G. 7, 73): add m.'s worked up again, rediuvia, pl. *||* A house built of bad m.'s, edes male materialis. (Fic.) materia (of single points, to be worked up in a treatise, &c.).—res (g. l., things, opp. verbs).—silva rerum (fig., a mass of notes, C. de Or. 3, 26, 103).—commentarii (memoria, historici m.'s): to collect m.'s, silvam rerum comparare: to leave behind m.'s for a treatise, &c., in commentariis qd relinquere (C.).

MATERIALIST, *materialista, or Crcl., *qui nihil nisi corpora in rerum naturā esse statuit or dicit.

MATERIALLY, genere; toto genere; naturā; re; universā re; multum.

MATERNAL, maternus: m. love, amor maternus; animus maternus; amor parentis erga natos.

MATHEMATICAL, mathematicus (g. l.).—geometricus (geometrical).—accuratus, certus (fig., accuratus, certus). *||* To infer with m. certainty, necessariā mathematicorum ratione concludere qd (C. de Fin. 5, 4, 9): to prove with m. certainty, *geometricā subtilitate demonstrare qd.

MATHEMATICIAN, mathematicarum aridum peritus; mathematicus.

MATHEMATICS, mathematica, orum, m.; aries mathematicas (rare, not class.).—mathematica, m. f. (g. l.).—geometrica, orum, m., geometria, m. f. (geometry): to know nothing of m.'s, nunquam pulverem filium eruditum attigisse (for the ancients made their *mathemata* a figures in the sand, C. N. D. 2, 18, 46); in mathematicis rudem esse (g. l.).

MATIN, matutinus.

MATINS, *preces matutinae.

MATRICIDE, matricidium; parricidium matris; in connection also simply, parricidium (as a crime agt a sacred and inviolable person).

MATRICULATE, *||* Tm. *nomen cae referre in numerum civium academicorum (ad an university). *||* Istra nomen dare ad rectorem academie; in numerum civium academicorum referri (Herm.).

MATRICULATION. *By the verb*, or, nomen in album relatio (Linnæus).

MATRIMONIAL, *By the gen. conjugii, &c. conjugialis (poet.), or conjugalis, connubialis (poet.).—matrimonialis (of marriage).—maritus, maritalis (of married*

people): m. unio, conjugium maritalis: m. rights, jura conjugalia or connubialis (poet.): m. fidelity, conjugii fides; fides marita.

MATRIMONY, see MARRIAGE.

MATRIX, (PROV.) matrix. (Fic.) i. e. mould or form, *forma or norma fundendi.

MATRON, matrona (C.).

MATRONLY, matronalis (L., Plin. Ep.).

MATTER, s. *||* Body, substance extended, corpus. *||* Materials, materia; see MATERIALS. *||* Subject, thing treated, argumentum; questio; locus, a. g. magnus locus philosophique proprius (C. Dio. 2, 1, 3). *||* Affair, business, res; negotium (business).—causa (a suit at law, then business, g. l.).—cura (care of any business or office): an important or weighty m., res major: a small or trifling m., res minuta or parva: public m., publica res; res publica: to look aft. his domestic m.'s, res domesticas dispensare: aith is a difficult or hard m., qd difficile est: to read them is a m. of incredible trouble, in eis legends incredibiles quedam molestia exhaurienda est: what is the m.? quid (quidnam) est? quid accidit? *||* Cause, occasion, causa; occasio; materia; ansa. *||* Substance generated in a swelling, pus (white and viscous m., properly so called).—sanies (m. mixed with blood, uris m.): full of m., purulentus: to turn to m., to form m., in pus verti: to ripen m., pus maturare: to excite or generate m., pus movere.

MATTER, v. i. e. to import, ca moment esse: it m.'s much, little, hoc multum, non multum (not parum), magni, parvi refert or interest: that m.'s nothing, id nihil refert: that m.'s every thing, in eo omnia vertuntur, hoc caput rei est; inde omnia pendet: it m.'s, interest, refert (interest with a gen., denotes the interest with true has in aith; refert the importance with one attribute to a thing). *||* Here observe the following rules: a) the person to whom a thing m.'s, is put in the gen., but of the personal pronoun we find the ablative, mea, tua, nostra, vestra; e. g. it m.'s to me, mea interest or refert. [See Translator's note on Exempt, § 449].—But refert, in the golden age, takes only the abl., never the gen. of a substantivus. Frequently, however, interest and refert are used absolutely: b) that with m.'s is expressed by an inf., or by Crcl. with an acc. and inf., or by an, quis, quid, ubi, quando, ut, ne, &c.; e. g. multum interest, to venire (C.); quid illius interest, ubi est? (C.); illud meā magni interest, ut videam (C.); c) how much? is expressed sometimes by the adv., magnopere, magis, maxime, minime, multum, permultum, plurimum, nihil, &c.: sometimes by a gen. of value, at, magni, permagni, parvi, pluris, tanti, quanti, &c.

MATTOCK, ligo.

MATTESS, stratum.

MATURE, adj. maturus, tempestivus (prop. and fig.): adultus (having reached the years of maturity, prop. and fig. e. g. Athenæ adultæ opp. nascentes): a m. judgement, iudicium firmum, certum, subtile, rectum, verum (C.). *||* not subactum iudicium. In C. Cæs. maturum iudicium is a prompt decision; judgement passed without any delay): m. age, etas adulta (when the person is grown up); etas firmata (C.), matura (Ulp.): of m. understanding, maturus animo: to have m. experience, magno prædicio esse usu; usu et experientiā præstantem esse (C.): m. consideration, bonum consilium. To become m., maturare (C.).

MATURE, v. maturare; ad maturitatem perducere qd (Plin.); coquere (C.); percoquere (espely of fruit; Plin. Ep.). To m. plans, &c., ca rei rationem explicatam atque exploratam habere; consilia explicare (but implying previous state of confusion, C. Cæs. B. C. 2, 78): all my plans are matured, instructa mihi sunt corde consilia omnia (Ter.): to m. one's judgement, ad iudicandi maturitatem pervenire.

MATURITY, maturitas; tempestivitas (prop. and fig.): adulta etas (the age of m.).—maturitas etatis ad prudentiam (C.): to bring to m., maturare; ad maturitatem perducere (Plin.): to come to m., maturitatem assequi (e. g. nimis celeriter, C.); ad maturitatem venire, pervenire (Plin.); maturitatem adiacere (Plin.): to have arrived at m., adolevisse (prop. and fig.); e. g. Ingenium; res Persarum, &c.); maturitatem suam habere (C.; of years, of understanding); etas, ingenio, corroborari, confirmari; ingenium ca adolevit (S.).

MAUDLIN. See INTOXICATED.

MAUGRE. See NOTWITHSTANDING.

MAUL, s. malleus.

MAUL v. see BEAT.

MAUSOLEUM, monumentum sepulchri; or simply, monumentum or sepulchrum; *mausoleum* (Swet.).

MAW, stomachus; ventriculus.

MAWKISH, || *PAOR.* fastidiosus. || *FIG.* putidus (C.); tædium afferens (L.); fastidiosus, fastidium creans (Plin.).

MAWKISHLY, fastidiosè.

MAWKISHNESS, fastidium.

MAXILLARY, maxillaris (Cels.).

MAXIM, || *Principle*, axiom, ratio; institutum; lex; regula: to make it a m. with oneself, legem qm sibi imponere. || *Opinion*, positio, opinio; consilium: good m.'s, consilia recta, vera, honesta.

MAY (the month of), Maius (mensis).

MAY (perf. MIGHT); a) of permission: licet (it is permitted, or lawful by human law, positive, customary or traditional).—*fas est* (with sup. in u or infn.), it is permitted by divine law, including the law of conscience: opp. nefas est.—*concessum est* (g. t. including both the former).—*jus* or *potestatem habere* qd faciendi. *Integra mihi est potestas qd faciendi* (a thing is still open to me: see C. Acad. 2, 3, 8).—*integram* or *liberum est mihi* (with inf.), it is free or open for me to do *aliquid*: in the two last permission and possibility are, or may be, combined).—(1) When licet is followed by 'to be' with an adj. as predicate, the adj. is usually in the dat. by attraction: but sometimes in the acc., even when dat. is expressed, e. g. *licuit esse otioso Themistocli*; *civis Romano licet esse Gaditanum*. Zumpt, 601. Pr. Intr. 152. (2) After 'might' the Engl. perfect infn. is translated by the Latin present infn., unless the action marked by the infn. must have preceded that marked by licuit, &c. (3) Remember that 'he might' is, in a principal sentence, the indicative: 'he might have been', *licuit esse*.—(4) 'May', 'might' of permission are also frequently translated by *posse* (the speaker implying that permission would be granted if it could). *May I know...?* *possum scire* (= will you not tell me? e. g. *quo profectus veneris, Plaut.*). *She may say this*, hoc *fas est dicere*: if I m. say so, si *fas est dictu* (C.): if I may, si *per vos licet* (if you will permit me). *May I? licetne?* If one might, si *integram* ac *liberum esset*. *You m. for *aliquid* I care*, *per me licet*: m. I ask? *licet rogare* (C.): that they m. themselves sin the more easily, *quo facilius ipso peccare licet*. *β*) of possibility: *posse*.—*licet* or *licet mihi* (of the possibility or impossibility that proceeds from the state of things, the absence or presence of opponents or opposing causes; the preventive person or cause with per and acc.). JN. *possum* et *mihi licet*. [See CAN.] *That was the first year in which he might* (= could be) *elected Consul*, *is erat annus, quo per leges ei consulem fieri liceret*: if she might have lived in freedom, si *ei liberi vixisse licitum fuisset*: *live happily whilst you may* (can), *quid licet, vive beatus* (H.): to do *aliquid* as one best m., *qm ut potest, facere* (e. g. *nos dignitatem, ut potest, retinebimus*, C.): as you best m., *ut poteris* (e. g. *rem expeditas*, C.).—(5) The notion of 'might' is sometimes given by the subj. of a verb: he explained it so clearly, that all might understand it, *rem tam perspicue explicuit, ut omnes intelligent*.—(6) The remark on the tense of the infn. holds good for *potui*, &c., as well as for *licuit*; γ) of contingent possibility or possibility granted by the speaker: = 'may possibly', 'may for *aliquid* I know', *fieri potest* ut (with *ut*), e. g., *I m. be mistaken*, *fieri potest*, ut *fallar*: *sus potest imperscari* (= it may be that) only (e. g., he may perhaps not have incurred that penalty, or fine, potest, ut *illam multam non commiserit*, C.).—*Sts* credible est, *veri haud dissimile est*, *factum esse potest*, &c. *Perhaps some one m. say*, *fortitan quispiam dixerit* or *dixerit qd*. When 'you' is used indefinitely for 'any one', 'a man', 'the second pers. imperf. is employed, e. g., you might have believed, thought, said, crederes, putares, diceres.

MAY-BUG, *scarabæus meliophanta (Linn.).

MAY-DEW, *ros tempore verno apparens.

MAY-GAME, see SPOT.

MAY-POLE, *arbor festæ.

MAYOR, *urbis præfectus; magistratus municipalis (Dig. passim); or (with ref. to the Roman institutions) prætor, decurio (in country towns), or consul (in capital cities).

MAYORALTY, *urbis præfectura (Pand.); officium urbis præfecti; decurionatus.

MAZE, s. || *PAOR.* A labyrinth, labyrinthus; Ag. hortus labyrinthus (Catalul., Sidon); via inexplicabilis (L. 40, 33); itinerum ambages occurusque ac recursus inexplicabiles (Plin. 36, 13, 19). || *FIG.*

perplexity, (mentis) error (C.); mens commota (Plin.). || *FIG.* Confusion; res inextricabiles (C.); turbe (Plin.).

MAZE, v. perturbare, confundere, qm.

MAZY, inexplicabilis; inextricabilis.

MEAD (a drink), aqua mulsa or mulsea (Col.)

MEAD, MEADOW, pratum: a grassy m., pratum herbosum (Farr.): a flowery m., pratum floridum (Plin.): a parched m., pratum siccum (Col.).

MEAGRE, macer (e. pr. opp. pinguis; not fleshy or fat; also of the soil).—*strigosus*, strigosus corporis (not corpulent, opp. obesus).—*gracilis* (slim, slender, iank; opp. obesus, of men or animals; also of parts of men or animals).—*exilis* (thin, not plump, of parts of men or animals; opp. plenus; also of the soil, and fig. of a writing or of a speech); JN. *exilis* et *macer*; aridus (of food, without nourishment, and of the soil; also, fig., empty, poor, opp. copiosus).—*sterilis* (opp. fertilis): somewhat m., macilentus: a m. treatise, libellus exilis: a m. subject (for treating of), res jejuna (opp. copiosa): to make m., facere (ut) *macrescat qd* (a living being).—*emaciare* (also the soil; *emaciare* occurs first in Solin.). to grow or become m., *macrescere*, *emacescere* (of living beings, parts of the body, and of the soil).—*macrescere*, *emacrescere* (only of living beings); m. fare, victus aridus (not nutritious).—*victus tenuis* (scanty).—(2) not famelicus, *vech* Murelus uses in this sense.

MEAGRENESS, macies (as a state or condition).—*macritas* (as a property).—*macritudo* (as an abiding property, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 32).—*gracilitas* (leanness, as a property).

MEAL, || *A repast*, jentaculum (breakfast).—*prandium* (luncheon).—*gustatio* (a light m., shortly before the principal m.).—*cæna* (the principal m. of the Romans, taken about 3, 4, or 5 o'clock in the afternoon).—*convivium* (a social m., entertainment).—*epulum* (a public m. on festive, &c.).—*epulae* (a large, private banquet, distinguished by the number and excellence of the dishes).—*daps* (a sumptuous entertainment for a religious purpose, a sacrificial feast; *daps* only poet. and post-Aug., for a sumptuous private entertainment): a small, light meal, *cenula*: a regular m., *cæna recta* (opp. sportula): to prepare a m., *cænam parare*, *instruere*: *convivium instruere*, *apparare*, *comparare*, *ornare*, *exornare*: to give a m., *cænam* or *epulam* ei dare: to take a m. with any one, *cænam* apud qm; *accubare* apud qm: to rise from a m., *surgere* e *cænâ*: during a m., *inter cænam* or *epulas*: super *cænam*; super *mensam*: aft. a m., post *cibum*, post *cænam*; a *cænâ* (fm table).—*cænatas* (aft. having dined).

MEAL, || *Flour*, or edible part of corn, farina (prop. of corn; and of other things): *fine* m., *farina*; *farina minuta* (g. t.): *poli-n* (sifted): m. fm barley, *hordeacea*, *farina hordeacea*, *triticea*: of m., *farinaceus*: full of m., *farinosus*: like m., *farinulentus*: m. tub, *arca farinaria*: m.-sieve, *cribrum farinarium* (Cels.).

MEALINESS. By the adj., or with farina.

MEALY, farinosus (Veget.).

MEAN, adj. || *Middle*, *intermediata*, *medius*. In the m. time, *interim* (at some time during the interval).—*interim* of a point of time: *Interea* of a space, *Dôd.*: but see Pr. Intr. il. note 7, p. 199).—*Interea* (during the same time, while a thing was going on; usually in connexion with a conjunction, e. g. *Interea dum*, or *quod*). || *Moderate*, *mediocris*; *modicus*; *medius* (in the sio. age). || *Of inferior quality*, *vilis*; *tenuis*; *exiguus* (See BASE). || *Of small value*, *exiguus*; *pavus*; *levis*; *levidensis* (C.). || *Of small importance*, *exiguus*; *tenuis*; *levis*. || *Without dignity*, *humilis*; *ignobilis*; *obscurus*; *sordidus* (very m.). to be of m. descent, *ortum esse obscuro*, *humili*, *ignobili loco* (C.); *sordido loco ortum esse* (L.). || *Low-minded*, *humilis*; *subjectus*; *illiberalis*; *sordidus*.

MEAN, s. || *The middle*, *mediocrity*, *mediocritas* (*medius*, as a subst. is not Latin).—*temperamentum* (the right measure, *mediocritas*, *quæ est inter nimium et parum*; C. but not common in the best prose).—*modus* (e. g., *extra modum prodire*): the golden m., *aurea mediocritas* (H. Od. 2, 10, 5): the m. is the best, *medio tutissimus ibis* (O. Met. 2, 137): *mediocritas optima est*: to keep or observe the m., *medium quiddam tenere*; *tenere mediocritatem*, *quæ est inter nimium et parum*; in *aliquid*, *mediocritate moderari* qd; *temperamentum servare in quâ re* (Plin. Paneg. 3, in.).

MEAN, **MEANS**, s. (aliquid that serves for the attainment of an object), via, ratio, consilium, ratio quæ qm init, consilium quod qm capit (of the measures

usque *quo adoptis*: auxilium, adiumentum, subsidium, praesidium, telum, instrumentum; *to althg*, ad qd *of helps*, which conduce to the attainment of an object: *to choose or adopt m.'s*, rationem *et* viam inire *et* capere *et* sequi: *to have recourse to a m.'s*, ad rationem quam confugere: *to use outward m.'s*, externis adiumentis uti: *to try all m.'s*, omnia experiri: nihil inexpectum omittere: volo id quam molissimā viā consequi (*by the gentlest m.'s*, *L.*): *to try extreme m.'s*, extremum auxilium experiri: supremum auxilium effundere: extrema experiri *et* audire: ad extrema *et* ad ultimum auxilium descendere: *by all m.'s*, omnino, plane, prorsus, admodum, utique (*entirely, intensive*).—sane, ita sane, sane quidem, utique, scilicet, nimirum, quidem, vero (*affirmative*: in assertions and concessions; see *C. Ecl.* p. 37, 38, 151): *by no m.'s*, neutiquam; naudquamquam: *by some m.'s* *or* other, quo modo.

MEANS, s. (*Fortune*) see FORTUNE: a man of good *or* tolerable m.'s (*i. e.* resources), qui habet unde utatur, modice locuples.

MEAN, v. || *To indicate, denote, indicare*, significare; ostendere; portendere. || *To have a certain signification (of words)*, significare; valere; sonare: *what does this word mean?* quid sonat hæc vox? quæ vis est huius vocis? sub hæc voce quæ subijcienda est vis? || *To understand, or design to signify*, dicere; significare; velle: *whom do we mean when we speak of a rich man?* *or*, *what do we mean by rich?* quem intelligimus divitem? (*C.*) || *To purpose, intend, propositum habere* qd; cogitare qd, *or* de qd re; quærere qd; habere qd in animo; est mihi qd in animo: velle. || *To signify, to be of a certain importance*, vim quandam habere; momentum, discriminis, esse; qd esse: *to m. nothing*, nullius esse momenti; nullam habere vim. || *To be of a certain kind or tendency*, sibi velle, *e. g.* hostes admiratione cepit, quidnam sibi repentinus clamor vellet (*L.*; *what it meant*): quid ergo illæ sibi volunt statue insaurat? (*what mean?* *C. Verr.* 2, 61, 150.)

MEANDER, s. mæander (*C.*; *of a very circuitous route by-byways*: *F. &c.*); flexus (*Plin.*); nexus (*H.*).

MEANDER, v. mæandros persequi (*C. Ag.*); mæandros facere *et* gyros (*Ammian.*; *Ag.*); inæqualiter sinuari (*T.*); *flexuosus cursu serpere.

MEANDRING, flexuosus.

MEANING, || *Of a word, significatio (the meaning of a word, opp. vox; Farr.)*.—significatus (*post-Aug.* *e. g.* Vx particula duplicem significatum...habet, *Gell.*).—vis, potestas (*the force of a word*: *pot. Auct.* ad *Herenn.* 4, 54, in *Gell.* 1, 3, and 10, 29).—sententia (*the m. which a speaker attaches to a word*: *notio (the m. one attaches to a word)*. Obs. Acceptationem nominis pro significatione dubito, an idoneus scriptor dixerit, *Ruhn.* ad *Mur.* iii. 26, ed. *Ruhn.*—*The real and proper m.* (*of a word*), vera atque propria significatio: *the natural and primary m. of a word*, naturalis atque principalis verbi significatio (*Q.*): *a false m.*, falsa atque aliena verbi significatio: *the present m.* (*of a word*), potestas præsens: *the word has this m.*, hæc vis subjecta est voci: *that is the m. of the word*, hæc vis est istius verbi: *the proper m. of the word is this*, huius verbo domicilium est proprium in hoc: *this word has various or several m.'s*, huius vocis potestas multiplex est (*g. t. aff. Auct.* ad *Her.* 4, 54, in *Gell.*): huius verbo sunt migrationes in alienum domicilium multæ (*has many improper m.'s*: *C. ad Dio.* 18, 17, 1): *it is necessary to be carefully the m. of the word* carere, illum excutiendum est, quid sit carere: *C. uses the word in nearly the same m.*, consimiliter Cicero isto verbo utitur: *the preposition de has different m.'s with one and the same word*, de præpositio in uno eodemque verbo diversatim significationis capit: *to be used in rather an unusual (affected, &c.) m.*, doctinacale positum esse: *to have a narrow m.*, angustus valere: *to have a more extensive m.*, latius patere (*e. g.* insanias = the word insanias locus patet, *C.*): *to attach a m. to a word*, sub vocis sententiam subijcere; verbo vim, sententiam, notionem subijcere: *to know the m. of words*, nosse vim verborum (*aff. C.*); acire significationem verborum (*Q.*): *to examine carefully the m. of words*, diligenter examinare verborum pondera: *when a word has two or more m.'s*, quum verbum potest in duobus pluresve sententias accipi: *not to comprehend the m. of a word*, verbum quid valeat, non videre: *to take the m. that suits one best*, so trahere significationem (*scripti, vocis, &c.*) quo expedit, aut quo *quis* vult: *an opposite m. of the same word*, ejusdem verbi contraria significatio: *the same words are used in a different m.*,

eandem voces in diversâ significatione ponuntur: *many words, as for instance hostile, have lost their original m.*, multa verba aliud nunc ostendunt, aliud ante significabant, ut *hostia* (*Farr. L. I. 5, 1, 4*). *The m. of carere is 'to be without what you would wish to have'*, carere... hoc significat, egere eo, quod habere velis (*C.*): *what m. is to be attached to this word?* sub hæc voce quænam est subijcienda sententia? *the word 'happy'*, as applied to a person, has no other m. than this, *that, &c.*, neque illa illa huius verbo, quum beatum dicimus, subjecta notio est, nisi, &c. (*if it had been 'the word virtus'*, verbo virtutis would have been the proper term: see under 'WORD'): *to have the same m.*, ejusdem esse significationis (*aff. C.*).—ad eundem intellectum ferri (*Q. 10, 1, 11*): *or vis...* eadem est (*e. g.* videtur vis ordinis *et* collocaionis eadem esse, *C.*). || *The drift, purport, of a speech, oracle, &c.* (*including the object of the speaker*), *vis* by valere *or* spectare *ad* vis. *of motion to a point*: the m. of this was, id eo valebat, ut &c. (*Np.*): *when no one knew, what the m. of this oracle was*, id responsum quo valeret, quum intelligeret nemo (*Np.*): *the m. of this was, that she was bribed by Philip*, hoc eo spectabat, ut eam [*Pythiam*] a Philippo corruptum diceret. || *Object with which a thing is said or done*, consilium.—animus, mens.—voluntas, *or* by *Crci.* with sibi velle; spectare qd *or* ad qd; sequi qd; in animo habere qd, (*animus*) intendere qd, &c. *What is your m. in doing this?* quid tibi vis? quæ tua mens? *my m. is &c.*, mens mea hæc est, *or* pertinet *or* valent mea consilia (*of plans*): *what is the m. of those statues?* quid istæ sibi statum volunt? *I did not clearly understand the m. of the law, or of those words*, nec satis intellexi, quid sibi lex, aut quid ista verba vellet (*C.*): *what is the m. of all this?* quid hoc rei est? (*L.*): *that was not my m.*, hoc nolui; hæc non erat mea mens: *with a good m.*, bono consilio *or* animo: *my m. in doing this was to, &c.*, hoc feci eo consilio, ut, &c.: *full of m.*, significans (*of words and gestures*: *post-Aug.*).—argutus (*expressive*; *of the eyes, gestures, &c.*).—efficiens (*of words, &c.* *Q. 10, 1, 6*).

MEANLY, || *Moderately, &c.* tenuiter; exigue. || *Iliberally, humiliter*; abjecte; *illiberally*; *scordide*.

MEANNESS, || *Of birth, &c.*, humilitas (*C.*); ignobilitas generis (*S.*); ignobilitas, locus humilis *or* obscurus (*C.*) || *Of mind or sentiment*, humilitas; animus humilis *or* abjectus.

MEASLES (*of men*), morbilli (*Med. t. i.*).—(*swine*), scrophula, hydatis finna (*t. i.*).

MEASLY (*of men*), *morbillis obstitus; (*of swine*) scrophulosus (*Bau.*).

MEASURABLE, quod metiri possumus; quod metiendo assequi licet (*not mensurabilis, late*).

MEASURE, s. || *Criterion of quantity*, mensura (*that by which a thing is measured, prop. and fig., abstract and concrete*).—modus (*relation to be observed, limit*).—moderatio (*observing due m.*: *m.'s and weights*, mensura: *et* pondera: *a m. heaped up*, mensura cumulata: *m. of a syllable, mora* (*Gramm.*): *to take a m. of althg*, mensuram ei rei inire: *to take a person's m. for clothes*, vestem conficiendam ad corporis modulum metiri (*aff. Suet. Ner.* 49): *to buy or sell althg by m.*, qd mensura emere, vendere: *with full m.*, pleno modum; *cumulate*: *in full m.*, abunde, affatim (*enough, or more than enough*): *according to m.*, pro modo; *pro ratione*; *but usually by pro with an abl.*, *e. g.* pro viribus agere: *without m.*, sine modo; *præter, extra, supra modum*; *immodice*; *immoderate*: *to observe m.*, modum tenere, retinere, servare; *modum or moderationem adhibere* *or* habere (*in qd re*): *not to observe m.*, *to exceed it* modum non servare; *modum excedere*, transire *extra modum* prodire: *to set m. to a thing*, modum facere, ponere, statuere, constituere ei rei (*to determine how far to go*).—finem facere ei rei *et* ei rei (*to put an end to a thing*). || *Plan*; *means*, ratio (*mode of procedure*).—consilium (*plan*): *a prudent m.*, consilium prudens: *mild m.'s*, mollia consilia (*aff. T. Ann.* 1, 40, 1, *where we find the more rare mollia consilia*): *to take a m.*, rationem inire; *consilium capere*: *to adapt m.'s to time and circumstances*, consilium pro tempore *et* pro re capere: *to adapt good m.'s*, bonis consiliis uti; *consilia ei rei accommodata capere*: *to adapt more vigorous m.'s*, fortioribus remediis uti: *to take the necessary m.'s*, providere quo tempore monet: *to take one's m.'s according to althg*, se ipsum ex qd re (*C. Att.* 6, 3, 4): *to take m.'s agst althg*, ei rei occurrere: *to take m.'s for the future*, de consiliis in posterum providere.

MEASURE, v. metiri (*to take a m.*).—*dimetiri* (*to take all the dimensions*; *not metari and demetiri*

devote 'to m. out'.—mensuram ca rei inire (to undertake the measuring): to m. money with a bushel, numos metiri modio: to m. metrical feet, pedes syllabarum metiri: to m. oneself with any one, i. e., a) to compare oneself with, se comparare cum qo; se conferre ci: b) to try one's strength with, experiri qm (see *Bremi*, *Np. Ham.* 4, 3).—contendere cum qo (to enter the lists with).—To MEASURE BY, qd dirigere ad qd or qd re dirigere qd; modulari qd qd re (to regulate the m. of althg by another): to m. althg by the rules of art, ad artem dirigere qd: to m. duty by advantage, utilitate dirigere officium: to m. the voice by the beat of the feet, sonum vocis modulari pulsu pedum: to m. by, i. e. to regulate according or with ref. to, metiri qd qd re.—To MEASURE OUT (for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of a thing), metiri; emetiri; dimetiri (to distribute by m.).—permetiri (to m. through).—admetiri (to m. to any one).—dimetare (to mark out, according its single parts): to m. out a camp, castra metare; locum castris dimetare.

MEASURED, *part.*; see the verb.—*part. adj.*, i. e. well arranged, compositus.

MEASURELESS, immensus (*prop. and fig.*)—infinitus (without limits, endless)—immanis (immense, of monstrous size).

MEASUREMENT, mensio (*the art of m.*)—mensura (*measure*)—moderatio numerorum et pedum (*C. Or.* 1, 60, 284).

MEASURER, mensor (*of land*), metator.

MEASURING, [The act of taking measures, mensio; mensura. More frequently by the verbs. [The art of measurement, ars metiendi or dimetiendi: m.-chain, catēna mensoria.]

MEAT, [Food in general, see *FOOD*.] *Flesh used as food*, caro: a m.-safe, place where m. is kept, armarium promptuarium, carniarium (*Plin.*): to cut up m., secare, scindere (a whole animal)—in frusta excutere (of dividing into smaller portions)—carpere (of dividing into portions with the fingers; *Petr.*).

MECHANIC, *adj.* mechanica.

MECHANIC, s. operarius (*C. Or.* 1, 18, 83 sq.).

MECHANICAL, [PROpRI mechanica (*Gell.*): organicus (*Vitr.*) m. ars, artes; artificia, pl. [Fig.] qui externo or alieno pulsu movetur; non suo iudicio et sensu agens qd: a m. motion, corporis motus, qui fit sine consilio, sine sensu.]

MECHANICALLY, [PROpRI mechanice; mechanice ratione. [Fig.] sine iudicio.]

MECHANICS, ars mechanica (*Jul. Firm.*): ratio et disciplina mechanica (*Gell.* 10, 12; simply mechanica, *Appul.*): machinatio (applied to machinery; *Vitr.* 10, *prof.* 1): knowledge of m., scientia machinalis (*Plin.* 7, 37, 38).

MECHANISM, machina; machinatio; s. g. bestia data est quædam machinatio (*C. N. D.* 2, 18, 123): machinatione quædam moveri qd videmus (*ib.* 2, 38, 97): a piece of m., machinamentum.

MECHANIST, mechanica.

MEDAL, *numus in memoriam ca rei cusus; *numus in honorem ca cusus (*Georges*); *numus in memoriam ca rei signatus; *numus memorialis (*Krafft*).

MEDALLION, *imago ad clipei similitudinem efformata (*Germ.*), or simply clipeus (*Aft. Suet. Cal.* 16).

MEDDLE, se immiscere ci rei; se interponere in qd. anbelans (*Phædr.*). See also MADDLING.

MEDDLING, (homo) importunus, molestus; qui aliena negotia curat.

MEDIATE, *adj.* By *Crel.* s. g., there are m. and immediate causes, causarum alie sunt adjuvantes, alie proxime (*C. de Fat.* 18, 41): ~~med~~ mediatu is not Latin.

MEDIATE, v. [INTRA] intercedere, se interponere. [TRA] conciliare, componere: to m. a peace, pacem conciliare (C.); componere (L.); pacis componendæ auctorem, conciliatorem esse.

MEDIATION, intercessio (C.); interventus (*Suet.*); compositio (C.).

MEDIATOR, intercessor, qui intercedit (g. t., one who comes between, either to hinder or to promote althg; hence, *apoly agent*, &c.).—qui se or auctoritatem suam interponit (one who interposes by virtue of his character or office).—arbitrator, qui arbitri partes agit or sustinet (empire or arbitrator).—Interpres (interpreter and agent, one who negotiates on behalf of another; ~~med~~ orator is the spokesman of an embassy).—conciliator ca rei (one who effects or accomplishes; s. g. conciliator nuptiarum).—~~med~~ quasi media quædam manus (*Q. 11*, 2, 3) can be used only where a thing is transmitted through a third hand (*prop. and fig.*).

MEDIATORIAL. By the substantives.

MEDICAL, medicus: medicinalis (*Cels.*)—medicinus (*Varr. e. g. ars, the medical art*): m. man, see DOCTOR: s. m. student, artis medicæ, or medicinæ, studiosus.

MEDICAMENT. See MEDICINE.

MEDICATE, miscere rem; temperare qd re.

MEDICINAL, medicinis idoneus; medicus; salutaris; vim medendi habens: the m. quality or virtue of a spring, medica salubritas fontis (*Plin.*): possessed of m. qualities, medicatus (*Plin.*); medicamentous (*Cat.*).

MEDICINE, [A medical remedy, medicina (as ordered by the physician).—medicamentum (as prepared by the apothecary, φάρμακον).—medicamen belongs principally to poetry; also, poisonous or magic draught.—remedium (remedy for or agst any of the evils we are subject to; ca rei, ad or contra qd).—antidōton (agst poison; ~~med~~ not medium). A powerful m., medicamentum or remedium efficax: a m. that works quickly, medicina or remedium prærens. medicina strenua (opp. rem. pigrum): a weak or powerless m., medicina imbecilla: a m. too weak for the disorder, medicina imbecillior quam morbus: a strong m., remedium acre; medicamentum vehemens: a useful or good m., medicamentum or remedium salutare: the m. works well, medicamentum comode facti (*Cels.*): to take m., medicinam accipere; medicamentum bibere, sumere: to take m. for althg, ci rei medicinam or remedium (sibi) adhibere; in re remedio uti: to give aby m., dare ci medicamentum (ad or contra qd): medicamentum potui dare ci (if it is a draught); for a disorder, medicinam opponere morbo: to prescribe m., ægrotanti remedia præcipere or præscribere; morbo remedia proponere: the physician goes on with the same m., medicus perseverat remedium adhibere: to mix up or compound m.'s, medicamentum parare (C.); componere (*Col.*); temperare (*Scrib. Larg.*); in poculo diluere (*Curt.*); the last only if it is a draught): m. begins to work, medicamentum concipitur venia, diffundit per venas: not to require m., medicinā non egere: the preparation or compounding of m.'s, medicamentorum compositio: a compounder of m.'s, medicamentarius. [The medical art, medicina, ars medicina (C.). ars medicinæ (Q.). ars medicamentaria (*Plin.*). ars medicinalis (*Cels.*). disciplina medicinæ (*Vitr.*).—ars medendi.—ea pars medicinæ, quæ medicamentis medetur (opp. surgery and dietetics, *Cels.*). To study m., medicinam studere: to practice m., medicinam exercere (C.); facere, facitäre (Q.): to understand or possess a knowledge of m., artem medicinam tenere (*Sulp. op. C.*)—medicinam scientiam tenere (*Serv. op. C.*)—medendi peritum esse (*Plin.*).

MEDICINE-CHEST, narthecium (C.); pyxis medicamentaria. To take medicines fm a m.-chest, medicamenta de narthecio prænere.

MEDIOCRE, mediocris; modicus.—medius (in the sibi. age).

MEDIOCRITY, [The mean, mediocritas quæ est inter nihilum et parum (C.); medium quoddam (C.); temperamentum (*Plin. Paneg.* 8).] Moderate quality, mediocritas; tenuitas (C.).

MEDIATE, [To reflect upon, cogitare, commentari, qd, or de qd re (to think over althg). meditari; upon althg, qd or de qd re (to consider how althg ought to be; hence, to study). JU. de qd re commentari atque meditari. [To design, intend, see *DEAROR*.]

MEDITATION, cogitatio (thought).—meditatio (speculative reflection).—commentatio; JU. commentatio et meditatio (deep reflection).

MEDITATIVE, cogitans, prudens (C.); meditabundus (*Juv.*).

MEDITERRANEAN, mediterraneus (opp. maritimus, *Cæs.*, *Plin.*): the M. sea, mare medium, internum, or (as the Romans would say) mare nostrum (*Bul* ~~med~~ not mare mediterraneum in this sense; *Isidor.* applies this to the ocean between Asia, Africa, and Europe).

MEDIUM, medium quoddam (C.). See *MEAN*.

MEDLAR, v. mespilum (*Plin.*): m. tree, mespilus (*ib.*).

MEDLEY, s. farrago (of things, *Juv.* 1, 86)—sartago (of words; *Pers.* 1, 80): a literary m., libri varii, diversæ generis, argumenti.

MEDLEY, *adj.* mistus or mixtus; commistus; permistus (C.), promiscuus (L.); miscellus (*Gell.*); miscellaneus (*Appul.*): s. m. group, circulus promiscuus (*Aft. T. Ann.* 12, 7).

MEDULLARY, *in medullâ. *ad medullam pertinens; or by the gen. of medulla.—medullaris (*Appul.*).

MEEK, demissus (C.); submissus (Cæs.; humble).—modestus, verecundus (in outward behaviour; opp. immodestus, superbus, ferus).

MEEKLY, submissa; animo demisso or submisso; humiliter: multis verbis et supplex orat qd (entreats m.).

MEEKNESS, modestia; verecundia; animus submissus or demissus.

MEET, adj. see FIT.

MEET, v. || *By accident*, offendere qm (to hit aby or abq accidentally; of persons or things; hence, to m.).—incurrere in qm or qd (of persons or things; to run agst: hence, to m.).—incidere in qm (to fall in with a person).—Jx. incurere atque incidere in qm.—occurrere ei (to run agst him; to m.).—se obviam ferre or efferre (of the person, who m.'s us).—|| *To encounter*, obviam ire. occurrere. occurssare. se obviam ferre or efferre. [SYN. in ENCOUNTER.] concurrere or congre-di cum qo (fight with).—To m. death fearlessly, acriter se morti offerre. prompte necem subire (of a violent death): to m. danger, periculo obviam ire, se offerre, se opponere, or objicere: *whenever we go, some historical recollection m.'s us*, quæcumque ingredimur in qm historiam vestigium ponimus (C.).—*se conve-nire (to have an interview with: Naucrates, quem conve-nire colui, in navi non erat, Plaut.)*: to m. aby's ob-jections, qm qd contra dicit, refellere. || **MEET WITH**, Tm. a) OBTAIN, RECEIVE. See these words. b) to have sthg happen to one, contingere qm (of good things).—accidere ei (of evils): to m. with opposition, impugnari (of an opinion): to m. with a repulse, recu-sari: I m. with a misfortune, malum mihi accidit (See HAPPEN). INTU. || *In a friendly manner*, convenire or congrui inter se (purpose).—concurrere inter se (accidentally). || *In a hostile manner*, (inter se) concurrere (of corporeal substances, or of combatants).—(inter se) congre-di (of two combatants or two armies).—signa inter se conferre. cum infestis signis concurrere (of two armies).—collidi inter se (of ships running agst each other). IMPROPR. || *Meet to-gether*, a) PROP. colire. convenire. cogi. se congre-gare. confluerre. frequentes convenire. [SYN. in AS-SSEMBLY.] b) FIG. i. e. to concur; vid. CONCUR: many causes seem to have met together, multæ causæ convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur (C.).

MEETING, || *A coming together*, conventus; concursus: an accidental m., concursus fortuitus. || *An assembly*, conventus; cœtus; concio [SYN. in ASSEMBLY]: place of m., locus ad conveniendum dictus (L.); locus cœnventendi (C.).

MEETLY, MEETNESS. See FITLY, FITNESS.

MEGRIMS, || *A disease*, hemicranium. || *An odd fancy*, mirum or ineptum commentum; ineptie, pl.

MELANCHOLIC, melancholicus (C.).

MELANCHOLY, adj. tristis; mœstus.

MELANCHOLY, s. || *As a disease*, melancholia (Med.): atra bilis, s. || *Sadness*, tristitia; mœstitia.

MELLIOT, mellilotus, or mellilotum (Plin.); ser-tula Campana (Plin.); trifolium mellilotus (Linn.).

MELIORATE, see AMEND.

MELIORATION, Crcl. by melius facere. See also AMENDMENT.

MELLIFEROUS (mellifer, O.); mellificus (Col.).

MELLIFLUOUS, mellifluens (Auson.). mellifluus (Aven.). Crcl. with mel; or mellitus (sweet as honey, C.); Plin.): mellium saporem habens.

MELLOW, maturus, tempestivus, cœtus (ripe, vid.). Jx. maturus et cœtus (e. g. poma, C.); mollis (molle vinum, P.), mitis (soft, g. h.).—succidus, succosus (soft with juice)—lenis, molis, placidus (soft in sound).—ebrius; ebriolus, ebriolatus (Plaut.); saturatus with liquor, almost intoxicated.

MELLOWNESS, maturitas (ripeness).—mollis ius (softness). Use the adj.

MELODIOUS, bene sonans (C.).—canorus (C.).—sonorus (Tib.).—numerosus (of style or verse).

MELODIOUSLY, modulatie (e. g. canere).—nume-rose (e. g. sonare): Jx. modulate et numerose.

MELODIOUSNESS, sonus gratus, suavis, jucun-dus.

MELODRAME, *drama musicum: or (?) melicum.

MELODY, sonus dulcis, suavis, elegans (of style, &c.); numeros. sonus.

MELON, cucumis melo (Linn.).

MELT, Tr. PROP. || *To make liquid*, liquare; liquefacere; conflare; excoquere; solvere (Lucr.; nrem, O.): to m. together (of metals, &c.), conflare. FIG. || *To soften, move to pity*, frangere cœanimum; (lacrimis) cœ misericordiam commovere INTA. || PROP. || *To*

become liquid, liquecere; liqueferi; solvi; dilabi: ice, &c. m.'s (or thaw), glaciæ dilabitur (C.); discuti-tur (Curs.); labescit (Lucr.); (nix) liquecit (L.); cera, chalybis in fornace, liquecit (P.): to m. with heat, calore tabescere (C.). || FIG. || *To be moved to pity*, moveri; frangi; tabescere (e. g. desiderio, amore): to m. into tears, se dare lacrimis; lacrimas flere (C.); indulgere lacrimis (O.); effundi in lacrimas (T.).

MELTING, liquatō (Fopice). coctura (g. t. for pre-paring by heat, Col. Plin.).—confusura (m. together of metals, Plin.). Use the verbs: (of brass, &c.) fusura (Plin.); flatura (Vir.): m. of colours one into another, harmōge (Plin.); commissuræ et transitus colorum (id. 35, 5, 12).

MELTING-HOUSE, officina æraria (brasil's shop); or simply, æraria (Plin.); *fornax liquatōris (the furnace), or *officina liquatōria, officina venis metallicis excoquendis.

MEMBER, || *A component part of an animal body*, articulus (a joint which connects single m.'s).—artus (pl.; the limbs, as connected with the body by joints and sinews: the singular does not occur until the later poets of the silo. age).—membrum, pars cor-poris (any part of the human body in respect of the head and trunk; cf. P. Æn. 9, 490; que nunc artus avulsæ que membra, Et funus lacerum tellus habet?). || *A part of a whole*, a) of a sentence, articulus, incisio, incisum (a shorter m., κόμμα).—membrum (a longer one, κῶλον, see CLAUSE): b) one of a society of per-sons; to be rendered in Latin by various terms; mem-brum. can be used only when the whole is (fig.) ex-pressed by corpus, and pars only in expressions such as that in T. Germ. 13, 2, ante hoc pars domus videntur, mox republicæ (therefore of several): a m. of a council, viri or homo senatorius; senator: a m. of a community, civis: a m. of a family, gentilis (belonging to a gens); homo de es stirpe: the m.'s of a family, domus: a m. of a party or faction, viri factionis: a m. of a society, socius (esp. of a society for business).—sodalitas (esp. of a society for feasting).—homo ejusdem corporis (a m. of the same corporation, &c.; see L. 4, 57: so also, nostri or sui corporis homines, see L. 6, 34; or simply nostri, sul, see L. 4, 57): to be a m. of an academy, *academice socium ascribi: to become a m. of a league, ei consilio contribui (of a people, &c.).

MEMBERSHIP, communio; communitas; societas; conjunctio; consociatio atque communitas.

MEMBRANE, || *Of animals*, membrana (C.); cuticula (Juv.); membranula (Cels.). natura oculos tenuissimis membranis vestivit (C. m.'s). || *Of plants*, folliculus (Farr.).

MEMBRANEOUS, membranaceus (Plin.).—~~not~~ not membraneous, i. e. of parchment, Pand.

MEMOIR, *libellus in memoriam cœ compositus; *libri de vitæ cœ actâ scripti (or liber—scriptus); laudatio (a panegyric; ~~not~~ elogium, an epitaph): to write a m., vitam cœ narrare, enarrare; de vitæ cœ exponere: to publish a m. of aby, lib. om. de vitæ cœ edere, vitæ memoriam componere (Suet. Claud. 1).

MEMORABLE, notabilis (remarkable; of things; ~~not~~ of persons, first in the silo. age).—memorabilis, com-memorabilis, commemorandus, memoratu dignus (worth mentioning).—memoria dignus, memorabilis, memorie prodendus (worthy of record), historia dignus (worth relating; therefore also, worth knowing; see C. Att. 2, 8, 1; all these of things).—insignis (re-markable, distinguished, of persons or things): nothing m. occurred, nihil memoria dignum actum: this year will be m. for, hic annus insignis erit hæc re.

MEMORANDUM, nota: m. book, liber memo-riæ (Suet.); commentarius (C.); commentarium: to enter in a m. book, in commentarium referre; qd memo-riæ causâ referre in libellum.

MEMORIAL, adj. memorialis; or with the subst.

MEMORIAL, s. || *A monument*, monumentum. || *An address of solicitation*, libellus supplex (Mart.). or simply libellus (C.); literæ supplices.

MEMORY, || *The faculty*, memoria: natural m., naturalis memoria (opp. artificiosa memoria; see Auct. ad Her. 3, 16, 29): a system of artificial m., artificium memoriæ (Auct. ad Her. 3, 16, 28): an excellent m., memoria singularis: a retentive m., memoria tenax: to have a good m., memoria valere, vigere: a liar ought to have a good m., mendacem memorem esse oportet (Q. 4, 2, 91; Appul. Apol. p. 318, 32): not to have a good m., *parum valere memoriâ: my m. fails me, memoria mihi non constat; memoria labat; memoriâ labor; memoria me deficit: qd mihi non suppetit: to have in m., in memoriâ ha-bere, tenere, memoriâ completi: to retain in m.

in memoria custodire; memoriam cs rei retinere: *to impress upon the m., memoriam tradere, mandare, committere, (strongly) memoriam infingere: to commit to m., memoriam mandare, tradere, committere, infingere: to repeat or recite from m., memoriter pronunciare, recitare; ex memoria exponere: to recite a thing to the m. of another, cl qd revocare, reducere in memoriam; recognoscere qd cum quo: to recite a thing to one's own m., reminiscendo recognoscere: to banish fr one's m., qd ex memoria deponere; memoriam cs rei deponere or abjicere; evellere qd e memoria. | Remembrance, memoria: to leave a m. of his name, memoriam sui relinquere: to cherish the m. of; see CHERRISH. | A memorial, monument, monumentum.*

MENACE, v. minari, minitari (C.); minis uti: *to m. with alth, comminari cl qd, intentare cl qd.*

MENACE, s. minatio (act of menacing).—minae, pl. (threatening words, &c.); verbum minax (O.).

MENACING, minax, minans, minitans (C.); minitabundus (L.): *a m. letter, literae minaces.*

MENAGERY, vivarium (Plin.).

MEND, Tr.) [To repair, sarcire, resarcire (to m. what is torn).—reconcinnare (to put properly together again, to repair): to m. a garment, vestem resarcire, reconcinnare. | To amend, correct, melius facere or conficere; corrigere; emendare; Jn. corrigere et emendare; emendare et corrigere. [Syn. in AMEND.]

INTR.) [To grow better in health, meliorem fieri; ex morbo convalescere; ex incommoda valetudine emergere; I am beginning to m., meliuscule est mihi. | To improve (of fortune, &c.), esse in meliore loco. | To improve in morals or conduct, mores suos mutare; in viam redire; ad virtutem redire or revocari; ad bonam frugem se recipere.

MENDACIOUS, mendax; mendacis assuetus; vanus; totus ex mendacio factus (of persons).—mendax, falsus, vanus, commentarius (of things).

MENDACITY, vaniloquentia (L.); vanitas (opp. veritas, C.).

MENDICANT, adj. mendicus (that has a claim on the benevolence of others, πτωχός).—egēnus, in prose usually egens (without common necessities, ἐνδεής): to be m., in summā egestate or mendicitate esse; in summā mendicitate vivere, vitam in egestate degere: to be reduced to a m. state, ad mendicitatem redigi. ad pudendam paupertatem delabi: to make any one m., omnibus bonis evertere; ad rerum omnium inopiam redigere: a m. monk, monachus stipem cogens (ast. C. de Legg. 2, 9, 22).—monachus mendicus (ast. H. Sat. 1, 2, 2); *monachus mendicans.

MENDICANT, s. mendicus. See also BEGGAR.

MENDICITY, mendicitas (πτωχία).—egestas (g. t., want of necessities). Jn. egestas ac mendicitas. See also BEGGARY.

MENIAL, servilis: a m. office, munus servile: a m. servant, servus (-a), famulus (-a).

MENSTRUAL, MENSTRUOUS, menstruus (C.); menstrualis (Plaut.).

MENSURABLE, quod metiri possumus; quod metiendo assequi licet.

MENSURATION, [The art of measuring, ars metiendi, dimetiendi (practical).—mensuratum ratio (theoretical): to understand m., mensurarum rationem nosse. | The practice of measuring, dimensio, metatio (measurement); of verses, modificatio versuum. Or by the verbs.

MENTAL, mly by gen. mentis, animi or ingenii: m. delights, animi voluptates, or delectationes: sis tacitus (silent): to be condemned by a m. censure, tacitā exatimatione reprehendi: mental power, ingenium (tolentia, genius)—sollertia (m. dexterity, practical genius).—docilitas (power of learning, of improving)—ingenii facultas (talent for a particular pursuit. ~~See~~ not talents, collectively, which is ingenium).—facultas with gen. (power to do a thing, e. g. to speak, dicendi).—mental powers, ingenium, facultates (C. de Invent. 1, 27, extr.), animi vi, virtus hominis sollertia: to cultivate one's mental power, animum mentemque excolere. To be a person of considerable mental power, ingeniosem esse, ingenio abundare.

MENTALLY, mente; animo; cogitatione.

MENTION, s. commemoratio (of something previously existing).—mentio (g. t.): cursory m., interpositio verborum (Auct. ad Her. 1, 6, 9): to make m. of a thing, mentionem facere cs rei or de re; see To MENTION: to make m. of any one, in commemoratione cs verari (see C. Brut. 49, 181): to make grateful m. of a thing, qm gratā commemoratione celebrare.

MENTION, v. [To notice, or signify in words, memorare, commemorare, rem or de re (to utter a previous thought).—meminisse (to show that one has not forgotten a thing).—Jn. meminisse et commemorare; mentionem cs rei habere (to entertain a thought, and to utter it).—mentionem facere cs rei or de re, mentionem cs rei movere, inferre, inficere (to cause the hearer to have or to renew an idea): to m. casually, (caus) in mentionem cs rei incidere: to m. in passing, mentionem cs rei inchoare (L. 29, 33): to m. frequently, mentionem cs rei agitare; crebro or crebris sermonibus qd usurpare: without mentioning, &c., ut omitam, quod &c.; ne dicam, quod &c.: not to m. all these circumstances, &c., omnia (or remota) his rebus omnibus: not to m. this, that, &c., ut taceam, ut sileam, followed by an acc. and infin.; ut prætermittam, followed by quod or an acc. and infin.; præterquam or præter id, quod, &c. | To acquaint, inform; see INFORM.

MEPHITIC, foetidus; male olens.

MERCANTILE, mercatoris (Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 2): usually by the gen., mercatoris (of a merchant), or mercatorum (of merchants).

MERCENARY, adj. mercēdis avidus; præter modum appetens: illiberalis et sordidus (with ref. to things or persons): a m. spirit, nimium mercēdis studium; mercēdis aviditas.

MERCENARY, s. mercenarius; conducticius: a m. (i. e. paid soldier), miles mercenarius; mercēde conductus: the m.'s, catervæ conducticiæ (Np. Chabr. 1, 2); exercitus conducticius (non conductus): to serve as a m., mercēde militari (Curt. 6, 5, 7): to have or employ m.'s, milite mercenario uti (L. 5, 4): mercenarius, i. e., hired workmen, operæ mercenarie, or mercēde conductæ (C.).

MERCER Silk-m., sericarius negotiator (Inscr. Orcl.), or simply sericarius (Inscr. Fabr.): a m.'s shop, taberna sericaria: officina vestium promercaleum (if dresses are made there).

MERCERY, Silk-m., negotiatio sericaria.

MERCHANTISE, mercatura (espily, wholesale dealings; trade of a merchant who goes to sea).—mercatio (a buying and selling, Gril. 3, 3).—negotium, or pl. negotia (business which one follows, espily of a money-lender or coin-merchant).—commercium (commerce, traffic); article of m., merx (goods)—res venales (things for sale): to be an article of m., in merce esse.

MERCHANT, qui-rem gerit et lucrum facit (g. t., one who follows a business for gain).—merator (espily a wholesale dealer, who sails in his own ship).—negotiator (an agent for the supply of corn, business of exchange, &c.): to be a considerable m., non ignobilem mercaturam facere.

MERCHANTMAN (ship), navis mercatoria (Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 2).—navis rotunda (opp. navis longa, i. e. a ship of war).—navis oneraria (g. t., a ship of burden).

MERCIFUL, misericors (v. pr.).—benignus, benefic (kind, benevolent): to be m., misericordiā commotum or captum esse: to be m. towards ahy, misericordem se præbere ei; misericors esse in qm.

MERCIFULLY, cum misericordiā (opp. misericorditer, unclusus): to deal m. with ahy, misericordiā uti in qm; misericordem se præbere in qm.

MERCILESS, immisericors; durus; ferreus (without feeling).

MERCILESSLY, immisericorditer; duriter.

MERCURY, [The planet so called, Mercurius. | Quicksilver, argentum vivum (Plin., Vitruv. in its natural state).—hydrargyrum (Plin.).—mercurius (i. t. prepared). | A plant, mercurialis (Linn.).

MERCY, [Compassion, misericordia; animus misericors: to show m. to, misericordiam ei impertire, tribuere: that cannot hope for m., cum omnes auditus misericordie preclusi sunt (C. Ferr. 5, 8, 21): the brethren (sisters) of m., *monachi (monachæ) negotiorum et egentium curatores, curatrices. See also COMPASSION. | Clemency, clementia; mansuetudo: lenitas; indulgentia. [Syn. in CLEMENCY.]—To show m. to ahy, clementer agere cum qo; clementer tractare qm; gratiam facere delicti.

MERE, solus (not more, and not fewer).—merus (pure, without foreign addition; e. g. nigræ).—sincerus (pure, genuine, nothing else than, e. g., equestre prælum). 'Mere' is also expressed in Latin by ipse (before its noun); e. g., by a m. look, ipso aspectu (Np. Iph. 3, 1).

MERELY (only), solum; tantum; tantum modo. Or by the adj.

MERETRICIOUS, PROV.) meretricius; impu-

ditus; libidinosus. *Fic.* *quo qd facile decipi possit; illecebrosus.

MERETRICIOUSLY. *PROV.* illebrōse (*C.*); meretricium more or modo. *Fic.* illecebrose; or rather by the subst., illecebros.

MERGE, see *DIP. SINK.*

MERIDIAN. [*Mid-day*, meridies; tempus meridianum.] *Supposed circle wch the sun passes at noon, circulus meridialis* (*Sen. N. Q. 5, 17, 3*); and simply meridialis (*Vell., H.*); the line of m., linea equinoctialis or meridiana; or simply meridiana (*Pitt. 9, 5*). *Fic.* Height, summit, summum; fastigium; summum culmen (*L.*).

MERIDIONAL, meridialis (*C.*).

MERIT, s. meritum (*that whereby one has deserved well*).—dignitas, virtus (*weight of character*).—laus (*that wch is attributed to us as an excellence*).—merces, *ēdis*; opem pretium (*reward deserved*): according to m., meriti; pro merito; pro dignitate: a man of great m., vir præstanti virtute (*C. Off. 2, 12*); to commend althg acc. to the m., ex vero celebrare qd (*S.*); the m.'s of a case, ratio: to lay up a stock of m.'s, de qd optime, præclare, mirifice merere (*ēdis*) merita sibi colligere, parare comparare *ere noi Latin*).

MERIT, v. merēre (*to earn*)—merēri (*to deserve*).—promerēre (*rare*).—dignum esse qd re; demerēre; comerēre (*usually in a bad sense*; but demerēre in a good sense).

MERITED, debitus; meritum (*due, deserved*): m. punishment, debita or merita poena.

MERITORIOUS, mercede, præmio dignus; præclare or mirifice meritus (*C.*).

MERITORIOUSLY, bene; optime; or rather with the verb, e. g., hæc re optime meruisti, meritus es.

MERLE, merula (*Linn.*).

MERRILY, hilariter; hilariter; læta.

MERRY, hilaris; hilarus; lætus; gaudium; gaudii affectus; lætitiæ plenus; gaudio perfusus; lætitiæ gestiens: to be m., hilarari, lætitiâ affici (*C.*); exhilarari (*Col.*).

MERRY-ANDREW, MERRY-MAKER, homo jocosus, ridiculus (*q. i. a jester*).—coprea (*a kind of court foot*).—sannio (*a buffoon who made sport by gesticulations*; he had his head shorn, and wore a dress of patchwork; and q. i.).—acurra (*a wit*).—maccus (*the huckster in Ateian plays of the Romans*; *ast. Diom. 488, Putsch.*).

MERRY-MAKING, voluptas; gaudium.

MESENTERIC, *mesentericus, or by the gen. mesenterii, e. g. vena or arteria mesenterii (*t. i.*).

MESH, s. | *Interstice of a net, macula* (*C.*). | *A net, vid.*

MESH, v. (*To catch as in a net*), illaqueare; iretre; capere qd re.

MESHY, *maculis plenus; reticulatus (*made like a net, Varr.*).

MESMERIZE, *manuum contractatione mulcere or permulcere.

MESS, s. | *Portion of food, demensum annons* (*militaris, Juv.*). | *Number of persons who eat together, convivæ, pl.*; convictus, sodalitiū: a m. mate, convictor; convivor; compansor: to have aby for one's m. mate, habere qm in convictu (*Np.*). | *A hotch-potch, farrago; perturbatio et confusio rerum.* | *State of dirt, see DIRT.* | *A position of difficulty (in low colloquial language), res miserae: to be in a desperate m., pessimo loco sunt res; miserae, afflictæ, sunt cæ res; pessime agitur cum qd.*

MESS (with), v. habere qm in convictu; convictore uti qd.

MESSAGE, nuntius, mandatum: to bear or bring a m., nuntium ferre (*L.*), afferre, perferre (*C.*); mandatum ferre (*O.*); referre (*Cæ.*); to receive a very welcome m., optatissimum nuntium accipere (*opp. malum nuntium audire*).

MESSENGER, nuntius (*one who brings an oral message*).—*tabellarius (*one who carries letters*): an evil m., nuntius malus, tristis: a swift m., nuntius volucer: m. after m. comes and told &c., crebri nuntii afferbant &c.: to inform one by letter or by a m., per litteras aut per nuntium certiorum facere qm.

MESSIAH, Messias, m.

MESSMATE, contubernalis *cs*: an old m., veteris contubernii amicus (*Lactantius*). See also *MZSS.*

METAL, metallum (*Plin.*; *ss, brass*): abounding in m., metallis ferax; metallifer (*Skl.*).

METALLIC, metallicus (*a. t. Plin.*).—æreus, æneus (*of brass*).—aureus, argenteus (*of silver*).

METALLURGY, *metallurgia (*t. i.*); *scientia metallorum.

METAMORPHOSE, v. transformare; transfigurare qd (*Plin.*; *Suet.*); formare or fingere qd in aliam formam, figuram, speciem (*ast. C.*): to m. into althg, rem mutare, vertere, convertere, transformare (*O.*); or transfigurare (*Plin.*), in qd: in nova corpora mutare formas (rerum; *O.*): to be m'd, mutari, verti, converti (*to be transformed; C.*); transformari (*O.*); transfigurari (*Plin.*).

METAMORPHOSIS, s. mutatio; transfiguratio (*Plin.* *ēdis* rare).—transitus in aliam figuram (*Plin. 4, 36, 43*); pl. transformationes (*transl. of metamorphoses*); forme in nova corpora mutatae (*O.*).

METAPHOR, translatio (*verboq. d.*).—verba translata, pl.—figura (*C. de Opt. Gen. Orat. 5, p. in.*); sententia et eorum forme, tamquam figure; but fm C. this technical use of the word soon became common). Bold m.'s, translationes audaces: clashing m.'s (*Addison*), inconsequentia translationum (*ast. Q. 8, 6, 50*).

METAPHORICAL, translatus.

METAPHORICALLY, metaphorice; per translationem; translatis verbis (e. g. *to speak, &c.*). To use a word m., verbum transferre.

METAPHRASE, see *TRANSLATION.*

METAPHYSICAL, *metaphysicus (*t. i.*).

METAPHYSICALLY, *metaphysice (*t. i.*).

METAPHYSICS, *metaphysica, orum (*Philos.*).

METE, see *MZSSURE.*

METEMPSYCHOSIS, metempsychosis (*Ter.*).—Beller, migratio animarum in alia corpora; or animarum post mortem ab aliis ad alios transitio; *ast. Cæ. B. G. 6, 14*, Druides volunt persuadere, non interire animas, sed ab aliis post mortem transire ad alios.

METEOR, ostentum in celo animadversum (*ast. C. Div. 1, 43, 97*); meteoron (*t. i.*); pl. phenomena (*Terull.*). Strange m.'s, inusitata quæ oriuntur e celo (*ast. C. Div. 1, 42, 93*).

METEOROLOGY, *meteorologia (*t. i.*).

METHINKS, ut mihi videtur. (*ut*) opinor. *M. I see you, te videre videor* (*C.*); *m. I see this city in a blaze, videor mihi hanc urbem videre incendio concidentem* (*C. Cat. 4, 6, 11*).

METHOD, ratio, via, Jn. ratio et via (*ēdis* very rarely; only once in C.)—via et ratio (*way and manner in which one does a thing*).—modus (*way and manner in which althg takes place*).—(*ēdis*) methodus is quite unclassical. The mathematical m., mathematicorum ratio (*in respect of strict proof; also with necessaria*; *C. de Fin. 5, 4, 9*); the Socratic m., disserendi ratio a Socrate profecta (*C. de N. D. 1, 5, 11*); I invented this m., primus Inveni hanc viam: there is m. in his madness, cum ratione insanit (*Ter.*).—Ernesti says novâ et pulcherrimâ ratione litteras tradere (*by a new and excellent m.*)—Wytienb. has recta progreundi ratio duabus continetur partibus (*the right m. of proceeding consists in two particulars*).

METHODICAL, By crcl. with ratio, ratio et via, &c.; e. g. a m. delictory, disserendi ratio: a m. book of instruction, liber quo res artificio et viâ traduntur (*ast. C. de Fin. 4, 4, 10*); a m. person, qui omnia ratione et viâ agit.

METHODICALLY, ratione et viâ, viâ et ratione (*according to a way of one's own*).—artificio et viâ, viâ et arte (*conformably to art*). To deliver althg m., qd artificio et viâ tradere: to speak m., viâ et ratione, viâ et arte dicere.

METHODIST, *methodista (*t. i.*).

METHODISTICALLY, By Crcl. with the subst.

METONYMICAL, metonymicus (*Gramm.*).

METONYMICALLY, verbis mutatis or immutatis (*ast. C.*). To use a word m., verbum mutare, immutare; verbum pro verbo qual commutare (*C. Or. 27, 93*).—The Gramm. say also metonymice; per metonymiam.

METONYMY, metonymia (*Pest.*); immutatio, verba mutata (*transl. of the Gr.*; *C. Or. 27, 93, where it is distinguished fm translatio, metaphor*).

METRE, mætrum (*the measure of syllables*).—versum (*kind of versification*). For the sake of the m., metri causâ; metri necessitate coactus: to write in the m. of Tibullus, componere qd Tibulli metro (*Mart.*).

METRICAL, metricus. The m. laws, lex versuum; leges metricæ.

METRICALLY, legibus metricis (*according to the laws of metre*)—lege versuum (*according to the laws of verse*).

METROPOLIS, caput (*T. i. L.*); urbs nobilissima (*Just.*). *ēdis* not urbs capitalis.—(*as the seat of*

government), sedes ac domicilium imperii; also (acc. to the Roman manner) urbs.—(185) urbs præcipua or princeps, a chief town, *esp. when speaking of several.*

METROPOLITAN, adj. Crcl. by the subst.

METROPOLITAN, s. (Archbishop) *episcoporum princeps.

METTLE, animus; animus ferox; virtus; spiritus feroces (pl.).

METTLESOME, animosus; ferox; acer.

MEW, s. || An enclosure, cavea; claustrum. || Cry of a cat, *vox felis. || A kind of sea-fowl, larus (Linn.).

MEW, v. || To shed (feathers), plumas ponere or exuere. || To cry as a cat, *queri, *gemere (felle; Auct. Carm. Philom. 50; of the panther). To m. like a cat, vocem felis imitari. || Mew up, includere, concludere in qm locum or in qo loco (C.).

MICA, phengites lapin; phengites (see Plin. 36, 22, 46, where phengites candidus is distinguished fm phengites flavus).—(185) mica in this sense is modern.

MICHAELMAS, festum Michaelis; or, more exactly, festum omnium angelorum (Sept. 29), to distinguish it fm festum apparitionis s. Michaelis archangeli (May 8).

MICROSCOP. Use the Greek word.

MICROSCOPE, *microscopium (t. t.). To look through a m., armatis oculis spectare qd (Kraft. aft. Ruhn.). qd aspicere per vitrum (Mühlmann, aft. Sen. Q. N.); qd aspicere per microscopium, *microscopium adhibere rei.

MID-DAY, merides (prop. and fig.),—tempus meridianum (prop.)—horæ meridianæ (prop. and fig.; see Ruhn., Sen. N. Qu. 3, præf. 3). Towards m., ad meridiem: at m., meridie; tempore meridiano: to set out at m., per meridiem proficisci.

MIDDLE, adj. medius; see MEAN. M. age, media ætas (C.); the m. order, a in rank, opp. to the nobles or the people, ordo plebeius, plebs, homines plebei generis (gen. the order of citizens; the former, of the order itself; the two latter, of individuals).—plebs ingenua (of the higher orders of citizens, T. Ann. 4, 27, extr.; usually termed by L. principes, primores, or capita plebis, opp. to the infimi; see B, 34, 4, 60; 2, 1; 10, 6).—of the m. order, plebei generis; plebeius. (185) in respect of property, homines modice locupletes. (185) Neither homines mediocres in C. de Orat. 1, 21, 94, nor vir mediocris in Justin. 1, 2, 4, refers to rank or order, but to mental endowments.)

MIDDLE, s. medius cs rei locus (e. g. of the earth, medius mundi universi locus).—media cs rei pars (obs. in oblique cases, loc. pars oft. omitted; e. g. in medio or in mediâ urbis).—Mly by medius in agreement: the m. of the line, media acies; the m. of the island, media insula: to break through the m. of the enemy's line, per mediam aciem hostium perumpere: to be situated in the m. of any place, in medio qo loco situm esse.—(185) 1. Avoid centrum except for the centre of a circle. Plin. has centrum coeli, solis, terræ, &c., but these bodies were supposed 'disks.' C. uses, for the centre of the earth, medius terræ locus. 2. Avoid umbilicus, which C. was only of Greek places, as a translation of the Greek ἐμφαλός.

MIDDLING, mediocris; modicus; medius.

MIDNIGHT, media nox (185) medium noctis is not Latin). At or about m., mediâ nocte; concubiâ nocte: immediately after m., de mediâ nocte.

MIDRIFF, see DIAPHRAGM.

MIDST, see MIDDLE, s.

MIDSUMMER, æstas media (C.); æstas summa (aft. m.).

MIDWIFE, obstetrix, icia. The office of a m., opera, quam obstetrix præstat; opera obstetricia.

MIDWIFERY, *ars obstetrica (Ern.); *doctrina de præstantia parturientibus operâ.

MIEN, vultus; os; aspectus; visus; forma; facies; species. SYN. &c. in AIR = MIEN, MANNER, LOOK.

MIGHT, see POWER.

MIGHTILY, valde (very much); vehementer (powerfully, strongly).

MIGHTY, potens (that has power and exercises it).—pollens (gen. that has great power and means).—Jv. pollens potensque—opibus valens, opulentus (that has great wealth and influence).—opibus firmus, firmus (strong).—amplus (of great extent).—magnus (g. t. great). Very m., præpotens; præpollens; potentissimus; opulentissimus; magno imperio præditus: m. and flourishing, potens et florens, gravis et opulentus (of persons or states).—amplus et florens (of states): m. by land, pollens terrâ; qui copis pedestribus valet: m. by sea, pollens mari; qui classe valet: a m. king, rex potens et opulentus; rex firmus opibus; a m.

kingdom, regnum opulentum: to be m., potentem esse; largiter posse; opibus valere, pollere; opibus, armis et potentia valere: to be very m., magnas opes habere; copis et opibus affluere.

MIGNONETTE, reseda (Plin. 27, 12).

MIGRATE, migrare, transmigra (in locum).

MIGRATION, migratio (C. and L.); transmigration (Prudent.).

MIGRATORY, *qui migrat or migrare solet.

MILCH-COW, *vacca que lac habet.—(185) Bos lactarius, Farr. R. R. 2, 1, 17= bullock that is still sucking.

MILD, || Soft, smooth, gentle, mollis (not hard or harsh, opp. durus, asper).—mitis (not sharp or severe, opp. asper).—lenis (not violent, opp. asper, vehemens).

—temperatus (moderate, not too warm or too cold, of climate and the seasons, opp. frigidus or calidus).

—levis (light, not oppressive, opp. gravis). To call ath by a m. term, molli nomine appellare qd: to give a milder name to a thing, lenius nomen ci rei imponere: to grow or become m. (of winter, &c.) mitescere: to make or render m., mullem, &c. facere, reddere rem.

|| Gentle, element, indulgent, mollis (not hard-hearted, opp. acer).—mitis (not harsh, not severe, gentle, opp. asper).—lenis (gentle, opp. vehemens, asper, acer).—mansuetus (opp. ferus, immanis).—clemens (merciful and lenient, opp. severus, crudelis).—misericors (compassionate, opp. durus).—facilis (easy).—indulgens (indulgent, opp. acerbus et severus).—placidus (calm, opp. fervidus, iracundus).—benignus (kind).—beneficus (beneficent).—Jv. mitis et mansuetus (opp. ferus et immanis).—lenis et mansuetus (opp. vehemens et atrox).

—clemens et misericors (opp. crudelis et durus).—clemens et mansuetus (opp. crudelis et inhumanus).—placidus et lenis. M. manners, mores placidi; mores temperati et moderati: a m. rebuke, castigatio clemens; to pass a m. judgement on any one, se clementem in qm præbere (g. t., also as a judge).—clementer scribere de qo (in a letter): in a m. manner, leniter; clementer; benigne: to make or render m., mollem, &c. facere, reddere. || Not harsh in flavour, mollis (not pungent, opp. acer).—mitis (not sour; v. pr. of fruit that is ripe or mellow; opp. acerbus; cf. Germ. Farr. R. R. 1, 68).—lenis (opp. asper and acer, of wine and food).—dulcis (sweet, opp. austerus, of drink). To make or render m., mollire; mitigare; lenire: to become m. (of fruit), mitescere.

MILDEW, robigo (Col.; blight on corn).—mucor, situs (mould). To gather m., mucorem contrahere; situm ducere.

MILDLY, molliter (softly)—leniter (gently).—clementer; indulgenter (with clemency).

MILDNESS, lenitas (gentleness, of a thing or of a person, opp. asperitas).—animus lenis, ingenium lene (gentleness, of character).—clementia (opp. crudelitas), mansuetudo (opp. feritas, immanitas).—misericordia (compassion: opp. animus durus).—facilitas (a yielding disposition).—indulgentia (indulgence; opp. severitas).—benignitas, beneficentia (kind disposition, good-nature). M. of government, clementia et mansuetudo imperii.

MILE, || Roman m., mille passuum, passus mille (consisting of a thousand paces of five feet each, therefore = 5000 feet, i. e. about 1618 English yards, being 142 yards less than the English m.; pl. millia passuum, or simply millia (with mention of the number of m.'s).—milliarium spatium (the length of a thousand paces; also in pl. of several such spaces).—milliarium (sc. marmor) lapis (a mile-stone; hence to denote distances). A useful plan by which we can know how many m.'s we have gone, ratio non inutilis, qua scire possumus, quot millia numero itineris fecerimus (Fitr. 10, 9 [14], 1); ita (calculus) et sonitu et numero indicabit milliarum spatia navigationis (how many m.'s we have sailed; ib. § 7). A m. fm Alexandria, a primo milliaro Alexandria (Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 4, § 1): the Veientes and Fidenates, who live respectively six and eighteen m.'s fm Rome, Veientes et Fidenates, quorum alii sexto milliaro absunt ab urbe Româ, alii octavo decimo (Eutrop. 1, 4): he is buried in the Appian road, five m.'s fm the city, sepultus est iuxta viam Appiam, ad quintum lapidem (Np. Att. 22, extr.): both the town and the estates are more than a hundred and fifty m.'s fm Rome, et municipium et agri sunt ultra centesimum et quinquagesimum lapidem (Plin. Ep. 10, 24, extr.): a m. long, miliarium (Suet. Ner. 31): he was making a canal fm lake Avernus to Ostia, a hundred and sixty m.'s long, inchoabat fossam ab Averno Ostiam usque longitudo centum sexaginta millia (sc. passuum) (Suet. Ner. 31). (It is obvious that the same phraseology

may be employed with reference to English m's, when the context sufficiently determines the sense.)

MILPOIL, Achilles millefolium (Linn.).

MILITANT, qui pugnat, &c.; *Cocl.* by the verb or substant.

MILITARY, militaris: in a m. manner, militarily (g. t.).—more militari (aft. the manner of a soldier).—more militum (as in warfare, according to m. rules).—instituto militari, exemplo militari (as is usual with soldiers). *M. abilitas*, virtus imperatoria (of the general): m. renouen, bellū (or bellica) gloria or laus; gloria militaris; rei militaris laus: great m. renouen, excellens in re militari gloria: to possess m. renouen, belli gloriā or bellicā laude florere: m. affairs, res bellicae (relating to war).—res militaris, militia (relating to soldiers and their duties): to have great skill in m. affairs, summam scientiam or magnam prudentiam rei militaris habere: m. school, ludus militaris (prop., a school of cadets, &c.).—militia disciplina (fig., field-service itself, as training soldiers; see C. Manil. 10, 28): m. discipline; see DISCIPLINE: the m., milites (g. t. soldiers, also as opp. to citizens, &c.; Plin. Ep. 10, 27, 2).—copie, exercitus (troops, forces, an army).—homines militares (experienced soldiers; see Herz. S. Cat. 45, 2): to discharge any one fm. service, ei militiæ vacationem dare (if not yet a soldier).—qm militiā solvere (if a soldier): to bury with m. honours, qm militari honesto funere humare: ~~for~~ Militia for soldiers, the military, is foreign to classical prose; even if it can be proved to be so used earlier than Justin.

MILITATE (against), repugnare; pugnare (with a dat. in poets).

MILITIA, *militis or copie provinciales; and prps populares armati (Curl. 8, 2, 20).

MILK, a. lac. *Of m.* = made of m., like m., lacteus: cones' m., lac vaccinum, bubulicum: gonis' m., lac caprinum: new m., lac recens: curdled m., lac concretum: sour m., oxygala: the m. curdles, lac coit (g. t.).—lac coagulatur (by means of rennet): the m. becomes thick, lac spissatur: to turn to or become m., lactescere: bread and m., opus lactarium (Lamprid.).—cibus e lacte confectus (Jan.).

MILK, v. mulgere (a. g. capras, oves); also absol., mulgere: ubera siccare (H.); ubera pressare palmis (F.).

MILKER, *qui, quæ, mulget.

MILKING, a. mulectus, ñs.

MILKMAN, *qui lac vendit.

MILK-PAIL, mulectra (Col.); mulectarium (F. Grorg. 3, 177, where some edd. have mulectralia, pl.).—mulectrum (H.).

MILKY, lacteus. *M. white*, lacteus: lacteo colore: the m. way, orbis lacteus (C. Somn. Scip. 3).—lacteus crenulus (Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 91, &c.).—via lactea (O. Met. 1, 169).

MILL, mola (moletrina, Cat. ap. Non. In ancient times they were turned either by the hand, mola manuvria, versatilis, or trusatilis; or by an ass, mola asinaria; by some other beast of draught, fumentaria; or by water, m. aquaria or aquæ)—plastrum (the place or building where the grain was originally pounded in mortars, but afterwards ground: it was also the bake-house, and place for foddering cattle. The m. being turned by slaves, it was also used as a place of punishment) To turn a m., molas circumagere: belonging or relating to a m., molaris; pistrinalis: the wheel of a m. turns, *molas rota agitur: an ass that works in a m., asinus molaris: a windmill, mola venti (aft. mola aque: Cod Just. 2, 42, 10).

MILL CLAPPER, *mole crepitaculum.

MILL-HOPPER, infundibulum.

MILL HORSE (with the Romans, an ass), asinus molaris (Cato. R. R. 11, 1; Var. R. R. 1, 19, 3), or molendarius (Pav. Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 2).

MILL-STONE, lapis molaris (the kind of stone used for m., pyrites, silix, pumex; *a volcanic trachyte or porous lava: Dict. of Antiqu.).—mola (each mill had two such molas; of wch the upper was catillus; the lower meta). *Proo.*, to see through a m., lyncæum esse: oculos acres atque acutos habere.

MILL-STREAM, *rivus or aqua molam agens or versans.

MILLER, molitor; molendarius (both late; one who grinds in a mill; the baker, pistor, usually of course, ground his own corn).—moderator molas venti (of a windmill). To hire oneself to a m., pistori operam h. care.

MILLET, milium (Col.); panicum millaceum (Linn.).

MILLNER, *qui (quæ) questum facit mercibus

ad cultum et nitidioris vite instrumenta pertinentibus, or *qui (quæ) mundi mullebris officinam exercet.

MILLION, decies centena millia. Two, three m's, vices, trices centena millia: a m. times, decies centena millies (prop.); sexcenties, millies (= times out of number).

MILT, § The spleen, splen (Plin.); lien (Cels.). § Of fish, laces (Suet. Tit. 14); semen (Col.).

MIME, mimus (C.).

MIMIC, adj. mimicus. A m. dancer, mimus (C.); saltationis artifex (Suet. Tit. 7).

MIMIC, a. aris mimice peritus (g. t.); imitator ineptus, ridiculus; simia (H.); one who practises mimicry.

MIMIC, v. perverse qd imitari (C.).

MIMICRY, perversa, inepta, ridicula imitatio.

MINCE, PROP. concidere; minute or minutatim concidere; minutatim or particulatim consecrare: minced meat, minutal (see Juv. 14, 129). FIO. to m. matters, dicendo extenuare et abjicere qd (C.).

MIND, animus (v. t. the whole soul, or spiritual nature; also, more particularly, reason, sentiment, or will, or any special state of mind, as courage, anger, pleasure, pride, propensity or favorable inclination).—mens (reason or intellect, or thought considered as guiding the will; ea quæ latet in animis hominum, quæque pars animi mens vocatur, C. Rep. 2, 40; mens, cui regnum totius animi a naturâ tributum est, C. Tusc. 3, 5).—natura, ingenium (the character, inclinations, and sentiments). The feelings or sensations of our m's, animi qui nostræ mentis sunt: a m. at variance with itself, animus a seipso dissidens: eorumque discordans: a calm or tranquil m., animus tranquillatus or tranquillus: to bring aqg to one's m., ei qd ad animum revocare; qm de re monere: a man of firm m., homo constans: it is the mark of a little and empty mind, that he, &c., illud pusilli animi, jejuni atque inania, quod, &c.: I know his m. very well, ego illius sensum pulchre calleo (comic): a person's m. and habits, ea ingenium et mores: strength of m., animi vis (mental power); *magnus, quo qs valet ingenium; ingenii præstantia: weakness of m., imbecillitas animi (but animi infirmitas is indecision of character); ingenium imbecillum (want of abilities): grace of m., animi tranquillitas; animus quietus: to be in one's right m., mentis compotem esse; suæ mentis esse; in potestate mentis esse: to be hardly in one's right m., dubie sanitatis esse: not to be in one's right m., mente captum esse; de ore ex mente exisse; mente alienatâ esse: to go out of one's m., de ore e potestate mentis exire; mente capli or alienari: to return to one's right m., ad sanitatem reverti: are you in your right m.? I satia' sanus es? I am in my right m., mens mihi integra or sana est: culture of the m., eruditio (instruction; or, the discipline and habits produced by training): true culture of the m., rectus ingenii cultus.

MIND, v. I To attend to or upon; see ATTEND. To m. one's own business, nihil præter suum negotium agere, nihil de alio anquire (C. Off. 1, 34, 125): suarum rerum esse (L. 3, 38). To m. other people's business, curare aliena; curare que ad me nihil pertinent (C.) or attinent (Ter.). I To care for, see CARE. I To remember; vid.

MINDFUL, § Attentive, attentus; diligens. M. of aqg, diligens ca rei, attentus ad qd; attentus in qd re (S.). § Bearing in mind, not forgetful, memor; non immemor. To be m. of, memorem esse ca rei; meminisse, recordari, reminisci ca rei or qd; qd memoria tenere, in memoriâ habere, memoriâ retinere.

MINE, pron. meus. What is mine is m., quod tuum est, meum est (Ter.): the inheritance is m., hereditas mea est, mihi obigit: it is not m. to utter a falsehood, (poet.) non est mentiri meum (Ter.).

MINE, a. § PROP. An excavation for obtaining metals, metallum, or pl. metalla, orum, m.; fodina (a pit). To make m's, metalla instituire: to work m's, metalla exercere: to work m's afresh, metalla intermissa recolare: to condemn aqg to the m's, in metallum damnare (Plin.); ad metalla condemnare (Suet.): the right of oping a m. on one's estate, jus metallorum: iron m., metallum ferrarium or ferri: gold, silver m., met. aurarium, argentarium. § FIO. A rich repository. *Fons uberrimus, e quo haurire possumus; or by thesaurus (a treasure), &c. § PROP. An excavation for military purposes, cuniculus (Cæc.); specus suffosus (Curt.). To form a m., cuniculum agere: to spring a m., *vi pulveris pyrii cuniculum discutere; *ignem admoveâre pulveri nitrato in cuniculo defosso; *pulvere pyrio incenso moles super-

structas discutere : to throw down the walls by m.'s, cuniculis muros subruere (L.).

MINE, v. (in military language), cuniculum agere (L.); qm locum suffodere (Plin.).

MINER, || One who makes a metal mine, metallicus (Plin.); foveor (Vitr.). || One who works in a military mine, cunicularius (Veget.); cuniculator (Lactat. ap. Stat.).

MINERAL, s. metallum (not only of metals, but also of other substances dug out of the earth; e. g., creta, sulphur).—fossile; pl. fossililla.

MINERAL, adj. metallicus (Plin. 27, 415); æs or æris particulas continens. A m. flavour, sapor medicatus (Plin. Ep.) the m. kingdom, fossililla, pl.: a m. spring, *fons æris particulas continens.

MINERALOGICAL, *mineralogicus (t. t.); ad scientiam or cognitionem metallorum, *fossilium, pertinentis.

MINERALOGIST, fossilium peritus, sciens, speculator.

MINERALOGY, fossilium scientia or cognitio; *mineralogia (t. t.).

MINGLE, miscere or permiscere (thoroughly); with athg, qd cum qâ re, qd qâ re, or qd ci rei.—commiscere (to mix together); with athg, qd cum qâ re, or qd ci rei.—confundere; with athg, cum qâ re (prop. to pour together; hence, fig., to confound; e. g. vera cum falsis).—turbare, conturbare, perturbare (to throw into confusion).

MINIATURE, tabella minor (see Plin. 35, 10, 36, n. 5, § 72); pictura minor (aff. Plin. 35, 11, 37, in.). A m. painter, qui pingit minoribus tabellis (see Plin. 35, 10, 36, n. 5, § 72); celebrated m. painters, minoris picturae celebres in penicillo pictores (Plin. lb. § 37).

MINIKIN, see DIMINUTIVE.

MINING, s. By the verbs.

MINION, (Favourite at court) qui est in magnâ apud principem gratia; pl., court m.'s, regis amici magni et potentes; quos principes præcipue auspicit: familiares principis (Suet.); aulici gratiâ principum florentes (Burnmann). See also FAVORITE.

MINISTER, s. amicus principis, regis (as a friend and assistant of the prince).—principis socius et administrator omnium consiliorum, socius consiliorum principis et particeps consiliorum (as a counsellor of the prince; aff. Sall. Jug. 29, 1; Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 22). A cabinet m., comes consistorianus (Hog.) in the later period of the empire; m. for foreign affairs, *qui principis adest rerum externarum arbitri atque administrator: m. of the interior, *principis minister et adiutor consiliorum domesticorum: m. of public worship, *cui cura ærarum tradita est (aff. Suet. Oct. 30): m. of war, amicus regis, qui in consilio semper adest et omnium rerum bellicarum habetur particeps (aff. Np. Eum. 1, 5 & 6): to make any one a m., qm socium et administrator omnium consiliorum assumere (aff. S. Jug. 29, 1): the m.'s, *primates aulici (Erm.); *qui principi adsunt consiliorum arbitri atque administratori (Eichst.); see also MINISTR.

MINISTER, v. Tr. ministrare; dare; præbere. Intr. a) conducere, prodæse; conducere; usui esse; utilem esse; utilitatem habere or præbere; juvare (C.); servire (Col.); in rem esse (S.); esse (C.), ministrare ci; ministerium facere ci (Just.). To m. in sacred things, res sacras administrare or dispensare, or rebus sacris præesse (aff. C.).

MINISTERIAL, || Belonging to an office, quod ad munus or ad officium pertinet; quod cum munere conjunctum est; quod munus fert. A m. office, ministerium. || Relating to the sacred office, ad res sacras or divinas spectans.

MINISTRATION, By the verbs.

MINISTRY, || Agency; vid. || Office; vid. || Persons who administer government, principes (regis, &c.) amici, rectores, &c. (pl. of the expressions given under MINISTER). As a college or body, collegium eorum, quos principes socios et administratos omnium consiliorum assumpsit (aff. S. Jug. 29, 1); collegium eorum, qui principi in consilio semper adsunt et omnium rerum habentur particeps (aff. Np. Eum. 1, 6): (as the ruling power in a state) consilium republicæ, penes quod est summum imperium et potestas (aff. Flor. 1, 1, 15): the m. of the interior, *collegium eorum, quibus cura rerum domesticarum tradita est; *collegium eorum, qui regi sunt a rebus domesticis.

MINOR, || One under age, a) *qui in suam tutelam nondum venit (aff. C. Nbi postumus—antequam in suam tutelam venisset, mortuus esset, C.:

should die whilst he was still a m., de Or. 39, 180).—Infans (a little child), or by nondum adultâ ætate (g. i., not yet of full age, or peradolescens, peradolescens (still very young). M.'s, filii familiarum (see Interp. ad S. Cat. 43, 2; Suet. Vit. 11). b) In respect of tutelage, pupillus: pupilla: money belonging to m.'s, pecunie pupillares. c) In respect of ability to govern, nondum maturus imperio (L. 1, 3). || In logic, assumptio (C. Juv. 37, 87).

MINORITE (Franciscan monk), frater minor S. Francisci.

MINORITY, || Age of a minor, ætas nondum adulta (g. L.)—ætas pupillaris (of a ward); ætas nondum matura imperio (of the successor to a throne; aff. L. 1, 3). To die in his m., mori antequam in suam tutelam venisset (aff. C.). || The smaller number, numerus minor (C.), or inferior (Cæs.).

MINOTAUR, minotaurus.

MINSTER, *medes cathedralis.

MINT, || A plant, mentha (Plin.). || A place where money is coined, moneta (C.). Masters of the m., triumviri monetales.

MINT, v. || PAOR. signare (C.), cudere (Plaut.), ferire (Plin.), aurum, argentum (C.); numos (Plaut.). Fig. To invent, fingere; confingere; comminisci.

MINUTE, s. || The sixtieth part of an hour, *horæ sexagesima. Forty-five m.'s, dodrans horæ: two m.'s and a half, semuncia horæ: a m. hand, *index sexagesimarum. || In astronomy, scrupulum (Plin.). Fig. || A short space of time, momentum; punctum temporis. I will come back in a m., momento, illico revertar: to be punctual to the m., ad tempus dictum adesse, venire: in a few m.'s, minimis momentis: every m., omnibus minimis temporum punctis (C. N. D. 1, 24, 67): for a m., paulisper. || A brief note or memorandum, commentarii, or commentaria (pl.), commentariolus, capita (pl.): for the m.'s of a meeting of resolution, &c. See also MEMORANDUM.

MINUTE, adj. minutus; parvulus; pusillus (in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense). See SMALL.

MINUTE, v. commentari, scribere, de qâ re.

MINUTELY (every minute), omnibus minimis temporum punctis (C. N. D. 1, 24, 67).

MINUTELY, diligenter; accurate; subtiliter; Jn. accurate et diligenter; accurate et exquisitè.—Not exacte.

MINUTENESS, || Smallness, parvitas, exiguitas, exilitas. M. of stature, brevis (opp. magnitudo corporis; Cæs. B. G. 2, 30). || Accuracy, diligentia; cura; subtilitas.

MINUTIE, res minutæ or parvæ; nugæ (not minutæ). To attend to m., *rerum minutarum esse studiosum.

MIRACLE, miraculum, res mira, mirum (athg marvellous).—ostentum, monstrum, prodigium, portentum (of fearful or threatening appearances in nature: ostentum, any strange natural phenomenon, without the notion of a prophetic meaning; monstrum, especially of unnatural births; prodigium, that which portends athg extraordinary, or is a display of Divine power, espily with ref. to the manner in which, or the place or time at which a thing appears; portentum, athg strange or wonderful in nature or human life, so far as it portends good or evil).—In the biblical sense the proper word is miraculum. To work m.'s, miracula edere, patrare.

MIRACULOUS, mirus; mirandus; mirabilis (wonderful).—monstruosus, monstrosus, prodigiosus (portentous).

MIRACULOUSLY, mirum or mirandum in modum (never in mirum modum); mirabiliter; monströse.—prodigialiter (H. A. P.).

MIRAGE, *fata morgana.

MIRE, see DIAT, MUD.

MIRROR, speculum. See LOOKING-GLASS.

MIRROR-ROOM, conclave, cujus parietes speculis or (according to the custom of the ancients) phengite lapide distincti sunt (see Suet. Dom. 14).—conclave, in quo specula ab omni parte posita sunt (see Sen. A. Qu. 1, 16, 3).—Not cubiculum speculatum, which is found only in a corrupt passage of Vita Horatii, Suet. t. 3, p. 51, ed. Wolf.—vitree camere were rooms lined with thick plates of coloured glass in panels (vitrum quadratum; Dict. Antiq. VITRUM).

MIRTH, hilaritas (opp. severitas); gaudium; lætitia (opp. mœstitia).

MIRTHFUL, hilaris; lætus; lætabundus; lætitiâ gestiens; gaudio exultans, triumphans, cumulus.

MIRTHFULLY, hilariter; hilariter; læte.
MIRTHFULNESS, hilaritas; hilaritas, alacer, lætus; acritas.

MIRY, lutosus; lutulentus; crenosus.
MISANTHROPE, *hominibus o generi humano inimicus atque hostis; qui genus humanum, o hominum universum genus, odit; qui hominum congressus fugit atque odit.

MISANTHROPIC, hominum congressus et societatem fugiens, metuens (afr. C.); homines reformidans (Q.).

MISANTHROPY, odium hominum o in homines (C.), o in hominum universum genus (C. Tusc. 4, 11, 25), o generis humani (ib. § 27).

MISAPPLICATION, abusus, *usus perversus.

MISAPPLY, abuti o *perverse uti qd re.

MISAPPREHEND, non recte interpretari o intelligere qd (afr. C.); aliter ac dictum erat accipere qd.

MISAPPREHENSION, interpretatio falsa o perversa; error (a mistake).

MISBECOME, non decet, dedecet; deforme est (if se unbecoming).—dedecere o indecere qm; indecorum, dedecor, turpe esse cui; indignum esse qd (to be unsuitable to, unworthy of), notus.

MISBEGOTTEN, foetus (by a concubine, when the father is known).—spurius (by an unmarried woman, when the father is unknown).—adulterino sanguine natus (begotten in adultery).—non legitimo conjugio natus, ortus (g. l.).—furto conceptus (poet.).

MISBEHAVE, male se gerere.

MISBEHAVIOUR, vitium, pravitas (misconduct, through moral obliquity).—inhumanitas, rusticitas, mores rustici (through want of good manners).

MISBELIEF, error; (in eccl. sense) *heresis; *falsa doctrina.

MISCALCULATE, in computando, in rationibus, errare, falli.

MISCALCULATION, error in rationibus subducendis; error calculorum.

MISCARRIAGE, § PROP. abortio, abortus (act of bringing forth prematurely).—abortus (produce of a premature birth). § FIG. irritum ineptum; irritus labor. See also FAILURE.

MISCARRY, § PROP. abortum pati. § FIG. non succedere, non o parum o secus procedere (not to have a desired result).—præter spem evenire, secus cadere, præter opinionem cadere (to turn out badly, contrary to expectation).—ad irritum cadere, redigi (to be quite frustrated). His attempt miscarried, male gessit rem.

MISCELLANEOUS, mixtus; commixtus; permixtus; promiscuus; miscellaneus (Appul.); miscellus (Suet.).

MISCELLANY, farrago (Juv.).

MISCHANCE, casus adversus, o simply casus; infortunium. I have met with a mischance, adversi qd mihi evenit (C.); malum mihi obijcit (Ter.). If any mischance occur, si quid gravius o durius acciderit (Cæs.); si quid acciderit (C.).

MISCHIEF, malum; res mala o adversa; calamitas (evil, misfortune).—pestis, perniciēs (ruin). To do me mischance, calamitatem ei struere (C.); inferre ei calamitatem: m. maker, auctor mali (malorum); calamitatis (-um) causa, parens (C.).

MISCHIEVOUS, calamitosus; perniciosus; funestus.

MISCONCEIVE, male interpretari; male intelligere.

MISCONCEPTION, interpretatio falsa o perversa; error.

MISCONDUCT, s. delictum, peccatum; error (if unintentional).

MISCONDUCT oneself, v. delinquere, peccare (C.), delictum committere (Cæs.), o admittere (Ter.).

MISCONSTRUCTION, mala, prava, o iniqua interpretatio; sinistra interpretatio (T. Agr. 5).

MISCONSTRUE, male interpretari; aliter ac dictum erat accipere, graviter accipere qd (afr. C.). To m. purposely, calumniari qd.

MISCREANT, homo malus, impröbus; homo nequam (a worthless fellow). Jv. homo nequam et improbus; homo acaletus, sceleratus, conceleratus (stained with crimes).—homo perditus o profligatus (very corrupt).—homo nefarius et impius (wicked).—homo sine religione ullä ac fide (faithless, of no credit).—a thorough m., profligatissimus omnium mortalium ac perditissimus; homo omnium sceleratissimus: m., scelus.

MISDATE, *diem in literis falso ascribere.
MISDEED, malefictum (afr. morally bad).—male-

factum (a bad deed).—noxa (a trespass, minor offence)—facinus (g. f.).—scelus (a crime): to commit a m., malefictum o noxam admittere, committere; facinus committere, in se suscipere. ~~the~~ facinus patrare was obsolete.

MISDEEM, per errorem labi; falli.

MISDEMEAN oneself, male se gerere.

MISDEMEANOUR, delictum; peccatum; vitium.

MISDOER, maleficus; homo maleficus; sons.

MISEMPLY, perperam o perverse uti.

MISER, homo avarus o sordidus; aliquidum ad rem avidior; tenax.

MISERABLE, miserandus; commiserandus; miseratione dignus (of persons or things).—~~the~~ miserabilis in this sense does not occur in the best prose writers.

MISERY, mis-eria (wretchedness).—ægritudo, ægritudo (opp. alacritas; sickness of mind fm a sense of present evil: the latter implying that it is an abiding sense).—dolor (opp. gaudium, a present sense of hardship, pain, or grief).—tristitia, mœstitia (the natural, involuntary manifestation of grief).—angor (passionate, tormenting apprehension of coming evil: sollicitudo being the anxious unwilling apprehension of it).—mæror (is stronger than dolor, being the feeling and its manifestation).—afflictio (= ægritudo cum vexatione corporis, C.).—ærumnæ, vexationes (great trouble).—ægestas (extreme poverty).—calamitas (m. occasioned by great damage or loss: also in war)—res misere o afflictæ (lamentable condition).—The m. of the times, angustia temporum, tempora luctuosa: to pine away in m., miseria o in calamitate tabescere.

To be in m., in miseria esse o versari, miserum esse; in summa infelicitate versari; in malis esse, jacere; malis urgeri; in malis versari; pessimo loco esse; iniquissima fortuna uti. angli; angore confici; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angli intima sensibus: angore cruciari: about alth, dolere o mœrere rem o re; dolorem ex re capere, accipere, suscipere, haurire; molestiam trahere ex re (to feel oppressed and dispirited by it): to be in great m. about alth, magnum dolorem ex re accipere; ex re magnum animo molestiam capere: locome into m., in miseria incidere; in mala precipitare: to relieve aby fm m., miseria qm levare: to deliver fm m., a miseria vindicare; ex miseria eripere: to endure m., miseria ferre, ærumnas perpeti (i. e. patiently to the end).

MISFORTUNE, fortuna mala; res adversæ; fortuna afflictæ; casus diversus o tristis; calamitas; infortunium. SYN. in CALAMITY.

MISGIVE. My mind m's, animus præagit mihi qd mali (Ter.); præagit animus, with acc. and inf. (Plant.); animus divinat, præsentit, augurat (C.).

MISGIVING, suspicio, conjectura: m's, præcæta animi (Plin.). præcæta mentis (O.): to have m's about alth, præagere qd.

MISGOVERN, *male regere; male rem administrare.

MISGOVERNMENT, Crel. with the verbs.

MISGUIDE, in errorem abducere o inducere; a recta viä abducere qm.

MISHAP, vid. MISCHANCE.

MISINFORM, *falsa docere: to be misinformed, male, non recte, qd audivisse; cognovisse; in errore versari, esse.

MISINTERPRET, male interpretari; aliter ac dictum erat accipere; graviter accipere qd.

MISINTERPRETATION, prava o falsa interpretatio.

MISJUDGE, versari in errore; in errorem labi; falli. male o perperam judicare (C.). To m. a person, cogitationem cs non assequi (C.); voluntatem cs male interpretari: do I m. you or not? rectene interpretor sententiam tuam? (C.).

MISLAY, alieno, ignoto, incerto loco o locare, ponere, reponere qd: I have mislaid the book, ubi librum deposuerim o repositurum nequeo o incertum sum.

MISLE, see MIZZLE.

MISLEAD, see MISGUIDE.

MISMANAGE, male rem gerere o administrare.

MISMANAGEMENT, mala rei administratio: or by the verbs.

MISNAME, *falso nomine appellare qd; *falso nominare.

MISNOMER, *prava appellatio.

MISPLACE, loco suo movere qd; perverse collocare: to be misplaced, cedere o moveri loco suo.

MISPLACED, *male o perverse collocatus.

MISPRINT. v. *typis mendace exscribere o describere qd.

MISPRINT, s. *mendum or erratum typographicum; *error typographicus; *operarum mendum or error: *a bad m.* *vitium typographicum: *a list of m's.* *index eorum quae typothetae or operae neglexerunt, omiserunt, or peccarunt: *to correct m's.* *librum ab operarum erroribus purgare.

MISPRISION, *¶ Contempt, despectus.* [*Neglect, negligentia; incuria.*]

MISQUOTE, *¶ By the verbs.*

MISQUOTE (*auctorem, *as an authority*; scriptorem, *simply as a writer*), falso laudare, memorare; *perperam verba auctoris uti; dictum scriptoris non recte commemorare, usurpare, referre. *See To QUOTE.*

MISREPORT, falso referre.

MISREPRESENT, detorquere, depravare qd; *ulso calumniari qd (with evil intention).*—perverse interpretari (*Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 41*); *e. g.* recte facta detorquere (*Plin. Ep.*); verbum in pejus detorquere (*Sen. Ep. 13, med.*): *there is nothing which may not be misrepresented, nihil est, quin narrando possit depravari* (*Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 16*): *entirely to m. a matter, verum convertere in falsum (C.).*

MISREPRESENTATION, depravatio. *Or by the verbs.*

MISRULE, *¶ Bad government.* *mala rei administratio. [*Disorder, confusio, perturbatio ordinis; ordo perturbatus; perturbatio; confusio.*]

MISS, s. *As a title of respect, of an unmarried lady, domina; also (if very young) domina, domicella (of the stilo. age, and late; see Boettiger's Subina, 1, p. 37).*

MISS, s. i. e. **LOSS, WANT**; *see these words.*

MISS, v. *¶ Not to hit, non ferire (aft. H. A. P. 350).*—ictus ei deerat (*the blow missed him*) *see Plin. 28, 8, 16*: *without missing, sine frustratione* (*Q 2, 20, 3*): *to cause a thrust or blow to m.*, frustrari ictum (*Cur. 6, 5, 16*). *¶ To feel the loss or absence of a thing, desiderare; querere; requirere: to m. very much, desidero ea rei angli; magna molestia desiderare qd.* *¶ To omit, omittere, praetermittere: to m. an opportunity, occasionem omittere or amittere (C.); praetermittere (Cra.); dimittere (Nep.): not to m. an opportunity, occasionem captare (C.); arripere (L.).*

MISSAL, *missalis; *liber missalis or liturgicus (*Eccl.*).

MISSHAPEN, deformis, deformatus (C.); depravatus (*Ter.*).

MISSILE, telum missile (*Virg., or simply missile, L.*): *to discharge a m., missile or telum mittere, (pilam) conijcere, (hastam) torquere.*

MISSING, abesse: *to be m., abesse.*

MISSION, *¶ The act of sending, missio.* [*Office of one sent, munus; partes, pl.; mandatum.*] *¶ Embassy for the propagation of religion, *legatio Christianae doctrinae or religionis propagandae gratia missa; *legatio, quae Christianae doctrinae apud barbaras gentes propagandae gratia missa est.*

MISSIONARY, *legatus Christianae doctrinae or religionis propagandae gratia missus: *a m. institution, *seminarium eorum qui doctrinae Christianae propagandae causam instituuntur.*

MISSIVE, adj. missilis.

MISSIVE, s. *see LETTER, MESSENGER.*

MISPELL, *perverse collocare syllabas or literas. **MISPEND**, efundere, profundere, dissipare, dissipare: *to m. time, tempus perdere, tempore abuti (C.); to m. labour, operam perdere (C.); or frustra contere (Ter.): to m. one's strength, vim suam perdere.*

MIST, nebula; caligo (*so far as its occasions darkness*): *a thick m., nebula densa (opp. nebula subtilis): the m. rises fm a lake, nebula oritur e lacu: a m. rests upon the plain, the hills, nebula sedet campo, montibus: the rivers are covered with m., caligant flumina nebula: a thick m. covered the whole forest and the surrounding fields, densa nebula saepe omnem campos circa intexit: the m. is so thick that one cannot see far, it, nebula adeo densa est, ut lucis usum eripiat: a m. rises, nebulae de terra surgunt; nebula in nubes levatur: a m. clears off, or settles, nebulae delabuntur or desidunt.*

MISTAKE, s. error. mendum. peccatum. vitium. delictum. [*SYN. IN BLUNDER. arch see.*] *To commit a m. in alth, errare qd re. or in qd; with acc. of neut. pron. hoc, illud, quid.* *To make a m. on purpose, consilio labi. To make a m. (= falli in writing, &c.), peccare, delinquere (Q.). To correct a m., errorem, peccatum corrigere: to remove m's, menda tollere. To make or commit the same m., idem peccare; one m. aft.*

another, aliud ex alio peccare. [*Misunderstanding of an author's or speaker's meaning, *interpretatio perversa or perperam facta.*]

MISTAKE, v. [*TA*] *To misunderstand, non recta intelligere.—perverse or perperam interpretari (to put a perverse or wrong interpretation on).—alter accipere, ac dictum est (to m. a person's meaning: not to take it in the sense intended, sinistre accipere, TA.).—To m. alth on purpose, qd fallaciter interpretari qd calumniari: to m. alth in a ridiculous way, ridicule interpretari qd (C., followed by quasi with subj.). [*INTR.*] *To be mistaken m., errare, in alth, qd re or in qd re: but with acc. of neut. pron. hoc, illud, hoc, quid.—per errorem labi (to slip).—in errore versari, errore captum esse,—falli (to be deceived).—peccare (to commit a fault fm m.).—To be quite mistaken, egregiously mistaken, valde or vehementer (non egrege) errare, tota re errare or falli, tota vi errare (Ter. 255) toto cœlo errare is late, Kreta advises that it should never be used without a quod alunt).—longe or procul errare (m. Com.: also probe or diligenter errare).—Unless I am greatly mistaken, nisi me fallo, nisi me fallit (sc. animus).—nisi fallor, nisi (me) omnia fallunt (all C.).—Ego nisi erro is not found: ni fallor, poet.). To be mistaken in this single point, in hoc uno errare. I think I shall not be mistaken, haud, ut opinor, erravero.**

MISTLETOE, viscum (*also in L.*): *a mistle thrush, turdus viscivorus (L.).*

MISTRANSLATE, male convertere, vertere, transferre, &c. *see TRANSLATE.*

MISTRANSALATION, mala conversio or translatio.

MISTRESS, *¶ The female head of a family, materfamilias (opp. concubina).—hera (opp. to the servants; also hera major, opp. to hera minor, i. e. a daughter of the master of the house; see Plant. Truc. 4, 3, 22).—domina (lady of the house, so called by the master, or by the servants, by way of respect). ¶ A concubine, concubina; plex (= quae uxorem habenti nubit).—amica: to keep a m., feminau habere in concubinato (Ulp.): to be a m., in concubinato esse (Ulp.).*

MISTRUST, s. diffidentia (*opp. fidentia*).—suspectio (suspicion).—fides parva (slight confidence).

MISTRUST, v. diffidere ci rei, ci, es fidei: fidem ei non habere; de fide ei dubitare; parum fidere ei: to m. a little, subdiffidere: to m. greatly, summe diffidere ci rei (C.). I m. myself, mihi ipse diffido (C.).

MISTRUSTFUL, diffidens.

MISTRUSTFULLY, diffidenter.

MISTRUSTFULNESS, diffidentia.

MISTY, nebulosus (e. g. aer, Plin.).

MISUNDERSTAND, parum intelligere qd, or qm; ignorare qm (*to mistake his character*): you m. me, ignoras me. *See also MISTAKE.*

MISUNDERSTANDING, [*Misapprehension, *interpretatio perversa or perperam facta (incorrect interpretation).—interpretatio sinistra (bad, unfavorable interpretation, T. Agr 5, extr.): wisful m., malevola interpretatio; calumnia.*] *Disension, disagreement, dissensio (difference of opinions).—dissidium (dissension, dispute, when parties disagree and separate).—Jn. dissensio ac dissidium; dissidium ac dissensio: there is a m. between us, est inter nos qd dissensio; dissidium inter nos: a m. arose between the friends, qd amicorum dissensio facta est.*

MISUSE, vid. ABUSE.

MITE, [*A small insect, blatta (Plin.).*] *acurus (Linn.). [*A small coin, teruncus.*]

MITIGATE, mollire (e. g. iram, impetum).—mitigare (*to deprive of what is disagreeable*).—lenire (*to assuage*).—levare (*to relieve, lighten*): to m. a punishment, qd ex meritis poenâ remittere: to m. the misery of any one, qm miserâ levare. *See also ALLEVIATE.*

MITIGATION, levatio; allevatio; mitigatio; levamen, levamentum, allevamentum. *See ALLEVIATION.*

MITRE, *apex or mitra episcopalis.

MITTENS, *digitalia brevia.

MIX, miscere: (*more strongly*) permiscere (μυρίσκειν, to join together two or more dissimilar things, esp. dry and solid; or things which can again be separated, like corn).—temperare (καταμίγναι, to mingle liquids together, so that they cannot be separated again).—diluire (διαλύειν, to dissolve a solid body by a liquid): to m. alth among or with alth, miscere, permiscere qd qd re; temperare qd qd re: to m. in alth, admiscere qd ci rei or in qd: to m. a thing for any one, miscere ci qd: to m. poison, venenum diluere; venenum parare. co-quire (g. l., to prepare, of medicines): to m. one thing

with another, excipere rem re (med. t. t.: e. g. crotum albo ovi. *Cels.*). excipere (to be mixed with, to be added to, *aliquis*, e. g., aqua pluvialis, vino, *Cels.*): to m. one's self in or with *aliquid*, se immiscere, se miscere or admiscere ci rei, se interponere ci rei or in qd: auctoritatem suam interponere or inserere ci rei (to interpose as mediator): not to m. in *aliquid*, abesse or se continere ab qd re: do not m. yourself up in the matter, ne te admisceas: do what you please: I do not m. myself up with it, quod vult facies, me nihil interpono.

MIXED, mixtus; permixtus; promiscuus (in each several have part; *mixtus* not miscellus or miscellaneus in good prose): a m. company, circulus promiscuus (without distinction of rank, *aff. T. Ann. 7, 1, in.*); circulus viris et feminis promiscuus (of men and women, *aff. T. Ann. 3, 53, 4.*); omnium ordinum homines (people of all ranks).

MIXTURE, mixtio, permixtio (the act or state).—mixtura (way and manner of mixing; or the state).—temperatio (act or state). More frequently by miscere: e. g., a m. of good and bad, bona mixta mala: a m. of feelings, varius, quo pectus miscetur, motus (*V. Sen. 12, 217*); or, variis animi motus: a m. of hope and fear disturbed their minds, anceps spes et metus miscebant animos.

MIZZEN-MAST, *malus posticus.

MIZZLE, rorare: a mizzling rain, pluvia tenuis or tenuissima.

MNEMONICS, ars memoriae (Q.); disciplina memoriae (C.); artificium memoriae (A. ad H.).

MOAN, s. gemitus; ejulatio.

MOAN, v. gemere; ejulare.

MOAT, s. fossa aquaria; or fossa only.

MOAT, v. (arcem, oppidum) fossâ (aquariâ) circumdare.

MOB, s. ¶ An assemblage of people, turba; homines promiscui.—globus (a dense body often with contemptuous sense; e. g. ex illo globo nobilitatis, *S. Jug. 85, 10*); Jx. turba et colluvio (C. Sen. 23, 85). ¶ The common people, turba; colluvies; colluvio hominum; sex populi.—multitudo de plebe, multitudo obscura et humilis (with ref. to birth).

MOB, v. *minaciter circumfundi ci. globus circumstantium increpat qm &c. (= aby is mobbed, *Cf. L. 8, 32, 13*).—*urps*, increpare vocibus (of the abuse only, *Cas. B. G. 2, 30*). To m. aby, circumfundi ci (prop. to crowd round him, *L.*)—circumfundi ci et (ad aures quoque ejus) ferocia verba volvere (*Cf. L. 22, 14, extr.*). See also SCOLD.

MOCK, v. ¶ To deceive, ludere. Ludibrio habere: to m. one's expectation, vid. DISAPPOINT. ¶ To deride, ludificari (to make aliquid or aby one's butt, the subject of one's jests, &c.).—illudere ci or ci rei; qm, or in qm; qd (to make sport of). ¶ To imitate deridingly, mimic, perverse qd imitari (C.).

MOCK, adj. See FICTITIOUS, FALSE, COUNTERFEIT.

MOCK-FIGHT, simulacrum pugnae (L.); certamen lusorium (opp. e. decretorium; *aff. Sen.*).

MOCK-MOON, imago lune; luna geminata (see C. N. D. 2, 5, 14).

MOCKERY, s. ¶ Derisio, ludibrium; ludificatio; irrisio (C.); derisus (T.); derisio (Suet.). ¶ Deriding imitation, perversa, inepta, or ridicula imitatio.

MODE, See MANNER, FASHION.

MODEL, s. proplasma, ktis, n.; protypum (a pattern on a small scale, *aff. wch a work of art is to be made*; typus is an image made).—exemplar, exemplum (g. t., a pattern *aff. wch a work of art is to be made*; e. g., exemplum animale, a living m. fm wch an artist paints, C. Invent. 2, 1, 2); to furnish a m. of *aliquid*, cs rei modum formamque demonstrare: to take a m. of *aliquid*, exemplum sumere ab qd re: to serve as a m., exemplum existere.

MODEL, v. *cs rei proplasma fingere: to m. *aliquid* in plaster of Paris, cs rei protypum e quo exprimere: the art of modelling, plastice (πλαστική)—ars fingendi.—fingere (to form out of the raw material).—formare (to bring into a shape, to shape); Jx. fingere et formare.

MODELLER, *protyporum sculptor.

Moderate, ¶ That observes measure, moderatus (rarely).—modicus (that does not exceed measure or bounds, opp. effrenatus).—medius (in the mean, not in the extreme).—modestus (opp. cupidus, petulans)—temperans, temperatus (the former of persons, the latter of persons and things; opp. libidinosus).—continens (m. in enjoyment, opp. libidinosus); Jx. moderatus ac temperans; temperans moderatusque;

continens ne temperans: very m. in drinking, parcissimus vini: m. in joy, temperans gaudii (both of the sibi. age); m. exercise, exercitationes modice: m. in one's wishes, p. uis contentus: in a m. manner, moderate; modeste; temperanter: to live in a m. manner, continentem esse in omni victu cultuque. ¶ Ad id d. g. modicus (of quantity).—mediocritas (of quality): m. talenta, ingenium mediocre.—*Modus* in this sense is foreign to the prose of the golden period; thus ingenium medium, *T. Hist. 1, 49, 2*, is what C. (*de Orat. 2, 27, 119*) expresses by ingenium mediocre; for Pompeius eloquentia medius in *Vell. 2, 29, 3*, C. *modus* hunc sedit (Pompeius) eloquentia mediocri (*cf. de Or. 1, 20, extr.*): v. r. m., permediocritas: in a m. degree, mediocriter; modice.

Moderate, v. ¶ To restrain, repress, make temperate, moderari (with the dat., to set a measure and limit, to observe due measure; with the acc., to keep in due bounds, to observe the mean).—temperare (with a dat., to give a person or thing suitable activity or efficacy; with the acc., to set *aliquid* in the right state or condition).—modum or moderationem adhibere ci rei or in qd re (to keep *aliquid* within proper bounds).—continere, coercere (to restrain, check): to m. one's anger, iram moderari or temperare: iram tenere, continere (opp. iram indulgere): to m. one's passions, cupiditates continere, coercere; cupiditatibus modum facere: to m. one's speech, orationi or lingue moderari: linguam continere; modum tenere verborum: not to be able to m. oneself, intemperantem esse; sui impotentem or non potentem esse; sui non competent esse; animo suo imperare non posse: the heat is moderated by the breeze, ventorum flatu nimis temperantur calores. ¶ To act as mediator, arbitrate, between persons, arbitri partes suscipere: esse arbitrum or disceptatorem inter qos: qm controversiam disceptare or dirimere.

Moderately, ¶ Temperately, moderate; modeste; temperanter. ¶ Middlingly, mediocriter, modice.

Moderation, moderatio (the act of setting measure or limit).—temperantia (an observing of m. in one's course of action). continentia (self control).—modestia (moral unwillingness to exceed due measure).—sedatio cs rei (act of calming or appeasing).—Jx. temperantia et moderatio; moderatio et continentia; continentia et temperantia; moderatio continentiae et temperantiae (C. Off. 3, 26, extr.): m. in desires, moderatio cupiditatum: m. in our discourses and actions, moderatio dictorum omnium et factorum: to show m., moderatum se praebere (in *aliquid*), moderationem adhibere in qd re: moderate temperare qd: to show equal m., eadem temperantia uti: they thought that I had almost gone further than the m. of a wise and sober man allowed, me longius prope progressum arbitrabantur, quam sapientia hominis cogitata ratio postulare (C. Harusp. 2, 3): with m., moderate; modeste; temperanter; clementer (with indulgence); without m., immoderate; intemperanter; effrenate (unrestrainedly): to write with m., temperantius scribere: to use a victory with m., victoria clementer uti.

Moderator, ¶ One who moderates, &c. Use the verb. ¶ A president, See PRESIDENT.

MODERN, novus (new)—qui nunc est, ut nunc sit, hujus ætatis (of this age). *Modernus* is barbarous.

MODERNIZE, ad nova exempla componere (Sen.); ad hujus ætatis morem componere (Sen.).

*MODEST, ¶ Bashful, modestus (opp. immodestus).—pudens (full of a sense of shame or honour; opp. impudens).—verecundus (full of a sense of propriety, well behaved; opp. superbus, insolens).—probus (unassuming, opp. improbus).—demissus (meek, opp. acerbus); Jx. probus et modestus; probus et demissus: m. in one's demands, verecundus in postulando: to make a m. use of *aliquid*, modeste ac moderate qd re uti. ¶ Moderate, moderatus; modestus; temperatus; temperans. SYN. IN MODERATE.

MODESTLY, ¶ Bashfully, pudenter; verecunde. ¶ Moderately, moderate; modeste; temperanter.

MODESTY, ¶ Bashfulness, pudor (g. t. as a sense of honour, both as a preventive feeling and as a shame for having done *aliquid* disgraceful).—pudicitia (natural shame, aversion to be exposed to the gaze of others, and hence, chaste sentiment, bashfulness).—verecundia (dread of doing *aliquid* that will make us feel ashamed before those whom we respect). Jx. pudor et verecundia; pudicitia et pudor; pudor pudicitiaque. ¶ Moderation, modestia (= moderation, unassuming character, opp. licentia). Jx. pudor et modestia.

MODIFICATION. *Use the verbs.*

MODIFY, immutare qd de qā re (to make a change in athg).—temperare qd (to moderate athg): to m. an account, detrahēre qd de summā.

MODISH, mori, delicias, sæculi conveniens, respondens (with the additional idea of elegance or good taste). elegans, venustus, novus (new).

MODISHLY, mori recepto convenienter: eleganter, venuste: to be modishly dressed, more vestitum esse (Plaut.).

MODULATE, flectere (vocem).

MODULATION, flexio: m.'s of the voice, flexiones vocis.

MOIETY, dimidium, dimidia pars; dimidiis numerus (of a large number).

MOIST, humidus (of that wch is soaked or penetrated by moisture, and also of that wch brings or occasions moisture; e. g. wind, opp. aridus).—udus, uvidus (of that wch consists of water, &c.; opp. terrenus or solidus).—¹⁶²⁵ Although udus and uvidus are almost foreign to the prose of the golden period, wch contented itself with humidus, as C. Tusc. 1, 17, 40, terrēna et humidā for terrēna et uvidā; yet both are frequent in post-Aug. prose, and for the sake of distinction may sometimes be employed).—madens, madidus (dripping, opp. siccus).—pluvius (inclined to rain, of the seasons and the weather, opp. serenus).—¹⁶²⁵ Only Plin. 18, 25, 60, pluviosus): m. weathē, humidus or uvidus or pluvius celi status; celum pluvium: with m. eyes, = weeping, lacrimans; ac lacrimis: to be m., humidum &c. esse; madēre: to become m., humidum &c. fieri; madefieri; madescere: to make or render m., humidum &c. facere or reddere; madefacere.

MOISTEN, conspergere (to sprinkle, opp. rigare, irrigare, to water, see Col. 5, 6, 8; ¹⁶²⁵ humectare is poetical; insuacare, only in Col.): to m. with dew, irrorare (¹⁶²⁵ rore rigare, C. Div. 1, 12, 20, is poetical).

MOISTURE, humor (¹⁶²⁵ humiditas is not Latin).—humores, pl. (of a great degree of m.)

MOLAR, molaris.

MOLASSES, *faeces sacchari.

MOLE, *||* The animal, talpa: a m. hill, grumus talpæ: a m. trap, decipula talpis capientiis. *||* A natural spot on the body, nevus; nota genitiva (Suet.). *||* A fleshy substance, mola. *||* A dike, moles lapidum, agger lapideus (C.).

MOLEST, ei qā re molestum or gravem esse; molestiam ei afferre; molestiā qm afficere; vexare; sollicitare.

MOLESTATION, molestia: to cause m. = to molest, vid.

MOLLIFICATION. *Use the verbs.*

MOLLIFY, *||* To soften, mollire, emollire (rarely mitigare), qd; macerare qd (by sleeping in water, &c.). *||* To appease, qm, as animum, lenire, delinire, mitigare (C.); mollire, emollire (C., by entreaties); precibus expugnare qm. *||* To assuage, lenire, mitigare, mollire, levare; allevare; sublevare; temperare. SYN. in ALLEVIATE.

MOMENT, *||* PROP. Weight, influence, turn, momentum. *||* FIG. Weight, importance, momentum: it is a thing of m., res habet momentum (C.): to consider of little m., levi momento aestimare. *||* The most minute space of time, punctum temporis; momentum temporis or horæ (= in C. the decisive or important minute, pōm); but also = moment, L. is tumultus momento temporis sedatur, L. 21, 33, &c. Plin. makes momentum = minute, longer than punctum temporis). tempus (g. t. a point of time): in a m., puncto or momento temporis; in vestigio temporis: for a m., paulisper (e. g. mane paulisper): it is over in a m., fit ad punctum temporis: often in a single m. the circumstances of the times are greatly changed, minimis momentis maximæ inclinationes temporum fluunt: not even a m., ne minimam partem temporis: every m., in omni puncto temporis; nullo temporis puncto intermisso; omnibus minimis temporum punctis: at the m. of departure, sub ipsā profectione (see Herz, Hirt. B. G. 8, 49): there is not a m. to lose, res non habet moram: to the m., ad tempus (venire, adesse): for the present m., in præsens (tempus).—In præsentiā (opp. in posterum): a favorable m., tempus opportunum; temporis opportunitas or occasio: to seize the favorable m., tempori or temporis occasione non deesse: in the last m.'s (of life), extremo spiritu; in ipsā morte: timid in the m. of danger, in re præsenti pavidus.

MOMENTARY, brevissimus (of very short duration).—fugax (fleeting).—subitus (sudden in its origin, e. g.

consilia).—præsens (present, now existing, e. g. facultas): m. impulse or passion, affectus qui ex rebus ipsis concipitur.

MOMENTOUS, magni or maximi momenti.—gravia (gravior, gravissimus).—permagnus (e. g. negotium, C.).

MONARCH, rex (a king).—princeps (a prince: ¹⁶²⁵ post-Aug.).—imperator, Cæsar, Augustus (of the times of the emperors).—dominus (g. t., a sovereign, ruler).—tyrannus (one who has gained absolute power in a state previously free).—Or by Crcl. in order to express more clearly the idea of 'absolute monarch', qui solus regnat, qui unus consilio et curā gubernat civitatem, penes quem est summa rerum omnium (= rex).—qui solus imperio potitus est (= tyrannus): to be a m., regnare; solum regnare.

MONARCHICAL, regius (¹⁶²⁵ not monarchicus): a m. constitution, is republica civitas, quon penes unum est omnium summa rerum (oft. C. de Rep. 1, 26, 42).—regale civitatis genus: to have a m. constitution, to be m. (of subjects). regi (regibus) parēre, sub rege (regibus) esse (¹⁶²⁵ Unius consilio et curā gubernari would here be quite wrong; this can be said only of the state, not of the subjects).—sub tyranni regno esse (to be under a monarch: just): to introduce a m. constitution, regnum ac diadēma uni deferre (H. Od. 2, 2, 22): a m. state, civitas que unus dominatu tenetur.

MONARCHY, *||* The rule of a single governor, Imperium singulare; imperium, quod ab uno sustinetur or sub uno stat (see Curt. 10, 9, 2).—Imperium, quod penes regem or reges est (Justin. 1, 1, init.).—potentia singularis (Np. Diom. 5, Bremi)—dominatus unius (C. de Rep. 1, 23, 44), or simply, dominatio, dominatus (all g. t.).—imperium regum or regium (under a king).—tyrannis (under a tyrannus). *||* A state under a monarchical form of government, civitas, que unus dominatu tenetur—civitas que ab uno regitur.—res publica, que ab uno nutu or unius potestate regitur.—civitas, que ab unius consilio et curā gubernatur.—res publica, in quā penes unum est summa omnium rerum.—civitas, in quā unus qs in perpetuū est potestate.—regnum.—civitas regia.—civitas, que singulari imperio et regiā potestate gubernatur et regitur.—regale civitatis genus. is republica regalis (the two last however not of states actually governed by a king, but only approaching this. The last C. de Rep. 3, 35).

MONASTERY, cœnobium (Eccl.): monasterium (later, and g. t.): to enter a m., *in cœtum monachorum recipi.

MONASTIC, monasterialis (late). It may be expressed by the gen., as cœnobitarum or monachorum (of monks) or cœnobii or monasterii (of a monastery).

MONDAY, *dies lunæ.

MONEY, pecunia (opp. to other property; then any sum of m., never = a single coin; ¹⁶²⁵ hence it can be connected only with such adjectives as relate to magnitude, as, magna, parva, grandis, ingens, &c., never with such as relate to unity, as, multa, pauca, &c.).—argenteum, res (i. e. or copper coin; and hence g. t. for m.: see, for argenteum, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 15, &c. L. 30, 39, extr.; for res, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 26. C. Att. 2, 1, 10. L. 4, 60, 6; 5, 12, 1. ¹⁶²⁵ But argenteum signatur et res signatur, only in opp. to argenteum or res infectum or factum; see C. Varr. 5, 25, 63. L. 34, 6, 14, & 34, 52, 4).—numus (a single piece of m., a coin; ¹⁶²⁵ for this only unclassical writers and poets say moneta)—pretium (a price in m.): Illyrian m., pecunia Illyriorum signo signata; great and small m., numi omnis note: good m., numi probi: bad m., numi adulterini (¹⁶²⁵ not moneta adulterina): of or belonging to m., pecuniarius; numarius; argentarius: that may be had for m., venalis; pretio venalis: for m., pretio; pretio motus, adductus (induced by a price or reward): for little, much m., parvo, magno pretio: for m. and good words, pretio et precibus; my little bit of m., numuli mei: a considerable sum of m., aliquantum numorum: ready m., pecunia præsens, numerata; numi præsentes, numerati (C.); also simply numeratum (C.); aurum, argenteum, presentarium (Plaut.): to buy athg for ready m., præsensibus numis emere qd (Sen.): to sell for ready m., solum qd dare (Ulp.); or vendere (See CASI): to have plenty of m., in multis suis pecuniis esse, bene numeratum esse, pecuniā abundare, opibus or divitiis florere: to make m. by athg, pecuniam facere ex re (Np. Cim. 1, 3): a making of m., pecuniae quæstus; pecunie via (way and method of making m.): the value of m., potestas pecuniarum (Gai. Dig. 13, 3, 4): to turn a thing into m., vendere qd (to sell): to take m. (as a bribe), pecuniam accipere (opp. pecuniae resistere): to turn every thing into m., omnia in

pecuniam redigere (4. Decl. 269): to furnish *m.* for *ath.*, pecunias expedire (v. pr. see *Bremi*, *Suet. Cas.* 4): to furnish any one with *m.*, pecuniam ei curare: to furnish one with *m.* *fm* the public treasury, sumptum ei dare de publico (C. de Invent. 2, 29, init.): to marry for *m.*, dote moveri (*Ter. Heaut.* 5, l. 66): he did not marry for *m.*, indotatum duxit (*ast. Ter. Ad.* 3, 2, 47): *m.* makes the man, in pretio pretium nunc est; dicit census honores, census amicitias, pauper ubique jacet (O. Fast. 1, 217, sq.).—pecunia omnium dignitatem exaequat (C. Alt. 4, 15, 7): want of *m.*, inopia pecuniae or rei pecuniarie, inopia argenti or argentaria, inopia numaria; caritas numorum (carcity of *m.*),—difficultas numaria or rei numariae.—angustiae pecuniae (distressing position in respect of *m.*): public want (or scarcity) of *m.*, angustiae pecuniae publicae; angustiae aerarii (of the treasury): to be in want of *m.*, de pecuniâ laborare; In summâ difficultate numaria esse: times in which there is a general want of *m.*, tempora difficillima solutionis (C. Cæcin. 4, 11): when there was a great want of *m.*, quum creditæ pecuniae non solverentur (*Cæs. B. C.* 3, 1, init.).

MONEY-BROKER, argentarius; mensarius; Intercessor (post-Aug.).—numularius (*Suet.*)—fenerator (in a bad sense, C.).

MONEYED, pecuniosus, bene numatus (C.); prædides (L.); pecuniae opulentus (T. Hist. 2, 6).

MONGREL, *ad.* duplicis generis; non unius generis.

MONGREL, s. mustmo or musmo (*Cat.*; *Plin.*); nothus (*Colum.*); hibrida (*Plin.*): espy the progeny of a wild boar and a tame sow; also *improp.* of persons born of parents of different countries, ranks, &c. (H.).

MONIED, see **MONEYED**.

MONITION, see **ADMONITION**.

MONITOR, monitor (warning adviser).—admonitor. *sts* impulsor. suator. hortator; auctor et impulsor. consiliarius: a troublesome *m.*, admonitor non nimis verecundus (C.). **SYN.** IN ADVISER.

MONITORY, monitorius (*Sen.*). Or by the verbs, qui monet, &c.

MONK, monachus (*Sidon. Ep.*); cœnobita (*Hieron.*): a *m.*'s hood, cucullus monachi. || Names of a plants; *m.*'s head, leontodon (*Linna.*); *m.*'s hood, aconitum (*Linna.*); *m.*'s rhubarb, rufex (*Linna.*).

MONKERY, vita monachica (life of a *m.*)—res monachicæ (affairs of *m.*'s).

MONKEY, || **PROF.** simia (C. and *Plin.*); simius (in poets of the golden age): a female *m.*, simia femina: a little *m.*, simiolus (pithecius, *Plaut.*, sportively): *m.*'s bread (a plant), Adansonia (*Linna.*). || **FIG.**: as a term of reproach, simia (*Cæc. ap. C. Fam.* 5, 10, 1); simius (*H. S.* 1, 10, 18); homo stolidus, stultus.

MONKISH, monachicus. See **MONASTIC**.

MONKISHLY, monachorum more, modo, ritu.

MONOCEROS, monodon, *monoceros (*Linna.*).

MONOCHORD, *monochordum (t. t.).

MONODY, *monodia. Or use the Greek word.

MONOGAMY, matrimonium singulare (monogamia, *Tert.*).

MONOGRAM, *monogramma (t. t.).

MONOGRAPHY, descriptio singularis (description of a single object).—libellus, liber quem qs separatim de qs re conscribit, conficit (a book treating on a single subject).

MONOLOGUE, *sermo intimus. canticum (musical *m.* in the ancient plays, C.); soliloquium, only in Aug.).

MONOPOLIST, monopōla (*ast. Græc. μονοπώλης*). In *Marc. Cap.* 8, Kopp. has monopōta).

MONOPOLIZE, monopolium exercere. **IMPROPR.**: to have the sole possession of &c., est qd soli tuum. rem totam sibi or ad se vindicare; a person, totum qd tenere, habere, possidere (*Plin. Ep.* 1, 16, 1).

MONOPOLY, monopolium (post-Aug.): to give one the *m.* of *ath.*, *ei monopolium dare: to exercise or enjoy a *m.*, monopolium exercere or habere.

MONOSYLLABIC, || **PROF.** monosyllabus. || **FIG.**: brief, abrupt in speech, (homo) verbis parcens; brevitas magister.

MONOSYLLABLE, monosyllabum (sc. verbum).

MONOTONOUS, *unum sonum habens (*prop.*); *nullâ varietate delectans, *omni varietate carens (*Agg.*, without variety): a thing has a *m.* sound, lentius æqualibusque accidit qd auribus.

MONSOON, ventus qui magnam (or qam) partem omnis temporis in qo loco flare consuevit (*Cæs.*)—venti qui certo tempore ex aliâ atque aliâ parte celi spirant (*Gell.*)—or if necessary, Monsoon t. t., or ventus æqualibus qui Movenen dicitur (to distinguish it fm the ordinary trade winds).

MONSTER, monstrum, portentum (so far as the appearance is one of evil omen).—homo putentusos or monstrosus (of men).—fetus portentuosus or monstrosus (of animals): *m.*'s, prodigiosa corpora et monstria insignia; præter naturam hominum pecudumque. portenta ex homine or ex pecude nata.

MONSTROSITY, monstrum. prodigium. portentum. forma monstrosa.

MONSTROUS, **PROF.** monstrosus; prodigiōsus; portentuosus. || **FIG.** rationi repugnans (contrary to reason).

MONSTROUSLY, monstrose; prodigiōse.—prodigialiter (H.).

MONTH, mensis: half a *m.*, semestrium: a lunar *m.*, mensis lunaris: of a *m.*, that lasts a *m.*, unus mensis; menstruus: two, three, four, five, six *m.*'s long, bimestris, trimestris, quadrimestris, quinquimestris, semestris: to serve for a *m.*, mensem vertentem servire: every third *m.*, tertio quoque mense: every *m.*, singulis mensibus: that returns or happens every *m.*, menstruus: the first of the *m.*, Kalendæ: the fifth of the *m.*, Nonæ (except in March, May, July, and October, when the Nonæ fell on the seventh day): the thirteenth of the *m.*, Idus (except in the four *m.*'s already mentioned, in wch the Idus fell on the fifteenth: see *Zumpt*, § 867; *Pract. Intro.* 1, 523, sqq.).

MONTHLY, menstruus (that returns every month; and that lasts a month).—unus mensis, mensis vertentis (a month long).

MONUMENT, monumentum (g. t.): written *m.*'s, literarum monumenta; literæ: to erect a *m.* to any one, ei monumentum statuere, ponere, collocare: to cause a *m.* to be erected, *m.* faciendum locare: to leave a *m.* behind one, relinquere qd, quo nos vixisse testemur (*Plin. Ep.* 3, 7, 14): a sepulchral *m.*, monumentum, sepulcrum (the former any memorial erected in honour of the dead, whether over their graves or in another place, whether consisting of a house, arch, a stone, &c.; sepulcrum, the place of burial fenced round and adorned with a monumentum, a cippus, &c.: see *C. Sæc.* 67, init., L. Opimius, ejus monumentum celeberrimum in foro, sepulcrum desertissimum in litore Dyrrachino relictum est).—Mausoleum (a splendid sepulchral *m.*, built by Octavian, wch served as the burial place for himself and succeeding emperors to the time of Hadrian; see *Suet. Oct.* 100, extr.; also *iron.* of a simple grave-stone; *Suet. Vit.* 10, extr.).—cenotaphium (a sepulchral *m.* erected to any one, even during his lifetime): to erect a (sepulchral) *m.* to any one, facere ei monumentum.

MOOD, || **TEMPER.** animi affectio, affectus, temperatio. animus ita affectus. habitus animi (C.).—*sts* only animus, voluntas, fm the context: in different *m.*'s, in variis voluntatibus (L.): a gay *m.*, animus hilaris, hilarus, lætus. hilaritas: a melancholy *m.*, animus tristis, tristitia. || In grammar, mood.

MOODY, tristis (opp. hilaris, lætus).—difficilis (opp. facilis).—morosus (opp. affabilis).

MOON, luna (also fig., of that wch is shaped like a *m.*, *aply* like a half *m.*, a crescent).—mensis (a month): *m.*'s (or satellites) of other planets, satellites: the new *m.*, luna nova or prima; luna intermenstrua or intermenstris: the time of the new *m.*, interlunium; (tempus) intermenstruum: at the new *m.*, quum inchoatur luna: always at the new *m.*, sub interlunio: *m.* in her first or second quarter, luna crescens: the full *m.*, luna plena; orbis lunæ plenus: the time of the full *m.*, plenilunium: *m.* on the wane, luna decrecens or senescens: in the last quarter of the *m.*, lunâ decrecente or senescente: *m.* that shines all night, luna pernox: *m.* that rises late, luna sera: night without a *m.*, nox illunis: like a half *m.*, lunatus: the *m.* is on the wane, luna minuitur, deminuitur, decrecitur, or senescit: the *m.* is on the increase, luna crescit; luna impletur (is nearly full).

MOONLIGHT, lunæ lumen: by *m.*, luna lucente; lunâ imminente: it is *m.*, luna luget: it is not *m.*, luna silet: it was *m.* the whole night, luna pernox erat.

MOONSTRUCK, lunaticus (*Veget.*): *m.* madness, error lunaticus; seleniasmus (t. t.).

MOOR, s. solum uliginosum; terra uliginosa; loca uliginosa (pl., *Plin.*); loca palustria (l'itr.), or simpj palustria (Plin.).

MOOR, v. (navem) ad terram religare (*Cæs.*): religare (classem) litori (O.). (navem) deligare ad ancoras.

MOOR-HEN, fulica, fulix, Teis, f.

MOORISH, uliginosus; paluster (*Plin.*).

MOOT, see **DEBATE**, **DISPUTE**.

MOP, s. *penicillus ad abstergendum factus, or fm context, penicillus only.

MOP, v. *penicillo abstergere or detergere.

MOPE, v. in mœrore jacere.—demisso animo esse (S.).—fructo animo et demisso esse (C.).—afflictum vitam in tenebris luctuque trahere († F.). quæ totius jacet or jacet ex animus.—dormitare.

MOPISH, mœrens, demissus afflictusque (C.); demissus et oppressus (C.; disheartened, dispirited);—vetermosus; somnolentus (sluggish, &c.).

MORAL, moralis, quod ad mores pertinet (relating to manners; ~~the~~ moralis, never = morally good, is a philosophical term, proposed by C. de Pat. 1, init., and afterwards generally used in the sive age).—bene or recte moratus, compar. mellius moratus, superl. optime moratus (well-disposed, morally good).—probus (good).—honestus (virtuous; of persons and actions).—quod ad mores formando pertinet (that relates to the formation of manners; of writings, &c.): m. goodness, honestum; decus, oris, m.: m. precepta, *de moribus præcepta: m. behavior, recti mores; vita honesta: to be led purely by m. motives, nulla aliâ re, nisi honestate duci: m. freedom, motus animorum voluntarius: we are not under any m. necessity, nihil impedit, quominus id, quod maxime placet, facere possumus: to consider *aliquid* in a m. point of view, qd. referre ad mores: m. philosophy, philosophia pars moralis (proposed by C. de Pat. 1, l. for the Greek *êthikê*, and *q.t.* him generally adopted; see Sen. Ep. 89, 9, q. 7. Dial. 30, 3, G. 2, 8); philosophia, in quâ de hominum vitâ et moribus disputatur (C. Brut. 8, 31); hæc omnia, quæ est de vitâ et de moribus philosophia (as C. Tusc. 3, 4, 8); philosophia quæ virtutis, officii et bene vivendi disciplinam continet (C. Pis. 29, 71): ea pars philosophiæ, quâ mores conformari putatur (est. C. Fin. 4, 2, 4). *Probable, opp. absolutely certain.* M. certainly, veri similitudo.—probabilitas magna (C. Acad. 2, 24) or maxima. In m. questions we ought to act upon m. certainty, in rebus, quæ ad mores pertinent, ipsam veri similitudinem æquæ debemus (cf. C. Acad. 2, 33, 167) or rem assensu nostro comprobatam actio sequi debet (ib.).

MORALIST, officii magister. magister virtutis et recte vivendi. M.'s, qui de moribus præcipiunt.

MORALITY, mores, morum conditio (moral quality)—honestas, honestum (moral goodness)—virtus (moral worth).—honestatis or virtutis studium (the pursuit of m.): true, genuine m., honestum quod proprie verèque dicitur: men of tried m., viri, quorum vita in rebus honestis perspecta est: the demands of friendship are not opposed to m., in amicitia, quæ honesta non sunt, non postulantur.

MORALIZE, *de moribus præcipere. To m. (about) *aliquid*, *rem de suo genere ad vitam moresque meditando transferre.

MORALLY, *Virtuously*, honeste. *With reference to morals; by the sublt., e. g. to be m. good, emendatis, bonis, rectis, esse moribus: to be m. bad, pravus, corruptus, esse moribus.* *According to probability, probabiliter (C.); ut videtur; ~~non~~ not verisimiliter, late.* M. certain, *prps* *probabilis et bene necessario conclusus.

MORALS, *The doctrine of manners*, doctrina de moribus; bene vivendi disciplina; quæ de hominum moribus dicuntur; quæ de vitâ et moribus hominum præcipiuntur. *Moral character*, see MORALITY.

MORASS, palus; loca palustria, pl. or simply, palustria; solum uliginosum; terra uliginosa.

MORBID, morbosus, imbecillus, infirmus: a m. state of mind, negotio animi (C.).

MORE, plures, neut. plura; complures, neut. complura (subst. and adj.); plures is always comparative in respect of a smaller number: complures presents rather one collective idea, so that the comparison is overlooked).—plus (subst. either alone or with a gen. [e. g., plus pecuniae], or adverbially; with a comparative force, and always in respect of quantity: it therefore denotes a greater number, mas., &c., and *fg.*, something of greater extent, value, &c.: rarely, and only in certain connexions, plus is = magis, e. g., plus amare, diligere).—amplus (as a neut. adj. denotes greater extent, value, &c., e. g., ego sum edilis, hoc est, amplius quam privatus: it also denotes addition, without comparison, e. g., what do you want m.? quid vultis amplius? As an adv., amplius denotes excess in duration of time (= longer), or excess of number; e. g., m. than six hours, amplius sex horis; m. than a hundred men, amplius centum).—magis (adv., refers to the quality of objects compared, and denotes that a property, a relation, &c., exists in a higher degree; e. g., to take *aliquid* more as a reproach [than another does], qd. in contumeliam accipere magis).—potius (adv., rather, sooner; a sub-

jective word, denoting choice between two objects, actions, &c. With potius one of the objects compared is always actually preferred: magis only attributes a higher degree to one, while both exist; e. g., would he have liked being at Utica m. than being at Rome? an ille Uticæ potius quam Romæ esse maluisset?—ultra, prep. with acc. (denotes excess of measure, relation, &c., e. g., m. than half a pint, ultra heminam: m. than a woman, ultra feminam).—Than' after m. is expressed in Latin after plus and amplius by quam or by the abl.; but with words of number quam is usually omitted; quam is always used *after* magis and potius.—m. than once, sæpius (~~non~~ Krebs says that plus quam semel, plus semel do not occur; but they are still found, although *prps* only in *negative* sentences, e. g., uterque—non plus quam semel eloquatur, C. Off. 3, 16, 51; Lucullus puer apud patrem nunquam lautum convivium vidit in quo plus semel Græcum vinum daretur, Furr.). The English 'more' in connexion with a subst. or adj. is frequently expressed by a comparative; when a second member of comparison follows, this likewise must be in the comparative: e. g., with m. attention or care, attentius, diligentius: with m. boldness than fortune, fortius quam felicius: with m. heat than caution, calidior quam cautior (cf. Grotf., § 163, Zumpt § 690).—After negatives, a) = further, over and above, amplius, ultra, e. g., I desire nothing m., nihil amplius or ultra flagito; = longer, further, jam: m. = longer, non jam (C. and L. do not use amplius in this sense with a negative): = I hope no m., non jam, nihil jam spero: no one will say m., *non* *quid*, hoc jam nemo dicit. Furr.). To give m., plus dare (m. than another).—amplius dare (to give after one has already given).—supra addere, or simply addere (to give over and above). To bid m., plus liceri (m. than another).—supra adicere (to add to a former bidding): to be m., plus esse (in number, in value, of things).—amplius esse (as to extent, value, dignity, of things).—potentiores esse, plus posse (as to power).—altiores dignitatis gradum tenere (as to rank, these of persons). And what is m. (intensive), est, quod plus est; et quod majus est (~~non~~ not et quod magis est).—atque adeo (and even).—quin etiam (moreover).—quid? yet what is still m., immo, immo enim vero: still m., plus etiam (as to quantity).—amplius (further): this is no m. than right (in assent), recte et merito: by so much m., tanto plus (in quantity, &c.).—eo magis (in degree): half as much m., dimidio plus; dimidia parte plus: a little m., paulo plus or amplius: considerably m., aliquanto plus or amplius: much m., multo plus (as to quantity, &c.).—multo magis (in degree): nothing m., nihilo plus; nihillo magis: m. or less, plus minusve; plus minus (~~non~~ magis aut minus is not class.): m. and m., magis magisque; magis et magis; plus plussue.

MOREL, *A plant*, solanum (Plin.). *A kind of cherry*, *physalis Alkekengi (Linn.).

MOREOVER, præterea, ad hoc, ad hæc (~~non~~ not super hæc, super ista, adhuc, in class. *prose*, cf. Bencke Just. 2, 9, 4).—secundum ea (next to those things; as Cæs. B. G. 1, 33).—Insuper (over and above).—ultra (further, beyond).—~~non~~ Alioquin and alias are not class., acc. to Hand, Tursell, 1, p. 233, sq. and p. 225, sq.): primum hostium impetum sustinuerunt, multis ultro vulneribus illatis, et m. (Cæs. B. G. 2, 58).

MORN, poetical for MORNING, vid.

MORNING, mane (indecl.).—tempus matutinum (pl., the mornings, tempora matutina; e. g., lectiunculis consumere): in the m., mane; matutino tempore: that is or takes place in the m., matutinus: the early m., primum mane; prima lux, or simply, early in the m., primo mane; multo mane; bene mane; prima lux; ubi primum illuxit; ad lucem; primo diluulo: *fm* m. to evening, a mane ad vespertum: till m., ad lucem (e. g., vigilare).—ad ipse mane (e. g., vigilare noctem, poet.): towards m., sub lucem: the whole m., totum mane: this m., hodie mane; hodierno mane: yesterday m., hesternum mane; hesternio die mane: on the following m., postero mane: the m. dawn, lucecit; dilucescit; lux appetit; sol exoritur: good m. I save! or (to several) salvet! to wish any one good m., salutare qm.

MORNING CALL, salutatio matutina, or simply salutatio (a saluting, &c.).—officium antelucanum (early attendance): to make a m. call, mane salutare, also simply salutare qm: to come to pay a m. call, venire qm salutatum.

MORNING-GOWN, *vestis quam mane induo (~~non~~ avoid vestis matutina, vel *prps* is not Latin) —vestis domestica (a gown worn in the house).

MORNING STAR, stella diurna (*Plant. Men.* 1, 2, 26).—Lucifer, Venus (*planet*).

MORNING-WATCH, tertia vigilia (*about three o'clock*).—quarta vigilia (*about six o'clock*).

MOROCCO (*leather*), aluta, m.

MOROSE, austerus, vēvērū, tetricus, difficilis, morosus, tristis. [*SYN. in AUSTER.*]

MORONELY, auster, acerbe.

MOROSENESS, austeritas, acerbitas, severitas, difficultas, morositas, tristitia. [*SYN. in AUSTER.*]

MORRIS-DANCE, ludus Mauritanicus; chorea (*poet.*) Mauritania.

MORROW, crastinus dies, posterus dies (*in narration, with ref. to past time*): to-m., cras; crastino die (*in letters*)—postridie ejus diei, qui erat tum futurus, quum hæc scriberetur (*see C. Q. Fr.* 3, 2, 1): early to-m., cras mane: till to-m., in crastinum (diem): on the m. (i. e. on the following day, in narratives of past transactions), postero die.

MORSEL, *A* mouthful, offula (*Col.*): offella, bucella (*Mort.*: frutulum, *Appul.*): a m. of bread, mica panis (*Petr.*): delicate m.'s, lautitie (*Suet.*): bonæ res (*Np.* Ages. 8, 5); cippella, orum (*Plaut.*): *A* small quantity, frustum; paululum (*C.*): exiguum (*Plin.*); also by diminutives: e. g., my m. of money, numuli mei; vindemiolæ nostræ (*C.*): he has not a m. of brains, ne tantillum quidem sapit.

MORTAL, *Subject to death*, mortalis; mortis obnoxius: m.'s, homines, mortales (*see* in the best prose only in connection with omnes, cuncti, multi; not for homines g. t.). *Deadly, destructive*, mortifer (*see* letalis or letifer, *poet.*). *Extreme* (a vulgar acceptance of the word); by superlatives: a m. enemy, hostis capitalis, infensissimus, implacabilis. *Human*, humanus.

MORTALITY, *State of being subject to death*, mortalitas; mortalis conditio or natura. *Death*, mors, interitus, obitus. *See* DEATH. *Frequency of death*, numerus mortuorum: there was a great m. that year, permulti homines eo anno mortui sunt or morte absumpti sunt. [*Human nature*, mortales, homines (*pl.*).

MORTALLY, *To death*, mortifere, letaliter (*Plin.*): to be m. wounded, mortiferum vulnus accipere. *Extremely*, misere; perditur; valde; vehementer.

MORTAR, *A vessel in which sth is pounded*, mortarium; pila (*less than mortarium*): a small m., mortariolum (*late*).—pila paullula (*Caes. R. B.* 14, 2): to pound sth in a m., in mortario or in pila tundere; in pila pincere. *A kind of large gun*, mortarium (*bellicum*). *Prepared lime*, mortarium, calx preparata (*Vitr.*): arenatum (*one third time*, and two thirds sand): to cover with m., arenatum inducere ei rei.

MORTGAGE, u. hypotheca. *—see* pignus means a pledge, and is said of mortgage articles; hypotheca only of immovables; but pignus may be used in the sense of mortgage, when the context fixes the sense; e. g., domum agroque pignori accipere (*T.*), to take upon m.

MORTGAGE, hypothecam obligare (*Pand.*); dare qd hypothecæ (*Jct.*); pignerare, oppignerare (domum, agrum): to be mortgaged, hypothecæ nomine obligatum esse (*Pand.*).

MORTGAGEE, creditor hypothecarius (*Ulp.*).

MORTIFICATION, *Act of mortifying; by the verbs*. *Subduing of passions*, libidinum coercitio, refrenatio (*Sen.*). *Disappointment, vexation*, ægritudo; molestia; mæror.

MORTIFY, INTRANS. mori; emori; præmori. TRANS. *To subdue (passions or appetites)*, corporis libidines coercere, refrenare. *See* ipsum or corpus suum castigare. *To vex, ægritudinem or mærorem adferre ei*: molestiam ei adferre or exhibere: to be mortified at, ægritudine or molestiâ affici ex qd re.

MORTISE, s. cardo femina (cardo mascula, the iron, *Vitr.*).

MORTISE, v. tignum immittere; tignum injungere in assertem.

MORTMAIN, quod alienari non potest (*ast. C.*).

MORTUARY, adj. funebria.

MOSAIC, opus museum (*Inscr. or simply museum, Plin.*, or musivum, *Spart.*)—opus tessellatum (*with small dice and stones, eply of coloured marble, as a pavement, also lithostrotum*). *—see* Opus scellæ denotes work in larger pieces of coloured marble): a m. pavement, pavimentum tessellatum: pavimentum tessellatum or vermiculatis crustis or crustulis stratum or exornatum; asarotum (*Stat.*).

MOSQUE, *ædes Turcica.

MOSQUITO, culex pipiens (*Linna.*).

MOSS, muscus.—villi arborum (*growing on trees*).—To clear trees of m., arbores +muscare (*g. t.*); arboribus muscum abrader. arbores interrader (*by scraping it off*).—*A m. rose*, *rosa muscosa.

MOSSY, muscosus (*full of, or covered with, moss*).—musco similis (*like moss*): a m. seat, sedes musco strata.

MOST, adv. plurimus: the m., pl. plurimi; plerique (*see* plurimi as superl. of multi in opp. to pauci, the greatest quantity, *adv. adj.* with a gen.; but plerique (ol πολλοί) the greater part, the majority, *adv. subst.* and of persons, not with a gen. In *T.* and even in *S.* we find plurimi usually for the most, and plerique for many, with a subst. in the same case; see Zumpt, § 109, Ramak, § 42, Bremi ad *Np. Prof.* 1, Herz, ad *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 5; Fabri, Herz, Kritiz, ad *S. Juv.* 6, 1, Gryssar, p. 121): for the m. part, maximam partem, maximâ ex parte: at m., summum; quum plurimum (*L.* 33, 5, 9, trimum aut, quum plurimum, quatuor ramorum vallos cedit; *see* ad summum is not Latin; see Hand, Tursell. 1, p. 152, sq.).

MOST, adv. plurimum, maxime.

MOSTLY, *For the most part*, maximam partem; maximâ ex parte. *Most frequently*, generally, plerumque (*opp. semper*).—plurimum; vultus (*with ref. to a number of subjects, by which a thing is done or in which it has place*); fere (commonly).

MOTE, atomus, l. f.; corpus individuum, or individuum et solidum (*C.*); corpus insecabile (*Vitr. Q.*): Prov. to see a m. in another's eye, and not to see a beam in one's own, vld. BEAM.

MOTH, tinea: m.-eaten, tinea perforata.

MOTHER, *propr. mater*.—matrix (*only of animals*; *see* Procreatrix for mater does not occur in the proper sense, nor is genitrix so used in classic prose; hence both must be avoided): to become a m., partum edere; by any one, gravidum fieri ex or de quo; matr-m fieri de quo (*O. Met.* 3, 270): to be a m., peripere: to be the m. of three children, trium liberorum matrem esse; tres liberos peripere: children of one m., liberi eîdem matre nati; liberi uterini (*Cod. Just.* 5, 61, 2): that has a m. still alive, matris in: on the m.'s side, maternus: that has lost his m., matre orbus. [*FIG.*] procreare, nourisher, mater (*g. t.*); parens, procreatrix, g. nitrix (parens to be used when the subst. is masc. in Latin): the earth is the common m. of all mortals, terra est communis mater omnium mortalium: philosophy is the m. of all sciences, procreatrix quædam et quasi parens omnium scientiarum est philosophia: frugality is the m. of virtues, genitrix virtutum frugalitas: honour is the m. (promoter) of the arts, honos alit artes.

MOTHER-TONGUE, sermo patrius; sermo, qui natus est nobis, sermo natus (*g. t.*); sermo poster, lingua nostra (*see* lingua materna and sermo maternus are not Latin; and lingua patria; lingua vernacula, sermo vernaculus do not occur): to use or speak one's m.-tongue, sermone patrio uti; sermone eo uti qui natus est nobis; sermonem patrium dicere: to write in one's m.-tongue, librum sermone eo, qui natus est nobis, conscribere (*ast. Np. Hann.*).

MOTHERLESS, matre orbus: to become m., matre orbari.

MOTHERLY, maternus; or by the gen. matris.

MOTION, s. *Movement*, motus (*in almost all the senses of the English word*)—motio (*a putting in m.*)—agitatio (*a moving to and fro*)—jactatus, jactatio (*a fluctuating m., e. g. of the sea*)—concussus, concussio (*a violent shaking m.*)—machinatio (*artificial m.*): m. of the body, corporis motus; agitatio motusque corporis (*of the body and of the hands*). corporis motio et gestus: to be in m., moveri; agitari (*to be driven backwards and forwards*): to be in constant, perpetual m., semper esse in motu; semper in motu prædiximus esse (*e. g. of the heavenly bodies*): to set in m., see TO MOVE, prop: to put in quick or rapid m., incitare; concitare (*to urge on*)—jactare (*to throw about*): to receive m. from without, pulsus externo agitari; in within, motu cieri interiore: cieri et agi motu suo: per se ipsum et sua sponte moveri: to have a certain and uniform m., motu quodam certo et æquabili uti. [*I*mpulsus, motus; impulsus: of one's own m., mea (tuâ, &c.) sponte. *Proposed* m. o. d. e, consilium; conditio: actio: to make a m., conditionem ferre, proponere; ferre qd (ad populum).—refere qd (ad senatum).—postulare de re (before a court of justice): to make a m. for a law, ferre legem, rogationem: to make a m. for peace, de pace agere; pacis auctorem or suasorem

existere: *to oppose a m., actioni summā vi resistere*; adversus actionem summā opē anniti: *to support a m., suffragari ei.*

MOTIONLESS, (*prop. and Ag.*) immobilis; immotus; stabilis; fixus (*prop.*); motu carens.

MOTIVE, *adj.* qui movet, &c.

MOTIVE, s. causa, ratio (C.); consilii motus (*Plin. Ep.*): *an external m., impulsus externus, or simply impulsus, stimulus (C.); si requirit, quæ causa nos impulerit, ut hæc tam sero literis mandaremus (if any one ask what m. induced, C. N. D. 1, 4, 7)*—quasi moventia proponere (*as m.'s, C. Tusc. 5, 24, 68*).

MOTLEY, *|| Dappled.* coloris maculosi (*Col.*); coloris disparis; maculis albis (*Fig.*). *|| Diversified*, mixtus, varius.

MOTTO, sententia; dictum (C.): *his m. eras, hoc dictum usurpare, or in ore habere, solebat: I take it as my m., meum illud verbum facio (T.).*

MOULD, s. *|| Soil*, terra, humus: *rich m., terra gravis, humus pinguis: light m., terra facilis, humus levis: loose m., terra resoluta; humus soluta: fine m., humus minuta, tenera. || A damp concretion, situs: mucor (mouldiness)—putredo (rotteness, ~~est~~ late): to smell of m., situm redolere: to contract m., situm ducere. || Form, forma (Plin.); formæ in quibus vera funduntur; formula (Ammian): to be cast in the same m., unâ formâ percussos esse (Sen. Ep. 34).*

MOULD, v. *|| Pro.* *To fashion, form, fingere, effingere, confingere, formare, figurare, qd (ex argillâ, e cerâ, ex qâ materiâ). || Fig.* fingere; effingere; formare.

MOULDER, in pulverem abire, dissilari, disperi.

MOULDY, situ corruptus; muclidus (*musty*)—putridus (*rotten*) *to grow m., situ corrupti; mucorem contrahere; murescere; putrescere: to be m., situ corruptum esse: murescere.*

MOULT, plumas ponere or exuere.

MOULTING, defluvium plumarum (*oft. Plin.*, defluvium capillorum).

MOUND, tumulus, grumus (*tumulus, like ὄρος, means either a natural or artificial elevation; grumus only an artificial elevation, like ὄρος*).—agger (*prop.*, earth heaped up)—tumulus terrenus (*Cæs. B. G. 1, 43*).

MOUNT, v. *INTR.* scandere (*to ascend a steep place*).—sublime ferri; sublimem abire (*in the air; the latter only of living creatures*).—pennis se levare; pennis sublimem efferri (*of birds*).—**TRANS.** scandere qd, or in qd (e. g. muros; in aggerem)—scandere (*with an acc.*: e. g. equum, navem).—ascendere qd, or in qd (e. g. murum, navem, or in navem).—escendere in qd (e. g. in rostra, in concionem, in malum).—inascendere in qd (e. g. in arborem, in currum) (*SYN in CLIM*): *to m. a horse, scandere equum; ascendere in equum: to cause the cavalry to m., equis admovere equos: not to suffer one to m. (of a horse), non patientem esse assessoris (Suet. Cæs. 61); assessorum repudiare (Sen. Const. 12, 3); insurgere in omnes, et scandere conatus ferocia exterrere (Curt. 1, 4, 13): to m. the rostra, ascendere in rostra or in concionem; to ascendere in rostra: to m. the throne, *in regiam sedem ascendere (*prop.*); regnum adipisci; regnum occupare (*fig., the latter imply contrary to right*).*

MOUNT, **MOUNTAIN**, mont-, jugum (*m. height*).—collis, clivus (*collis in respect of its height, clivus in respect of elevation*): *of or on a m., montanus: full of m.'s, montuosus or montosus: on this side of a m., cis montanus: on the other side, transmontanus: at the foot of a m., in or sub radicibus montis: to be enclosed by high m.'s, undique altissimis montibus contineri: the top or summit of a m., montis vertex, culmen, or cacumen; montis jugum (the top of a chain of m.'s): a chain of m.'s, montes continui (*poet.*); continuus or perpetuus montium Jura; Jura velut serie coherentia; perpetuo Jugo juncti colles; saltus montibus circa percoctis inter se juncti; jugum, quod montes perpetuo dorso inter se jungit (*see Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 7, 44*): valley in the m.'s, montium intervallum: a m. stream or torrent, torrens monte præcipiti devolutus (*L. 28, 6*): flumine montano rapidus torrens (a rushing torrent, V. En. 2, 305): *PROV.* *to remove m.'s, montes sua sede moliri (L.): the sermon on the M., *oratio a Christo de monte habita.**

MOUNTAIN-ASH, *sorbus aucuparia (*Linn.*).

MOUNTAINEER, homo montanus (~~est~~) monticola (*poet.*): pl. montani *with or without* homines.

MOUNTAINOUS, montosus, montuosus: a m. country, regio montosa; loca montuosa (*pl.*); montana (*pl.*).

MOUNTEBANK, circulator (*g. t., Sen. Cels.*), pharmacopola, circumforaneus (*a quick doctor*).

MOURN, lugere, in luctu esse aqualere; in luctu et aqualore esse (*with ref. to Roman customs*).—(~~est~~) *the degrees of mourning are thus stated by C., luget senatus; mæret equester ordo; tota civitas confecta senio est; aequalunt municipia, Mil. 8, 20*; mæreere qd re or qd, *is to feel inward grief, wch displays itself on the countenance and by gestures: lugere, so to m. as to adopt the conventional signs or emblems of mourning.*

MOURNFUL, *|| Sorrowful*, tristis; mæstus. *|| Causing sorrow*, tri-tis, miserandus, commiserandus, miseratione dignus (*of persons and things*). ~~est~~ *Miserabilis in this sense is not found in the best prose*.—dolendus, lugendus (*of things: = deserving of pity*). *|| Expressive of sorrow, lamentabilis; lugubris.*

MOURNFULLY, *|| Sorrowfully*, mæste; mæsto, tristis animo. *|| In a mournful manner, miserabiliter; flebiliter: lamentabili voce (with mournful tones); lugubriter (Appul.)*.

MOURNING, *|| Sorrow, grief, luctus; mæstitia, mæror.* *A house of m., domus lugubris (g. t.); domus funesta (in such a corpse lies). || The outward signs, garb, &c. of sorrow, vestis or cultus lugubris; squalor; sordes. To be in m., pullatum or sordidatum esse; aqualere: many noble families were in m., multæ et clare lugubres erant domus: in m., sordidatus; pullatus; atratus; veste lugubri vestitus: to put on m., vestem mutare; vestem lugubrem sumere or induere: to leave off m., ad vestitum (suum) redire (*opp. vestem mutare*); luctum deponere or finire; vestem lugubrem deponere or exuere.*

MOUSE, mus. *A little m., musculus: a field-m, shrew-m., sorex, Ycis, m. (the first syll. is long in Serv. Summ., short in Auct. Carm. de Philom.)*: of a m., murinus: m.-colour, color murinus (*Plin*): m.-skin, pellis murina (*Just.*): *all is as quiet as a m., altum est silentium; nulla exaudir vox.*

MOUSE-EAR, pr. auricula muris; (*a plant*), *mycotis (*Linn.*).

MOUSE-HOLE, cavum muris (*H.*).

MOUSE-TRAP, muscipula; muscipulum (*Varr. Phædr.*): *a m. trap that is set, muscipula contenta.*

MOUTH, *|| Of men or animals, os (prop.)*.—rostrum (*an instrument for gnawing; hence snout, beak; also in contempt or frolic for the human m.*).—*riectus oris, or simply rictus (an opening of the m., an open m.)*.—hiatus oris, or simply hiatus (*a wide opening of the m. as in yawning*). *With open m., hians: to open the m. (in order to speak), os aperire (poet.)*: *to open the mouth wide, rictum diducere (in astonishment, laughter, or speaking; poet.)*.—hiare (*g. t.*), oscitare (*in yawning*): *to open any one's m. (in order to put althg into it), ci os diducere: to do not open your m. too wide (in laughing, speaking), sinit modici rictus (O. A. 3, 283)*; observandum est ne Immodicus hiatus rictum distendat (*Q. 1, 11, 9*): *to distort the m., labra distorquere (ib.)*: *to make a m. at althg (contemptuously), rictu oris ductuque laborum contemni a se qd ostendere (Gell. 18, 4)*: *to look at a horse's m., equi dentes inspicere: Prov. don't look a gift horse in the m., equi donati dentes non inspicitur (Ilieron.)*: *to stop a person's m., linguam ei occludere: os ei obturare (comic)*: *to snatch a thing out of one's m., qd ci ab ore rapere: præripere ei qd: ex ore or ex faucibus eripere ei qd (e. g. bolum, orationem; comic)*: *eripere ei qd (e. g. responsonem, comic)*: *you take the word out of my m., istuc ibam (comic)*: *to put althg into one's m. (fig. & t. e. to introduce him as saying), quid loquentem facere: althg makre one's m. water, qd salivam mihi movet (also fig. in epistolary style, as Sen. Ep. 79, 6, Ætna tibi salivam movet)*: *to have althg in one's m., qd loqui (fig. of speech, epiv ri, e. g. omnia magna loqui; nihil nisi classes loqui et exercitus)*: *to be in everybody's m., in omnium ore or in omnium ore et sermone esse, omni populo in ore esse, per omnium ore ferri (of persons or things, in good or bad sense)*—omnium sermone vulgare (*of persons, in a bad sense*)—*tota arde or tota regione percelebrari (of things, to be spread abroad)*: *to have a thing from a person's own m., coram ex ipso audivisse qd; qd auctore cognovisse qd: to speak through the m. of any one, ca ore loqui: not to speak one's m. (i. e. in speak boldly), libere loqui: to speak whatever comes into one's mouth, garrire or loqui quidquid in buccam venerit (see C. Att. 1, 12, æstiv.)*: *out of the abundance of the heart the m. speaketh, omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat (H. A. P. 357)*.

to keep the *m. shut* (fig.), tacere; linguam compescere: to proceed out of the *m.* (of words, speech), ex ore ca exire, excidere, or mitti. || An opening place of egress, &c., os, ostium (e. g. of a river, &c.); caput (one of several m.'s of a river): the *m.* of a gutter, drain, nares canalis: the *m.* of a common, *os tormenti bellici: *m.* of a hive, foramen quo exitus et introitus datur apibus (Col. 9, 7, 5).

MOUTHFUL, offa, frustum, bōlus (Plaut. Ter.), buccae (Suet.).

MOVE, v. || PROP., Tm. || movēre, commovēre, clēre (to put in motion).—agitare (to move to and fro).—versare (to turn round).—quaterē (to shake).—molliri (with exertion).—rotare, circumagere (to move in a circle; rotare is rather poet.). To *m.* the bowels; vid. PUNGE. PROV., to *m.* heaven and earth. *cælum et terram movēre, ut aiunt Angli (aft. Acheronta movebo; F.). LTRA. || movēre; se commovēre; movēri; commovēri (to put oneself in motion, or to be in motion).—luctari (to be put in quick motion; opp. retardari).—ferri (to be moved involuntarily, with violence; opp. labi; eply of the heavenly bodies).—micare, vibrare (to *m.* tremulously, e. g. of light). To *m.* in a circle, in orbem circumagi: to *m.* about a thing, ambire qd.; versari circum qd. (e. g. about an axis).—ferri circum qd.; volvi circum qd. (to turn itself about, &c.): to *m.* as one pleases, ut quisque vult ita uti motu sui corporis: to *m.* spontaneously, clēri et agi motu suo; suā vi movēri; per se ipsum et suā vi movēri; per se ipsum et suā sponte movēri: not to *m.* in the spot, ex loco se non commovēre. || FIG. || movēre, commovēre (g. t.).—afficere qm or ca animum (to put into a certain state of mind)—fletere ca animum (to cause one to alter his mind).—vincere, expugnare (to induce compliance at last; with precibus, precibus lacrimisque, &c.). To move one to aly, qm ad qd adducere, impellere (g. t.); qm ad qd inducere (easily to lead astray, seduce).—persuadēre ci, ut, &c. (uag; never with the acc.).—to endeavour to *m.*, sollicitare, ad qd or with ut, &c.: to *m.* one to pity, qm ad misericordiam adducere or allicere: to *m.* to laughter, risum ci movēre: to *m.* to tears, movēre or ellicere ci lacrimas: not to be moved by any one's tears, ca lacrimas repudiare. || To make a motion, vid. MOTION.

MOVE, s. see MOTION. To make a *m.*, movēre: to make the first *m.* (at play), prior calculum moveo (Q. 11, 2, 38).

MOVEABLE, mobilis (prop. and fig.).—agilis (prop. and fig.).—mollis (fig.). A *m.* feast, dies sacrificii non status; sacrificium non status (cf. Flor. 1, 13; C. Tusc. 1, 47, 113): *m.* res moveantes; res, quae movēri possunt or quae ferri alyque possunt; ruta cæsa, ruta et cæsa (v. pr., not fixata); supellex (household furniture).

MOVED, = Affected, impelled, motus or com motus (qā re); adductus (induced), impulsus (impelled) qā re. M. by any one, qo auctore (by persuasion).—qo suatore (by advice).—qo impulsore (by urgency). Jn. qo auctore et suatore: qo suatore et impulsore.

MOVEMENT, motus; motio; agitatio (see MOTION). The *m.* partly qli rebus novis student. || In music, *locus, *pars, *membrum (Bau.).

MOVING, adj. = Affecting, animum movens, commovens (g. t.): misericordiam or misericordiam movens (exciting compassion)—gravis (impressive). vehemens (powerful). A *m.* speech, oratio gravis, vehemens, ardens: a *m.* spectacle, species fiebilis; spectaculum luctuosum.

MOW, s. meta; acervus (e. g. feni); *not fœnile, arch is a hay-loft, Col.: to make (hay) m.'s, fœnum in metas extruere (Col. 2, 18, 2).

MOW, v. (fœnum) secare, demetere, succidere, cædere; (prata) desecare; aboli, metere.

MOWER, falcator, messor (one who mows corn)—fœniscæ, fœniscætor (Col.), fœniseix (Varr.: one who cuts grass).

MOWING, fœniscium (Varr.: hay-harvest).

MUCH, adj. multus; largus (copious, abundant).

(*) This word must often be rendered in Latin by the neuter multum and a genitive: multus is used as an adj. when it is convertible into many; as a subst., with a genitive, when it may be represented by the English great or large. I want *m.* money, mihi multum pecuniæ opus est: to bestow *m.* pains upon aly, multum et industriæ in qā re ponere, collocare (C.): the thing costs *m.* pains, res est mihi, magni, laboris: to have *m.* leisure, otio abundare: so *m.*, tantus: I have not so *m.* leisure, tantum otii mihi non datum est: thus *m.* I had to say, verbi, hæc hactenus; hæc sunt quæ dicenda putavi; hæc habebam, quæ dicerem, scriberem: to eat too *m.*, modum excedere in edendo;

minimū esse in edendo: not to be of *m.* consequence, parvi esse momenti.

MUCH, adv. multum; magnopere; with comparative also multo, longe. Too *m.*, nimium; nimis; plus equo; satis superque: by how *m.*, quanto; by so *m.*, tanto.

MUCH LESS, multo minus.—nedum (s. with ut; e. g. at the best times they could not endure the tribunitian power, much less in these, with these customs, &c.), optimis temporibus non potuerunt vim tribuniciam sustinere, nedum his temporibus, his moribus, &c.: a Satrap could never bear his expense, much less could you, Satrapa nunquam ejus sumptus efficere queat, nedum (ut) tu possis; s. ite ne is used for nedum with a conjunct, following; see C. ad Div. 9, 26, 2; S. Cat. 11, 8, Fabri; L. 3, 52, 9, Gronov.: to give nothing to a friend, much less to an enemy, nihil amico, multo minus ci inimico qd donare. For 'not... much less,' we may use ercl. with non modo non, or (if both propositions have a common verb) simply non modo... sed ne quidem; e. g. such a man will not dare to think, much less to do a wrong thing, talis vir non modo facere sed ne cogitare quidem quidquam audebit, quod non honestum sit (cf. Zumpt, § 724). Or we may say tantum abest ut in either of the following forms:—Demosthenes himself does not please me, much less can I admire my own writings, tantum abest, ut nostra miremur, ut nobis non satisfaciat Demosthenes; or, scarcely could we resist sleep, much less could you excite us, tantum abest ut infaniamus nostros animos, somnum vix tenebamus.

MUCH MORE, multo magis (with ref. to degree, = in greater measure).—potius (with ref. to choice, = rather).—quin, quin etiam, potius (denoting climax).—Imo, imo vero (introducing a correction or exceptional clause or remark).

MUCID, mucidus. To become *m.*, mucescere (Plin.). mucorem contrahere (Col.).

MUCIDNESS, mucor, ōris.

MUCILAGE, mucus; pilitia (phlegm).

MUCILAGINOUS, muculentus (Prudent.); mucosus (Cels.; Col.).

MUCK, fœmus; stercus, ōris. M.-heap, sterquilinum.

MUCK-WORM, || PROP., *scarabæus stercorarius (Linn.). || FIG. || homo sordidus or tenax.

MUCKY, stercoreus (Plaut.).

MUCOSY, mucosus; mucidus.

MUD, lutum (mud consisting of loosened earth and water).—cœnum (dirt, filth; with the idea of impurity and disagreeableness).—limus (of a river, &c.). To roll in the *m.*, volvi in cœno: covered with *m.*, oblitus cœno.

MUD-WALL, lutamentum (Cat.).

MUDDLE, || To render turbid, (aquam) turbare (Ov.), obturbare (Plin.), turbulentam facere (Phaedr.). || To make half-drunk, inebriare; vino qm depondere (Plaut.). To be muddled, vino madere.

MUDDY, lutosus, lutulentus, cœnosus, limosus. Srv. in MUD.

MUFF, *tegumentum manuum ex pellibus factum; *tegumentum manuum pellicum (Kraft). Manica is a long sleeve, and pellis manicata a garment of fur with such sleeves.

MUFF, *libum quod maffin dicitur.

MUFFLE, involvere (opp. aperire). To *m.* the head, caput involvere, velare, tegere, obtegere.

MUFFLER, tegumentum, involucrium, velamentum.

MUG, see CUR.

MUGGY (Of weather), humidus.

MUGWORT, *Artemisia (Linn.).

MULATTO, hibrida.

MULBERRY, morum. M.-tree, morus (Plin.).

MULCT, see FINE.

MULE, mulus (C.); fem. mula.

MULETEER, mullo (Cæs.).

MULL, (vinum) *coquere Muddled wine vinum candens.

MULLEN, *verbascum (Linn.).

MULLET, mulus (C.); *mulus barbatus (Linn.).

MULLIGRUBS, tormina, um, pl. (Plin.).

MULLION, by ercl. *ea pars ienestru quæ mullion dicitur. (We do not read of all-g corresponding to this in ancient writers.)

MULTANGULAR, multangulus (Lucr.); polygonus (once; Vitr.).

MULTIFARIOUS, varius, multiplex. Multifarius obso., revived by the Grammarians: but multifariam, adv., is found in the best class., yet not often.)

MULTIFARIOUSLY, varie; vario modo; multarium (*class.*, but rare).

MULTIFORM, multiploformis (*class.*, but rare); *multas formas habens; multis formis.

MULTILATERAL, multa, complura, latera habens; *in geometry* also polygonus (*Vitr.*).

MULTIPLE, *numerus alium numerum multoties continens (*Linem.*).

MULTIPLICATION, multiplicatio (*Col.*), or by a verb.

MULTIPLY, **TRANS.** multiply. To *m.* three by four, tria quater multiplicare; tria quater ducere (*§ 55*). *not* tria quater sumere; to *m.* a number by itself, numerum in se (*§ 55*) *not* inter se multiplicare; to *m.* these sums by each other, has summas in se or inter se multiplicare; the breadth multiplied by the length gives 1500 feet, latitudinem cum longitudine multiplicando efficiemus pedes mille et quingentos. **INTRANS.** crescere; augeri; augecere; auctibus crescere or augeri.

MULTITUDE, multitudo (*g. t.*).—magnus numerus (*great number*).—acervus (*a heap of things lying together*).—turba (*a confused m. or heap; of persons or things*).—nubes (*a great or dense m. of things or living creatures like a cloud; but § 55 since regard must always be had to the shape of a cloud, it is not Latin to say nubes exemplorum for multa exempla or magna copia exemplorum*).—silva (*a mass of materials fm which one can make a choice; but only of mental operations; e. g. silva rerum et sententiarum; silva observationum; silva virtutum et vitiolorum*).—vis (*a number of persons or things, considered as containing power or energy*).—caterva, agmen (*a band, troop of persons*).—copia (*sufficiency of things needful or useful; hence of persons only when they are considered as means or instruments; e. g. armatorum, virorum sortium copia*).—frequentia (*a number of persons present; also of things*).—vulgus (*the common people*).—sexcenti is often employed in Latin to denote an indefinitely large number; e. g. I received a m. of letters at once, sexcentas literas uno tempore accepi; an innumerable m., multitudo, copia incredibilib; via magna: one of the m. (of people), unus e ore de multis: to have a m. of, abundare, redundare, affluere qd re; plenum esse ci rei.

MULTITUDINOUS, numerosus, creber, magno numero.

MUM, s. *cerevisius genus pinguis.
MUM, interj. tacet pl. tacetis! favete linguis! silentium tene! pl. teneatis!

MUMBLE, mussare, mussitare, murmurare.

MUMMERY, **PLAUS.** incesus personatus (*Bau.*).

FIA. nugæ; ineptiæ; ludi; somnia; trice; gærvæ.

MUMMY, **A** dead body preserved by embalming, mortuus arte medicatus (*Meta.* 1, 2, 75); corpus defuncti odoribus illitum (*Lact.* 2, 4, 9); æceletus (*prop.* a skinned corpse; *Appul.*). **Gum**, gumm, indeci. (*Plin.*); gummis (*Col.*). To beat one to m., qm probe percutere, plagis irigare (*Plaut.*).

MUMF, v. see **MUMBLE, MUMBLE, CREAT.**

MUMFISH, morosus; difficilis.

MUMPS, **A** disease, angina (*Cels.*). **Sullenness**, animus tristis, morosus; tristitia; stomachus.

MUNCH, manducare; or, more fully, *porcorum manducantium sonos imitari.

MUNDANE, mundanus; see **WORLDLY**.

MUNICIPAL, municipalis.

MUNICIPALITY, municipium (*a free town, having its own laws and magistrates, and also the rights of Roman citizenship*).

MUNIFICENCE, munificentia; beneficentia; benignitas; liberalitas; largitas.

MUNIFICENT, largus (*opp. parvus, tænox, restrictus*).—liberalis (*opp. sordidus*).—beneficus (*benefolent*).—munificus (*generosus*).—benignus (*kind*).

MUNIFICENTLY, munifice; benigne; liberaliter; largis (*Col.*); benefice (*Gell.*); *Jm.* large liberaliterque; munifico et large.

MUNITION, see **FORTIFICATION, DOCUMENT**.

MUNITION, instrumenta et apparatus belli (*C.*); apparatus bellicus (*L.*); copia earum rerum quæ pertinent ad usum belli (*aff. Cæs.*).

MURAL, muralis.

MURDER, s. cædes (*g. t.*).—homicidium (*of any person*).—parricidium (*of persons sacred and inviolable, as of parents, brothers or sisters, princes, &c.*). The m. of any one, cædes, ocellio, cædes et ocellio ci, cædes quâ qd occisus est (*§ 55*) interfecio ci is not class.).—nec ci (*violent death*).—scelus ci interfecti, mors per scelus ci illata (*crime committed on any one*): to commit m., cædem, homicidium facere; parricidium com-

mittere; parricidio se obstringere: to commit a m. on any one, cædem ca facere, efflicere, or perpetrare; mortem per scelus ci inferre; necem ci inferre, offerre; ci vim afferre (*to offer violence to*).—qm interficere or occidere (*to kill*): to commit m. affl. m., cædem cæde accumulare (*Lucr.* 3, 71): to accuse of m., qm cædis arguere: *to acquit of m.*, qm cædis absolvere.

MURDER, v. interficere, occidere (*to kill*).—necare qm, necem inferre ci, vim ci afferre (*with violence*).—trucidare qm (*to slaughter, kill cattle*).—jugulare qm (*to cut the throat, and so to kill*).—qm tollere de ore medio (*g. t. to remove*). To seek to m. any one, ca vitæ insidiari; vitam ca ferro atque insidiis appetere; ci interitum appetere.

MURDERER, homicida (*g. t.*).—parricida (*of a person naturally sacred and inviolable, as of a father, mother, brother or sister, magistratus, prince, &c.*; where perspicuity requires it, also with a word denoting the individual on whom the murder is committed; as parricida liberum, *L.* 3, 50; parricida regis, patris, exercitus, *Cur.* 6, 9, 30; parricida parentis sui, *Cur.* 8, 7, 2)—sclarius (*an assassin*).—percursor (*one who smites; sts as a milder expression for sclarius; see C. Ror. Am.* 33, 93).—auctor necis (*the originator of a murder; opp. consocius necis, i. e. one privy to it*). The m. of any one, ca interfectio (*never, except where the context determines the sense, used without a word denoting the individual murdered*).—§ 55 We find occisor ca only in *Plaut.* *Mil.* 4, 2, 64; interemptor and peremptor are of later origin, and therefore to be avoided: the m. of a brother, fraticida; of a mother, matricida.

MURDEROUS, sanguinarius (*bloodthirsty*).—cruentus (*bloody*).—capitalis (*even to death; e. g. hostis, inimicus, odium*).—interneccius (*that ends in the destruction of one party or of both: v. pr. of a war; in later writers also fig. of a disease, &c.*).

MURIATIC, muriaticus (*Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 2, 32, adj. fm muria). *M. acid.* "acidum muriaticum (*l. t.*).

MURKY, obscurus, tenebrosus, caliginosus. *A m. night*, nox obducta (*Np.*): a m. sky, celum caliginosum.

MURMUR, **MURMURING**, **A** low sound, and frequently repeated, murmur (*L.*); parvæ vocis murmur (*O. Met.* 12, 52); murmuratio (*the act of murmuring; Plin.*). *M. of water*, placidæ aquæ sonitus (*Tib.*); of leaves, &c., susurrus. **Complains**, fremitus; querela.

MURMUR, v. **I** To make a low and frequent sound, murmurare; susurrare (*to whisper, part; of persons or of water*).—fremere (*as a token of satisfaction, or the contrary*).—mussare, mussitare (*to speak in a low tone; these three only of persons*).—cum murmure labi (*of water*). To m. among one another, inter se commurmurare: to m. to oneself, secum commurmurare. **I** To complain, queri de qd re; non sedate, non æquo animo, ferre qd; fremere.

MURMURE, qui murmurat, &c.

MURRAIN, lues pecuaria.

MUSCADEL, uva apiana (*Plin.*).

MUSCLE, **I** In the body, musculus (*Cels.*); torus, a projecting fleshy part of the body, brauen; in the sense of muscle it is poet.). The m's of the upper arm, lacerii. **A shell-fish**, conchylium.

MUSCULAR, musculosus (*Col.*; *Cels.*); torosus (*Col.*); robustus (*strong*). *M. strength*, vires corporis; lacerii.

MUSE, s. Musa. Fond of the M's, Musis amicus (*H.*); not fond of the M's, aversus a Musis (*C.*).

MUSE, v. meditari secum. To m. upon atq, meditari qd; cogitare qd or de qd re; commentari qd or de qd re; agitare qd mente; volutare qd animo, secum animo.

MUSEUM, *museum (*Ærn.*; a repository for curiosities).—supellex, copia, thesaurus (*contents of the repository*).

MUSHROOM, bolētus; fungus (*toadstool, fungus*). **I** As a term of reproach, fungus.

MUSIC, **I** As an art ars musica (*scidom simply musica, æ, f.*).—musi-m., ruin, m.; studium musicum; studium artis musicæ. To study m., ad studium musicum se applicare; musicis or studio artis musicæ se dedere: to learn m., *artem musicam discere; fidibus (*canere*) discere (*on a stringed instrument*); to understand m., fidibus scire (*Ter.*); musicis eruditum esse (*opp. impertitum esse artis musicæ; musicâ non calârè*): a teacher of m., qui artem musicam docet (*theoretically*); qui fidibus canere docet (*practically; a m. master*). **I** Any thing produced by the art, a musical composition, modi musici; in consensum also modi only. To compose m., modos facere; .

modos musicos componere (aft. Q. 1, 12, 14). b) the sound of musical instruments, cantus; concentus (of several).

MUSICAL, ¶ Relating to music, musicus; aptus ad usus canendi (e. g. an instrument, organ). ¶ Skilled in music, musicus; musicis eruditus; artis musicæ peritus (aft. Plin.). To be m., fidius scire (Ter.); valère, cognitum habère, artem musicam; intelligere artem canendi (opp. alienum esse, abhorèrè, a musicis, ab arte musicâ; imperitum, rudem, esse musicorum, musicus): a m. ear, sensus artis musicæ; iudicium rei musicæ; elegantia musica (Bau.): to have a m. ear, elegant, recto, vero artis musicæ sensu, iudicio valère; or in connexion, aures eruditæ or teretes habère (opp. torpère ad sensum sonorum, modorum mellicorum; nil vidère in re melicâ; Bau.).

MUSICALLY, musicæ (C.); e lege concentus; e formula canendi; melice (Bau.); *arti musicæ or melice convenienter.

MUSICIAN, symphoniacus (g. t. one of the orchestra). —fidicen (on stringed instruments). —tibicen (on the flute or clarinet). —cornicen (on the horn).

MUSK, *moschus.

MUSKET, *sclopetum (tubus ignicomus, Wytténb.): barrel of a m., tubus, canna, sclopeti. M.-shot, *ictus sclopeti; (as a measure of distance), *quantum fert sclopetum: m.-ball, *gians (cf. Cæs. B. G. 5, 43): to discharge a m., *glandem sclopeto expellere: butt-end of a m., *sclopeti manubrium: the firelock of a m., *sclopeti igniarium: the stock of a m., *sclopeti lignum.

MUSKETEER, *miles sclopæto armatus.

MUSLIN, sindon (Pfreund) or byssus (Böttiger, Sabina, ii. p. 105. See Dict. of Antiq., Brussels).

MUST, s. (New wine), mustum.

MUST, v. is variously expressed, 1) by the participle future passive, to denote obvious necessity: e. g. we m. die, moriendum est: we m. confess that every animal is mortal, omne animal confitendum est esse mortale: the person by whom athg m. happen is expressed by the dative; rarely by a or ab, and that only when a second dative would occasion obscurity: e. g. every one m. use his own judgement, suo cuique iudicio utendum est: you m. consult respecting the property of many citizens, aguntur bona multorum civium, quibus a vobis consulendum est (here a vobis on account of quibus, in C. Manil. 2, 6; on the contrary, ib. 22, 64, two datives). If the verb be trans., the object is added in the acc., chiefly by unclass. authors, esp. by Varro; but by class. writers it is changed into the nom., the partic. being in the same gender: e. g. we m. strike into this path, hæc via (nobis) ingredienda est (not hanc viam ingrediendum est): the orator m. regard three points, tria videnda sunt oratori. 2) By oportet (impers. 3rd), to denote necessity which proceeds from grounds of reason or from the laws of justice, equity, or prudence. Sicut acc with an inf. follows: sicut a simple subjunct. (esp. if ambiguity is to be avoided): see Zumpt, § 625; Grotef. § 151, obs. 2; e. g. this man m. be bad, hunc hominem oportet esse improbum (I have my reason for believing it to be so): this m. (from internal reasons) and ought (on account of external advantage, &c.) to take place, hoc fieri et oportet et opus est: we m. despise nothing in war, nihil in bello oportet contemnere: there are things which one m. not do (ought not to do), even if they are permitted, est quod quod non oportet, etiamsi licet: he who does not know the way to the sea m. take a river as his guide, viam qui nescit, quâ deveniat ad mare, eum oportet annem sibi quærere: you m. love myself, not my property, if we are to be good friends, me ipsum ames oportet, non mea, si veri amici futuri simus. 3) By debere (logically), to specify the necessity which marks a moral obligation, 'ought', in a subjective sense; e. g. you m. honour him as your own father, eum patris loco colere debes: we were moved by the misery of our allies; what m. we do now under our own sufferings? sociorum miseriâ commovebamur; quid nunc in nostro sanguine facere debemus? Since debere does not differ much from officium, the Latins frequently say for 'a person m.' officium est, and without officium simply est (but with this difference, that cs officium est is = it belongs to a person's obligations, whereas est cs is = it is suitable to any one); e. g. a foreigner m. mind only his own business, peregrini officium est (i. e. peregrinus debet) nihil præter suum negotium agere: a good orator m. have heard and seen much, est boni oratoris (i. e. bonus orator debet) multa auribus accepisse, multa vidisse. This omission of officium is quite common in the expressions, I, thou, you m., meum, tuum, vestrum est. 4) By putare and existimare in rhetorical style, when the speaker court-

ously declines to anticipate the judgement of the hearers but leaves it to them to draw their own conclusions; e. g. see to what a pass it m. come with the state, videte quem in locum republicam perventurum putatis (C. Rosc. Am. 53, 153; cf. Manil. 9, 26: huc minus islands m. be abandoned / quam multas existimatis insulas esse desertas! (C. Manil. 11, 32) 5) By opus est (impers. xpn), to denote subjective need, or that from the doing of which one expects advantage. It is followed either by the acc. and inf., or, if the person who m. do athg be named, by ut with a subj., or by the abl. of the perf. ptcp. pass.: e. g. if athg take place which you m. know (i. e. which it is your advantage to know) I will write, si quid erit, quod te scire opus sit, scribam: I m. wash myself, mihi opus est, ut lavem: I found that I m. look after Hirtius, opus fuit Hirtio convento (cf. Grotef. § 175, b; Zumpt, § 464, Obs. 1). Also, 'm. have or use athg' may be translated by mihi opus est, either impers. with the abl., or pers. with the nom. of that which one m. have; e. g. we m. have a leader and guide, dux et auctor nobis opus est: we m. use your influence, auctoritate tuâ nobis opus est (cf. Grotef. § 175, a; Zumpt, § 464. 6) By necesse est (impers. ἀναγκη ἐστί), to denote strict or extreme necessity. It is followed either by an acc. and inf., or by a simple subj.: e. g. the mortal body m. perish some time or other, corpus mortale aliquo tempore perire necesse est: virtus m. abominate and hate vice, virtus necesse est vitium aspernetur et oderit: man m. die, homini necesse est mori. Also by necesse est we can express our 'm. necessarily have': e. g. buy not what you want, but what you m. necessarily have, emas non quod opus est, sed quod necesse est. 7) By cogi, to denote necessity arising from the will of voluntary agents; e. g. he found that he m. take away his own life (they forced him to do it), coactus est ut vitâ ipse se privaret: the Campanians found that they m. rush out at the gates, coacti sunt Campani portis egredi. Also the active cogere may be used in expressions such as 'not as he would, but as he found that he m. by the will of the soldiers,' non ut voluit, sed ut militum coegit voluntas. 8) Avoid the use of cogi, with ref. to necessity arising from circumstances. 8) By facere non possum, or simply non possum followed by quid, &c.; or by fieri non potest followed by ut non, &c.; or by non possum non followed by an infin., in the sense of 'not to forbear or abstain from,' of internal necessity; e. g. I m. cry out, non possum, quin exclamem: I m. thank you, non possum, quin tibi gratias agam: you m. have known him, fieri non potest, ut eum non cognoris: I m. confess that my joy is crowned, &c., non possum non confiteri, cumulari me maximo gaudio, quod, &c. 9) Sit there is no occasion for the adoption of any word or phrase distinctly corresponding to our 'must': e. g. Calpurnius found that he m. yield to his obstinacy, ejus pertinaciæ cessit Catulus (Np. Han. I, extr.). 10) Observe, moreover, the following forms of expression in which the Latin idiom differs from the English: a) You m. (as an emphatic demand), either by the simple imperative or by fac ut, &c.; e. g. if you are not satisfied with this, you m. accuse your own injustice, hæc si vobis non probantur, vestram iniquitatem accusatore: you m. keep up good spirits and good hope, magnum fac animum habeas et bonam spem: you m. not (as an emphatic warning), fac, ne, &c. (cause that not, &c.)—cave, ne, &c. (take care, that not, beware of, &c.)—noli, with an infin. (be unwilling); e. g. you m. not wish, cave ne cupias: you m. not forget that you are Cicero, noli te oblivisci Ciceronem esse: you m. not wish for an impossibility, nolite id velle, quod fieri non potest. b) If it m. be so (in the future), si res sit feret.

MUSTACHE, MUSTACHIO, s. (mystax, Gr.): Lat., barba labri superioris (see Plin. 6, 28, 32). To wear a m., barbam abradere præterquam in labro superiore (conf. Cæs. B. G. 5, 14).

MUSTARD, sinapi (gen. and dat. sinapis; acc. and abl. sinapi; the nom. sinape is rare): puls e sinapi facta (m. prepared for use at table): a m. plaster, sinapismus.

MUSTER, s. ¶ Review; lustratio; recensio; recensio: recognitio. ¶ Assembly, vid.

MUSTER, v. See ASSEMBLE.

MUSTINESS, mucor.

MUSTY, mucus. To be m., mucère (Cal.).

MUTABILITY, MUTABLE, MUTATION. See CHANGEABILITY, CHANGEABLE, CHANGE.

MUTE, adj. mutus. See DUMB.

MUTE, v. fimum reddere or edere.

MUTILATE, mutilare; demutillare; truncare; do

truncare. *Mutilated*, mutilus; mutilatus; truncatus; detruncatus; truncus: *mutilated images*, truncata simulacra deorum (L.): *a mutilated speech*, oratio trunca. *to be mutilated (of books or writings)*, multis partibus mancum et mutilum esse (Murel.).

MUTILATION, *Act of mutilating*, mutilatio, detruncatio. *State of being mutilated*, immutatio corporis (C. Fin. 5, 17, 47); debilitas (C. Cels.).

MUTINEER, conjuratus; homo seditiosus.

MUTINOUS, seditiosus; turbulentus.

MUTINOUSLY, seditiose; turbulenter; turbulenter.

MUTINY, s. factio; seditio; motus; consensio. *globus* (Np. Att. 8, 4). *To raise a m.*, seditiosa consilia agitare; seditioem concitare, or simply concitare. See SEDITION.

MUTINY, v. imperium auspiciisque abnuere (of soldiers refusing to obey): *the troops mutinied*, seditio in castris orta est (Cæsar.); *seditio facta est*: *to endeavour to make the troops m.*, seditioem ac discordiam concitare (C.).

MUTTER, muttire (whence murrare and mussellare, i. e. to speak softly and gently, in broken words, not — to mutter; see Ruhnck. Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 25). —hiscere (to open the mouth in order to speak). See also MURMUR.

MUTTON, (caro) vervecina: *roast m.*, assum vervecinum.

MUTUAL, mutuus; s. g. amor mutuus; or, with verbs, by mutuo (mutually), or by inter se (one another).

MUTUALLY, mutuo. *not* vicissim, in vicem, &c. See ALTERNATELY.

MUZZLE, s. *Mouth*, os. *Fastening for the mouth*, fuscilla, capistrum (a halter or headstall; used by P. for a m.).

MUZZLE, v. fuscilla capistrare (Plin.).

MY, meus. (ME) *Where the reference of the object to the person is natural and self-evident, and where there is no opposition to things which belong to others, the possessive is untranslated in Latin; e. g. I have seen my brother, fratrem vidi. I am my own master, meus sum; mei juris sum: it is my duty, meum est: lying is not my habit, mentiri non est meum: dissimulation is not in my way, simulatio non est mea: she became mine, nupsit mihi; eam in matrimonium duxi: for my part, quod ad me attinet (as far as I am concerned); mea causa, meam ob causam, propter me (on my account, for my good).—meo nomine (with regard to my person, on account of my person; see Zumpt, § 679).—meis verbis (in my name; e. g. salute him; where MEIO nomine would not be Latin).—per me licet, per me, non impedit, non repugnat (I have no objection): for my part you may do it, id meâ voluntate facere potes.*

MYRIAD, decem millia.

MYRMIDON, satelles; satellites et administer; minister et adjutor.

MYRRH, myrrha. *M. tree*, myrrha: *seasoned or mixed with m.*, myrrhatus: *perfumed with m.*, myrrheus: *made of or with m.*, myrrhinus.

MYRTLE, myrtus, l or ðs, f. (also, a m. tree): *a m. grove*, myrtætum: *a m.*, myrteus (myrtinus, late); *myrtaceous* (Cels.): *like m.*, myrteus (Plin.): *a m. leaf*, folium myrtaeum (Cels.): *of the colour of m.*, oleum, myrteolum (Col.): *a wreath of m.*, corona myrtae.

MYSELF, ego ipse.—egomet.

MYSTERIOUS, arcanus (ME) *mysticis in this sense occurs only in poets and later writers*. *A m. thing*, res arcana: *a m. person*, homo occultus; homo tectus et occultus.

MYSTERY, mysterium; arcanum; occultum; res occulta, recondita; secretum: (pl.) mysteria, mysteria, orum, n. (juvripia, the celebrated Grecian m.'s; ME never fig. for secrets, g. t.).—sacra, orum, n. (of a secret society, as the Freemasons; see L. 38, 10, 5). *To initiate into m.'s*, mysteria initiare: *to celebrate m.'s*, mysteria facere: that is a m. to me (I do not understand it), hæc non intelligo.

MYSTIC, MYSTICAL, adj. mysticus (poet.).

MYSTIC, s. homo mysticus; homo studio mystico deditus; homo mystico sensu et studio imbutus.

MYSTICALLY, mystice (Solim.).

MYSTICISM, *sensus mysticus; *studium mysticum (Eichst.).

MYSTIFICATION, fraus importuna or jocosæ; ludificatio callida; astute et dolose factum.

MYSTIFY, qm fallere (g. t.).—ci imponere (to impose on him).—jocosæ or ludicræ fraude decipere qm.—callide or jocosè ludere or deludere qm.—joculariter imponere ci.

MYTHIC, mythicus or, in pure Latin, fabularis (that belongs in fable or myth; mythicus in Plin. 7, 53, 44

54; fabularis in Suet. Tib. 70).—fabulosus (belonging to myth or fable; s. g. gods). *A m. dress*, *fabularum integumenta: *the obscurity of the m. period*, *fabulosi temporis caligo: *the history of the m. period*, historia fabularis (Suet. Tib. 70).

MYTH, fabula.

MYTHOLOGICAL, mythicus: ad fabulas de diis deabusque pertinens, spectans; fabulosus.

MYTHOLOGY, *mythologia (Gramm.); fabulæ de diis deabusque: also simply fabulæ; fabulæ factæ; (as a science) historia fabularis (Suet. Tib. 70).

N

NAB, see CATCH.

NACKER, concha margaritarum (Plin.); *mytilus margaritifer (Linn.).

NADIR, *nadir (A. I.).

NAG, equulus; equuleus (C.); mannulus (Plin. Ep.).

NAIL, s. *On the finger or toes*, ungulus. *Long n.'s*, ungues eminentes (O. A. I. 519; et nihil eminent ungues, i. e. one ought not to have long n.'s); *dirty n.'s*, ungues sordidi (loc. cit., et sint sine sordibus ungues): *to pare the n.'s*, ungues recidere or resecare or subsecare: *to bite the n.'s*, ungues rodere (H. Sat. 1, 10, 71): *to move not a n.'s breadth*, qd loco non unguem latum excedere: *to swerve not a n.'s breadth from althg*, transversum ungue ab qd re non recedere. *A small spike or stud*, clavus. *A large n.* for fastening beams, clavus trabalis: *shoe n.'s*, clavi calligares: *to drive a n.*, clavum figere or defigere in qd re; *clavum adigere in qd*: you have hit the right n. on the head, rem acu tetigit (Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 19): *to be a n. in one's coffin*, causam mortis esse. *A measure of length*, *digitus duo cum quadrante.

NAIL, v. clavis affigere qd: clavis firmare or munire qd; *to althg*. ci rei or ad qd; *clavis configere qd* qd re (to fasten althg with nails).

NAILER, *clavorum faber.

NAIVE, simplex; lepidus (with natural grace, or drollery).

NAIVELY, sine arte; aperte.

NAIVETE, simplicitas.—lepos (natural grace).

NAKED, nudus (like γυμνός, uncovered and unprotected).—apertus (without covering; op. to tectus: post-Aug. inopertus).—non tectus (post-Aug. intectus). *Half-n.*, seminudus: a n. sword, ensis nudus.

NAKEDNESS, ereli. by adj. under NAKED; for nuditas is found but once (Q. 10, 2, 23), and is a doubtful reading.

NAME, s. *Any appellation*, nomen (prop. an audible mark of distinction; hence a n. of a person or thing to distinguish from others of the same kind, a proper n., apply the n. of a family or race).—vocabulum (so far as it serves to denote an object or relation of it; hence, in grammar, nomen appellativum).—cognomen (a family n.; also = the later agnomen). *N.'s of towns*, oppidorum vocabula: a proper n., proprium vocabulum: *if the thing have not its own n. and term*, si res suum nomen et proprium vocabulum non habet (C. de Or. 3, 40, in.).—non idem oppidum et Roma, quum oppidum sit vocabulum (s. e. nomen appellativum), Roma nomen (i. e. nomen proprium) (Farr. L. L. 10, 2, § 20): *to call althg by its n.*, qd nomine signare, notare, or vocare: *to give a n. to a thing*, ci rei nomen or vocabulum imponere; *ci rei nomen invenire*: *to give a n. to any one*, ci nomen ponere or imponere, dare or indere: *to give to a thing or person a name from a thing or place*, denominare qm or qd a or ab, &c.: *to give to a thing the n. of a deity*, qd dei nomine nuncupare: *to call a thing after obj's n.*, qd ab nomine cs appellare (followed by the n. in the acc.; e. g. L. 1, 1, extr., Æneas ab nomine uxoris Lavinium appellat): *to take, adopt, or assume the n. of any one*, nomen cs sumere: *to call althg by a mild n.*, qd molli nomine appellare: *to call althg by a name*, qm nominare; qm nomine or nominativum appellare (ME) but not appellare (qm alone): *to call to or upon any by n.*, qm nomine vocare, or (loudly) clamare: *to call a thing by its right n.*, rem suum nomine appellare: *to call up by n.*, qm nominativum evocare; *qos per nomina quotidie citare*: *to receive a n.*, nomen accipere (with a gen. of the n. received): *to derive a n. from a person or thing*, nomen trahere ab qo or ab qd re; cognomen or appellationem ex re trahere; ex re nomen capere or invenire (juve-

nire accidentally): inditit cī nomen ab qā re (a person takes a n. from althg): to get a n. on account of althg, propter qd nomen reperire (accidentally): to have a n. from, &c., denominatum esse or nomen habere a re; nomen tenere ab qo (post.): nomen or cognomen adeptum esse ab qā re or ab qo (post.): nomen traxisse ab qā re: to bear the n. of althg, cs nomen ferre: to have a false n., falsum nomen possidere: to have no n., nomine vacare: I bear the n. of, est mihi nomen (usually followed by the n. in the dat. or nom., more rarely in the gen.): e. g. I bear the n. of Caius, est mihi nomen Caio, Caius, or Caii: they gave him the n. of, ei inditum nomen (with a dat. of the n.):—ei dixere nomen (with an acc. of the n.): by n., nomine (with a nom. or abl., rarely a gen., of the n.):—ei est (erat) nomen (with a dat., &c., of the n., see above); e. g. a guest, by n. Camellus, quidam hospes, nomine Camelo or Camelli, or cui erat nomen Camelo or Camelus, more rarely Cameli): a certain man, Cassius by n., quidam Cassius quoque nomine: under a strange n., sub alieno nomine (e. g. libellum edere, Suet. Oct. 55): to borrow money in the n. (i. e. on the credit) of any one, cs fide pecuniam mutuum sumere: in the n. of (i. e. by commission from) any one, cs verbiis, cs nomine (in cs verbiis the words are put in the mouth of him who is to convey them: in cs nomine the person commissioned to act for another chooses his own words):—Jn. cs verbiis et cs nomine: he sent a slave to the king to tell him this in his n., servum misit ad regem, qui ei nunciaret suis verbiis: to accuse any one in his own n. (on his own authority), qui suo nomine accusare: to entreat a person in the n. of another, qm cs nomine rogare: in the n. of the state, publice (opp. privatim): in the n. of God, cum Deo (with God), quod bene veritat (may it turn out well): in n. (i. e. in appearance), verbo tenuis; verbo (non) nomine: in n., not in reality, verbo, non re or verba: under the n. of a thing, nomine cs rei (also = under the pretext of):—sub titulo cs rei, specie cs rei (under the pretext);—pretextu is not class.): bearing many n., multa or complura nomina habens (non) multi nomina is not class.): Reputation, fame, fama (q. l.):—nomen (in respect of celebrity):—exclamatio (opinion with others have of us, eply good opinion): to have a great n., magnum nomen or magnam famam habere: to acquire a n., nomen consequi; famam colligere: to seek a n., famæ servare: to make a n. for oneself by althg, per qd nomen assequi: a good n., bona fama; bona exclamatio; laus: to hurt one's good n., cs exclamationem offendere or (more strongly) violare; de cs famâ detrahare: to have a good n., bene audire (opp. male audire). ¶ Nation, people, nomen (see Herz. S. Cat. 52, 22, and Cæs. B. G. 2, 28; Breni, n. Hann. 7, 3):—gens as nomen: to be an enemy of the Roman n. (i. e. of every thing which is called Roman), nomini Romano inimicum or infestum esse.

NAME, v. ¶ To give a name to, nominare qd; nomen cī dare, indere, ponere, imponere (to impose, assign):—nomen invenire cī rei (to invent):—nominare or appellationem notare qd (to make known or designate): to m. things aright, res suis certis ac propriis vocabulis nominare (to call them by the n.'s which they already have):—res notare propriis appellationibus (to give them suitable n.'s): to m. a thing anew, res nominibus notare nova: every mishap which we are accustomed to n. a calamitas, omnis casus, in quo nomen poni solet calamitas: to n. after a thing or a place, denominare a re or a loco; after any one, ab cs nomine appellare: to be named after althg, a re (or ab qo) nomen, ex re cognomen or appellationem trahere; ex re nomen capere, reperire, invenire; a re denominatum esse or nomen habere: to be named after any one, ab qo nomen tenere (post.): to be named, nominor (with n. in nom.):—nomen habeo (with n. in gen.):—nomen mihi est (with n. in nom. or dat., rarely in the genit.):—voco, appello (I am named, with n. in nom.): to be named from althg, nomen a re habere, or duxisse, traxisse, or invenisse. ¶ To call or mention by name, nominare (to call a thing by its own n.; also, to give it a name):—appellare (to address, to entitle; also, to mention a thing with the addition of a n.):—vocare, dicere (to call, vocare; prop., to call to any one by n.; then, like dicere, to n. an object according to what it is: vocare usually with a subit.; dicere with an acc.):—nomen cī dare or indere or imponere (to give a n. to): to n. each thing by its own n., suo quamque rem nomine appellare: I need not n. any one, neminem necesse est nominare: without naming an authority, sublatō or dempto auctore: without naming, sine nomine: to n. a person or thing so and so, qm or

qd vocare, appellare (with an acc. of the predicate):—qd dicere (with an acc. of the predicate): to n. one thing or person after another, ex qā re or ex qo nominare qd or qm: they n. me (i. e. I have the n.), mihi est nomen (with a nom. or dat., or, more rarely, a gen. of the n.: see NAME). Named, nomine (with an abl., gen., or nom. of the n.) or ci est nomen (of persona, m. by n., if the real n. of any one follow):—qui (que, quod) dicitur or vocatur (with a nom. of the predicate):—quem vocant (with an acc. of the predicate; of persons or things, if a single predicate follow it, = so called; for wch ita dictus would be bad Latin). ¶ To nominate, i. x., appoint, constituere. To n. a period or day, diem constituere, praestituere (to agree upon in common):—diem dicere, condicere, also simply condicere (to n. a term for deciding a suit at law): to n. a place (e. g. for an interview), locum dicere, locum colloquio statuere.

NAMELESS, PROP. ¶ Without a name, nomine vacans (that has no name):—sine nomine or sine auctore (without a voucher, without mentioning an author; both usually with a participle from the context: non anonymus). To be n., vacare nomine (to have no name). FIG. ¶ Unknown, ignobilis (ignoble):—obscurus (of obscure origin); e. g. Lacedaemonius quidam, cuius nomen quidem proditum est. ¶ Unspeakable, ingens, immensus (great, immense):—infinitus (infinite, endless):—incredibilis (incredible).

NAMELY, ¶ As a particle of explanation, for the filling up of a foregoing general idea. In this case it is usually not translated, but the word following stands in apposition; e. g. if you would root out avarice, its parent must be rooted out, n. luxury, avaritiam at tollere vultis, mater ejus est tollenda, luxuries (see Ramsh. § 95, 4). It is expressed by is est or qui est; as, that most moving eloquence, n. the natural, "maxime illa movens eloquentia, quae est naturalis, or naturalis ea est. For greater emphasis we may use dico or inquam (where the context allows the first person of the verb); e. g. the earlier orators, n. Crassus and Antonius, superiores oratores, Crassum dico et Antonium: for the rest, n. ourselves, aut birds, nam cetera turba, nos, inquam, cernamus aves (see Ramsh. § 95, 4). In subjoining a special idea as an explanation to a general one, we find et or que (affixed); e. g. at certain times, n. when duties or urgent circumstances require it, it will often happen that, &c., temporibus quibusdam, et aut officiis debitis uti rerum necessitatibus, saepe eveniet, ut, &c. (C. de Fin. 1, 10, 33). The disease, n. the plague, morbus pestilentialis (L. 41, 21, 11; see Ramsh. § 188, 2; Drakenb. L. 6, 16, 8.). —[In this sense we rarely find scilicet and videlicet; never nempe or nimirum.] For subjoining a whole proposition, which serves as an explanation or confirmation of the preceding, nam, enim, etenim (see For), quidem (in order to bring out more prominently a word going before, eply the pronouns):—nimirum (stronger than the foregoing = evidently, as is well known, &c.):—sed but we can never so use nempe, scilicet, and videlicet:—nempe = 'surely, forsooth' is sarcastic or ironical; see Zumpt § 278.

NAMESAKE, eodem nomine (q. l., but eply of the same sur- or family name; C. Ferr. 4, 46, 103)—eodem cognomine, or (post. and post-Aug.) cognominis, adj. (of the same family name or title):—cognominatus (synonymous; e. g. cognominata verba; C.).

NAP, s. somnus brevis. To take a short n., brevissimo uti somno (Sen. Ep. 83, 6); exiguum dormire (Plin.); leviter dormire (Sen. Ep.): to take a n. after dinner, meridiari (with later writers also, meridiare)—meride conquiescere (to be accustomed to take a n. after dinner): to take a short n. after dinner, post cibum meridianum paulum conquiescere (Suet. Oct. 78, in.).

NAP, v. facilem capere somnum. See the subst.

NAPE, cervix.

NAPKIN, mantellē or mantle (a linen cloth, wch served als as towel or table-cloth, as well as napkin; for as the ancients had no forks, it was necessary to wipe the fingers during the meal, and afterwards to wash the hands: the mantelle was furnished by the host):—mappa (the proper n., shorter than the mantelle; this was brought by the guest: Attuerat mappam nemo, dum furta timentur; Mantile e mensâ surripit Hermogenes; Mart.): a twisted n., obtorta mappa.

NARCISSEUS, narcissus (Plin.).

NARCOTIC, somnifer (Plin.; O.); somnificus (Plin.).

NARD, nardus, i. f. (Plin.) or nardum, i. m. (Ruf. The ancients applied this name to several od.

viferous plants of different kinds; as, the Gallic or Celtic (Valeriana Celtica; *Linn.*); the Cretan (Valeriana Italica; *Lam.*); the Arabian (*Arab.*), *Andropogon Schanathus*; *Linn.*); the Italian, *our Lavender* (*Lavendula Spica*; *Linn.*); and *asphy the Indian nard*, *nardus Indica*, or *spica nardi*, from *which the precious nard-oil was prepared: this last is Valeriana Jatamansi*, according to *Jones, Asiatic Researches*, *rola. li. and iv.* See *asphy Plin.* 12, 12, 26: of *n.*, *narius* (*Plin.*): *n. oi*, *nardinum* (*Plin.*): *n. unguentum*, *unguentum nardinum* (*Plin.*); *nardus* (*H.*).

NARRATE, *narrare*, referre, qd. To *n.* in *ord-r* or *at length*, enarrare, denarrare, qd: to *n.* minutely or circumstantially, pluribus verbis qd exponere; (pluribus) persequi qd; plura persequi de qâ re. See **RELATE**.

NARRATION, **NARRATIVE**, *narratio*, *narratio*; *relatio* (e. g. in *chronicles*, &c. *post-Aug.*); *rel gestæ* *expositio*. To *give a n.*, *narrare* *q* *qd* or *de qâ re*: exponere, explicare (*to give a full n.*); *enarrare* (*to give a full and orderly n.*); *also pluribus verbis exponere*; rem ordine enarrare; cuncta, ut sunt acta, exponere; enarrare *q* *rem*, quo pacto se habeat.

NARRATOR, *narrator*; *auctor*; *explicator rerum gestarum*.

NARROW, *adj* angustus (*not wide*; *opp.* *latus*).—*artus* (*more correct than artus, confined, limited*; *opp.* *laxus*).—*contractus* (*contracted, more cognate with ang-thin with art*; *hence Jm. contractus et angustus*; e. g. *Nilus*).—*perangustus* (*very n.*). *N.* *meaning of a word*, *angustior vocis notio*: *to make n.*, *angustum reddere*; *angustare*; *coartare*; *contrahere*: *to become n.*, in *artus coire*: *the limits of the world are too n. for him*, orbis terrarum eum non capit (*aff. Curt.* 7, 8, 12): *a n. road*, *angustum iter*: *a n. entrance*, *artior introitus*: *a n. escape*, *ely expressèd by vix, egre*: *I had a very n. escape of being*, nihil egrius factum est, multo labore meo, quam ut &c. (C.): *or by propius nihil est factum*, quam ut &c. (e. g. *occideretur*, C.): *or non multum or paulum (not parum) abfuit*, quin: *a n. mind*, *angustus animus* (C.): *a n.-minded*, *tenuis animi*; *angusti animi et parvi*; *puilli animi et contracti*: *he is n.-minded*, ejus animus invidiæ angustis continetur.

NARROW, *v.* *coartare*; *in angustum adducere*; *contrahere* *or concludere* (C.).

NARROWLY, *Contractedly*, *arte*; *anguste*. [*Closely, carefully, studiosè*; *summo studio*. To *examine a thing n.*, *intents oculis qd intueri*; *intueri qd acri et attento animo*; *qd studiosè intueri* (C.).

NARROWNESS, *angustum*; *angustus*; *pl.*

NARWHAL, **monodon*, **monoceros* (*Linn.*).

NASAL, quod ad nasum or nares pertinet; *or by the gen.* of *nasus* or *nares*.

NASCENT, *nascent* (*as it is birth*, *opp.* *jam adultus*, C. *Brut.* 7, 27).—*qui (quæ, quod) crescit*, *augeatur*, *or incrementum capit*.

NASTINESS, **NASTY**, see **DIRT**, **DIRTY**.

NATAL, *natalis*; *natiuiticus*.

NATION, *gens* (*ἔθνος*, *the most comprehensive term*).—*natio* (*ἔθνος*, *a people of the gens*).—*populus* (*ἄνθρωποι*, *the inhabitants of a place, considered with regard to their social and political relations*).—*gens* (*γένος*, *a civilized nation is forms part of a natural gens*; *the gens politically forms part of a populus*).—*gens* (*γένος*). *Gens and natio are often used promiscuously by Roman writers: we find also Jm. gentes nationesque; populi nationesque; populi et gentes.* [*In the historical style we often find nomen for gens or populus; i. e. nomen Romanum, Latium. Gens is rarely combined with nomen.*—*A foreign n.*, *populus externus*; *gens, natio, externa* (C.): *as ancient n.*, *gens antiqua*: *a great, powerful n.*, *populus magnus*, *opulentus*, *potens*: *a warlike n.*, *gens bellicosa*, *fera*, *fortis*; *populus fortis*: *a free n.*, *populus inuictus, liber*.

NATIONAL, *gentis proprius* (*peculiar to a nation*; T. *Germ.* 10, 3).—*domesticus* (*opp.* *externus*, *adventicius*; e. g. *mos*).—*gens* (*gens*).—*popularis* (*of the mass*; e. g. *C. de Orat.* 1, 23, 108, *sensus popularis, of the great mass*; *not = n. talent*: *carnem populare, common among the people*).—*It is n.*, *est gentis proprium* (*peculiar to this people*).—*gentis est insignie* (*a characteristic of this people*; T. *Germ.* 38, 2: *both with an infin.*): *n. character*, **ingenium* *q* *nationis proprium*; *civitas*, *populi* *ca*, *mores*: *a n. guard*, *cives evocati*, *qui excubini in urbe militum vice agunt* (*aff. Suet. Galb.* 10): *n. hatred*, *odium gentile*: *n. debt*, *res alienum publice apud cives contractum*: *n. talent*, **ingenium* *q* *gentis* *or* *ca* *populi proprium* (*not sensus popularis*; see above): *n. custom*, *mos* *ca* *gentis proprius* (*peculiar to a nation*; *aff. T. Germ.* 10, 3); *mos domesticus* (*a na-*

tice, domestic custom): *it is a n. custom, est gentis proprium* (*with an infin.*): *n. pride*, **nimia domesticorum admittio*: *to possess n. pride*, **præ sua gente aliam contemnere*: *a n. temple*, *templum*, *quo omnes ca gentes nationes conveniunt*: *n. dress*, *mos vestis proprius gentis* (*mos vestis*, *Justin.* 1, 2, 3): *n. assembly*, **conventus*, *quo omnes civitates legatos mittunt* (**concomitia = an assembly for an election*): *it is a n. trait*, *q* *gentis*, *est gentis proprium* (*with an infin.*; T. *Germ.* 10, 3).

NATIONALITY, *mores populi* *or* *civilitas* (*of the people*).—*mores domestic* (*native*).—*[not sensus popularis]*. The *n.* of the *Greeks*, *mores Græcorum*: *to retain n.*, *mores suos et instituta servare*: *the greater number lose their n. with other people*, *multitudo à populi unius corporis coalescit* (L. 1, 8).

NATIONALIZE, *civitate d. nare* *qd* (e. g. *orationem*, Q.). *qd* *ad civium cognitionem transferre* (e. g. *idea*, C.).

NATIVE, *indigena*; *vernaculus* (e. g. *legio vernacula*, Cæsar; *vocabula vernacula*, *Parr.*).—*nativus*. The *n.*, *indigena*; *in eâ terrâ nati* (C.): *one's n. land*, *patria* (C.); *terra patria* (V.); *solum patriam*, *natale*. *Also by ercl.*, *solum in quo quis ortus et procreatus est* (C. *Legg.* 2, 2, 4). See also **NATURAL**, **INNATE**.

NATIVITY, **Birth*, *ortus*: *the place of one's n.*, *locus quo* (*urbs in quâ*) *q* *genitus est*; *urbs patria*.—See **BIRTH**. [*Position of the heavens at the moment of one's birth*, *thema, kîta*, *n.* (*ἥμα*, *ῥῆ*), *or pure Latin*, *positus siderum et spatia* (*Suet.* *Oct.* 94, *extr.*; *Ruhnkt.* *T. Ann.* 6, 21, 3)—*sîdus natalicium* (*the constellation under which any one is born*; C. *de Divin.* 2, 43, 91).—*genitura*, *nascitua* (*the hour of birth*, *Suet.* *Oct.* 94, *extr.*; *Cal.* 57. *Ammon.* 29, 1. *nasc.* **Vir.* 9, 6, 2 [9, 7, 6]): *to cast a n.*, *animadvertere et notare sidera natalicia*; *fata per genitura interpretari* (*as the business of astrologers, according to Ammon.* 1, c.): *fm the context*, *also positus siderum et spatia dimetiri*: *to cast a n.*, *for any one*, *prædicere et notare vitam ca ex natali die* (*aff. C. de Div.* 2, 42, *inil.*): *to ask aby to cast one's n.*, *qm consulere de geniturâ*, *or fm the context*, *consulere qm only* (*see Suet.* *Cal.* 57; *Oct.* 94, *extr.*): *one who casts natalicia*, *genethliaca* (*γενεθλιακα*, *Gell.* 14, 1); *or, pure Latin*, *natalium peritus* (*Sen. N. Q.* 2, 32, 7).—*fatorum per genitura interpretari* (*Ammon.* 29, 1).—(*Chaldeus* *or* *mathematicus*: *a casting of natalicia*, *prædictio et notatio vitæ cuiusque ex natali die* (*as an act*).—*natalicia prædicta*, *orum*, *n.* (*as a thing*; *both C. de Divin.* 2, 42, 88, *sq.*).—*genethliologia* (*γενεθλιαγορια*, *as a science*, *Vir.* 9, 6, 2, *or* 9, 7, 6). [*The festival of the Nativity*, *Christi natalitia*].

NATURAL, *naturalis* (*in almost all the senses of the English word*; *opp.* *artificiosus*, *and also opp.* *arcessitus* *or* *questus*; *opp.* *fucatus*; *and opp.* *adoptatus*).—*ab ipsâ naturâ factus*, *effectus*, *or profectus* (*proceeding fm nature itself*; *opp.* *artificiosus*).—*nativus* (*so constituted by nature*; *opp.* *artificiosus*; *opp.* *questus*).—*naturaliter innatus* *or* *inseitus*, *innatus atque inseitus* (*innate*, *of properties*; *opp.* *arcessitus*, *questus*).—*proprius et naturalis* (*peculiar to nature*); *to any one*, *ca*, *—vîvus* (*living*, *as if alive*, e. g. *calor*; *them = not made*, &c. by *art.*, e. g. *water*, *opp.* *to spring water*; *a hedge*, *opp.* *to mæcreses*, *a wall*).—*simpliciter*, *sincerus* (*simple*, *without addition*; *also = inartificial, upright, of persons*: *opp.* *fucatus*).—*verus* (*true*; *opp.* *simulatus*, *of speech*, &c.).—*N.* *sincerus atque verus* (*opp.* *fucatus et simulatus*): *a n. right*, *naturæ jus* *qd* (C. *Legg.* 1, 14, 40; *different fm jus naturale*, *n.* *right*; i. e. *the whole compass of all n. rights*; *opp.* *jus civile*; see C. *Sext.* 42, 91): *a n. impulse*, *naturalis cupiditas* *or* *appetitus*: *n. understanding*, *naturæ habitus bonus* (*opp.* *doctrina*, *aff. C. Arch.* 7, 15, *but not natura sine doctrinâ*).—*natura mentis* (*n. quality of the understanding*, Q. 10, 2, 5).—*prudentia communis* (*common prudence*, C. *Fin.* 4, 27, *extr.*): *n. aptitude*, *facultas a naturâ profecta*: *to have a n. inclination* *to arg.* *a naturâ proclivem esse ad qd*: *a thing is n.* *to any one*, *qd* *naturaliter innatum* *or* *naturâ lîbitum est*; *qd* *proprium et naturale ca est*: *it is n.* *to us*, *that &c.*, *naturâ nobis hoc datum est*, *ut*, &c.: *a n. reason*, *cause*, *causa*, *ratio*, *naturalis*, *or* *ab ipsâ rerum naturâ profecta*: *whatever takes place must have some n. cause*, *quidquid oritur causam habeat a naturâ necesse est*: *a n. son*, *filius naturalis* (*opp.* *filius adoptatus*).—*filius non legitimus*, *filius pellice oritur*, *filius nothus* (*not born in lawful wedlock*).—*filius naturalis occurs in this sense first in the Pandects*): *a n. father*, *pater naturalis* (*opp.* *pater adoptator*).—*pater non justus* *or* *non legitimus* (*of a child not born in lawful wedlock*; *opp.* *pater justus*, *legitimus*): *a n. death*, *mors natu-*

ualla (opp. *arcesalta* or *violenta*): a *n. religion*, insula del
 vel potius innata cognitio (see C. N. D. 1, 17, 14): *to be*
a n. consequence of althg., ex ipsâ rei naturâ sequi: *this is*
a n. consequence, hoc alter fieri non potest: *it is n.*,
necease est (necessary),—par est (*fitting, agreeable to*
order): *this is quite n.*, hoc non mirandum est: hoc ex
 naturâ legitimum fuit: *to speak in a n. manner*, loqui ut
 naturâ fert: *to represent althg. in a n. manner*, ad verum
 exprimere qd; *et rei imaginem* exprimere, quæ velut
 in rem præsentem perducere audientes videatur (sfl.
 Q. 4, 2, 123): *quite n.* / *mihi me mirum id quidem!* *a*
collector of n. specimens, **qui rerum naturalium ex-*
empla undique conquiri: n. parts or talents, natura,
naturæ habitus (the n. constitution of a mind),—*ingre-*
diunt (mental abilities, n. endowments),—Jn. *natura*
atque ingenium; indoles (n. parts or talents, in a moral
point of view, and so far as they are capable of improve-
ment),—*naturæ dotes or munera (gifts or endowments of*
nature), *natura instrumenta, orum, n. (means fur-*
nished by nature; all the expressions opp. litteræ,
disciplina): good n. parts or talents, naturæ bonitas
(naturæ quoddam bonum; ingenii bonitas, (more
strongly) excellens ingenii bonitas; natura admi-
rabilis; natura eximia et illustris: to have or pos-
sess (good) n. parts or talents, ingenio valere; bonâ
indole præditum esse; naturæ munibus ornatum
esse. (more strongly) præstantissimo ingenio præditum
esse; excellentis ingenii magnitudinis ornatum esse:
to have a n. talent for althg., *et rei gerendæ a naturâ ad-*
ferunt natura habere: a n. appearance, quod in rerum
naturâ fit; ostentum; prodigium; portentum: a n.
fruit or defect, vitium naturæ or a naturâ profectum;
damnum naturæ (as L. 7, 1, damnum naturæ alere et
solvere, to cherish a n. defect): n. history, historia natu-
ralis or naturæ (with the accents of wider signification
than with us): a n. philosopher, physicus (φυσικός, as
an explorer of nature): Empedocles was a celebrated n.
philosopher, Empedocles in naturalis philosophiæ
studio floruit (Gell. 17, 21): n. philosophy, physica,
orum, n. (φυσικά) or pure Latin, philosophia naturalis
(the latter, Gell. 17, 21): a n. production, quod terra
gignit or parit; quod gignitur in or e terrâ: the n.
beauty of a country, amenitas: a n. state, status
n. (ut: n. insolite, natura.

NATURALISM. s. See **Idiot**.
NATURALISM, s. (*Philosophical*), *ratio eorum, qui naturam deum faciunt *or* qui mundum deum censent. *ratio eorum, qui omnem vim divinam in naturā sitam esse censent. † (*Theological*) *rationalism*, *præcepta eorum, qui solam rationem in rebus divinis ducem esse sequendam dicunt; *naturalismus (*t. t.*).

NATURALIST, I (*Philosophical*). *qui mundum deum censet; *qui naturam deum facit; qui omne, quod infinitum est, deum esse vult; *qui vim quandam earumque animalem, quâ omnia reguntur, statuit; *qui omnium rem divinam in naturâ sitam esse censet. **II** (*Theological*). *qui solam rationem in rebus divinis ducem esse sequendam dicit; *naturalista (*f. f.*).

NATURALIZE, {*Prop.*} *scribere qm numero
indigenarum; *Iura indigene ci deferre o concedere;
or, in the *ancient sense*, donare qm civitate (*C. Cæs.*);
civitatem ci dare, impartire (*C.*); civem qm facere
(*Np.*) || *Pro.* civitatem donare (*Q.*): to *n. a word*,
verbo civitatem dare (*Suet. Gramm.* 22); hoc verbum
Latino sermone satis tritum est (*C. Div.* 2, 4, 11, is
naturalized).

NATURALLY. [*Pounded in nature, according to nature, naturaliter; natura; secundum naturam; naturæ; convenienter (C.).*] *Without art, simpliter:* sine arte: sine studio; facile; naturaliter; nativè ratione (*aff. C.*). [*According to one's natural character, with natural ease, e. g. he does every thing n., a naturâ ad omnia facile videtur; omnia facile, promptè, expeditè agit; nullâ in re laborat.*] *According to the truth of nature, like nature, ad veritatem, verè (e. g. qd. effingere, exprimere, imitari).* [*Necessarily, necessario; or with necessity est, res aliter fieri non potest; quâ aliter fieri potuit.*] *According to the course of nature, by Crel., e. g. this happens n., sic natura fert; hoc plane respondet ordini, legibus, naturæ (aff. C.); opp. hoc fit præter naturam, contra leges naturæ, contra consuetum ordinem naturæ; hoc monstrâ simile est (aff. C.).* [*In concessions (with irony). mi-time mirum id quidem.*]

NATURE, *System according to wch things exist. natura (answering to the English word in all its senses).—indoles (natural peculiarity).—natura rerum. mundus (the universe, world).—agri. campi.*

rus (the fields, &c., opp. to town, art: 102) in this sense not natura: by n., natura: naturaliter: *proprie* or *peculiar* to n., naturals; *proprius* et *naturalis*: according to the n. of ably, ci imatus or insitus: *fortified* by n., natura or naturaliter munitus: according to n., secundum naturam (opp. contra naturam)—nature: convenientier (e. g. vivere: the n. of a thing, natura or ratio rei: *suavi* et *bona* n. of the thing, its *tert* natura rei: the n. of a thing, hominis natura: to become a second n., ex consuetudine in naturam vertere; jam natura vim obtinere: to put off n.'s n., versare nam natura: n. assisted itself in a disease, morbus aut sponte decessit: to live in a state of n. (without taste). libere et sine legibus vivere: to remain true to n., nihil a statu naturae recedere: it is all *with* true n., nihil ali debetur to print or draw for n., et rebus veris exempla sumero (of painters or writers)—ad exemplum animale pingere qd (to print *after* getting a living model): *animale* and *inanimata* n., animalia humanitate (n. pl.): a thing required by n., res quam natura desiderat; res necessaria: an investigation of n., physicus (*quæritur*); or pure Latin, speculator venaturque natura (C. N. d. 1, 50, 83)—inquisitor rerum natura (Sen. d. 6, 13, 2)—investigator rerum rerum, quæ natura innotuit videtur (C. Univ. 1, inst.), an investigation of n., investigatio rerum natura (off. C. Fin. 5, 1, 10)—gift of n., donum or munus natura (g. t.); conform: abiectione n., nature convenienter or congruenter natura ad naturam accommodatus (opp. natura or natura alienus): to be conformable to n., nature: convenire; secundum naturam esse: conformably to n., secundum naturam (opp. contra naturam; e. g. vivere) a law of n., lex natura or naturalis (g. t.), ratio, protecta a rerum natura: it is a law of n., hoc natura præscribit; est (autem) a natura comparatum ut (subj.): right of n., natura jus (a single right)—jus naturale (compass of all the rights of n., jus civile): the kingdom of n., i. e. the whole visible world, rerum natura: mundus: a state of n., status natura: an impulse of n., natura: contrary to n., natura or a natura alienus: in a manner contrary to n., contra naturam: a call of n., desiderium naturale corporis: nature necessitates: to comply with a call of n., necessitati parare. ¶ Natural quality, natura, indoles, ingenium (essential, proper quality)—constitutio (imparted by forming, training or education)—affectio (the state or condition of a thing, *exply* in relation to another; e. g. of the soul to external objects)—habitus (the internal or external state or condition of a thing): peculiar n., proprietates: good n., bonitas: ill n., asperitas (roughness): n. of the soil, soli natura, or ingenium: n. of the body, corporis affectio, constitutio: of the weather, mundi, affectio celi, animi: according to the n. of the place, ex loci natura, uti loci natura fert: according to the n. of the thing, pro re nata: according to the n. of circumstances, ut res dant sese (see Kühn. Ter. Heut. 5, 1, 43): according to the n. of the times, pro tempore: pro temporis ratione: according to the n. of time and circumstances, prout res ac tempus se daret: of like n., similitudo: of a different n., diversus (ab). ¶ Natural character, natura, indoles, ingenium, animus (the three first, the original cast of the individual's mind; animus, his whole moral and intellectual n.)—mores (his moral n.)—vita (his kind of life)—persona (the part he plays, as it were, on the theatre of civil life. C. Lat. 1, 4, Q. 10, 1, 55).—102 All these expressions denote only a part of the whole n.: to denote the whole, join indoles animi ingenique (L. 10, 17): natura et mores; mores naturaque; ingenium ac mores: vita moresque; mos et natura (e. g. of a people, gentis)—goodness of n., bonitas: a gentle, kind, affable n., comitas; humanitas; ingenium lene, liberale: a harsh, inexorable n., ingenium durum atque inexorabile: an affable, gentle n., mores faciles: a noble n., animus magnus, excelsus, altus; altitudo animi: a fickle n., ingenium mobile: of a mild n., mitis ingenio,

NATURED. *Good natured*, bonâ naturâ or indole prædita; *benignus*, comis: *ill-n.*, malignus; *morosus*.

NAUGHT, NAUGHTY, See BAD.

NAULAGE, nautum (*Juv.*).

NAUSEA, nausea (C.): *to suffer fm n.*, nausea premi (Cels.); nausea tentari (aft. C.); nausea molestiam suscipere (id.): nausea qm torquet (Sen.).

NAUSEATE. || PROP. nauseare (C.). || FIG.) fastidire, Suet.); nauseare (Phaedr.); ei fastidium cs relictur; qñ sentit cs rei fastidium (ast. Plin.); me capit cs rei tedium (L.); vomit mihi qd in tedium (Plin.).

NAUSEOUS, [Prop.] qui nauseam facit. [Fio.] fastidiosus; fastidium creans; qui fastidio est; qui fastidium affert or movet.

NAUTICAL, nauticus.

NAVAL, navalis: a n. engagement, navalis pugna (C.); navale proelium (Q.); proelium maritimum (Gell.).

NAVE, [Of a wheel, modiolus (Plin.).] [Of a church, spatium modium (Vitruv.).] in the Latin of the middle ages, also navis.

NAVEL, umbilicus (Cels.).

NAVEW (a sort of turnip), napus (Col.); *brasica napus (Linn.).

NAVIGABLE, navigabilis, navis patiens (L.; navigationis patiens, Just.): the river is not n., fluvius non perfert navem (L. 10, 2): the Tiber is n., and conveys all kinds of produce to the city, Tiberis navium patiens omnesque fruges devehit in urbem (Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 12): n. for barge, &c., onerarium navium capax: the river is not n. for ships of great burden, graves naves fluvius non perferit: to endeavour to make a river n., *id agere, in eo laborare, ut fluvius navium fiat patiens, or ut fluvius navigabilis fiat.

NAVIGATE, navigare in loco or per locum, also simply locum (to sail, sail through. [Fio.] The simple case, with navigare, usual only with ports, and in post-Aug. prose, occurs in C. Fin. 2, 34, 113, quum Xerxes maria ambulasset, terram navigasset).

NAVIGATION, navigatio; navigiorum cursus, or simply cursus (sailing, course): the art or science of n., ars navalis (Plin.): disciplina navalis: rerum nauticarum scientia (C.), rerum nauticarum scientia atque usus (Cæs. B. G. 3, 8): to obstruct n., præcludere navigationem.

NAVIGATOR, nauta (C.); navigator (Q.).

NAVY, classis (steel), res navalis, or nautica; res nautica (pl.); res maritima (Fell.); men, and all things belonging to a fleet).

NAVY, adv. [No, vid. [Not only so, but more, præterea: see MOROVVER.]

NEAL, (*ferrum, &c.), igne excandescere, molire.

NEAP, humilis; demissus: depressus (post-Aug.).

NEAP-TIDE, *æstus minor.

NEAR, adj. [Close, near, propinquus, compar. propinquior and (usually) propior, superl. proximus (in all the senses of the English word)]: vicinus (of place and resemblance; also, but rarely, of time).—finitimus with a dat., similis with a dat. or gen., non alienus with a and an abl. (of resemblance): a n. relative, propinquâ cognitione conjunctus; to any one, cum quo; genere cl. propinquus; propinquâ cognitione cl. junctus or qm. contingens: a very n. relative, proximus cognitione or propinquitate: artâ propinquitate conjunctus: a n. friend, familiaris: intimus: quo familiariter or intime utor: a n. connexion, societas propior; necessitudo (between relatives, colleagues, &c.): to be n., prope esse (g. l.).—propinquum or vicinum esse (as to place, time, resemblance).—non longe abesse, in propinquo adesse, subesse (as to time and place, to be nearer; propius abesse).—appetere (to draw n., of time): to be very n., supra caput esse, in cervicibus esse, in capite et in cervicibus esse (of place or time, persons or events; see Herz. S. Cat. 52, 22).—imminere, instare (of time): to be n. to death, morti vicinum esse: in vitæ discrimine versari: the moment is n. in each &c., prope adesse, quum &c.: to lie n., prope or in propinquo jacere or situm esse, prope esse, non longe abesse, subesse (prop.); facile inveniri posse (fig., to be easy to be found, of arguments, &c.).—facile intelligi posse (fig. to be easily understood): to come n., prope accedere, appropinquare ([Fio.] the former prop. and fig.: the latter only prop.).—non multum abesse &c., simile esse ca (fig. of resemblance): e. g. prope accedere ad veritatem: a veritate non multum abesse: veri simile esse: to be n. to any one, non longe abesse ab eo (prop.).—cl. propinquum esse genere, propinquâ cognitione qm. contingere (as to relationship).—familiariter or intime uti quo (as a friend).—usu cum quo conjunctissimum esse, magna mihi cum quo necessitudo est, summâ necessitudine me quo contingit (g. t., of connexion, as a college friend): I was n. upon the point of &c., in eo erat ([Fio.] in eo erat is not good), ut &c. (I intended).—prope erat or fuit, ut &c.; propius nihil factum est, quam ut &c.; non multum or non longe or paulum ([Fio.] not parum) abfuit, quin ([Fio.] not ut &c. (all is little unseemingly, it nearly came to pass, that &c.); e. g. in eo erat ut urbs caperetur; prope fuit ut dictator ille lilei crearetur; propius nihil est factum, quam ut occideretur; haud

multum abfuit, quin interficeretur: to draw n. (of place), prope accedere; appropinquare, (propius) accedere ad with an acc.: to draw near a town (of a general at the head of an army), exercitum ad urbem (propius) admovere; (of time, &c.) prope adesse, subesse; appropinquare, appetere: the moment draws n., when &c., prope adesse, quum &c.: to draw n. to the eighteenth age (of one's age), prope ad octogesimum annum pervenisse: to come n. (i. e. resemble), prope accedere ad qd.; accedere ad similitudinem ca rei: NEAREST, proximus (in all the senses of the English word): to, (a) with an abl., or by the dat. ([Fio.] never post).—secundus ab eo (next in order or rank).—cl. or ca simillimus (nearest in resemblance): the nearest way, proxima via; brevissima via: the nearest towns, proxima oppida: let us go to my house; it is the nearest place where you can change your clothes, eamus ad me: ibi proximum est ubi vestem mutem: the nearest relative, proximus cognatione, propinquitate, or genere: artâ propinquitate conjunctus; proxima cognatione qm. contingens or cum quo conjunctus: n. connexions (i. e. friends and relatives).—proximi (see Int. ad C. ad Div. 12, 27, in, and on S. Cat. 14, 2). [Parasimonious, parvus, tenax. Jm. parvus et tenax.—restrictus. Jm. restrictus et tenax. malignus. Very n., præparatus: to be n., parre vivere. parcum et tenacem esse. parce ac tenuiter vivere.]

NEAR, adv. and prep. by the ellipsis of 'to.' [Of place, prope followed by a or ab with an abl., or by an acc. ([Fio.] only in Np.; also by a dat. Hann. 8, 3): propter (in the neighbourhood of).—ad (by, at); all these denote nearness, g. t.).—juxta (close to).—secundum (along by, denoting direction to a place): to sit n. to ab's house, prope ab ca sedibus sedere: n. to a bank, prope ripam (not far from it).—secundum ripam (along, by it; e. g. to sail): nearer to &c., propius ad qm. or qd., or simply propius qm. or qd.; or propius ad qm. or qd. ([Fio.] Only in Np. with dat., Hann. 8, 3); very n. to, proxime followed by a or ab with an abl., or by an acc. [Of time, prope ad, or simply prope with an acc.; e. g. prope ad annum octogesimum pervenerat. [Of number, ad followed by an acc., or (with the historians) adverbially, with the case with the accompanying verb requires (about ut, denoting the highest number, see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 2, 33; Bremi, Suet. Cæs. 20; e. g. n. two hundred men, ad ducentos homines: after n. four thousand men had been killed, occisæ ad hominum milibus quatuor).—circiter (about ut, denoting a proximate number; [Fio.] not admodum, which is used to denote the whole sum).]

NEARLY, prope, pæne (almost, but not quite).—fere, fèrme (with omnes, &c.: prope, pæne make a positive assertion; fere, fèrme decline doing this; it being either enough for the speaker's purpose, or all that his knowledge allows him to do, to state that the assertion is at least approximately or generally true).—tantum non (μόνον ὀλίγον ὅτι: an elliptical form used by Liry and later writers, = 'only this is wanting, that not,' &c.).—propemodum (what is not far removed from the right measure; 'almost what it should be').—When nearly = 'within a little,' it may be translated by haud multum or non longe aful, quin, &c. (not ut); prope erat or factum est, ut &c.; propius nihil factum erat, quam ut &c.: the left wing was n. defeated, prope erat, ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur.

NEARNESS, [Vicinity, propinquitas—vicinia (neighbourhood).] [Parasimony, parasimonia tenacitas, malignitas (Srw. in PARASIMONY).]

NEARSIGHTED, [Prop.] (myopia, Ulp.): by Crci., e. g. to be n., non longe prospicere posse; o filii non longe conspectum ferunt (ast. C. cap. 1, 5, 32).—juvenis barbâ et comâ nitidus, totus de capsulâ (Sen. Ep. 115, 2): n. beatus, morum elegantia.

NEAT, adj. nitidus (n. pr. Herz. Q. 10, p. 105).—comptus (both words, either of appearance, or of style, &c.).—Jm. nitidus et comptus: lepidus (pretty, full of humour; e. g. dictum, puella).—elegant (elegant in appearance and in manner): a neat little gentleman, ad unguem factus homo (H. Sat. 1, 5, 32).—juvenis barbâ et comâ nitidus, totus de capsulâ (Sen. Ep. 115, 2): n. beatus, morum elegantia.

NEATLY, nitide; compte; lepidè; eleganter.

NEATNESS, concinnitas; elegantia: or see the adj.

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NEBULA, nebula; nubecula (*a small cloud*).

NEBULOSUS, nebulous.

NECESSARI, necessario: *very seldom*. necessarius (*e. g.* demonstrari = irresistibly)—ex necessitate (*of necessity*). "Necessarius" is often best translated by *necesse* out with a verb in the subj. ut being omitted; *luxury n. begis avaricia*, ex luxuria existat avaritia *necesse* est.—This was *n.* so, aliter hoc fieri non poterat.

NECESSARY, ¶ (*With a substantive*), necessarius: *a n. thing*, necessitas, res necessaria. ¶ (*Without a sub.*): it is *n.*, opus est (*there is need of*); *¶ the person who has need of a thing is in the dat.; the thing needed in the nom. or abl.*; also with an inf.; *such is then the casus subjecti*; the gen. occurs twice in *Livy*, 22, 51; 23, 21, and sometimes, but very rarely, in the poets; see *Ramsh.* § 142; *Zumpt* § 464; *Kr.* § 392; *Wb.* § 255, 314, 324).

—*necesse* est; *necessarius* est, oportet (see *Must*).—*usus* est (*¶* almost only in the poets; once in *L.*, rarely in *Cæs.*; see *Ramsh.* § 142, 2, n. 3; *Zumpt*, § 464, 2; *Hera.* ad *Cæs.* B. G. 4, 2).—also by *attinet*; *e. g.* it is not *n.* to say, nihil attinet dicere: it is not *n.* that you should wait, nihil opus est, expectare te (*C.*). it is not *n.*, nihil est, non est quod (*¶* not non opus est quod): to consider *n.*, necesse habere: I thought it *n.* to do *¶*, hoc faciendum putavi: not to find *¶*, non supercedere posse *¶* (re); or with an inf., *e. g.* loqui apud vos supercedissem (*L.*). *¶* Avoid the Grecism, opus habere: *weh* occurs only once, *Col.* 9, 1, 5.

NECESSARY, *a. res necessaria*. necessitas: *necessaries*, res quibus homines utuntur; res quibus carere non possumus; ea quæ natura desiderat: *necessaries of life*, res ad vitam necessarias; *usus vitæ necessarii*: quæ sunt ad vivendum necessaria; quæ ad victum cultumque pertinent.

NECESSITATE, see COMPEL.

NECESSITOUS, see POOR.

NECESSITY, ¶ (*State of being necessary*, necessitas (*C.*); necessitudo (*of moral or abstract n.*; *S.* often uses this word to denote "force of circumstances": see *Hera.* ad *S. Cat.* 17, 2, and ad *Cæs.* B. C. 1, 8): hypothetical *n.*, necessitudo cum adjunctione (*opp. nec.* simplex, *C. Inv.* 2, 57, 172): unavoidable *n.*, necessitas fatalis; fati necessitas (*C.*): to impose the *n.*, place *¶* *¶* under the *n.*, in necessitatem imponere, afferre (*qm*); injungere (*Hirt.*); cogere, adigere, compellere (*qm*); *qm* in eam necessitatem adducere ut (*L.*): you have placed me under the sad *n.*, vos me invitum, nolentem, coegistis, or eo compulsi: to make a virtue of *n.*, facere de necessitate virtutem (*Hieron.* in *Ruf.* 3, n. 2; *Ep.* 54, n. 6): I see no *n.*, non video, non invenio, quid cogat, eo compellat: to see, show, the *n.* of, videre, ostendere, aliter fieri, eventum, non potuisse: Peripatetici perturbari animos necesse esse dicunt (*maintain the n. of the passions*, *C.*): *fm n.*, necessitate coactus (*C.*); necessario, necessarius re coactus (*only in Cæs.*; see *Held.* ad *Cæs.* B. C. 1, 40); also coactus (*only C.*)—ex necessitate (*T.*): to yield to *n.*, necessitati parere, servire: without any *n.*, nullâ necessitate premente (*C.*); nullâ re cogente; sine necessitate; sine justâ or idoneâ causâ: in case of *n.*, si opus fuerit; si usus fuerit; si quando usus sit; al res postularit; necessitate cogente (*aff. C.*): only in an extreme case of *n.*, non nisi summâ necessitate cogente, nisi summa necessitas urget: *n.* is the mother of invention, Ingeniosa rerum egestas (*Cloud.*). ¶ Poverty, see POVERTY.

NECK, ¶ (*Of men and animals*, collum; cervix (*¶* in prose, before the time of Augustus, almost always cervicæ (*pl.*))—gula, faux or usually *pl.* fauces (the throat; the latter prop., the upper, narrower part of the gula)—caput (the head and *n.*): to break *¶* *n.*, cervicem cs frangere (*¶* but gulum frangere, *S. Cat.* 55, 4, is unusual; and collum ci torquere is = to take a firm hold of the *n.* and turn it a little [as a means of compulsion], *L.* 4, 53); to pay with one's *n.*, capite luere: to risk one's *n.* for the aversion of another, avaritiæ cs poenam collo et cervicibus suis sustinere (*C. Ferr.* 5, 32, *in.*): his *n.* is in danger, caput ejus agitur. ¶ (*Of things without life*, collum, cervix (*of a bottle, &c.*))—on the opening of a bottle, &c.: *n.* of land, lingua (*L. Ov.*); lingua (*Cæs.*).

NECKCLOTH, focale (*Heindorf, H.* Sat. 2, 3, 255, says only for sick or weak persons). *¶* not strophium or mamillare.

NECKLACE, monile (*nck ornament, mly with gold and precious stones, for women and children*)—torques, castella (*golden chains for the neck, the former a twisted chain, the latter composed of rings; both given as rewards to brave soldiers*): pearl *n.*, see PEARL.

NECKWEED, cannabis (*Plin.*); cannabuz (*Parr.*).

NECROLOGY, ¶ (*An account of the dead*, *vite mortuorum or defunctorum (*of several*), "narratio de vitâ et factis mortuorum hominum: to write a *n.*, vitam defuncti hominis narrare (*T. Agr.* 1). ¶ A register of deaths, "index mortuorum.

NECROMANCER, qui inferorum animas elicit, qui animas or mortuorum imagines excitat (*g. 6, aft. C. Fatin.* 6, 14; *Enn.* ap. *C. Tusc.* 1, 16, 37)—qui jubet manes exire ex sepulchris (*aff. O. Met.* 7, 206)—qui infernas umbras carminibus elicit (*with T. Ann.* 2, 28, 2, one who uses incantations; by later writers called theurgus, θεωργός)—eliciendi animulas: noxas et præagia sollicitare larvarum gnarus (*Ammian.* 28, 1, p. 394, ed. Gronov.)—exorcista (one who drives out evil spirits).

NECROMANCY, ars eliciendi, &c.; see NECROMANCER. (necromantia, Lactant.—Pliny says necromantia Homeri to denote that part of the Odyssey in which Ulysses is described as entering the regions of the dead, and conversing with the shades.)

NECTAR, nectar (*C.*). of *n.*, nectareus (*O.*).

NECTAREAN, nectareus (*O.*).

NECTARINE, periculum duracium (*Plin.*).

NEED, *a. necessitas*. necessitudo. opus. usus (*STR.* and *PHR.* in NECESSITY)—desiderium (*with desire*): to feel the *n.* of a thing, q̄ re or c̄ rei indigere (*to have n.* of)—qd desiderare (*to be unwilling to be without*).

NEED, *v.* (TRANS.) To be in want of, egere q̄ re, more rarely c̄ rei (*to have n. of*, q̄ re, be in want of it)—indigere q̄ re or c̄ rei (*to feel the n. or want of* althg.)—opus or usus est q̄ re (*there is n. of a thing, circumstances make a thing necessary*. *¶* For this only *Col.* 9, 2, 1, has opus habeo q̄ re)—desiderare qd (*to desire* althg absent, to be unwilling to be without it)—requirere qd (*to find a thing requisite or necessary*): not to *n.* althg, to be able to do without it, q̄ re carere, facile supercedere posse. ¶ (INTR.) to have occasion to, is usually rendered in Latin by est, quot; opp. non est, cur; nihil est, nihil habeo, quod, followed by a subj.; *e. g.* you *n.* not fear, nihil est, quod extimescas; nihil habeo, quod timeas, they *n.* not diminish their hope, non est, cur spes eorum infringatur.

NEEDFUL, see NECESSARY.

NEEDLE, acus, ūs: a very fine *n.*, *acus pusilla, minuta: to thread a *n.*, *filum in acum inserere or conficere: the prick of a *n.*, vulnus acu punctum (*C.*): to seem like the prick of a *n.*, acu punctum videri: to live by one's *n.*, acu victum queritare (*aff. Ter.*): a *n.-case*, theca acubus servandis: *n.-maker*, acurarius (*Inscr.*).

NEEDLE-FULL, acia (*Cels.*).

NEEDLEWOMAN, puella or mulier quæ acu victum querit (*see Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 48); *femina acu opus faciens.

NEEDLEWORK, ¶ (*The art, ars* acu pingendi. ¶ *Work executed with the needle*, opus acu pictum or factum. A piece of *n.* (as a picture), pictura acu facta (*aff. C. Ferr.* 4, 1, 1); to do a piece of *n.*, acu pingere. See also EMBOROIDERY.

NEEDLESS, quod non opus est; supervacaneus (*superfluous*). It is *n.*, non opus est; nihil necesse est; nihil attinet: to take *n.* trouble, acta agere: it will not be *n.*, non alienum, or abs re, fuerit.

NEEDLESSLY, sine causâ; præter rem or necessitatem (*aff. C.*).

NEEDLESSNESS, nulla necessitas.

NEEDS, *adv.* necessitate *very seldom*; *mly* necessario; ex necessitate (*fm necessity*). *Mly* by necesse est. See NECESSARILY.

NEEDY, egenus, indigens (*C.*); egēnus (*L.*): inops (*opp. copiosus, opulentus*); tenuis (*opp. copiosus, dives, locuples*); calamitosus (*opp. felix, beatus*). To succour the *n.*, opus ferre indigentibus (*C.*): to give to the *n.*, indigentibus impertiri de re familiari (*C.*).

NEFARIOUS, nefarius, improbus, scelestus. See WICKED.

NEGATION, negatio (*also = negative word*)—infitatio; recusatio (*refusal*).

NEGATIVE, *adj.* negans.—privans (*depriving, privative*; of parts of speech.—*¶* negatus, privativus only in the later grammarians). A *n.*, vocabulum negans: a *n.* particula, particula negans: a *n.* answer (*to a question*), infitatio: (*to a request*) recusatio: to give a *n.* answer (*to a question*), infitari; negare ita esse: (*to a request*) recusare: to have received a *n.* answer (*to a request*), repulsam ferre (*C.*); also with negare; *e. g.* he gave me a *n.* answer, negavit se hoc facturum (*aff. C.*): to meet a charge with a *n.* causam infitiatione defendere (*C.*): a *n.* proposition, enunciatio (*sententia or enunciatio*) negans.

NEGATIVELY. *infructando, negando (C.).*

NEGLECT, *v. negligere qd (not to trouble oneself about a thing, out of thoughtlessness or carelessness).—deesse ei rei (not to show proper attention to a person or thing, to fail in one's duty).—deserere qd (to desert or abandon fm want of favour or good-will).—derelinquere qm or qd (to give up or abandon entirely).—intermittere qd is = to leave off for a time). To n. the *Arx*, *ignem* negligentius habere (*Paul. Dig.*): to n. one's person, se negligere (*opp. se colere*): to neglect it utterly, corpore esse inculto atque horrido (C.): to n. one's duty, &c., deesse officio, dignitati, muneri: to n. one's affairs, rem familiarem negligere.*

NEGLECT, *s. neglectio (the act of neglecting).—Indiligentia (habit of neglecting).—neglectus (state of a thing neglected).—[R.] But it must frequently be rendered by the verbs, e. g. to the n. of all other things, rebus omnibus posthabitis, or postpositis, or relictis: to the n. of all other business, omnibus negotiis omisis: to the n. of friendship, neglecta amicitia.]*

NEGLECTFUL, *see NEGLECT.*

NEGLENCE, *negligentia (want of attention and observation).—Indiligentia (want of accuracy).—Incuria (want of proper care), cs rei. [R.] More frequently by the verbs.] See also CARELESSNESS.*

NEGLECT, *negligens (remiss; opp. diligens; of persons: [R.] post-Class. of things); in athg, cs rei, qd re or in qd re ([R.] post-Class. de qd re or circa qd).—dissolutus (loose, dissolute; of persons). Jm. negligens ac dissolutus; dissolutus et negligens in qd re.—indiligens (not sufficiently exact, inattentive, heedless; of persons).—neglectus, negligent factus (or with any other plect with the context furnishes; negligently done, of things).—parum accuratus (on wch sufficient care or accuracy has not been bestowed; of things).—[R.] Not incuriosus (or the adv. incuriosus) in Class. prose.] N. in one's calling, qui officium facere immemor est, nisi adeo monitur (of a slave; *Plant. Pseud.* 4, 7, 2): n. in one's domestic affairs, negligens, dissolutus, or dissolutus ac negligens in re familiari (from the context also simply negligens et dissolutus): a n. exterior (in dress, &c.), cultus corporis parum accuratus (*Aff. Gell.* 1, 5): hair negligently dressed, capillus negligentem circum caput reiectus.*

NEGLECTLY, *negligenter; indiligenter; dissolute; incuriosus (T.).*

NEGOTIATE, *agere de qd re (to treat with any on any subject, e. g. de conditionibus pacis).—postulare conditiones cs rei (to demand the terms on wch it will be granted).—pacisci qd (to conclude a compact about athg: e. g. pacem, to n. a peace).—conciliare qd (to bring athg about, by smoothing down difficulties, &c.): e. g. nuptias: to n. athg with aby. agere cum qd de qd re (g. t.).—colloqui cum qd de qd re (by verbal conference).—colloqui per intermedium cum qd et de qd re mentionem facere (by envoys, &c., s. *Np. Alc.* 5, 3).—They set about negotiating the terms of a peace, colloquium fuit inter ipsos de pacis legibus. See also NEGOTIATION.*

NEGOTIATION, *actio, de qd re: colloquium (conference). Often by Crcl. with the verb. To enter into a n. respecting athg, postulare conditiones de qd re: to carry on a n., conditiones ferre et audire: conditiones agitare, tractare, agere cum qd: to break off a n. for peace, infecta pax dimittere legatos; dimittere pacis intermedium; conditiones de pace ineunda propositas dirimere, abrumperre: during these n.s, dum hæc aguntur (L.): to settle by n., conditionibus disceptare qd; per colloquium qd componere.*

NEGOTIATOR, *qui de qd re agit (g. t.).—Intermedius (one who carries messages between two parties).—Interpres (a mediator, who transacts with another person in the name and by the authority of a third party, with a view to settle differences, &c.: post-Aug.).—Intercessor (one who interposes in order to hinder or accomplish athg).—conciliator cs rei (one who brings about an union: e. g. nuptiarum).—pactor cs rei (one who concludes a bargain).*

NEGRO, *Æthiops, Afer; f. femina Æthiops, Afra; Æthiops servus, or serva, f. (as a slave).*

NEIGH, *v. hincire: hincitum edere (Just.). To n. after or at, adhincire ei rei (Plin.), ad qd (C.).*

NEIGHING, *NEIGH, *s. hincitus, ùs.**

NEIGHBOUR, *¶ One who lives or is near us, vicinus (g. t., but only in respect of house or premises).—qui accipit propinquus ædibus nostris (near one's house).—accola, finitimus, confinis (separated merely by a boundary: [R.] avoid congruus as unclassical, and similis as extremely rare).—propinquus, proximus (one who stands, sits, &c., next).—conneasat (ut table, &c.).*

A good n., bonus vicinus (poet.); the next n., proximus vicinus: the n.s, vicini: vicinitas: finitimi, &c. Jm. vicini et finitimi (vicini in respect of place, finitimi in respect of boundary): to be a n., vicinus esse: in propinquo habitare. ¶ Another person, any one besides ourselves, alter ([R.] not alius in the sing.); pl. alii; homines; also homo, collective (not proximus in this sense). That does nothing for the sake of his n., qui nihil alterius causa facit: all prefer their own welfare to that of their n.s, omnes sibi melius esse malunt quam alteri: the love of one's n., humanitas.

NEIGHBOURHOOD, *¶ Vicinitas, vicinia: vicinitas (relation of the neighbours to each other): in the n., in vicinia; proper; in propinquo: in this n., hic vicinie: in this immediate n., hic proximæ vicinie: into this n., huc vicinie. [R.] all three in the comic writers; but not to be rejected.]—from the n., ex propinquo; ex ore de proximo. ¶ The neighbours together, vicinitas, vicini.*

NEIGHBOURING, *¶ Of persons, vicinus (with ref. to house and premises): finitimus (on the confines).—confinis (reciprocally of those who are on the confines of each other). ¶ Of places, propinquus; adjacens (L.); contemnus (rather poet.; T.); contiguus (O.).*

NEIGHBOURLY, *adj. *vicinis conveniens or dignus. NEIGHBOURLY, adv. more viciniorum; *ut decet vicinos; ut convenit vicinis.*

NEITHER, *conj. nec; neque: neither—nor, neque—nec—neque.*

NEITHER, *pron. neuter. N. party, or *neither with ref. to two parties, neutri, pl.: to n. side, n. way, in neutram partem (e. g. moveri).—neutro (aft. verb of motion, e. g. inclinari).—[R.] The other, aft. 'neither,' is alter (though neuter might sit be expected; *Krebs* says that he knows no instance of it): e. g. debemus neutrum eorum contra alterum juvare (*Cæs. B. C.* 1, 35; ut neutra lingua alteri officiat, *Q. 1. 1, 14*; so *L. 21. 46. 4*): to n. side, neutro: to be on n. side, medium se gerere (L.); in neutris partibus esse; neutram partem sequi (*Suet.*); non alterius utrius partis esse (C. *Att.* 10, 1, 12); se medium partibus præstare (*Vell.*); neutri parti se adjungere (L. 35, 48). See 'to be NEUTRAL.*

NEOLOGIST, **nova dogmata in rebus divinis sequens, amptens; *qui majorum dogmata deserit; or as t. t. *neologus.*

NEOLOGY, **neologia (t. t.); or *nova dogmata in rebus divinis sequendi studium, cupiditas.*

NEOPHYTE, *neophytus (Terul.).*

NEPENTHE, *lenimentum (Plin.): nepenthes (Plin.; a plant with exhilarating properties).*

NEPHEW, *¶ Brother's son, frater filius (C.); nepos ex fratre (T.). ¶ Sister's son, sororis filius (C.); nepos ex sorore (T.). [R.] Nepos by itself denotes prop. 'a grandson.'*

NEPHRITIC, **lapis nephriticus.*

NEPHRITIC, *adj. renalis; or by the gen. renum, pl. N. pain, renum dolor (Scrib. Lurg.; e. g. renum dolore vexari): n. colic, passio renalis (Cæl. Aur.): n. stone, calculus renum.*

NE PLUS ULTRA, *summum; perfectissimum; quo magis, melius, perfectius esse, fieri, fingi, nihil potest (aff. C.): or by Crcl., e. g. nihil illo esse excellentius in virtute (Np.); mulier est omnibus simulacra emundator (Petron. 128, 13).*

NEPOTISM, **nepotismus (t. t.); *studium cognatos fovendi et augendi or ad honores extollendi.*

NERITE, **nerita (Linn.).*

NERVE, *nervus (prop. and fig.). Full of n., nervosus.*

NERVOUS, *¶ Of or belonging to the nerves, nervosus. N. system, nervi (the nerves, as Cels. 1, pref. p. 23, Bip., validi nervi infirmi; i. e. a strong or weak n. system): a n. disease, nervorum morbus (not morbus nervus): n. fever, febris nervosa. ¶ Strong in nerves, nervosus (prop.; then fig. = strong, powerful; of style, of an orator, &c. [R.] Only in very late Latin for powerful or vigorous in body).—lactatosus, robustus, validus (muscular, robust, strong in body; of men and animals).—quibusdam nervis intentus (fig., strong, vigorous; of style, &c.).—vibrans (fig., of style, of ideas). In a n. manner, nervose (e. g. dicere). ¶ Weak in the nerves, æger nervis (T. *Ann.* 15, 45, 3).—nervis infirmis (aff. Cels. 1, pref. p. 23, Bip.).—*nervis infirmis or reolutis laborans. A n. state of body, nervorum valetudo (*Suet. Vesp.* 7); nervi infirmi (Cels. 1, pref. p. 23, Bip.; opp. nervi validi): a n. frame, corpus propter nervorum valetudinem collapsum (aff. *Suet. Vesp.* 7, and *F. Georg.* 3, 485).*

NERVOUSNESS, nervorum resolutio (*Cels.*); nervorum remissio (*Scrib. Larg.* 101); nervorum valetudo (*Suet. Pesp.* 7, propter nervorum valetudinem; i. e. from nervousness).

NEST, nidus (*prop.*; also facetiously for a human habitation; poetically for the young birds in a n., but no where for the eggs).—gurgustium (contemptuously for a poor, mean dwelling). To build a n., nidum facere, fingere, or confingere, fingere et construere; nidum texere; nidificare.—nidulari (*post-Aug.*); upon the ground, nidum ponere in terrâ; nidum ponere (*H. Od.* 4, 12, 5); under a roof, nidum suspendere tecto (*V. Georg.* 4, 307); to rob a n., implumes aves detrahare nido (*V. Georg.* 4, 513); ova incubanti avi subducere: to keep the n., nidum servare (*H. Rp.* 1, 10, 6; also facetiously = to keep the house).

NESTLE, nidum ponere (to build a nest any where, e. g. in terrâ).—nidulari (*Gell.*). To n. in aby's bosom, lap. e.g., recubare in sinu cs (*L.*); in gremio cs sedere (*C.*); an infant nestling in his mother's bosom, puer lactens matris in gremio sedens (*aff. C. who has Fortune and adds mannam appetens*).

NET, a. rete or (of a less size) reticulum (*g. t.*). To make a n., rete or reticulum texere. Reply a) for the hair, reticulum; b) for catching fishes, rete (*g. t.*); funda, jaculum (a cast-n.)—verriculum, eyericulum (a drag-n.). To throw or cast a n., rete jacere: to draw out a n., rete educere (foras). c) For catching birds and other animals, rete (*g. t.*); plaga (for larger animals, as boars, deer, such as were used in hunting; for this purpose several n.'s were necessary; hence usually the pl. *Retes* casalis is poet.). To set or place n.'s, retia or plagas pandere or tendere: to surround with n.'s, plagis asperire qd; plagas or retia prætendere ci rei (*Retes* plagis ambire qd is poet.). To lay a n. for any one (*fig.*), plagas ci texere or intendere: they lay n.'s for me, sunt mihi insidiae: to drive into n.'s (or into a n.), in plagas compellere (*prop.*); in plagas conjicere (*also fig.*): to fall into a n., in plagas cadere or incidere (*prop. and fig.*); in insidias incidere (*fig.*): to entangle oneself in a n., se impedire in plagas (*prop. and fig.*). d) A netlike membrane in or on the animal body, septum, quod membranâ quâdam superiores partes præcordiorum ab inferioribus diducit; also *præ* membrana præcordiorum (*the diaphragm, διαφραγμα*; see *Cels.* 1, *præf.* p. 21, *Bip.*, and *Plin.* 11, 37, 77, who calls it præcordia, *præ* by mistake)—peritoneum (*περιτόναιον*, explained, *Veget.* 2, 15, 3, by membrana, quæ intestina omnia continet).—omentum (*the omentum, ἐπισπασμα*).—*retina (of the eye: i. t.).

NETWORK, reticulum.

NET, v. | To make net-work, texere;nectere.

NET, v. | To make clear gain. See CLEAR, v.

NETHER, inferior.

NETHERMOST, infimus; imus.

NETTLE, s. urtica; *urtica urens (*Lin.*); stinging-n.). Blind or dead n., urtica foliis non mordentibus (*Plin.*); urtica moru carens (vocatur lamium; *Plin.*); *lamium (*Lin.*): n.-rash, *febris urtica; *purpura urtica; *urticatio (*med.*).

NETTLE, v. see CHAGRIN.

NEUTER, NEUTRAL, medius, neutrius partis; Jx. medius et neutrius partis; qui est in neutris partibus; non in alterius ullius partis inclinatus (*g. t.*).—otiosus (*that remains quiet*). To be n., medium esse; in neutris partibus esse; neutram partem æqui; non alterius ullius partis esse: to be perfectly n., nullius partis esse: to remain n., mediis consiliis stare, medium se gerere, neutri parti se adungere (*g. t.*); toto bello abesse et neutris auxiliis mittere (*with ref. to belligerents*): to desire to be or remain n., medium esse velle: to suffer no one to be or remain n., media tollere: it is impossible to remain n. any longer, medios esse jam non licebit.

NEUTRALITY, neutrius partis, or neutrarum partium studium; fm the context also quies or otium. By his n. he neither escaped the hatred of the people nor acquired the favour of the senate, medium se gerendo nec plebis vitavit odium, nec apud patres gratiam inivit: to observe n., see To be or remain NEUTRAL: to observe an armed n., *cum armis quiescere: to allow no n., media tollere; to any one, medium qm esse non sinere.—to force a country to observe n., lacere, ut regio sit media or sit neutrius partis.

NEUTRALIZE, tollere or funditus tollere (*quite to remove it*): one motion n.'s the other, alter motus alteri remittit: propositions that n. each other, pugnantia (*in philosophy*).

NEVER, numquam; non umquam; nullo tempore. N. before, numquam antes; nunquam ante hoc tem-

pus: and n., nec umquam (*Retes*) et numquam is not Latin: n. more, numquam post.

NEVERTHELESS, nihilo minus (*C.*): nihilo secius (*Cæs.*, *Hp.* *Retes* not in *C.*); nihilo segnius (*with equal zeal or activity*).

NEW, novus (*that did not exist before*; opp. vetus. In a wider sense also = unusual, unheard of; hence Jx. novus et inauditus; and also = inexperienced. *Retes* C. rarely used the superl. of novus; as in *C. pro Rosc.* Com. 11, 30).—recens (*late* come into existence, lately risen, fresh, young; opp. antiquus; also Jx. recens ac novus or novus ac recens). Still n. to any one, insolitus (e. g. domicilium): a n. law, lex nova (*the like of wch does not exist*); lex recens (*late* made). Jx. lex recens ac novus (*C. Flacc.* 6): a n. garment, vestis recens (*not yet worn out*).—vestis nova (*aff. a n. fashion*): n. soldiers, milites novi (*late* become such); triones (*still untrained*): the n. moon, luna nova: n. words, vocabula nova (*newly-formed*); vocabula recentia (*that have lately come into use*): to coin n. words, verba novare: a n. nobility, nova nobilitas; the n. philosophers, philosophi recentiores: is there athg n.? num quidnam novi?—what is there n., pray? quid tandem novi?—nothing n. has arisen, nihil novi accessit: I have nothing n. to tell you, novi, quod ad te scriberem, nihil erat: to make athg n., qd novare (*to make for the first time*; e. g. verba).—qd renovare, or renovare et instaurare (*to renew what formerly existed*): to have n. clothes on, nove vestium esse (*aff. a n. fashion*).—veste recenti indutum esse (*to have on a garment wch is still n.*, not worn out): a n. year, annus incipiens or iniens (*the beginning*): annus proximus (*the next year*): a n. year's gift, strenua: n. year's day, primus incipientis anni dies: the n. Academy, adolescentior Academia (*the philos. school so called*).

NEWLY, nove (*in a new manner*).—nuper (*in late times*).—recens (*Retes*) recens as an adv. is not Class; but *Arct.* by the adj., either alone or followed by a with an abl. of the subst.: e. g. a defeat n. sustained, recens calamitas [*not recens accepta calamitas*], as *Cæs.* B. C. 5, 47, recens victoria). N. born, recens a natu (*not recens natus*).

NEWS, nuntius (*tidings*).—fama (*report*). Bad n., nuntius tristis, acerbus: to receive bad n., malum nuntium audire; tristis nuntius venit: good n., optatus nuntius: to bring good n., exoptatum nuntium afferre (*C.*); exoptabilem nuntium nunciare (*Plaut.*): to bring n., nuntium ferre (*L.*), afferre, perferre (*C.*), apportare (*Ter.*): (of athg) nunciare ci qd; perferre qd ad qm (*C.*); certiorum facere, docere, edocere qm de qâ re (*Cæs.*): to receive n., qd cognoscere, compere, discere: is there any n.? num quid novi? I have no n. to tell you. See in *NEW*.

NEWSMONGER, nova quæque captans, venans.

NEWSPAPER, acta publica (*pl.*), or simply acta (*pl.*; whether daily or otherwise).—acta diurna (*pl.*, daily): daily n.'s. *diurna, quæ res novas per orbem terrarum gentes narrant. To be in the n., in actis vulgatum esse (*Q.*): to insert in the n., (diurnis) actis mandare (*T.*): a n.-office, *edes ubi eduntur et dimittuntur diurna: a writer in a n., *diurnorum scriptor: an article in a n., *locus actorum diurnorum.

NEW, lacerta, m. f. or laeetus, l. m.

NEXT, adj. | In place, proxime (*folly. by an acc., a dat., or an abl. with a*); secundum (*with an acc.*); e. g. proxime Carthaginem; proxime hostium castris; proxime a vallo; accipere vulnus in capite secundum aurem. | In order or time, proxime, secundum, or proxime et secundum (*with an acc.*). This may also be expressed by the adj.; e. g. duobus summis oratoribus proximus accedebat L. Philippus; secundus a rege. | In resemblance, proxime (*with an acc.*).

NEXT, prep. and adv. | In situation, juxta (*near to, hard by*).—proxime (*followed by an acc., a dat., or by a (ab) with an abl.*; quite near to).—secundum (*towards, up to, with verbs of motion, or of making, placing, &c.*; not very rare, and found in the best authors). | In order, secundum; proxime et secundum (*Retes*) juxta occurs first in *L.*, and post only in *Cels.* in this sense)—al discesseris a or ab; quum discessi, discesserim, a or ab (*apart from*); e. g. præter autoritatem vires quoque habet ad, &c.: believe me, that, n. to you, there is no one whose &c. te estimare velim, quum a vobis discesserim, neminem esse, cuius &c. | Of time, in expressions such as 'next coming,' proximus; qui proxime futurus est.

NIB, a. | The bill of a bird, rostrum. | The point of a pen, acumen (*styl.*, *C.*).

NIB, v. seure.

NIBBLE, rodere To n. at, derodere (*C.*); arrodere

(*Plant.*, *Plin.*, *once in C.*): to *n.* round, circumrodere (*Plin.*): to *n.* at the bait, hamum mordere.

NICE, *¶* *Delicate*, fastidiosus; fastidii plenus. *¶* *Exact*, accuratus; exquisitus; subtilis. *¶* *Dangerous*, periculosus. *¶* *Sweet*, dulcis.

NICELY, exquisitè; accurate.

NICENESS, see NICETRY.

NICETY, *¶* *Accuracy*, cura, accuratio (the latter *C. Brut.* 67, 238, mira acc. in componendis rebus).—*Jr.* cura et diligentia—subtilitas (acuteness, subtilty; e. g. with mathematical *n.*, geometria subtilitate docere qd.).—*its* diligentia (close application and attention) With the greatest *n.*, accuratissime, exactissime, or *its* diligentissime: *n.* of style, loquendi elegantia; urbanitas (opp. rustica asperitas); *n.* of words, argutiae; spinæ; dumeta (hair-splitting distinctions, empty in philosophy). *Prov.* I shall not stand upon *n.*, per me sint omnia protinus alba (*Pers.*). *¶* *Niceties*, = delicacies. *¶* *cuppedia* (*pt.*) or *cuppedie*; cibi delicatiora; res ad epulandum exquisitissimæ; bonæ res (*Np. Ages.* 8, 5); gulæ irritamenta.

NICK, *s.* *¶* *Notch*, inculca (crena, *Plin.*, *is doubtful*). *¶* *Exact point* (of time), tempus; vestigium temporis; or simply vestigium when the context fixes the sense. In the very *n.* of time, in tempore; commode; commodum; opportune; peropportune; in ipso temporis articulo (at the most critical and decisive moment).

NICK, *v.* *¶* *To hit*, rem acu tangere (*Plaut.*), attingere; conjecturâ consequi. *¶* *To notch*, incidere. *¶* *To deceive*, cheat, ci imponere; fraudem or fallaciam ci facere; dolum ci nectere or confingere; qm circumducere (*Com.*).

NICKEL, *prps.* orichalcum fm the context; or Nickel (*t. t.*).

NICKNAME, *n.* nomen joculare (*Auson.*); "nomen per ludibrium ci datum. To give aby a *n.-n.*, nomen joculare ci dare: to call aby by the *n.-n.* of, *qm joculariter nominare (with acc. of the *n.-n.*).

NICKNAME, *v.* "nomen per ludibrium ci dare.

NIECE, fratria, or sororia, filia.

NIGGARD, NIGGARDLY, parcus; tenax; malignus.

NIGGARDLINESS, parsimonia (in althg, or rel.)—tenacitas (close-fastenedness, **L.* 34, 7, 4).—malignitas (that withholds from others the full measure of what is due to them).

NIGH, see NEAR.

NIGHT, nox (v. *pr.*); tenebræ (darkness; also *fig.* of the mind) *A dark n.*, nox obscura, nox caliginosa, nox obducta or cæca: a long, short *n.*, nox longa, contractior: the shortest *n.*, nox solstitialis (opp. nox brumalis): a space of two, three *n.*, bi noctium, trinocinium: by *n.*, in the *n.*, nocte; noctu; nocturno tempore: towards the approach of *n.*, sub noctem; primâ nocte; primo vespere; nocte appetente; prinis se innotentibus tenebris: in the middle of the *n.*, mediâ nocte: late at *n.*, concubiâ nocte: still in the *n.*, de nocte: still in the middle of the *n.*, de mediâ nocte: while it is yet still *n.*, de mediâ nocte (all three with verbs of motion: e. g. proficisci): until late at *n.*, ad multam noctem (see in serum noctis is post-Class.): *n.* is coming on, nox appetit; tenebræ oboriuntur: *n.* is close at hand, nox ingruit or imminet: *n.* overtakes one, nox opprimit qm; nox ci supervenit: to stay up the whole *n.*, noctem pervigilare; (for the purpose of labour or study) lucubrare: to have a good *n.*, bene quiescere: to have a bad *n.*, noctem insomnem agere: good *n.* *prps.* mollior cubet! (*Aff. O. Her.* 7, 62) or salve salvere te jubeo! vale! valere te jubeo! (the usual salutation at meeting and parting): to wish good *n.* to any one, qm salvere or valere jubeo.

NIGHTCAP, *galerus cubicularis; or *quem dormientes gerere consuevimus.

NIGHTGOWN, *vestis nocturna or cubicularis.

NIGHTINGALE, lusciniâ (rarely lusciniis); Philomela (*poet.*).

NIGHTMAN, latrinarum purgator (*J. Firm.*).

NIGHTMARE, incubo (*Petr.*)—ephalotes (*Macrob.*). suppressio nocturna (*Plin.*). To have the *n.-n.*, nocturri suppressione vexari (*Plin.*); ab incubone deludi (*Scrib. Larg.*).

NIGHTSHADE, solanum (*Plin. Cels. Linn.*).

NIGHTSTOOL, laskinum; sella pertusa or familiaris, or simply sella.

NIMBLE, agilis; pernix.

NIMBLENESS, pernicitas (bodily strength and agility)—agilitas (quickness and dexterity).

NIMBLY, agilitè, perniciter (both post-Aug.). Or by the adjectives.

NINE, novem; novēni (*distib.*). *N. times*, novies: *n. o'clock*, hora nona: it has struck *n.*, *nona hora audita est, præterit: *n. hundred*, nongenti; nongēni (*distib.*): *n. hundred times*, nongentes: the *n. hundredth*, nongentesimus: *n. million*, nonages centum millia.

NINEFOLD, novies sumptus; novemplex (*not Class.*).

NINETEEN, decem et novem (see not novem et decem).—undeviginti (more rare: see novemdecim le decem) without authority, see Zumpt. § 115).—(*distib.*) undeviginti. *N. hundred*, mille et nongenti: *n. thousand*, undeviginti millia: *n. hundred thousand*, undevicies centum millia: *n. hundred times*, milles et nongentes: *n. thousand times*, undevicies milles.

NINETEENTH, decimus novus; undevicesimus.

NINETIETH, nonagesimus.

NINETY, nonaginta; nonageni (*distib.*). *N. times*, nonagies.

NINNY (NINNYHAMMER, NINCOMPOOP), colloquial, for 'a simpleton,' bardus; ineptus; stolidus; non compos (mentis), whence by contr. NINCOMPOOP.

NINTH, nonus.

NINTHLY, nono.

NIP, vellicare (*Q.*); comprime digitis qd. To *n.* with cold, urere: to *n.* althg in the bud, *fig.*, primo tempore opprimere et extinguere qd (*C.*).

NIPPERS, pl. forceps.

NIPPLE, papilla (*Plin.*). *N.-wort*, *lapeana (*Linn.*).

NIT, lens, gen. lendis, f. (*Plin.*).

NITRE, nitrum (*sal petre, t. t.). *Spirits of n.*, *spiritus nitri.

NITROUS, nitrosus; nitro similis (like nitre).

NO, adv. non; minime vero, minime . . . quidem (no, not at all)—imo, imo vero, imo enim vero, imo potius (when one answers by the contrary; no! on the contrary).—*¶* The verb from the preceding question is usually repeated with non; as, is your brother within? estne frater intus? no! non! or better, non est: are you not angry? non irata es? no! non sum irata: do you not believe these things? an tu hæc non credis? no, no! not at all, minime vero! or, are you of opinion that it is not necessary for a good state to give suitable laws? an censens non necesse esse optimæ republicæ leges dare consentaneas? no! I am quite of that opinion, imo prorsus ita censeo: are you then deceiving him? sicine hunc decipis? no! on the contrary, he is cheating me, imo enim vero hic me decipit. *¶* For the English 'no,' it is not so, we must not repeat non, and say non, non ita est, we must say only non ita est. To answer yes or no, aut etiam aut non respondere: the one says yes, the other no, hic ait, ille negat: to say no to althg, negare qd (to deny or negative); abnuere; denegare; negare as qd facturum esse (to refuse).

NO, NONE, NO ONE, adj. and *s.* nullus, nemo (*see* nullus, subst. and adj., of persons or things; nemo usually subst., rarely as an adj., only of persons. *¶* When a gen. is required, use nullus for neminis, which does not occur in the best prose, and the abl. nemine occurs only in early and post-Class. Latin: e. g. *T. Ann.* 16, 27; *Hist.* 2, 47: for this we find nullo, see Zumpt, § 676; *Wb.* § 226, A. 1; *Stürmb.* ad *C. Arch.* 6, p. 96; ad *Off. Comment.* ii.; *Kühner* ad *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 22, 63).—nemo homo (only in *C.*)—non ullus, non quisquam (none whatever, the former subst., the latter adj.).—no Roman, nemo Romanus (*C.*); no writer, nemo scriptor or nullus scriptor (*C.*—*see* Stürmburg, ad *C. Off.*, refers nemo to quality, and nullus to quantity; so that nemo scriptor = nemo scriptor quouscunque est; nullus scriptor = nullus scriptor, quotquot sunt). When nullus and nemo are used as participles, i. e. when 'no' is opposed to the other parts or to the whole, they frequently take a gen.; e. g. no mortal, nemo mortalium: no animal is wiser, nulla belluarum prudentior est; but for the gen. we may use a *Crc.* with de, ex; e. g. none of ours felt, nemo de nostris cecidit. Nihil is often apparently used for nullus and nemo (with a gen. when for nullus); but there is this difference, that nihil gives emphasis to the negative sense; e. g. none is more unfortunate than I, none more fortunate than Catulus, nihil me infortunatius, nihil fortunatius est Catulo: to demand no reward (at all), nihil præmii expetere: to have no doubt (at all), nihil dubitationis habere. We frequently use 'no' when a particular, not a general, idea is to be negated. In this case, wech occurs espily when 'no' belongs to a word signifying property, or to the determination of the predicate of a subst., instead of nullus the Latin uses the simple negative non; e. g. I know that I bring no very pleasant intelligence, scio non jucundissimum nuntium me

vultus allaturum: no snow falls on the open sea, nives in alto non cadunt: they had no honey, mel non habebant. In like manner 'no' is expressed in Latin by non when the English object with its verb is denoted in Latin by one verbal expression; e. g. to have no fear, non timere: to have no hesitation, non dubitare: to entertain no hatred towards any one, non odisse qm, &c. And no, a no, et nullus, nec ullus (adj.); nec quisquam (subst.): no single one, nemo quisquam; nemo unus: no single person, homo nemo; nemo unus: in no place, nusquam nullo loco (non nullus is not Ciceronian, but is used only by Virg.; nusquam is not Latin): at no time, nunquam; nullo tempore: and at no time, ne umquam: in no respect, nihil (see Zumpt, § 677): by no means, nullo modo, nulla ratione (in no manner): neutiquam, nequaquam, haudquaquam, haud (with adjectives); minime (not at all); minime, minime gentium, minime vero, minime quidem (not at all, on no account; in contradictions and answers).—nihil minus (nothing less; as a negative reply). [non Nulatenus is very late.]

NOBILITY. *¶ Noble birth, rank, &c., generosa stirps (n. of birth); nobilitas, gens nobilis (descent from ancestors who bore offices of state, whether patrician or plebeian by birth).—nobilitas equestris, natalium splendor equestris (of the order of knights; see Glerig. Plin. Ep. 10, 3, 5): old n., generis antiquitas, vetus nobilitas, avita nobilitas: new n., nobilitas nova, novitas: one of the new n., homo novus or a se ortus: a man of high n., antiquo genere natus, veteris prosapiæ et multarum imaginum (Sall. Jug. 85, 10); sanguine avito nobilis (Prop. 2, 22, 23): to be of the n., nobili loco natum esse: to be of old n., generis antiquitate florere, multarum imaginum esse: to be of new n., a se ortum esse, unâ imagine esse nobilem: to be of high n., summo loco natum esse. *¶ Nobleness of mind, animi splendor (innate).—generositas; ingenuitas (by education). Virtue is true n., ex virtute fit nobilitas (cf. L. 1, 34). *¶ The nobles, nobilitas; (hominines) nobiles. The higher n., nobiles majorum gentium: the lower n., nobiles, or patricii, minorum gentium.***

NOBLE. *¶ Of high birth or descent, nobilis (genere); generosus. N. birth, nobilitas: a n. family, generosa stirps: to be sprung from a n. family, generosa ab stirpe profectum esse; nobili genere natum esse. *¶ Generous, ingenuus, generosus (of persons and their properties).—ingenuus, liberalis (worthy of a gentleman, of sentiments, &c.; also = n.-minded).—honestus (honorable, respectable).—bonus (good, excellent: both of persons or things). A n. mind, animus ingenuus: n. sentiment, mens liberalis; ingenium liberale; animus ingenuus; liberalitas, ingenuitas: a n. spirit, animus bene naturâ informat, or bene constitutus (euphem): a n. deed or exploit, facinus liberale (aft. Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 3, facinus illiberale; facinus pulcherrimum, or præclarum, or magnum et memorabile; res egregia. [non Facinus nobile would be = a well-known deed.]**

NOBLE, NOBLEMAN, *a. homo nobilis or generosus; homo nobili genere natus (g. i., of noble descent). A n. of ancient dignity, homo antiquo genere natus; homo veteris prosapiæ et multarum imaginum; homo ex familia veteri et illustri natus: a new n., homo novus, or a se ortus; homo unâ imagine nobilis: the n. a, homines nobiles; also simply nobiles.—[non] In the fifth century, homines convivæ regia.)*

NOBLY, *generose (H. Od. 1, 37, 21); liberaliter; ingenue; honeste.*

NOBODY, *nemo, nullus. See No, NOW.*

NOCTURNAL, *nocturnus (C.). The n. heavens, nocturna cœli forma (C. Tusc. 1, 28, 68).*

NOD, *s. nutus, s. nutatio capitis (the act of nodding the head; e. g. of beasts). A n. of yours can &c., nutus tuus potest (e. g. hominem in civitate retinere, C.): 'a look or nod' (Locke) of Scipio's would have terminated the dispute, Scipio finire nutu disceptationem potuisset (J.).*

NOD, v. nutare. nutare capite. *To n. to aby, nutu capitis significare qd ei (to direct him to do something by a n.).—'nutu qm ad se vocare (to call him to one by a n.): to make a sign by nodding the head, signa dare nutu. To n. assent, annuere ei.*

NODDY, bardus; stolidus; ineptus.

NODE, nodus (C.; Arat.). *Ascending, descending n., nodus ascendens, descendens (i. t.).*

NOISE, *strepitus (a loud n. produced by things without life; also of an alarm-given).—fronitus (hollow sounds, caused eply by living creatures).—crepitus (a flapping, clapping n., e. g. of the wings of*

a bird flying, of a door when opened, &c.).—sonitus (a clear loud sound).—stridor (a shrill tremulous sound, as of a saw).—fragor (a crash).—murmur (the murmuring gurgling sound of water): without n., sine strepitu; sine sonitu; cf. NOISELIXAS: to make a n., strepere; strepitum edere; fremere; concupere.

NOISE ABOARD, v. evulgare (L.); *divulgare sermonibus, in vulgus efferre qd (C.): differre qm, famam (Plaut.); differre qd rumoribus (Ter.): to n. aboard rumours, rumores spargere, disseminare (C.); dispergere (T.): dissipare (C.); differre (Ter.).*

NOISELESS, *quietus (quiet: non n. vita tranquillus).—tacitus (silent, in silence): a n. is, vita quieta et otiosa.*

NOISELESSLY, *tranquille, quiete, sine strepitu.*

NOISOME, see OFFENSIVE

NOISY, tumultuosus; strepens; fremens: a n. assembly, concio tumultuosa.

NOMADE, nomas, adls (Plin.); *pastor per pascua vagans: n. a, homines qui pastu pecudum maxime utuntur: homines pascua peragrantes (aft. C. Die. 1, 42, 94): homines qui vagi pecorum pabula sequuntur, atque ut illa durant, ita diu statim sedem agunt (Mel. 2, 1).*

NOMADIC, by the gen. nomadum: a n. life, 'vita nomadum; 'vita eorum qui cum gregibus per pascua vagantur; 'vita hominum pascua cum gregibus peragitantur: to lead a n. life, vagari et pascua peragere cum gregibus (aft. C.): æqui vagum pecora (Mel. 1, 8, 4): vagum pecorum pabula sequi, atque ut illa durant, statim sedem agere (Mel. 2, 1, 11): a n. tribe or race, gens pastu pecudum utens et pascua peragrans.

NOMENCLATOR, nomenclator (C.).

NOMENCLATURE, nomenclatura (Plin.).

NOMINAL, qui (quæ, quod) dicitur, fertur, ed. ur (non) In class. Latin not dictus, editus: the n. author of this book, qui auctor libri fertur or dicitur.

NOMINALLY, ut dicitur, fertur, indicatur: ut aiunt or perhibent: verbo or vocabulo (opp. re, revera, i. e. really, truly; see Oken. C. Ecl. p. 65).

NOMINATE, dicere, nominare (to give a title; the former v. pr. of the nomination of consuls, dictators, nominare, of the aures).—declare (to declare publicly, proclaim).—nuncupare (to designate a person to athg, by mentioning his name, e. g. qm herodem; also, with voce, post-Aug.).—salutare, consulare (to greet or salute publicly).—designare (to appoint previously to the Comitia; e. g. to be consul).—facere (to cause to be athg).—prodere (to name an interrex or flamen); all with a double acc.

NOMINATION, nominatio; designatio (previous appointment to an office, T. Ann. 2, 36, extr.): the n. of an heir by delivering his name before witnesses, (heredis) nuncupatio (Suet. Cal. 38).

NOMINATIVE CASE, casus nominativus (Parr. L. L.; Q.); casus nominandi, rectus casus. In the nom. sing., recto casu numero singulari. nominativus (Gramm.).

NONAGE, ætas minor; ætas pupillaris (Suet.).

NON-APPEARANCE, (In law) desertum vadimonium (when bail is forfeited).—contumacia (withful contempt of any lawful summons or judicial order); or Crcl. with (se) sisters: to make an affidavit of aby's n.-a., testificari qm se non sibiis (C.): if the n.-a. of the defendant is caused by a trick on the part of the accuser, s. r. us dolo actoris non siterit (Ulp.).

NONCONFORMIST, 'dissidens.

NONE, nullus; nemo. See No, NOW. 'N. but' (of persons) is usually rendered by a superl. and quique: e. g. optimus quique legendus est, n. but the best writers: trecenti quinquaginta octo electi, nobilissimus quique, n. but those of the best families.

NONES, none (pl.).

NONENTITY, nihil; nihilum.

NONEXISTENCE, non esse (C. Tusc. 1, 6, 2).

NONPAYMENT, Crcl. with the verb; e. g. in case of n., si non solverit.

NONPERFORMANCE, Crcl. with the verbs, non exsequi, persequi, or exigere qd.

NONPLUS, v. ad incitas redigere.

NONPLUS, s. in the phrase 'to be at a n.,' ad incitas redigi.

NONRESIDENCE, absentia.

NONRESIDENT, absens.

NONRESISTANCE, tolerantia.

NONSENSE, ineptie, nugæ (pl.).

NONSENSICAL, absurdus, ineptus, insulsus (of persons or things).

NONSUITE, 'contumacia nomine qm condemnare. 'pronounce, qm causâ or formulâ cecidisse or ex. c. disse.

NON

NONSUITED. To *ne*, causâ or lite cadere; causam *or* litem perdere; formula cadere or excidere.
 NOODLE, bardus; stolidus; ineptus. See also FOOL.
 NOOK, angulus (corner)—secessus (place of retreat).
 NOON, merides; vid MIDDAY.
 NOOSE, laqueus; *nodus laxior.
 NOR, nec, neque; *neither* ... *n.*, nec ... nec; neque ... neque.

NORTH, *s.* septentriones (*pl.*); regio aquilonaris.

NORTH, NORTHERLY, NORTHERN, *adj.* septentrionalis (regio, populus, &c.).—aquilonaris regio (*C.*, *prop.* relating to the *n.-east*).—In septentriones spectans, *ad* septentriones vergens (*lying to the n., northerly*).
 Borealis, *unclass.* and *poet.*: *n.* pole, polus septentrionalis, aquilonaris: the *n. star*, stella polaris: the *n. sea*, mare Germanicum (*Col.*): the *n. wind*, boreas (*Plin.*): aquilo (*C.*): ventus a septentrionibus oriens (*Np. Mill.* 1, 5): the *n. lights*, *lumen nocturnum a septentrionibus oriens.

NORTH-EAST, *Inter* septentriones et orientem solem spectans (*aff. Cas. B. G. 1.* 1): (*of the wind*). *ex* septentrionibus et oriente oriens: the *n.-east wind*, ventus aquilo (*C.*), or simply aquilo (*Np.*); Africus (*Plur*).

NORTH-WEST, *adv.* Inter occasum solis et septentriones spectans or citius (*aff. Cas.*; e. g. regio): *n. west wind*, caurus (*Ces.*): circias (*Vitr.*); aparcias (*Plin.*); septimrio (*C.*; *etym.* the *n.-winds in the Greek seas*; see Herz. *ad Cas. B. C.* 3, 107).

NORTHWARDS, *ad* septentriones versus: to go *n.*, Incedere cursum *ad* septentriones.

NOSE, nasus (*prop.* also of things which have the appearance of a *n.*).—nares, *pl.* (*prop.* the nostrils; hence always to be used, where the aperture or the lower part of the *n.* is especially denoted. Also the singular naris may be used, if one nostril is understood): a finely formed, handsome *n.*, nasus deductus *ad* omnem decorem: an aquiline *n.*, nasus aduncus: a *flat, snub n.*, nares sinuæ or resimæ; nares sinuosæ or colluæ: that has a *flat, snub n.*, sinuosus: a sharp, pointed *n.*, nasus acutus: a large *n.*, nasus magnus: that has a large *n.*, nasutus: naso (as an epithet of any one): a fine *n.*, nasus sagax, nares sagaces (*of quick scent; said of men or animals*).—acutæ nares (*fig.*): to have a fine *n.*, acutum habere nasum (*prop.*).—festive omnia odorari (*fig.*): to blow or wipe the *n.*, se emungere (*poet.*); nares emungere, *poet.*: to pick the *n.*, digito nares inquietare: to snuff with the *n.*, pulso subito spiritu nares excutere: to spread out the *n.*, nares diducere: to hold athigh to the *n.*, qd narius or ad nares admovere: to stick athigh to the *n.*, demittere qd in nares or nares: the *n.* is wet, nares hument: the *n.* bleeds, sanguis ex nariis or per nares fluit or prorumpit; sanguis per nares erumpit: a bleeding at the *n.*, discharge of blood from the *n.*, fluens sanguis per nares: narium sanguis; profusivum sanguinis e nariis: to turn up the *n.*, narium contemptum or fastidium ostendere (to show contempt or disgust, *aff. Q. 11*, 3, 80): to turn up the *n.* at any one (in contempt), qm suspendere naso (*H. Sat.* 1, 6, 5): to twist any's *n.*, ci verba dare; ci ludum suggerere: to lead any one by the *n.*, qm eludere et extrahere (to mock).—qm laciar et falsâ spe producere (to deceive with false hopes; *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 24).—qm circumducere (*Com.*): to be under one's *n.*, ante oculos (before the eyes) or ante pedes (before the feet).

NOSEGAY, fasciculus (florum). To make a *n.*, flores necere (t): to smell a *n.*, fasciculum florum *ad* nares admovere: to give a *n.* to any to smell, or put it to any's nose, fasciculum florum *ad* nares ci admovere (*C. Tusc.* 3, 18, 43).—*Plin.* has olfactorium and servia both apparently in the sense of *n.*

NOT, non, haud (the former the most common word, applicable in every direct negation; haud, like our 'not at all', 'not exactly', occurs only in certain connections, before adverbs and adjectives, in order to diminish their signification; as, *n. much*, haud multum: *n. far*, haud longe. See Zumpt, § 277).
 Avoid, what is so common with modern writers, the use of nullus for non in expressions such as nullus dubito, I do *n.* doubt, for non or minime dubito; is nullus venit, he did *n.* come, for is non venit, &c.: it is a Grecism adopted by the comic writers, and is confined by Cicero almost entirely to the epistolary style.—minus (*or less*, as a modest negative for non; see Hand, *Tursell.* 3, p. 621, seq.).—nihil (like the Greek οὐδέν, is a strong negation; our 'not at all')—neutiquam, haudquam, nequam, minime (still stronger, 'not at all', 'by no means', 'not in the least').—no (*differs from the former negatives, which deny*

NOT

as a fact, by referring only to a mere hypothesis, hence it is used in propositions which express a command, order, prayer; &c. do *n.* make any opposition if &c., ne repugnâ, si &c.: may I *n.* live if &c., ne vivam, si &c.); fac, *ne*, followed by a subj. (cause that *n.* &c.) or cave (ne) followed by a subj. (take care that *n.* &c.), or non followed by an infn. (do *n.* desire, be unwilling: all these when a command, prayer, &c., is to be uttered in a modest tone, for the simple *ne*, do *n.* concern yourself about anything else than, fac *ne* quid alius cures, nisi ut &c.: do *n.* suffer yourself to desire, cave ne cupias: do *n.* desire what cannot happen, nolite id velle, quod fieri non potest. But *non* parce or fuge, followed by an infn., are pure Grecisms, not found in class. Latin prose).—In questions 'not' is expressed, a) by annon, when a person asks whether something has *n.* taken place, although he is convinced that *it* is the case; e. g. did I *n.* say that it would be so? annon dixi, hoc futurum? b) by nonne, when one asks in a convincing manner, with conviction of the correctness of his position; e. g. what! is *n.* the dog like the wolf? quid? canis nonne lupi similis? *or*, when one would give the person to understand that he observes something, but does *n.* regard it, e. g. tu, qui deos putas humana negligere, nonne animadvortis &c.? c) by ne: e. g. with verbs of observation; when one is *n.* certain that the other observes a thing, or if one believes that he does *n.* observe it sufficiently; e. g. videas, ut apud Homerum æpissime Nestor de virtutibus suis prædicit? d) by non, when one believes that the other does *n.* notice a thing at all; e. g. non vides quanto periculo, &c.? (the person asked, really does *n.* see the danger at all).—But non is also frequently used in a lively style for nonne; e. g. is it *n.* a piece of madness? non es: amentia? (*cf. Heusing. C. Off.* 3, 19, 10; *Cori. S. Jug.* 31, 17).—Also *o*verse that annon and anne look for an answer in the affirmative, *ne* and non expect one in the negative. Keep clinging 'not' in interrogations, see Ramsh. § 174, 1, 2, and Not. 1 and 2): *n.* at all, nullo pacto, nullo modo (in no manner).—nihil (in no respect): *n.* very (before an adv. or adj.), haud or non ita (*n.* particularly; for *with* some moderns *ne* parum strongly), e. g. *n.* so very far, haud (non) ita longe: *n.* rightly, non satis (*n.* sufficiently).—parum (too little; opp. nimis): *n.* even, *ne*... quidem (between *with* the word *with* the emphasis lies must be placed; e. g. I do *n.* consider this as even useful, *ne* utile quidem hoc esse arbitror): *n.* once, non semel (several times).—*ne* semel quidem (*n.* a single time): *n.* so = *n.* in this man *or*, non ita; non sic = less, minus; to wonder *n.* so far, minus late vagari: but *n.*, *n.* however, non vero, neque vero, non autem (the second *ne* in transitions. If a simple opposition is formed by 'not', non is used alone; as, I mean the father, *n.* the son, dico patrem, non filium; see Grotef. § 263. Zumpt § 781): but ... *n.*, nec or neque (see *C. Or.* 33, 117): and *n.*, nec or neque (this *ne* in transition, = and also *n.*; fortune does *n.* give virtue, and therefore does *n.* take it away, virtutem fortuna non dat, ideo nec detrahât): also ... *n.*, nec ... quidem; e. g. sed nec Jugurtha quidem quietus interea (*cf. Bencke, Justin.* 7, 5, 8, p. 119, sq. *etiam* non *n.* Latin): that *n.*; see THAT: only *n.*, *n.* only; see ONLY: *or* *n.*; see OR: and *n.*, et non; neque (the former is used if the negative refer to one word, or if the emphasis lie on the negative; neque serves for connecting two propositions, = and also *n.*; e. g. via certa et non longa = a sure and *n.* long way: but via certa neque longa = a sure and *n.* long way. And *n.*, ac non; Avoid atque non, *which* is only used by Pliny the elder; see Hand, *Tursell.* 1, p. 473, 19): and *n.* rather, ac non potius; ac non (see Hand, l. c.): and *n.* less, atque etiam, itemque (in like manner also; *non* atque adeo = and rather, and even; also avoid *nec* non, *which* in this sense is not found in the best prose: why *n.*; see WHY? because *n.*, quod non: if *n.*, sed: *if* *n.* ..., but *non* ..., sed: *n.* ..., but rather, non ..., sed potius: *n.* ..., but however, non ..., at; non ..., sed tamen: *n.* ..., but at least, non ..., sed certe: *n.* ..., but *n.* even, non ..., sed ne quidem: *n.* ..., non even, non ..., nec quidem: *n.* ..., unless; *n.* ..., except, non ..., nisi: *n.* that (in order that) ..., but that (in order that, or in order that *n.*) non ut ..., sed ut (or sed ne); non ut ..., verum ut: *n.* in order that ..., but in order that, non ut ..., sed quo (for sed ut eo): *n.* that *n.* ..., but in order that, non quin ..., sed ut: *n.* that *n.* ..., but however, non quin ..., sed or tamen: *n.* that ..., but yet, or however, non quo ..., sed tamen: *n.* that ..., but on the other hand, non quo ..., sed contra: *n.* because ..., but in order that, in order that *n.*, non quia ..., sed ut or sed ne: *n.* because ..., but

because, non quia ..., sed quia; non quod ..., sed quod; non quod ..., sed quod: *n. on account of* ..., but *because* or *but in order that*, or *but in order that* ..., non *ca* rei causā, sed quod; non *ca* rei causā, sed ut or *sed ne*: *n. as if* ..., but *because*, non quin ..., sed quia or *sed quod*: *n. in order that*, or *n. because* ..., but *in order that*, non quo or non quod ..., sed ut (or *in order that* ..., *sed ne*): *n. on this account*, because ..., but *because*, non ideo quod ..., verum quod: *n. on this account*, because ..., but *in order that*, non ideo quod ..., sed ut: *n. on this account*, in order that ..., but *in order that*, non ideo ut ..., *sed ne*: *n. as if* ..., but *in order that*, non quasi ..., sed ut. [§ 65] *Observe a* 'I say that n.' &c., 'I maintain that it is n.' &c., is expressed in Latin by *negō*, followed by an *acc.* and *inf.*; e. g. *meus amicus negabat, se hoc facturum esse*; b) in connection with an *adj.* 'not' is frequently expressed in Latin by one word: e. g. *n. wise, amens, demens; n. pleasant, in iucundus, ingratus* (but [§ 65] in the use of such adjectives compounded with *n.* there is need of great caution, since they are not very common in the golden age of the language; e. g. *n. weary, non defatigatus*; but *indefessus* is not *claus.*).

NOT BUT THAT, *sed* BUT THAT.

NOT ONLY—BUT ALSO. NOT ONLY NOT. *See* BUT.

NOT THAT—BUT. NOT THAT NOT—BUT. *See* BUT.

NOTABLE, notabilis; insignis.

NOTABLY, notabiliter; insigniter.

NOTARY, 'publicus fidelis scriba'; 'scriba publicus'; or, if necessary, *notarius* (as *l. t.*), when the context determines the sense; but [§ 65] *notarius* with the ancients was a short-hand writer.

NOTE, *v. notare* (to put down in writing; also to observe as remarkable; but in the latter sense not till aft. Augustus; there is no authority for its use in the sense of 'to make an explanatory observation').—*annotare* (to mark down in writing; then *esp.* to make a corrective or explanatory remark, although it occurs thus for the first time aft. Augustus; see *Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 5*, *visus es mihi in scriptis meis annotare quaedam ut tumida, quæ ego sublimia arbitrabar*; Q. 1. 14, 7, de quibus in orthographiâ pauca annotabo. [§ 65] *Admonere* and *animadvertere* in this sense would be quite wrong).

NOTE, *Mark*, nota; signum; insigne; indicium [*SYN.* in *MARK*, vid.]. *N. of admiration*, signum exclamationis (*Gramm.*).—*Annotation*, annotatio (*l. t. of post-Aug. Gram.*).—**scholion* (an explanatory note: *σχόλιον*, *Grec.* in *C. Att. 16, 7, 3*);—*explicatio*; *interpretatio*.—[§ 65] *Nota*, properly, the censor's mark, i. e. *censura*, is defended by *Hand* and *Weber* as having been long used as term. techn. To write a few n's, pauca annotare (de qâ re); on a book, commentari librum (*Suet. Gram. 2*); commentaria in librum componere (*Gell. 2, 6, inq.*).—*N-Latin*, 'vocalia Latina quibus grammatici in annotationibus scribendis utuntur.' [*In music*, *soni or vocis signum; *nota musica (*Kraft*): n's, modi musica (musical pieces): to sing fm n's, *ex libello canere (not fm the memory).—*ab oculo canere (at sight, aft. *Petr. 75, 4*).] [*Billet*, epistolum (but only *Call. 66* or *68, 2*)—epistola pusilla. literulæ.] [*NOTE OF HAND*, chirographum (to be distinguished fm *syngrapha*, = a deed drawn up as a formal contract and signed by both parties): to lend money on a n. of hand, *chirographo exhibitio pecuniâ ci credere: to borrow money on a n. of hand, *per chirographum pecuniâ mutuam sumere: to give a n. of hand, chirographum exhibere (see *Gell. 14, 2*, chirographi exhibitio): to give a n. of hand for althg, chirographo cavere de re (*Suet. Cal. 12*).

NOTE-BOOK, adversaria libellus. commentariolum, commentarii (see *Schütz*, *Lex. C. sub re*. *Obs. adversaria* is also a day-book, in which accounts were set down at the moment, to be afterwards transferred to the ledger).

NOTED, vid. CELEBRATED.

NOTHING, nihil ([§ 65] the usual form in the best prose writers; C. seems to have altogether avoided the *abbr.* nil, which occurs in his works only in passages cited fm poets; see *Müller ad C. Or. pro Sest. 28, p. 73*; *Goerzen ad C. Fin. 2, p. 153*); nihilum.—[§ 65] *nihil* subst. or *adj.*; nihilum only subst.; but if the subst. is to be declined, then always nulla res (with the exception of *nihil* and *nihil*); nulla res, either *abbr.* or *concr.*, of things, or of events, nihil always in a subjective sense, and always *abbr.* (see *Herz. ad Cæs. B. C. 2, 6*); e. g. nihil agere, nihil loqui; quod mihi nulla res eripiet; nulla res Cæsari ad pristinum fortunam defuit; prorsus nihil. Since nihil is properly a subst., it takes an *adj.* or a *gen.* after it; e. g. *n. of the sort*, nihil tale: he has

done *n. new*, nihil novi fecit: *n. can come* of *n.*, de nihilo nihil fit; de nihilo nihil creari potest: *for n.*, sine causâ (e. g. *laborare*): *fm n.*, ex or de nihilo: a thing comes to *n.*, res non succedit, non habet opatum or speratum eventum (*does not take place*).—res non exitum habet, non ad effectum adducitur (*does not succeed*): To come to *n.* = *per-ih*, ad nihilum venire, redigi, or recidere; in nihilum interire or occidere: to think *n.* of, pro nihilo putare or ducere (*not to value it*).—negligere, omittere (to disregard it); *n. less*, nihil minus; nihil vero minus: there is *n.* in a thing, in qâ re nihil est: there is *n.* in it = it is not so, hæc res non ita se habet: to be good for *n.*, nihil esse; nihil posse; non multum valere (to be of no power or influence).—nihil esse, inutile esse (to be useless or unprofitable): *n. but*, merus ([§ 65] in good prose only of things): e. g. to speak of *n. but* war, merum bellum loqui; to narrate *n. but* prodigies, mera monstra narrare: *n. but* trifles, meræ nugæ; or by summus, magnus, singularis; e. g. he showed *n. but* friendliness in receiving me, summâ comitate me excipiebat. *N. but*, nihil nisi (but not nihil quam. *See* *Zumpt § 735*); nihil aliud nisi (*n. else than* = nihil præter, and is exclusive: whereas nihil aliud quam is comparative = is this and *n. different fm* or *more than* this. *See* *Krüger 585, 2*).—*Obs.* After nihil aliud nisi a *partec.* or *adj.* agrees with the following subst. (ut nihil aliud nisi pax videatur quesita, C.) [§ 65] They do *n. but* &c. In expressions of this kind the Latin is elliptical, and omits the facere or agere (e. g. nihil aliud quam bellum comparavit, Np.).

NOTICE, [§ 65] *Observation*, remark, animadversio; observatio; notatio; often by the verbs: worthy of *n.*, notabilis, notandus, notatu dignus; memorabilis (remarkable, memorable).—memoratu dignus (worthy of mention). [*Information* given beforehand, indicium: to give *n.* of a thing, indicare ci qd; deferre qd ad qm or ci; certiorum facere qm de qâ re: a threatening *n.*, denuntiatio: to send a threatening *n.*, denuntiatio ci qd: a public written *n.*, positus propterea libellus, edictum (a placard)—tabulæ auctionariæ (*n. of a sale*),—titulus (e. g. on a house to be let or sold): to give a *n.*, libellum or edictum proponere: to give *n.* of an auction, auctionem prop. neri or proscrivere.

NOTIFICATION, significatio; indicium (act of giving *n.*, g. l.).—promulgatio, proscriptio (of a sale).

NOTIFY, indicium de qâ re ci dare, ostendere (C.), or facere (Ter.); ad qm afferre (C.); indicium es rei ad qm deferre, or es rei significacionem ci dare, facere, or simply indicare, significare qd (T.).

NOTION, notio (which one connects with althg; hence also the 'meaning' attached to a word).—informatio (the image one forms of althg in the mind).—intelligentia (the knowledge of althg).—species (Cicero's translation of *idea*, 'an idea').—An innate *n.*, notio in animis innata; notio animis impressa; insita et quasi consignata in animis notio; quasi naturalis et quasi in animis nostris notio; animo insita informatio quædam; siue doctrinâ anticipatio; antecipa animo rei quædam informatio, siue quæ nec intelligi quidquam, nec quæri, nec disputari potest; innata cognitio; prænotio; insita (or insita præceptaque) cognitio; quod natura inculcavit in mentibus (all C. for the *Grec* *ἐννοια*, *πρόληψις*, which he says notat notionem quamlibet, quæ antequam iudicii vi adolevit, ita se animo impressit, ut ei se constanter endover præsentet).—An obscure *n.*, notio tecta atque involuta (C): obscure *n.*, intelligentiæ obscuræ, adumbratæ, inchoatæ; cognitio indagacionis indigens.—General *n.*, notitiæ rerum: confused *n.*, complicatæ notiones: to form a *n.* of althg, qd mente formare or fingere; qd animo effingere; es rei notionem mente fingere: informare in animo es rei notionem; notionem es rei animo concipere: to attach a *n.* to althg, notionem cum re conjungere or ci rei subicere: to have a clear, or definite, *n.* of althg, satis firmæ conceptum animo comprehensumque tenere; probe or plane intelligere or perspicuum habere qd: to form a *n.* of althg beforehand, notione animi prævenire qd: to have no *n.* of althg, notionem es rei nullam habere; qd ignorare: to have a false *n.* of althg, prava de qâ re sentire: to have truer *n.*s of the nature of the Gods, veriores de naturâ Deorum notiones in animo informatas habere (C.): to have some *n.* of religion, haud intacti religione animi esse: much depends on what *n.* you entertain of the tribunate, plurimum refert, quid tu esse tribunatum putes: all men do not entertain the same *n.*s of what is honorable and dishonorable, non eadem omnibus honesta sunt ac turpia: not to be able to form any *n.* of althg, fugit qd intelligentiæ nostræ

vim et notionem: to confound the *n.*s of right and wrong, species veri scelerisque permiscere (*H. Sat. 2, 3, 208*): to explain a *n.*, notionem *c.* rei explicare, evolvere; vim et notionem *c.* rei explicare (*C.*): to explain a confused or obscure *n.*, animal notionem complicatam evolvere (*C. Off. 3, 19, 76*): obscuram intelligentiam enodare. || *Meaning of a word, notion*—vis.—sententia. To include two things in the *n.* of this word, huic verbo duas notiones subjicere: to attach a *n.* to a word, vocabulo, verbo &c. notionem or sententiam subjicere: the only *n.* of the word is, neque uña alia huic verbo subjecta notio est, nisi &c. What *n.* is involved in these words? que vis inest in his verbis? quæ notio his verbis subjecta est?

NOTIONAL, mensis, animo, cogitatione formatus, informatus, or factus. See also IDEAL.

NOTORIETY, (nominis) fama; gloria; claritudo: to gain *m.*, i. e. to become celebrated, see CELEBRATED.

NOTORIOUS, || *Well known*, (omnibus) notus; pervulgatus: a *n.* fact, illustre notumque omnibus, factum. || *Infamous*, vid.

NOTORIOUSLY, ut omnes norunt.

NOTWITHSTANDING, || (*With substantives*), adversus (e.g. adversus inducias, *n.* the truce; adversus id senatusconsultum; stultus est adversus statum et capituli cantilem, *n.* his age); in with an *abl.*, i. e. during, in the midst of (e.g. in summâ copâ oratorum: but usually with tamen, sed, &c., e.g. *n.* nocitabantur tamen in tantâ deformitate; sed in hac estate utrique animi juveniles erant); also by *abl. absol.* with the verbis continere, negligere; e.g. *n.* contemptis or neglectis precibus meis Romam rediit (*n.* my entreaties). || (*With verbs*), tametia; quamquam; etia; licet; quamvis, or quamquam (although), followed by tamen (yet),—attamen (but yet, but still),—nihilominus, nihilo secus (nevertheless).

NOVEL, adj. See NEW.

NOVEL, s. fabella, fabula.

NOVELIST, fabulator.

NOVELTY, || *Newness*, novitas; insolentia; or by the adj.: to lose the charm of *n.*, novitatis gratiam exuere. || *A new thing*, res nova; novi *q.* novelties, res novæ.

NOVEMBER, mensis November (*Cal.*); November (*Mar.*). *Calends of N.*, *Calendæ Novembres*.

NOUGHT, nihil; nihum. See NOTHING.

NOUN, nomen (*Gramm.*).

NOURISH, nutritre (*n. pr.* to give nourishment, care, and attention; *fig.*, to favour, foment).—alere (to support without denoting the means; *fig.*, to maintain, continue).—sustentare (*prop.* and *fig.*, to maintain, support, not suffer to fail).—*J.* sustentare et alere; alere et sustentare.—victum præbere *ci* (only *prop.*, to give what is requisite for the support of life; also of land, &c., which maintains any one).—augere (only *fig.*, to increase, enlarge).—*J.* alere et augere (*opp.* extingueret): to *n.* a person with *alq.*, qm nutritre or alere or sustentare qâ re (the former only of food; alere et sustentare also of the means by which one obtains a livelihood): to be nourished by *alq.*, alii qâ re (both of food and of the means of livelihood).—vesci qâ re (of food, e.g. carne, lacte).—victum queritare qâ re, se sustentare qâ re (to gain a livelihood, support oneself).

NOURISHER, altor (one who supplies the necessities of life).—nutritor (one who furnishes food, &c., post-Aug.).

NOURISHING, nutritens; alens; in quo est multum alimentum (*Cels.*); ad alendum aptus, factus (almus, poet.; *opp.* alibis only twice, in *Varr.*): to be more *n.*, plus alimentum habere; firmiore, valentior esse (*Cels.*).

NOURISHMENT, || *The act of nourishing*, nutritio (*act of sucking*, *Gall.*).—sustentatio (maintenance, *Ulp Dig.* *opp.* nutritus occurs only in *Plin.* 22, 24, 53).—*Crc.* with the verb.—|| *Contents of nutritious parts*, alimentum: full of *n.*, see NUTRITIOUS: that has no *n.*, in quo nihil alimentum est (*aff. Cels.* 2, 18, in.).—imbecillia, infirmus (*opp.* valens, firmus): there is more *n.* in meat than in any other food, plus alimentum est in carne, quam in ullo alio. || *Means of support, food*, nutrimentum (*prop.* and *fig.*; but in the best writers only *fig.*; e.g. *n.* nutrimentum eloquentia).—alimentum, cibum (*of physical n.*; alimentum also *fig.*).—pabulum, pastus (fodder, then *fig.*, pabulum animi inenigique; pastus animi).—victus (every thing which we need or use as food): want of *n.*, penuria alimentorum: to take *n.*, cibum sumere or assumere: to look for *n.*, pastum inqui-

rere (of animals).—victum querere (of persons): to give *n.* to a person or thing, qm or qd alere (*prop.* and *fig.*, of persons and things).—*ci* victum præbere (*prop.*, of persons and things; cf. TO NOURISH): the veins convey *n.* to the bones, venæ ossibus alimenta subministrant: the human mind finds its *n.* in learning and thinking, mens hominis altius discendo et cogitando.

NOVICE, in re rudis et tiro (*g. t.*): in a monastery or nunnery, *novitius monachus; *novitia monacha (*fem.*, i. t.).

NOVITIATE, tirocinium (*g. t.*); *tirocinii tempus; *tirocinium monasticum (i. t. of monastic life).

NOW, adv. nunc (at the present time, opp. tunc).—jam (*opp. tum*; *emph.* as a particle of transition).—in præsentia (*C. Cas. Np. L.*; for the present).—in hoc tempore, in præsentia (*C. Fam. 2, 10*; under present circumstances; at this critical time, &c.).—in præsentia (*post-Aug.* also ad præsens, *n.* and the time immediately following. *Opp.* im præsentiarum, de præsentiarum ore unclass.).—Even *n.* = a) precisely at this moment, nunc quum maxime or quum maxime only; ß) just before the present moment, modo. *N.* directly, see IMMEDIATELY. *N.*—*n.* (= at one time—at another), modo—modo (or nunc or interdum, or tum); nunc—nunc (or modo. *Opp.* *n.*—nunc—nunc in prove before *L.*); alias—alias (or interdum or plerumque or aliquando).—hodie (to-day).—nunc ipsum, hoc ipso tempore (at this very time, *emphatic*): *n.* at length, nunc demum: *n.* and then, interdum (only implying that it is not very often).—aliquando (at times; *Opp.* nonnunquam = not uncommonly, pretty frequently); and subinde denotes the succession of one action to another, often the repeated succession = repeatedly: unheard of until *n.*, ante hoc tempus inauditum. || (*As a particle of transition*), autem.—vero (in truth).—nunc, nunc vero (denoting concession): but *n.*, nunc autem. || (*Demoting consequence*), igitur (therefore).—quæ cum sit sint (since things are so): but *n.*, atqui.

NOWHERE, nusquam (in no place, under no circumstance).—nullo loco (in no place).—*Opp.* nusquam and nullibi are not Latin: *n.* else, nusquam alibi: *n.* in the world, *n.* at all, nusquam gentium: *n.* else than, nusquam alibi, nisi, or quam (but quam only when tam precedes, expressed or understood).

NOWISE, nullo modo; nequaquam; neutiquam; haud quaquam; nulla ratione; minime. See also 'By no means' in No.

NOXIOUS, nocens; noxius; nociturus; extremely *n.*, perniciosus, exitiosus.

NUDITY, must be expressed by the adj.; e.g. nudatum corpus. *Opp.* nuditas occurs only in some old edd. of *Q. 10, 2, 23*, where more recent edd., from the best MSS., read jucunditas.

NUGATORY, nugatorius; *J.* infirmus nugatoriusque; levis ac nugatorius.

NUISANCE, molestia; onus; incommodum: to be *n.* to a body, molestiam *ci* exhibere, afferre (*Ter.*); *ci* oneri esse (*L.*): to find *alq.* a *n.*, molestiam capere, suscipere, trahere ex qâ re.

NULL, irritus, nullus. See INVALID.

NULLIFY, qd irritum facere; qd ad nihilum redigere; irritum qd esse jubere or velle; rescindere, dissolvere qd. See also ABROGATE, ANNULARE.

NULLITY, nihil (nothing).—vanitas, inanitas (*emphatic*); or by the adj. irritus, vanus, nullus.

NUMB, v. torpore afferre *ci* rei, torpore hebetare qd; obtusescere.

NUMB, adj. rigidus, rigens; torpidus, obtusifacatus. To be *n.*, rigidum esse, rigere, torpere, torpidum esse: to become *n.*, rigescere, obrigescere, torpescere, obtorpescere. The hand is *n.*, manus obtorpet.

NUMBER, v. numerare; numerum *c.* rei finire, exsequi, effluere; computare; enumerando percurrere.—(*Srv.* in TO COUNT, vid.)

NUMBER, s. || *A great many, multitude*, numerus: a great *n.*, magnus or grandis numerus.—multitudo (multitudo).—copa (heap, abundance, of things).

—Frequentia (many persons present): in great *n.*s, multi; frequentes: a small *n.*, paucitas; exiguus numerus (of persons or things).—Infrequentia (few persons present, opp. frequentia): a very small *n.*, magna paucitas: in small *n.*s, pauci; Infrequentes: a *n.* of people, complures (several): a full *n.*, numerus plenus: to make up a *n.*, numerum effluere or conficere. || *Several signs, letters*, nota numeri. || *Proportion of times or syllables*, numerus.

NUMBERLESS, innumerabilis (*C.* *Opp.* innum-

merus in poets, and in prose writers of the silv. age; see *Orelli, C. de Or. 2, 22, 94.* There is no authority for innumerosus).

NUMBNESS, torpor.

NUMERAL, *nota, signum numeri (a figure).—nomen numerale (*Prisc.*; a word): Roman n's, &c., numerosum signa a Romanis, ab Arabibus, recepta.

NUMEROUS, See MANY.

NUMSKULL, bardus; ineptus; stolidus; fatuus. NUM, monacha, nonna (*Hieron.*); monastria (*Just. Novell.*): to become a n., ritu Christiano sacra culti divino (*ast. Ammian. 18, 10*).

NUNCIO, *summi or Romani pontificis legatus.

NUNNERY, *cenobium monacharum.

NUPTIAL, nuptialis. See MARRIAGE.

NUPTIALS, nuptiae (g. t.).—nuptiarum sollemnia, lum, n. (the celebration of a marriage, in a religious sense): to make preparations for n's, nuptias adornare; parare ea, quæ ad nuptias opus sunt: to solemnize n's, nuptias facere or efficere (g. t.).—sacrum nuptiale conficere (in a religious sense). Cf. MARRIAGE, MARRY.

NURSE, s. || One who tends children, nutrix; nutricula (dim.): to be n. to any one, nutricem esse ci; qm nutricari: to have a n. for a child, puerum nutricem adhibere: the office or duty of a n., nutricionis munus (*Gell. 12, 1*): a n's wages, nutricia, orum, n. (*Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1, extr.*): nutricis merces (*ast. C. ad Dir. 16, 14, 1, medicis merces*). || One who tends the sick, enjus curæ custodiæque (ægroto) q's mandatus est (*Plin. Ep. 7, 19, init.*).—assidens (*Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 11*): to be a n. to any one, ci or es valetudini assidere (see SICK-BED).

NURSE, v. PROP. || nutrire (g. t.).—mammis nutrire. —nutricare (*Plaut.*): to n. her own child, qm lacte suo nutrire (*Gell. 12, 1, i. e. not to employ a wet-n.*).—qm uberibus alere (with milk, not with farinaceous or any other food; of women and animals). Every mother nurses her own child, sua quemque mater uberibus alit (*T. Germ. 20*).—alere (to support existence by any means). FIG. || nutrire (e. g. amorem, O.).—sustentare et alere. alere et sustentare (cherish and support).—fovere (cherish; e. g. spem; parvulos).—augere (increase). || To tend a sick person, nutrire (ægrum, Cels.).—ægroto curare.—ægroto assidere.

NURSERY, || Room where young children are brought up, parvulorum diæta (*JCI.*); *parvulorum cubiculum: a n. tale, nutricularum fabula (*Q. 1, 9, 2*). || Plantation of young trees, seminarium, plantarium; seminarium pomarum or pomorum (of fruit-trees).—vitarium (of vines).—seminarium oleagineum (of olive-trees): to make or lay out a n., facere, instituire seminarium, &c.

NURSING, nutricatio (act of suckling an infant, *Gell.*).—sustentatio (act of supporting and bringing up, *Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 22, § 8*). Nutritus only *Plin. 22, 24, 53*; but in sense of nourishment.

NURSING, alumnus; fem. alumna.

NURTURE, s. See NOURISHMENT.

NURTURE, v. See NOURISH.

NUT, nux; walnut, (nux) juglans: hazel-n., (nux) Avellana: n.-tree, nux: a hard n., fig. (i. e. a difficult thing), res difficilis, ardua; quæstio difficilis; nodus; e. g. rem impeditam, difficilem, ci expeditam, explicationem proponere, dare: not to give a n. for althg, ne vitiosa quidem nux emere qd (*Plaut.*); ne flocci quidem facere qd; pro nihilo putare qd (*C.*).

NUT-BROWN (colour), nigricans (*Plin.*).

NUT-CRACKERS, nucifragulibulum (*Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 16*; but only as a facetious term for a tooth).

NUT-SHELL, putamen nucis.—putamen Avellanæ (of a hazel-nut).—putamen juglandis (of a walnut).

NUTRIMENT. See NOURISHMENT.

NUTRITIOUS, NUTRITIVE, PROP. || of food, in quo multum alimenti est, magni cibi (that contains much nourishment; opp. parvi cibi).—valens, firmus, valentis or firmæ materiæ (strong; opp. imbecillus, infirmus, imbecillæ or infirmæ materiæ; *ast. alibis occurs only Farr. R. 2, 11, 2 and 3*; nutritibilis, in very late writers; almus, only in poetry): very n., maximi cibi (opp. minimi cibi): to be more n. than &c., plus alere quam &c., plus alimenti habere, quam &c.: meat is the most n. food, plus alimenti est in carne, quam in ullo alio: every sucking animal (i. e. the flesh of every such animal) is less n., omne animal, si lactens est, minus alimenti præstat.

NUZZLE, || To ensnare, laqueo irritare. || To put a ring on the nose, *annulum inserere naribus, or (of an animal, e. g. suis) rostro.

NYMPH, nympha.

O

O, interj. See Oh!

OAK, quercus (the common or forest o.).—cerrus (the Turkey or Burgundy o.).—ilex (the holm-o.).—quercus esculus (or simply esculus; the mast-tree): o.-timber, lignum quernum; ligna roborea, materies roborea (of the holly): o.-apple, galla (*Plin.*; not used in the pl.).

OAKEN, quernuus or quernus, querceus (of the common or forest oak. *ast. Quercinus, Suet. Cal. 19, is doubtful*).—robustus, robustus, roboreus (of the holly).—iligneus, ilignus (of the holm-oak).—cerruus, cerrinus (of the Turkey or Burgundy oak).—esculeus, esculinus (of the mast-tree).

OAKUM, stuppa or stupa, m. f. (*Cæs. L.*)

OAR, remus (*ast. tonsa is poet.*): to condemn to the o's (i. e. galley), affligere qm remo tritemis publicæ (*Val. Max. 9, 15, 3*): to break off the o's, detergere remos; or, less frequently, abstrahere remos (*Curt. 9, 9*): blade (of an o.), palma, palmula.

OAT, OATS, pl. avena: o.-field, ager avenæ constitus: o.-cake, panis avenaceus: oatmeal, farina avenacea: o.-straw, stramentum avenaceum: wild o.'s, avena fatua (*L.*): to have sown one's wild o's, voluptates temperantia suâ frenasse ac domuisse (*L. 30, 14*).

OATEN, avenaceus.

OATH, jusjurandum, gen. jurisjurandi, n. (g. t.; also esp. of the o. of allegiance, and of the military o. *ast. Juramentum is late*).—sacramentum (an o. voluntarily taken, a vow, usually the o. of allegiance, the military o.).—religio (prop., sense of duty; hence metonym. an o. grounded on a sense of duty; see *Np. Dion. 8, 5; Ages. 2, 5*).—juri-jurandi verba, jusjurandum (form of the o.): a false o., perjurium: to impose an o. upon any, jusjurandum ab eo exigere: administer an o., jusjurandum ci deferre: to offer to take one's o., jusjurandum offerre: to take an o., jusjurandum dare or jurare; sacramentum or sacramentum dicere: to take a false o., pejorare or perjurare (opp. jurare verissimum jusjurandum); ex animi sententia jurare: to take a formal o., verbis conceptis jurare.—(falsely) verbis conceptis pejorare (see *C. Cluent. 48, 134*): that has taken an o., juratus; jurejurando strictus: to take the o. of allegiance, in verba jurare (es; of private citizens, magistrates, or soldiers).—sacramentum dicere apud qm, sacramentum or sacramentum dicere (i. e. of soldiers): to administer the o. of allegiance, qm in sua verba jusjurandum adigere: to put one upon o., jurejurando or jusjurandum or ad jusjurandum qm adigere; qm sacramentum rogare or adigere (of soldiers): to bind by an o., jurejurando qm astringere, obstringere, obligare: to release any fm an o., ci jurisjurandi gratiam facere; jusjurandum remittere (i. t., of the post-Aug. lawyers): to keep or perform an o., jusjurandum servare, conservare; religionem conservare (*Np. Ages. 2, 5*): to break an o., jusjurandum negligere, rumpere; sacramentum mutare (by going over to another party; see *Suet. Galb. 10*): to oblige or bind oneself by an o., jurejurando se obstringere: to confirm, establish, or ratify althg by an o., jurejurando affirmare qd (e. g. societatem): to affirm, protest upon o., adjurare: to frame or draw up an o., i. e. the form of an o., jusjurandum concipere (*P. Hist. 4, 44, 1*): on o., juratorius (*Cod. Just. 12, 17*): to give a promise upon o., fidem et jusjurandum dare (see *Cæs. B. G. 1, 3*).—Adv. jurejurando; jurejurando interposito: to bind by o., jurejurando qm obstringere: to bind themselves mutually on o., jurejurando ac fide inter se sancire (*Cæs. B. G. 1, 30*; followed by ne).

OBEDRACY, obstinatio.—animus obstinatus or offirmatus.

OBEDURATE, obstinatus; perversax; præfractus.

OBEDURATELY, obstinate; pertinaciter; præfracte.

OBEDIENCE, obtemperatio: to althg, ci rei (as action; an accommodating or adapting oneself to althg).—obediencia (as of slaves and children).—obsequium, obsequentia (yielding, compliance; *Cæs. B. G. 7, 29*). officium (obedience considered as due; see *Interp. ad Np. Mil. 7, 1*): to render obedience; see TO OBEY: to retain in obedience, in officio retinere or continere: to bring back to obedience, ad officium reducere; ad officium redire cogere: to renounce obedience, in officio non manere; obedientiam relinquere et abjicere.

OBEDIENT, obediens, dicti audiens; Jn. dicti audiens atque obediens, obtemperans (all with a dat. of that wch one obeys): to be o.; see HEARKEN,

OBEY: to make any more o., qm obedientiorem facere (of things): your most o. servant (in modern letter-writing), tibi ad quæque præstanda paratissimus. **OBEIENTLY**, obedienter (L.). obtemperanter (Prud.). Or by the adj.

OBEISANCE, corporis inclinatio: to make o. to aby, salutare qm; (acclinis saluto qm, Arnob.).

OBELISK, obeliscus (g. t.)—meta (at the end of the Roman circus)—cippus (as a sepulchral monument).—obeliscus, obelus (as a mark in books).

OBEISITY, obesitas with or without ventris (Suet.).

OBEY, parere (v. pr. opp. Imperare; always with the idea of strict necessity; see C. Legg. 3, 2, 5. Cæs. B. C. 3, 81).—obedire, dicto audientem esse (as of children and slaves; to perform the wish of another; with this difference, that dicto audientem esse denotes prompt and willing obedience).—obtemperare (to accommodate or adapt oneself to the will of another, esp. a higher person).—obsequi (to follow the advice of another; opp. repugnare; see C. Tusc. 2, 20, 60. Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 6).—audire qm, auscultare ei (to listen to the representation of aby).—morem gerere, morigerari (to yield to the demands or caprice of another).—Jn. parere et obedire; obedire et parere; obtemperare et obedire; obsequi et obedire; dicto audientem atque obedientem esse: to obey aby's precepts, cs præceptis parere et obedire: to o. aby's commands, ci parere et imperata facere; cs jussis or cs imperio audientem esse: not to o. the commands of aby, obedientiam relinquere et abjicere, nec ci parere (see C. Off. 1, 29, 102): to refuse to o. the commands of aby, cs imperium detrectare; cs imperium auspicumque abnuere (of soldiers); to o. by compulsion, vi parere cogi: to o. readily and willingly, æquo animo libenterque parere ci; obedienter imperata facere.

OBITUARY, adj. By gen. mortuorum, defunctorum.

OBITUARY, s. v. itæ defunctorum. (Suet. ratio Libitinae, Suet. is a burial register.)

OBJECT, ¶ That wch lies before one, res (g. t.).—res objecta sensibus, or quod sensibus percipitur (in philosophical sense)—quod sub sensum cadit.—objectus, ſa (Np.): also by various turns, 1) by the verb esse, a) with a gen. (like elva): to be reckoned or included under, e. g. deorum tutelæ ea loca sunt; legati petierunt a Romanis, ut filium regis publicæ curæ ac velut tutelæ vellet esse (cf. Aug. Grotf. § 418; Ramsh. § 102, 2, b): esse with a dat., when it signifies, to serve for althg, &c.: e. g. to be an o. of care, hatred, &c. cf. Grotf. § 38; Zumpt, § 422): to be an o. of hatred, in odium venire, pervenire. 2) by a demonstrative pronoun; wch, when a relative follows, is often omitted; e. g. the o's of politics, (ea) que in republica versantur: the o's wch relate to our happiness, (ea) que ad felicitatem nostram pertinent. 3) by substantives in wch the idea is already included, e. g. an o. of love, amor; delicie: an o. of desire, desiderium: an o. of jest, ludibrium. 4) by some other Crcl. with verbs fm the context: e. g. to be an o. of love to aby, ad aliquo amari, diligi: all these sciences have for their o. the investigation versantur. ¶ An end, aim, finis; propositum: without having attained their o., re infecta; infectis ſis, quæ agere destinaverant: to make it one's first o., id unum agere (ut): to make pleasure one's first o., ad voluptatem omnia referre or revocare; voluptate omnia metiri. ¶ (In grammar), res; res objecta. ¶ Any thing deformed or hideous, monstrum.

OBJECT, v. contra dicere, in contrariam partem afferre (to say, bring forward, on the other side)—opponere (to set agst.)—occurrere, to althg, ci rei (to meet, by objecting): it is objected to us, nobis occurrit (see C. Off. 2, 2, 7): to this you are accustomed to o. thus, huic loco sic occurrere soletis: to have althg to o. to a thing (i. e. not to approve of it), rem improbare: I have nothing to o. to it, nihil impedio, non repugno (see Zumpt, § 543): some one however may o., sed fortasse quispiam dixerit; dicat qs forte: nobody can now o., non jam potest dici.

OBJECT-GLASS, o'rbiculus vitri convexus.

OBJECTION, altercatio (o. made by one party, and answered by the other; Cf. Q. 10, 1, 35, altercationes et interrogationes): but mly by Crcl.: e. g. quid contra quemque philosophum dicatur, ex eo libro intelligi potest (the o's agt. C. Div. 2, 1, 2): to make an o. to, opponere, contra dicere qd; obloqui; occurere (C.): to answer o's, quæ qs contra dicat, refellere. If = hesita-

tion, demur, dubitatio: without making any o., sine morâ; haud cunctanter: to make o., dubitare; dubitationem afferre, habere. I have no o., licet; per me licet; per me; nihil impedio, or moror; non repugno: I shall not listen to any o., nihil audio (Com.): if you have no o., nisi quid dicis.

OBJECTIONABLE, *contra quod qs dicere possit; quod offendit, displicet.

OBJECTIVE, quod sensibus percipitur; quod sub sensum cadit (aft. C.): the o. world, res externæ; quæ sub sensum cadunt; quæ aspectu sentiuntur (C.).

OBJECTOR, qui contra dicit.

OBJURGATION, &c. See BLAME, REPROOF.

OBULATION, donum; munus sacrum or plum.

OBLIGATION, ¶ Duty, officium; quod meum, tuum est; quod debeo, debes: I consider that I am under an o. to, meum esse puto, duco. See also DUTY.

¶ Act by wch one binds oneself, satis datio: = Bond; see BOND. ¶ Favour by wch one is bound in gratitude, beneficium: to be under an o. to aby, cs beneficiis obligatum esse; vinculus beneficii obstrictum esse (C.): under o., obligatus (Plin. Ep.). To lay aby under a great o., magnam a qo (C.) or apud qm (L.) gratiam inire.

OBLIGATORY, quod obligat, obstringit, devincit qm.

OBLIGE, ¶ To compel, qm vi cogere; see COMPEL. ¶ To bind (by a stipulation, duty, favour, &c.), alligare, obligare, obstringere, devincire. The law o's any one, lex tenet qm. To be obliged to the observance of a treaty, federe alligatum or illigatum esse. To o. a man by an oath, qm sacramento adgere. To o. oneself to do a thing, se obligare ci rei (or with ut); se obstringere in qd (by oath, sacramento; to a crime, in scelus). I am obliged to do this, hoc meum est. ¶ To confer a favour upon, beneficium in qm conferre: to o. one greatly, gratissimum, pergratum, percommode ci facere: you cannot o. me more than by &c. hoc mihi gratius facere nihil potes; nihil est, quod gratius mihi facere possis: you will o. me greatly by (or if you &c.), gratum (gratissimum) mihi feceris, si &c.; magnum beneficium mihi dederis, si &c.: I am very much obliged to you, gratissimum illud mihi fecisti; magnum in me consultum beneficium: to be greatly obliged to one, multum debere ci; multa beneficia ab illo in me profecta, collata sunt (aft. C.): readiness to o., officium; officiosa voluntas; gratificandi liberalis voluntas; comitas (courteous and kind behaviour towards inferiors): to show all readiness to o. aby, omni officulorum genere qm prosequi; summa ci studia impertire.

OBLIGING, comis (courteous).—obsequiosus (willingly acceding to others' wishes; the latter only in Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 58).—facilis, officiosus (compliant, ready to render a service): o. in althg, promptus or paratus ad qd (ready for althg).—Inclinatus or propensus ad qd (easily to be induced, inclined to althg).—Indulgens (indulgent, open, durus): to be o. in althg, ci or cs voluntati morem gerere or obsequi: know, that thou art a great deal too o. (indulgent), te esse auriculâ infirmâ molliorem secito (C.). The liberality and o. temper of the magistrates, liberalitas atque accommodatio magistratuum.

OBLIGINGLY, officiose; benigne; comiter.

OBLIGINGNESS, propensa voluntas (ready disposition).—facilitas (readiness).—comitas (courtesy).—obsequentia (a yielding to the wishes and humour of others, Cæs. B. G. 7, 29).—officium (kind or complaisant sentiment or action, of him who wishes to shew any attention or render a service to aby).—voluntas officiosa (disposition to render a service, O. Pont. 3, 2, 17); indulgentia.

OBLIQUE, obliquus.

OBLIQUELY, oblique (C.; also improp. = 'indirectly,' of censuring, &c.): in obliquum (Plin.); per obliquum (H.); ex obliquo (Pin.); ab obliquo (O.): to move o., oblique ferri; in latius digredi (Pin.); oblique motu corporis uti.

OBLIQUENESS, OBLIQUITY, ¶ Prop. obliquitas; obliquum (Pin.). ¶ Fig. pravitas (Suet. not obliquitas in this sense).

OBLITERATE, obliterare (e. g. offensionem: famam rei male gestæ: memoriam cs rei).—delere (blot out utterly; prope. also memoriam cs rei).—extinguere.—Jn. extinguere atque delere (improp. r.).—inducere, radere, eradere. Interlinere (Syn. in Erasme).—funditus tollere.—To o. the very name of the Roman people, nomen populi Romani extinguere. To o. his infamy, infamiam extinguere.

OBLITERATION, Crcl. by the verb.

OBLIVION, s. obliquo: *to bury in or cover with o.*, qd in oblivionem adducere: qd oblivione obruere, or conterere; memoriam rei obliterare or expellere: *to be buried in o.*, in oblivione jacere: *to sink into o.*, in oblivionem adduci, oblivione obrui; oblitari: *to rescue fm o.*, ab oblivione vindicare: *this will never fall into o.*, memoriam ea rei nunquam delēbit oblivio or qd obscurata nulla unquam est oblivio. *An act of o.* See **AMNESIA**.

OBLIVIOUS, obliquo (C.).

OBLONG, oblongus (L.).

OBLUQU, reprehensio; vituperatio; culpato; objugatio (obloquium, Sidor.): *exposed to o.*, reprehendendus; vituperandus; reprehensione or vituperatione dignus.

OBNOXIOUS, [Subject, exposed, subjectus; obnoxius (S.)] *avoid subditus*: videtur mihi cadere in sapientem egreditur (*that a wise man is o. to, C. Tusc. 3, 4, 7.*) [Hurtful, troublesome, noxious; nihil: detrimētus (Cae.); nocens].

OBSCENE, obscēnus (*exciting disgust*).—immundus (*unclean, impure*).—spurius (*filthy, nasty*): an o. song, canticum obscenum: *to use o. language*, verbis obscenis uti; obscena dicere; obsceno jocandi genere uti.

OBSCENTITY, obscenitas; or by the adj.

OBSCURE, adv. [Dark, dusky, obscurus, tenebrosus (with this difference, that tenebrosus itself denotes primarily only the obscuration of the atmosphere, or the want of light, whereas obscurus denotes either the effect of this want on the objects, or the want itself; *to the former in luce positus is opposed, to the latter illustris*).—caliginosus (*dark, without light*).—caecus (*in such one cannot see; as, night, a house*): somewhat o., subobscurus (*an o. night, non obscura (overcast)*).—nox caliginosa (*dark*).—nox caeca or obducta (*in such one cannot see any space before him*): *to make althg o.*, obscurum facere, obscurare (e. g. cubiculum, conclave).—ci rei lucem eripere (*to deprive of light*). See also **DARK**.] [Not plain, obscurus (*unintelligible, uncertain, unknown*).—caecus (*of such one sees no reason; e. g. morbus, carmen*).—involutus (*veiled*).—non apertus a intelligentum (*not distinct*).—abstrusus (*hidden, secret, e. g. insidius; or, hard to explain and understand, e. g. disputatio*).—perplexus (*confused, intricate, e. g. rīmones, carmen*).—inpeditus (*complicated*).—incertus (*indivisible, vague*).—ignobilis (*unknown*): somewhat o., subobscurus (*of a speaker, &c.*): *to make althg o.*, ci rei obscuritatem et tenebras afferre, tenebras obducere; lucem eripere et quasi noctem quandam ci rei offundere (C. N. D. 1, 3, 6): *to make a speech o.*, orationem occaecare: *to be o.*, in tenebris latere; obscuritate involutum latere (*to be hidden, not known*).—lucem desiderare (*to be indistinct, of ideas*): *to be very o.*, crassam occultatam et circumfusam tenebris latere (*to be wrapped in impenetrable obscurity*).] [Not illustris, obscurus: an o. name, nomen obscurum: of o. birth or descent, obscuro loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus (*of an unknown family*).—nullo patre natus, terrae filius (*not born in lawful wedlock*).

OBSCURE, v. obscurare (prop. or Ag.).—tenebras offundere or obducere ci rei or ei (*to overcast, so that althg is no longer in clear light, either lit. or Ag.*): rei caliginem offundere (L.), or inducere (Vell.; more strongly).—noctem offundere ci rei: *the light of a lamp is obscured by that of the sun*, obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae: *oblivion shall never o. the remembrance of thee*, tuam memoriam nulla oblivio obscurabit: *to o. the reputation*, nomini or decori officere.

OBSCURELY, obscure (C.); and see the adj.

OBSCURITY, [Darkness, obscuritas; tenebrae (opp. lux).—caligo (*see the distinction of the adj. in Obscurus*).—Jn. obscuritas et tenebrae; tenebrae et caligo; caligo et tenebrae; nox (night).] [Want of clearness, plainness, obscuritas.—Incertum (uncertainly).] [Want of fame or celebrity, tenebrae: ignobilitas, humilitas (*the former in respect of rank, the latter in respect of descent*): *to raise fm o.*, qm e tenebris et silentio proferre; qm in lucem famamque provehere; e tenebris in lucem evocare (familiam): *to live in o.*, per obscurum vitam transmittere (Sen. Ep. 19, 2); in ignorance hominum versari; in tenebris jacere; in umbra degere. [A obscure thing, res obscura, occultā, involuta, occulta et quasi involuta; res nondum ad liquidum perducta or explorata: *to clear up obscurities*, res obscuras explanare; res involutas explicare; occulta et quasi involuta aperire.

OBSEQUIES, justa (pl.); justa funebria (Liv.); or simply, funebria (Plin.); exaequiae (C.). See **FUNERAL**.

OBSEQUIOUS, obsequiosus; obsequens: *to be o. to aby, ci or cs voluntati morem gerere, or obsequi*.

OBSEQUIOUSLY, obsequenter, officiose.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS, obsequium, obsequentia (*habit of yielding to the wishes and desires of others; the latter, Cae. B. G. 7, 29*): *excessive o.*, nimia obsequentia: *to manifest o. towards aby, ci or cs voluntati morem gerere; ci morigerari; ci obsequi*.

OBSERVANCE, [Act of observing, regard, attention, observantia (*outward respect or attention*).] observatio (*reference, regard*)—obedientia; obtemperatio (e. g. iustitia est obtemperatio legibus, o. of the laws, C.). [Rule of practice, custom, usus; mos receptus; consuetudo recepta: *it is an o. usu, more, consuetudine receptum est*.

OBSERVANT, observans (e. g. aequi, Claud. officiorum, Plin.); also in the sense of showing respect, observantissimus mei (C.).—obediens; obtemperans (obediens). See **ATTENTIVE**.

OBSERVATION, observatio; animadversio (*a giving heed, attention*); e. g. naturae: o. man of quick o.; see **OBSERVER**: *to make an o.*, observare; animadvertere (*to observe*).—experi (*to try, make experiment*): *to be exposed to the o. of all*, in clarissima luce versari: *what my own o. supplies*, quod animadverteri: *an army of o.*, *coples ad hostium itinera servanda dispositae: *to make astronomical o.'s*, caelum sideraque spectare (oculi siderumque spectator, one who makes such, L. 24, 34); motus stellarum observare (C. Div. 1, 1, 2, Orrell (*al. observare*)). considerare sidera (Gell. 2, 21); positus siderum ac spatia dimetiri (T. Ann. 6, 21, 3).

OBSERVATORY, *specula astronomica (Eichst.); or mathematici pergula (Spec. Oct. 94).

OBSERVE, [To watch, servare, observare (g. t.).—asservare (*to watch carefully*).—animadvertere (*to give heed or attention to*).—spectare, contemplari (*to look about quietly for the purpose of observation*).—considerare (*to view or contemplate*; e. g. sidera, Gell. 2, 21).—custodire (*to watch, guard, a person*).—speculari (*to look out for*).—speculari et custodire qm: *to o. the course of the stars*, observare [Moer, Orrell, observare, C. Div. 1, 1, 2] motus stellarum: *to o. lightning*, servare de caelo (*of an augur*): *to o. the rising of a constellation*, servare ortum sideris: *to o. aby's behaviour*, observare quemadmodum qs se gerat: *to o. the enemy*, hostium consilia speculari (*to endeavour to find out his plans*).—qm ab hostibus agantur, cognoscere (*to watch*).—hostium itinera servare (*to note the march of an enemy*).] [To follow, attend to, observare (e. g. leges, C., praeceptum, Cae.).—parere (*to obey*).] [To say, remark, dicere (*to say*).—docere (*to teach*): *to o. this*, ut hoc addam: *to o. only one thing*, ut alia omittam (*to pass by all other things*).] [Avoid the expression so commonly used by annotators, ut monet, for, ut ait, ut docet, ut annotavit, ut est apud; ut monet is not Latin.

OBSERVER, observator (g. t.; Post-Aug.).—spectator (a beholder).—speculator (a spy); or Crel. with the verbs: an o. of nature, speculator venatorum naturae: an o. of the constellations, spectator coeli siderumque: an acute o., homo acutus, sagax, emunctae naris homo (Jacet, H. Sat. 1, 4, 8): *a careful o. of his duties*, omnium officiorum observantissimus (Plin. Ep. 10, 11): *to be a diligent o. of althg*, acriter animadvertendere ad qd; acrem et diligentem esse animadvertoem ca rei.

OBSOLETE, obsoletus (*of dress, words*).—exolētus (*of words*).—ab usu quotidiani sermonis jau diu intermissus (*of words long gone out of common use*).—ab ultimis et jam obliteratis temporibus repetitus (*of words*): *to become o.*, obsolescere; exolescere (S.) in desuetudinem venire, only in the Digests).

OBSTACLE, impedimentum (*a hindrance*).—mora (*a cause of delay*).—difficultas (*difficulty*). [Avoid the unclass. obstaculum, and obstantia; although the latter occurs in Vitr.). *to put an o. in the way*, *to be an o.*, impedimentum esse ci rei; impedimentum inferre (C.); impedimentum afferre (T.); moram afferre, offerre (C.); in morā esse (Ter.); obstare, officere, obesse ci (C.); *to remove o.'s*, amoliri (*of obstacles*; also with addition of e medio, with labour and difficulty: *to conquer o.'s*, impedimenta superare; e a. quae obstant, transcendere (*to overcome them*)).—amoliri, quae impedimento sunt (*remove them by great exertions*; ufl. Ter. And. 4, 2, 24).

OBSTINACY, animus obstinatus; obstinatio, in althg, cs rei (obstinata perseverantia).—pervicacia, animus pervicax (*perseverance in endeavouring to*

carry out althg. or to gain a victory).—*pertinacia* (*o. in an opinion or purpose*).—*animus præfractus*; *contumacia*.

OBSTINATE, *pertinax* (that keeps to his opinion; also of things, that do not yield or abate; e. g. diseases). —*pervicax* (constant in endeavors to carry a thing through, or gain a point). —*obstinatus*, *affirmatus* (the former, firm and constant, in a good sense; the latter, stiff and *o.*, in a bad sense: *ob.* contumax, defying, resisting, does not belong to this; refractorius is not *Class.*): an *o.* complai or disease, morbus perverrans; morbus longinquus (long, tedious); longa et *pertinax* valetudo (of a long continuance of poor health): an *o.* engagement, prellium or certamen *pertinax* (*ob.*) prellium firmissimum *Caes.* in *C. Ep.* 8, 17, *extr.* = a bottle with able-bodied troops): an *o.* silence, obstinatum silentium (e. g. obtrudere).

OBSTINATELY, obstinate; pertinaciter; perversa-
citer; præfracte (e. g. nimis præfracte rerarium defen-
dere, *C. Off.* 3, 22, 88); obstinato animo; offirmatâ
voluntate: *to act o. in althq.* obstinato animo agere qd.

OBSTREPEROUS. See **Noisy**.
OBSTRUCT. ¶ *To block up, claudere (shut in);*
obstruere, obsepi, intercludere. *To o. the way, viam*
præcludere; *viam obstruere (harricade);* iter obsepiere;
iter intercludere, interrumpere. ¶ *To be an ob-*
stacle in the way of, impedire qm a qâ re,
merely qâ re (nec in qâ re); impedimento esse ci (ci
rel); ad qd (*nec in qâ re*) impedimentum afferre ci rel
faciend; *obstare ob officere ci and ci rel ca.*

OBSTRUCTION, *Act of obstructing; use the verbs.* ▢ *Obstacle*, *vid.*
OBTAIN, *obtinerē (to o. after resistance, and keep possession)*—parare, comparare (*provide, procure by one's own means*)—querere (*o. by seeking: e. g. lived in hoed, victim; popularity with the common people, gratiam ad populum; glory, sibi gloriam*)—acquirere (*to o. what one has striven for*)—colligere (*collect; e. g. good-will, favour, &c.*)—nancisci (*o. with or without trouble; even against one's wish*)—adipisci (*to achieve by exertion*)—consequi (*to arrive at the object of one's wish, with or without assistance*)—asssequi (*to arrive by exertion at the object of one's endeavour*)—impetrare (*effect or o. what has been required*): by violence, exprimere, extorquere (*to o. the highest political power, rerum potē: to o. credit, parēre sibi laudem, money, pecuniā sibi facere a mēte, friendship, sibi amicitiam*)—sibi comparare: *great influence, magnam auctoritatem sibi constituere: great wealth and reputation, magnas opes sibi magnūque nomen facere: a victory, victoriā ab, de, or ex hoste consequi or reportare (C.); referre (L.); adipisci (Cæs.)*. To endeavour to o., captare qd (*e. g. popularity, &c.*).
OBSTINATION, *obstestatio (C.); or Crel. with the verbs.*

OBTRUSUM, obtrusio (*C., Lit.*).
OBTRUDE, v. obtrudere (*of persons or things*): to o. oneself, se obtrudere, inferre, insolenter se offerre, se ingerere, se inculcare *cs* auribus (*in order that one may hear us*; *all these of persons*).—se inculcare (*e. g. oculis*).—se offerre, objicere (*e. g. animo*; *of forms, appearances, thoughts wch present themselves to our view or mind*).

OBTRUSION, *By the verbs.*
OBTRUSIVE, importunus (*behaving in a troublesome, unseemly, &c., manner*).—molestus (*troublesome*).—impudens (*shameless*).—molestus. *Or by the verbs.*

OBTUSE, obtusus, hebes (*prop. and fig.*); tardus (*fig.*); *an o. mind*, ingenium hebes, or retusum (*C.*).

OBTUSE (*hebetudo oculorum, Plin., dulness of sight; hebetudo sensuum, Macrob., stupidity*). *Use the adjectives.*


OBVIATE, occurrere, obviam ire (*to go equal, not to shun*).—prævertere (*to prevent*).—resistere (*to offer resistance, check*): *to o. an evil, malo occurrere, prævertere.*

OBVIOUS, manifestus, perspicuus, evidens, planus, illustris: *to be o., patère, apparère (to be manifest).*—liquet (*it is clear, self-evident*).—liquere; planum, clarum, perspicuum esse (*to be clear or plain*; SYN. in PLAIN): *this is not o. to me, hoc mihi non constat: to me the matter is quite o., res solis luce mihi videtur clarior* (asf. C. de Dio. 1, 3, 6). See also CLEAR.

OCCASION, s. causa (*cause, reason*).—*materia* (*mate-*

OCCASION, s. causa (*cause, reason*).—*materia* (*materia for athg.*).—*locus, occasio* (*opportunity*).—*anā* (*pr. p., a handle; then fig., an opportunity*): *to give o., occasionem dare; anam dare or præbere* (e. g. *for blame*).—*reprehensionsis* or *ad reprehendendum*: *to give*

o. to *suspicion* or *doubt*, locum dare suspicioni or dubitationi: *to be an o. of war*, belli materiam præbere: *to give o. for a letter*, argumentum epistolæ dare: *to be an o. of laughter*, risum movēre or concitare: *to take an o.*, occasione capere, sumere, or amplecti (*the last, willingly or gladly*): *to seek an o.*, occasione capere: *to cut off all o.*, præcidere ei omnes causas: *upon o.*, si occasio fuerit, tulerit; *oblati facultate*; ut primum occasio data fuerit (C.).

OCCASION, v. *occasionem dare, ansam dare or præbere, rei (dat.); locum dare rei (dat.) or rei (gen.); materiam præbere* ( *Plautus and Phædrus often use concinnare in this sense*). See also **CAUSE**, v.

OCCASIONAL, *Crcl.* by occasions (~~not~~ opportunitate) dati or oblata; si occasio fuerit or tulerit; per occasionem. *Ano. poem or copy of verses, carmen sollemne (on any public festive occasion, Cf. Stat. Silv. 4, 6, 92).*

OCCASIONALLY, per occasionem (L.); ex occasione; oblatâ occasione (Suet.).

OCCIDENT, occidens.

OCCIDENTAL, *occidentalis* (Plin.); solem occi-

dentem spectans (L.); ad occidentem situs (aft. L.);

ad occidentem vergens (*Curt.*); in occidentem vergens (*L.*).

OCCIPUT, occipitium (*Varr. Plaut.*); occiput (*Pers.*).

OCCULT, arcanus; occultus; abditus; latens: *o. causes, cæcæ causæ: o. diseases, cæci morbi.*

OCCUPATION, || *The act of occupying, possessio (possession); usually by the verbs.* || *Employment, business, negotium: without o., negotiis vacuus.*

OCCUPIER, possessor: *or by the verba.*

OCCUPY, *|| To engage, occupare, occupatum tenere (to engage one's whole thoughts or attention).—deti-*

OCEAN, oceanus (C.). **☞** Mare oceanum is found in Cæs. in the acc., and in Pl. in the nom., so that, in the latter at least, it is an adjective.

OCHRE, ochra (Plin.). **Vitr.**—sil, sills (Plin.). Of the colour of yellow o., silaceus (Plin.).

OCTAGON, octogonon (Vitruvius); (octangula figura, Appul.).

OCTAGONAL, octogonus (Vitruvius); octangulus, Appul.). **OCTAVE**, **||** In music, diapason; intervallum septem vocum (an interval between the notes of the same name)—octo voces or soni (a series of eight notes).

OCTAVO, (Size of paper) *forma octonaria (Wyttenb.). An o. page, *pagina octonaria: an o. volume, *liber forme octavæ (Wyttenb.) or octonariæ (ib.); *liber octonarius: an o. sheet, *scida octonaria, or forme octavæ: in o., *forme octavæ or octonariæ: a volume in royal (imperial) o., *liber forme octavæ majoris (maximæ) (Wyttenb.).

OCTOBER, (mensis) October.

OCULAR, by the gen. oculorum; or otherwise by Creci. with oculus, oculi. To give o. demonstration of althg, oculis, ante oculos cs qd proponere, exponere (C.); oculis subijcere (L.); sub aspectum subijcere (A. ad H.); o. illusiones, ludibria oculorum, credita pro veris (L.).

OCULIST, medicus ocularius (Cels. 6, 6, 8); chirurgus ocularius (Inscr.), or simply ocularius (Scrib. Larg. 37).

ODD, **||** Not even or like, inæqualis (unlike in nature).—impar (opp. par; uneven in quantity).—dispar (opp. compar; unlike in quality). An o. number, numerus impar. **||** Strange, insolens; insolitus; mirabilis; mirus; monstrosus: to say o. things, monstra dicere, nunciare: is not this o.? nonne hoc monstri similis est? (Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 43) if were o., if, mirum (est) si, nisi (Plaut.; Ter.). **||** Over and above a certain number, justum numerum excedens or superans.

ODDITY, **||** Oddness; vid. **||** An odd or strange person or thing, homo monstrosus (C.); caput ridiculum (Ter.); of persons; monstrum; res monstruosa, mira, nova (of things).

ODDLY, **||** Unevenly, inæqualiter. **||** Strangely, monstruose; miro, novo, insolito modo; mirum in modum.

ODDNESS, **||** Unevenness, inæqualitas. **||** Strange-ness; by the adj.

ODDS, **||** Inequality, inæqualitas. **||** Advantage, superiority, prior locus; excellentia, præstantia (excellence). To have the o. of aby, qd potiorē, priorē esse; qm antecedere: in althg, qd re præstare ci or superare, vincere qm. **||** Odds (in betting). To bet o., either quovis pignore certare (weh, however, is only 'to bet any wager') or *majori pignore cum qd certare.

☞ To express 'o. of so much to so much', cf. Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 34, Ni ergo matris filia est, in meum numum, in tuum talentum pignus da. **||** Variance, rixa; jurgium; lites, pl.; altercatio; contentio. They are at o., lites inter eos factæ sunt (Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8) or to set at o., rixam ciere, excitare; altercationem (L.) or controversiam (C.) facere.

ODIOUS, odiosus; invidiosus. To render aby o., ci invidiam facere or conflare.

ODIOUSLY, infeste (also the superl. in C.); infeste (also the compar. in C.).

ODIOUSNESS, invidia. To conceal the o. of a thing by a gentle name, tristitiam cs rei mitigare lenitate verbi (C. Off. 1, 12, 37).

ODIUM, invidia. To have incurred o., habere invidiam; in invidia esse: to bring o. upon aby, qm in invidiam adducere or trahere; ci odium conciliare or invidiam conflare; qm in odium (invidiam) vocare: to be an object of general o., onerari invidia.

ODORIFEROUS, bene olens (C.); odoratus (perfumed; Ov. Plin.); odorus (Ov.). To be o., bene olere (C.); suave olere (Catull.); suaves odores spargere (Off. H.).

ODOUR, **||** Propr. odor. A sweet o., odor suavis, jucundus: sweet o.s, suavitates odorum, or simply odores (C.). **||** Fig. Esteem, repute, existimatio. In bad o., nonnulla infamia aspersus: to be in bad o., minus commodè audire; minus commodè esse existimatio- nis; (with aby) magnâ in offensâ esse apud qm (C.).

OF, **||** As a sign of the genitive, or denoting possession is usually expressed by the gen. case in Latin. **☞** Ab with an abl. instead of the gen. is poet., e. g. dulces a fontibus undæ (V.). **||** Denoting origin, beginning, or cause; we sometimes find e or ex; de: but the prep. is used only for the sake of emphasis or perspicuity: for the most part, 'of' is expressed by the simple genitive; e. g. rex Macedoniæ or

Macedonum, king of Macedon. Its 'of' is expressed by the use of an adj.; e. g. a citizen of Athens, civis Atheniensis. In the titles of nobility it is better than de; but it is generally best to employ an adj.; e. g. dux Guisui, the Duke of Guise.—To die of a disease, perire a morbo (see Bremi, Np. de Regg. 3, 3); to die of wounds, ex vulneribus perire.—When 'of' refers to the material of what a thing is made, it is usual not to employ the prep. alone, but to make it dependent on a ptepl., as factus, expressus, or the like; e. g. poculum ex auro, better poculum ex auro factum; or by the use of an add., poculum aureum. **☞** The prep. must not be used when speaking of things as consisting of a certain material; in this case the material must be denoted by an adj.; or by a subst. in the gen. case; e. g. mountains of gold, montes auri, or montes auri. **||** Denoting the quality or property of a thing. When a property is considered as manifest or apparent, and so as existing according to the mind or judgement of a spectator, the abl. must be employed; e. g. puella pulchra formâ, of a beautiful figure: but when the property is characteristic, and considered as inherent in the subject, then we find the gen. Hence all descriptions of a thing with ref. to its size, weight, age, &c., have the gen.; e. g. pedum quindecim fossa; homo fervidi ingenii; vir magni iudicii et summæ facultatis. **||** In denoting the part of a whole, usually ex, more rarely ab; e. g. nonnulli ab novissimis, some of (Cæs.). **||** Concerning, respecting, de. What must be thought of those who...? quid de his existimandum, qui &c.? **||** Out of, de; ex; inter (among). **||** Before the name of a town as the native place of a person, 'of' is usually expressed by an adj. of the name of the place instead of a prep.; e. g. Lycurgus of Sparta, Lycurgus Spartanus; Pericles of Athens, Pericles Atheniensis. The prep. with the place is sts, but rarely, used; as L. 1, 50, Turnus ab Aricia for Turnus Aricius. **☞**

This mode of writing is almost peculiar to L. **||** Its 'of' is expressed in Latin by the form of construction; e. g. to smell of a thing, sapere rem: of high birth, natus summo loco: of one's own accord, sponte meâ, tuâ, &c. **☞** The city of Rome, urbs Roma (in appos., not Rome). **||** The following instances show how to translate 'of' before the participial substantive. (1) By infin.: let no one repent of having preferred, ne quem pœniteat sequi maluisse &c.: I don't despair of there being some one, non despero fore qm. (2) quod with subj.: I think he should repent of having given up his opinion, ego illi, quod de sua sententiâ decessisset, penitendum censeo: they accused Socrates of corrupting, Socratem accusarunt, quod corrumperet. (3) Instead of reading, he does so and so, quom possit or quom debeat legere (according as the thing not done was a possibility or a duty): why do you cry instead of laughing? cur rides ac non potius lacrimaris? **||** MISCELLANEOUS. To ask or enquire of aby, querere qd ex [a, de] qd: to consist of althg, ex qd re constare, consistere; also, of numbers, esse with gen. To be made of althg, ex qd re factum, constitutum esse: one of, unus ex, less only de.

OFF, **||** Denoting separation or distance, ab eo (eâ, &c.); de eo (eâ, &c.). But we usually find a (ab), or de in composition with a verb; as, to drive off, avehi; develi: to bear off, ferre, auferre (prop. and fig.); deportare, reportare, consequi, adipisci (fig. to get, acquire, obtain, as victory, fame, &c.): to carry off, ferre, auferre (to acquire, obtain).—obtinerē (to obtain something wished for).—ex eâ re servare (to save, deliver): to come off, elabi, evadere (e. g. to come off with his life, vivum or salvum evadere: vivum exire): to come off with a light punishment, levi pœnâ defungi: to come off unpunished, impune abire; siue pœnâ demitti: to come off fortunately, pulchre discedere (comic): to drive off, abigere, depellere: to go off, abire, discedere; auferre, profugere (to flee away: the latter esp. in a secret manner): to lead off, abducere: to make off, se propellere; se eripere; in pedes se conijcere (to take to one's heels; comic): to make off secretly, profugere; clam auferre; clam se subducere (to sneak off); clandestinâ fugâ se subtrahere. **||** As an interj., Away! away with! tolle, tollite, aufer, auferre (take away! see V. Æn. 8, 439, tollite euncta, inquit, ceptos auferre labores).—abi! apage te! (go away!) off with you! amove te hinc! abi in malam rem! (= go and be hanged! comic); pl., off with you! procul este!

OFFAL, vilia (um); quisquilæ (C.); intestina, pl. (intestines).

OFFENCE, **||** Displeasure given, injury done, injuria (injury done; when perspicuity allows it, the

person who does the injury, and the person to whom the injury is done, may be placed in the genitive; else say, injuria ci illata, injuria ab eo illata).—offensio, offensa (offence; the former, *when one feels or receives; the latter, of which one is guilty*)—ignominia (g. t. reproach expressed, whether deserved or not).—contumelia (reproach unjustly expressed, insult)—molestia (unpleasant, of a thing as burdensome or annoying).—dolor (the painful feeling of o.). A grievous o., injuria acerba; offensio gravis; dolor gravis or acerbus: without o., sine ullâ contumeliâ. || Displeasure received, injury sustained, offense. To give o. to any one, offendere qm or apud qm; in offensionem cs incurrare or cadere: I have given great o. to some one, in magnâ offensâ suam apud qm: to give great o. by one's mode of life, esse pessimi exempli: to take o., offensionem accipere (opp. offens. deponere): to take o. at a person or thing, in qd or in qâ re offendere (to have something to object to in a person or thing).—fastidire qm or qd, or in qâ re (to feel disgust, to disdain; see L. 4, 3, § 34, 5 extr.: C. Mil. 16, 42): to avoid o., offensionem effugere. If I may say so without o., bonâ hoc veniâ tuâ dixerim; pace tuâ dixerim. || Cause of offending, stumbling-block, res mali (pessimi) exempli.

OFFEND, || Tr. To displease, offendere qm (also improp. cs aures &c.). To be offended, offendi: to have grievously offended aby, magnâ in offensâ esse apud qm (C.); facere qm iratum; irritare qm or cs iram; exacerbare qm. I am offended at athg, qd mihi stomacho est; qd egre fero (Com., qd mihi or meo animo egre est); qd mihi molestum est; qd me punit; qd me male habet. || To be offensive to, offensioni esse; offensionem or offensam habere; offensionem afferre (ci). || INTR. To transgress, peccare. || To offend agst (= violate) rules, laws, &c. See VIOLATE, TRANSGRESS.

OFFENSIVE, || Causing anger, pain, or disgust, quod offensionem est, offensionem habet or affert. quod offendit, quod non vacat offensione (that is faultily),—quod displicet (that displeases).—odiosus (that causes scandal).—exemplo haud salubri (that sets a bad example).—mali or pessimi exempli (that sets a very bad example). Very o. manners, mores pessimi, perditii: o. language, voces lascivæ (licentious), protervæ (wanton), obscenæ (obscene), contumeliosæ (injurious to the credit of any one): to use o. language to any one, concelerare aures cs: to be o., offensioni esse; offensionem or offensam habere; offensionem afferre: to any one, ci; non vacare offensione: to be o. to the eyes and ears, ab oculorum auriumque probatione abhorrire. || Assaultant, opp. to defensive, by Crcl. An o. war, *bellum quod ultro inferitur; *bellum ultro inferendum (while yet future), ultro illatum (when already begun): to begin an o. war, bellum inferre, or ultro inferre (Cæs.; L.); armis, bello, laessere or petere qm; infesto exercitu pergere in agrum hostium; ultro petere hostem: an o. alliance or treaty, *foedus ad bellum ci inferendum initium; to act on the o. (against any state or people), sociare arma contra qm: the Romans under Fabius acted on the defensive rather than on the o., Romani apud Fabium arcebant magis quam inferere pugnam (L. 10, 28): to act both on the o. and on the defensive, inferre vim atque arcere: to be strong enough to act on the o., inferendo bello satis pollicere (T. Hist. 3, 55, 1).

OFFER, s. quod qs offert; conditio. To make an o., conditionem ferre (L.), proponere (C.): to accept an o., conditionem accipere (Ter.): to refuse an o., conditionem aspernari (Np.): o. of marriage; see MARRIAGE.

OFFER, v. offerre (to set over against, to present to).—profferi (to profess oneself ready to).—polliceri (to promise), ci qd. To o. one's services to aby, ci operam suam offerre; at or in athg, ad rem or in re operam suam profferi: to o. one's interest or power for athg, ci auctoritatem, copias, opes deferre ad qd negotium: to o. a thing of one's own accord to aby, qd ci ultro offerre or polliceri: to o. battle to the enemy, hostem ad pugnam provocare, hostibus facere potestatem pugnae or pugnandi: to o. oneself, se offerre (g. t.), or se venditare ci (of one who endeavours to gain the favour of aby): to o. oneself as bail or surety, se sponsorem profferi: to o. oneself for athg, profferi operam suam ad qd: to o. oneself as a guide, polliceri se ducem itineris: to o. itself, offerri, dari (of things and events).—objici (to present itself accidentally).—suppetere (to be at hand in abundance; see Herz. S. Cat. 16, 3): a good opportunity o.'s itself, opportunitas datur.

OFFERING, donum; munus (sacrum). A burnt o., holocaustum (Ter.).

OFFERTORY, *ea pars cul.ûs divini, quâ vœcum am

in usum pauperum conferimus; *ea pars cultûs divini, quâ oblationes populi offeruntur; or it may be necessary to retain *offertorium as t. t. ~~offertorium~~ offertorium in eccles. Lat. was the place where the oblationes were offered: fertum enim dicitur oblatio, quod altari offertur (Isid. Orig. 6, 19).—Freund assigns this meaning to the word in his first edition; but in his latest edition he makes offertorium = oblation. also elevation of the host (with Roman Catholics).

OFFICE, || Business, function; particular employment, epi public, munus (g. t.); munia, um, n. (acts of duty, obligations)—officium (like the preceding, that *each one has to do*)—partes (the share or part of a duty or obligation imposed on any one, one's own sphere of action)—provincia (that *each is conferred on any one, epi a public o.*)—sors (that *each has fallen to any one by lot*).—locus (a definite position).—magistratus (the o. of a magistrate; opp. imperium, command in war).—honos (an o. of honour). An h-norable o., munus magnificentum, dignitas, honos: a public o., officium publicum: a civic o., officium civile: an important o., munus amplum or grave (opp. munus exiguum, vile, servile, sordidum): to seek an o., petere honores, ambire magistratum; (earnestly) inservire or operam dare honoribus: to obtain an o., munus ci deferretur, mandatur, muneri præfior: to enter upon an o., munus or magistratum hure, munus suscipere, provinciam capere or accipere: to bear, hold, or administer an o., munus obire, sustinere, munere fungi, magistratum gerere, potestatem gerere or potestati præesse (of a consul or prætor): to perform one's o. well, implere officii sui partes, colere et facere officium suum, laute administrare munus suum: to have filled all o.'s in the state, omnibus honoribus et reipublice muneribus perfunctum esse: to undertake or discharge the o. of any one, suscipere officia et partes cs: to discharge one's o. badly, male administrare munus suum: to confer an o. on any one, munus ci deferre, mandare, assignare: to hold o., munus habere, sustinere: to hold no o., vacare munere, vacare a publico munere et officio, or ab omni reipublice administratione: to refuse or decline an o., munus deprecari or recusare; munus defugere (to shun): to succeed to aby's o., partes cs sibi sumere, munus cs occupare: this is my o., hoc meum est: this is not your o., hæc non sunt tue partes, hæc a te non exigitur: in virtue of my o., pro auctoritate: robe of o., vestis forensis: seal of o., præfecturæ signum: when he was in o., dum functus est munere: aif of o., potestatis persona (of a governor; T. Agr. 9, 3); gravitas censoria, supercilium censorium (severity, sternness; C. Cæl. 15, 35; Val. Max. 2, 9, præf.): to put on an air of o., vultum componere (Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 3): out of o., n) gen., that holds no o., privatus, qui ab omni reipublice administratione vacat; b) retired or removed from o., a munere remotus; cui munus abrogatum est. || Place of business, sedes præfecturæ (where business is transacted); domus, quæ ad habitandum semper datur ei qui quæstorius obtinet munus (official residence).

OFFICER, || Civit, munere qd fungens; muneris ci præfectus, præpositus; qui curam sustinet cs muneris (ast. C.). If = magistrate, magistratus; or Crcl., qui potestatem gerit in republicâ; qui versatur cum potestate in rep. ~~officer~~ Under the later emperors we find officiales; Ammian. || Military, dux (L.), præfectus militum (Cæs.); ductor ordinis (L.). The o.'s, præfecti militum (Cæs.); præfecti et tribuni militares (C.): the superior o.'s, primorum ordinum centuriones: superior and inferior o.'s, omnium ordinum centuriones (Cæs. B. G. 1, 40). || Naval, præfectus classis (admiral) or navis (captain); centurio præfectus (T.): naval o.'s, classarii duces.

OFFICIAL, adj. quod ad munus or officium pertinet; quod cum munere conjunctum est; quod munus fert. To make an o. report, publice scribere de qâ re; referre qd ad qm (C.): to make an o. return, publice nunciare qd; publice prescribere qm rem (C.); an o. account or document, litteræ publicæ; litteræ publicæ mittere: an o. residence, sedes præfecti or præfecturæ.

OFFICIAL, s. See OFFICER.

OFFICIALLY, publice; publicâ auctoritate.

OFFICIATE, (in public worship) sacra facere, obire, curare, colere; rem divinam facere (C.); rebus divinis operam dare; res divinas rite perpetrare (L.).

OFFICIOUS, molestus. ~~officious~~ Officious has a good sense; courteous, obliging.

OFFICIOUSLY, moleste. (officious only in a good sense.)

OFFICIOUSNESS, (nimis) officiosa sedulitas (H.).

OFFING, mare. In the o., ad mare versum (Hirt.).

OFFSCOURING, Fig.) Of persons, puga

mentum; sentina; q. a. quillae.—Tace tu, quem ego esse puto infra infimos homines (among the o. of the people; Ter.).

OFFSET, germen; surculus.

OFFSPRING, prosapia; posteritas (the former an antiquated and solemn expression, only used of ancient families; offspring collectively).—progenies (a somewhat select expression, prop. used collectively, but also of one or more).—stirps (somewhat poet. in this sense, but also used by L. and T.). Jx. stirps et progenies (T.).—prules; suboles (poet. speaking of children as fruits: proles as a new race, to exist with their parents; suboles as an aftergrowth, to supply their places. Dbd.). Male o. stirps virilis (L.); virilis sexus stirps: to leave any o., stirpem relinquere; ex se natos (sc. filios) relinquere: to leave no male o., virilem sexum non relinquere.

OFT, OFTEN, OPTIMES, saepe, saepe numero (often, opp. semel, nonnumquam, semper, ille πολλάκις).—crebro, frequenter (opp. raro: crebro often, and in quick succession, and rather too often; frequenter of a subject or agent).—complies (several times; not pluries, w. h. is only a conjecture, Cæs. B. C. 1, 79).—multum (much, many times).—non raro (not seldom). [K] Multoties is very late. Also by the adj. frequens when a person is the agent, but not when a thing is spoken of (hence ille frequens est nobiscum; illi frequentes Antonii domum ventitant; frequens aderat in senatu; [K] but not hæc sententia veteribus frequens commemoratur). Also by solere and frequentative verbs; e. g. I o. do this, soleo qd. facere: to read o., le-titare: to visit o., frequentare: more o., saepius, crebrius: very o., persæpe, sæpissime: too o., nimium saepe: sæpius justo: how often, quam sæpe; quoties: so o., tam sæpe; toties: as o., quoties; quotiescumque.

OGLE, a. by oculi fatentes ignem (O.) or *amorem. OGLE, v. oculis fatentibus ignem (hæter amorem in prose) spectare qm (aft. O. A. 1, 573). To o. one another with stolen glances, prps (in context) furtim inter se aspicere.

OH, oh! (of internal emotion).—pro! or prohi! (of astonishment and lamentation).—hem! (usually denoting astonishment). The interjections are very followed by an acc. (rarely by a dat.), oh! good heavens! prohi di immortales! deos immortales! pro Deum fidem! me miserum! oh that! o. si! o. utinam! or simply utinam! Followed by a subjunctive present, imperf. or pluperfect; but with this difference, that the present is used to denote the earnest desire of the party wishing, while the imperf. and pluperfect imply a condition or doubt; e. g. utinam veniat, I (earnestly) wish he may come; utinam veniret, I wish (it were possible) that he might come.

OIL, s. oleum (g. l.; but properly, olæe o.).—olivum, oleum olivum (olæe o.): pure, sweet, clear o., oleum purum (Cat.); mundum (Pall.); liquidum, optimum, non insuavis odoris, egregii saporis (Col.): old, bad, rancid o., ol. vetus (Col.); corruptum (Cæs.); sordidum (Pall.): to press o., oleum facere: to add o. to the flame, oleum addere camino (H. Sat. 2, 321): to supply a lamp with o., oleum lumini instillare: of o. belonging to o., olearius: drops of o., fœces (pl.); amurca (impurities in pressing): an o. painting, imago oleatis pigmentis picta; pictura pigmentis oleatis facta: an o. cask, dolium olearium: the smell of o., odor olei; odor oleaceus (like o.): the taste of o., sapor olei; sapor oleaceus (like o.).

OIL, v. oleo ungere (H. Sat.); oleo perfundere qd. (P.).

OILMAN, olearius: a wholesale o., mercator olearius (Pand.).

OILY, oleosus (full of or covered with oil).—oleaceus (of the nature of oil).

OINTMENT, unguentum: a sweet-smelling o., unguentum summum et acerrima suavitatis conditum (C.): o. for the eyes, collyrium: to anoint with o., unguentus qd. oblinere, ungere: to smell of o., unguenta olere (Plaut.); unguentis fragrare (to smell strongly, Suet. Vesp. 8).

OLD, [I] That has existed or lasted a long time, not new, &c., vetus (refers simply to the length of time, and denotes oldness its as a commendation, its as blame; opp. novus, new, that has lately sprung up).—vetustus (become o., refers to the advantage of age, and is said of that which has gained a good quality by age, that has grown stronger, more noble or excellent. The comparative vetustior is used also as comparative to vetus).—vetulus (of persons, somewhat advanced in years, in the decline of life; implying disparagement).—veteratus, more emly inveteratus (inexertate, fast-rooted, e. g. veteratus ulcus; inveteratum malum: jam inve-

terata amicitia).—antiquus: very o. perantiquus (that was or existed in bygone times, also ancient; opp. recens).—Jx. vetus et antiquus; priscus (very ancient, frequently with the notion of sacredness or venerable character. [K] Cascus has the same signification, but is not found in Class. prose).—Jx. priscus et vetustus; vetus et priscus; priscus et antiquus; pristinus (former).—antiquo artificio factus, antiqui operis (of an o. work of art).—obsoletus (not new, worn out, gone out of fashion).—Jx. antiqua et obsoletus; rutilosus (ready to fall, ruinous).—Comparative OLDEN, ELDER, prior; superior; e. g. Dionysius the elder, Dionysius superior (see Ocha. C. Ecl. p. 63): the oldest letter, antiquissima epistola: an o. soldier, veteranus miles, or simply veteranus, miles exercitatus et vetus (opp. tiro miles or miles rudis et inexercitatus).—miles militiæ confectus or fractus (an invalid): an o. poet, friend, poetæ, amicus vetus: an o. general, imperator vetus: an o. family, genus antiquum: o. custom or usage, mos majorum or superiorum: this is an o. custom, mos hic a patribus acceptus: o. institutions, vetera et prisca instituta: an o. constitution (of state), prisca reipublicæ forma: a man of the old stamp, prisce probitatis et fidei exemplar; homo antiquæ virtutis et fidei; homo antiquis moribus: an o. story, historia vetus et antiqua: the good o. times, vetus or prior ætas: the o. world, olden times, antiquitas, veteres, antiqui or prisca homines: o. writers, veteres et antiqui: o. later writers, vetustiores scriptores: to put athq on its old footing, in pristinum restitueret: to leave all things in their o. state or condition, omnia integra servare: to grow o., vetustescere (of things which improve by age): veterascere, senescere (of things which spoil by age).—Inveterascere (to fall under the right of prescription, to become superannuated).—Inveterari (to become rooted, or established). See also ANCIENT.

[O] Of a good age, epy of persons, grandis; grandior (in years, with or without natu).—senex (an o. man fm sixty; with accessory notion of respect; never as a feminine).—etate gravis; pergrandis natu, exacte jam ætatis (very o.).—decrepiti, etate or senio confectus (o. and weak, decrepit): an o. man, senex, homo etate grandior: o. fellow! mi vetule! (in pity or sorrow): o. fool! stultel! silemum (Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 34; a term of reproach; of an o. man that bends over his staff, and as it were looks at the stones or pebbles in the road): like an o. man, seniliter: an o. woman, an o. maid, vetula (rather implying contempt).—anus, ancula (implying either respect or contempt): like an o. woman, aniliter: the o., senes (opp. pueri and adolescentæ).—parentes (opp. liberi; also of birds).—OLDEN, comparativæ, major natu (opp. minor natu); also simply major.—THE OLDEST, superl. maximus natu: the oldest of the children, vetustissimus liberorum (T. Ans. 2, 2, 1): the oldest of the stock, stirpis maximus: the oldest of our contemporaries, vetustissimus ex illis qui vivunt: to grow o., senescere. [I] That has a certain age, that has lived so many years, with the verb 'to be' may be expressed by natum esse followed by an acc. of the years, or simply by esse followed by a gen. of the years, and 'to be old' may be expressed by vixisse, confecisse, complivisse followed by the number of years in the acc.; e. g. he is nineteen years o., decem et novem annos natu est; or, decem et novem annorum ætate: he is ninety years o., nonaginta annos vixit, confectus, complivit: to be more than forty years o., quadragesimum annum excessasse, egressum esse: to be not yet twenty years o., minorem esse viginti annis (or annos): to be as o. as aby, æqualem esse ci: to be older than aby, ci ætate anteire, antecedere, præcurrere qm ætate: he was so many years older than myself, totidem annis mihi ætate præstabat: how o. do you consider me to be? quid ætatis tibi videor?

OLD AGE, senectus (poet. o.-a., indifferently; merely as a period of life).—senectus (o.-a., as deserving respect).—senium (o.-a., as a time of infirmity, decay, &c.).—senilis ætas (whether with ref. to the weakness or to the experience of age: poet. senectus).—ætas extrema or exacta; summa senectus (extreme o.-a.).—ætas decrepita (decrepitude).—vetustas (great age and consequent goodness of a thing long kept; e. g. of wine, fruit, &c.).—A green o.-a., cruda ac viridis senectus (P.): the approach of o.-a., senectus adventans et urgens: to live to or attain o.-a., senectutem adipisci, ad senectutem adipisci, ad senectutem venire: to extreme o.-a., ad summam senectutem vivere or venire (C.). O.-a. gives experience, seris venit usus ab annis (O.): to die in a good o.-a., senectute diem obire supremum; exactæ ætate mori: to die of o.-a., qm senectus dissolvit: to be worn out with o.-a., ætate or senio confectum

ease. to make provisions agst o. a., senectuti subsidium parare.

OLD-FASHIONED, obsoletus; exoletus; Jw. antiquus et obsoletus: in an o.-f. manner, veterum or priscorum more (modo): to dress in an o.-f. style, patrum amictum imitari.

OLDEN, priscus; vetustus; antiquus: in o.-times, olim (in times gone by; opp. nunc).—quondam (in former times, formerly).

OLFACTORY, narium (gen. pl.); ad nares pertinens (~~not~~ olfactorius; but Plin. has olfactorium, a nosegay).

OLIGARCHICAL, by Crcl. with subst.; e. g. postquam respublica in paucorum jus atque ditionem concessit (*had assumed an o. form*, S. Cat. 20, 4): to be under o. government, to have an o. constitution, a singulis teneri, paucorum potestate regi, paucorum arbitrio belli domique agitari: a person of o. views, paucorum potentie amicus (Np. Alc. 5, 3).

OLIGARCHY, ¶ *As a form of government*, paucorum potentia (S. Cat. 79, 1); or paucorum potestas; paucorum dominatio (Freinsh. Suppl. Curt.); tyrannis factiosa. paucorum administratio civitatis (C. de Rep. 1, 28). ¶ *A friend of the oligarchy*, paucorum potentiam amicus; *paucorum dominationi favens, studens: the constitution of the state is an o., paucorum arbitrio belli domique respublica agitur. ¶ *A state under this form*, respublica quæ a singulis tenetur (C. Dio. 2, 2, 6); respublica, quæ paucorum potestate regitur; respublica quæ in paucorum jus ac ditionem concessit: the rulers or leaders of an o., pauci potentes (S.); *pauci potentes viri civitatem, rempublicam, administrantes.

OLIVE, olea, oliva (tree or fruit): o.-gathering, olivitas (Col.): an o.-branch, ramus olivæ; virgula oleagina (very small, Np.): o.-yard, olivætum.

OLYMPIAD, olympias, Ædis: reckoning by o.'s, *olympiadum ratio: to reckon by o.'s, *annos ex olympiadi ratione numerare.

OMELET, *placenta ex ovis cocta.—lagnum (was some cake of meal and oil, H. Cels.).

OMEN, signum, iudicium (a mark).—ostentum, prodigium, portentum (a remarkable appearance; ostentum, g. h. an unusual appearance having ref. to the future; prodigium and portentum, of prodigies having ref. to the distant future, espy to coming calamities; prodigium, any extraordinary appearance of nature; portentum, alth foretelling).—omen (alth seen or heard accidentally, by wch good or evil is foreboded).—augurium (a sign of things future fm the flight of birds): a good o., omen bonum, dextrum, secundum, faustum: a bad or evil o., omen triste, fœdum, funestum, to accept, or be satisfied with an o., omen accipere: placet omen.

OMINOUS, omniuus (Plin.). To be o., omen habere.

OMISSION, Usually by the verbs; omissio; prætermisio (præteritio not till Cod. Just.): o. for a time, intermissio (e. g. officii): the o. of connective particles, dissolutio (in Rhet. = διάλυσις): sin of o., delictum (opp. peccatum, sin of commission).

OMIT, omittere (not to continue what is begun).—prætermittere (to neglect).—intermittere (to leave off for a time) qd; intermissionem ea rei facere (C.): to o. to do, aliquid, omittere qd facere (C.): supersedere qd agere (L.); prætermittere qd facere (Np.): to o. to say, prætermittere qd dicere (C.): I must not o. to thank, to congratulate you, facere non possum, a me impetrare non possum, quin tibi gratias agam, gratuler; non prætermittendum putavi, quin tibi &c.: to o. a duty, officium prætermittere; intermissionem officii facere; deesse, non satisfacere officio: to o. (= make no mention of) alth, præterire; silentio præterire.

OMNIPOTENCE, omnipotentia (Macrob.). *potentia omnibus in rebus maxima: the o. of God, præpotens Dei natura.

OMNIPOTENT, cuius numini parent omnia; rerum omnium præpotens: God is o., nihil est, quod Deus efficere non possit (~~not~~ omnipotens, poet.).

OMNIPRESENT (omnipræsentia, Eccl.). By Crcl. e. g. to be sensible of the o. of the Deity, *præsentis numinis vim et impulsu sentire.

OMNIPRESENT, *omnibus locis præsentia.

OMNISCIENCE, (omniscientia, Eccl.).—omnium rerum scientia cognitioque.

OMNISCIENT, omnia providens atque animadvertens (C. N. D. 1, 20, 54); cuius notitiam nulla res effugit (Aft. C. ib.); *qui eventura novit omnia, ac velut præsentia contemplantur.

OMOPHATE, scapula: usually pl. scapulae.

ON, prep. ¶ (Of place or situation), to the question 'where?' in, with abl., e. g. to place on the table, ponere in mensâ (~~not~~ in mensam, because the idea of rest is already included in ponere, according to the Roman conception of the word).—super with abl. (of a surface on wch alth is).—ad (near; e. g. ad Tiberim habere hortum, on the Tiber).—In many cases where we think of a thing as at rest, the Romans fix on the previous direction and motion, and hence our 'on' is to be rendered by ex, de, also by a (ab): e. g. on a march or journey; ex itinere (also in itinere; yet with this difference, that in itinere = during the march, ex itinere = from the march, so that it was uninterrupted for some time; see Held, Cæs. B. C. 1, 24); on the right, on the left, a dextrâ, ab levâ: on the side, a latere: to fight on the walls, de muribus pugnare: 'On' is expressed by the abl. alone, ab levâ: on the side of place; e. g. to post armed men on the walls, muris armatos disponere (see Held, Cæs. B. C. 1, 21). b) in expressing a means and instrument which in Latin is already within the relation of the abl. case: as to ride on a horse, equo vehi: to blow on a pipe, tibilis canere: c) when the Latin preposition is already expressed in a compound verb; as, to sit on horseback, equo insidere. Observe also the following turns of expression: on the platform, pro rostris; pro suggestu (see Zumpt, § 311): on the spot, e vestigio; statim; confestim (immediately): on the ground, humi (~~not~~ in humum only in poetry); on all sides, quouoquersus: to hang on a tree, pendere ex arbore: on your authority, in auctoritate; to auctore: on this condition, hæc lego or conditione: to be on any one's side, stare, facere, sentire, esse ab qo. ¶ (Of time), to the question 'when?' by the simple abl.: on the fourth day, quarto die: on the day, die: on the morning, mane: sometimes employ quam; as, on the day that I thanked you, eo die, quum tibi gratias agerem. With a definite term or point of time at wch alth is to take place, ad is used; e. g. to appear on a (fixed) day, ad diem convenire.

ONCE, ¶ An adverb of time, one time, semel: o. one is one, unitas semel posita unitatem facit: o. for all, semel (e. g. ut semel dicam, see Spald. C. 5, 13, 3): o. more, iterum (of an action repeated).—denovo, de novo (anew, afresh): o. already, semel jam: o., or at least not often, semel aut non sæpe certe: more than o., sæpius; plus semel, plus quam semel (~~not~~ Krcbs says that plus quam semel, plus semel, do not occur; but they do occur, yet perhaps only in negative sentences; e. g. uterque—non plus quam semel eloquetur, C. Off. 3, 16, 51; Lucullus puer apud patrem nunquam lautum convivium vidit, in quo plus a semel Græcum vinum daretur, Varr. ap. Plin. l. 14; illi non plus quam semel usurpare sustinuit, Vell. 2, 40; ~~not~~ plus vice simpliciter poet.): o. and again, semel atque iterum (Cæs.); semel iterumque; semel et sæpius (C.); non semel (i. e. not once only): o. a year, semel in anno: not o., non semel: ne semel quidem: at o., repente, subito (suddenly).—simul (at the same time; see L. 6, 4).—una (together): to do two things at o., de eadem fideiia duo parietes dealbare (Curio ap. C. Ep. 7, 29, extr.): all at o., omnes simul (all together).—omnes universi (all taken together): one at o., singuli, unus post alterum (each one singly, one after the other, with several in succession). At once may also be expressed by the use of distributive numerals: e. g. not more than three at o., non amplius quam ternæ: o. for all, semel: but o., necesse est o., semel adhuc; semel unquam: o. and again, o.—hæc, semel—iterum; semel—deinde. ¶ As an adverb of time, aliquando and (after the particle ne or si) simply quando (at one time, at some time or other, of time past or future wch one does not specify more closely; opp. nunquam)—quondam (o., o. in time past, the nearer definition of wch is of no concern; opp. nunc; as, that virtue o. existed in this state, fuit, fuit ista quondam in hac republica virtus).—olim (o., in time past, or in time to come; opp. nunc, nuper; hence the proper word in fables and narratives): if o., si quando, and simply quando quandoque (in case that o., &c.).—quum (then, when; see C. Cat. Maj. 10, 34): ~~not~~ 'For o. may sit in entreaties, &c.' be translated by obsecro, quæso (pray); put yourself for o. in my place, fac, quæso, qui ego sum, esse te: o. upon a time, olim (~~not~~ Semel as an adverb of time belongs for the most part, according to Bremi Np. Att. 15, 2, to the later period).

ONE, adj. ¶ Opp. to two or more, unus (used also for unicus and idem; necessarily in the plural with substantives wch have no singular).—unicus (single one, one and no more).—idem (when several actions or

circumstances are to be referred to the same subject).—alter (ērepor, of things which exist only in pairs; e. g. altero pede claudus): to become one of several, unum fieri ex pluribus: I will still observe one thing, unum illud addam: that is not a matter for one man, illud in unius hominis prudentiam cadere non potest (Col. 5, 1, 1): this one thing disturbs me, that &c., me una haec res torquet, quod &c.: the gods have not given every thing to one man, non omnia eidem dī dederunt: in one word, uno verbo (if only one word follows; see C. Phil. 2, 22, 54).—ut paucis dicam (if only a few words follow): in one tenour, continenter (without interruption): ~~continuo~~ continuo is wrong).—usque (continually).—uno tenore (in one course): not one, ne unus quidem, non ullus, nemo unus (not even a single one).—non unus, unus et alter item, nonnemo (not one, but several): not one of us, nemo de nobis unus: not one of them, il nulli: never a one, nunquam ullus: one and another, unus et alter; unus alterque (two together).—nonnemo, unus et item alter (several): one after the other, alius post alium, alius ex alio, alii super alios, alius atque alius, alius subinde (g. t.).—alter post alterum (of two).—deinceps (in uninterrupted succession, of space, time, and order: it is usually placed between the substantive and predicate or pronoun; e. g. horum deinceps annorum).—continenter (only before and after the class. period).—continue (continually, without intermission; not to be confounded with continuo = immediately thereupon without interruption).—The Latin also expresses it by continuus = following one another; e. g. triduum continuum: dies continuus tres; singuli deinceps (each one successively).—alternis (of two, alternately; e. g. alternis (sc. versibus) dicere; alternis versibus contendere): one as well as the other, uterque pariter, ambo pariter (both equally): the one ... the other, alter (rarely unus) ... alter; hic ... ille (this ... that).—prior ... posterior (the former ... the latter): the one (party) ... the others, alii ... alii; alii ... pars (or partim); pars ... alii; quidam ... alii: the one (party) ... the others ... others again, alii ... alii (or partim) ... alii (and thus alii alternately with partim, eight times in C. N. D. 2, 47, 122): one ... to the other, or the other (acc.), alter ... alteri or alterum (of two).—alius ... alii or alium (of several; e. g. one helps the other, alter alterum or alius alium adiuvat).—If however 'other' be connected with a substantive, the substantive is repeated in Latin; e. g. to remove fm one house to another, ex domo in domum migrare: one citizen obeys the other, civis civi pariet: one hand washes the other, manus manum lavat or fricat: one fears the other, timet inter se: happy at one time, unhappy at another, alius beatus, alius miser: the one this ... the other that, alius alius; alii alia: the one so, the other differently, alius aliter: one here, another there, alius alibi: one hither, another thither, alius alio: one time so, another time differently, alius alius: both the one party and the other are threatened with dangers, but fm different quarters, alii aliunde est periculum.

—If 'one' refer to a substantive previously mentioned, it is rendered by unus (opp. to two or more) or qs (if indefinite); as, there were several elephants there; have you seen one? plures aderant elephantī; num unum vidisti? here are your books; have you read one of them? hic sunt tui libri; num qm ex his legisti?—If by 'one' an individual is emphatically denoted and singled out fm a multitude, unus is used, usually with the preposition ex or de, or the meaning is expressed by a simple ex or inter; as, there was among them one of the Nervians, named Verticus, erat intus unus Nervius, nomine Vertico: Pufus, one of my intimate friends, Pufus, unus ex meis intimis: to command one of the chief leaders of sedition to be taken away, abripi unum inagnum ducenti seditionum iuberē: the leader himself, one of the most rash and daring, dux ipse inter stolidissimos ferocissimosque. ¶ To denote agreement, concourse, &c., one and the same, unus, idem; s. n. unus atque idem; unus idemque; e. g. at one time (to do several things, &c.); uno or eodem tempore; uno eodemque tempore: it is all one, idem est, par est (see C. Muren. 19, 41): if followed by 'whether ... or,' nihil interest utrum ... an (see C. Rosc. Am. 41, 120): it is not one and the same thing, to rob and to fight, aliud est rapere, aliud pugnare (L. 1, 12. cf. C. Cael. 3, 6). ¶ In denoting time, and (more rarely) measure, unus is usually omitted, unless an opposition of a greater number be implied; e. g. the matrons mourned for Brutus one whole year, as for a father, matronae annum, ut parentem, Brutum luerunt: not more than one bushel, non plus modico: it seemed to be all one blaze, omnia velut continenti flammā ardere visa (Curt. 3, 8, 18; cf. Hirk. B. G. 8, 15, extr.). ¶ One and a half,

unus dimidiatusque; sesquialter. The Latin forms many compounds with sesqui; e. g. a foot and a half, in length, sesquipedalis: an inch and a half, sesquidigitus: of an inch and a half in length, sesquidigitalis: a pound and a half, sesquilibra: a bushel and a half, sesquimodius: an acre and a half, sesquijugum: an hour and a half, sesquihora: a month and a half, sesquimensis: to be a month and a half old, sesquimensis esse natus: a day and a half's work, sesquopera: one year and a half, sex mensium et anni spatium (Georgae); unus annus cum dimidio, or et sex menses (Kraff).

ONE, pron. indef. ¶ Denoting an indefinite individual out of a definite number, a y o n e, aliquis; unus aliquis (emphatically implying that the individual is only one); e. g. one of you, qs ex vobis: one of the early kings, qs prorum regum: one of yours, unus qs ex tuis: one of the party, vir factionis.—If = a certain one, a definite individual, whom one may not, or will not name, quidam; as, one of the colleagues, quidam de collegis.—But if 'one' is = any one, i. e. denotes an indefinite individual out of an indefinite number, we find quisquam, also aliquis; e. g. one may perhaps say, forsitan quisquam dixerit: dixerit hic qs (poet.): one will prps call me unjust, iniquum me esse quisquam dicet: one will say prps, dicet qs forte.—(a) after si, nisi, ne, num, quando, ubi, and generally, in conditional propositions, also without the conjunction, quis must be used instead of qs or quisquam; as, if any one has once sworn falsely, non credit should afterwards be given to him, ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei postea credi non oportet: b) In negative propositions, and in such as contain a neg. verb. sense, (any) 'one' is expressed by quisquam (substantively) and ullus (adjectively); e. g. is there among men any one of whom you think better? este quisquam omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes tu? is there one thing of so much worth, or one thing so desirable, that &c., an est ulla res tanti, aut commodum ullum tam expectandum, ut &c.: just as good ... as (any) one, tam ... quam qui maxime; e. g. I am as good a patriot as any one, tam sum amicus reipublicae, quam qui maxime: or by juxta ac (atque) &c.; e. g. instructed in Greek and Roman literature as well as any one, literis Graecis atque Latinis juxta ac doctissimos eruditus (i. e. as the most learned). Since however the pronouns do not express our 'one' in its full extent; we must frequently express the sense by other words or phraseology: a) by the passive; 1) personally; if one is guilty of a fault, si qua culpa committitur: one cannot live happily, except by living virtuously, non potest jucunde vivi, nisi cum virtute vivatur: it is foolish for one to fear what cannot be avoided, stultum est timere id quod vitari non potest; 2) impersonally; one lives, vivitur: evening is coming on; one must go home, Jam advenperact, domum revertendum est; 3) by absolutes absolute; if one assumes this case, hoc posito. a) by the active; 1) the third person singular; e. g. of impersonal active verbs; e. g. one ought, oportet; one may, licet; b) one says, inquit (parenthetically); e. g. it is impossible, says one, that all anger can be eradicated fm the mind, non potest, inquit, omnis ira ex animo tolli. 2) the first person plural, when the speaker includes himself under the unknown subject; e. g. what one wishes one gladly believes, quae volumus, credimus libenter: 3) the second person singular indicative, subjunctive or imperative, in impassioned exhortations, demands, and statements; e. g. one does not see God, yet he may be recognized as God by his works, Deum non vides, tamen ut Deum agnoscas ex operibus ejus. Esay, the second person singular in the subjunctive, where we say, one can, might, would have; e. g. one might have seen, viderēs: one would have believed, putares; 4) the partic. present masc. in general propositions; e. g. if one aims at the first place, it is commendable to attain to the second or third only, prima sequentem, honestum est in secunda et tertis consistere. c) If the English 'one' is in Latin the subject of the infn., it is not expressed separately; e. g. humanity requires that one pardon his friend, ignoscere amico humanum est.—But with the infn. esse, and with those verbs wch in the passive have two nominatives (of the subject and predicate), as, videri, fieri, existimari, we find, at least, the acc. of the predicate; e. g. the greatest riches, is for one to be contented with his lot, maxime sunt divitiae, contentum suis rebus esse.

ONE ANOTHER, alius alii or alium; of two, alter, alteri or alterum (= one ... the other); inter se, among or between themselves, is used when the predicate is referred only to the personality of a subject of the third person plural, named in the same clause, in the nom. or acc

aner, rarely in any other. **ONE** se inter se is not Latin: see *Gerach. C. Lat.* 22, 82; *Hand, Tursell.* 3, p. 387, sq.—inter ipsos (among themselves, when the predicate of a proposition is to be referred to such a subject exclusively, and in opposition to all others; the subject is then mentioned in the same clause, either in the gen., dat., or abl., or in the clause immediately preceding).—mutuo (mutually); **ONE** invicem here would be unclass., vicissim has a different meaning).—ultra et citro, ultra citroque, ultra citro (hither and thither, on both sides). **ONE** Ultra citro is probably post Aug.; see *Hand, Tursell.* 2, p. 86, sqq.; they help one a., alter alterum adjut; alius alii subsidium ferunt: they keep nothing from one a., nihil quidquam secretum alter ab altero habet: they (two armies) did not observe one a., neutri alteros cernebant: they blamed one a., alius alium increpabant: to love one a., amare inter se; inter se diligere (**ONE** invicem or mutuo diligere not class.: vicissim diligere, formed by the moderns from the misunderstood passage, *C. Lat.* 9, 30, is wrong): we love one a., amamus inter nos (**ONE** not amamus nos inter nos): to look at one a., to fear one a., &c., inter se aspicere, timere, &c.: to strike one a., alter alterum verberibus credit (prop., with cudgels).—inter se configere (fig., of battle): to be at variance with one a., inter se discordare, dissidere, dissentire: to kiss one a., mutua dare oscula: to kiss and embrace one a., osculari et amplexari inter se (*Plaut. Mil. Glor.* 5, 40): to render services to one a., officia mutuo respondere; to eat one a., mutua carne inter se vesci: to meet one a., sibi occurrere or obviam fieri: to show kindness to one a., ultra citroque beneficia dare et accipere: to send messengers to one a., nuncios ultra citroque mittere.

ONE-EYED, luscus, cocles (born with one eye).—altero oculo captus or orbis (that has lost one eye).—altero lumine orbis (*Plin.* 35, 10, 36).—unoculus (g. l. one-e.; mostly in Com. writers). **ONE** Avoid the later compound monoculus).—unum oculum in mediâ fronte habens; uno oculo in mediâ fronte insignis (having one eye in the middle of the forehead; of the Cyclops).

ONE-HANDED, unimanus.—alterâ manu orbis (*ast. Plin.* 35, 10, 36, altero lumine orbis).

ONE-HORSE CARRIAGE, *currus uni equo jungetur or junctus; *currus ab uno equo vehendus or vetus.

ONE-SIDED, (PROP.) unum latus habens. (FIG.) non justus: to decide *fm* one-s. evidence, parte inauditâ alterâ statuere: to form a one-s. judgement on a matter, rem non ab omni parte ponderare: to treat a subject in a one-s. manner, leviter attingere.

ONEROUS. See **BRUDENSONE**.

ONLY. **ONLY** Denoting limitation or restriction, modo (subjective, denoting that one who speaks or thinks on a matter restricts it in his own mind to a certain case, or within certain limits).—tantum (prop., so much and no more, implies that the term *ut* it qualifies bears the relation of the less to a greater, or of a part to a whole, to *ut* it stands opposed).—solum (o., merely: restricted to a certain case or object, in contradistinction to all others).—tantummodo (o. in so far as; restricts more strongly than tantum or modo, approximating to the meaning *sic* of the former, *sic* of the latter: **ONE** Avoid solummodo, *ut* is very rare, and not found at all in the best prose).—non nisi (= not except under the condition specified: hence not used of numbers. **ONE** In the best prose nisi is prefixed to the condition, and the non [for *ut* some other negative, neque, nihil, numquam, may stand] to the verb; e. g. it is o. by an artist that art can be understood, ars intelligi nō ab arte non potest: he dreads o. a witness and a judge, nō illi timet nisi testem et judicem).—dumtaxat (= dum taxat *qs*, 'strictly speaking', restricting a sentiment by some special reference; often preceded by sed).—nihil aliud quam, quid aliud quam, nihil aliud præterquam (= 'he only &c.', 'he did nothing but &c.', a tense of *facere* being omitted; e. g. he o. sleeps, nihil aliud quam dormitat: see *Zumpt*, § 771; but **ONE** this is peculiar to the style of the later historians).—The foregoing words and phrases are used when the restriction relates only to an action or a state; but when 'only' refers to a subject or object *ut* it separates *fm* all others, we find solus or unus, e. g. it is o. man who is endued with reason, solus homo ratione præditus est: I have seen o. you, te unum vidi: it is o. wisdom that &c., sapientia est una quæ &c.: I o. have seen, ego solum or unus vidi (but, I have o. heard, not seen, it, hæc audivi tantum, non vidi): non o. ... but also, non modo ... sed etiam or verum etiam (proceeding usually *fm* the less to the greater, or *fm* the weaker to the stronger)—non

tantum or non tantum modo ... sed etiam (*fm* the greater to the less = 'not only, but even')—non solum ... sed etiam (leaving it undetermined *ut* is the greater).—et ... et (as well ... as).—We *sic* find non modo ... sed or verum; non tantum (or tantummodo) ... sed or verum; non solum ... sed (without an *et* or etiam: the second clause is then the stronger, the other being, as it were, put aside; see *Pr. Intrud.* II. 504: the second clause may *sic* be strengthened by transposition; e. g. Dii quoque, non solum homines) (o. not ... but not even, non modo non ... sed ne ... quidem (**ONE** where observed, if both clauses are affected by the same verb, expressed in the second clause, the non after modo is omitted, its place being supplied by the ne in the second clause, since ne ... quidem is = etiam non; e. g. talis vir non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem quidquam audebit quod non honestum sit. But if the negative is contained in a negative word, such as 'none, never', &c., then the word nemo, nullus, nihil, numquam, &c., must be retained; e. g. quod non modo Scilurus nemo, sed ne Sicilia quidem tota potuisset; cf. *Zumpt* § 724, 61.—o. in so far, *in* that, dumtaxat hactenus, ut: o. so much, or so far, as, tantum ... quantum (see *C. Lat.* p. 121. *Herz. Cæs. B. G.* 2, 8). **EXPRESSING** a condition, modo; e. g. I will speak, o. do you hear, loquar, modo audi: o. that, modo ut &c., or modo with the subjunctive; i. o., dummodo; or dum with the subjunctive: i. o. nol, dumne; dummodo nē with the subjunctive. **EXPRESSING** a wish, will, or permission, modo.—quæso (as a parenthesis, I pray): o. let me, sine modo: o. wait, mane modo: o. begone, abi modo: o. nol, modo ne; e. g. modo ne redeat: in addressing persons, with the language of vehement deprecation, or earnest warning, this may be rendered by noli with an infin., or by fac ne, or (in warnings) cave, with the subjunctive.

ONSET, ONSLAUGHT, petito (act of aiming at).—impetus, incursio, incursus: to make an o. on aby, 1) prop., adori, aggredi qm. impetum facere or invadere in qm. incurere or incursare in qm. oppugnare or impugnare (qm.) 2) fig., with words, dicto or convicio incessere, lacerare, insectari, consectari, adori qm (g. l.).—(acerit) invehi in qm (sueigh agst.): petere qm.

ONWARD, protinus: prorsus: o. perge; (pl.) pergit! move te oculus noli morari: to move o., prorsus cedere, abire (prop.), procedere (fig.).

ONYX, onyx (*Plin.*).

OOZE, v. exire.—emanare (to flow or well forth: sub platano umbriferâ, fons unde emanat aqual. *C. fm Hom. Divin.* 2, 30: also fig., to be circulated abroad, in vulgus exire atque emanare).—stillare (ex or de re) or lente stillare (e. g. unde lente stillat aqua, *Varr. R.* 1, 41, 2).—destillare (ab or de re, e. g. lentum virus ab inguine, *V.*; humor de capite: water o.'s out of the rocks, saxa sudant humore et guttis manantibus stillant (*Lucr.* 6, 944).

OOZY, uliginosus.

OPACITY, by the adjectives (**ONE** opacitas, shadedness, Col.).

OPAL, opâlus (*Plin.*).

OPAQUE, non pellucidus, non translucentus. (**ONE** On no account opacus, *ut* = umbrinosus, &c.) To be o., non translucent; lucem non transmittere.

OPEN, adj. **PROPR.** (apertus, adaperitus (opp. clausus, involutus).—patens (lying or standing o.)—patet factus (throten o.).—propatulus (accessible on all sides).—Jx. patens et apertus: apertus et propatulus.—purus (not covered with trees or other things).—expeditus (unobstructed).—facilis (easy): an o. plain, campus apertus (*Cæs.*); patens (*L.*): the o. sea (high sea), mare apertum (not shut in by the land, opp. mare conclusum, *Cæs.*); also alto (of the high seas, *C.*).—mare glacie solutum (free *fm* ice): (the body) laxus, solutus (o. p. astrictus; suppressus): to keep the body o., solum molire, ellicere: an o. door, fores apertæ (*Ter.*); adaperitæ (*L.*); patentes (vide o., *C.*): an o. letter, epistola non obsignata (unsealed).—aperta or resignata (that has been opened or unsealed).—epistola soluta or vinculis laxatis (with ref. to the Roman custom of tying a thread round it): o. eyes, oculi patentes: to stand with the mouth o., ore hiantē aditare: to receive one with o. arms, libens ac supinis manibus qm. excipere (*Suet. Vitell.* 7); libenti lætæque animo excipere qm (aff. *C.*): suo complexu sinuque recipere (fig., *C.*): to keep o. table, ei quotidie sic cœna coquitur, ut invocatis amicis una cenare liceat (aff. *Np. Cim.* 4, 3). To be o., apertum esse, patere (also impropr., as, 'his ears are o. to all complaints', patet aures ejus querēis omnium). **FIG.** candid, ingenuus, apertus.—ingenuus.—

simplex. *¶ Not yet decided, nondum iudicatus: to be on o. question, adhuc sub iudicio est (H.); adhuc de hoc re apud iudicem est (the former Impropr., the latter propr., of a judicial question, Acon. C. Ferr. 1, 43): to be left o., integrum relinqui or esse.*

OPEN, v. TRANS. (PROPR.) aperire, adaperire (to remove whatever covers or conceals; opp. operire, adoperire). patefacere (to throw o., cause to stand o.); ~~recl~~ recludere and reserare are almost entirely confined to the poets: to o. the eyes, oculos aperire, tollere, allevare: not to venture even to o. one's mouth, ne hiscere quidem audere: to o. one's purse, thecam numariam retere: to o. a cash, dolum reclinere: to o. a book, librum evolvere; volumen revolvere or explicare (~~recl~~ not adire librum for evolvere; adire libros sibilinos means to go to consult the o. books): to o. a door, ostium or fores aperire, adaperire, recludere or reserare (to unbolt, unbar): to o. a window, fenestram patefacere: to o. a letter, epistolam solvere: epistolae vincula laxare (Np. Pens. 4, 1). **FIG.** *¶ To make a beginning, initium scilicet facere; qd exordiri (to make an introduction)—auspiciari qd (to begin with a good omen; post-Aug.): to o. a ball, "primam choream ducere: to o. a sitting, "solemni more concioni praefari: to o. a play with a prologue, "fabulam prologo auspiciari (cf. Suet. Cal. 54). *¶ To make known, reveal, discover, aperire; demonstrare; significare (to point out, call attention to althq.)—exponere, in medium proferre (to publish)—proponere (to propose, e. g. bills, conditions)—enunciare (to reveal a secret): to o. a thing to any one, communicare qd cum qd (g. i., to communicate, impart)—qm certiorum facere de re (to inform of althq.): he opened his plan to me, denudavit mihi consilium suum (L. 44, 38, init.); to o. one's heart, secreta pectoris aperire (T. Germ. 22, 7); detegere ei intimos suos affectus (Sen. Ep. 96, 1).**

OPEN, v. INTRANS. patecere, subito se aperire (of a door, the latter apply when it suddenly o.'s of its own accord)—se aperire, se pandere, forem expandere (of flowers)—hiscere, dehiscere (to form chinks, of the ground)—decidere (of the heavens, &c.)—floreum aperire, dehiscere (of flowers)—dissolvi (of a seam)—laxari (to become loose, as a knot)—solvi, exsolvī (to come apart, as a bandage, a cord)—rumpi (of a swelling)—recludere (of a wound).

OPEN-HEARTED, ¶ Candid, ingenuous, apertus; ingenuus; simplex. ¶ Liberal, bountiful, liberalis; beneficus; benignus.

OPENING, s. ¶ Act of opening, apertio (patefactio, only fig., act of divulging); or by the verbs. ¶ Apertus, a, foramen (g. i. for any o. made by boring).—cavum (burrum, pil., &c.)—hiatus (any yawning fissure)—rima (fissure; a cut made lengthwise)—fissura (a rent)—lacuna (a space not filled up; e. g. in a ceiling)—lumen (like o. of a window or door; any o. through which light can penetrate)—fenestra (aperture of a window)—os (mouth-like aperture; e. g. of a cave)—apertura (Petr.). [If it is = ARA-HOLE, vid.] To make an o. in althq, qd aperire (g. i.).—perforare (to bore through it): to have o.'s, aperturas habere (Petr.). ¶ Commencement, initium, exordium: to make an o., viam sibi munire (ad qd): the o. of a speech, prima orationis verba; exordium, proemium (~~recl~~ never initium): an o.-speech, oratio solemnissima quā initium scilicet rei auspicatur qd (aft. Suet. Cal. 54). See BEGINNING. ¶ An initial festival (e. g. the o. of a road, theatre, &c.), "dies festus, quo initium scilicet rei auspicatur qd (aft. Suet. Cal. 54).

OPENING, part. adj. (i. e. purgative), catharticus.—alum solvens or movens: o. medicine, medicamentum catharticum.—medicina alvum solvens or movens (Cels.). to give o. medicine, dejectionem alvi ductione moliri, purgatione alvum sollicitare (to administer a purgative): to give o. medicine, cathartica dare (g. i.): one must take some o. medicine, dejectio a medicamento petenda est: to take o. medicine, alvum deicere (of the effect); prps "alvum medicamento cathartico solvere or movere.

OPENLY, ¶ PROPRI. palam (opp. clam): aperte (opp. occulte)—manifesto (palpably)—proprium (courting observation). **FIG.** Candidly, ingenuously, aperte (opp. occulte, tecte): candido; libere; simpliciter.

OPENNESS, ¶ PROPRI. By the adj. **FIG.** Candor, animus apertus, verus, simplex; pectus apertum (C.).

OPERA, *drama musicum, melicium: o. house, *theatrum ubi dramata melica aguntur, eduntur:

*o. singer, *actor, cantor dramatis musici, melici; fem. *cantrix dramatica.*

OPERATE, ¶ To act, facere, efficere qd.—valere. vim habere: to o. beneficially, boni qd efficere. *¶ In surgery, secare—scalpellum admovere or adhibere (with dat. of person or part operated upon): to o. for the eyes, "secando mederi suffusioni oculorum. ¶ Of medicine; to work, efficere causa. effectus esse, erga qm: the medicine o.'s, concipitur vena medicina-mentum (Curt.): the medicine will not o., medicamentum imbecillius est, quam morbus: to o. in the same manner (of medicine), eodem effectus praestare: so powerfully did the medicine o., tanta via medicaminis fuit (Curt.).*

OPERATION, effectus (both the power of working possessed by althq, and the effect).—vis (power).—JN. vis et effectus.—efficientia (working)—Sis impulsus (impulsion)—appulus (approximation of an effectual means or cause; espy of the sun: then, generally, the working of one thing on another)—res agenda: res agenda et gesta (thing to be done, under-taking): plan of o.'s, rei agenda ordo (g. i.).—omnis belli ratio, totius belli ratio. belli administrandi ratio (in war): to form his plan of o.'s, rei agenda ordinem componere.—totius belli rationem describere.—belli futuri consilia ordinare (L.): surgical o., "curatio, quae scalpellum desiderat: o.'s, sectiones punctionesque (Plin.). To perform an o., secare qm; scalpellum admovere or adhibere ei rei (dat. of the limb, &c., operated upon)—manum admovere or injicere: to make an o. necessary, curationem ex manu postulare (Cels.): an o. is necessary, morbus curationem ex manu postulat (aft. Cels.): to begin an o., manum injicere (Cels.): to perform an o. for the eyes, secando mederi suffusioni oculorum: when he was undergoing an o., quom secaretur (C.): caesarean o.; see CAESAREAN.

OPERATIVE, adj. efficax; potens; valens. A law is o., lex valet, or exercetur (is acted upon).

OPERATIVE, s. opifex (g. i., a handicraftsman).—qui operas fabriles praebet (who works for a master, aft. Appul. Met. 9, p. 219, 6, sq.).

OPERATOR, ¶ Doer of althq, actor scilicet rei.—auctor atque agens.—confector scilicet rei. ¶ In surgery, *qui scalpello medetur. "chirurgus scalpello medens.

OPEROSE, operosus; see also LABORIOSUS.

OPHTHALMIC, oculorum (gen. pl.): ad oculos pertinentes (ophthalmicus, an oculist, Mart.): o. medicine, medicamentum oculorum (pl.); quae oculis medentur.

OPHTHALMY, oculorum inflammatio.—lippitudo (chronic disease of the eyes, such as is common in the East; Klotz ad C. Tac. 4, 37, 81, An.)—oculorum siccitas perturbatio (of the dry o., Scrib. Larg. 32): lippitudo siccitas arida (Cels.). ophthalmia does not occur in ancient writers: but it may be necessary as t. i.): to be suffering from o., oculos inflammatos habere; lippire: to cure the o., lippitudinem depellere.

OPiate, adj. somnum faciens, pariens, concilians (Plin.).

OPiate, s. medicamentum somnificum (Plin.); "medicamentum soporiferum (we find vi soporifera in Plin.), or somnum faciens, aqua, in qua papaver decoctum est (Cels.): to administer an o., somnum moliri potui dando aquam, in qua papaver aut hyoscyamus decoctus sit (Cels. 3, 18).

OPINATED, OPINATIVE, OPINONATIVE, pertinax; perverax; contumax; obstinatus; (homo) pertinacis, obfirmatus, animi.

OPINION, opinio (any uncertain view or conjecture).—sententia (espy an o. well founded, and also expressed).—existimatio (an o., view entertained with ref. to the value of a person or thing)—persuasio (a view founded on persuasion, belief, imagination)—judicium (founded on judgement)—auctoritas (judgement, of a magistrate, &c.; hence v. pr. of the senate)—vox (the expression of an o.: see C. Eccl. p. 226)—praeceptum, decretum, dogma, &c. placitum (a doctrine of a teacher, espy of a philosopher; see PRINCIPLE). A false o., opinio falsa; pravum judicium; error (an error): perverse, wrong o.'s, opiniones false; opinulorum commenta (whims, fancies): settled or deeply-rooted o., opinio confirmata: the common o., opinio vulgaris or vulgi; sententia vulgaris: the general o., communis hominum opinio; opinio vulgata: public o., existimatio vulgi; existimatio communis (rumor, Class., but rare; not used in this sense by Cels.): to lose in public o., apud populum de existimatione sua deperdere: a person stands badly in public o., male de quo ab hominibus existimatur: according to the common o., ad vulgi opinionem; ex vulgi opinione: according to my o., mea quidem opinione; (ex or de) mea sententia; ut mihi quidem videtur; ut

opinor; ut puto; quantum equidem judicare possum (as far as I can judge): *to entertain a false o., falsa opinio me tenet; persuasio labi: to have a wrong o. of althg.* falsam opinionem de re habere; falsam sibi cs rei persuasione induisse; male or perperam judicare de re (*to judge wrongly*): *to have a right or correct o. of althg.* vere or recte judicare de re: *to have a wrong o. of any one*, male existimare de qo: *to have a tolerably good o. of abys character*, opinionem nonnullam de cs moribus habere: *to have a good o. of any one*, bene de qo existimare: *to have a high o. of any one*, magnam de qo habere opinionem; magna est cs de qd re opinio: *men have a high o. of you*, magna est hominum de te opinio: *to have too high an o. of abys talent*, nimiam opinionem de cs ingenio et virtute habere (*ast. Np. Alcib. 7, 3*): *the cavalry of the Treveri, of whose excellence the Gauls have a very high o.*, equites Treviri, quorum Inter Gallos virtutis est opinio singularis: *to have a high o. of oneself*, multum sibi tribuere; se qm esse putare; magnifice de se statuere; magnos sibi sumere spiritus (*to be puffed up*): *to have an o., to be of the o., opinionem habere; opinione duci; opinari, &c.*: see TO BELIEVE, MAINTAIN: *I am of that o.*, eam habeo opinionem; *sum hujus opinionis: some (in the council) were of o. that &c.*, nonnulli hujusmodi sententia dicebantur, ut &c.: *the o. of many was, that &c.*, multorum eo inclinabant sententia, ut &c.: *I am rather of the o. of those who &c.*, eorum magis sententia sum, qui &c.: *to be of one's o.*, cs sententiam assensione comprobare (*to approve of by assent*); *cs sententiam sequi (to follow it)*; ad cs sententiam accedere (*to come over to, accede to*); ire, pedibus ire, discedere, concedere, transire in cs sententiam (*of a senator, when he went over to the side of one whose o. had been delivered; transire, to go over from one to another*): *I am of the same o.*, in eadem sum sententia; idem or unum idemque sentio; consensio: *I am of the same o. with aby.*, non dissensio ab qo: *I am quite of the same o. with aby.*, prorsus utqs dicit, sentio: *I am of another o.*, aliter sentio: *I am quite of another o.*, longe mihi alia mens est: *a person hesitates in o.*, qm due sententia distinet (vacillates between two o.'s; *T. Hist. 1, 32, 1*); *they are divided in o.*, in diversas, in contrarias, sententias discedunt; inter se discrepant: *to be of a very different o.*, magnopere dissentire; *fm any one, a qo: to be quite of an opposite o.*, in alia omnia ire or discedere: *to have a different o. of althg.*, non idem sentire de re: *people's o.'s are different*, varia sunt hominum judicia; (*widely different*), magna dissensio est de re; de re varie hominum sunt discrepantesque sententia: *yes, that is my o.*, mihi vero sic placet; *sic hoc mihi videtur: to give one's o.*, sententiam dicere, ferre, dare (*to declare one's judgement*); *for wech modern writers incorrectly say, judicium ferre*; dico quod sentiam, sententiam meam aperio; quae mens suppedit eloqui (*to express one's views or thoughts*): *I will candidly give my o.*, dicam ex animo quod sentio; respondere de jure (*of a lawyer consulted*): *to ask a person for his o.*, querere, quid qs sentiat: *to desire to know aby's o.*, participem esse velle sententia: *cs to take the o. of aby.*, consulere qm; *on any matter, de qd re: to take the o. of the senate on a matter*, rem referre (*not deferre*) ad senatum: *to cause one to change his o.*, qm de sententia movere, deducere (q. f.); qm in sententiam meam adduco, qm ad sententiam meam traduco (*so that he abandons his o. and adopts mine*): *to change one's o.*, sententiam mutare: de sententia decedere, desistere: *my o. inclines to*, inclinatur sententia ad &c.: *to remove an o. from aby.*, qm opinione levare; (*more strongly*), cl or ex cs animo opinionem evellere: *to imbibe an o.*, opinionem concipere, mente comprehendere, animo imbibere: *I become confirmed in my o.*, opinio mihi confirmatur: *wedded to an o.*, sententia cl quasi addictus et consecratus: *to give up, renounce, abandon an o.*, decedere a sententia; discedere a sententia (*of a senator who changes sides*): *to differ fm any one in o.*, dissentire, dissidere ab qo.

OPIUM, opium (Plin.), or (according to his definition) papaveris succus densatus (20, 18, 76).

OPOBALSUM, amyris opobalsamum (Linn.).

OPOSSUM, *didelphis, idis (Linn.).

OPPOSITION, adversarius (any o. in the field, politics, a court of judicature, &c.).—qui contra dicit, qui contra disputat (o. in a learned argument).—qui cl adversarius (of any o.). In the speeches of an advocate, the o. is my designated by iste, without any contemptuous meaning. To be aby's o., cl resistere, obistere, repugnare (to resist by actions); cl adversari (to be opposed to aby's opinions, wishes, views). If = enemy, vid. || To be an o. (in an academical act), adversario respondere

(with Q. 10, 7, 3).—*adversarii partes agere, or *contrarias partes sumere.

OPPORTUNE, Of place and time; then also of relations and persons, opportunus (v. pr.); commodus (quite right, convenient).—idoneus (fit; of time and place).—appositus ad qd (suited, adapted to althg; of place). Very o., peropportunus; commodus; peridoneus; perappositus: an o. time, tempus opportunum, commodum; idonea opportunitas; opportunitas (temporis, evanescit); tempus.

OPPORTUNELY, opportune; commodely; bene. Very o., peropportune; percommode; optime: you come to me very o., peropportune venis; optime te mihi offers (this of one who meets me when I am looking for him).

OPPORTUNITY, opportunitas (v. pr., accidental circumstances of place and time favorable for the completion of an undertaking).—ocasio (point of time which unexpectedly and suddenly occurs or presents itself in our favour). Opportunitas is always at hand before we begin to act, for each reason we never read in the ancients of giving or presenting an opportunitas; occasio often first presents itself to us when we have begun to act and then helps the action).—causa (wech accidentally offers itself; see C. Att. 6, 1, 9; S. Jug. 25, 9, Fabri).

potestas, facultas, copia (all three = opportunity in a subjective sense; i. e. the ability wech one has to undertake or conduct althg; but with this difference, that potestas is the permission, power, &c., to do althg; facultas, the power of acting wech one possesses; copia, means or materials at hand for accomplishing althg).—aditus (prop. an approach to a person or thing; then o. of conveying oneself to or of reaching him; see Interp. ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 43).—ansa (prop., a handle; fig., an o. afforded by any one; in the phrase ansam dare or præbere cs rei or ad qd. It is wrong to say that C. always adds tamquam to ansa in order to qualify the expression; he never does this; for in Luc. 16, 59, tamquam belongs to ad reprehendendum; see Beier in loc.).—causa (the reason wech one has or finds for althg). All the foregoing substantives take the complement of a gen., either of a substantive or of a gerund; but occasio, opportunitas, aditus, and ansa take also ad with a gerund or the fut. pass. ptcp. A good, favorable o., locus opportunus, loci opportunitas (in respect of place); opportunitas idonea, occasio commoda et idonea, occasio bona, temporis opportunitas, tempus opportunum, occasio, opportunitas, tempus (in respect of time; tempus is usually, but not always, followed by an infin.); on an o., per occasionem; occasione data or oblata; si occasio fuerit or tulerit: at every o., omni occasione; quotiescumque potestas or occasio data est: on the first good o., ut primum occasio or potestas data est (erit); primo quoque tempore dato; ubi primum opportunum (S. Jug. 62 init.). to wait for an o., tempora sua opperi; to seek an o., occasionem querere, or circumspicere, or captare: to watch an o., tempus, 35); to seek an o. for althg qd querere (e. g. bellum): to find an o., for althg, cs rei or qd faciendi causam reperire (e. g. bellandi): to seize an o., occasionem arripere; (very eagerly), occasionem avidissime amplecti; arripere facultatem qd faciendi, quæcumque detur: to make use or avail oneself of an o., opportunitate or occasione uti; opp. occasione deesse; occasionem amittere, prætermittere, dimittere: to give an o. to aby, cl occasione dare, præbere; (for althg), cs rei or ad qd faciendum; casum cs rei, or cs rei faciendæ præbere; cl potestatem or facultatem, copiam dare cs rei; cl ansam dare, or præbere cs rei, or ad qd faciendum (e. g. reprehensionis, or ad reprehendendum): to have an o., occasionem or opportunitatem habere: I have an o. of potestas or facultas or copia cs rei mihi data or facta est; aditum habeo cs rei or faciendi qd (e. g. si qui mihi erit aditus cum eo agendi).

OPPOSE, adversari qm (not cl); repugnare; adversum esse cl (g. t.); resistere (of a party attacked).—obstare (of a party attacking); obniti, rarely reniti; se opponere, obviam ire. To o. an enemy, hosti se opponere, obviam ire, repugnare; hostem propulsare: defendere: to o. the opinions of others, aliorum opinionibus obstare: to be opposed: to oppose (in argument, &c.), contra qm dicere, disserere, disputare (C.); adversario respondere (Q. 70, 7, 3); obesse; obstat (to hinder); repugnare cl rei or contra qd (to be repugnant, not in union; then also = to hinder).—obniti, obcluctari (to strive against): to be opposed to aby in a matter, repugnare cl in re: I am not opposed, per me licet; nihil impedio, non repugnabo (see Zumpt, § 543 sq.); to be opposed to each other, repugnare inter se (of two things).—obtrahere inter se (of two rivals).

OPPOSITE, contrarius (prop., that is or lies over against; fig., exactly opposit., contradictory).—adversus (prop., turned to the spectator, lying over against him; fig., in rhetoric, that is opposed in the same kind, that denotes the contrary; as sapientia et stultitia, according to C. Top. 11, 47; but also g. t. for contrarius; see C. Or. 19, 56; 39, 135. Gell. 16, 8).—oppositus (set or placed over against; of the action, not of the thing).—disjunctus (logically opposed, disjunctive, C. Acad. 2, 30, 97).—disparatus (contradictory; see C. Invent. 1, 28, 42). O. to each other, contrarii inter se: to be of an o. opinion, dissentire, dissidere ab q. and inter se.

OPPOSITE, s. contrarium (the contrary). 'The o. of aths' must be expressed by contrarius cs or ci rei; e. g. the o. of this virtue is moral depravity, hujus virtutis contraria est vitiositas (C. Tusc. 4, 15, 34). The vices as o. to the virtues, vitia, quæ sunt virtutum contraria (C. Fin. 2, 24, 67): the manners of the town as o. to the manners of the country, urbanitas, cui contraria est rusticitas (Q. 6, 3, 17): o.'s, contraria; adversa; or, more fully, contraria contrariis opposita (C.). **OPPOSITA** is very late; see Ruhnk. ad Murel. t. 3, p. 489. Avoid also antithesis in this sense; in the old gramm. it denoted the substitution of one letter for another; see Freund's Lex. s. v.

OPPOSITE TO, e regione (with gen.).—contra.—exadversus or exadversum (with acc. rare; Np.).

OPPOSITION, || Act of opposing, repugnancia (not contradiction).—pugna; or Crcl. by the verbs. || State of contrariety, discrepantia. || An adverse party, pars adversa (Q.), diversa (Suet.), altera (L.); factio adversaria; factio adversarialium (Np.). adversa (L.); qui sunt adversæ factionis (L. 23, 3): to support the o., contrarias partes sumere (of an orator; Wolf): he ad so suddenly gone over to the o., adeo in alteram causam præcepserat (L. 2, 27).

OPPRESS, premere; opprimere; vexare; affligere qm; injuriam ci inferre, injungere (to injure).

OPPRESSION, vexatio; injuria (injustice; e. g. magistratum).—dûrum imperium (harsh or tyrannical government). Acts of o., vexationes.

OPPRESSIVE, gravis (burdensome).—molestus (troublesome).—magnus (great).—durus (hard).—acerbus (bitter).—iniquus (not equitable, unjust). O. heat, calorum molestie: o. taxes, tributa acerba: o. government, imperium acerbum, grave, iniquum; imperii acerbitas: to labour under an o. debt, vere alieno premi: to become o., gravescere; ingravescere: so o. were the wrongs, that &c., tanta vis erat injuriarum, ut &c.: this is an o. feeling, hoc valde me urit, pungit, mordet.

OPPRESSOR, qui premit, &c.; qui dura Imperia exercet. **OPPRESSOR**, Brut. ap. C., one who crushes or overpowers.

OPPROBRIOUS, ignominiosus (discreditable).—probrus (disgraceful).—contumeliosus (reproachful).—turpis (base, immoral). To be o., turpe esse; turpitudinem habere; probro, dedecori, esse; habet qd ignominiam.

OPPROBRIOUSLY, contumeliosè; turpiter; per ignominiam; eum dedecore (C.). **OPPROBRIUM**, opprobrium (Np., T.); ignominia (undeserved).—infamia (deserved).—dedecus; contumelia.

OPPUGN. See **OPPOSE**, **RESIST**.

OPTATIVE (mood), modus optativus (Prisc.).

OPTICAL, opticus, ad visum or ad oculos pertinens. An o. illusion, mendacium oculorum (C. Acad. 2, 25, 80).

OPTICS, optice, es (Vitr.).

OPTICIAN, optices gnarus (afl. Vitr. 1, 1, 3).—*optices peritus.

OPTION, optio, eligendi optio; Jn. optio et potestas; potestas optioque. To give one his o., cs or cs rei optionem mittere; cs eligendi optionem ci dare; ci permittere arbitrium cs rei; facere ci potestatem optionemque, ut eligat: it is at your o., optio tua est: I have no o., nihil est medium. See also CHOICE.

OPTIONAL, cuius optio ci datur; or otherwise by Crcl. with optio, arbitrium, &c. It is not o., nihil est medium: tñ it were o., si optio esset. See **OPTION**.

OPULENCE, divitiæ maxima, summæ; opulentia (S.). abundantia; abundantia opum (Juul.).

OPULENT, dives; locuples; opulentus; copiosus; prædices; perdives; magna opibus præditus; Jn. locuples et copiosus; opulentus et copiosus; locuples et refertus. To be o., divitiis diffundere, affluere, abundare; omnibus rebus ornatum et copiosum esse; opi-

bus maxime florere; magnas opes habere; omni rerum abundantia circumfluere.

OR, aut; vel; ve (enclitic).—sive (or seu; rare in C.; common in poets and later prose writers). **OR** stands in disjunctive sentences when one clause is entirely opposed to the other; vel when the opposition is only partial; ve is usually connected with single words, not with clauses, denoting reciprocal exclusion; sive, seu, or, si, with vel, implies a condition, and si denotes a difference merely in name or in the form of expression; e. g. audendum est qd universis, aut omnia singulis patienda (L. 6, 18); de nostris rebus satis, vel etiam nimium in acie vulnera; vel, si sentiunt, se mori malunt (C. Tusc. 2, 24, 58); esse dico ea quæ cerni tangere possunt (C.); Minerva sive Tritonia. We may say that aut distinguishes, vel co-ordinates, sive denotes synonyms, ve is a milder vel. Aut distinguishes things and expressions which are diametrically opposed to each other, or at least are considered as widely different; vel implies that it is indifferent which of several things takes place, or which of several propositions is affirmed; it matters not whether they be different or alike; vel for the most part distinguishes only single words, more rarely whole clauses; and when it does so it implies only a slight or nominal distinction: sive is used, 1) when, with ref. to one and the same subject, a choice is given between several names and predicates; or 2) when a speaker or writer, himself in doubt or suspense, leaves the choice with the hearer or reader. || In interrogative sentences (whether)... or: utrum... an (or anne or ne)—num... an—nè (enclitic).—an (seld. ne... ne, as Cæs. B. G. 7, 14); e. g. utrum ignorant dii, quæ res maximæ sint, an vinum non habent quâ tantas res sustinent et gerant? (C. N. D. 2, 30, 77).—queritur unusne mundus sit, an plures? (C. Div. 2, 4, 11).—Or not? necne; an non; e. g. dil utrum sint, necne sint, queritur? (C. N. D. 3, 7, 17).—fiat necne fiat id queritur? (C. Din. 1, 39, 86).—roga velint uxorem an non? (Ter. Heu. 4, 1, 43). **OR** Necne is used mly in indirect questions, and generally without a verb; annon for the most part in direct questions, with or without a verb. Either —or, aut—aut; vel—vel; sive—sive; or seu—seu: **OR** sive—sive usually with the indicative, unless the sense requires a subjunctive. More under **WIETHEN**.

ORACLE, oraculum (the place, or the answer).—sors (oraculi; C.).—responsum oraculi or sortium (or simply, where the context fixes the sense, responsum). An o. of the Delphian Apollo, quod Apollo Pythius oraculum edidit; oraculum Pythium or Pythicum; vox Pythica or Pythia: to pronounce or utter an o., oraculum dare, edere, fundere; qd oraculo edere (of the thing uttered): at the command or by the advice of the o., oraculo edito; oraculo jubente, præcipiente, respondente: to consult an o., oraculum petere (with a go if the deity is named): to send to Delphi to consult the o., mittere Delphos consultum or deliberatum. **ORACULUM** is also used improperly, domus jurisconsulti est oraculum totius civitatis.

ORACULAR, by Crcl. with oraculum; e. g. to receive any's words as o., quæ qd dixerat, oraculi vice accipere (T. Ann. 6, 21, 4); hæc ex oraculo Apollinis Pythii edita tibi putas (as oracular; C.). Muretus says *sententiam cs propæmodum in oraculi loco et numero habere.

ORAL, by Crcl. with præsons; e. g. cetera præsentī sermoni reservare (for oral communication; C.); præsens, præsentis cum præsentē, sermo (C.); præsens cum præsentē colloqui; coram habere sermonem cum qo (afl. C.). O. instruction, viva, ut dicitur, vox (Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 9).

ORALLY, voce; verbis; per colloquium or colloquia.

ORANG-OUTANG, *simia Satyrus (Linn.).

ORANGE, malum Medicum; *malum Aurantium (techn.). O.-tree, arbor Medica; *citrus Aurantium (Linn.): o.-colour, color luteus.

ORANGERY, || A plantation of orange-trees, *copia arborum Medicarum. || A house for orange-trees, *arborum Medicarum hiberna, quibus objecta sunt specularia, or (with us) objectæ sunt vitæ (see Mart. 8, 14).

ORATION, oratio (usually as distinguished from sermo, which is less formal; but its sermo is found in this sense; Plin. Ep.).—concio (delivered to an assembly convened; e. g. of the people, of soldiers).—actio (an o. delivered by an advocate before a court or in the senate; see Ern. Clav. Cic. in voc). A short o., orationcula: a premeditated or prepared o., commentatio (opp. subita

et fortuita oratio): *to prepare an o.*, orationem meditari or commentari: *to learn one's intended o. by heart*, orationem ediscere: *to compose an o.*, orationem facere or conficere: *to deliver an o.*, orationem habere, agere, dicere; verba facere (*less than orat. hab. &c.*), or simply dicere: *to deliver an o. before the people*, concionari; concionem habere: *to deliver an o. before any*, verba facere apud qm; *before or to the people*, orationem dicere ad populum (de qâ re); verba facere apud populum (g. l.); *ad or apud populum agere (as advocate): he delivered the following o.*, verba ita fecit: *to read an o.*, orationem recitare: *to read a written o.*, orationem de scripto dicere: *to conclude his o.*, perorare or dicendi finem facere.

ORATOR, orator, —dicendi artifex (*of a distinguished o.*; rarely rhetor in this sense, wch denotes rather a teacher of rhetoric, rhetorician). A great, celebrated o., orator magnus, clarus; J. N. magnus et clarus: orator sane illustris (C.): *an eloquent o.*, orator eloquens et ardens, disertus: *a vehement o.*, orator acer et incensus, vehemens: *an agreeable o.*, orator jucundus, suavis, dulcis: *a poor or second-rate o.*, orator mediocris, malus, vulgaris, infacundus, parum pressus: *to be a good o.*, aptum esse ad dicendum (C.): *to be a perfect o.*, plenum et perfectum esse oratore; perfectum esse in dicendo: *to be born an o.*, a naturâ ad dicendum instructum esse (C. de Or. 3, 8, fin.): *to be the first among the o.'s*, primum or principem inter oratores locum obtinere; principatum eloquentiæ obtinere: *to be a great o.*, dicendo multum valere: *to be no o.*, dicendo nihil valere; non aptum esse ad dicendum.

ORATORICAL, oratorius, rhetoricus (C.); oratori similis (G.). O. ornament, ornatus oratorius: *that is deficient in o. ornament*, exilis; jejunus: tenuis; strigosus: o. ornaments, lumina: o. qualities, oratorum virtutes: *to speak with abundance of o. ornaments*, dicere argutus (C. Brut. 11, 42): *without any o. ornaments*, attenuate dicere (ib. 55, 201).

ORATORICALLY, rhetorice; e. g. ornare qd rhetorice (C.): oratorie (occurs only once, C. Or. 68).

ORATORIO, *drama melicum sacrum.

ORATORY, || *Art of speaking*, ars dicendi, ars oratoria or rhetorica, or simply rhetorica (g. l.): dicendi ratio (as theory). O. of the bar, genus dicendi iudicii aptum; eloquentia forensis: *a teacher of o.*, dicendi magister; rhetor: *to teach o.*, dicendi præcepta tradere. || *A private chapel*, *sacellum; *ædicula.

ORB, orb (orbiculis only = a small circular disk or roller).

ORBED, in orbem circumactum or circumscriptus (nfl. Plin.); ut circino circumductus (circular; Cæs.); circularis (Marc. Cap.).

ORBIT, circulus et orbis (e. g. of a planet, stellæ errantis; afl. C. Somm. Scip. 3). —linea quâ (terra) cursum agit circa solem (afl. Ser. V. Æn. 10, 216). —ambitus (Plin.), ambitu brevior luna currit, quam sol. *Sis cursus will suit.*

ORCHARD, pomarium (Col.). *To plant an o.*, pomarium ponere or serere.

ORCHARDIST, *cultor or custos pomarii; arborator (Col.).

ORCHESTRA, || *Place where musicians play*, *suggestus musicorum, symphoniacorum, cantenium. || *Company of musicians*, *symphoniaci, canentes.

ORDAIN, || *To appoint, arrange*; vid. || *In eccl. sense*, *ritu sollempni recipere qm in ordinem clericorum. || *Predestinate*: ite was ordained that, fa-um fuit, &c. (with nec and infn.). See **TO FATE**.

ORDER, || *Disposition, arrangement, ordo*; ratio. *It may its be expressed by instructio, dispositio, descriptio, or more frequently by the corresponding verbs.* O. of words, structura, collocatio, verborum: *to put alth in o.*, qd in ordinem redigere (Auct. ad Her.); qd ordinare, disponere (C.). digerere (Suet.); see **ARRANGE**: in n., ordine: ex ordine; per ordinem: without o., sine ordine; nullo ordine; promiscue. || *Regularity, proper state, ordo*; modus quidam et ordo (in itself): bona disciplina (as the effect of system or moral training): nil ordo in this sense). Love of o., *bonæ di-cti-plinæ studium: *to preserve good o.* (militēs) severâ discip linâ coercere, continere: *to maintain o.*, ordinem tenere, adhibere, servare, consequi. sequi: *to throw out of o.*, ordinem perturbare, inmutare (C.): tenorem rerum interrumpere (L.): in o., compositus; dispositus; expeditus: the o. of nature, constantia naturæ. || *Command, precept, instruction, jussus, Jussum* (given by one who has or thinks he has a right to command); —auctoritas (opinion or judgement of a superior). —imperium (the command of a superior, a general, prince,

&c.). —Imperatum (*that which is ordered or commanded*).

—præceptum (an ordinance, arrangement). —mandatum (a commission, charge). —edictum (a public proclamation, ordinance). —decretum (a decree of the senate, of a consul, &c.). —plebiscitum (an ordinance of the Roman plebes, opp. populi jussum, i. e. of the whole people; see Bremi Np. Arist. 1, 4) —rescriptum (the letter of a prince, as a command; 127 post-Aug.): a written o., litteræ (e. g. Tiberius literas ad exercitum misit): a secret o., præceptum arcuam: in obedience to any's o., jussu or auctoritate es; jubente quo; jussus ab qo; a quo (e. g. Atheniensibus, a quibus profectus erat; Np. Milit. 2, 3, Dædne): without any's o., injussu es; ab qo non jussus; ultro (of one's own free will, opp. es jussu or jussus). —suâ sponte (freely, from one's own impulse): to act without o.'s, privato, non publico, consilio qd facere: to give o.'s, mandare ci qd (or followed by ut). —deferre, demandare ci qd (e. g. curam ca rei). —in-jungere ci qd (to lay alth upon one). —delegare ci qd (in the best age, to transfer to another what we ought to do ourselves; in the silver age also gen.; see Herz. Hirt. B. G. 8, 22). —negotium ci dare (to lay an obligation on one; followed by ut): to give o.'s respecting alth to aby, rem demandare ci, or transferre ad alterum: to fulfil or execute an o., jussum or imperatum facere; mandata efficere, conficere, perficere, exsequi, persequi: to obey an o., es præceptum observare, curare; ca dicto parere; audientem esse dicto or jussis es; imperio es obtemperare (promptly), quod qs imperavit impigre facere; (zealously), imperata exire facere; (punctually), imperata obedire facere, præceptum diligenter curare: to neglect or disobey an o., imperium aspernari, contemnere; imperium, mandatum negligere: decreto non stare: to act contrary to o.'s, contra edictum facere: to exceed an o., mandatum excedere, egredi. || Means to an end; see MEANS: in order to, ad || Rank, class, ordo; genus: of the lowest o., infimi ordinis or generis: men of all o.'s, omnium ordinum homines. || Body of men, society, collegium, corpus (in modern Latin usually ordo or societas): the equestrian o., ordo equestris; 127 in his third edition Georges prefers classis turnalis for an o. of knighthood in our sense, ordo or regula never referring to a society. || To found an o., collegium or turnalem classem (of knights) constituere: to enter an o., collegio accedere; *classi turnali ascribi: the brothers of a (religious) o., ejusdem corporis monachi (afl. L. 6, 34): the rule of an o., *lex collegii or *classis turnalis: the dress of an o., vestis, quam monachi gerunt, or (of knights) quam equites gerunt (afl. Np. Dat. 3, 1): the cross or riband of an o., *insigne or lemniscus classis turnalis: knights of the same o., *ejusdem classis equites: to receive an o., *turnalis classis insigni decorari (afl. L. 2, 6, 7): to wear an o., turnalis classis insignia gerere (afl. L. 45, 44, 19): *turnalis classis insignibus decoratum esse (afl. L. 2, 6, 7): men of the same o., ejusdem corporis homines (L. 5, 50): o. of the golden fleece, *classis turnalis velleris aurei: a religious o., *corpus or collegium monachorum. || In architecture, ratio, mos. genus (Vitruv.); e. g. the Doric o., Doricum columnarum genus; ratio Dorica; mos Doricus (Vitruv.). || Orders, pl. in Eccl. sense, by Eccl. e. g. to take o.'s, be admitted to o.'s, *in ordinem clericorum recipi; *consecrari; *inaugurari: in o.'s, (*ritu sollempni) in ordinem clericorum receptus.

ORDER, v. || *To arrange, adjust, constitute (to fix or settle)*. —ordinare, componere (to arrange, espily in a state of disorder). —dispendere (to arrange carefully, regulate; see Benecke, Justin 1, 6, 4). —describere (to divide, distribute duly; e. g. jura, rationem belli). —disponere (to put each individual into its proper place). || *To command, jubere*; imperare; præcipere; præscribere; mandare, &c. (Svs. and CONST. in COMMAND.)

ORDERLY, adj. || Regular, well-arranged, compositus; dispositus; descriptus. || Fond of order, diligens. || Well conducted, moderatus; modestus; temperans.

ORDERLY, s. (In military language) *miles qui duci est a mandatis; *miles ad præfecti mandata exsequenda paratus.

ORDINAL NUMBER, numerus ordinalius (Gramm.).

ORDINARILY, fere (almost always). —vulgo (by nearly every body). —passim (in many different places). 127 Not communiter. As it o. happens, ut fit: it o. happens so, sic fere fieri solet.

ORDINARY, || Common, communis; or by Eccl. with s. fere, consuevisse, or assuevisse; e. g. the a

signs and traces of poison, quæ indicia et vestigia esse solent veneni: *as is o.*, ut solet; ut assolet (*as one is accustomed to do.*)—ut consuetudo fert (*acc. to custom*): *o. life*, quotidiana vitæ consuetudo: *an o. man*, unus e (de) multis; unus e vulgo. || *Mean, low*, popularis; vulgaris; perversus; vitiosus, perversus, perversus; Jm. communis et perversus; plebeus. [SYN. AND PHRASES IN COMMON.]

ORDINATION, || *Appointment*; vid. || *In eccl. reman.* *sollemnis consecratio, inauguratio, initiatio. To receive o., *consecrari, *inaugurari: *in ordinem clericorum recipi.

ORDNANCE. See ARTILLERY.

ORDURE, sterces; cœnum; oîctum (*human excrement*)—merda (*of animals*).

ORE, metallum; lapis æreus (*Plin.*).

ORGAN, || *An instrument*, instrumentum (C.). || *A musical instrument so called*, *organum pneumaticum. *The o. plays*, *sonat o. p.: *to play well upon an o.*, o. p. acite tractare: *the bellows of an o.*, *folia o. p.: *o. builder*, *organorum pneumaticorum artifex, architectus: *o. building*, *organorum pneumaticorum construendum ratio: *organopædia: *pipe of an o.*, *fistula organi pneumatici; *also organon (Plur.)*: *the works of an o.*, *machina o. p.

ORGANIC, by Crcl., e. g. *organic substances*, gignentia, nascentia, pl. (see Krütz. S. Jug. 79, 6).—animantia. *An o. defect or fault*, vitium naturæ; *vitium quod quæ natura habet.

ORGANISM, natura et figura cs rei.

ORGANIST, *organædus. To be a good o., *perite organo pneumatico canere.

ORGANIZATION, temperatio (see Kühner, C. Tusc. 1, 16, 21); *of the body*, corporis temperatio, or natura et figura corporis: *corporeal and mental o.*, quum corporis, tum animi temperata. By Crcl., *the new o. of a school*, gymnasiæ cs rationes de integro ordinatæ (Eichst.): *o. of a state*, disciplina ac temperatio civitatis, or simply temperatio republicæ (C.).

ORGANIZE, ordinare (to arrange)—constituere; componere (to constitute). To o. a state, civitatæ statum ordinare; rempublicam constituere or componere, or legibus temperare: *well-organized*, bene constitutus, ordinatus, compositus: *a well-organized state*, civitas bene temperata, constituta (C.); *commode administrata* (aft. C.); *civitas bonis legibus et institutis temperata* (C. Tusc. 1, 1, 2); *civitas*, quæ commodius rem suam publicam administrat (Cæs. B. G. 6, 20).

ORGIES, orgia, pl.

ORIENT, oriens.

ORIENTAL, ad orientem (solem) spectans, ad orientem vergens (*situate towards the east*).—Asianus (*belonging to Asia or the East*).—Asiaticus (*proper to or that has happened in Asia or the East*).—or by the gen. *Asie of Asia*: e. g. *oriental customs*, Asiae mores. || *Orientalis is not Class.*

ORIFICE. See OPENING.

ORIGAN, *origanum (Linn.).

ORIGIN, origo, ortus (*of the place from which a thing comes*).—primordia, pl. (*primitive state or condition*).—principium (*beginning*).—Fig., fons; stipra; caput; radices, pl.; Incunabula, pl. *The second and third books treat of the o. of the Italian states*, secundus et tertius liber continet unde quæque civitas orta sit Italia (Np. Cat. 8, 3); *to have its o. in æth.*, originem a quo habere (Plin.), trahere (L.), ducere (H.); emanare ex quo fonte (C.); ortum, natum esse, proficisci ab qd re; gigni ex qd re.

ORIGINAL, adj. || *Primitive*, principalis; primus; antiquissimus (C.); primitivus (Priscian). *The natural and o. meaning of a word*, naturalis et principalis significatio vocabuli (Q. 9, 1, 4); *ea verbi significatio*, in qua natum est (Gel. 13, 29, 1); *an o. piece*, opus non aliunde expressum; archetypum (Plin. Ep.): *an o. letter*, chirographum (C. Fam. 12, 1, 2); *literæ autographæ* (Suet. Oct. 87); *epistola autographa* (ib. 71); *literæ auctoris manu scriptæ*: *o. documents*, literæ, tabulæ, autographæ (Suet.); *tabulæ authenticæ* (*authentic*; Ulp. Dig.): *to have made an o. discovery*, per se invenisse qd. || *Peculiar*, proprius; singularis; vulgus similis. *An o. genius*, ingenium plane singulare; ingenium illustre: *he is a man of o. genius*, plane singulari ingenio excellit homo ille: *o. sin.*, vitiositas innata; *pravitas insita.

ORIGINAL, s. || *Prop.* 1. *Of a writing*, archetypum (Plin. Ep. 5, 10, 1; in C. Att. 16, 31, it is in Gr.); *of a letter*, exemplar (C.); *opp* exemplum, a copy; *of a book*, &c. = autograph, liber idigraphus (Pund.); autographum (Symm.): *verba scriptoris ipsa (*the original text*): *the Latin translation does with the Greek*

o. Latina interpretatio certat cum exemplari Græco (Wolf). 2. *Of paintings*, archetypum (Plin. Ep.); *pictura, tabula picta, ab ipso auctore picta, facta. || *Pattern*, exemplum, exemplar (C.). *A living o.*, exemplum vivum, animale (*opp.* simulacrum mutuum; aft. C. Iuv. 2, 1, mutum in simulacrum ex animæ exemplo veritatem transferre): *not to equal, to come short of an o.*, sub archetypo labi et decidere (Plin. Ep. 5, 10, 1); *aby is always o.* (*in his speeches*), potest semper esse in disputando (or dicendo) suus (C.). || *Fio.* *A person of peculiar or eccentric manners*, qui suus est (C. Leg. 2, 7, 17); *qui suum sequitur ingenium et morem, nec ad aliorum exemplum institutum, se componit: *since in every thing he chose to be an o.*, quum in omnibus novus esse mallet et sui exempli scriptor (Eichst.); *he is quite an o.*, homo ille novus est ac sui exempli (Eichst.); nihil æquale est illi homini (H.).

ORIGINALITY, indoles nativa (Bau.); forma quadam ingenii (C. Brut. 85, 294); inventionis vis or felicitas quadam (Eichst.); proprietas (peculiaritas). *His speeches exhibit a kind of rough, unpolished o.*, orationes ejus significant quadam formam ingenii, sed admodum impolitam et plane rudem (C. Brut. 85, 294).

ORIGINALLY, || *At first*, at the beginning, principio; primo; primum; primitus. || *In a singular way*, *novâ or singulari ratione; mirum in modum.

ORIGINATE. See BEGIN.

ORISONS, preces, um, pl.

ORNAMENT, a. PROPRI. ornamentum.—decus. Jm. decus et ornamentum: *the o. of temples*, decora et ornamenta sanorum. || *Fio.* decus; lumen. Jm. decus et lumen. *Pompey the o. of the empire*, Pompeius decus imperii: *Hortensius the ornament of the state*, Hortensius lumen et ornamentum republicæ. *Rhetorical o.*, dicendi, orationis, cultus or oratus; dicendi, orationis, or verborum lumina; quasi verborum sententiarumque insignia. || *Fio.* Fucus, pigmenta orationis, when excessive or out of taste.

ORNAMENT, v. ornare; decorare; exornare; distinguere; Jm. distinguere et ornare. [SYN. IN ANOM.]

ORNAMENTAL, venustus; elegans; pulcher; comptus.

ORNAMENTALLY, ornate; venuste; eleganter.

ORPHAN, orbis; fcm. orba. Half o., orbis, orba, patre, matre: *to be made an o.*, orbari parentibus.

ORPHAN-ASYLUM, brephotrophium (*for foundlings and orphans*; see Facioli under "curotrophium")—orphanotrophium (*late*): *ædificium orbis alendis et honeste habendis (Eichst.).

ORPHNAGE, orbitas (Plaut.).

ORPIMENTUM, auripigmentum (Plin.).

ORRERY, orelum gestabile (Cassiod. Ep. 1, 45).—sphaera, in qua solis et lunæ reliquarumque stellarum motus insunt (aft. C. de Rep. 1, 14, 22).—sphaera, in quam lunæ, solis, reliquarum stellarum motus illigati sunt (aft. C. Tusc. 1, 25, 63).

ORTHODOX, || *Of persona*, veræ legis Christianæ studiosus (aft. Ammian. 25, 10, 5). *But* *orthodoxus is almost indispensable as t. t. (Krebs). || *Of things*, *orthodoxus; *veræ, antiquæ, publicæ receptæ doctrinæ or religioni conveniens.

ORTHODOXY, *orthodoxia (eccl.); *vera, recepta, antiqua doctrina or formula; veræ, receptæ, antiquæ religionis or doctrinæ studium. *A champion of o.*, acer religionis receptæ or antiquæ propugnator (Bau.).

ORTHOGRAPHICAL, By Crcl. with recte scribere, e. g. *recte scribendi præcepta (o. rules). || *not orthographicus*.

ORTHOGRAPHY, recte scribendi scientia (Q.); formula ratiocine scribendi (Suet.). *Muretus usus scribendi ratio*, quam orthographia vocant; *but* orthographia was used by Suet. &c. *Sis scriptura*; e. g. hæc est vera hujus verbi scriptura.

ORTOLAN, avis miliaria.

OSCILLATE, prps. (*alterno motu) inclinari retroque recellere (aft. Lucr. 6, 573). || *oscillare* (Fest.) prps necessary as t. t.

OSCILLATION, jactatio; vibratio (Fest.); motus (*when the context fixes the sense*); oscillatio (Petron.).

OSIER, vimen. Amo-bed, locus viminibus consitus; viminæum (Farr.). *Of o.*, viminalis.

OSPRAY, OSSIFRAGE, ossifragus (Plin.); ossi fraga (Lucr.); *fulco ossifragus (Linn.).

OSSEIFY, || *TRANS* in os mutare, vertere. || *INTRANS* in os transire, mutari, verti.

OSTENSIBLE, OSTENSIVE, simulatus; actus.

OSTENSIBLY, simulate; per simulationem; per speciem; e. g. venandi (o. for the purpose of hunting).

OSTENTATION, ostentatio sui; jactantia sui; jactatio circulatoria (*pulling oneself off*).—*vana de se prædicatio (if exhibited in words); in alth, ostentatio, ventilitatio or venditatio quædam et ostentatio, jactatio (all with ce rei).*

OSTENTATIOUS, gloriosus (*of persons and of things; e. g. a letter*)—*vanus (empty, of persons; then of empty things which have a fair appearance)*.—*vaniloquus. An o. display of learning, doctrine suæ ventilitatio quædam atque ostentatio; (of one's art and skill), ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiæ venditatio (of quack ry; Plin. 29. 1. 8. 25).*

OSTENTATIOUSLY, gloriose. *To use alth o., qd re ad ostentationem uti.*

OSTLER, stabularius (*g. t.*); agas (groom).

OSTRACISM, testarum suffragia (*Np. Them. 8. 1*); or simply testula (*Np. Arist. 1. 2*); or testarum suffragia quod illi (Græci) ostracismos vocant (*id. Cim. 3. 1*).

OSTRICH, struthiocamelus (*Plin.*); struthio (*Capitol., Vopisc., Lamprid.*).

OTHER, alius. *O's, o. men. alii (ἀλλοι): the o's, ceteri, reliqui (cet. the o. part with ref. to the & part, the two being reciprocally opposed: reliq. as the rest, the remainder): no o., alius nemo. See ANOTHER.*

OTHERWISE, aliter: alio modo or pacto, aliâ ratione (*in another manner, under other conditions or circumstances*)—*secus (not so)*.—*contra (on the contrary)*.—[*أخرون*] Alias means 'at another time.' *Not o., sic: not o. than, non secus ac, perinde (proinde) ac or atque: it cannot happen o., fieri non potest aliter or fieri aliter non potest (أفلا) necesse fieri non aliter potest: it could not happen o. than that &c., fieri non potuit, quin &c. (أفلا) aliter fieri non potuit, quam ut &c., in-Class: it happened o., contra accidit: if it fall out o. (i. e. badly), si secus accideret (see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 5. 57): the matter is quite o., totum contra est: to think o., in aliâ voluntate esse (to have another opinion)—*dis dissentire (to think differently; fm another, cum or ab qo): to think o. than one speaks, aliud sentire et loqui; aliud clausum in pectore, aliud in lingua promptum habere (S. Cat. 10. 5): he speaks o. than he acts, orationi vita dissentiit (Sen. Ep. 20. 2). Sts 'otherwise', when referring to a subst., must be rendered by alius: e. g. the boundary must be fixed o., alius finis constitendus est.**

OTTER, lutra or lytra. *m. f. (Plin., Vitr.)*

OUGHT, v. debeo. oportet (*op. denoting the moral duty; deb. the individual's obligation to perform it*)—*part. in dus.—Sic deest (it is becoming). æquum est (it is fair). [أفلا] 'I o. to do it' is facere debeo or me facere oportet: I o. to have done it, facere debebam or debui; or me facere oportebat or oportuit: and [أفلا] that the indicative is used, even when a conditional sentence is added with verb in imperf. or pluperf. subjunctive: e. g. omnibus cum contumeliosis onerasti, quem patris loco, si ulla in te pietas esset, colere debebas (S. Jug. 85): so if part. In dus is used; e. g. quodsi Cn. Pompeius privatus esset, hoc tempore tamen erat militendus (Z. 519).*

OUGHT, = *Any thing, aliquid; res quæpiam; quidpiam.*

OUNCE, uncia. *Weighing an o., uncialis (Plin.): half an o., semuncia: an o. and a half, sesuncia (= sesquicuncia): two o's, sextans: three o's, triens: four o's, quadrans: five o's, quinqueunx: six o's, semis, assis, m.: seven o's, septunx: eight o's, bez, bovia, m.: nine o's, dodrans: ten o's, dextans: eleven o's, denunx: twelve o's, as, assis, m.*

OUR, noster, tra, trum (*oft. omitted in Latin*). *O. people, nostris: o. countrymen, nostrates: o. times, hæc tempora; nostra memoria, etas: for o. sake, propter nos; nostrâ causâ; nostris causis.*

OURSELVES, nos ipsi. *noemet ipsi. As reflexive, nos, when no particular emphasis is required.*

OUSEL, merula (*C.*).

OUT, ade, foras (*with motion*)—*foris (without motion). To be out = not at home, foris esse; domi non esse: he is not yet gone o., domo nondum excessit: this is the first time that I have been o. since my illness, *ex quo convulsi, primum domo efferro pedem: to break o., prorumpere: to come o., i. e. to become known, exire in turbam or in vulgus: emanare (in vulgus); exire atque in vulgus emanare: efferri (foras, in vulgus); effluere et ad aures hominum permanere. But for 'out,' with verbs, see the verbs.*

OUT OF, *Beyond, away from, extra (with acc.): out of the house, foris (without motion)—foras (with motion): out of the country, peregre (e. g. habitare, abire, proficisci): to be out of bow-shot, extra teli*

jactum esse: to be out of one's mind or senses, sui or mentis non competem esse; non competem esse animo; non apud se esse (Com.). *Beyond, i. e. exceeding: it is out of my power, nequeo, non possum, non data est ce rei potestas or copia; non valeo (I have not power): out of season, alieno or laud opportuno tempore; non in tempore; intempestive (at an unseasonable time).* *From, e or ex; de; rarely a or ab. The preposition remains untranslated after a Latin verb compounded with it; e. g. to get out of a ship, nave egressi.* *By reason of, on account of, e or ex; a or ab; per (on account of, by reason of)—propter (because of)* *Sic the simple alit. is us d; frequently, however, with the piciples ductus or adductus (led); motus or permotus (moved); inductus (induced); impulsus or incitatus (urged); incensus, inflammatus (kindled, inflamed); coactus (obliged, compelled); captus (taken); impeditus (hindered); e. g. out of a taste for philosophy, philosophiæ studio ductus: out of shame, pudore adductus: out of fear, metu; propter timorem; metu coactus, permotus.*

OUTBID, supra or plus adicere: qo licente contra liceri: vincere qm.

OUTBREAK, eruptio (*act of bursting forth, e. g. ætne*)—*initium, principium (beginning, e. g. of a war). At the o. of the war, bello erumpente; bello exorto; tumultus, tumultuatio (w-y uproot, whether of an excited multitude or of an individual; then, like trepidatio, the alarm, &c., caused by it). Jx. strepitus et tumultus.*

OUTCAST, in exsilium actus or ejectus (*C.*); extorris ab solo patrio (*L.*). *An o., extorris patriâ, domo (S.), or simply extorris (g. t.).*

OUTCRY, *loud cry, clamor. To raise an o., clamorem edere, tollere. Opposition, vid.*

OUTDO, re or in re excellere, præstare ei; qm antecellere.

OUTER, OUTWARD, *adj. extraneus (on the outside, app. to the thing itself within)*.—*externus (that is outside, opp. intestinus or post-Class. internus); or the comparative exterior (if two things be spoken of; e. g. the o. part, pars exterior, opp. pars interior). The o. circle, orbis exterior; linea circumferens: o. goods, bona externa; bona corporis (opp. bona or virtutes animi): o. means, remedia, quæ extrinsecus adhibentur (remedies)—adjumenta externa et adventicia (helps fm without): o. pomp, ambitio: o. circumstances, fortuna.*

OUTER LINE, linea circum currens (*forming the outline of a thing*)—*extremitas (g. t., the extremity of alth)*.—*ambitus, us (circumference).*

OUTHOUSE, *medificium astructum; *pars ædium adjecta, astructa; postica pars ædium (*L.*), domus postica (*Varr. ap. Non.; of back buildings*).

OUTLANDISH, externus; extraneus.

OUTLAW, s. proscriptus. *cujus vita est addicta et proposita præmiis (that has a price set on his head; after C.).*

OUTLAW, v. proscribere qm; ce vitam præmiis proponere et addicere; (*with others*), in præscriptorum numerum referre qm.

OUTLAWRY, proscriptio.

OUTLAY, sumptus. impensa. impendium. [*Syn. in EXPENSE.*]

OUTLET, area (*open court*)—*effluvium; emissarium (of a pond or lake)—os, ostium, caput (mouth of a river).*

OUTLINE, a. forma rudis et impolita (*prop.*); extrema lineamenta, orum; extrema lineæ, pl. (*prop. and fig.*); forma (*prop. and fig.*). *To draw an o. of alth, primas lineas ce rei ducere; primas lineas designare qd; adumbrare qd (prop. and fig.).*

OUTLIVE, alteri superstitem esse; superesse ci; qm vitâ superare: to o. one's faculties, vivere tamquam superstitem sui (*Sen.*). *See SURVIVE.*

OUTRAGE, See OFFEND, HURT.

OUTRAGEOUS, immodicus; immoderatus; immodestus.

OUTRIGHT. *See IMMEDIATELY, ENTIRELY.*

OUTSIDE, frons (*the front*)—*pars exterior (outer part)*.—*forma externa (outward shape)*.—*species (outward appearance). The glittering o. of a thing, splendor et species ce rei: to judge alth by the o., forma externâ metiri qd; omnia referre or revocare ad speciem or ad formam externam.*

OUTSTANDING, *by in nominibus. To be o., in nominibus esse: to have many o. debts, grandem pecuniam in nominibus habere: o. money or debts, quæ in nominibus sunt; nomina, um, n.: to collect or call in o. debts, nomina sua exigere.*

OUTSTRIP, cursu superare or vincere qm.

OUTWARD. See *OUTER*.

OUTWARDLY, *extra, extrinsecus* (opp. *intus, intra, intrinsecus*). *Inwardly end o.*, *intus et extra: o. and inwardly, extra et intus*; *extrinsecus et intra; extrinsecus et intrinsecus*.

OUTWEIGH, *præponderare* (to exceed in value; *prop. and fig.*).—*superiorem esse qd*; *vincere, superare qm* (to exceed in value; all these *fig.*). *Cato alone o's hundreds of thousands*, unus Cato est pro centum milibus.

OUTWIT, *fraudem or fallaciam ei facere*; *imponere ei*; *fucum facere ei*; *frustrari*; *circumducere* (Com.). [*See in DECEIVE.*]

OUTWORKS, *propugnacula* (pl.).

OVAL, *ovatus* (Plin.); *ex longo rotundus*; *ovo similia. *An o.*, *figura ex longo rotunda* (aff. Col. 6, 29, 3); *to be o.*, *species est ei rei ovata: to make o.*, *qd in ovi formam redigere* (aff. Col. 12, 15, 3n.).

OVEN, *furnus* (for baking).—*fornax* (for melting).—*artoptia* (for making a kind of fine bread, Plaut. *Aut.* 2, 9, 4; hence, bread baked in such an o., panis artopticus, Plin. 18, 11, 27).—*clibanus* (a vessel narrow at the top, broad below, with several openings to admit the heat, for baking bread and cakes).—*testu*, *testum* (an earthen dish, called by Pliny, loc. cit., fictilis patina, which was put over the bread, and then covered with hot coals): *moult* of an o., *os furni or fornacis*.

OVER, *prep.* || *Above*, *super*; *supra*. || *Beyond*, *trans*; *ultra*. || *Across*, *trans*. || *More than*, *super* quam.—*Over*, in compounds, is expressed in Latin by *trans* (singly or in composition; *q. d.*: a verb compounded with *trans* takes either a simple acc., or an acc. with *trans* repeated), *ultra* with an acc., *ex* (from) with an abl., *ad* (to) with an acc.; or by *adv.* *superne*: *huc, illuc, acc. to the sense*.—This prep. is often implied in the Latin verbs or phrases; e. g. *to have a great advantage o. one*, *qm longe superare*; *plurimum præstare ei*.

OVER, *adj.* || *More*, *supra*; *plus*, *amplius* (q. d. *er* quod excurrit is late, as in Paul. *Dig.* 16, 3, 26 § 2, decem et quod excurrit; *Veget. Mil.* 1, 28, viginti et quod excurrit annorum pax): *a little o. or under*, *haud multo* (q. d. *not alquanto, i. e. considerably*) *plus minusve*: *to have o. and above*, *superest mihi qd* (I have a surplus; but relinquatur mihi qd or reliquum habeo qd, I keep something as a remainder). || *To denote a disastrous or fatal termination, with the verb to be*; e. g. *to be all o.*, *finem habere*; *desinere*: *it is all o. with me*, *actum est de me!* *peril occidit*.

OVER, [in composition (too much)] when the particular compound is not found, may usually be translated (1) by *nimium*, *nimis*, *præter* or *ultra modum* (excessively) or (2) by the comparative or superlative of some *adj.* or *adv.* Thus: *o. frequently*, *nimis* or *nimium sæpe*: *o. much*, *plus justo*, *nimium plus*; *præter modum*: *to be o.-timid*, *timidiorem esse*: *to overdo athg*, *modum excedere* in q. d. *re. proud*, *superbissimus*: *o.-bashful*, *ultra modum verecundus*: *o.-easy* (of temper), *justo facilior*.

OVER AGAINST, *contra*. *adversus*. *exadversus*. *exadversum*, *all with an acc.*; *ex adverso* or *exadversum*, *adv.* (of two sides or points opp. to each other); *e regione*, *with a gen. of the place and dat. of the person* (of two lines parallel to each other). || *The prep. e must not be omitted*, for *regione alone* is 'in the region of'; see *Bremi, Suet. Cæs.* 39. || *Avoid* *trans*, *contra* as *un-Class.*: that lies o.-a. *a place, &c.*, *quod contra locum est* or *positum est*; *quod ex adverso* or *exadversum situm* (positum) *est*, *jacet*: *to stand o.-a.*, **exadversus qm stare*, *contra qd esse* or *positum esse*, *ex adverso positum esse* (g. t., the former of persons, the latter of things).

OVERAWE, *timorem or pavorem ei inficere* or *incutere* (to strike terror into)—*efficere ut qd* or *qm vereatur* or *revereatur* (to inspire with reverence).

OVERBEARING, *arrogans*; *insolens*; *superbus*.

OVERBOARD, in undis (without motion).—In undas (with motion); e. g. *to throw o.*, in undas projicere: *to fall o.*, in mare excuti (if *fm* the stern, e. puppi; *Curt.* 4, 4, med.); *puppi excidere* (V.); in flumen excidere (L.: if into the sea, in mare). *To throw himself o.*, in undas se projicere or desilire: *to throw athg o.*, *cs rei jacturam facere*.

OVERBURDEN, **nimium onus imponere ei rei*; **nimio pondere onerare qd*. *To be overburdened with business*, *negotia obrutum et oppressum esse*. See *OVERLOAD*.

OVERCAST, || *To cloud over*: the sky is o., oculum nubibus obducitur or obtegatur; *nubilatur*; or *nubliare coepit*. *Aby's brow is o.* (Ag.), *cs oculi tristitie*

quoddam nubium ducunt (Q. 11, 3, 75). || *To coat with athg*. See *COAT*.

OVERCAST, *adj.* || *Of the sky, &c.*, *nubilus, obnubilus*. || *Of the countenance*: *an o. brow*, *frons contracta* (wrinkled with care, exaltation, &c.).—*fions nubilus* (Mart. 2, 11); *vultus tristis*.

OVERCAUTIOUS, *nimium cautus*.

OVERCOME, *superare*; *vincere*; *devincere*. See *CONQUER*.

OVERDO, *modum excedere* in re (to exceed the proper limit).—*vires nimis intendere*. *nimio labore frangi* (work too hard).

OVERDRIVE, vehementer agitare et extendere (a beast, *lævesque, off. Col.*).

OVERFLOW, s. *abundantia*; *affluentia*.

OVERFLOW, || *INTRANS.* || *PROPR.* || *redundare* (of athg that contains water, that streams over).—*abundare* (of things, when they are already full, and their contents exceed the usual quantity).—*exundare* (to flow over, of boiling water; Plin.).—*restagnare* (of standing waters; also pass. = to be overflowed, late is locus restagnat, Cæs.). || *IMPROPR.* || *To o. with athg*, *se effundere* or (mid.) *effundi* in qd. *To o. with wealth*, in omnium rerum affluentibus copiis vivere; *circumfluere omnibus copiis*, atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere: *to o. with joy*, *exultare lætitiâ*. *triumphare gaudio*. *Incredibili gaudio esse elatum*, &c.: *overflowing*, *effusus* (e. g. lætitiâ).—*In overflowing measure*, see *ABUNDANCE*. || *TRANS.* || *of streams*, *super ripas redundare* or *effundi*; *extra ripas diffundere*; *alveum excedere*: *to be overflowed*, *superfundi* and *post-Aug.* *effundi* (e. g. *effusa loca restagnare*). *inundare* (e. g. *Tiberis agros inundavit*). || *IMPROPR.* || *of nations* 'overflowing' a country (Shenz.), *inundare* (Just.); *se superfundere* in terras.

OVERFLOWING, *abundans*; *affluens*.

OVERGROW, *supercrecere* ei rei; *tegere*, or *contegere*, *qd*: *to be overgrown with foliage*, *frondibus contextum esse*: *the road is overgrown with bushes*, *via virgultis interclusa est*: *overgrown with moss*, *muscosus*: *to be overgrown with athg* (fig.), *vestiri, convestiri qd re*.

OVERHANG, *superimminere*: *overhanging*, *superimpendens*.

OVER-HASTILY, *nimium festinanter*; *præpropere* (e. g. *agere* qd).

OVERHEAD, *supra*; *super*.

OVERHEAR, *auribus accipere* (C.) or *excipere* (Plin.): *we are overheard*, 'sunt qui sermonem nostrum, or verba nostra, auribus excipiunt'.

OVERJOY, *perfundere qm suavisimâ, incredibili, quâdam voluptate*; *mirifice oblectare qm*. *To be overjoyed*, *gaudio triumphare*; *incredibili gaudio esse elatum*; *exultare lætitiâ*.

OVERLAND (journey), *iter terres:re* or *pedestre* (q. d. *iter terrenum is not Latin*): *to make an o. journey*, *terrâ iter facere*.

OVERLAY, || *To lay over*. *Inducere qd ei rei*, or *super qd*; *inducere qd qd re* (e. g. *ceram parieti*, or *parietem cerâ*; *aurum tegere*; *coria super lateres*; *scuta pellibus*)—*illinere qd ei rei*, or *qd qd re* (e. g. *aurum marmor*; *qd gypso*).—*circumlinere qd qd re* (e. g. *mortuos cerâ*). || *To oppress by too much weight or power*, *opprimere*, *obruere*.

OVERLEAP, *transilire* (prop. and impropr. = to pass over in silence, and to exceed, H.).—|| *IMPROPR.* || See *OVERPASS*.

OVERLOAD, || *PROPR.* || *nimio pondere onerare* (navem, plastrum).—*nimium onus imponere* (plastrum). || *Fio.* || *obruere*: *to o. the stomach*, *obruere se* (vino, cibis); *se ingurgitare cibis* (aff. C.); *epulis obrui* (Np.); *onerari* (S.) *onerare vestrem* (aff. S.): *to be overloaded with ornament*, *nimis, putide, ornatum esse*.

OVERLOOK, || *So that a thing may be seen or annoyed*: a) in a military sense, *superare locum*. *imminere ei loco*: *the tower overlooks the high ground where the spring was*, *turris superbat fastigium fontis* (B. G. 8, 41): *the hill overlooks the town*, *collis imminet urbi*. b) *To give a view of*, *qm locum prospicere*. || *Superintend*, *curare et attendere qd*; *ad qd advigilare*. || *To neglect, omit, omittere*; *prætermittere*; *negligere*; *qd non animadvertere* (not to notice); *prætermittere* *is barbarous*. || *To pass by indiligently*, *ignoscere ei qd*.—*connivere in qd re* (to wink at it, C.).

OVERMUCH, *adj.* *nimius*.

OVERMUCH, *adv.* *nimis*; *nimium*; *plus æquo*; *satis superque*; *ultra quam satis est*; *plus satis*.

OVERPASS, *transire*, or *egredi*, *qd* or *extra qd*

(prop. and fig.). *excedere* (fig.), *inlgrare* (fig.): *transgredi* means 'to pass over, cross'; it is not at all used in a figurative sense.

OVERPLUS, reliquum; residuum; quod restat, superat.

OVERPOWER, opprimere; obnuere; vincere; superare (to overcome).

OVERRATE. See **OVERVALUE**.

OVERREACH. See **DECEIVE**, **TRICK**.

OVERRIDE, nimio cursu fatigare.

OVERSEER, custas, curator (one that looks over, and takes care of alth); —praeses, praefectus (one set over a thing). —*exactor* (one that sees that alth is carefully made or done) —magister, rector (a teacher, tutor). —*praefectus moribus*, censor (inspector of public morals). —*superjumentarius* (of the drivers of beasts of burden). —*sedituus* (of a temple): the o. of the roads, curator viarum: the o. of public buildings and the police, *edilis* (at Rome): o. of the works, in building, *exactor operis*: to set an o. over alth, custodem imponere ei rei, rarely in rei (over any one). —*custodem apponere* or *imponere* ei rei (*q. n. ever* in qo; see *Bremi*, *N. Cim.* 4, 1): to make one o. over alth, constituere, praeficere qm curatorem ei rei; also simply praeficere, praepone qm ei rei.

OVERSHADOW, rei umbras inducere (V.); opacare (C.); innumbrare (Plin., V., Lucr.).

OVERSHOOT, transgredi.

OVERSIGHT, [Care, charge, cura (care of alth); —custodia (guard, watchful o.). Jn. curā custodisque, —tutela (protecting o.). —praesidium (by a president). —praefectura morum (of the public morals): to have the o. of a thing, praesae, praefectum esse ei rei; ei rei praeidere (as praesident). —curare, regere, moderari qd (to manage, administer, &c.): to entrust to any one the o. of alth, credere ei rei rei custodiam; qd in custodiam ca concedere or committere: to commit to any one the o. of a person, qm ca curae custodisque mandare. [Want of care, negligence, imprudentia; incuria; negligentia.]

OVERSPREAD, inducere, obducere, qd qd re (to overlay). —tegere, obducere qd qd re (to cover).

OVERSTRAIN, nimis intendere or extendere.

OVERSTRAINED, nihilus.

OVERTAKE, [To come up to, assequi; consequi: to o. aby in his flight, qm fugientem excipere (C.), or in fuga comprehendere. [To surprise, vid.]

OVERTASK. See **OVERWORK**.

OVERTHROW, v. destruere (to take asunder; opp. construere). —*demoliri* (to break down, and destroy). —*clruere*, *proruere* (to separate by throwing down, to destroy). —*evertere* (by digging and tearing up what is fixed in the ground; opp. fundare; e. g. urbem, rempublicam. *republicae fundamenta*). —*p-vertere* (by pushing down what stands fast). —*subvertere* (by secretly undermining; e. g. imperium, leges, libertatem, &c.). *delere* (blot out; hence, deprive of its existence). —*extinguere* (to put out, and so cause to cease; hope, spem, &c.). —*tollere* (to take away; destroy, urbem, legem, &c.): to o. utterly, funditus tollere, evertere, &c. [To overthrow plans, &c., ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere (*q. n. avoid* ad nihil redigere in this sense). —*perimere*. —*disturbare* (e. g. nuptias, legem): to o. all a person's plans, disturbare ei omnes rationes: to o. one's opinion, opinione qm delicere.

OVERTHROW, s. [Act of overthrowing, destructio; demolitio; or by the verbs. [Destructio, ruin, obitus (the mildest term; often used for natural death). —*occasus* (of a person or thing). —Jn. obitus occasusque; obitus et occasus; ruinā; occasus et ruinae; interitus (a ceasing to be, of a person or thing; stronger than occasus). —Jn. occasus interitusque; interitus atque obitus; exitium (tragical end of a person or thing). —*perniciēs* (destruction or violent end; occasioned by a living agent).]

OVERTLY, aperte (opp. occulte); palam (opp. clam).

OVERTOP, superare; eminare.

OVERTURE, [A proposal, offer, propositum; conditio. [In music], —*dramatia* music exordium.]

OVERTURN. See **OVERTHROW**, **UPSET**.

OVERVALUE, nimis tribuere ei rei: nimium pretium statuere ei rei: to o. one's own powers, superbam virium fiduciam ostentare; majora quam pro viribus agitare: to o. any one, immodicum ca esse aestimatores (aff. *Curk.* 8, 1, 22).

OVERWEENING, praesens; confidens; superbus (haughty); —*temerarius* (rash).

OVERWHELM, opprimere; obnuere: *overwhelm* with grief, *maerore prodigatus* (C.).

OVERWORK (oneself), *vim nitri inungere*: nimio labore frangere.

OVERWROUGHT, nimius; arc-saltus (far-fetched).

OVIFORM, ovatus. *Ath* i. o., est ovata ca rei species: to make *ath* i. o., qd in ovi formam redigere (aff. *Col.* 12, 15, fin.).

OVIPAROUS, ova gignens or variens; oviparus (*Apul.*, as *transl.* of *oviparus*; and to *Avon.* *Lap.* 10, 132).

OWE, rem ei debere. To o. money, i. e. be in debt, in mere alieno esse: to o. much to aby (fig.), ei maxime debere gratiam: to o. one's life to aby, alterius beneicio vivere. [OWING, = Due: a debt or sum of money o. to me, nomen (g. t.), or pecunia credita; debita o. to me, quae in nominibus sunt; nomina: to call in debts o. to me, nomina exigere: to be o., in nominibus esse: to have large sums of money o. to him, grandem pecuniam in nominibus habere. [To n. owing to, orli or exoriri ab qd re; emanare or fluere de or ex qd re; piofici ab qd re (to have alth for its source or origin). —*stet*, effici, sequi, or con-equi ex qd re (to be the consequence of). It is o. to them that the populace was excited, eorum opera plebs concitata est: their introduction into the senate was o. to him, ejus beneficio in senatum venerunt: all this is o. to you, vestra culpa hoc accidit: it is not o. to me (= my fault) that &c., non fit meo vitio ut &c.: it was not o. to me that &c., non stetit per me, ut &c.; non impetivi, quin &c.: it was all owing to him that &c., stetit per eum, quominus &c.]

OWL, ulula, noctua (both = *strix passerina*; *Linna.*). Of or like an o., nocturnus (e. g. oculi): o's eyes, nocturni oculi.

OWN, adj. [Belonging to or proceeding from oneself, proprius. But it is usually expressed by the possessive pronouns meus, tuus, suus, &c., or by ipsius, or more strongly by meus (tuus, &c.) ipsius, or simply by ipse; e. g. he had written it with his o. hand, ipsius (or sua ipsius) manu scriptum erat; ipse scripsit: I have seen it with my o. eyes, ipse vidi; praesens vidi: I quote the prince's o. words, ipsa principis verba referam: through my o. fault, mea culpa: by one's o. exertions, meo (suo, &c.) Marte (also with ut dicitur; see *C. Off.* 3, 7, 34; *Ferr.* 3, 4, 9. *Ull.* Avoid proprio Marte): with one's own hand, manu mea (tua, &c.) factus (made) or scriptus (written): a letter written with one's o. hand, epistola. quam mea manu scripta: literae autographae (*Suet.* *Oct.* 87); literae ipsius manu scriptae; chirographum (one's handwriting, autograph): with one's o. hand, by one's o. means, propriis viribus (by one's o. strength or power); sumptu privato (at one's o. cost or expense; e. g. bellum gerere; see *L.* 2, 53 § 47). [That one can use or apply to his own advantage, proprius (opp. communis or alienus; *q. n.* in C. always with a gen., to wch the passage, *C. Rosc.* Am. 8, 21, tria praedia Capiti propria traduntur, is no objection, since Capiti depends on traduntur, in other writers also with a dat.). —*peculiaris* (that each one has for his own person and advantage). —*privatus* (that belongs to one as his private property, opp. publicus). —*domesticus* (that concerns one's o. family). Jn. domesticus et privatus (e. g. domestic et privatus res, opp. publicae). —*privus* (proper to oneself, one's very own). Here also the poss. pronouns are frequently sufficient, to which also proprius may be added for emphasis: e. g. suo annulo signare; calamitatem propriam suam queri: one's o. house, edes peculiares (*Pompon.* *Dig.* 15, 1, 22): he has taken away every thing that was our o., ademit nobis omnia, quae nostra erant propria: to make alth one's o., proprium sibi facere qd (so as to be able to dispose of it; see *H. Sat.* 3, 6, 5). —*sibi* acquire qd (to acquire as one's property). —*discere*, percipere qd (by learning; *q. n.* in succum et sanguinem vertere is without any warrant): a rich man who sails in his o. yacht, dives, quem ducit priva triremis (poet.): each vessel has its o. lid, opercula sunt dolis priva.

OWN, v. [To possess, rem possidere, habere; re frui. [To recognize, acknowledge, agnoscere, cognoscere (to recognize alth as being what it is). —*appellare* qm (with an acc. of the title; to declare any one to be such or such a person). —*probare*, comprobare (to approve of). To o. one as his son, agnoscere qm filium (opp. abdicare filium): to o. any one as king, regem appellare qm (to declare any one king). —*ei parere* (to obey any one; opp. detractare ca imperium). [To confess, fateor (mly implying a previous question).

confiteor, profiteor *conf. reluctantly, for being unable to conceal; prof. freely, openly; often joined with prae se ferre: to o. a debt, confiteri se alienum* (xii Tabb. ap. Gell., &c.); *confiteri nomen; fateri se debere* (opp. infitiri debuit); *to o. a fault or crime, confiteri peccatum* (C.) or *se peccasse.*

OWNER, possessor; qui possidet, &c.

OX, *bos* (gen. *bovis*, pl. *bovum*; *lobus* or *hubus*). A young *ox*, *juvenis*; *of or belonging to oxen, boarius; ox-drover, bubulcus; ox tail, cauda taurina; ox-tongue, (prop.) lingua bovis; a plant, *Anchusa* (Linn.).

OXALIC, OXYDE, OXYGEN, &c., must be retained as *t. l.*; e. g. **oxygenium.*

OXYMEL, oxymel (*Plin.*).

OYSTER, *ostrea*; *ostreum* (*poet.*). *Of or belonging to o's, ostrearius; full of o's, ostreosus* (*poet.*); *an o-bed or pit, ostrearium; ostrearium vivarium* (artificially prepared; see *Plin.* 9, 54, 79; *Macrob.* Sat. 2, 11); *the beard of an o., fibre: bread eaten with o's, panis ostrearius; the taking of o's, ostreum lectio* (~~not~~ *not* *captura*); *a dealer in o's, ostrearius; an o.-shell, testa; to open an o., testam discuere.*

P

PABULAR, *ad cibum pertinens; or by gen. cibi, ciborum.*

PABULOS, altilibis (*Farr.*).

PACE, *s.* || *Step, gait, passus, ūs; gressus, ūs; Incessus, ūs; Ingressus, ūs. A quick, slow p.* Incessus citus, tardus; see also *GARR.* || *Degree of celerity, by gradus.*—*equus cui mollis est alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio* (*Plin.* 8, 42, 67; *that goes with a regular and even p.*); *to mend one's p., gradum addere* (L.), *celerare* (H.), *corrumpere* (V.); *to go at a brisk p., pleno gradu ingredi* (*Treb. in C. Ep.*); *a sluggish p., passus iners* or *lentus* (O.); *a quick or rapid p., passus citus* or *rapidus* (O.). || *A measure of five Roman feet, passus, ūs.*

PACE, *v.* *compositis gradibus ire* (V.); *lento gradu incedere* or *ingredi*.—*spatiari* (*p. about for pleasure, &c.*).

PACHA, satraps; *præfectus; purpuratus* (or *it may be necessary to retain the word as t. l.*).

PACIFIC, *pacis amator* (C.) or *cupidus* (H. Sat.); *otii studiosus*; *placabilis* (*easily appeased*).—*placidus* (*opp. ferox, immitis*).—*concora* (*concordant*).—*quietus* (*not warlike*).—*pacificus* (*making peace*; C. Luc. Mart.). A *p. disposition, pacis, concordia, amor* or *studium* (C.); *animus non abhorrens a quietis consiliis* (L. 30, 30); *p. overtures, pacis conditiones, pl.*

PACIFICATION, *pacificatio* (C.); *miti by the verbs.*

PACIFICATOR, *pacificator* (C.); *miti by the verbs.*

PACIFY, || *To calm, tranquillize, qm or ca animum placare* (*to set at rest*).—*mitigare* (*to mitigate*).—*lenire* or *delinire* (*to assuage*).—*permutuere* (*to appease by endearment, by gentle words*). Jn. *cs animum lenire et placare, placare et mitigare. To p. the anger of any one, cs placare lenire, mollire, permulcere, placare, sedare: to p. the multitude, multitudinem, plebem reprimere: to p. a disturbance, seditionem lenire* or *sedare: to p. pain, dolorem mitigare.* || *To appease, vid.*

PACK, *s.* || *Bundle, sarcina, sarcinula* (*as a burden*).—*fascis* (*g. l.*).—*manipulus* (*such as may be carried in the hand*). || *Of wounds, *canum venaticorum turba.* || *Of men* (*contemptuously*), *turba; greg.*

PACK, PACK UP, *v.* || *To collect in parcels or bundles, colligere; componere; in fasciculos colligare; sarcinulas alligare.* || *To squeeze together, coartare. Close packing, *hominum in angusto sedentium coartatio* (*ast. L. 27, 46; of the close sitting in the theatre*).

PACK OFF, *amolliri se* (*Plaut.*); *facessere; se facessere. P.-off! apage te! apage sis! facesse hinc! abis hinc!*

PACKCLOTH, *segeste* or *segestrium*; **lineum emporietum.*

PACKET, || *A small bundle, fasciculus* (C.); *sarcinula* (*Petr.*). || *A ship or boat, navis tabularia* (*ast. Sen. Ep. 77, 1*); or *Orcl. *navicula publica literis, sarcinis, et hominibus transportanda* or *perferendis.*

PACKHORSE, *equus clivellarius* (*ast. Col.*); *jumentum sarcinarum; or simply jumentum* (Cæs.).

PACKSADDLE, *clivellae, pl.*

PACKTHREAD, *funiculus* (*Plin.*); *resticula* (*Farr.*).

PACT, PACTION, *pactio, pactum* (*an agreement drawn in proper form, and wch has become legal; the former as action*).—*conventus; conventum; constitutum* (*the thing agreed upon; also, before it is irrevocably binding*). See *CONTRACT.*

PAD, *s. pulvinus; pulvillus* (H.).

PAD, *v. pulvino* (-is) *sternere qd* (*to provide with p's*).—*farcire qd qâ re* (*to stuff*). *Padded, pulvillis fartus* or *stratus.*

PADDLE, *s. *remus curtus* or *brevior, or prps batillus.* || *Palma* or *palma remi* (*is the blade of an oar; pala, a shovel, spade.*

PADDLE, *v.* || *To propel by a paddie, *navigium remo breviori incitare, propellere.* || *To beat or play with the water, *aquam, undas, leniter agitare.*

PADDOCK, || *A toad, bufo, onis, m.* || *A small enclosure or field, septum.*

PADLOCK, **sera pensilis; or, in conexione, simply sera, claustrum.*

PAGAN, *idololatra* (*Ter.*); *paganus* (*Augustin; in class. Latin, of a village, villager*).—*gentilis, ethnicus* (*eccl.*); *non Christianus* (*Ter.*); **doctrina Christianæ, or sacrorum Christianorum, expers; *falsorum or adumbratorum deorum cultor.*

PAGANISM, **falsorum, &c., deorum cultus.*

PAGE, || *One side of the leaf of a book, pagina* (C.). *To fill a p., paginam complere.* || *A boy in attendance: a royal or court p., puer ex aula* (t)—*minister ex pueris regis, puer regius, puer nobilis* ex *regis cohorte, puer nobilis custodie corporis regis assuetus* (*Cur.* 10, 5, 17).—*puer pedagogianus* (*Admian.* 26, 6), *pl. pedagogia* (*Plin., S., Suet.*); *the royal p's, pueri regii* (L.); *puerorum regiorum cohors, or only cohors regia: to be the king's p., *pueri regii ministerio fungi.—ad epulas regia assistere* (*as a banquet*; C.).

PAGE, *v.* (*a book*), *paginæ notâ, or pl. paginarum notis, signare.*

PAGEANT, *spectaculum.*

PAGEANTRY, *pompa; fastus, ūs.*

PAGODA, *sacellum* (*the temple*).—*persona* (*the image of clay, &c.*).

PAIL, *stilus, stula* (*a pitcher-like vessel for wells, &c.*).—*modiolus* (*a pati in hydraulic machines*).—*hama* (*a pail for drawing and carrying water, esply a bucket of a fire-engine; see Plin.* Ep. 10, 35 (42), 2. *Acc. to Salmastius, it was in the shape of a bowl.*

PAIN, *s.* || *Bodily anguish, dolor; cruciatus* (*severe*). *To be free from p., dolore vacare, carere dolore; non* or *nihil dolere: to be in p., suffer p., dolere: to inflict p., dolorem ci facere, efficere, dare, afferre, immovere: to lose p., dolorem abicere, deponere.* || *Mental distress, grief, ægritudo, sollicitudo, (stronger) ancor* (C. Tusc. 4, 8, 18, *angor est ægritudo premens; alio* *ci pl. angores when the p. is frequent or lasting*). *Excruciating p., dolor* (C. l. c., *dolor est ægritudo crucians*). *A person gives me p., oritur mihi ab eo ægritudo; qs mihi sollicitudinem affert; qs me ægritudine or sollicitudine afficit: a thing causes p. to me, qd mihi sollicitudini est; qd me sollicitum habet: to suffer p., in ægritudine or sollicitudine esse; ægritudine or sollicitudine affectum esse: to suffer great p. on account of alth, sollicitudine cs rei vel maxime urgeri: free from p., ægritudine or sollicitudine vacuus; vacuus ab angoribus: freedom fm p., vacuitas a sollicitudine, or ab angoribus* (*cf. C. de Off. l. 21, 73*). || *Penalty, pena: under p. of death, proposita, or interposita, pena capitis* (*Cæs.; L.*); *sub mortis* or *capitis pena* (*Suet.*).

PAIN, *v.* || *Bodily, dolorem ci facere, efficere, dare, afferre, commovere.* || *Mentally, ei marorem dare; qm curâ et sollicitudine afficere; ci tristitiam afferre: it p's me, doleo qd; hoc mihi dolet* (*with an acc. and inf., or with quod*).

PAINFUL, || *Causing or attended with pain, acerbus; gravis; dolorem afferens.* || *Causing or attended with labour, operosus; laboriosus; difficilis.*

PAINFULLY, || *So as to cause pain of mind, acerbe; dolenter.* || *With labour or pains, laboriose; operose; multo labore et sudore.* See the *adj.*

PAINS, *opera; labor* (*labour*).—*contentio* (*exertion*).—*industria* (*unwearied exertion*).—*conatus, ūs* (*effort*).—*studium* (*zeal*). Jn. *conatus studiumque; opera et studium. To take p., operam dare* or *navare; niti, eniti* (*to strive, exert oneself*).—*laborare, elaborare* (*to labour upon alth*). Jn. *eniti et efficere, eniti et con-*

tendere, contendere et laborare (*all usually followed by ut*); intendere (*to attempt with exertion; followed by an inf.*); *to take very great p.s.*, omnibus viribus contendere; omnibus nervis conliti; omni ope atque operâ eniti (*all followed by ut, &c.*); *to take p.s. to no purpose*, operam, operam et oleum, perdere; frustra niti; *to take p.s. on oby's behalf*, niti pro qo; *ci ope am præstare* or dicare: *to take p.s. about althg.*, anquirere qd (*to look carefully for*); —sequi, persequi (*to strive or endeavour after*). studere, operam dare or navare *ci rei* (*to make an effort for the attainment of althg.*).

PAINT, v. || TRANS. 1) PROP. a) *To represent by colours, with delineation*, pingere; depingere; coloribus reddere. *To p. figures*, coloribus figuras depingere: *to p. a face*, effingere oris lineamenta: *to p. a thing after an original*, similitudinem ex vero effingere. b) *To lay on colours*, colorare qd; colores inducere *ci rei*; fucare; infucare; pigmentis illinere: *to p. white*, albos colores *ci rei* inducere; cerussâ illinere or oblinere (*with white lead*): *to p. a house*, ædificium expellere (*Vitr.*): *painted boards*, tabulæ colore fucatæ (T.): *to p. oneself (one's face)*, colorem fucio mentiri; fucare colorem. || 2) FIG. pingere; depingere; ante oculos ponere *ci qd*: *painted*, fucatus, infucatus: *to p. in vivid or lively colours*, lectis verborum coloribus depingere qd (*Afr. Gell. 14, 4, 1*): *to p. aby in his true c.s.*, *cs naturam certis describere signis*; *prope* *cs vivam or vividam imaginem exprimere; *cs vitia* (or vitia et virtutes, *as the case may be*) delormare (*Rutil. Lup.*); imaginem consuetudinis atque vitæ *cs* exprimere. || INTRANS. pingere.

PAINT, || PROP. pigmentum (v. pr.); also color, fucus (*prop. and fig.*). *To mix or prepare p.*, *pigmenta temperare, subigere, miscere: *prepared p.s.*, qui arte fiunt, qui mixtionem, temperaturâ, perficiuntur (*Vitr.*): *to put on four coats of p.*, quater inducere colorem picturæ: *the blood of the crocodile is used as a p.*, crocodili sanguine pictores utuntur. || FIG. color; pigmenta, pl.; fucus: *truth without p.*, veritas nuda et simplex.

PAINTER, pictor (g. t.); pingendi artifex (*a good p.*); —qui colores rei inducit. *P.s. materials*, pictorum instrumenta; supellex pictoria.

PAINTING, || The art of painting, ars pingendi, ars pictura (C.), or simply pictura. || The act of painting, pictura. || A picture, pictura (*the painting itself without respect of the materials; also fig. of dramatic representation, or of description; see Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 52*); —tabula or (dim.) tabella, *with or without picta* (*the painting and the materials*); —imago, imago picta (*a likeness, portrait; also fig.*); —*to make a p.*, *ut althg.* depingere qd, imaginem *cs* rei exprimere (*prop. & fig.*); *qd describere* (fig.): *to hang a p. in a good light*, tabulam in bono lumine collocare.

PAIR, s. par; also iugum. In p.s., bini: *a p. of cups*, bini scyphi (C.); *a p. of married people*, conjuges; *par conjugum*; or simply conjugium (Plin.).

PAIR, v. || TRANS. iungere; conjungere; copulare; componere. || INTRANS. Of birds or animals, coire.

PAIRING (Of birds or animals), coitus. P. time, tempus quo aves coeunt.

PALACE, regia (L.); domicilium regis; ædes regis (C.); in later prose, palatium (Suet.); also in poets of the gold. age, e. g. H. V. Sita in a wider sense, torris.

PALANQUIN, lectica (*the person being recumbent*); *sella Indica gestatoria.

PALATABLE, || PROP. a) boni, jucundi, suavis saporis (Plin.); sapidus (Apic.). || FIG. a) suavis, dulcis (plensant); jucundus, gratus, acceptus (welcome). *To be p.*, jucundum esse, placere (of persons or things).

PALATE, || PROP. a) palatum (*the organ*); sensus gustatus (taste). *A nice or dainty p.*, palatum subtile (H.). || FIG. sensus, ūs; iudicium.

PALAYER, s. || Superfluous talk, cantilæna (Brut. ap. C.); declamatio (Auct. Dial. de Orat.); gergo; nugæ. || *Adulatory language*, blanditiæ; blandimenta, pl. (C.); lenocinium (T.). In blanditiæ et assentationes.

PALAYER, v. || To talk superfluously, inanità fundere verba; multum esse in loquendo. || To use adulatory language, blanditiâ dicere *ci* (O); blandiri *ci*; blandis verbis or blandimentis permulcero qm (*off. C.*); animum *cs* blandia verbis delinire (Plin.); auribus *cs* servire (Cæs.).

PALE, s. palus (g. t. for any pole, e. g. a hedge-stake, esp. for fastening althg. to, e. g. a vine); sudes (*shaped and pointed at the top*). Stipes and vallis were larger stakes wch required to be driven in.

PALE, v. (To fence with pales) stipitibus seipire (e. g. ut locis . . . stipitibus robustis sepiatur; Inscr. Orell. 642); or *suditibus stipitibusque (Cæs.) seipire. —Eg. Not paleare, wch is only found in the sense of 'staking' vines, &c., and 'driving in piles' for a foundation.

PALE, adj. pallidus. —luridus (*of a yellow paleness; in a bad sense*). —exsanguis (*without any blood in the face, sm fear, rage, &c.*). —cadaverosus (*cadaverous*). As p. as a corpse, cadaverosâ facie: *somehat p.*, subpallidus; pallens: *very p.*, perpallidus, exsanguis: *to grow p.*, pallescere, expallescere, exalbescere: *he became red at one moment, and p. at another*, modo erubuit, modo expalluit: *to be p.*, pallere.

PALENKSS, pallidus color; pallor: *a deadly p.*, exsanguis funereusque color.

PALETTE, *discus colorum.

PALFREY, equus phaleratus; *equus magnifice ornatus.

PALINODE, palinodia (Macrob.); or Crcl. with quod cecini (dixi, &c.), ut indicium sit, revocare (L. 5, 15, 20). See RECALL.

PALISADE, vallum; pall (pl.); sudes: *to erect a p.*, sudes stipiteque defigere: *a large p.*, magnum numerum palorum instituire (Cæs.).

PALISH, subpallidus; pallens.

PALL, s. || Mantle of state, pallium. See also CLOKE. || Covering of a bier, pallium (Appul. Ovid uses this word for a covering of a bed, coverlet); *tegumentum, velamentum, capuli or feretri.

PALL, v. TRANS. a) facere satietatem *cs* rei. || INTRANS. (*upon the taste*); nulla est voluptas *cs* rei (Juv.); qd nil sapit (Juv.); vapidî, infirmi esse saporis (fig.); jejunum, insulsum esse; satietas *cs* rei capit qm; qd *cs* rei suavitatem non (jam) sentit.

PALLET, || A low or mean bed, grabatus (C.). || Palette, *discus colorum.

PALLIATE, rem colorare nomine qo (*by a pretext*, Val. Max. 8, 2, 2); rem involvitur tegere et quasi velis obtundere; also velare rem only: *to p. althg by any excuse*, prætereundere qd *ci* rei; rem tegere or occultare qd re; rem excusatione *cs* rei tegere (*by excuses*; see C. Læt. 12, 43); rem in *cs* rei simulationem c.ferre (*under a pretext*; see Cæs. B. C. 1, 40); *to endeavour to p. althg by some pretext*, velamentum *ci* rei querere (Sen. de vit. beat. 12); rei deformi dare colorem (Cæs. B. C. 3, 32; Q. 3, 8, 44); *to endeavour to p. one's guilt by fine words*, spl. nidia verba prætereundere culpæ suæ (O. Rem. 240); honestâ præscriptione rem turpem tegere, vitia sua fucare, colorare.

PALLIATION, excusatio; qd excusationis. —nomen; velamentum; color. See the verb.

PALLIATIVE, || Remedy that lessens the severity of a disorder, *remedium morbum mitigans (morb. mitigare, Plin.). —*remedium spirituum prorogandi. || Palliation, vid.

PALLID, See PALE.

PALM, || A kind of tree, palma (*also, a branch of p.*, Pin.). || Fruit of this tree, palma (Pin.); palmula (Varr.); dactylus (Pall.). || The inner part of the hand, palma; palmus; vola (*hand spread out*). || FIG. a) Triumph, palma; victoria: *deserving of the p.*, palmaris (C.); palmaris (Ter.). || Measure of length, palmus (Eg.) the palmus minor was the breadth of four fingers joined together, Vitr.; the major was a span, or twelve Roman inches, Varr.).

PALMER, See PILGRIM.

PALMER-WORM, eruca (Col.).

PALMISTERY, chiromantia (*use the Greek χειρομαντεια*; or Crcl., *ars e manu lineamentis figuræ prædicandi).

PALMY, florens.

PALPABLE, || PROP. by Crcl. with sentire, or manu tractare (palpabilis late, Oros.). || FIG. manifestus; evidens; certus et exploratus: *to rectice a p. hit*, luculentam plagam accipere (C.).

PALPITATE, palpitare.

PALPITATION, palpitatio (e. g. cordis, oculorum, Plin.).

PALSICAL, PALSIED, paralyticus; membris iners or captus.

PALSY, paralysis; nervorum remissio or resolutio. See APOPLEXY.

PALTRY, contemnendus; despiciendus; vilis.

PAMPER, saginare; pinguem facere. *To p. oneself*, saginari (qd re); (largius) invitare se (cibo, vino, &c.).

PAMPHLET, libellus in vulgus amissus; or simply

libellos: *to distribute p.'s*, libellos dispergere (*T. Dial.* 9, 3).

PAMPHLETEER, *qui libellos conscribit or dispergit.

PAN, ¶ *A kind of vessel*, *lacus (*g. t.*); sartago (*for roasting or baking in*, *Plin.*): a *fire-p.*, warming-p., batillus (*Plin.*). ¶ *Part of a gun*, *scutula unde pulvis pyrius in telo ignifero accenditur. ¶ *Cavity in the joints of bones*, acetabulum. ¶ *In architecture*, cardo femina (*the cavity in which the tooth [cardo masculus] turns*).

PANACEA, panacea, panaces (*Plin.*); *medicamentum universale.

PANCAKE, *prps* lagnum (*Apic.*); or it may be necessary to retain the word.

PANDECT, pandectae or pandecta, *m.* (*a treatise comprehending the whole of any science*): the *Pandects*, Pandectae, *pl.* (*a collection and digest of the Roman laws and legal customs, made by order of the Emperor Justinian*).

PANDER, *s. leno*. libidinis minister (*L.*).—cuppiditatum *ca* minister (*C.*).—perductor (*C. Verr.* 2, 1, 12). *Obs. perd. applies to a single instance.*

PANDER, *v.* lenocinium facere (*Plaut.*); libidinis administrum, adiutorem esse (*C.*).

PANE, tabula (*if square*).—orbis, discus (*if round*): *p. of glass*, *tabula vitrea fenestras, or orbis vitreus fenestrae.

PANEGRIC, laudatio; upon *aby*, *ca* (*the speech itself, and the praise it contains*).—laus, laudes; upon *aby*, *ca* (*the praise*). *¶ Elogium in this sense is not Latin, nor encomium (which has no ancient authority).*—*P. pronounced in honour of one who is dead*, laudatio mortui (*g. t.*).—laudatio funebris, laudes funebres (*pronounced at his funeral*). *¶ C. uses* panegyricus, *sc.* sermo, *of the panegyric orations of Isocrates; and Q. uses* panegyricus *absolutely of such orations*.—*To pronounce* *p. on aby*, laudare *qm* (*g. t.*).—dicere *de* *ca* laudibus (*in a set oration*): *to pronounce* *p. on aby* *in a discourse*, sermonem *qm* admirationem laudum *ca* instituire: *to write* *p. on aby*, or *athg*, laudationem *ca* or *ca* *rei* scribere.

PANEGRIST, laudator. praedicator. praeco. bucinator (*e. g.* *ca* eximiationis). *SYN. in PRAEIS.* *To be the p. of athg*, laudare *qd*; praedicare *qd* or *de* *re*: *to be one's own p.*, se ipsum laudare; praedicare *de* *se ipso*: *to be aby's p.*, laudare *qm*, or (*in a set discourse*), dicere *de* *ca* laudibus.

PANEGRIZE, laudare *qd*; praedicare *qd* or *de* *re*.

PANEL, abicus (*Vitr.*).—tympnium (*square p. of a door, Vitr.*).—laquear. lacunar (*the p.'s of a flat ceiling: laq. with ref. to the rope-like elevated edges, lac. to the sunk space*).

PANEL, *v.* lacunare. laqueare (*both of panelling a ceiling*).

PANG, doloris morosus or stimulus.

PANIC, *terror panicus (*¶ Hyem.*); terror, qui *varuōs* appellatur (*Hym. Astr.* 2, 28); pavor quasi lymphaticus (*L.*): *to strike* *a p. into*, terrorem *ci* incurrere (*L.*), injicere, facere, efficere, inferre (*C.*): *p. struck*, exterritus; in terrorem coniectus.

PANNIER, corbis: *p.'s*, clipeae.

PANOPLY, arma (*pl.*), armatura.

PANORAMA. *The word must be retained for sake of perspicuity.*

PANSY, *visla triclor (*Lin.*).

PANT, palpitare (*C.*); salire (*Pers.*); trepidare (*O.*). *Fig.* *to p. after*, nitire, gravitus, ardentius nitire, or concupiscere *qd* (*C.*); inhiare *qd* (*Plaut.*), *ci* *rei* (*e. g.* gazis, *Sen.*: praedem, *V. Flacc.*).

PANTALON, mimus; pantomimus; sanulo (*ca* a *jester*).

PANTALOONS, *bracae (bracae) strictae. *¶ Not* feminalia, *uch* were bound round the thighs, &c., in cold weather: *to put on p.'s*, braccas (bracas) sibi induere, or braccia (bracis) se induere. *See also* HEEKES.

PANTHEISM, *pantheismus (*t. t.*); or *Crcl.*, *ratio eorum, qui omnem vim divinam in universa naturā altum esse censent (*aff. C.*).

PANTHEIST, *pantheista (*t. t.*); or *Crcl.* *as above*.

PANTHEON, pantheon or pantheum (*Plin.*).

PANTHER, panthēra (*C.*); pardus (*specy the male, Curt.*); pardalis (*Plin.*).

PANTILE, imbrex (*Plin. Plaut.*).

PANTOMIME, pantomimus.

PANTRY, armarium promptuarium (*Cat.* 11, 3).

PAP, ¶ *Nipple, teat*, papilla (*Plin.*; mamma, uber, = *rather, the whole breast or udder*). ¶ *A kind of soft food*, *puls densior.

PAPACY, *papatus; *dignitas, auctoritas, pontificia.

PAPAL, *papalis; *pontificius; *pontificalis: *the p. system*, *ratio, doctrina, formula pontificia or Romano-Catholica (*Bau*).

PAPAW, *carlica papaya (*Lin.*).

PAPER, *s.* ¶ *Substance on which we write and print*, charta (*with the ancients, made from the papyrus; chartea lineata was an invention of the 14th century*).

¶ Papyrus, in this sense, is poet.—charta tenuis (*thin*).—densa (*thick*).—candida (*white*): glazed *p.*, charta levis, levigata; *with the ancients*, charta dentata (*C. Q. Fr.* 2, 15): blotting *p.*, charta bibula: letter-*p.*, *charta epistolaria (*as inser.* *to Mart.* 14, 11: *the ancients used ch. Augusta*); *charta epistolis scribendis facta: packing *p.*, charta emporistica: large *p.*, charta major: charta majore modulo; macrocollum (*in the ancient sense*): small *p.*, charta brevis: charta brevior forma: a quire of *p.*, scapus chartae: a sheet of *p.*, plagula chartae: a piece of *p.*, chartula; scida, scidula (*better than scheda, schedula*): of *p.*, chartaceus; charteus: *a p. mill*, officina chartaria: *a p. maker*, chartarius: *p. money*, pecunia chartaria; or, *in the sense of the ancients*, tesserae numariae (*Suet. Oct.* 41): *to put p. cover on a book*, *to bind in p.*, librorum charta glutinata or massā chartaceā vincire, includere. *The different kinds of paper with the ancients were charta hieratica, Augusta, Liviana, Claudia; the charta Claudia was the best.* ¶ *A written document*, charta; scriptum: *p.'s*, *i. e.* writings, scripta (*pl.*); litterae; libelli; chartae: *a p. war*, *bellum doctorum hominum: contemptuously, *rixae* doctorum hominum (*¶ pugna doctorum hominum = contradictions of learned men; see C. de Dio.* 2, 31, *in.*). ¶ *Newspaper*, vid.

PAPER, *v.* *charta or chartis vestire, exornare, qd.

PAPIER-MACHE, *massa chartacea. *Athg* made of *p.-m.*, *opus *e* chartā densatū factum. *A worker in p.-m.*, qui opera *e* charta densatū facit.

PAPILLOT, *seida chartacea crinibus implicandis.

PAPIST, *pontificie religioni addictus. *sacra a Pontifice Romano instituta sequens. *legis Pontificis Romani studiosus.

PAPISTICAL, *papalis; *pontificius.

PAPPY, mollis (*soft*); succi plenus (*Ter.*); succidus, succosus (*Col.*, full of moisture).

PAPYRUS, papyrus (*Plin.*).

PAR. *See* EQUAL, EQUALITY.

PARABLE, parabole or pura Lat. collatio (*C.*) *is a simile kept up through a narrative* (*cf. Q.* 5, 11, 23); similitudo; simile (*a comparison*): *to deliver p.'s*, similitudines comparare (*C.* 0, 40, 138): *to employ* *a p.*, similitudine or simili quodam uti: *to speak without* *a p.*, ut omittam similitudines (*C.*).

PARABOLICALLY, per similitudinem. *To speak p.*, ut similitudine utar.

PARADE, ¶ *Pomp, show, pompa*, ostentatio: *to make* *a p.*, magnifice se inferre (*Plaut.*), or incedere (*L.*): *se ostentare*, ¶ *Military order*, *pompa militaris: *to be on p.*, *interesse, adesse, pompe militari. ¶ *Place where troops are marshalled*, &c., campus in quo milites exercentur (*aff. Suet.* Oct. 16, *in.*): *campus militibus instruendis, lustrandis.

PARADIGM, paradigma, atis (*Gramm.* *t. t.* *Charis. Diom.*).

PARADISIACAL, *paradisiacus; amoenissimus.

PARADISE, *paradisus (*Ecc.*); *horti amoenissimi; locus amoenissimus; sedes or domicilium beatorum (*as the region of future happiness*); or locus divinae amenitatis recipiendis sanctorum animis destinatus (*Ter.*): bird of *p.*, Paradisia (*Lin.*).

PARADOX, quod est admirabile contraque opinionem omnium (*C. Par. Proem.* 4): *p.'s*, mirabilia, quae paradoxa nominantur (*e. g.* Stoicorum, *C.*).

PARAGRAPH, caput (*C.*); paragraphus (*Isid.*): sectio (*Gramm.*); articulus.

PARALLEL, adj. parallelus (*Plin.*): *a p. line*, linea parallela (*Vitr.*), or *as t. t.*, linea parallela: *to be on p.*, paribus intervallis inter se distare (*aff. Cae.* B. G. 7, 23). *A p. passage*, locus congruens verbis et sententiis (*aff. C. Legg.* 1, 10, 30).

PARALLEL, adv. ordine parallelo; paribus intervallis.

PARALLEL, *s.* (*a comparison*) contentio; comparatio: *to draw* *a p.*, conferre *qd*; contentione facere.

PARALLELOGRAM, *parallelogrammum.

PARALOGISM. See **SOPHISM.**

PARALYSIS, *paralysis* (παράλυσις).—nervorum remissio or resolutio. *He died of p. the day after his first seizure, decessit paralyti, altero die quam correptus est.* See **APPOLEXY.**

PARALYTIC, *paralyticus* (παρλυτικός).—See **APPOLECTIC.**

PARALYZE, ¶ **PROF.** debilitare: *to be paralyzed, morbo, quem apoplexiam vocant, corripitur; apoplexi arripitur.*—torpère (*to be quite benumbed; e. g. nervi, membrum*) *to be completely paralyzed, omnibus membris captum esse.* ¶ **FIG.** debilitare; frangere; JN. debilitare et frangere: *to be paralyzed, torpère (e. g. metu, l.): this misfortune had paralyzed their minds, hoc malum cum stupore et miraculo torpidos defixerat* (L. 22, 53, 6).

PARAMOUNT, summus; præcipuus.—antiquissimus (*e. g. curia*). *He considered it an object of p. importance, nihil ei potius fuit, quam ut &c.; nihil antiquius habuit, quam ut &c.*

PARAMOUR, amans; amator; amastus.

PARAPET, plateus; lorica.

PARAPHERNALIA, i. e. trappings, phaleræ (pl.).

PARAPHRASE, s. circuitus; circulus eloquendi; circulus plurium verborum; circumlocutio: (¶ *not circumscription, or amfractus verborum; paraphrasis is a Grecism: si non reperitur vox nostras, vel pluribus et per ambitum verborum res enuncianda (see Suet. Tib. 71; we must give a p.).*)

PARAPHRASE, v. pluribus verbis qd exponere, or explicare (*C. Fin. 3, 4, 15; Q. 8, 6, 61*); pluribus vocibus et per ambitum verborum qd enunciare (*Suet. Tib. 71*); circulus plurium verborum ostendere qd (*Q. 10, 1, 12*); circumire qd (*see Q. 8, 2, 17; 12, 34*); (¶ *circumscibere, with or without verbis, means 'to explain, define.'*)

PARASITE, parasitus: *of or belonging to a p., parasiticus: to play the p., parasitari* (Plaut.); *like a p., more or modo parasiti.*

PARASITIC, parasiticus: *a p. plant, 'planta parasitica' (L. 4).*

PARASOL, umbella (Juv.).

PARBOILED, semicocctus (Plin.).

PARCEL, s. ¶ *A small pack, fasciculus: a p. of fellows, hominum turba, grex: a p. of rogues, sceleratorum colluvies.* ¶ *Lot, division, pars.*

PARCEL, v. partiri; dividere; distribuere, dispertere (*to p. out*).

PARCHMENT, membrana (Q., Plin.); charta pergamena (Isid.); *of p., membraneus* (Pand.); *p.-maker, qui membranas facit, conficit.*

PARDON, s. venia; remissio pænæ: *to beg p., veniam ab eo petere; petere ut mihi ignoscatur; deprecari qd ab eo (of or fm any one).—postulare ut delicto ignoscatur; erroris veniam petere (for a fault).—postulare ut delicto ignoscatur cs (for any one): a begging of p., deprecatio (in defence of althg wrong).—ignoscendi postulatio (prayer for forgiveness): to grant p.: See PARDON, v.*

PARDON, v. ignoscere (*to overlook a fault; between equals*).—concedere (*not to be severe or strict*)—condonare (*as it were, to make a present of althg*). cl qd; veniam dare ci (*of superiors, not to inflict punishment*).—veniam et impunitatem dare ci; gratiam cs rei facere. P. me, ignoscas queso. (¶ *To pardon aby his precipitate conduct, &c. should be, not ignoscere ci festinationem (vch is O. L.); but ignoscere cs festinationi: but 'to pardon this, that', &c., is ignoscere hoc, illud, id, &c.—'Pardon my boldness in doing so and so' is ignoscere quod hoc mihi sumo* (Vid. C. Fam. 7, 5; 13, 51, Krebs).)

PARDONABLE, venia dignus.—quod qd excusationis habet (*e. g. vltium*).—cui ignoscatur (¶ *ignoscibilis, old Latin and rare*).

PARE, recidere; circumcidere: *to p. the nails, ungues subscare* (O.); *recidere* (C.); *ponere, or cultello purgare* (H.); *resicare* (Plin.); *to p. fruit, 'pomis cutem, or corium, detrahare, demere, eximere; poma cute exuere.*

PARENT, ¶ **PROF.** parens (*g. l.*).—pater (*father*).—mater (*mother*): the common p., communis omnium parens; operum (or rerum) omnium parens et effector; summus, or maximus, mundi parens. (¶ *Fig.*) mater (*e. g. similitudo satietatis mater, C.*)—parens (*of persons* [*e. g. Socr. parens philosophum*]; *of things, it must be used of those that are masc., and sta is used of those that are fem.* [terra parens omnium])—procreatrix, genitrix, fem. (*e. g. procreatrix quædam et quasi parens omnium artium est philosophia; genitrix virtutum*

frugalitas).—*To be the p. of, alere qd (e. g. honos alit artes).* This opinion is the p. of many errors, hanc opinionem multi errores consecuti sunt. Sis causa, fons, origo (source) may s-reve.

PARENTAL, parentum (*gen. pl.*); *e. g. p. affection, parentum amor: in a p. manner, parentum more or modo (after the manner of parents);—ut parentes solent (as parents are accustomed);—ut parentes dect (as becomes parents).*

PARENTHESIS, parenthêsis (Gramm.); interpositio; interclusio (*as translation of the Greek παρένθεσις, Q. 1, 3, 23*). *to put ath in a p., 'continuation sermonis medium interponere qd.*

PARGET, s. opus tectilium (¶ *not trullissatio, travelling*).

PARGET, v. tectorio linere, incrustare, inducere (Bav.).

PARHELION, parê'lon, imago solis (the former the Greek word, the latter the Latin translation, Sen. N. Q. 1, 11, 1; Seneca l. c. says that parêlia are called also simply soles; hence, two parêlia, bina parêlia or bini soles: three parêlia, terna parêlia or tres soles: the sun with a p., sol geminatus (C. N. D. 1, 5, 11): two parêlia appear, soles bini apparent celo).

PARIETAL, By the gen. of paries.

PARIETARY, herba parietaria (Plin. Pan. 51); parietaria (Appul.); *splenium recta muraria (Linn.).

PARING, resemgen (Plin.); præsemen (Plaut.).

PARISH, parocia (Augustin.). (¶ *not parochia*): p.-priest, *sacerum antistes; *ecclesiastes: *presbyter (not parochus): p. church, *ædes sacra parociæ: p. clerk, *famulus sacerum.

PARISHIONER, parochialis (Eccl.); *sacro ci cætu scriptus.

PARK, ¶ *A large pleasure-ground, viridarium (C.), pleasure-garden, planted with trees*);—vivarium (*as a preserve*): a p. of about so many acres, septa jugera circiter.—(¶ *Varr.*) (¶ *Of artillery*), *res tormentaria: *agger tormentarius.

PARLANCE (common), quotidiana locutio; vulgaris sermo; quotidiana dicendi consuetudo; quotidianum dicendi genus.

PARLEY, s. colloquium; collocutio: *to hold a p., in colloquium or colloquutionem venire.*

PARLIAMENT, *senatus Britannicus.—consilium publicum (Doer.); comitia regni (Sch.); parlamentum (*in Latin of the middle ages*): the upper (lower) house of p., suprema (inferior) regni curia (Sch.): both houses of p., uterque regni senatus (id.): to convene p., consilium regni advocare, convocare: act of p., senatus consultum; lex (Bav.): house of p., *regni curia; *senatus populeque conveniendi locus: member of p., *supremæ curiæ regni senator, *senator Britannicus (Sch., of the upper house).—*unus ex evocatis regni; *qui lectus est in populum regni; *qui scriptus est ordium conventum (of the lower house).

PARLIAMENTARY, *secundum consuetudinem et instituta consilii publici or curiæ regni.

PARLOUR, cubiculum quotidianum; habitatio; diæta.

PARMESAN (cheese), *caseus Parmensis.

PAROCHIAL, parochialis (Eccl.); or by the gen. of parocia.

PARODY, s. parodia (Gr. in Q., Accon.); or Creel, ficti notis versibus similes (Q. 6, 3, 97): poetæ veras ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorti (Eichst.).

PARODY, v. carminis argumentum ad ludum jocumque convertere: poetæ versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorquere (Eichst.).

PAROLE, promissum, fides data (word of honour).

PARONOMASIA, agnominatio (Auct. ad Her.).

PAROXYSM, accessio (febris; Cels.).—(doloris) morus or stimulus (C.).

PARRICIDE, ¶ *Murder of a parent, parricidium; cædes (g. l. for murder): to commit p., parricidium or cædem facere; parricidio se obstringere; parricidio se inquinare or se maculare, sanguine nefando se respergere.* ¶ *The murderer of a parent, parricida, patris (matris, &c.) interfector* (Q.).—parricida parentis sui; or Creel. qui patrem (matrem, &c.) occidit or necavit—parricidio obstrictus or inquinatus.

PARTROT, psittacus (Plin.).

PARRY, ¶ *To put by a thrust, ictum or petitionem vitare, cavere, cavere et propulsare; also (without mention of the thrust or weapon) cavere, vitare (with the sword).*—¶ *ictum declinare, petitionem declinatione et corpore effugere, or simply ictum effugere (= to avoid by a motion of the body).*—*To p*

slenderly or successfully, recte cavere: to p. and thrust, cavere et repetere. [Fio.] To avoid, declinare, evitare, effugere.

PARSE, notare singula verba (Baw.).

PARSIMONIOUS, parca, tenax. Jn. parcus et tenax, restrictus. Jn. restrictus et tenax.

PARSIMONIOUSLY, parce, maligne, tenuiter. Jn. parce ac tenuiter (e. g. vivere, to live p.).

PARSIMONY, parsimonia (in *athg*, cs rei) —tenacitas (close-fistedness, *L. 34, 7, 4);—malignitas (the niggardliness that withholds fm others the full measure of what is due to them).

PARSLEY, apium; oroselinum; petroselinum.

PARSNEP, pastinaca (Plin.).

PARSON, *persona ecclesiae; *sacrorum antistes; presbyter (presbyter); clericus (clergyman); *rerum sacrarum minister.

PARSONAGE, *domus in qua habitat clericus parochialis; *aedes, domicilium sacrorum antistitis.

PART, ¶ *Portion*, pars: *portio* (part to which one has a right, portion; ~~part~~ in the best prose *portio* occurs only in the phrase *pro portione*).—*membrum* (member of the body, of a sentence).—*locus* (passage, section of a book, &c.). The middle, extreme, upper, lower part, is expressed in Latin by the *adj.* *medius*, *extremus*, *infimus*, *summus*: *by* or *in* *p.*'s, *per* partes; *particulatim* (*opp.* *summam*, or *totus*); *ex* parte (*opp.* *totus*); *carptim* (*opp.* *universi*); *nonnulla* parte: *I* for *my* *p.*, *ego* quidem, *equidem* (according to my views, &c.). ~~part~~ not quod ad me attinet).—*pro mea* parte (according to my power): *each* for *his* *p.*, *pro sua* quisque parte (*each according to his power*): *to divide into* *p.*'s. In *partes* dividere or distribuere: *to get or receive* a *p.* of *athg*, *partem* *cs* rei accipere: *to have* *p.* in *athg*, *cs* rei participem, or in *parte*, in *societate*, *cs* rei esse: *partem* or *societatem* in *qā* re habere (*in athg* good).—*cs* rei socium esse (*in athg* good or bad).—*affinem* esse *cs* rei or *ci* rei (*in athg* bad: e. g. facinori): *to take* *p.* in *athg*, *partem* *cs* rei capere (e. g. administrandae rēpublicae: Suet. Oct. 37).—in *partem* *cs* rei venire: interesse *ci* rei (*to be present at* *p.* *to be personally concerned with*: e. g. pugnae).—*attingere* *qd* (*to be engaged in*).—*commoveri* *qā* re (*to sympathize with*): *to have* *no* *p.* in *athg*, *cs* rei expertem esse; *partem* *cs* rei non habere; non contulisse *ad* *qd* (*not to have contributed to*). ¶ *Party*, *partes* (pl.: implying difference of principles or interests).—*factio* (clique of partisans): *to take* *p.* with, *cs* partes suscipere, amplecti; *ad causam* *cs* se adiungere: *the one* *p.* ... *the other* *p.*, *pars* ... *pars*; *partim* ... *partim* (*also with* a *gen.* or the *prep.* *ex*); *pars* or *partim* ... *alii*, *re*; *alii*, *re*, *a* ... *alii*, *re*, *a* (*all of persons or of things*). ¶ *Character* in a *play*, *partes* (pl.): *persona*: a second *p.*, *partes* secundae, or simply secundae (*prop.* and *fig.*): *to play* a second *p.*, *partes* secundas agere or sustinere, in *athg*, in *qā* re: *one who plays* a second *p.*, secundarius partium actor. ¶ *Duty*, officium; munus. *It is my, your, &c. p.*, meum, tuum, &c. est: *it is the* *p.* of a wise man, sapientia, &c. (*the subit. officium, &c. being omitted*). ¶ *Region*, regio; terra. ¶ *Pl.* *qualitates*, ingenium; ingenii vires, virtutes, or facultates ~~est~~ but facultates alone usually denotes wealth, riches).

PART, v. [TRANS.] partiri; dividere; dispartire, or more rarely, dispartiri. [SYN. and PHR. in DIVIDE, DISTRIBUTE.] [INTRANS.] discedere (e. g. L.).—*digredi* (*to go to different sides; of persons*).—*diabali* (*to separate, imperceptibly; usually of things*).—*discedere* (*to form chinks or clefts; of things*).—*desicere* (*to gape open*): *to p.* *fm* any one, *discedere* *ab* *qo*, *digredi* *ab* *qo* (~~est~~ never *degredi*, *uch* is 'to go or march down', &c.; see *Lat. Dict.*).

PARTAKE, habere partem in *qā* re; esse in *parte*, venire in *partem* *cs* rei; capessere partem *cs* rei (L.); participem, socium esse *cs* rei (C.): *to have* a share or portion in).—*affinem* esse *cs* rei or *ci* rei (C.): *to be near or like*.—*implicari* *qā* re (Np.).—*venire*, accedere in societatem *cs* rei; habere societatem in *qā* re (C.): esse in societate *cs* rei (L.): *to be partner in*, *be mixed up with*.—*interesse*, adesse *ci* rei (*to be present at*).

PARTAKER, s. particeps *cs* rei (*that takes part in*, or has a share of *athg*; e. g. ejusdem ludis, conjunctionis, voluptatis).—*socius* *cs* rei (*that combines with others in* *athg*; e. g. sceleris).—*affinis* *cs* rei, or *ci* rei (*that takes part in* *athg*, *exly* *athg* bad; e. g. facinori).—*compos* *cs* rei (*that has possession of* *athg*, *exly* *athg* agreeable; e. g. consulationis, laudis, voti).—*cs* rei potens (*must* of *e. g.* regni): *to become* *p.* of *athg*, participem or compotem fieri *cs* rei.—*potiri* *qā* re.—*consequi* *qd*: *to make* *one* *p.* of *athg*, *qm* participem or compo-

tem facere *cs* rei.—*participare* *qd* cum *qo*; impertiri *ci* *qd*.

PARTERRE. ¶ *In a garden*, *area floribus constita. ¶ *In a (foreign) theatre*, cavea media (Suet. Oct. 44).

PARTIAL, ¶ *In part*, per partes (*by parts, not the whole at once*).—*ex parte* (*only in part, opp. totus*).—*nonnulla* parte (*when the parts of a whole must be considered singly*). ¶ *Disposed to favour one party to the prejudice of another*, alterius partis studiosus.—in alterius favorem inclinatius (*opp. neutral; impartial*).—*cupidus* (*acting with passion and private feeling; opp. impartial*).—*alteri parti* or *causae* studiosus, favens, addictus (*aff. C. Caus.*).—*non integer* (*not unprejudiced; of persons*).—*ad gratiam factus* (*of things done with the view of favouring a person or party*: e. g. lectio): *p.* judges, iudices cupid (C.). A *p.* judgement, *iudicium cupidus dictum. *sententia ad gratiam dicta

PARTIALITY, ¶ *Opp to impartiality*, partium studium or *stis* studium *only* (zeal or liking for a party as showing itself in actions).—*gratia* (favour, as shown to *any* or *any cause*).—*cupiditas* (warm, eager, private feeling, as warping the judgement): *without* *p.*, *sine* amore et cupiditate. The reproach of *p.*, crimen gratiae: *to act with* *p.*, cupidius agere; *to approve of* *athg* *fm* *p.*, studio quodam comprobare *qd*. ¶ *Preference, liking, studium* et amor; amor et cupiditas (special liking).—*indulgentia* (too great indulgence): *to have* a great *p.* for *any*, *qm* prater ceteros amare (~~est~~ not prae ceteris): *to have* a *p.* for a particular study or pursuit, *ci* rei prae cetera studere.

PARTIALLY, ¶ *In part*. See PARTIAL. ¶ *With partiality*, cupido or cupiditas.—*studio* quodam (e. g. comprobare *qd*).

PARTICIPATE. See PARTAKE.

PARTICIPATION, societas *cs* rei (e. g. belli; consilii, sceleris).—contagio *cs* rei (e. g. criminis, sceleris).—See also PART, s. and PARTAKE.

PARTICIPLE, participium (Q.).

PARTICLE, ¶ *Small part*, particula (C.). [In grammar], particula (Cell.).

PARTICULAR, *adj.* ¶ *Belonging only to one*, proprius. ¶ *Peculiar, singular, singularis*; abhorrens a communi hominum usu. ¶ *Important*, praecipuus, singularis. ¶ *Circumstantial*, accuratus: copiosus (*diffuse, full*).

PARTICULAR, s. res (circumstance).—*causa* (state or posture of *athg*): *p.*, singular, n. pl.: *singular* res: *to go into* *p.*, singular sequi; *agere* de singulari; scribere de singulari rebus (*to give full p.'s by letter*).—*rem* ordine, ut gesta est, narrare (*to give* a *p.* account of an occurrence).—*exsequi*, persequi, with or without verbi; explicare (*to go into details*; *opp.* *summas* attingere: see *Brenti*, Np. Pelop. 1, 1).—*exponere* (*to give* a clear account or description of a thing).—*explanare*, illustrare (*to represent clearly*): *to enter into full p.'s about* *athg*, *qd* accuratus exsequi.—*pluribus* verbis disserere.—*multis* verbis disputare.—*uberius*, *fusius* dicere, scribere de re.

PARTICULARITY, By the *adj.*

PARTICULARIZE, See 'go into particulars' in PARTICULAR.

PARTICULARLY, ¶ *Singly, singulatum*. ¶ *Especially, pre-eminently*, imprimis.—*maxime*.—*praesertim*.—*potissimum* [SYN. in ESPECIALLY, vid.]; praecipue (C.); peculiariter (Q.): cum quadam excellentia.—*eminenti* quadam ratione (*pre-eminently*): *to mention* *one* *p.*, *prae* ceteros qui nominare (*aff. C.*).

PARTISAN, ¶ *Belonging to any's party*, fautor, studiosus *cs*. qui 'acit, sentit, cum *qo* *p.*'s, factio; qui sunt *ab* *qo*; qui stant cum or *ab* *qo*; qui *cs* partibus favet; qui student *ci*; qui sentiunt cum *qo*. ¶ *A kind of halberd, bipennis* (sc. securis).

PARTITION, ¶ *Act of parting, partitio*; divisio, or by the verb. ¶ *That which divides*, intergerium (Plin.): a *p.* wall, paries communis; (p.)ries intergerinus (Plin.). ¶ *Compartment, loculus*; loculamentum.

PARTITIVE, qui dividit, &c.

PARTLY, ¶ *In part*, *by parts*, ex parte (in parte, L., Q.); partim (C.); *ullā* ex parte (L.). ¶ *In some degree*, *qā* ex parte; quodam modo (C.). ¶ *Partly* ... *partly*, partim ... partim (*but only when an actual division of the thing in question is spoken of*).—*quā* ... *quā* (or the one side ... on the other side).—*et ... et*; *quon* ... *tum*; *tum* ... *tum* (both ... and, as well ... as). SYN. in 'AS WELL ... AS'.

PARTNER, socius; societate conjunctus: *p. in trade*, socius consorsque laboris; *or simply socius*: as *cards*, "aleae socius et participes: *in crime*, criminis affinis, ejus noxae socius, conscius (*having a guilty knowledge of it*): *in fortune*, ejusque fortunae socius, socia (see *T. Ann.* 3, 5, 1); laborum periculorumque socius, socia (see *C. ad Dio.* 13, 71, 2; *T. Gern.* 18, 7); *also for the context*, simply socius (socii) comesque (see *H. Od.* 1, 7, 26).

PARTNERSHIP, societas; communio; communitas; consociatio; conjunctio.

PARTY, *perdis*, *perdis*, *perdis*, *perdis* (*Plin.*)

PARTY, *An indefinite number*, aliquot (some: of a quite indefinite number);—*compleures* (some: and several of them at least): a large *p.*, copia, multitudo.

Factio, pars, partes, pl. (with ref. to distinct interests or principles).—*factio* (clique of partisans: political, or in a bad sense).—*globus*, *globus* consensio (as a number of persons united).—*secta* (a philosophical party: *seid.* of a political one): a *preailing p.*, partes praevallentes, victrices (T.): a *defeated or fallen p.*, partes deservae, lapsae: *to be of abys p.*, esse *cs* partis, *cs* partium (C.); *sequi* *cs*, *seriam* (L., C., T.); *sequi* *cs* causam; in eadem esse cum *qo* causae; *facere*, *stare*, *sentire* cum *qo* (C.); *rebus* *cs* *lavere*, *studere* (Ces.); *sequi* *cs* partes (Pal. Max.): *the different p.'s in a state*, aliorum alias partes foveant factiones: *to belong to another p.*, aliarum esse partium; *allunde stare*; *alterius* (or *alius*) *rebus* *favere* or *studere*: *to go over*, or *attach oneself to abys p.*, se ad *cau-am* *cs* applicare (*aff. Np.* Ar. 2, 3); *partibus* *cs* *accedere* (T.); *transire*, *transgredi* in *cs* partes (T.): *of the popular p.*, populares (*opp.* optimi *cujusque* studiosi): *to make a p.*, *agere* *abys*, *stare* cum *qo* adversus *qm* (Np.): *to be of no p.*, nullius partis esse: *to be of neither p.*, neutrius partis esse: *to support an opposite p.*, alias partes fovere, *juvare*: *to divide into two p.'s*, in duas partes decedere (*S. Jug.* 13, 1); *in duas factiones scindi* (*T. Hist.* 1, 13): *the opposite p.*, pars adversa (g. t.).—*factio* adversa or adversaria (in political disturbances)—*diversa factio* (also in political disturbances, but as a *p.* that pursues a different object; whereas *pars* and *fact.* *ad.* refer to the other *p.* as opponents): *the strife of p.'s*, partium contentio (C.); *the leader of a p.*, dux partium (T.); *principes partis* *cs* (C.); *factionis principes* (Ces. Np.); *caput* (Suet.); or *in context*, dux, *caput* only: *p. spiritus*, partium studium (C.); *factionum* *parandum* *studium*; or simply, *factio* (L. 2, 30); *studia* (pl. *ibid.*); *cupiditas* (C.); *devotio* or *attached to a p.*, alterius partis studiosus or cupidus. *alteri* *parti*, *causa*, *studena*, *favens*, *addictus* (*aff. Ces.*), or simply *cupidus*: *a p. man*, homo partium studiosus; *partes* *cs* *fovens* *ac* *juvans*. *One of two litigants*, adversarius; *f.*, adversaria (H. Q.); *adversaria* *pars*. *An orator usually designates the opposite party by* *iste*, *ist.* *ist.* *A select assembly*, societas (C.). *Party of pleasure*, a *p.* into the country, excursio: *a water p.*, navigatio: *to be one of a p.*, una esse cum aliis: *one of the same p.*, socius, comes (SYN. in COMPANION): *to join abys p.*, *ci* *comitem* *se* *addere* or *adungere*: *to make a p. into the c.*, *rus* *excurrere*: *to make a water p.*, *navigare*. *A detachment of soldiers*, militum expedita manus, *us*; *factio* (Suet.): *a p. of horsemen*, equestris turma.

PARTY-COLOURED, multicolor (Plin.); non unius coloris; multos colores habens.

PARTY-WALL, (paries) intergerinus (Plin.); paries communis (O. Mek. 4, 66).

PARVENU, terrae filius. *To this p.*, nobody knows who, huic terrae filio nescio cui (C. Att. 1, 13, 4).—*homo novus*.

PASCHAL, paschalis (Ecl.).

PASHA, praefectus; satrapes (Np.).

PASHALIC, satrapia (Curi.).

PASQUINADE, s. libellus famosus; scriptum famosum (Suet.); *carmen famosum* (H. Ep.); *carmen probrosum* (T.); *carmen* *ad* *alterius* *injuriam* *factum* (C.); *libellus contumeliosus* (Sen.).

PASQUINADE, v. *prociac* scripto *qm* *diffamare* (T. Ann. 1, 72); *probrosus* *carmen* *adversus* *qm* *facitare* (*ib.* 14, 48); *libellum*, *carmen* *ad* *infamiam* *cs* *edere* (Suet. Oct. 55); *carmen* *ad* *alterius* *injuriam* *facere* (C. Tusc. 4, 2, 5); *also* *poet.* *versibus* *atris* *oblinere* *qm* (H. Ep. 1, 19, 30).

PASS, s. *Passage*, transitus; *See* **PASSAGE**: a narrow *p.*, angustiae (narrow places in mountainous regions).—*fauces* (a narrow entrance or egress, leading to a wider space).—*saltus* (a narrow woody valley). *Passport*, *vid.* (*In fencing*), a thrust, petitio.

PASS, v. *INTRANS.* 1) *To go through a place*, *qā* or *per locum* *iter* *facere*; *praeterire*.—*In passing*—*by the way*, *in transitu*; *transiens*; *praeteriens* (C.).—*strictum* (*superficially*, *slightly*: *for* *we* *find* *obiter* *in the time of Sen.*). 2) *To be esteemed or accounted in a certain way*, *haberi* (*in opinion*).—*esse*, *putari* (*fm probable grounds*).—*existimari* (*as a result of consideration*): *he passes for a good man*, *probus* *vir* *habetur*: *he passes for one well versed in civil laws*, *prudens* *esse* *in jure civili* *putatur*. 3) *To go fm the body*, *descendere* (Cels. Plin.). *TRAN.* 1) *To cross* (*vid.*), *transire*; *transire*; *transire*. 2) *To pass by*, *praeterire* (*also* *of passing by or over in silence* [*silentio*] *praeterire*; and *of passing by or over persons* in the distribution of honours, &c.). *Philippus* *et* *Marcellus* *praeteruntur*, *Ces.*

PASS AWAY or **OFF**, *praeterire* (g. t.); *praeteriri* (*in this sense is not Latin*).—*exire* (*to come to an end*; *of time*; *a. g.* *eorum* *nullus* *is* *evadit* *exit dies*).—*effluere* (*of time*, *to flow away without being usefully employed*).—*extrahi* (*to be left slip without being well employed*; *of points of time*): *to pass away imperceptibly*, *labi*: *to pass away quickly*, *avolare*, *fugere*, *afugere* (*all of time*): *to suffer time to pass away*, *tempus* *extrahere* *qā* *re* (e. g. *triduum* *disputationibus* *excusationibusque* *extrahitur*: *not to let a day pass away without* &c., *nullum* *pati* *esse* *diem*, *quin* &c.: *to let one day pass away after another*, *diem* *ex die* *ducere*; *diem* *de die* *differre*).

PASS BY, *praeterire*, *praetervehere* (*prop.*); *praeterire*, *negligere* (H.).

PASS OVER, *INTRANS.* 1) *To cross*, *transire*; *transire*; *transire*. 2) *To change one's position or state*, *transire*: *to pass over to the enemy*, *ad adversarios*, or *hostes*, *transire*. 3) *To be changed into* *athg*, *transire*; *abire*; *verti*. *TRAN.* 1) *To overlook*, *not to take notice of*, *praeterire* *silentio*, or *taciturno*; or simply, *praeterire*, *relinquere*; *JN.* *praeterire* *ac* *relinquere*; *mittere*; *omittere*; *praetermittere* (H.). *only in later writers*, *of the* *sil.* *age*, *transmittere* or *transire* *silentio*, or simply *transire*. 2) *To neglect in the distribution of honours*, &c., *praeterire* (g. t.).—*repulsam* *dare* *ci* (*if an application has been made on behalf of the party*): *to be passed over*, *praeteriri* (g. t.).—*repulsam* *ferre* or *accipere* (*to receive a repulse*).

PASSABLE, *Through* *we* *one may pass*, (via) *qā* *commode*, *facile*, *procedere*, *incedere* *possumus*; (via) *facilis* *et* *aperta* (Q.): *to render p.*, *vias* *transitu* *difficiles* *munit* (L.). *Tolerable*, *sach* *as may pass*, *tolerabilis*; *tolerandus*, *ferendus* (23, *init.*; *sach*, *however*, *is* *authority* *enough*).—*mediocriter*, *modicus* (*moderately good*).—*non* *contemnendus* (*not despicable*).—*JN.* *non* *contemnendus* *planeque* *tolerabilis*.

PASSABLY, *tolerabiliter*.—*mediocriter*. *To be p.* *well*, *satis* *bene* *se* *habere*.

PASSAGE, *Act of passing over*, *transitio*; *transgressio*; *transmissio*; *tractio*: *the p. of a river*, *tractus*, or *transvectio*, *fluvius*. *Act or right of passing through*, *transitus*; *transvectio* (*carrying of goods through one country into another*, *transiti*): *to give or grant p. to any one*, *dare* *ci* *transitum* or *iter* *per* *agros* *urbesque*; *qm* *per* *finis* *suos* *ire* *pati* (e. g. *of an army*, *through a country*).—*dare* *ci* *viam* (*to a single person*; e. g. *through an estate*, *per fundum*): *to forbid a p.*, *qm* *ad* *transitu* *prohibere* or *arceere*: *to obstruct a p.*, *ci* *transitum* *claudere*. *Condition of not being stationary*: *bird of p.*, *advēna* *avis* (*opp.* *vernacula* *avis*): *birds of p.*, *advēna* *vulceres* (*opp.* *vernaculæ* *vulceres*).—*adventicium* *genus* *vulcurum*; *vulceres* *quæ* *pergrinatione* *lātantur* (*see* *C. Fin.* 2, 35, 109); *cornutines* *ex* *nostris* *regionibus* *trans* *mare* *remeant* (*Parr.*; *are* *birds of p.*); *grues* *calidiora* *loca* *petentes* *maria* *transmittunt* (*C. N. D.* 1, 49, 125; *are* *birds of p.*): *de* *illo* *genere* *sunt* *turdi* *adventici* *ac* *quotannis* *in* *nostras* *regiones* *trans* *mare* *advolant* *circliter* *aequinoctium* *auctumnale* *et* *eodem* *revolant* *ad* *aequinoctium* *vernūm* (*Parr.*). *Place through* *we* *one may pass*, *via*, *via*; *iter*; *transitus*; *transitio* *pervia* (*through houses*, *courts*).—*Janua* (*arched*, *vaulted*): *a forum* *with p.'s*, *forum* *transitorium* (*Eulpor.* 7, 23): *a house* *with p.'s*, *domus* *transitoria* (*Suet. Ner.* 31). *Place in a book or writing*, *locus*: *p.'s*, *loci* (*rarely* *loca*; *loci* *sunt* *librorum*, *loca* *sunt* *terrarum*, *Zumpt*, § 99): *difficili* or

obscure p.'s, loci obscuro, difficiles, impediti (Wyttenb.); parallel p.'s. See PARALLEL. [In music], color, in dulatio insistens (Bau.).

PASSENGER, viator (traveller).—vector (on board ship).—hospes (stranger in a place).

PASSING, adj. or adv. See SURPASSINGLY.

PASSING-BELL, campana funebria or feralia.

PASSION, [Emotion, animi concitatio, animi impetus; (more strongly) animi perturbatio, motus animi turbatus or perturbatus (g. t.). violent emotion of the mind: animi affectio denotes the disposition, and animi motus, commotio or permutio, an emotion of the mind; g. t.).—cupiditas. libido (esp. sensual inclination and desire).—studium flagrans (burning zeal).—temeritas (rashness).—intemperantia (want of moderation or restraint; opp. æquitas: violent p., acerrimus animi motus; vehemens animi impetus: irregular p.'s, libidines (effrenatæ): fm p., (animi) perturbatio incitatus; cupiditate incensus: with p., animi quodam impetu; studio flagrant: without p., æquo animo: to raise or excite p., in any one, as libidinem excitare (of sensual desire).—ca animum impellere (g. t.): to raise or excite the p.'s, animi motus inflammare (opp. extinguere).—animorum impetus impellere (opp. animorum impetus reflectere): to allay the p.'s, ca animum vehementiori motu perturbatum ad tranquillitatem revocare (aft. C. de Or. 1, 12, 53): to restrain one's p.'s, perturbatos animi motus cohibere; cupiditates coercere; cupiditatibus imperare; continentem esse (esp. of sensuality): to be free fm p.'s, ab omni animi concitatione vacare; omni animi perturbatione liberum or liberatum esse: to act under the influence of p., cupide agere; impetu quodam trahi ad qd: it is quite a p. with me, eā re maxime delector (I take particular pleasure in alth): magno ejus rei studio tenor (I have an eager desire for). [Anger, vid. Suffering, dolor; cruciatus, ña: usually applied to the sufferings of the Lord Jesus Christ, 'extremi cruciatus Christi: history of the p., 'narratio suppliciorum Christi; 'memoria laborum, quos Christus exauclavit: a meditation on the p., 'cogitatio, meditatio de morte Christi: sermon on the p., 'oratio sacra de suppliciis et morte Christi: p. week, 'tempus celebrandæ mortis et dolorum Christi (Bau.): the p. anger, 'passiflora (Linn).]

PASSIONATE, impotens (not master of his p.'s; also with the p. of which one is not master in the gen.; e. g. ira, letitiae: also, that in which one is not his own master; e. g. letitia, postulatum).—vehemens, ardens (vehement, burning). [Given to bursts of anger, ña. ira impotens.—iracundus.—ad iram proclivis; in iram præcepis.]

PASSIONATELY, cupide, cupidissime (with desire, eagerly).—vehementer, ardentem, studio flagranti (with violent, burning zeal).—calidus (with too much warmth).—effuse (more strongly).—effusissime (without measure or limit). [Animoze, animosissime, of purchasers = cupide et quoquo pretio, i. e. eagerly and at any price, belongs in this sense only to the stilo. age; e. g. animosissime. [Class. cupide et quoquo pretio).—tabulas antiqui operis comparare (Suet. Cæs. 47): to maintain alth p., cupidus qd contendere: to love alth p., ei rei effuse indulgere (to indulge in without measure; e. g. convivia).—ca rei esse studiosissimum; magno ca rei studio teneri (to be a great lover of).—qā re maxime delectari (to take one's pleasure chiefly in alth): to love any one p., effusissime qm diligere (as a friend, &c.).—ca amore insanire (as a lover).

PASSIONLESS, animi perturbatione liber or vacuus (without vehement emotions).—cupiditatis or cupiditatum expers. omni cupiditate carens. cupiditate privatus. cupiditate intactus (free fm desire).

PASSIVE, patibilis (in a philosophical sense, = capable of suffering: C. N. D. 3, 12, 29; opp. activus, Lact. 2, 9, 21. [Passivus is a bad word except in Gramm. sense: verbum passivum, Prisc. Charis. Diom.): verbum patendi (Gell. 18, 12).

PASSOVER, pascha, s. f. and ñtis, a. (Eccl.)

PASSPORT, syngraphus (Plant. Capt. 3, 2, 6): to grant or give a p., dare ci syngraphum: to get a p., syngraphum suumere (ib): i. e. apply for a p., syngraphum rogare (e. g. a prætor. [not commensus = furlough] or diploma).

PAST, adv. præteritus; exactus; finitus: also, prior, superior: the p. year, summer, annus superior, ætas prior: the p. cannot be altered, præterita mutari non possunt, or mutare non possumus (aft. C.): p. time, tempus præteritum (C.); tempus actum (H. A. P.). [Avoid the use of elapsus and præterlapsus of p. time absolutely; see Wolf. Anal. 1, p. 488.]

PAST, prep. and adv. = more than, above. See BEYOND.

PASTE, *farina ex aqua subacta; farina quæ chartæ glutinantur (Plin. 22, 25, 60).—farina chartaria (Plin. 1, in Ind. of book 22, 25, 60; each time, of the p. with which the single leaves of the papyrus were joined together to form a sheet).

PASTEBOARD, *charta densata.

PASTIL, *conulus odoratus.

PASTIME, oblectamentum. delectamenta, pl. (e. g. Inania puerorum delectamenta; puerorum oblectamenta: difference between oblectare and delectare in ENJOY).—oblectatio—ludus (g. t. for play): to provide aby with some p., dare ci ludum. What p. have you? quæ re tempus fallist or tædium temporis minust? For p., animi causâ; per ludum.—per ludum et jocum.

PASTOR, [Prop.] pastor; pecuarius; gregis or pecoris custos (V.); pecoris magister (Col.). [Fig.] pastor.

PASTORAL, adv. pastoricius (g. t.); pastoris or pastorum, pastoralis: a p. poet, poeta bucolicus (Gramm.): a p. staff, pedum: a p. people, *populus vitam pastoriciam agens; *populus pastorius; fig., a p. epistle, *epistola episcopalis; *epistola ab episcopo per diocesan mittenda, missa: p. theology, *sacra recte instituendi præcepta, orum, pl.

PASTORAL, s. carmen pastoricius; poema bucolicum (Col.); bucolica, orum (Gell.).

PASTRY, artocreas (Peru. 6, 50).—crustula, bellaria, (both pl.: confectionery).

PASTRY-COOK, *qui artocrea coquit: some say, pistor dulciarius, or simply dulciarius. [Pistor artocreatum is not Latin.]

PASTURAGE, PASTURE, s. [Food for cattle, pastus, pabulum, pascua (pl., envy of grass).] [Place of feeding, locus pascuus; ager pascuus (Plaut. C.); pascua (pl. C.); rarely sing. pascuum (Col.): common p., ager compascuus (C. Top. 3, 11): rich p., pascuum pingue (Pall.); viride (Varr.); riguum (Col.), lacta pascua (pl., L.): p. land, ager pascuus (Plaut.); pascuum (Col.).]

PASTURE, v. [Intrans.] pascere (Col.); pasci (C.); pabulari (Col.). [Trans.] pascere (e. g. suæ, greges) also absol.

PAT, adj. idoneus; opportunus: the occasion was so pat, that &c., tanta fuit opportunitas, ut &c. (C.)

PAT, v. palpare (to stroke or touch lightly: also palpari; e. g. a horse, and improp. for the purpose of coaxing).—*leviter pulsare: to p. a horse, equum permulcere or palpari (both Ulp.): to pat on the back, i. e. to applaud, plaudere, applaudere, ci.

PATCH, s. pannus; dim. panniculus.—lacinia (prop. the lappet of a dress; then any pendent piece of cloth or other substance).—splenium (a little p. or plaster Mart.).

PATCH, v. (male) sarcire, resarcire.—pannum assuere (to stitch on a p.): patched, pannus obstitus (covered with p.'s).

PATE, caput. See HEAN.

PATENT, adj. apertus; notus.

PATENT, s. *litteræ principis quibus ci munus deferretur; under the emperors, codicilli, diploma (Suet.; p. of office).—*libellus quo beneficium qd datur (confering any privilege).—*litteræ quibus soli ci arbitrium or potestas ci rei vendendæ datur; or simply arbitrium (p. for the sole right of sale): to issue a p. (for sale), dare ci rei vendendæ arbitrium (aft. L. 2, 9).

PATERNAL, paternus (generic; so far as things relating or belonging to a father are distinguished fm each other; e. g. paterni agri, libri, equi, paternæ redes; or so far as a father is regarded in an individual capacity, distinct fm other persons; e. g. mater, frater), patrius (modal; so far as the idea of a father is distinguished fm others more general: e. g. res patriæ, bona patriæ, as distinguished fm aliena, alio quovis modo acquisita).

PATERNALLY, patris instar; ut pater; ut parens; patriâ caritate.

PATERNOSTER, *oratio Dominica (Eccl.).

PATH, via (g. t.; prop. and fig.)—iter (way, course).—trames (a narrow way, road, in a town, or on an open plain).—semita (usually a foot-p., by the side of a high road).—callis (a p. across a mountain or through a wood).—cursus (track of a ship; or, apply, course of the stars): a by-p., devecticulum: to turn aby aside fm the p. of virtue, qm transversum agere.

PATHETIC, movens; animus movens, pellens, tangens; vim movendi habens; ad movendum compositus, factus.

PATHETICALLY. *By the adj. or verb; e. g. to speak p., orationem animis admovēre (C.): to write p., orationem ad movendum componere (aft. C.): to utter althg very p., magnū cum misericordiā pronūciare qd (i. e. so as actually to call forth compassion and sympathy, Cæs. B. C. 2, 12, 3m.).*

PATHLESS, *inivius (L. Plin.); viā carens; sine viā: ubi nulla apparet viā.*

PATHOLOGIST, *medicus, qui valetudinis genera novit (val. gen. Cels. 1, 12, 1, 3m.).

PATHOLOGY, *pathologia (i. t.); *doctrina de morborum naturā et curatione.

PATHOS, grande dicendi genus.

PATHWAY. See **PATH**.

PATIENCE, patientia (*will and inclination to endure althg without resistance; Cf. C. de Invent. 2, 54, 163*) — tolerantia (*power and endurance in the bearing of sufferings, &c., with a sense of oppressiveness and contempt of it; usually with a gen. of that in wch one shows p.; e. g. tolerantia doloris*) — perseverantia (*perseverance, when one does not suffer himself to be deterred fm the pursuit of an object; Cf. C. de Invent. 2, 54, 164*) — æquus animus, æquitas animi (*when one does not suffer himself to be agitated, disturbed, angered, &c.*) : to have p., patientiā uti : to have p. with althg, pati ac ferre qd; peripeti, perferre qd (i. e. to bear patiently to the end; see L. 28, 34; H. Ep. 1, 15, 17) : to have p. with aby, qm or cs mores, or naturam, patienter ferre; or qui ferre only : with p. see **PATIENTLY** : to try one's p., patientiam cs tentare : to show p. in althg, patientiam adhibere ei rei : I lose all p., my p. is exhausted, patientiam rumpo or abrumpo (~~non~~ not patientia mihi rumpit; see Bremi, Suet. Tib. 24, p. 270; T. Ann. 12, 50, 3) : p. i. t. e. waiti expecta (expectate) mane (manete)!

PATIENT, adj. patiens, tolerans, in althg, cs rei [**SYN.** IN **PATIENCE**]. — placidus (*mild, calm*) : to be p., see 'To have **PATIENCE**.

PATIENT, s. æger; ægrotus : to visit p.'s, ægrotos perambulare (of a physician).

PATIENTLY, patienter, toleranter, moderate. æquo animo. See **PATIENCE**. To bear althg p., toleranter or æquo animo pati qd; patienter or toleranter ferre qd; patienter atque æquo animo ferre qd; *fm context*, pati ac ferre; pati et perferre; perferre ac pati; perferre patique qd.

PATRIARCH, patriarcha or -es, m. (Eccl.).

PATRIARCHAL, patriarchalis (prop. Eccl.); *more patriarcharum institutus (in a p. manner).

PATRICIAN, patricius : the p.'s, patricii; principes.

PATRIMONY, hereditas; patrimonium : to leave one's son an ample p., filio suo anplum patrimonium relinquere (C. Dom. 58, 147).

PATRIOT, patriæ or reipublicæ amans, reipublicæ amicus. — civis bonus. — qui de republ. cā bene sentit : a zealous p., acerrimus civis (C.) : to be a p., amare patriam; bene de reipublica sentire.

PATRIOTIC. See **PATRIOT** : a p. society or a sociation, *societas patriæ rebus consulendi gratiā inita.

PATRIOTICALLY, amanter in patriam; patriæ amore, studio, caritate : to act p., *saluti patriæ resp. consulere, prospicere (aft. C.); *patriæ rebus consulere.

PATRIOTISM, amor patriæ or in patriam (C.); caritas patriæ (Np.); pietas erga patriam; fm context, mihi pietas only (see Cæs. B. G. 3, 27; C. Phil. 14, 3, init. Cf. C. Inv. 2, 22, 66); reipublicæ studium; studium conservandæ reipublicæ communis (C.); studium in rempublicam (S.); *patriæ rebus consulendi voluntas (Rich.); reipublicæ defendendæ studium (with a desire and effort to defend one's country); also Crel. e. g. si scelestum est amare patriam, pertuli poenarum satis (C. Crel. 99, 145; if p. be a crime): fm p., patriæ caritate ductus.

PATRISTIC. *By the gen. patrum.*

PATROL, s. prps circitores (Veget.); *excubitores circumstantes.

PATROL, v. stationes circumire (to visit the posts). — circumire urbem (in a town).

PATRON, patronus (s. pr.). — fautor : qui rebus rationibus cs consult, prospect (supporter, friend) — cultor, amator (one who is fond of althg). — puer quem est ius ac potestas muneri cs deferendi; or, as i. t., *patronus (p. of an ecclesiastical benefice); a p. of learned men, doctorum cultor : a p. saint, *patronus divus; deus (hujus urbis) patesc (aft. T. Hist. 4, 53, 3).

PATRONAGE, patronatus, ūs; patrocinium; præsidium; *arbitrium muneris deferendi, demandandi

(right of appointing to an office). — ius patronorum. ius patronatus (right of p.). To exercise p., ius patronatus exercere : to reserve the right of p., mihi in qd servatur ius patronorum.

PATRONESS, patrōna (C.); faultrix.

PATRONIZE, ci favere, studere; fovere qui; amplexi qui; rebus cs favere; gratiā et auctoritatē suā qm sustentare.

PATTEN, *tegumenta calceorum, pl.; *prope the nearest word is sculpōna (a wooden shoe, Plaut.).*

PATTER, strepere, sonare (of rain beating agst althg).

PATTERN, § **PROP.** exemplum, exemplar (a sample; or, a model, example, and for imitation; see Auct. ad Her. 4, 6, 9. ~~non~~ Specimen, in this sense, would not be Latin). — quod imitatur qs (that wch is imitated; see Q. 10, 2, 11) : a p. for embroidery, exemplum ad imitationem ac pingendi propositum (aft. Q. 1, 1, 35) : to show a p. (sample) of goods, merces exemplum ostendere (Auct. ad Her. 4, 6, 9). § **FIG.** A n example wch deserves imitation, ad imitationem propositum exemplar; also simply exemplum, exemplar (wch one is to follow). — specimen (showing how a thing ought to be; ~~non~~ Never in the plural) — auctor (one who goes before as an example) : a p. of perfection, exemplum virtutis : a p. of all perfection, auctor omnium virtutum : a p. of innocence, innocentis specimen : a p. of ancient religion, exemplar antiquæ religionis : a p. of temperance and prudence, temperantia prudentique specimen : to take althg as a p., qd ad imitandum proponere; qd in exemplum assumere : to regard any one as a p., qm sibi imitandum proponere; exemplum proponere sibi qm ad imitandum; qm exemplum sibi deligere; imitari qm : to take a p. fm any one, exemplum ab qo sumere, repetere.

PAUCITY, paucitas (*fewness*); exiguitas (*smallness*); aliquantulum; paululum (a little).

PAUNCH. See **BELLY**.

PAUPER, inops, egenus. egēnus : to be a p., egere; egenum or inopem esse; in egestate esse, versari : to become a p., ad inopiam redigi (Ter.); egenum fieri (C.).

PAUPERISM, inopia; egestas; or by the adj.

PAUSE, s. intermissio (a cessation for a time; intermission). — intervallum (space between beginning and end). — distinctio (in music). — reticentia (when one is about to speak but refrains). — intercapdo (interval between breaking off or suspending an action and resuming it, e. g. intercapdinem scribendi facere; intercapdo canendi). — respiratio, mora (delay). ~~non~~ pausa is an obsolete word, not found in the best prose; cessatio is = inactivity : after a p., mora quiddam interposita : there is often a p. even in the most active life, ab actione sæpe fit intermissio (not remissio) : to make a p.; see **PAUSE**, v.

PAUSE, v. moram facere, interponere (g. t.). — ~~non~~ not pausam facere or pausare. § **IN SPEECH**, paulum respirare; intervallum or intervallis dicere : not to make a p., sine intervallis loqui (aft. C. de Or. 3, 48, 185, where we find sine intervallis loquacitas); also, uno tenore dicere (to speak without intermission). § **IN READING**, distinguere (to observe the proper stops). § **IN SINGING**, intermittere. § **IN DRINKING**, intermittere; e. g. bibunt aves quædam intermittentes.

PAVE, lapide or silice sternere or consternere or persternere (g. t.). — munire (to make a permanent paved road) : to p. with squared stones, saxo quadrato sternere. To p. a way, viam facere, asperire, patefacere (prop. and impropr.) : for aby, viam munire ei; additum ci dare or parare (impropr.) : to althg, ad qd; to p. oneself a way, additum expedire (v. Hæm. Cæs. B. G. 7, 26) — viam sibi munire ad qd (e. g. ad consulatum) : a paved road, via strata. Paving stone, lapis vie sternendæ utilis (proper for the purpose). — lapis vie stratae (stone fm the pavement). ~~non~~ pavire is to beat, 'to ram down': e. g. area pavita, made hard and level.

PAVEMENT, via strata; *vis stratae lapides (the stones composing the p.); strata viarum (poet.); pavimentum (composed of large slabs). — rudus, aris, m. (prop., a mass of broken stones for a p., or mortar mixed with lime, then the p. composed of such materials) : to make such a p., rudicare : to make a p. by beating, pavimentum facere, struere; harare a p., pavimentatus : to make a mosaic p., pavimentum tesseri struere (Plin.), or ex tesseri struere (Plin.). to break or tear up the p., *iani stratum (dolabratis disjicere).

PAVILION, *prps porticus (a hall with pillars, &c.);* *pr papilio (Lamprid.), or by tabernaculum, tentorium.*

PAVIER, *silicarius (late).* *qui lapide or silice vias sternit.

PAW, *s. pes.*

PAW, *v. *pedibus solum, terram, radere, *pedibus strepitum ciere (of a horse).—pedibus, unguibus, radere, petere (of other animals).*

PAWN, *s. || Pledge, pignus: to be in or at p., pignorat, oppigneratum, or pignori oppositum esse: to give athg in p.; see PAWN: to receive or accept a p., pignus capere, auferre; athg in p., qd pignori accipere: not to redeem what one has left in p., pignus deserere: an unredeemed p., pignus desertum: to redeem a p., pignus librare a creditore; reddere pecuniam et pignus recipere (JCI., as are several of the preceding expressions, ut chessers are undoubtedly Class.; see PLEDGE). || (At'cheva), latro (O.); la runculus (Sen.); miles gregarius; pedes, ytis.*

PAWN, *v. pignare (Suet.); oppignerare (C.); pignori opponere qd (Ter.); pignori dare, obligare qd (Pauid.); obligare qd pignori nomine (aft. C. Att. 6, 1, 23): to p. one's books for wine, libellos pro vino oppignerare (C. Sest. 51, 110): to p. for so much, by od or an abl.; e. g. agrum pignori opponere ob decem minas (Ter.); annulum octo minis oppignerare (Mart.): to p. athg to aby, apud qm pignori apponere: to p. athg for a sum of money, accipere sub pignore mutuum pecuniam.*

PAWNBROKER, *pignerator, pigneraticius creditor (Up.).*

PAY, *s. merces (g. t.).—pretium (price given or received for work, &c.).—Jn. merces pretiumque.—præmium, honos (a reward).—q. æstus, fructus (profit, advantage, gain). || Auctoramentum is not = p., but earne-t money received by a gladiator, soldier, &c.): small inconsiderable p., mercedula; merces parva or pauca; pretium parvum; large p., merces magna ampla: for p., mercede, pretio; e. g. docere: to take any one into p., to hire for p., mercede or pretio conducere qm: to serve for p., ci operas suas locare: to fix, settle the p. for any one, mercedem cs constituere: to give any one the p. for his work, dare ci mercedem operæ; solvere ci pretium operæ: soldier's p., stipendium militare; fm the context simply stipendium or as; e. g. to give triple p., triplex stipendium ci dare: to furnish p. to the soldiers, militibus stipendium numerare (to give out money for this purpose).—militibus stipendium or æra dare (to give it into the hands of the soldiers).—See also GAIN, PROFIT.*

PAY, *v. TRANS. 1) in respect of money paid for goods, service, &c., solvere; numerare (to count out; SYN. in TO PAY DOWN; dinumerare only in the Comedians): to p. ready money, præsentem pecuniam numerare; pecuniam r-præsentare: to p. by three instalments, tribus pensonibus solvere pecuniam: to p. one's debts, æs alienum solvere, dissolvere: to p. a debt, nomen solvere, dissolvere, expungere; æs alienum solvere, dissolvere; s. liberare æs alieno; also solvere, reddere debitum; solidum solvere (the whole debt): to p. wages, mercedem dare (g. t.).—(ci salarium præstare, to p. a salary for public services, Scævola Dig. 34, 1, 16, § 1).—stipendium ci dare or præbere, æs ci dare (to p. soldiers): to p. an army (i. e. to have in p.), exercitum alere: to be paid, mercedem accipere (g. t.).—stipendium accipere (of soldiers). Hence a) without an acc. of the object = to discharge oneself of debt, solvere, reddere debitum: to p. utl, solidum solvere: to p. to the utmost farthing, ad assem solvere (not ad denarium solvere, weh = to p. with Roman money; see C. Quint. 4, extr., and ad Att. 2, 6, extr.): to p. to the day, ad diem solvere, dissolvere; ad tempus respondere: to p. by means of a loan, versuram facere; I will not go till I am paid, nisi explicatâ solutione non sum discussurus: to be able to p., esse solvendo: not to be able to p., non esse solvendo or ad solvendum: to swear that one is not able to p., bonam copiam ejurare: one who is not able to p., qui non est solvendo or ad solvendum; non idoneus (e. g. debitor): ability to p., facultas solvendi. b) fig.; to p. the debt of nature, to die, debitum naturæ reddere; naturæ satisfacere: to p. one's vows, vota solvere, for athg, pro re. 2) in respect of the thing purchased, solvere pro re (e. g. pro frumento empto; pro vecturâ): to p. ready money for a thing, emere præsentî pecuniâ (aft. Plant. Men. 5, 9, 87): to p. a high price for athg, magno emere; (too high a price), male emere: to p. the price of one's life for athg, capite luere. 3) in respect of the person whom one p.'s or is bound to pay, satisfacere ci (e. g. creditoribus): he has*

duly paid me, recte, quod debuit, solvit. || Fig.) to p. one for athg, i. e. to make to suffer, to punish, gratiam ci referre: I am paid for my folly, ego pretium ob stultitiam fero (Com.): to p. one in his own coin, par pari referre (not pro pari; see Benit. Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55); parem gratiam referre ci (ib. 4, 4, 51). || To pay one's addresses to, qm petere.—cs amore tereri, captum esse; qm in amore habere (to be in love with: cause for effect). || INTRANS.) = to be profitable, fructum ferre; quæstui, quæstumum, fructuosum esse (C.); in redditu esse (Plin.); qd omnem impensam pretio suo liberat (Col. 3, 3; pays its expenses; see also TO COVEN, end): the book p.'s well, uberrimus est libri redditus.

PAY DOWN, *solvere, exsolvere, persolvere; pendere (lit., to weigh).—expendere (lit., to pay by weighing out).—numerare (to count).—dinumerare (only in the Com.).—dissolvere (to pay a debt by counting out the money: || || dinumerare only in the Com. writers).—dependere (to pay down without payment; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 1, 44). See also PAY.*

PAYABLE, *solvendus; dissolvendus. The bill is p., *pecunia ex syngraphâ dissolvenda est.*

PAY-DAY, *dies pecuniæ (see L. 34, 6). To pray that the p.-d. may be postponed, rogare de die; beyond the year, plus annuâ die postulare.*

PAYMASTER, || One who pays (g. t.), qui solvit. A good, dilatory, bad p., bonum, lentum, malum nomen: a dilatory p., who makes all sorts of excuses, lentus Initiator (see Interpr. ad C. Cat. 2, 10, 21). || Of the forces, tribunus ærarii (at Rome).—dispensator belli or cui negotium pecuniæ dispensandæ datum est (in war).—quæstor (the military p. at Rome). To choose aby he pleased for p., quem vellet, eligere ad dispensandam pecuniam (Np. In this sense the office implies virtually the whole management of the war).

PAYMASTERSHIP, *munus tribunî ærarii.—munus quæstorium (in an army).*

PAYMENT, *solutio; numeratio (a reckoning or counting out). Immediate p., representatio: p. of a debt or loan, solutio nominis, rerum creditarum. Often by the verbs.*

PEA, *pisum; cicer (chick-pea): of peas, pisinus: of the size of a pea, magnitudine pisi (aft. Plin. 37, 10, 54); ad pisi magnitudinem (aft. Veget. 3, 12, 3); as like as two peas, tam similis, quam lac lacti est (Plaut. Mil. Glor. 2, 2, 85; see LIKE).*

PEACE, *pax (in all the senses of the English word).—paxis tempus (a time of peace).—otium (outward rest or tranquillity, whether of individuals or of states).—concordia (unity, internal tranquillity; of individuals and of states).—tranquillitas, animi tranquillitas, animus quietus (peace of mind). In p., (in) pace: in war and in peace, see WAR: to treat of p., agere de pacis conditionibus; coliqui de pacis legibus (per internum; aft. Flor. 2, 6); pacificare (to make p. by negotiation; as L. 5, 23, extr., legati venerunt pacificatum): they negotiated about a p., colloquium fuit inter ipsos de pacis legibus: to offer to any one, ci ultro pacis condiciones ferre: to enter into p., pacem inire: to conclude or make a p., pacem facere or pacificare (with any one, cum qo); pacem conficere, componere, constituere, conjugere, coagmentare, conciliare: to keep or preserve p., pacem or pacis fidem servare: to disturb the p., pacem (concordiam) turbare: to break the p., pacem frangere (not poet. rumpere); fidem pacis non servare: to live in p., in pace esse, vivere (not to be at war).—concordiâ vivere (to live in concord or unity); with aby, concorditer vivere cum qo; pacem servare cum qo: to live in p. with the neighbours, pacem cum finitimis colere (aft. L. 8, 17, extr.): disturber of p., pacis turbator (prop.); reipublicæ turbo, turbo ac tempestas pacis atque otii (fig., one that undermines tranquillity within a state).—homo turbulenter; turbarum auctor (g. t., a causer of disturbance): to have no p. for, = by reason of, any one, ab qo sollicitari, vexari, turbari; for athg, male habet me qd: to leave a person in p., qm non turbare, non vexare: leave me in p. I noli me turbare! omite mel quid mihi tecum? to let aby go in p., qm cum pace dimittere: he has no p. of conscience, agitur angore conscientie: an article of p., pacis lex: conditions of p., pacis condiciones, leges: to propose conditions of p., pacis condiciones ferre: to prescribe conditions of p., pacis condiciones dicere: to offer conditions of p. to any one, ci ultro pacis condiciones fere: to accept conditions of p., pacis condiciones accipere: to refuse conditions of p., pacis condiciones dimittere; pacis condiciones uti nolle: p. to thy ashes! tua ossa bene quiescant (Petron.); tua ossa mollior cubent (O.); bene*

placideque quiescas (terraque tibi sit super ossa levis; Tib.).

PEACEABLE, PEACEFUL, pacis amans or amator (fond of peace).—**placidus** (quiet; e. g. mores, rarely used of persons).—**placabilis** (easily pacified or appeased).—**concoris** (living in harmony; *concoris* both pacificus and pacatus in this sense are bad Latin).—**quiescens**, tranquillus (not in a state of agitation or of war; tending to peace).—**pacatus** (pacified, tranquillized). A *p.* disposition, pacis amor: to be *p.*, pacem colere cum quo (Aft. L. 8, 17, extr.).

PEACEABLY, PEACEFULLY, quiesce; tranquille (*concoris* pacifice is not Latin). All things went on *p.*, sine turbis, sine tumultu, transacta sunt omnia.

PEACEMAKER, pacificator (C.; rare).—**pacis** auctor (L. 3, 53, 2).—**pacis** reconciliator (L. 35, 45, 3: these esp. of particular instances in which a person has made a peace).—**pacis** arbiter (who decides on the terms of a reconciliation). To act the part of a *p.-m.*, personam pacificam tueri (Aft. C. Att. 8, 12, 4): to have recourse to *ab* as a *p.-m.*, reconciliatore pacis (et disceptatore de iis, quæ in controversiâ cum quo sunt) uti quo (L.): a *p.-m.* in a state, interpres arbitrage concordie civium, arbiter civilis discordiæ (L. 2, 33, 11; Just. 10, 4, 9).

PEACH, malum Persicum, or simply Persicum (Plin.). *P.-tree*, Persica, Persica arbor (Plin.); *Amygdalus Persica (Linn.): *p.-blossom*, flos Persicæ.

PEACOCK, pavo (masculus); *concoris* not pavis, *weh* is *un-Class.*; so also, *p.-hen*, pavo (femina), not pava: a *p.'s* tail, cauda pavonis: the eye of a *p.'s* tail, oculus caudæ pavonis: a *p.'s* feather, penna pavonina: of or belonging to a *p.*, pavoninus: like a *p.*, pavonaceus.

PEAK, montis cacumen (Plin.); vertex (C.); fastigium, culmen (Cæs.).

PEAL, s. sonitus, crepitus. A loud *p.*, sonitus vehemens, gravis (Henry C.): *p.* of thunder, fragores (e. g. inter horrendos fragores micabant ignes; L. 21, 28).

PEAL, v. sonare: sonum reddere.

PEAR, pirum. *P.-tree*, pirus, i. f.

PEARL, margarita (μαργαριτης, g. t.):—*unio* (single large *p.*)—*elenchus* (ἔλεγχος, large pear-shaped *p.'s*, worn three together, as pendants to ear-rings; Böttiger's Sabina).—*tympanium* or *tympallum* (τύμπανον or τύμπανον, fm being in the shape of a kettle-drum: quibus una tantum est facies et ab ea rotunditas, avertis planities, ob id tympania vocantur; Plin.). To deal in *p.'s*, negotium margaritarum exercere (Aft. Aur. Vict. de Vir. Illustr. 72): a dealer in *p.'s*, margaritarius (fem. -a): the *p.-fishery*, *margaritarum conquisitio: to be engaged in the *p.-fishery*, margaritas conquirere (but *concoris* margaritas urinari is absurd: it arose probably from a misunderstanding of Plin. 9, 35, 55 extr., margaritis urinantium curâ peti): a wreath of *p.'s*, *corolla margaritis distincta: a string of *p.'s*, or *p.-necklace*, linea margaritarum: a necklace of one string of *p.'s*, monilium: of two, diluvium; of three, trifluvium: to wear a *p.-necklace*, margaritis in lineâ uti (Ulp.): *p.* ornaments, ornamenta, in quibus margaritæ insunt (Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 7): mother-of-*p.*, unionum concha (or conchæ): inlaid, &c. with mother-of-*p.*, unionum conchis distinctus (Suet. Ner. 31): a diver for *p.'s*, urinator or urinans (diver).

PEARLY, gemmeus; gemmans: *p. meadows*, grass, prata gemma (Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 11; *p.* with dew).—herbæ gemmant rorē recenti (Lucr. 2, 319; with *p.* drops of dew).

PEASANT, agricola, agri cultor (in respect of occupation); *concoris* rusticola is poet.—*rusticus* (in respect of occupation or of manners; a boor).—*agrestis* (one that lives in the country; also in respect of manners, a rough unmannerly boor). *concoris* The rusticus violates the conventional laws of behaviour; the agrestis also offends ager natural propriety; opp. urbanus).—*rusticanus* (grown up or educated in the country).—*paganus*, vicinus (a villager; opp. oppidanus).

PEASANTRY, pl. of PEASANT.

PEASE, pisa, pl. of *p.*, pisinus.

PEAT, *humus turfa (Linn.).

PEBBLE, calculus; lapillus.

PEBBLY, calculosus.

PECCABLE, *culpæ, delictis, obnoxius; *pravis cupiditatibus obnoxius. Rather by *concoris* with the verb peccare, &c.

PECCADILLO, levior noxa; leve delictum; vitium minus.

PECCANT, vitiosus; nocens; peccans, qui peccat.

PECK, s. the English peck is somewhat more than the Roman modius. *Præps* sit to denote the fourth of a

bucket, we may say quadrans, or quadrans medimni (the medimnus was a measure of corn among the Greeks containing six modii).

PECK, v. rostro appetere; pinsere (Pers.).

PECKER, (A bird) picus.

PECTORAL, pectoralis; or by gen. of pectus.

PECULATE, peculatum facere, depeculari (C.); peculari (H.); avertere pecuniam (of embezzling public money). See To be guilty of PECULATION.

PECULATION, peculatus (iis) publicus (robbery of the public purse).—*argenti circumductio* (g. t. for fraud in money matters; Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 34)—*suppressio* judicialis (embezzlement of money paid into court, or for carrying on a cause; C. pro Cluent. 25). Also by *concoris* with pecuniam avertere (de avertendâ pecuniâ quæro abs te, &c. C.); so also avertere merces. To be accused of *p.*, peculatus accusari: to be guilty of *p.*, pecuniam retinere et suppressum. pecuniam avertere (g. t.). peculatum facere (rob the public treasury).

PECULATOR, depeculator errari. peculator (of the treasury).—qui pecuniam avertit, suppressit, &c.

PECULIAR, proprius (in C. only with the gen.; opp. communis).—*meus* (tuus, suus, &c. i. e. my, thy, his, &c., own). *Jn.* proprius et meus; præcipuus et proprius (special and peculiar).—*peculiaris* (that any one alone possesses as a property). *Jn.* peculiaris et proprius; privatus (that belongs to any one as private property; opp. publicus).—*singularis* (characteristic of a person or thing).—a custom common to all or quite *p.* to you, consuetudo communis vel tua solus et propria: the *p.* property of liberty is to live as one pleases, libertatis proprium est vivere ut velis: a thing has its *p.* nature rei est natura propria et sua: this is *p.* to myself, hic meus et mos; sum natura ita generatus: it is *p.* to mankind, est natura sic generata hominis vi, &c. (see C. Fin. 5, 15, 43); by *p.* right, jure quodam suo.

PECULIARITY, proprietas (peculiar nature).—*natura* (natural or characteristic quality). One great *p.* of his style is, quod orationi ejus eximium inest (Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 17). Often to be rendered by the adj.

PECULIARLY, proprie (C.); peculiariter (Q.; Plin.).

PECUNIARY, by pecunie or nummorum. *Sis* pecuniarius (e. g. inopia rei pecuniaria; *p.* distress, C.; præmia rei pecuniaria; a *p.* reward, C.; pecuniarium litem agere, Q.).

PEDAGOGIC, *ad artem liberos educandi institutendique spectans, pertinens.

PEDAGOGUE, pedagogus; magister.

PEDAL, *pedale (organ or instrument of music).

PEDANT, homo ineptus (according to the def. given by C. de Or. 2, 4, 17, comes nearly up to this notion; comp. Ruhnck. Sen. Ep. 76, 13, p. 4).—homo putidus (wearisome, tedious from the length of his explanations).—homo tetricus (stiff, unbending; checking every outbreak of mirth). *Obs.* doctor umbraticus in Petron. (= 'a private tutor, attending at the pupil's own house).

PEDANTIC, ineptus. putidus. tetricus. *SYN.* in *PEDANT*. I fear it would be *p.* to, &c., vereor, ne putidum sit, &c.

PEDANTRY, ineptie (g. t.).—putida jactatio. But these words do not express the notion with any tolerable accuracy. *Ruhnck.* uses pedantismus with a qualifying expression; e. g. pedantiam vitium (utatur enim Gallico verbo, quum in Latinâ linguâ non satis aptum huic rei nomen invenimus). *Obs.* suggests vanitas, quam hodie novo vocabulo pedantismus vocant (the fault meant being partly expressed by the vanitas Græcula of Latin writers).

PEDDLE, ¶ To trifle, ineptire; nugari; ineptias facere. ¶ To act as a pedlar, *merces ostiatim venditare.

PEDESTAL, stylobates (Gr.; Vitr.).

PEDESTRIAN, pedester. A *p.*, pedes, titi.

PEDICEL, pediculus (Col.; Plin.).

PEDICULAR, pedicularis; pediculosus.

PEDIGREE, s. stemma gentile, or simply stemma (post-Aug.). To recite one's whole *p.* fm memory, memoriter progeniem suam ab avo atque atavo proferre (Ter. t): to draw up the *p.* of a family, familiæ originem subtexere (Np.).

PEDIMENT, fastigium (C.; Vitr.).—*tympanium* (the surface or space within the pediment; Vitr.).

PEELAR, *qui ostiatim merces vendit; hæstitor (esp. of fancy articles; inestitor delicatarum mercium, Sen. Ben. 4, 38, 3).—*circitor* (esp. a seller of old clothes). To be a *p.*, *merces ostiatim venditare.

PEEL, s. cutis (thin skin of fruits).—*tunica* (of corn and farinaceous plants).—*cortex* (bark of trees).

PEEL, v. ¶ *TRANS.* tunicam, cutem, detrahare;

desquamare. *To p. a tree*, corticem arbori in orbem detrahare; decorticare arborem; delibrare arborem (*to take off the inner bark*). || *INTRANS.* cutem, crustam, deponere or exuere; desquamari (*Plin.*); cortex ab arbore recedit (*peels off*).

PEEP, s. || *A look*, aspectus, conspectus. *To take a p. at*, oculis percurrere qd (*hastily*);—aspectum convertere qd; oculos conijcere in qd; intueri; contueri; aspicere qd; a *p. show*, "ista ubi rerum imagines introspectantibus representantur (*Dierl.*). || *First appearance*; *at p. of day*, (cum) primâ luce; sub lucis oritur; diluculo (primo).

PEEP, v. (*To cry as chickens*) pipire (*Col.*); pipare (*Varr. up. Non.*). || *PEEP AT* or *INTRO*, oculis percurrere qd; oculos conijcere in qd; intueri; aspicere qd; introspicere (*into*). || *PEEP*, or *PEEP FORTH*, ostendere se; apparere. *The day p.'s forth*, dilucescit.

PEER, s. par (*an equal*).—"magnas, unus procerum Britanniae, Galliae (*of Great Britain or France*).

PEER, v. latius se ostendere; se offerre; offerri.

PEERAGE, *dignitas, locus, optinatum, procerum, magnatum.

PEERLESS, incomparabilis; eximius; singularis; unicus.

PEEVISH, morosus; difficilis: *old age makes me p.*, anariorum me senectus facit (*C. Ath. 14, 21, 3*); *to become p.*, incidere in morositatem (*C.*).

PEEVISHLY, morose.

PEEVISHNESS, morositas (*C.*); morositas naturæ (*Ruhnk.*).

PEG, paxillus (*C.*); cultellus (*Vitr.*); epigrus (*a peg for fastening, instead of a nail; vps only in pl.; Sen.*). *To come down a p.*, "lenius, mollius agere; *qd remittere.

PELICAN, pelecanus or pelicanus (*Hieron.*); pelicanus onocrotidis (*Lin.*).

PELISSE, vestis pellicea, or simply pellis (*an outer garment lined with skin or fur*). *In the ordinary acception of the word, the same terms may be used with quam vocant, &c.*

PELLET, pilula (*Plin.*).

PELLICLE, pellicula (*C.*).

PELLITORY, herba parietaria (*Plin. Pan. 51*); parietaria (*Appl. : Lin.*); *asplenium ruta muraria (*Lin.*; *p. of the wall*).

PELL MELL, promiscue (*without distinction*).—confuse, permixte (*without distinction or order*). *That is or lies p. m.*, promiscuus; confusus; permixtus. *The Latin also expresses this idea by compounds with per, &c.; e. g. permiscere; commiscere; miscere omnia ac turbare; confundere; turbare.*

PELLUCID, pellucidus, translucidus. *To be p.*, pellucidus; pelluciditatem habere; lucem transmittere (*Sen.*).

PELLUCIDITY, pelluciditas (*Plin.*).

PELT, s. pellis; corium; pelles ferinae (*of wild beasts; Just.*). *Covered with p.*, pellitus.

PELT, v. to qd petere; e. g. *to p. with mud*, luto petere (fordare, polluere) (*Luc.*); *there is a pelting shower*, magna vis aquæ deijcitur (*L.*); imber effunditur (*Curt.*); *a pelting shower*, imber effusus.

PEN, s. penna scriptoria, or fm context, penna only (*used first in the eighth century; Isid. Orig. 6, 14*);—calamus scriptorius, or fm context, calamus only (*of a reed*).—stilus (*of metal*). *To split a p.*, "pennam or calamum findere: *to make a p.*, calamum or pennam temperare (*ajf. C. ad Qu. Fr. 2, 14*); *to nib a p.*, calamum or pennam exacuire (*ajf. Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 100*); *to dip one's p. in (the ink, &c.)*, calamum or pennam intingere (*ajf. Q. 10, 3, 31*); *to take up one's p.*, calamum (pennam) sumere; stilum prehendere; ad scribendum se conferre (*in set about writing*); *to be able to write with any p.*, quicunque calamus in manus meas venerit, eo uti tantum bono (*C. ad Qu. Fr. 2, 15, no. b. § 1*); *to guide the p. (the hand) for aby*, scribentis manum manu superimpositâ regere (*Q. 1, 1, 27*); *the p. does not mark*, crassum atramentum pendet calamo (*ajf. Pers. 3, 11*); *not to touch a p.*, nullam litteram scribere: *nothing but what is excellent could come fm the p. of such a man*. "nil nisi egregium ab ejus viri scriptione prodire poterat.

PEN, v. See WRITE.

PEN UP, || *FIG.* constipare. || *PROV.* pecus textis cratibus claudere (*t*).

PENAL, || *Relating to punishment*, Crcl. *A p. law*, *lex pœnam sanciens. || *Having a punishment attached*, pœnâ or (stronger) supplicio dignus (*of persons or things*).—animadvertendus (*of things*; e. g. facinus).

PENALTY, pœna (*g. t.*).—multa (*reply a fine*). *To condemn to a p.*, pœnam statuere in qm (*Suet.*); pœnam constituere ei (*Cæs.*); pœnam irrogare ei (*Q. 10, 3, 31*).—pœnam irrogare *not before time of Emp.*; multam irrogare ei (*C.*) *was the act of the accuser, or tribune of the people, proposing that the p. should be so much*. *To condemn to a p. of so much*, multam (with gen. of the amount) imponere or ei dicere (*both L.*). *I am willing to suffer the p. of the law*, non recusio, quo minus legis pœnam subeam (*Np. Epam. 8, 2*); *to subject oneself to a p.*, pœnam or multam committere. See also PUNISHMENT.

PENANCE, || *Penitence, repentance*, vid. *To do p. for althg*, qd luere, expiare; pœnas cs rei dare, pendere, de, ex- pendere, exsolvere. || (*Ecclesiastical*) penalty or satisfaction, piaculum. *To impose p.*, piaculum ab eo exigere.

PENCIL, s. || *A small brush*, peniculus (*Plin.*); penicillus (*C.*). || *A lead p.*, *stilus cerussatus; *graphium cerussatum.

PENCIL, v. *PROV.* penicillo pingere. || *FIG.* pingere.

PENDANT, *As an ornament*, *ornamentum pendulum.—inaures (*ear-rings*).

PENDING. See DURING. *A suit p.*, lis nondum judicata.

PENDULOUS, pensilis; pendulus.

PENDULUM, *prps* *perpendicularum.

PENETRATE, penetrare, intrare (*to enter; prop. and fig.*).—invadere (*to rush in; prop. and fig.: all three with a simple acc. or with in and an acc.*).—Influere, infundi (*to flow in; of a great number*).—se insinuare (*to penetrate imperceptibly*).—descendere (*to descend, go down: e. g. ferrum haud alte in corpus descendit; ferrum in liâ descendit [poet.]; then fig., of impressions on the mind, &c.; e. g. hoc verbum in pectus ejus alte descendit*).

PENETRATING, penetrans. acer. acutus (*sharp*).—gravis (*that falls heavily; fig., weighty*). *A p. voice*, vox peracuta: *a p. mind*, acumen ingenii; perspicacitas.

PENETRATION, acumen or acies ingenii; acutum, acre, ingenium (*C.*); ingenii sagacitas (*Ærn.*); ingenii felicitas (*Ruhnk.*); animus acrior (*C.*); or simply in genium; acumen; sagacitas; sollertia; subtilitas; calliditas: *to be a man of great p.*, ingenio esse acerrimo, acutissimo; ingenii acumine florere.

PENINSULA, pœninsula (*L., Plin.*); also by Crcl. e. g. *the Peloponnesus is a p.*, Peloponnesus fere tota in mari est (*C. de Rep. 2, 4*).

PENITENCE, penitentia (peccatorum); *dolor ex peccatorum recordatione conceptus or susceptus. vis penitendi (e. g. *so deep or sincere was his p.*, tanta vis erat penitendi).

PENITENT, penitens (*C.*); *penitentia tactus, commotus; *penitentiam agens cs rei. *To feel p.*, penitet me; agor ad penitentium; subito me penitentia; about or for althg, penitet me cs rei or (*less emly*) ago penitentiam cs rei: *so p. was he*! tanta vis erat penitendi!

PENITENTIAL, *penitentiam testans, declarans *P. tears*, *lacrimæ quas penitentia peccatorum elicit: *a p. psalm*, *psalmus, carmen, ad penitentiam peccatorum vocans: *p. feelings*, *animus ad mentem vitæque emendandam paratus.

PENITENTIARY, adj. by penitentia; or ad penitentiam (pertinens).

PENITENTLY, *animo penitente or penitentia commoto, tacto.

PENKNIFE, scalprum librarium (*Suet. Vitr. 2*).—scalprum (*T. Ann. 5, 8; 5, 2*).—*cutter plicatilis (*a clasp knife*).

PENMAN, qui scribit (*g. t.*); scriptor (*author*). *An elegant or accomplished p.*, qui eleganti or nitidâ manu literas facit (*ajf. Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 28*).

PENMANSHIP, *ars scriptoria, *calligraphia; *ars commode scribendi.

PENNANT, * vexillum nauticum.

PENNILESS, perpauper. egentissimus. omnibus rebus egenus. omnium egenus, cui minus nihilo est. *To be p.*, ci minus nihilo est. See also POOR.

PENNY, *numus, terunculus. (*Æt.*) *These words do not, however, express exactly the value of our p., so that it may be necessary st. to retain the term*. *Not a p.*, no numum quidem (e. g. *will I give*). *To agree to a p.*, ad numum convenire (*C.*): *to pay to a p.*, ad assem reddere qd (*Plin. Ep.*): *not to be able to get a single p.*, no numum quidem auferre posse (*C.*).

PENNYROYAL, *pulegium; *mentha pulegium (*Lin.*).

PENNYWEIGHT, *quadrans drachmæ.
PENNYWORT, **Lythymachia nummularia* (Linn.).
PENSILE, penillis; pendulus.
PENSION, s. stipendium; beneficium annuum; annua ad honorem præbita, orum, s. (ast. Sued. Tib. 6, 3; *Vitr.* 10, 16, 3). *To grant a p. to aby*, annua ad honorem præbere (g. t.); de publico quotannis certam mercedem ci tribuere ad honorem (*Vitr.* 10, 16, 3; *of a public life*); *annuo stipendio qm juvare, sustentare (*for support*).
PENSION, v. See *'to grant a Pension to'* to p. off, *pacto annuo stipendio qm dimittere, in vacationem muneris dare; to p. an officer, præfectum militum commodis emeritæ militiæ dimittere (*ast. Suet. Cat. 44*); qm cum annuis præbendis dimittere (*a civil officer*).
PENSIONER, miles missicius (*a soldier pensioned off*; see *Suet. Ner. 48*).—*qui victu apud qm utitur pactâ mercede; *cui gratuius victus (or victus quotidianus gratia) præbetur (C. de Or. l. 54). *est* *alumnus.
PENSIVE, cogitabundus (*very late, Appul.*); in cogitationibus defixus (*in a p. attitude*) or animus in cogitationibus defixum habens (*ast. C.*).
PENT UP, clausus; inclusus.
PENTACHORD, pentachordus (*Marc. Cap.*).
PENTAGON, pentagon; (*Math.*).
PENTAGONAL, pentagonus or pentagonus (*duet. de Limit.*); pentagonium (*cinquefoil*; *Appul.*); quinqueangularis (*Math.*).
PENTAMETER, pentameter (Q.).
PENTATEUCH, Pentateuchus or Pentateuchum (*Tertull.*).
PENTECOST, Pentecoste, es, f. (*Tertull.*) *The feast of p.*, *dies Pentecostales or *dies festi Pentecostes. *Not festum Pentecostale*.
PENTHOUSE, *tugulorum parietis affixum.
PENULT, PENULTIMATE, penultimus. *The p.*, penultima (*sc. syllaba*).
PENURIOSUS, parvus; tenax; parvus et tenax; restrictus; restrictus et tenax; malignus (*p. towards others*). *Very p.*, præparus: to be p., parce vivere (*live closely*).—parcere (*with dat.*); parcum, tenacem ease (*with gen.*); parce ac tenuiter vivere.
PENURIOUSLY, parce; maligne; tenuiter. *Jn. parce ac tenuiter* (e. g. vivere, to live).
PENURY, penuria; egestas; summa paupertas.
PEONY, pœonia (Plin.).
PEOPLE, s. *Persons* (g. t.), homines, pl.; frequently, however, in Latin homines is omitted: a) with adjectives: e. g. many p., multi; all p., omnes; good p., boni; b) when followed by qui; e. g. there are p. who say, sicut qui dicant: there are p. who believe, sicut qui existimant: c) in the phr. people (= persons generally, most men) say, dicunt; narrant. *Persons belonging to any one, cs familia (the slaves, &c., collectively*; see *Cæs. B. G. l. 4*)—cs famuli, ministri (servants)—cs comites, qui qm comitantur (attendants)—cs milites (soldiers): my, thy, &c., p., mei, tui (see *Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 46*: of the servants): to belong to the people of any one, esse ab eo. *Persons derived fm a common origin, gens* (as descended fm one ancestor)—natio (as belonging to the same country, and possessing the same national characteristics; so that one gens may include many nationes)—gens (a race distinguished by certain peculiar excellences or good qualities)—populus (a society of free citizens, or of men united under one common government; the Latins also used nomen in this sense to designate some particular people defined by the context: e. g. Hannibal, inimicissimus nomen Romano, the Roman p.); foreign p., nationes, or gentes, extere; populi exteri. *The inhabitants of a town, &c., populus* (the p. of all classes; distinguished sts fm the principes or senatus, sts fm the plebs)—plebs (the lower orders; distinguished sts fm the patricii, nobiles; sts fm the populus)—vulgus (the common people; i. e. not so much those of the lower ranks as those who are personally and individually inferior to others, being culpably ignorant, low-minded, or immoral)—clives, civitas (the body of citizens): in the name of the p., publice: out of the pockets of the p., publice; publico sumptu; de publico (so that the p. bear the expense)—impendio publico (so that the p. suffer loss): a man of the p., homo plebeius (in speaking of his descent)—homo de plebe (in speaking of his actual position).
PEOPLE, v. frequentare (Incolls): to p. a place with colonists, coloniam or colonos deducere, mittere qo (the former when a person himself leads the colonists to a place): peopled, frequens, celebrer (populous, opp. deserta).
PEPPER, s. piper, &is, n.: white p., p. album (II. 96

Sat.); candidum (Plin.).: black p., p. nigrum: p. corn, granum piperis (Plin.); bacca piperis (*Vitr.*).
PEPPER, v. pipere condire qd: peppered, piperratus (Plin.).
PEPPER-BOX, *pyxis piperis.
PEPPER-MILL, *mola piperi molendo.
PEPPERMINT, *mentha piperata (Linn.).
PEPPER-TREE, arbor piperis (Plin.).
PEPPERWORT, piperitis (Plin.); *Lepidium latifolium (Linn.).
PERADVENTURE. See **PERHAPS**.
PERAMBULATE, perambulare (*only poet.*, but perambulare mules terras, *Varr.*); peragere; lustrare; perlustrare (L., *Vell.*): obire; percurrere.
PERAMBULATION, peragratio, lustratio (both C.); or by the verbs.
PERCEIVABLE, PERCEPTIBLE, quod sub aspectum or oculos cadit; quod in conspectum cadit; quod oculis cerni, percipi potest; aspectabilia.
PERCEIVABLY, palam; aperte ac palam; evidenter; manifeste. See **PLAINLY**.
PERCEIVE, *II To see, vid.* *To observe, mark, videre*; videre animo; cernere; cernere mente; perspicere; sentire. *Jx. sentire ac videre*; intelligere; animadvertere: one may easily p., facile intelligi, or conjici, potest: as far as l p., quantum equidem video, or intelligo.
PERCEPTIBLY. See **PERCEIVABLY**.
PERCEPTION, animadvertio; or by *Crel. with the verbs*.
PERCEPTIVE, quo cernimus, percipimus, &c.
PERCH, s. *A pole, pertica*; decomposita, æ (as a measuring rod): a little p., pertica pusilla. *A certain measure, pertica* (Frontin.: because the land was measured with a pole, pertica). *A certain fish, perca* (Plin.).
PERCH, v. (arbori) insidère, considère (*of several*); (in arbore) sedère.
PERCHANCE, fortasse; forsitan (*the latter always with the subjunctive*). *Fortasse is rare; forsitan is poet.* *Observe also that forte is not to be used for fortasse in all cases; but the rule is that the Latin has always forte, and not fortasse, after si, nisi, ne (not so after num)*—haud scio an, nescio an (nullus, nemo, numquam), as a modest or diffident form of expression. See also **PERHAPS**.
PERCUSSION, percussio; pulsus.
PERDITION, exitium; interitus. See also **DESTRUCTION**, RUIN.
PEREGRINATION, peregrinatio (C.).
PEREMPTORILY. See **ABSOLUTELY**, **POSITIVELY**.
PEREMPTORY, *(In law)* peremptorius (Ulp.). *A p. citation, peremptorius* (sc. editum, *Hermog. Dig. 42, l. 53*); disceptationi peremptuæ dictus, consultus (*ast. Cæs. B. G. 5, 27, 5*). *Positive, absolutus, vid.*
PERENNIAL, *Lasting a year*, perennus; annuus. *Lasting many years* (Aut.), perennis. *To be a p., perennare* (e. g. quo melius fides perennet, *Col. 12, 5, 2*; but this is only of lasting a long time; still perennis, perennare must be retained as l. l.).
PERFECT, plenus (g. t. having its full number, stas, &c.).—integer (whole, unmodified, &c.).—absolutus. perfectus. *Jx. absolutus et perfectus. perfectus atque absolutus. expletus et perfectus. perfectus cumlativus. perfectus completivus* (that has the highest perfection)—versus. germanus (*real, genuine*): thoroughly p., absolutus omnibus numeris; perfectus expletivus omnibus suis numeris et partibus.—totus (whole, opp. the single parts)—totus integer (in the fullest manner or sense; *Gell. 12, l. 1*), in: a p. duty, perfectum absolutivum officium: p. virtus, perfecta cumlativæ virtus: a p. orator, orator plenus atque perfectus; perfectus homo in dicendo et per politus: more p., perfectior (e. g. perpolitus qd perfectiusque, C.): most p., summus et perfectissimus (C.).—*Altho is p. madness, qd summe est dementia* (e. g. exspectare, dum &c.): a p. philosopher, philosophus absolutus: a p. orator, orator perfectus; homo perfectus in dicendo: a p. Stoic, perfectus Stoicus (that cannot be found fault with)—germanissimus Stoicus (deviating in nothing fm the Stoic school): to make altho p., absolvere (to accomplish altho, so that nothing is wanting in it; e. g. a benefaction, beneficium)—cumulare qd (to put the finishing stroke to a thing, to crown it; e. g. joy, gaudium).
PERFECT, v. perficere; conficere; absolvere. *Jx. absolvere et perficere*. See **TO COMPLETE**.
PERFECTION, integritas (completeness)—absolutio

perfectio. Jx. absolutio perfectioque (*highest degree of finish*): p. *of* virtus, virtus perfecta cumulataque: moral p., perfectum honestum: to attain p., ad perfectionem pervenire: ad summa venire: to bring a thing to p., qd. absolvere or perficere or absolvere et perficere.

PERFECTLY, perfecte; absolute (*without defect or fault*).—plane, prorsus, omnino (*entirely*).—plane, integre (*fully*).

PERFIDIOUS, perfidus (*as to single actions*).—perfidiosus (*as to the whole character*).—perfidia praeclit (C. Flacc. 3); infidus; infidelia.

PERFIDIOUSLY, perfidiosus (1865) *perfidus* *not before the sive age*; infideliter; sine fide. To act p., perfide or fraudulenter agere.

PERFIDY, perfidia (*faithlessness*).—infidelitas (*the conduct or properties of a faithless person*).—perjura fides (I. H.).

PERFORATE, terere (*with a gimlet or other borer*).—perterere (*thoroughly*).—perforare (*to make a hole through*).

PERFORM, ¶ To achieve, accomplish, conficere (*to bring to an end, so that the labour is over; to finish, without reference to the production of a perfect work*). Itinera, mandata conficiuntur, non perficiuntur nec absoluntur. D.).—efficere, ad effectum adducere (*to bring to actual existence*).—perficere (*to carry through to the end; to make sth. perfect; opp. inchoare, to begin*).—absolvere (*to finish off, so that no more remains to be done; to make complete; opp. inchoare, instituire*). Jx. absolvere ac (et) perficere.—peragere (*to carry a business through*).—exsequi, persequi (*to follow up till it is done; esp. of things done by rule or direction, officium, mandata*).—adimplere, asequi (*the former denoting more on the object achieved; the latter on the persevering exertions by which it was achieved*).—an finem adducere (*to bring sth. to its intended end; to complete*).—patrare (*of important actions publicly performed; an old and solemn word, that had probably a religious meaning at first; strengthened perpetrare*).—sine facere alone (*opp. cogitare*).—To be able to p. sth., ¶ parem esse ei rei exsequenda. To p. one's promises. See PROMISES. ¶ To do, act, facere, agere. SYN. in ACT. ¶ To act a part on the stage, or in life, agere qm. or ca. partes; ca. personam tueri (not ca. pers. agere).—simulare qm. or with acc. and infin. (*to pretend to be aby*).—1865 ludere qm. is un-Clas.; exhibere qm. unlat.—to p. a play, fabulam agere (not fab. docere, *which is said of the author only*). To forbid the players to p., histrionibus scenam interdici (Su.). the players will not p. to-night, *histriones hodie in scenam non prodibunt.

PERFORMANCE, ¶ A performing, executio; or by the verbs. ¶ Act, deed, factum. ¶ Work, opus. ¶ A play acted, fabula acta.

PERFORMER, ¶ A doer, &c. qui facit, agit, perficit, &c. ¶ A player, artifex scenicus (q. l.).—actor (scenicus); histrio; ludio, ludius (SYN. in ACTOR).

PERFUME, s. odor (q. l.).—unguentum (unguent).—tus (frankincense): p. s., odores: p. s. (as article of commerce), merces odorum.

PERFUME, v. odoribus, unguentis, imbueri qd.; odoribus perfundere qd.—unguento perficere (by unguents rubbed on or in).—bonis odoribus suffire qd. (Col.); by burning p. s.).—locum variis odoribus inficere (Sen. Vit. Beat. 1, 11): to p. oneself, se ungere (Ter.); se odoribus imbueri; caput et os suum unguento perficere; to be perfumed, unguenta olere (Ter.); unguentia delibatum, oblitum, esse (C.); unguentis affluere.

PERFUMER, myrrhopolus, s. (Plant.); unguentarius (C. II.). a p. s. shop, myrrhopolium (Plant.).

PERFUMERY, unguenta (pl.); odores (pl.).

PERFUNCTORY, indiligenter; negligenter; sine cura; incuriose.

PERFUNCTORY, parum accuratus (of things).—negligentia, incuriosus (of persons).

PERHAPS, fortasse, forsitan (*the latter with the subjunctive, except when it is inserted, as it were, parenthetically, in the sentence, the verb not being dependent on it; e. g. longiorem orationem causa forsitan postulat*, C. p. Lig. 12, 38; see HOND. Turs. II. p. 715.—1865 Forsitan stands only in principal, not in dependent sentences; hence it would be wrong to say, quum Britan hinc tibi nota sint, for fortasse. Neither of these two must be used in questions, or after si, nisi, ne).—forte (*only after si, sin, nisi, ni, ne*. Krüger adds to these num. Götzen num. and equid: Krebs in his second edition rejects both of these, and says that in questions 'perchaps,' 'perchance' should be left untranslated).—1865 forte, fors, forsit are all poet.—fortasse

an (Varr. and Gell.: forsitan is poet., for assis once stood in several places in C., where fortasse is now read, Krebs).—haud acio an, nescio an (*after wch nullus, nemo, numquam are to be used for 'any,' 'anybody,' 'ever,' e. g. hule uni contigit, quod nescio an ulli, wch prps never occurred to any one else, Np.*). In questions: 'whether perhaps any,' (*after quaere, percontari, &c.*) is to be translated by equis (or equi), equae (or equa), equid (*not by si quis*). Thus quaeris equae spes ait? fac sciam, equid venturi sitis.—P. somebody, forsitan quispam; qd. forte. Unless p., nisi forte: if p. si forte: less p., ne forte.

PERIGEE (in astronomy), *perigium (s. t.).

PERIHELION (in astronomy), *perihelium (s. t.).

PERIL, periculum; discrimen; Jx. periculum ac discrimen. See DANGER.

PERILOUS, periculosus; periculi plenus; anceps;

dubius. See DANGEROUS.

PERIOD, ¶ Space of time, spatium temporis; tempus, (pl.) tempora; metas (age)—tempestas (a space of time with its characteristic distinctions, a p. marked by its history).—1865 *era* in this sense is very low Latin; *periodus* is without authority: no p. of my life, nullum metas meae tempus. ¶ End, vid. ¶ Sentence, orbis orationis or verborum; circuitus orationis; verborum circuitus, complexio, ambitus, comprehensio; Jx. comprehensio et ambitus verborum; verborum continuatio, constructio; conversio orationis (C.), or simply, ambitus, circuitus, comprehensio, circumscriptio, continuatio (see C. Brut. 44, 162; id. Or. 9, 304; 1865 *periodus* in this sense is not strictly a Latin word: C. gressus ambitus, circuitus, &c., adding once quem Graeci nepiobon, &c. in Greek characters, once si sic periodum appellari placet; and so Q. Inst. 9, 4, 14; but it has been easily employed in this sense by modern writers; and its for perspicuity it may be necessary to adopt it): well-constructed p. s., arguti, certique et circumscripti verborum ambitus (C. Or. 12, 138): a complete p., comprehensio plena (ib.): a short p., brevis comprehensio et ambitus verborum (C. Brut. 44, 162): too long a p., nimis longa sententiarum continuatio (C. de Or. 3, 13, 49): avoid long p. s., fugere oportet longam verborum continuationem (Auct. ad Her. 4, 12, 18): a neat and well-rounded p., apta et quasi rotunda verborum constructio (C. Brut. 78, 272); forma concinnitasque verborum facti orbem suum (C. Or. 44, 149); the p. is well rounded).

PERIODICAL, adj. ¶ Recurring at intervals, certo tempore recurrenta: p. diseases, morbi accidentes et remittentes; morbi certo tempore recurrentes: p. winds, etesiae (pl., of the winds that blow in the Mediterranean, &c., in the dog-days); venti, qui certo tempore in qd. loco flare consueverunt; or qui certo tempore ex qd. caeli parte spirant (of Cae. B. G. 5, 7; Gell. 2, 2, extr.). P. writings: works, prps. ephemerides. ¶ Constructed in periods, compositus; circumscriptus; numerus et apte cadens: a p. style, oratio structa, apta, vineta (opp. oratio soluta or dissipata); verborum apta et quasi rotunda constructio; circumscriptus verborum ambitus (C.).

PERIODICAL, s. *ephemeres, *plagula ephemeridum, actorem diurnorum (daily).—*libellus hebdomadalis (weekly).—*libellus menstruus (monthly).—libellus trimestris (quarterly).

PERIODICALLY, ¶ At stated intervals, certis temporibus or certo tempore; or by Crel., s. g. morbus nunc accedit, nunc recedit. ¶ In regular periods (of style), circumscripse et numerose (s. g. dicere); oratio bene cadit et voluitur (C. Or. 69, 229; is constructed p.).

PERIPATETIC, peripateticus.

PERIPHERY. See CIRCUMFERENCE.

PERIPHRASE. See CIRCUMLOCUTION.

PERISH, perire (*to lose life prematurely*).—Interire (*to cease to exist; stronger than perire, and used of living beings, or of things without life*).—occidere (*to disappear; properly, of living beings when they die, and fig., of beings without life; e. g. spes occidit*).—cadere, considerare (*to sink to decay or ruin, of things; e. g. a state, a house, a family*).—tollit (*of beings, to disappear*).—to p. in the waves, aqua mergi: to p. by shipwreck, naufragio perire or interire.

PERISHABLE, PERISHING, fragilis; caducus; fluxus.

PERISTYLE, peristylum (C.); peristylum (Vitr.). PERITONEUM, peritoneum (in later writers); expressed in Veget. 2, 15, 3, by a Crel., membrana, quae intestina omnia continet.

PERIWIG. See PERUKE.

PERIWINKLE, ¶ A shell-fish, pectunculus (Plin.). ¶ A plant, *vinca (major, minor, Linn.).

PERJURE (*oneself*), perjurium facere; perjurare; pejurare.

PERJURED, PERJURER, perjurus.

PERJURY, perjurium.

PERMANENCE, perpetuitas; or rather by the verbs, permanere, &c.

PERMANENT, perdurans; permēns; perpetuus; continuens; continuus: to be p., manere; permanere; perdurare.

PERMANENTLY, perpetuo; usque.

PERMEABLE. See PASSABLE.

PERMEATE. See PASS THROUGH.

PERMISSION, concessio (a granting, conceding, *C. Fragm.*, Or. in *Tog. Cand.*, li, 1, 522, ed. Orelli).

—**permisio** (a permitting, allowing). **concessus** et **permisus** only in the *abl.*—**potestas, copia** (power, right, authority given.—**venia** never of itself means 'permission,' but concessio, forbearance, indulgence).—**arbitrium** (*free-will*)—**licentia** (*want of restraint*): to give p. to any one, **veniam, licentiam, potestatem** ei dare; p. to do *aliquid*, **ei rei** or *qd* faciendi potestatem ei facere, concedere; **licentiam** ei concedere: **licentiam** ei permittere ut &c.; permittere, concedere ei, *for aliquid*, *qd*: to give boys p. to play, **pueris** ludendi **licentiam** dare: to ask for p., **veniam** petere: to obtain p., **veniam** accipere, impetrare; datur ei potestas, **copia**; fit ei potestas: to have p., habere potestatem, concessam **licentiam**; mihi licet, **permisum**, concessum est: with your p., **permisus** or concessus tuo; si per te licitum erit; pace tuā; pace quod fiat tuā; bonā **veniam** tuā licet; bonā **veniam** me audies (if one is about to speak): without my p., me non concedere; me non consulto; me invito (*agere* my will): without *aliquid* p., **in** *iusu* *ei*: to speak with p., bonā hoc tuā **veniam** dixerim; sit *venia* verbo; sit *homo* *a* *uribus*; tuis *homo* sit *habitus* *a* *uribus*: with *aliquid* p., **consensus** omnium.

PERMIT, *¶* To allow, concedere (my on being entreated; opp. repugnare)—permittere (opp. vetare).—largiri (fm kindness or complaisance)—facultatem dare, or potestatem facere ca rei. permittere licentiam ut &c. (to put it in *aliquid* p. to do it).—ca rei *veniam* dare, or dare hanc *veniam*, ut &c. (to show indulgence in *aliquid*).—It is permitted, concessum est (g. t.).—licet (is permitted by human law, positive, customary, or traditional). Jn. licitum concessumque est.—*fas* est (by divine law, including the law of conscience). Jn. *ius* *fasque* est.—*As far as the laws p.*, quoad per leges licet (or licitum est, *for present time*). *¶* To suffer, sinere, pati, ferre, &c. See SUFFER.

PERMITTED, licitus, permisus, concessus.

PERMUTATION, permutatio; vices (pl.); vicissitudo. See CHANGE.

PERNICIOUS, perniciosus (C.); perniciōsis (L., Plin.); exitiosus, exitialis; noxiū (C.); noxiousus Sen.; damnosus; detrimentosus; nocivus (Plin.).

PERNICIOUSLY, pernicioso; nocenter; pestifere (C. *¶* not exitiose, Augustin).

PERORATION, peroratio, epilogus (formal).—conclusio, finis orationis (less formal).

PERPENDICULAR, directus ad perpendicularum, or simply directus (opp. pronus, or pronus ac fastigatus): perpendicularis only in later writers: to be p., directum esse, or simply easse ad perpendicularum. A p. line, linea, quæ cathetus dicitur or cathetus only (hæthetor, sc. γαπηρ). To let fall a p. lineam, quæ cathetus dicitur, demittere in (with *abl*).

PERPENDICULARLY, ad perpendicularum; ratione perpendiculari; ad lineam; directo (e. g. deorsum delabi, to fall down p.).

PERPETRATE. See COMMIT.

PERPETRATION. See COMMISSION.

PERPETUAL, *¶* Lasting, perpetuus (uninterrupted).—perennis (of constant duration).—continens, continuus (following immediately one after another).—sempternus, æternus [Syn. in *ERENAL*]. Jn. perpetuus et æternus; perpetuus et sempternus. P. snow, nives quas ne metas quidem solvit: p. rain, assidui imbres; imbrum continuo: p. drought, siccitates (see *HERZ. CAS. B. G. 4, 10*): p. fever, febris continens or continua or assidua: p. toil, labor assiduus or continuus: p. diligence, assiduitas: p. sleep, somnus continens. *¶* Assiduous, &c. assiduus, sedulus. &c. [Syn. in *ASSIDUOUS*].

PERPETUALLY, perpetuo (in one unbroken line).—semper, nunquam non (always).—continenter, sine intermissione, nullo temporis puncto intermisso (continually, without intermission; *¶* not continue et continuo are not Class.).—assidue (constantly, un-

interruptedly; *¶* assiduo is not Class.).—usque (continually).

PERPETUATE, perpetuare; perpetuum efficere (C.): to p. one's name, nomen suum immortalitati commendare; nomina memoriam adæquare cum omni posteritate.

PERPETUITY, perpetuitas; or by the *adj.*

PERPLEX, turbare, confundere, conturbare. See CONFOUND.

PERPLEXED, *¶* (Of things), turbatus, conturbatus, perturbatus (put or thrown into disorder; cont. and pert. also = confounded)—confusus (out of order; then also = confounded); Jn. conturbatus et confusus.—Inconditus (not properly arranged).—Impeditus (difficult, not easily to be unravelled as it were, &c.).—perplexus (unintelligible, obscure, intricate): a p. speech, oratio confusa; sermo perplexus: a p. and intricate affair, res impedita, contorta, difficilis; Jn. difficilis et contorta. *¶* (Of persons), perturbatus, (animo) consternatus (beside oneself, put out of one's way).—(animo) confusus (disturbed).—commotus, permotus (agitated).—percussus (shaken)—perterritus (violently frightened): p. in one's head (mind), mente turbata; my head is quite p., sum animo conturbato et incerto: to make *aliquid* p., *ca* mentem turbare (of the understanding)—*ca* animum confundere (of the mind, the courage, &c.).—qm conturbare or perturbare (to confuse *aliquid*): to become p., mente turbari (to become p. in one's head).—memoria turbati. memoria *ca* confunditur (*aliquid* s recollection becomes p.).

PERPLEXING, difficilis; impeditus; Jn. difficilis et contortus.

PERPLEXITY, mens turbata; animus conturbatus et incertus. See CONFUSION.

PERQUISITES, pecunie extraordinarie (of a public officer; cf. *C. Verr. 2, 70, 170*).

PERKY, vinum quod fit, or factum est, de ore ex plris (Pollad. 3, 25, 11 and 19).

PERSECUTE, consecrari. Insecrari. vexare. To p. the Christians, Christianam religionem Insecrari (Aft. Eutrop. 10, 16, extr.): populum Christianum vexare: to p. those who have served the state well, bene de republica meritos viros consecrari.

PERSECUTION, insecratio. vexatio (*¶* persecutio is a legal term): p. of the Christians, Christianæ religionis insecratio (Aft. Eutrop. 10, 16): populi Christiani vexationes (Sulp. Ser.; *¶* not Christianorum persecutio. It may often be conveniently rendered by the verb).—Spirit of p., *ecce*, qui aliter sentiunt, insecrandi studium.

PERSECUTOR, vexator. ei infestus; *¶* persecutor in this sense is not found in good prose: a p. of the Christians, Christianæ religionis vexator (Eutrop.); populi Christiani vexator; Christiano nomini inimicus, or inimicissimus (Aft. N. Hann. 7, 3).

PERSEVERANCE, perseverantia (weh is not deterred by opposition or hindrance).—constantia (constancy).—assiduitas (incessant duration).—pertinacia (pertinacity, almost to excess).—pervicacia (endavouring to accomplish a purpose or to gain a point).—obstinatio, obstinator voluntas, obstinatus animus (Arm determination or decision; in a bad sense, obstinacy): firm p. in one's opinion, perpetus in sententiā suā permansio; obstinatio sententiæ: p. in fidelity, obstinatio fidei.

PERSEVERE, perseverare (p. r.)—constare (with or without sibi, to be constant)—perstare, consistere, persistere (to stand to, not to depart fm; cf. *HERZ. CAS. B. G. 6, 36*).—manere, permanere (to abide by; all these usually with in re). To p. in one's principles, stare sui iudicii: to p. in one's course of life, in vite perpetua tate sibi constare: to p. in an undertaking, perstare in Incepto: to p. in a purpose or design, perseverare in proposito; tenere consilium; consilium non mutare; sibi constare.

PERSEVERING, perseverans (not deterred by obstacles).—constans (consistent).—firmus (abiding firmly by tenacity).—offirmatus (stronger than firmus).—tenax *ca* rei (tenacious).—assiduus (that applies steadily to *aliquid*, that does not easily relinquish)—obstinatus (that persists in spite of entreaties, &c.).—pervicax (that pursues, or energetically persists in carrying on *aliquid*).—firmus proposito (Vell.).—tenax proposito (who does not easily relinquish a purpose).

PERSEVERINGLY, perseveranter; constanter; firmiter; offirmato animo; pertinaciter; perviciacius; obstinate; obstinato animo. [Syn. in *PERSEVERING*.]

PERIFLAGE, cavillatio.

PERSIST. See PERSEVERE.

PERSON, *¶* Exterior appearance, species.

forma. corpus. statura. statura corporis. Jn. forma et species, et statura (the whole p.). To have a fine or handsome p., pulchra esse specie, formā, corporis: of a diminutive p., corpore parvo; staturā parvā (esse): Dionysius custodiam corporis feris barbaris committitbat (the custody of his p.: C.): to know one by p., nosse qm de facie (C. Pis. 32, 81). ¶ Part which one plays, persona; partes (pl.). See PART. ¶ Individual, persona (with ref. to the rank, character, conduct, &c., of the individual): a name is the distinctive appellation of a p., nomen est quod unicuique personae apponitur, quo suoque proprio vocabulo appellatur (C.): they gave the same prænomen to three persons successively, continuarunt quodque prænomen per ternas personas (sc. familiae; Suet.): the p. of the king, persona regis (e. g. sub specie maiestatis occulitur; Just.): distinguished p.s., homines nobiles: to have respect of p., rationem habere, ducere, dignitatis cs; tribuere, dare qd homini (aft. C.); servire personae (C.): without respect of p., nullā habita ratione dignitatis, amplitudinis. ¶ A human being (indefinitely), some one, homo (not persona in this sense): three p.s. are present, adsunt tres homines: to speak agst the person, not agst the thing, in hominem, non in rem dicere (Sen.). ¶ Party, vid.: the chief p., caput, princeps, auctor (see HEAD); he was the chief p. in the matter, dux, auctor, actor rerum illarum fuit (C. pr. Sext. 28, extr.). ¶ Oneself, not a representative, (mea, tua, nostra) persona (ego, tu, nos): in any one's p., sumptis ea personā; cs personam induentes, imitantes (not sub ea personā; see Klotz, ad C. Tusc. 1, 39, 93). ¶ In grammar, persona (Q.; e. g. tertia p.). ¶ In theology, hypostasis (Eckl.); or persona (L. f.).

PERSONAL, adj. Personalis and its adverb belong only to the writings of lawyers and grammarians; e. g. beneficium personale (Paul. Dig.); verbum personale (Gramm.); verbum personaliter dicere (Gramm.). In all other connections the English word must be expressed by ipse, ipsius, per se (in one's own person), or by præsens, coram (personally present), or by privatus (relating to one as a private citizen; opp. publicus), or by Crel.; e. g. suo nomine qm odisse (Cæs.), to have no p. grudge agst; nullo proprio esse in qm odio (T.), to have no p. ill-will agst. Ahy's p. character, persona cs: to make p. attacks agst aby, in cs personam qd facere (e. g. in ejus personam multa fecit asperius; C. Fem. 6, 6, 10); or in qo efflicere qd (e. g. quid in P. Scipione efflicere): to disregard one's p. wrongs, omittere privatas offensiones.

PERSONALITY, ¶ Individuality, cs persona. The p. of Satan, persona diaboli: to deny the p. of the evil spirit, diabolum naturam esse corpoream negare. ¶ Remark directed agst an individual, contumelia; pl., acerbe dicta, quibus qs qm perstringit, punit; to abstain fm p.s., abstinere omni verborum contumelia (aft. C.).

PERSONALLY, by ipse; præsens; coram; per se; suo nomine (not personaliter only once in Gell.): to be p. acquainted with aby, qm ipsum nosse, qm de facie nosse; opp. qm non nosse, qm or cs faciem ignorare: he appeared p., ipse aderat.

PERSONATE, agere (e. g. nobilem, principem, consulem); (personam) sustinere: tres personas sustinere, to p. three different individuals.

PERSONIFICATION, dicta alienarum personarum oratio (aft. Q. 6, 1, 25).—fictio personarum (Q. 9, 2, 29).—personarum confictio (Aquil. Rom. p. 145, ed. Ruhnck.).—usually prosopopoeia (Gr.; id.); conformatio (Auct. ad Her. 4, 53, 68).

PERSONIFY, ¶ To represent as human, *humanam speciem ei rei dare; humanā specie induere qd. ¶ To introduce a thing as speaking or acting, rem in personam constituere; rem loquentem inducere; rem mutam loquentem facere et formatam; ei rei orationem attribuire ad dignitatem accommodatam aut actionem quandam (all Aquil. Rom. p. 145, ed. Ruhnck.; Auct. ad Her. 4, 53, 66); rem ipsam loqui or agere fingere (e. g. 6, 1, 25).

PERSPECTIVE, s. scenographia (of scenic paintings, Vitr. 1, 2, 2, where it is explained as consisting in frontis et laterum abscedentium adumbratio, ad circineum centrum omnium linearum repositus): ea ars pictoris quā efficit ut quaedam eminerē in opere, quaedam recessisse credamus (Q. 2, 17, 21). In Vitr. 7, præf. 11, we find the following description of painting in p.; Democritus and Anaxagoras wrote on this subject of (scenic) p., Democritus et Anaxagoras de eadem rem scripserunt, quemadmodum oporteat ad aciem oculorum radiorumque extensionem, certo loco centro

constituto, lineas ratione naturali respondere, uti de incerta re certae imagines adificiorum in scenarum picturis redderent speciem, et quae in directis planisque frontibus sint figurata, alia abscedentia, alia prominentia esse videantur. According to the rules of p., ut ad aciem oculorum radiorumque extensionem, certo loco centro constituto, lineae ratione naturali respondeant (aft. Vitr. 7, præf. 11).—*scenographic.

PERSPECTIVE, adj. *scenographicus (σκηνογραφικός).

PERSPICACIOUS, perspicax (clearsighted).—sagax ad qd perspicuum, subtilis (fine; discriminating accurately).—acutus (sharp, acute).—acer (vigorous).—[argutus is 'over-acute,' drawing too subtle distinctions.] Jn. acutus et perspicax. To be p. in alth, perspicacem esse ad qd (e. g. ad has res; Ter.): a p. understanding, ingenium acre or acutum; mens acris: very p., peracutus, peracer: to be very p., acutissimo, acerrimo esse ingenio; ingenii acumine valere.

PERSPICACITY, perspicacia (C.). perspicacia es rei (e. g. veri C.; insight into it). See ACUTENESS.

PERSPICUITY, perspicuitas; evidentia; lux. P. is the best quality of style, perspicuitas est summa virtus orationis (Q. 1, 6, 41); or by an adv., e. g. planius qd exprimere, dicere (with p.; C.): dicere clare, plane, dilucide, enucleate.

PERSPICUOUS, planus, perspicuus, illustris, evidens, dilucidus (C.), luculentus (S.), distinctus. Jn. dilucidus et distinctus.

PERSPICUOUSLY, perspicue, aperte, lucide, dilucide, clare, distincte, enodate, enucleate, plane (C.).

PERSPIRATION, sudor. To throw into, excite p., sudorem excitare, elicere, evocare, effluere, ducere, facere: to check p., sudorem coecere, inhibere, sistere, sedare, reprimere (Plin.).

PERSPIRE, sudare (C.); sudorem emitte (Plin.); in sudorem ire (H.).

PERSUADE, ¶ To induce by argument or fair words, persuadere ci (to succeed in convincing or persuading: pers. ut = to p. aby to do alth; with infin., or acc. and inf. = to p. or convince him that alth is so and so; i. e. to convince aby of a fact or the truth of an assertion [An exception is Np. Dion. 3]; it takes a simple acc. only of pronouns).—qm percellere, ut &c. (to urge one to do a thing).—qm impellere (to urge on).—cr adducere (to bring to), or inducere (to lead, induce) ad qd, or followed by ut—ci autorem esse, cs rei, or followed by ut (to cause one to do alth).—commodis verbis delinire, ut &c. (to talk over; Auct. Argum. ad Plant. Mil. v. 4). To be persuaded, persuasum habere, with acc. and infin. ¶ Persuasum habeo is much less common than mihi persuasum est, or mihi persuasi. With mihi persuasi only a pron. can stand as the obj.; hoc mihi persuasi. With persuasum habere the dat. of the pron. is extremely rare, the only passage being, sibi persuasum habebant (Cæs. B. G. 3, 2, end). Hence avoid mihi persuasum habeo. To p. aby of alth, ci qd or de qā re probare (C.; ci qd credibile facere is mod. Lat., though credible qd facere is right; Krebs): to p. aby that &c., persuadere ei qd, or de qā re: I shall not be persuaded of this, hoc quidem non adducar, ut redam; non facile adducar (not inducar) ad credendum: I am not persuaded that &c., non adducor or adducar (with acc. and inf. without any verb of believing). ¶ To convince, vid.

PERSUASION, persuasio; or by the verb, e. g. persuadendo me adduxit, mihi persuasit, ut sententiam ipsius sequer.

PERSUASIVE, ad persuadendum accommodatus (C.). persuasibilis (Q. 2, 13, 13). ¶ Suasorius mens, hortator.

PERSUASIVELY, apposite ad persuasionem (e. g. dicere: C.); persuasibiliter (Q. 2, 13, 14).

PERT, procas (hoisterously forward fm assurance and impudence).—protervus (impetuously, recklessly, insolently forward).—lascivus (full of fun and high spirits).

PERTAIN. See APPERTAIN.

PERTINACIOUS. See PERSEVERING, OBSTINATE.

PERTINENT, aptus ei rei or ad qd; idoneus ad qd; accommodatus ei rei or ad rem; consentaneus ei rei or cum re; opportunus ei rei or ad qd. Jn. aptus et consentaneus; aptus et accommodatus.

PERTNESS, procacitas; protervitas.

PERTURB. See DISTURB.

PERTURBATION, perturbatio; (of the mind) vehementior animi commotio or concitatio; turbidus animi motus. See also COMMOTIO.

PERUKE, capillamentum, crines empti (false hair).—galerus, galericulus (toupee).—calendrum (H. Sat. 1, 8, 48; see Heindorf).

PERUSAL, lectio; or by the verb (perfectio occurrere) onco.

PERUSE, legere; perlegere: to p. hastily, percurrere; strictim attingere qd.

PERVADE, penetrare, pertinere per qd; permanere ad or in qd, pervadere qd (T.): vis vitalis calor pertinet per omnem mundum (pervades; C. N. D. 2, 9, 23); to p. the minds, penetrare in animos, pervadere per animos (C.); descendere ad animos (L.): joy, pleasure, p.'s the mind, animus ca perfunditur gaudio, lætitiâ, voluptate, jucunditate, dulcedine.

PERVADING, penetrans; penetrabilis.

PERVERSE, perversus (not in a natural state or position; not as it ought to be, of things).—præposterus (that is out of order, said or done out of due time, of things; also of persons who act in a disorderly or irregular manner).—pravus (irregular, defective, wrong in its tendency or end, of things; e. g. mens, opinio). See also BAD.

PERVERSELY, perversæ (torongly).—præpostere (opp. ordine, tempore).—perperam (opp. recte).

PERVERSENESS, perversitas (s. i., of mind).—animus pravus; animi pravitas; mens prava (C.); Ingenium pravum (S.).

PERVERT, pervertere, depravare, detorquere qd: to p. the truth, verum convertere in falsum (C.): to p. right, omne jus torquere (C.): to p. one's words, verba in seipsa detorquere.

PERVIOUS, pervius (opp. invius).—transitorius (e. g. domus transitoria, Suet.; as affording a passage fm the Palatine to the Esquiline hill).—penetrabilis (that may be penetrated).—Pervious to the air, aeri expositus (placed in the air).—perfabilis, aeri pervius (through wch the air can blow; the latter aff. T. Ann. 15, 43, 3).—quod spiritus pervenit. quod perfatum venti recipit (to wch the air has access).

PEST, † A destructive person or thing, pestis; perniciēs; pestis ac perniciēs (Suet. not lues, or vomica); he is the p. of the youth, pestis est adolescentium. † A pestilence, vid.

PEST-HOUSE, † ædificium ad pestilentia contagia prohibenda exstructum (Plin. has pest. cont. prohibere; 23, 8, 80).

PESTER, obtundere qm qâ re (e. g. literis, rogando); obstrepere ci (e. g. literis); (precibus) fatigare qm; molestiam ci afferre; ci qâ re molestum or gravem esse; sis agitare, exagitare, vexare, sollicitare.

PESTILENCE, pestilentia (an epidemic sickness).—lues (as the impure material, or cause of disease).—morbis perniciālis (a mortal disease; Suet. pestis is not used in this sense by the best prose writers; with them it has only the sense of 'a pest'): a p. breaks out in a city, pestilentia incidit in urbem: a city suffers fm p., pestilentia urit urbem: to die of p., pestilentia absumi: to be a remedy agst a p., pestilentia contagia prohibere.

PESTILENT, PESTILENTIAL, pestilens (prop.); foedus (fig.); Suet. pestilentious only in late writers: a disease is p., pestilentia in morbis perniciāles evadit (L. 27, 23): a p. atmosphere, aer pestilens (opp. aer salubris); Suet. aer pestifer is un-Class.

PET, s. † Slight fit of anger, offensivula animi (a slight feeling of vexation; Plin. has indignatiuncula in this sense), or stomachus, indignatio a great p., ira: in a p., (adj.) stomachosus. indignabundus; (adv.) stomachose or stomachosus (C. who also uses θυμικόν, Att. 10, 11, 3); cum or non sine stomacho: in a great p., iratus: to be in a p., indignari, stomachari (qd): to be in a great p., irasci (proper qd): to be in a p. (or great p.) with abg, cum qd stomachari; ci irasci: to throw one into a p., stomachum ci facere or movere; indignationem ci movere; into a great p., bilem ci movere or commovere; irritare qm or ca iam. † A favorite, deliciae; amores (pl.); Jn. deliciae et amores ca; summe dilectus ab qo; ci dilectus præcipue.

PET, v. nimium ci indulgere; nimia indulgentia corrumpere qm; effeminare, emollire qm: petted children, pueri molles, delicati.

PETAL, † petalum (s. i.).

PETARD, † petarda (s. i.).

PETITION, a. preces (pl.; act of asking, or thing asked).—rogatus or rogatio (act of asking).—supplicium (humble p., prayer to God; L.; not C. or Cæs.).—litteræ (supplices), libellus (supplex) (a p. drawn up in writing; cf. Mart. 8, 31, 3): to storm one with p.'s, precibus, supplicia fatigare qm: if you grant my p., si feceris, quod rogo: to present a p. to ahy, dare ci libellum (supplicem); supplicare ci per

litteras: to draw up a p., libellum componere: to sign a p., libellum subscribere; signare, subnotare libellum (of a minister atqg., who looks over the p.'s presented to a prince, and writes his opinion of them on the margin, to wch he signs his name; see Suet. Oct. 1; Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 9).

PETITION, v. † To ask, beg, vid. † To present a written supplication, † petere qd per litteras (in order to obtain atqg.).—litteris deprecari qd (in order to avert atqg.).—causam deferre per litteras ad iudicem (accusing before a judge): to p. ahy, libello or scripto adire qm: to p. agst atqg., reclamare ci rei (to express one's disapproval of atqg.).—provocare adversus qd (to appeal to a higher tribunal agst atqg.); e. g. adversus sententiam, Modest. Dig. 48, 2, 18; adversus creationem, Papinian. Dig. 26, 7, 39 § 6).

PETITIONER, rogator (C. At. 14, 16). supplex or by the verbs.

PETREL, † procellaria (Linn.).

PETRIFICATION, † The act of petrifying, by the verbs. † A thing petrified, † res in lapidem, saxum, verata.

PETRIFY, † PROP TRANS. in lapidem vertere (O.), convertere, mutare. INTRANS. lapidescere (Plin.); verti, mutari, abire in lapidem, in saxum; in lapidem conescere (of a liquid): petrified wood, lignum fossile; oryctodendron (s. i. the ancient use fossilis only for 'that wch may be dug'). † FIG. † dēgere animus ca (L.). Epyly the part, petrified, lapideus (Plaut.); attonitus, stupidus (C.); defixus (L.); defixum stare, 8, 7): to be petrified, attonitus, saxi instar stare: to become petrified, obtorpecere (e. g. circumfuso undique pavore).

PETTICOAT, † tunica muliebris; or it may be necessary to retain the word: p. government, imperium uxorium (at home; Auct. Argum. ad Plut. Asin. v. 2).—† imperium sexūs muliebris (over a kingdom; also by Crel.; e. g. Medis imperat muliebris sexus).

PETTIPOGGER, rabula (C.); caudicēs rabiosus et ineptus, latrator (Q.).

PETTISH, † ad iram proclivior; præceps ingenio in iram (irritable).—difficilis et morosus (of a bad temper, easily put out of humour).

PETTISHNESS, † proclivitas ad iram, morositas.

PETTY, parvus, exiguus, minutus.

PETULANCE, petulantia protervitas.

PETULANT, petulans, protervus.

PETULANTLY, petulanter, proterve.

PEW, s. † sella ecclesiastica; † sedes quæ est or quam qs tenet in æde sacrâ; or propti it may be necessary to add septa or obstructa foribus to sedes, &c., in order to distinguish it fm an open seat; † locus quem qs in templo sacro tenere solet.

PEW, v. † sellis intruere ecclesiam.

PEWET, parra (Plin.). † stringa vanellus (Linn.). FEMTER, prope the nearest word is stannum, wch was an alloy of silver and lead; it may be necessary to retain the word as s. i. (plumbum album = tin.)

PHAETON, † currus quem Phaeton dicunt.

PHALANX, phalanx, angis, f.

PHANTASM, PHANTOM, phantasma, itia, s. (Plin. Ep.). spectrum, visum, umbra, vana species.—inanis et varia ex metu nostro imago (Plin. Ep. 7, 2, 1: of a p. of the imaginativum).

PHANTASTIC, ineptus.

PHANTASTICALLY, inepte; more, modo hominis lymphatici.

PHANTASY, † Power of imagination, vis imaginandi (Eichst.); mens; cogitatio. Suet. Avoid phantasia, except as s. i. † A imaginary thing, res ficta; commentum.—somnia (dream).

PHARISÆIC, † PROP. by the gen. Phariseorum. † FIG. simulatus; fictus; or, if necessary, by the gen. Phariseorum.

PHARISÆICALLY, more, modo Phariseorum; simulate; speciose.

PHARISEE, † PROP. Phariseus. † FIG. platias simulator; or, if necessary, Phariseus.

PHARMACEUTIC, medicamentarius. See APOTHECARY.

PHAROS, pharus (C.). And see LIGHTHOUSE.

PHEASANT, phasianus, (avis) phasianus; † phasianus Colchicus (Linn.): of a p., phasianinus: a p. house, † vivarium phasianorum: one who keeps p.'s, phasianarius (Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 66).

PHENOMENON, res nova, insolita; ostentum; miraculum (wonderful appearance).

PHILANTHROPICAL, hominibus amicis; generi hominum amicis; hominum amans, studiosus; humanus.

PHILANTHROPICALLY, humane; humaniter.
 PHILANTHROPIST, amicus hominibus (Np.).
 generi, vitæ hominum amicus; humanus (C.): to be a p., vitæ hominum amice vivere (C. Off. 1, 25, 92).
 PHILANTHROPY, humanitas; animus humanus (C.).

PHILIPPIC, oratio Philippica (C.). IMPROPERA oratio severa, aspera or acris. To utter a p. agere abq. qm. castigare verbis. Invenit multa in qm. (Np.).

PHILOLOGER, PHILOLOGIST, philologus (e. g. homines nobiles illi quidem, sed minime philologi, C.).
 -grammaticus.—literarum antiquarum studiosus.

PHILOLOGICAL, philologus (not philologicus: both in Latin and Greek characters, in C.:—according to Sen. a philosopher attends only to the meaning of writings, the thoughts expressed; the philologus to the points of history, antiquities, &c., necessary for their elucidation; the grammaticus to the words. Suet. places the philologus above the grammaticus and literator as a man qui multiplex variæque doctrinæ censebatur). P. matters, enquiries, points, philologia, n. pl. (C. de philologis, Ait. 13, 29, 1)—Others give *ad studium antiquitatis or humanitatis pertinens.

PHILOLOGICALLY, grammaticæ; or by the adj.

PHILOLOGY, *antiquitatis studium. *antiquarum literarum studia (the study of ancient literature).—humanitatis studium, humanitatis disciplina or doctrina (of study as forming the intellect).—grammatica, n. pl.: studium literarum, quod ifi proficentur qui grammatici vocantur (grammatical and critical studies, ezegetis, &c.).—*philologia (as t. t.). ~~Not~~ Avoid literæ humaniores, studia humaniora; wech are not Latin.

PHILOSOPHER, s. philosophus (φιλοσοφος), or Crcl. sapientie studiosus, philosophiæ deditus, qui rerum cognitione, doctrinæque delectatur; homo doctus, or pl. docti, is often used by Cicero in this sense, when the context determines the meaning; philosophize professor, sapientie doctor (a professor of philosophy, post-Aug.): a true p., sapiens: a speculative p., qui in rerum contemplatione studia ponit: a moral p., *qui de vitâ ac moribus rebusque bonis et malis querit: a very learned p., doctissimus in disputando: to give oneself out for a p., philosophiam profiteri.

PHILOSOPHICAL, prps philosophus (ad philosophas scriptiones, C. Tusc. 5, 41; and philosopha sententia, Pacuv. op. Gell. 13, 8.—~~Not~~ not philosophicus, weh is late.—In Tusc. 5, 41, Klotz reads philosophiæ, and rejects both adj. —If he is right, the adj. must be translated by philosophiæ, philosophi or -orum, &c.). P. writings, libri qui sunt de philosophiâ, libri de philosophiâ; philosophiæ scrip̃a (Plin. N. H. 13, 27): p. precepts, præcepta philosophiæ or philosophorum: p. enquiries, quæ in philosophiâ tractantur (C.): a p. discourse, sermo de philosophiâ (Np.). Sls philosophorum proprius may serve. P. resignation, *Stoica quedam patientia: with p. indifference, Stoice: this is not a common but a p. word, hoc non vulgi verbum est, sed philosophorum.

PHILOSOPHICALLY, philosophorum more; ut philosophi; ut decet philosophum (~~Not~~ philosophice late, Lactant.).

PHILOSOPHIZE, philosophari (C.). argumentari.—ratiocinari.—disputare (to discuss a subject).

PHILOSOPHY, philosophia (φιλοσοφία): pure Lat. by Crcl., sapientie studium or disciplina; divinarum humanarumque rerum tum initiorum causarumque ejusque rei cognitio: cognitio optimarum rerum atque in iis exercitatio. Theoretical p., philosophia, quæ artis præceptis continetur; philosophia, quæ in rerum contemplatione versatur, or philosophia contemplativa for shortness (Sen. Ep. 95, 10): practical p., philosophia, quæ officii et bene vivendi disciplinam continet; phil. quæ de vitâ et moribus rebusque bonis et malis querit; or simply philosophia activa (Sen. Ep. 95, 10): fm context prudentia (opp. doctrina, C. Quint. Frat. 1, 3, 5). To be a student of p., philosophiæ studio teneri; sapientie esse studiosum: to devote oneself to the study of p., se ad philosophiam or ad philosophiæ studium conferre; se ad philosophiam pertractandam dare: to devote oneself exclusively to p., in una philosophiâ quasi tabernaculum vitæ sue collocare: To write treatises of p., philosophiam scribere.

PHILTER, philtrum (O.). poculum amatorium (Plin.). amoris poculum (H.).

PHLEBOTOMIZE, &c. See BLEED, &c.

PHLEGMA, || PROP. phlegma, ingis (Med. t. t.). pituita (Cels.). || FIE. tarditas ingenii (C. Or. E8, 229). tarditas animi (Gell. 16, 12, 3). tarditas, inertia (C.). lentitudo naturalis (Ern.). patientia (Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 5).

PHLEGMATIC, || PROP. phlegmaticus (Med. t. t.). || FIO. tardus, segnis, iners (slow).—lentus, patiente (void of sensibility).

PHLEGMATICALLY, || PROP. phlegmaticus. || FIO. tarde; animo or ingenio tardo or inert (slowly).—lento animo (without sensibility).

PHLOGISTIC, facilis ad exardescendum (C.).

PHRASE, dictio; locutio; ~~Not~~ Avoid the Greek phrase unless it be necessary as t. t.

PHRASEOLOGY, || Manner of expression, dicendi genus; verba (pl.); or locutio: modern writers say loquendi genus (Murel.); loquendi forma (Ruhn. Ern.); loquendi formula (Wolf.). || A collection of phrases, *phrasium locutionum collectio; *phrasium locutionum promptuarium, horreum (a book containing such collection).

PHRENOLOGY, *doctrina de cranio, calvis; *cranologia (t. t.).

PTHIRISIC, pth'isis, is, f. (Sen.)

PTHIRISICAL, pth'isicus (Pistr.).

PHYLACTERY, phylacterium (an amulet, Mara. Cap.: as worn among the Jews, Hieron.).

PHYSIC. See MEDICINE.

PHYSICS, physiologia (φυσικολογία, explained by C. naturæ ratio).—physica, orum (C.); philosophia de naturâ (C. Brut. 8, 31); or Crcl., quæ de naturâ queruntur (C. de Rep. 1, 10); ea, quibus naturæ ratio continetur (C. N. D. 1, 26, 73); quæ de naturis rerum disputantur (C. de Or. 3, 32, 127).

PHYSICAL, must be expressed by the grn. naturæ (relating to nature), or corporis (relating to the body).—~~Not~~ physicus (adv. physice) means *relating to natural philosophiæ: p. evil, mala naturæ; mala quæ natura habet (in general).—vitia corporis (of the body); p. strength, vires corporis.

PHYSICALLY, must be expressed by natura or corpus, with Crcl. ~~Not~~ Not physice; See PHYSICAL.

PHYSICIAN, medicus.—medens (Curt. T., &c.).—medendi or medicinæ peritus.—A celebrated p., medicinâ or arte medicinæ clarus. A skilful p., medicus artifex (Cels.); *medicus, ad medendum utilis (Muret). A p. who fills all his patients, who is a good friend to the undertaker, medicus animas negotians (Plin. 28, 1, 5); to employ or consult a p., medico uti or medicum adhibere (both C.).—medicum admovere (Suet.).—medici operâ et consilio uti, medico se curandum tradere (aft. C.): you will get well, whether you employ a p. or not, sive medicum adhibueris, sive non, convalesces (C.): to fetch a p., medicum ad agrotum adducere (C.); medicum arcescere (Plaut.): to run and fetch p.'s, medicos cogere: to call in a p., ad medicum se conferre (C.): to pay a p. his fee, medicum honorem habere (C. Fam. 6, 19, 3)—medico dare qd. A quack p., See QUACK. A p.'s fee, honor, qui medico habetur; merces medici: to be in the hands of the p.'s, in potestate medentium esse (Curt.).

PHYSIOGNOMIST, physiognomon; in C. de Fat. 5, 10, by the Crcl., qui se proficitur hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernosceret; and in C. Tusc. 4, 37, 80, by, qui se naturam ejusque ex formâ perspicere proficitur.

PHYSIOGNOMY, || Art of determining the character fm the features, &c., *physiognomia, quæ dicitur, or, by Crcl., *ars hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernoscenti (aft. C. de Fat. 5, 10); ars naturam ejusque ex formâ perspicendi (aft. C. Tusc. 4, 37, 80): to practise p., mores naturasque hominum conjectione quadam de oris et vultus ingenio deque totius corporis filo atque h'bitu sciscitari (Gell. 1, 9, 1n., as an explanation of φυσιογνωμονίη). || Countenance and features, as indicating character, oris habitus.—lineamentorum qualitas.—habitus oris lineamentaque.—oris et vultus ingenium, or simply os vultusque, or os et vultus.

PHYSIOLOGICAL, *physiologicus (t. t.); *ad naturæ rationem pertinens.

PHYSIOLOGICALLY, *physiologicæ (t. t.); *naturæ ratione; *secundum naturæ rationem.

PHYSIOLOGY, naturæ ratio, quam Græci φυσικολογία appellant (C. Liv. 1, 41, 90); naturæ iterum, quæ Græce φυσιογολογία dicitur (Pistr. 1, 1, 7).

PIACULAR, piacularis (L.); or by Crcl. with pia. u lum.

PIANO-FORTE, *polychordium lenius idem et acutus.

PIASTER, *nummus argenteus apud Hispanos, quem vocant Piaster.

PIC NIC, cæna symbolis or symbolâ parata (not

erena mercede conducta, *wech is without meaning*: a p.-n. party, sodalitas; sodalicium: *to have a p.-n., edere, or coenare, de symbolis* (see *Ter. Eun.* 3, 4, 2).

PICK, *¶ To select, eligere; seligere; deligere: to p. stones out of a field, elapidare agrum. Picked, electus, selectus. electus (also fig. = superior). — exquiritus, conquisitus (very choice). — eximius, egregius, praestans (excellent): a picked band or company, electa manus; flos juventutis. [See also SELECT.] ¶ To pierce with a pointed instrument, perforare: to p. the teeth, dentes spinā perforare (with a tooth-p. of wood or metal, *Petron.*). — os fodere lentico (with a wooden tooth-p., *Mart.* 6, 74, 3). — dentes pennā levare (with a quill, *Mart.* 11, 22, 2). ¶ To gather (fruit), demere poma arboribus; detrahare poma arboribus; legere poma ex or ab arboribus: to p. grapes, uvas legere; detrahare uvas arboribus. ¶ *PICKAS*: to p. a hole in one's coat, videre vitium in alio; multa vitia in qo, or rather in qm, colligere (*C. Tusc.* 4, 37, 80; see Kühner). to p. one's pocket, suppliare, surripere; arto malā subducere; emungere qm argento (see *CHAST*): to p. a quarrel, jurgii causam inferre (*Phadr.*); in jurdum ruere (*Q.*).*

PICK UP, colligere: to p. up one's crumbs, revalescere.—corpus facere (*Cels.*).

PICK-AXE, dolabra.

PICK-THANK, sycophanta, æ, m.

PICKET (*military term*), statio: to station p.'s, stationes disponere: to be on a p., in statione esse; stationem agere.

PICKLE, s. muria.

PICKLE, v. muria condire qd (*Col.*): pickled, muriticus: pickled meat, caro sale indurata (*Plin.* 28, 20, 81) or sale condita; caro conditanea (*Faber*; salted meat).

PICTORIAL, pictus; picturatus; picturis ornatus (pictorius = of painters, *Pand.*).

PICTURE, s. pictura: tabella (picta): p. of aby, cs picta imago, effigies. See PAINTING.

PICTURE, v. pingere; depingere. To p. a thy to oneself, cogitatione sibi qd depingere. See PAINT.

PICTURE-FRAME, forma in qua includitur pictura (*Vitr.* 3, 8, 9); lignea forma (*Plin.* 35, 14, 49); tabula marginata (*Plin.* 35, 12, 45).

PICTURESQUE, veluti pictus: a p. country, regio amenissima; locus amoenus.

PIDDLE, v. ¶ To trifflē, nugari; ineptire. ¶ To make water, mingere; melere; urinam reddere (*Plin.*), facere (*Col.*).

PIE, *¶ A kind of bird, magpie, pica. ¶ A pasty, arctoceras* (*Pers.* 6, 50; *meat-p.*)—scriblita, æ, m. (*a tart. Petron.*).

PIEBALD, (equus) maculis albis (*V.*), coloris masculis (*Col.*); or *coloris disparis.

PIECE, s. ¶ Part of a thy, pars (g. t.).—fragmentum (a p. broken off)—segmentum (*cut off*).—frustum (a small or loose p.): to cut in p.'s, in partes concidere; minutim concidere; minutatim consecretare; in frusta desecare: all of one p., solidus: a p. of money, numus. ¶ A single thing, res. ¶ A musical composition, cantus; canticum. To compose a p. (i. e. a musical p.), modos facere.—modos musicos componere (*ast. Q.* 1, 12, 11; *an air*).—cantum rescribere vocum sonis (*C. Tusc.* 4, 2, 3); musicis modis canticum exelpe (*Q. and others*).

PIECE, v. ¶ To enlarge by the addition of a piece, producere, assuere qd ci (to stick one thing to another): to p. out, trahere; proferre. ¶ To patch, sarrire. resarcire (e. g. a garment).—vesti panniculum a-suere (*H.*). ¶ To join, rem rei, or cum rei, jungere, copulare, connectere.

PIECEMEAL, minutatim; minutim; frustatim; in frusta (to pieces).

PIER, *¶ Column on wch the arch of a bridge is raised, pontis pila (wch supported the arch, fornix: locavit pilas pontis in Tiberini, quibus pilis fornices — censores locaverunt, L. 40, 51, 4). ¶ A mole, moles. agger—pila* (*V.*; *Vitr.* 5, 12).

PIERCE, *¶ To bore through, perforare* (g. t. to make a hole through, pectora, latus ense, &c.: also to p. [= make] windows, lumina, C.).—forare (*post-Aug. vrry rare*).—efforare (*only Col.*; truncum).—terebrare (with a borer or otherwise).—perterebrare (with a borer). ¶ To stick a thy through, trajicere, transfudere, confodere, confingere, transverberare (e. g. venabulo); percutere. To p. aby with a sword, ci latus transfudere gladio; qm gladio transfigere (*poet. cs pectus gladio or ferro haurire: with a dagger, qm sicā conficere, qm pignione percutere* (for *wch T. has fodere chy*): one's heart with a knife, cultrum in corde c-

desigere. ¶ *IMPROPR.* to wound deeply (e. g. the heart), percutere, vulnerare.

PIERCER, terebra.

PIERCING, penetrans. See SHARP, ACUTE.

PIETY, pietas erga Deum (reverence and love towards God).—sanctitas (course of life pleasing to God).—Jx. pietas et sanctitas; sanctimonia (virtuous disposition, innocence): to have credit for great p., magnā pietatis et sanctitatis laude florere.

PIG, s. sus. porcus: a young p., porculus; porcellus: a sucking p., porcellus lactens (*Col.*): p.'s, pecus or genus suillum: p. meat, (caro) suilla or porcina: to buy a p. in a poke, sleam emere (See *Freund*, s. v. ALEA).

PIG, v. porcellus edere or parere.

PIGEON, s. columba, columbus; dim. columbula, columbulus (the smaller tame house-p.).—palumbus, palumba, palumbus (the larger wood-p.): a young p., pullus columbinus: to keep p.'s, columbas alere: p.'s nest, nidus columbarum (*not* nidus columbaris; there is no such adj.).

PIGEON-HOLES, loculi (pl.).

PIGEON-HOUSE, columbarium; columbarii cella; turris, turricula (a large detached p.-h.).

PIGMENT, pigmentum; color.

PIGMY, homunculo; pusio; homo pusillus.—nanus (*decurf.*).

PIKE, *¶ A kind of weapon, hasta: a p. staff, hasta pura: p. man, miles hastatus. ¶ A kind of fish, lupus* (*Plin.*); lucius (*Auson.*); *esox lucius (*Lin.*).

PILASTER (in architecture), parastata, æ, m. and f. (*Vitr.*), or parastas, ædis, f.

PILCHARD, *clupea harengus minor (*Lin.*).

PILE, s. *¶ A stake driven into the ground, palus: sublica (driven into the earth, to support, e. g., a bridge). ¶ Pila pontis was the column to the spring of an arch, fornix. To drive in p.'s (for a bridge), sublicas machinis adigere. ¶ A heap, acervus; strues; cumulus: a funeral p., rogos (*not* we find pyra only in the poets and later prose writers; it is properly = rogos ardens): to construct a funeral p., rogom extruere: to lay upon a funeral p., in rogom imponere or inferre: to mount a funeral p., in rogom ascendere: to light a funeral p., rogom accendere. ¶ A n edifice, ædificium. ¶ Piles (a kind of disease), hæmorrhoids, idis, f. (*Cels.*).*

PILE, v. construere. coaccervare. accumulare. cumulare atque adaugere. aggerare. in acervum cumulare, extruere.

PILFER, furari clam eripere. subripere. furto tollere. suffurari: fm aby, qm compilare, re spoliare. PILFERER, furunculus (*petty thief).—fur (thief).—peculator (peculator, embezzler).—depeculator (embezzler).

PILFERING, furtificus.

PILGRIM, peregrinator (a wanderer, traveller, g. t.). — *peregrinator religiosus: *qui in loca sacra migrat: *qui religionis causā peregrinatur (a travelling devotee): a p.'s garb, *vestis in loca sacra migrantium or *quam in loca sacra migrantes gerere consueverunt: p.'s staff, *baculum quod in loca sacra migrantes gerere consueverunt; or fm context, baculum only.

PILGRIMAGE (religious), *migratio in loca sacra; *peregrinatio sacra: to go on a p.:—in locum sacrum migrare: religionis causā peregrinationem suscipere, or peregre abire; publice religionis causā peregre abire (of a large body of pilgrims).

PILL, catapodium (καταπόδιον, as that wch is gulped down); pure Lat. pilula (medicata, *Plin.*); globulus (*Scrib. Larg.*): to take a p., pilulam sumere. fig., to give one a p., pungere, tangere qm: to swallow a p., palenter tolerare, devorare acerbiter, molestiam: he has swallowed that p., hæc concocxit (*ast. C.*).

PILLAGE, s. direptio; expilatio; compilatio; spoliatio; populatio, or more strongly, depopulatio; also by verbs. e. g. bona regia diripiendi plebi sunt data (*L.* 2, 5, 2, 5, p.).

PILLAGE, v. prædari. diripere. compilare. expilare. spoliare. populari. depopulari.

PILLAGER, prædator. prædo. direptor. spoliator. populator.

PILLAR, *¶ Column, column (a round column for the support of a building; fig., a support).—columna (a round p. for support or ornament).—pila (square, usually attached to walls, for strength or support): p.'s of Hercules, columnæ Herculis. ¶ Stay, support, column (e. g. republicæ, familie). See SUPPORT.*

PILLARED, columnatus (*Vitr.*): columnis instructus.

PILLORY. *The nearest terms are:* columbar (a sort of wooden collar, put round the neck of slaves as a punishment).—numella (a wooden machine, in which the head and feet of slaves or children were fastened as a punishment).

PILLOW, s. pulvinus (g. f.).—pulvinar (used on solemn religious occasions).—culcita (hard-stuffed).

PILLOW, v. pulvinis instruere.

PILOT, s. nauta, qui vada prævehens demonstrat (aff. *Plin.* 9, 62, 88). *If = helmsman, vid. § IMPROBA.* gubernator.—custos gubernatorum (e. g. republicæ, C.); rector et gubernator (e. g. civitatis).

PILOT, v. *naves per tuta, brevina, fluminum, marium, ductare, expedire.—vada prævehentem demonstrare (see *Plin.* 9, 62, 88). *§ IMPROBA.* gubernare. gubernare et regere (e. g. civitatem).—gubernare ac moderari. *To attempt to p., ad gubernacula accedere.*

PIMP, leno; libidinis minister (L.); cupiditatum es minister (C.); pductor (C.).

PIMPERNEL, *pimpinella (Linn.).

PIMPING, adj. exilis (thin, meagre); exiguus (small); vilis (poor).

PIMPLE, pustula.

PIN, v. agere, infingere qd; affigere qd ad qm rem.

PIN, s. acus (g. f. for needle, for fastening clothes or the hair): to run a p. through athq, transuere acu; trajectare acu; acum transmittere per. *§ The ancients were not acquainted with our p.'s, but used a fibula for fastening things together: fibula (athq for joining, fastening, stitching, or clasping things together).*

—clavus (a peg).

PIN-CASE, *theca acus servandis.

PIN-MONEY, *annus ad mundum præbita, orum, s. : to give or allow as p.-m., ad mundum præbere: to receive or have as p.-m., *ad mundum accipere: to give the revenue of a province as p.-m. to one's wife, uxori civitatem tribuere, his quidem verbis, quæ mulieri mundum præbeat (aff. *C. Ferr.* 3, 33, in.).

PINCERS, forceps; (vulsella, a surgeon's instrument, Cels.; also, tweezers, *Plaut. Murl.*) : to take hold of athq with p.'s, apprehendere qd forlepe.

PINCH, § *PAOR.* vellere (2.); comprimere digitis qd: to p. one's cheeks, maia ci blande comprimere. *§ Fig.* urere, punire qm: my shoes p., calcei urunt, premunt, pedem: my stomach is pinched, torminibus laboro (*Plin.*). *§ Pinch oneself,* fraudare se victu suo: fraudare ventrem.

PINCHBECK, *aes factitium, or retain the word as t. t.

PINCHFIST, PINCHPENNY, tenax; pertinax.

PINCUSHION, *pulvillus acubus servandis.

PINE, s. pinus: to p. pinus.

PINE, v. concidi (mærore); tabescere (desiderio, dolore, curis).

PINE AFTER, cupide appetere; rei cupiditate teneri; desiderio cs tabescere (with ref. to an absent person).

PINE-APPLE, *nux pinea.

PINION, s. pinne (pl.).

PINION, v. reigare or revincire manus post tergum or post terga: also g. t., vincire, coercere; vinculis colligare.

PINK, s. (a flower), *dianthus (Linn.); *flos dianthus: a bed of p.'s, *areola dianthis consita.

PINK, adj. (in colour), ex rubro palles; helvius (Col.), helvus (*Varr.*).

PINMAKER, acuarius (needle-maker; *Inscript. ap. Fabrett.* p. 308).

PINNACE, gaulus (*Gell.*); lembus.

PINNACLE, pinna (*Cæs.*). *§ Fig.* summus, vid.

PINNOCK (a bird), *parus (Linn.).

PINT, *oppo sextarius: half p., hemina. *The measures do not exactly correspond. Sts. for distinctness, the word must be retained.*

PIONEER, munitor (*Cæs. L.*); cunicularius (miner, Cæs.).

PIOUS, plus (one who maintains respect and love to God, his country, parents, and all who are near to him; where the sense is not evident from the context, erga Deum, erga patriam, &c. must be added).—sanctus (pleasing or acceptable to God).—Jn. sanctus plusque: religiosus (religious, conscientious).—Jn. religiosus sanctusque: sanctus et religiosus; diligens religionum cultum (who zealously complies with religious observances).—castus (pure).—integer (blancus in his course of life; *§ integer vitæ is castus*). Jn. integer castusque: to be p., pie Deum (or Deos) colere: to be very p., Deum (or Deos) summâ religione colere; omnia quæ ad cultum Dei (or Deorum) pertinent diligenter tractare.

PIOUSLY, pie. sancte. caste. pure.

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PIP, s. *§ (In fruit),* nucleus; semen. *§ A disease in fowls,* pituita (Col.).

PIP, v. pipire; pipilare.

PIPE, s. *§ Hollow body, tube,* fistula: p.'s of an organ, *fistularum compages, structura: tobacco p., *fumusugum; *tubulus. *§ A musical instrument,* tibia (*clarinet*).—fistula (*tyrinx*, or Pan's p.'s).—arundo (*cane*). calamus (*reed*). cicutia (*hemlock*; all poet. for p.). *§ A kind of large wine-cask,* *dolum majoris modi quod vocant Pipe.

PIPE, v. tibia, fistulâ canere; fistulam inflare (to blow a p.).—more usually canere or cantare tibia, pl.

PIPE-CLAY, siglina creta (*Varr.*).—sigularis creta (Col.).—So *Dict. Antiqq.* p. 418; *Georges and Kraft* give fm *Plin.* terra Samina.—*argilla apfya.

PIPER, fistulator (on Pan's or shepherd's pipes).—tibicen (*flute-player*).

PIQUANT, acer, acutus (prop.); acutus, salsus (prop. or fig.).

PIQUANTLY, acute. salse.

PIQUE, s. odium occultum or inclusum (g. t. concealed hatred).—simultas obscura (secret quarrel, imply political).

PIQUE, v. See OFFEND, IRRITATE.

PIQUE ONESELF, gloriari re, in or de re, circa rem.

PIRACY, *piraticas; latrocinium maris. *§ Fig.* *furtum literatum.

PIRATE, s. pirata, m. m.; prædo maritimus: a captain of p.'s, archipirata: p. vessels, prædatoris naves; prædatoria classis (L.).

PIRATE, v. piraticam facere; mare infestum habere.

PIRATICAL, piraticus.

PISTACHIO, pistacia (*tree, Pallad.*); pistacium or pistaceum (*nut, Pallad. Plin.*).

PISTIL (in botany), *pistillum (t. t.).

PISTOL, *sclopetus minoris modi (*Dnn.*; *§ not* sclopetus manualis); sclopetus minor (*Nollen.*): p-shot, lectus sclopeti minoris modi: p. case, *theca sclopetaria.

PISTOLE, *aureus Hispanus; (as *Louis d'Or*), *Ludovicus aureus.

PIT, s. fovea (g. t.).—scrobs (opened for a short time, to be filled up again).—cavea (in a theatre; *§ in ancient theatres this denoted the whole of the space allotted to the spectators*): to dig a p., facere foveam (fossum); fodere scrobem: to dig a p. for aby (fig.), insidias ci parare or struere or ponere; pernecium ci moliri; qm decipere foveâ (*Plaut. Pan.* 1, 1, 59): to fall into a p., in foveam delabi, decidere (prop.); in foveam incidere (prop. and fig.; see *C. Phil.* 4, 5, 12); in insidias incidere (fig.): he that digs a p. for another falls into it himself, qui alteri exitum parat, eum scire oportet sibi paratam pestem (*Poeta ap. C. Tusc.* 2, 17, 39); compedes quas ipse fecit, ipse gestabit faber (*Æsop. Idyll.* 7, in *Æne. epis. dedicat.*).

PIT, v. *§ To dig a pit,* facere foveam, scrobem.

§ To store in a pit (e. g. to p. potatoes), in terram infodere; *in scrobem or scrobiculum infodere. *§ To mark with holes;* e. g. pitted with the small-pox, *cicatricibus variolarum insignis (of the face).

PIT AGAINST, opponere (e. g. unum Eumenem adversarii suls opponent, Np.).—committere qm cum eo (to set one combatant to fight another; *Suel.*: se. d. found elsewhere).

PIT-A-PAT, palpitatio: to g. p., palpitare.

PITCH, s. *§ Resin of the pine,* pix, gen. picis.

§ Degree of height, gradus: highest p. of honour, summus honoris gradus. *§ To this p.' or 'to such a p. of... is my translated by adv. huc, eo, &c. with gen.* *§ To this p. of arrogance, huc arrogantie (venire): he advanced to such a p. of insolence, eo insolentie processit: you seem to be aware to what a p. of madness you have arrived, scire videmini, quo amentias progressi sitis.* *§ In music, sonus: a high p., sonus acutus: a low p., sonus gravis.*

PITCH, v. *§ To cover with pitch,* picare; impicare (*Col.* 12, 29).—liquidâ pice linire (*Col.* 6, 17, 6).

§ To fasten with pitch, pice astringere (*H. Od.* 5, 8, 10). *§ To fix, settle,* ponere; statuere; collocare: to p. a camp, castra ponere; locare, collocare; constitutere; tendere: a pitched battle, pugna; acies; prælium. *§ In music, sonare: to p. high, acute sonare: low, gravior sonare: a pitching of the voice, conformatio vocis (C.).*

PITCHER, urceus.

PITCHFORK, furca, s. f.

PITCHY (dark), tenebrosus; obscurus; caligi-nosus.

PITEOUS. See PITYFUL.
PITH, medulla (p. and fig.).
PITHY, medullous (full of p.).—medullae similis (like p.).

PITABLE, miser, misellus, miserandus, miserabilis.—dolendus (of things). In a p. manner. See PITIABLY.

PITIABLY, misere.—miserandum in modum.

PITIFUL, *Compassionate*, misericors, towards aby, in qm (g. t.).—ad misericordiam propensus (given or inclined to p.): very p., misericordiā singulari (vir): to show oneself p. towards aby, misericordem esse or misericordiā uti in qm; misericordem se præbere in qm. *Wretched, mean, malus, miser. Ap. fellow, homo malus, nequam, impudens ac nearius.*

PITIFULLY, misericordi animo (*Compassionately*) misericorditer *quale un-Clarus*; cum misericordiā, cum miseratione —misericordiā ductus, captus, permotus (*in pity*).

PITILESS, immisericos; durus; cui ferreum est pectus (Quint.).

PITILESSLY, immisericorditer (Ter.).

PITY, s. *Compassion*, misericordia (the feeling of compassion).—miseratio, commiseratio (manifestation of compassion).—See COMPASSION. *A thing to be lamented, res dolenda, &c. It is a p. that &c., dolendum est, quod &c.; incommode accidit, ut &c.: it is a p. that he is dead, mors ejus dolenda est: it is a p. that he lost the money, dolenda est jactura pecuniae: it is a thousand p.s., maxime miserandum or dolendum est, quod &c.; numquam satis lugere or dolere possumus (e. g. jacturam, quam fecimus in qo or qā re).*

PITY, v. misereri, commiserari cū. miseret me cū, misericordiā cū commotum or captum esse (to p. aby).—misericordiā qm or qd prosequi, misericordiam ei impertire, miserari, commiserari qd (to p. and show the p. at the same time: see *Bremi, Np. Aeg. 3, 2*): to p. aby's fate, misfortune, cū fortunam commiserari; casum cū miserari.

PIVOT, cardo maseulus.

PIX, sacra pyxis (t. i.).

PLACABILITY, placabilitas, ingenium placabile, animus placabilis, animus ad deponendam offensionem mollis.

PLACABLE, placabilis. To show himself p., placabilem inimicis se præbere, se præstare.

PLACARD, s. libellus.

PLACARD, v. libellos affigere, proponere.

PLACE, s. *Situation*, locus, (pl.) loca; sedes (prop.); locus (fig.): in p. of, loco or in locum, with a gen. (in the room of); vice, or in vicem, with a gen. denoting exchange or substitution; pro, with an abl. (i. e. for, instead of, denoting relation); e. g. sala vice nitro uti; in vicem legionum equites mittere; in locum ejus invitatus sum; numos adulterinos pro bonis solvere: *if I were in your place, si tuo loco essem; si ego essem qui tu es: put yourself in my p., fac, quæso, qui ego sum, esse te; eum te esse, sique qui sum ego. To be in the p. of aby, vice cū fungi; cū vices obire; cū vicariū esse (not representative qm). *Office, locus; munus; provincia: first pl., principatus. Residence, sedes; domicilium. Passage in a writing, locus; (pl.) loci.**

PLACE, v. rem in loco statuere, constituere, ponere; locare, collocare: to p. in order, componere; ordine dispensare et disponere; digerere; apte collocare; distincte et ordinate disponere: to p. a press or cupboard in the wall, armarum parietibus inessere: to p. ath (e. g. an image) on a shield, qd includere in clipeo: to p. (doors, windows, &c.) properly in a house, apte disponere: to p. money, pecuniam collocare: to p. out well, bene locare: to p. = sell his goods, merces omnes vendere. See also PUT.

PLACID, placidus; tranquillus; sedatus.

PLACIDITY, animus tranquillus.

PLACIDLY, placide; tranquille; sedate.

PLAGIARISM, furtum (i. d. 7, i. r. a. f.); "plagium literarum (Wittenb.): to be guilty of p., auctorem ad verba transcribere neque nominare; or cū scripta furantem pro suis predicare.

PLAGIARIST, fur (*not*) plagiarius is one who buys, kidnaps, &c., persons for the purpose of selling them as slaves: in the sense of 'plagiarism' it occurs only *Mari. 1, 53, 9, and that in a passage where he compares his writings with emancipated slaves*; qui aliorum serinia compilat (aff. II.); qui auctorem ad verbum transcribit neque nominat.

PLAGIARIZE, furari qd a qo (C. Att. 2, 1, 1). See also 'to be guilty of in PLAGIARISM.'

PLAGUE, s. *A pestilence*, pestilentia (*not* pestis); see PESTILENCE. *An evil, trouble,*

malum; incommodum. *Annoyance*, molestia; onus: to be a p. to aby, ei esse molestus (i. e. a. u. l.), oneri (L.); onerare qm (C.).

PLAGUE, v. molestiam ei afferre; molestiā qm afficere; vexare; ei qā re molestum or gravem esse: to p. oneself, se magnis in laboribus exercere.

PLAICE, *pleuronectes platessa (Linn.).

PLAIN, adj. *Clear, manifest*, carus (clear, to the sight and to the hearing; distinct; fig., intelligible).

manifestus, perspicuus, evidens (apparent, to the eyes or to the mind).—planus (not confused, clear).—lucidus, dilucidus, illustris (luminous).—explicitus (not intricate).—expressus (accurately expressed).—distinctus (well-arranged, methodical): a very p. handwriting, littere compositissimæ atque clarissimæ (C. Att. 6, 9, 1): a p. style, sermo dilucidus or distinctus: a p. pronunciation, os planum or explanatum (opp. os confusum): a p. speech, oratio plana et evidens; oratio dilucida or illustris: a p. image, expressa effigies or imago: a p. description, dilucida et significans descriptio: p. traces of the crime exist, exstant expressa sceleris vestigia: it is p., constat; apparet; elucet; liquet (*not*) constat ref. to a truth made out and fixed: opp. to a wavering fancy or rumour, whereas apparet, elucet, and liquet, denote what is clear and evident; apparet, under the idea of something stepping out of the background into sight; elucet, under that of a light shining out of darkness; liquet, under that of frozen water melted: Didd.). *Unadorned, simplex: nudus; inornatus. Mere, bare, mere; nudus. A level, æquus; planus. Honest, candidus; apertus; sincerus.*

PLAIN, s. planities; æquus and planus locus (level ground).—campus (with or without planus or apertus; opp. to a chain of mountains).—aquor (any extended surface, frequent in the poets, but found also in C. e. g. de Dir. 1, 42, init.).—æquata planities, exæquatio (a place made level; *not* not planum in the foregoing sense; it is = a plane in geometry).—camporum æquor can be applied only to a very large p., and is somewhat poet.; that dwells, grows, &c., in a p., campestre: the Egyptians and Babylonians inhabited extensive p.s., Ægyptii et Babylonii in camporum patentiū æquoribus habitabant (C. i. e.).

PLAINLY, *Clearly*, clare, perspicue, evidenter, plane, lucide, dilucide, enodate, enucleate, expresso: to speak p., perspicue dicere, plane et aperte dicere, plane et dilucide loqui, distincte dicere (p. and intelligibly); plane et articulate eloqui (so that every syllable is heard; Gell. 5, 9): to say a thing p. and clearly, articulatum distincteque dicere qd (opp. fuse disputare qd et libere, C. Legg. 1, 13, 36): to write p., plane, aperte, perspicue scribere, distincte ac distribute scribere (with distinctness and proper order or arrangement; with ref. to the sense).—litterate perscribere (with regard to the letters; s. C. Pis. 23, estr.).—to write p. to aby, enucleate perscribere ad qm: to pronounce p., exprimere et explanare verba (Plin. Paneg. 64, 3).—*evidenter is used by L., and therefore correct; but there is no authority for evidenter vidēre; it should be plane, aperte, penitus, perspicue vidēre (Krebs). Obviously, undoubtedly, sine dubio (C.); procul dubio (L.); haud dubie (not sine ullo dubio).—sine ulla dubitatione (without any hesitation).—certe (certainly). This reading is p. the right one, hæc lectio haud dubio or sine dubio vera est: this reading is p. preferable, hæc lectio sine ulla dubitatione præferenda est. Often by Crel. with manifestum est. He is p. a fool, manifestum est, eum esse stultum.*

PLAINNESS, *Clearness*, perspicuitas (to the sight or mind).—evidentia, lux (to the mind; *not* In T. Dial. 23, 6, plenitas (not planitas) sententiarum is the correct reading; see *Ruperti in loc.*): p. and agreeableness of voice, splendor vocis (*not* but splendor verborum is = beauty of expression; see C. Brut. 49, 164, & Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 2): p. and correctness of style, elegantia (C. de Or. 3, 10, 59). *Simplicity, want of ornament, by the adj. simplex, &c. Frankness, honesty, simplicitas; or by the adj.*

PLAINTE. See COMPLAINT.

PLAINTIVE, queribundus; gemibundus: lamentabilis.

PLAINTIVELY, voce lamentabili, flebili, miserabili; flebiliter.

PLAIT, s. sinus, ruga (ruga, properly a p., pucker, rumple, projecting when the garment has been folded; sinus, a crease).

PLAIT, v. texere (as a weaver, to put together artistically).—nectere (to entwine together). *plectere occurs only in the ptp. plectus, in the sense of plaited;*

and that in the poets): to *p.* garlands of flowers, sarta e
 *eribus facere: to *p.* ivy in the hair, hederā religare
 crines (poet.): to *p.* the hair, comam in gradus formare
 or frangere; comere caput in gradus (*Gr.*) not ca-
 pillis colligere in nodum, *weh* = to draw the hair to-
 gether into a knot): to *p.* a garment, plicare; sinuare.

PLAN, *s.* || *Design* (of a building), species, forma.
 imago, designatio, descriptio, deformatio (*g. tt.*).—
 opus futuri figura (*Vitr.* 1, 2, in def. of orthographia,
 elevation): ground-p., ichnographia: to sketch or draw
 a *p.*, operis speciem deformare; formam or imaginem
 operis delineare: to build according to a *p.*, perficere
 opus ad propositum deformationis: he exhibited various
p.s. of baths drawn on parchment, ostendebat depictas
 in membranis varias species balnearum. || (*In the*
mind), consilium, consilium institutum (*as a result*
of deliberation).—cogitatio (*a thought*).—propositum (*a*
purpose), incipitum (*a beginning*).—ratio (*implying a*
calculation of the mode of proceeding and the results).—
 descriptio (*a sketch, in which each particular is put in its*
proper place).—ordo (*the order in which every thing is to be*
done): the *p.* of an operation, rei agenda ordo: the *p.* of
 a campaign or war, totius belli ratio: a settled *p.*, ratio
 stabilis ac firma: without a *p.*, nullo consilio; nullā ra-
 tionem: to lay down a *p.*, instituire, or describere, ratio-
 nem *ex rei*: to do *aliquid* according to a *p.*, qd. ad rationem
 dirigere; modo ac ratione qd. facere: to form a *p.*, con-
 silium capere, or inire, qd. faciendi, or with the *infla.*, or
 ut (*to design*): in animum inducere, or constituere, *with*
an infla., or ut (*to make up one's mind, intend*): consilium
 capere or inire de re: to pursue a *p.*, rationem *ex rei*
 insistere: to *gitee up* or *desit* *fm* a *p.*, rationem omittre.

PLAN, *v.* To make or form a plan, prop. and
fig.; see the *subst.*

PLANE, *s.* || *A level surface*, plana superficies.

|| *A joiner's tool*, runcina.

PLANE, *v.* runcinare (*Parr. L. L.; Arnob.*); derun-
 cinare (*Plaut., fig.*); *runcinā levigare.

PLANET, stella errans; sidus errans; in the plural
 also, stellæ quæ errantes et quasi vagæ nominantur;
 astrā non re, sed vocabulo, errantes: the (*five*) *p.s.*,
 (quinque) stellæ eisdem cursu constantissime ser-
 vantes: (*Gr.*) planēta (planētēs) is not found in good
 prose: the orbit of a *p.*, circulus et orbis stellæ er-
 rantis.

PLANETARY, *adj.* must be expressed by the gen.;
 e. g. the *p. system*, *stellarum errantium ordo.

PLANK, *s.* assis or axis; tabula: to cut a tree into
p.s., arborem in laminas secare: oak *p.s.*, asses ro-
 boreæ: to lay *p.s.*, coassare or coaxare: to floor with
p.s., assibus consternere, contabulare: a floor of *p.s.*,
 coassatio or coaxatio.

PLANK, *v.* contabulare (*Cæs., L.*); coassare or co-
 axare.

PLANT, *s.* planta; *Crel.* quod ita ortum est e terrā,
 ut stipribus suis nitatur (*C. Tusc. 5, 13, 37*): to set
 a *p.*, plantam ponere: to take up a *p.*, eximere plantam;
 explantare qd.: to remove a *p.*, plantam transferre.

PLANT, *v.* || *PROP.* plantis serere: serere (*where the*
context determines the sense).—ponere; deponere
 (*Gr.*) plantare, pro serere, *is not Class.*: to *p.* a place,
 conserere; obserere: (*with oak*) locum quercu arbus-
 tare. || *FIG.* figure; collocare: to *p.* a standard, sig-
 num proponere; infingere; vexillum proponere: to *p.*
 cannon, *tormenta disponere; upon the walls, in muris
 or per muros. || *To settle* (*a colony*), coloniam in
 qd. loco constituere, collocare: to *p.* colonias, colonias
 condere.

PLANTAIN, plantāgo, inis, *f.* (*Plin.*)

PLANTATION, *s.* || *The act of planting*, satio
 (*not* plantatio); or by the verb. || *A place*
 planted, seminarium (*a young p.*).—locus consitus
 (*opp.* locus incultus).

PLANTER, sator; qui serit (*not* plantator, or
 qui plantat): *p.s.* of a colony, coloni (the colonists),
 qui coloniam constituerunt or collocant in qd. loco;
 or (*with ref. to the state*) qui coloniam emittunt
 or mittunt qd.

PLASH, *v.* luto aspergere (*ast. H.*, imbre lutoque as-
 persus). = *Slash*, *vid.* || *Interweave*, texere (*sepes, V.*).

PLASTER, *s.* || *Mixture of lime, mortarum*.
 materia ex calce et arenā (*mortar, Vitr.*).—arenatum
 consisting of one part lime and two parts sand).—
 gypsum (*sulphate of lime*; used also as a stucco).—
 tectorium, with or without opus (*p.-work*).—opus
 albarium (*ornamental stucco-work*). To lay on, to coat
 with *p.*; see to PLASTER, *v.* || *Medical applica-*
tion, emplastrum. To lay a *p.* on, emplastrum impo-
 nere (*Cels.*).

L'ASTER, *v.* || (*In building*), trullissare (*l. t.*).—

Inducere qd. ci rei or super qd.—Illinere qd. ci rei.—
 circumlinere qd. qā re.—contegere or integere qd. qā re.
 [*SYN. in COAT, v.*] To *p.* walls with mud, parietibus,
 &c. lutum inducere (*Vitr.*). || *To put on* (*a medical*);
 plaster, emplastrum imponere (*Cels.*); *emplastro
 tegere qd.

PLASTER OF PARIS, gypsum: made of *p.* of *P.*, e
 gypso factus or expressus (*not* gypseus is late): to
 cover with *p.* of *P.*, gypsare: a mould in *p.* of *P.*,
 forma gypsi (*Plin.* 35, 12, 45): to take a cast of a face
 in *p.* of *P.*, honiulis imaginem gypso e facie ipsa ex-
 primere (*ibid.*): a cast or figure in *p.* of *P.*, *imago
 e gypso expressa (*as an image*).—exemplar e gypso
 expressum (*as a mould*): work in *p.* of *P.*, *opus e
 gypso factum: one that works in *p.* of *P.*, plastes (*g. t.*
a modeller).—gypsoplastes (*lute*).

PLASTRON (*in fencing*), pectorale; lorica.

PLAT, *s.* (of ground), area. (tabula, *Pallad.*)

PLAT, *v.* See PLAIT.

PLATFORM, || *A raised floor*, suggestus, ōs.

|| *A plan*; see PLAN.

PLATE, *s.* || *A flat, broad piece of metal*,
 lamina; bractea (*very thin*): a copper-plate,
 *lamina ænea: copper-*p.* (*i. e. the impression*).—*pic-
 tura linearis per laminas æneas expressa (*Ern.*):
 *imago æneæ excusa (*Wyttenb.*): *imago æneæ laminæ
 ope descripta, expressa (*Kraff.*). || *A platter*, catillum
 or catillum. || *Wrought gold or silver*, vasa ar-
 gentea, aurea; or simply argentum, aurum; supellex
 argentea, aurea: chased *p.*, argentum cælatum: in
 castris Pompeii vidēre illicit magnum argenti pondus
 (*a great quantity of p.*, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 96*).

PLATE, *v.* *argento obducere; *inducere rei argen-
 tum, aurum or bractea auri, argenti: plated, brac-
 teatus (*Sen.*).

PLATINA, *platina (*l. t.*).

PLATOON, *armatorum, militum, globus, caterva:
p. firing, *actus scopetorum catervatim editi.

PLAUDIT, acclamatio (*in the historians*; in *C.*
 it denotes a shout of disapprobation); clamores (*pl.*);
 plausus clamoresque: to receive *aliquid* with *p.s.*, plausus
 et clamore prosequi qd.; (magno) clamore approbare
 qd.: to receive *aliquid* with *p.s.*, clamore et vocibus ci
 astrepere.

PLAUSIBILITY, || *Probability*, *vid.* || *Spe-*
ciousness, species; color.

PLAUSIBLE, || *Probable*, *vid.* || *Specious*,
 speciosus (*making a fair show*).—simulatus, fictus (*pre-*
tended).—fucatus, fucus, coloratus (*fair and delusive*).

PLAUSIBLY, in speciem, per speciem, simula-
 tione, specie, simulate, fecte (*falsely*).

PLAY, *s.* || *Sport, ludus (for recreation)*.—lusus
 (*as idle pastime*).—lusio (*not* ludus does not occur in
C., and it is found in *II.* only in one doubtful passage;
C. always anys lusio).—ludicrum (*aliquid* by which one
 amuses others): mere *p.*, i. e. that can be done without
 pains, ludus. || *Gaming*, or any particular kind
 of game, alea; lusus aleæ: to be fond of *p.*, aleæ in-
 dulgēre (*Suet.*): to be fortunate at *p.*, prosperā aleā
 ut (*Suet.*): to lose at *p.*, in aleā perdere qd. (*C. Phil.* 2,
 13): to devote time to *p.*, tempus tribuere aleæ (*C.*): to
 cheat at *p.*, fraude decipere collutores; fallere in
 ludendo || *Free space or scope*, campus (*space*).
 —motus (*movement*): the *p.* of one's hands, manuum
 motus, gestus; actio: free *p.* (*of a body in motion*),
 liber motus (*e. g.* perpendicular). || *A theatrical*
piece, fabula, fabella (*Quint.* 5, 10, 9, more fully,
 fabula ad actum scenarum composita) Fabulæ
 dividuntur into palliatae, the subjects of which were *fm*
 Grecian life, and togatae, the subjects of which were
fm Roman life. As subdivisions of the togatae, we
 find a) the prætextatae, in which Roman generals and
 princes were represented, and which concerned matters
 of state: b) the tæbulariæ, with subjects taken *fm* the
 private life of the citizens, mechanics, shop-keepers,
 &c.: c) the Atellanæ, a kind of farces or facetious *p.s.*,
 with interludes (called exodia; see *L. T.* 2); d) the
 planipedes, called also mimæ, in which low Com. cha-
 racters and manners were represented by declamation
 and gestures; see *Heind. H. Sat.* 1, 2, 2); comædia,
 trægædia (*Greek p.s.*; in comædia the subject was *fm*
 private life, in trægædia *fm* heroic history; cf. *Diom.*
 3, 480, sq. ed. *Putsch.*): to bring out a *p.*, fabulam
 docere (*of the poet*, i. e. to give it to the actors to study;
 or = to cause the author to study or compose: *scd.* *of*
 the party at whose order and command it was done;
Suet. Claud. 11); fabulam discere (*of an actor*; see
Ruhnck. Ter. Heaut. prol. 10): to bring a *p.* upon the
 stage, fabulam dare (*of the poet*).—fabulam edere (*of*
 him at whose order and command it was done; as, with

us, by the manager of a theatre).—fabulam agere (of the actors).—fabulam saltare (of the ballet-dancers).—*fabulam cantare (of the performers at the opera).

PLAY, v. || To sport, frolic, ludere; ludendo tempus terere: to p., i. e. to trifle, with atq., nihil facere, contemnere, ausque deque habere (e. g. jusu-randum, virtutem). || To perform a game, ludere; ludum ludere: e. g. praelia latronum ludere, ducaus or imperia ludere: to p. a game of chance, aleam ludere (Suet.), exercere (T.): to p. for money, pecuniā positā ludere: to p. low or high, parvo, magno ludere; multam pecuniam dare in aleam (high): whose turn is it to p.? quis provocat? (so likewise, in hunc colorem provo-co; hunc colorem pono, Bau.) || To p. a trick, frau-dem, ludum ludere; fabricam fingere (Ter.): fraudem moliri (Phaedr.); excogitare (Plin.): to p. one a trick, ludum facere ei (Ter.): ludere, ludificari qm (C.): to p. a safe game at another person's risk, ludere de alio no-corio (Appul. Met. 7, p. 193, 7). || To perform on an instrument of music, canere, cantare (Cic. not ludere); e. g. on the flute, violin, tibis, fidibus: to p. well, scite canere; (tibis, fidibus, citharā) perite uti. || To act a theatrical part, partes agere; per-sonam sustinere or tueri (Cic. not personam agere; for persona signifies properly 'the mask': fig., to p. the part of aby (i. e. to personate his character), agere qm, or es capere; ea personam tueri (Cic. not es personam agere); simulare qm or with an act. and infin. (to pretend to be qm) in this sense ludere qm is not Class.: exhibere qm is not Latin).—To p. the fool, simulationem stultitiae agere (L.; in prebence).—stulte agere (really).

PLAYEY, || On a musical instrument, canens; fidicen (on a stringed instrument).—citharista, citharæus (on the cithara: the latter only when the p. accompanies himself).—lyristes (on the lyra).—cornicen (on the horn).—tubicen (on the flute).—tubicen (on the trumpet): to be a good p. (on a stringed instrument), fidibus scite canere. || On the stage, artifex scenicus (g. t.).—histrio (g. t.).—actor scenicus (the actor who accompanied with gestures the canticum or monologue recited by the comædus or tragædus).—ludius or ludio (an actor, who joined in the dancing: Cic. comædus denotes the reciter of the monologue in comedy; tragædus the same in tragedy). See also ACTOR.

PLAYFELLOW, cum quo ludo. collusor (g. t., both with ref. to boys, and to partners at games of hazard). P's, ludentes; lusores: collusores.

PLAYFUL, PLAYISOME, lascivus (fm exuberant spirits, &c.).—lascivibundus (Plaut.).—lascivienus.—ludicr., -era, -crum (serving the purpose of sport, amusement, &c.; e. g. exercitatio; of things)—jocuosus (what is full of jokes, causes jokes, mirth, &c.; of persons or things).—jocularis. Jocularius (belonging to the class of things that are found entertaining, laughable, &c.; of things).—ludibundus (acting in a playful manner; Plaut., L. 24, 16; of persons).

PLAYGROUND, locus quo pueri ludendi causā veniunt (see C. Cael. 15, 36); (fms ludendi, or ad ludendum destinatus; gymnasium (fm gymnastic exercises).

PLAYHOUSE, theatrum (theatre).—lusorium (Lact.: a place for sports or exercise).—aleatorium (Sidon.: a gambling-house).

PLAYTHINGS, crepundia. pl. (Ter.): puerilia crepundia (Fal. Max.): oblectamenta puerorum (children's amusements, Parad. 5, 2).

PLEA, || Act or form of pleading in a court of law, causae dictio. || Allegation, excuse, causa; excusatio. See also PARETEXT.

PLEAD, || PROP. causas agere, actitare; causas dicere in foro; versari in foro; in iudiciis causas versare (C. Or. 9, 31); causas tractare atque agere. To p. a cause, causam agere (of the whole management of it: hence apud quos [judices] causa agebatur; C. de Or. 2, 48, extr.).—causam dicere (to plead one's own cause as defendant, or another's as an orator).—causam orare, perorare (the latter with ref. to pleading it thoroughly, at great length, &c., and often with ref. to the concluding appeal: dicta est a me causa et perorata, C.).—causam defendere (as advocate for defendant). To p. aby's cause, orare or dicere pro qo: defendere qm: to p. one's own cause. ipsum pro se dicere. || FIG. To allege, rationem, causam asserere; (as an excuse), excusare qd.

PLEADER, causarum actor; causidicus; patronus cause.

PLEASANT, PLEASING, gratus. acceptus. jucundus. suavis, dulcis, mollis, carus. urbanus, lepidus, sacretus, festivus, amoenus, lætus (e. g. tempestas læta). [Syn. in AGREEABLE.]

PLEASANTLY, jucunde; suaviter; amœne; re-nuste; festive. [Syn. in AGREEABLY.]

PLEASANTNESS, jucunditas. gratia. venustas. suavitas. dulcedo. Jn. dulcedo atque suavitas. amœ-nitas. festivitas. lepos. [Syn. in AGREEABLENESS.]

PLEASE, placere (g. t.); delectat me qd, delector qd re (I am delighted with).—gratum, jucundum est mihi qd (it is agreeable, according to my wishes).—probatr mihi qd (it meets my approbation).—arridet mihi qd; amo, laudo qd (I am well content with). To p. greatly, perplacere (C.; Cic. avoid preplacere, often used by modern writers, but not Latin): not to p., displicere; improbari; non probari: if it p. you, si tibi placet, libet, libitum est, videtur, commodum est; nisi molestum est; quod commodum tuo fiat (C.); si volupe tibi est (Plaut.): when you p., quando visum fuerit; ubi vol-eris; ubi magis probaveris (aft. C.): to endeavour to p. aby, laborare ei probari (Plin. Ep.); gratiam cs capere (C.): to seek to p. every body, se venditare omnibus (aft. C. Sull. 11, 32): to be pleased with, contentum esse, acquiescere qd re; ferre qd.

PLEASURE, || Gratification, delight, delectatio, oblectatio (in active or passive sense).—delecta-mentum, oblectamentum (a pleasing object, source of pleasure)—deliciae, pl. (that which delights the mind or senses by agreeable excitement).—voluptas (enjoyment, delight, of mind or body, in good or bad sense). P's of sense, voluptates (corporeis); voluptates corporales (Sen.; Cic. not corporeæ = having a body): your letter gave me great p., ex epistolā voluptatem cepi, accepi; grati, jucundæ mihi literæ fuerunt: with p., eum voluptate, libenter: to give oneself up to p., indulgere voluptati; se dedere voluptatibus; se dare jucunditati; voluptates capere. || Liking, what the will dic-tates, libido (desire).—arbitrium (will, inclination). To find p. in atq., libidinem habere in re (S. Cat. 7, 4);—gaudere qd re (to delight in atq.; see H. A. P. 162 sq.).—delectari qd re, voluptatem or oblectationem rapere ex re (to delight in, to enjoy atq.).—amare qd (to love).—adamare qd (to conceive an affection for: to take no p. in atq., rem nolle, improbare; a re abhorre-re: to do a p. to any one, gratificari, morem gerere (to comply with, to gratify).—obsequi ei or es voluntati (to fall in with aby's will fm inclination): to do atq. for aby's p., ei qd gratificari; dare, tribuere ei (ei rei) qd (see Cortle C. Ep. 4, 5, 16; Herz. Cæs. B. G. 6, 1); and so 'for aby's p.' is frequently rendered in Latin by a simple dative; e. g. I do this for his p., ei hoc do, tribuo: for his p., ejus gratiā (Cic. in ejus gratiam is not Class.): at ones p., suo commodo (at one's conveni-ence).—ad libidinem, ex libidine (according to one's humour or will).—arbitrio suo, ad arbitrium suum (as one likes; Cic. ad placitum, ad bene placitum, ad vo-luntatem, are not Latin): at my p., ad arbitrium nos-trum libidinemque: to live at one's p., sibi indulgere (to indulge oneself). || Atq. done agreeably to one's will, officium (service).—beneficium (benefit) To do a p. to aby, gratum ei facere; (more strongly) gra-tissimum, pergratum, percommode ei facere; opatissi-mum ei beneficium offerre (unasked; Cæs. B. G. 6, 42, extr.): you have done me a very great p. in that, gratissi-mum illud mihi fecisti: you cannot do me a greater p., nihil est quod gratius mihi facere possis; hoc mihi gratius nihil facere potes: if you will do me a p., si me amas (as a form of entreaty, in common life; see Heind. H. Sat. 1, 9, 38): it will be a p. to me, hoc mihi gratum erit.

PLEBEIAN, adj. homo vulgaris; unus e or de mul-tis (one of the multitude)—homo de plebe; plebejus (a citizen).—homo infimo or sordido loco natus; homo sordidus; homo obscurus (of low birth)—homo rudis (an uneducated person).—homo inhonestus (a dishonest, vile person) Quite a p., homo ultimæ sortis (with re-spect to extraction).—homo inhonestissimus (relative to character): the p's, plebs (the common people, in opp. partly to populus, partly to patricii, nobiles; also the lower class of the people, in a depreciatory sense).—vul-gus (as distinguished by ignorance, credulity, &c.). fm the better class of the people, and so implying a reflection on personal or individual character or qualifications).—multitudo (the multitude in general).

PLEDGE, s. pignus, ôris, n. (prop. and fig.).—hypotheca (resply of immovables; pignus, of moveables).—fiducia (something of wch the creditor takes actual pos-session, but under a promise to restore it on payment of the debt).—arrhabo, arrha (earnest). To give a p., pignus dare: to take a p., pignus capere, auferre: to re-deem a p., liberare pignus a creditore: reddere pecu-niam, or pignus accipere: a p. of love or esteem, pignus amoris, voluntatis, benevolentie.

PLEDEGE, v. pignori dare, obligare, or opponere: pignere; oppignurare. *To p. one thing for another*, qd pro qd re oppignurare: *to p. oneself*, se pignori opponere (*prop.*); *se oppignurare* (*prop. or fig.*); *animum pignere* (*fig.*). *To p. oneself*, idem obligare in qd (*to p. his word*): *spondere qd* (*to promise in due form, and with obligation*; also *abol.*): *to p. oneself by an oath*, sacramento se obstringere: *to p. another by oath*, sponcione qm obstringere or obligare; stipulatione alligare qm: *to p. oneself regularly to alth* (*to promise in a contract*); stipulari qd: *to p. oneself to alth in return*, re-stipulari qd.

PLENARY, plenus. *See also COMPLETE.*
PLENIPOBENTARY, cui rerum agendarum licentia data or permissa est (*cf. C. Verr. 3, 94, 220; S. Jug. 103, 2*).—qui mandata habet ab eo (*a commissioner*).—publica auctoritate missus; legatus (*an ambassador with full powers*; *not ablegatus*). *P.'s came fm Sicily*, Siculi veniunt cum mandatis. *P.'s Mandatarius*, now frequently used, occurs once, as a doubtful reading, in *Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 10*.

PLENTITUDE. *See PULCRUS.*
PLENTEOUS. *See PLENTIFUL.*
PLENTEOUSNESS. *See PLENTY.*
PLENTIFUL, abundans. affluens. copiosus (*e. g. patrimonium*).—uber (*e. g. produce, fructus*).—opimus (*e. g. harvest, messes*).

PLENTIFULLY, abunde. satis superque (*more than enough; denote a quality*).—abundanter (*in an abundant manner*).—cumulate (*in heaped up measure*).—prolix, effuse (*in superabundance*). *Jx. prolix effuseque*; large effuseque. *P. furnished with alth*, liberaliter instructus qd re. *To reap p.*, large condere.

PLENTY, abundantia. affluentia. ubertas [*Syn. in Abundance*]. copia (*a sufficient quantity of what one wants for a particular purpose; opp. inopia*).—plenitas (*fulness*).—copie (*p. of provisions*; *Ces. B. G. 1, 30*). *P. of every thing*, omnium rerum abundantia or affluentia. affluentes omnium rerum copie: *to have p. of alth*, abundare qd re. redundare qd re (= *to have too much*).—suppeditare qd re (*to supply of means for a purpose*; *Breche, C. Cat. 2, 11, 25: scatters qd re, poet.*).

PLEURISY, punctio laterum (*Plin.*); pleuritidis, idis (*Vitr.*). *To suffer fm the p.*, punctio laterum, laterum doloribus, affectum esse, tentari, cruciari.

PLIABLE, PLIANT, lentus. flexibilis. flexilis. molis (*prop. or fig.*).—cetus (*fig. of the mind or temper*).

PLIGHT, s. *See CONDITIO.*
PLIGHT, v. *See PLEDGE.*

PLINTH, plinthis (idis), plinthus (*Vitr.*).

PLOT, s. ¶ *Parcel of ground, area; ager (larger).* ¶ *Conspiracy, vid.*

PLOT, v. *See CONTRIVE, CONFIRE.*

POUGH, s. aratrum. *P.-tail*, buris, bura: *p.-share*, vomer (or vomis), *Éris*, *mi*: *share-beam of a p.*, dens, dentale: *pole of a p.*, temo: *handle of a p.*, stiva (*also capulus*; *O.*): *earth-boards, mould-boards of a p.*, aures (*pl.*): *the coulter of a p.*, culter (*Plin.*).

POUGH, v. arare (*also abol.*, as in *English*).—ex-arare (*only trans.*).—aratro subigere (*to work with the plough*).—subvertere aratro (*to turn up with a plough*). *To p. for the first time*, prosclindere: *for the second time*, iterare agrum (*also offringere terram*); *for the third time*, tertiare agrum: *to p. deeply*, sulcum altius imprimere: *to p. slightly*, sulco tenui arare: *ploughed land*, aratio. [IMPROPR.] *To p. the waves*, sulcare, secare, scindere (*all poet.*: undas, maria, &c.).

POUGH-HORSE, equus arator (*offl. bos arator*; *Suet.*).

POUGHING, aratio (*g. l.*); prosclasio (*the breaking up of ground*).—iteratio (*a second ploughing*).—tertiatio (*a third ploughing*): *with or without arationis*.

POUGHMAN, arator; servus arator.

POVER, *scolopax arquata (*Linn.*); *numenius arquata (*Latham*).

PLOCK, v. ¶ *To pull sharply*, vellere. vellicare. *To p. up by the roots*, radicitus vellere; evellere, convellere: *to p. a bird, i. e. pull its feathers out*, avem vellere (*e. g. pullos anserum*; *Col.*); *avi pennas evellere or auferre. ¶ *Pluck out*, vellere (*e. g. lanam, o-pillos*).—pulos anserum, *Col.*; pilos).—evellere (*pluck out or up*; *e. g. linguam Marco Catoni*, spinas agros). ¶ *Pluck off*, s. *to pull off*, oculos ci eripere or eruere. ¶ *Pluck off* = gather, carpere, decerpere (*g. fl.*). lexere (*with selection*; *fruits and flowers*).—sublegere (*to p. off some*; *i. e. to thin a fruit-tree*).—detringere ci qd (*berries and leaves*).—avellere (*pluck off*; *e. g. poma ex arboribus*, *Plin.*).—detrudere ci qd (*take away fm*; *fruits*). *Flowers plucked*, flores carpti or demissi. ¶ *To pluck up courage*, animum or (of several)

animos capere or colligere: *to p. up courage again*, animum or se recipere: *to occur by p. up courage*, animum ci facere or afferre or addere (*of things*): *to bid aby p. up his courage*, cs animum verbis confirmare; firmare or confirmare qm or cs animum.

PLUCK, s. ¶ *The heart, liver, and lights drawn from an animal*, exta, orum, n. pl. ¶ *Fig. In low language = courage*, animus fortis; virtus.

PLUG, s. obturamentum.

PLUG, v. foveire; infercire; vi quidam adhibita inserere, immittere qd.

PLUM, prunum. *P.-tree*, prunus (*Col.*).—*the stone of a p.*, os pruni (*Pall.*): *p.-cake*, *placenta prunis inspersa, contexta.

PLUMAGE, pennae, pl.

PLUMB-LINE, perpendiculum (C.); perpendiculum nauticum (*as used at sea*). *To sound with a p.*, *maris altitudinem explorare perpendiculo nautico; cataporrata maris altitudinem tenere (*cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 4, fin.*). *See also PLUMMET.*

PLUMBER, artifex plumbarius (*Vitr.*).

PLUME, s. ¶ *Feather*, penna (*the larger feather*). pluma (*the smaller*). ¶ *An ornament on the head*, &c., orla pennata.

PLUME ONESELF (upon a thing), re, in or de re gloriari (C.).

PLUMMET, perpendiculum (*a mason's p.*: *see C. 2 Verr. 1, 51, 133; ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 2*).—perpendiculum nauticum (*Dan.*).—cataporrates (*the lead used at sea*; *Lucil. ap. Isidor. 19, 4, § 10. Lindem.*). *Cataporrates is a false reading*. *To learn to use the p.*, perpendiculo uti discere: *to try alth with the p.*, ad perpendiculum exigere qd: *made straight by the p.*, ad perpendiculum directus.

PLUMP, corpulentus; corpulentior et habitior (*Plaut.*).

PLUMPNESS, corpus solidum et succi plenum (*Ter.*); bona corporis habitudo; habitus (ds) corporis optimus (C.).

PLUMY, *pennis ornatus, obductus (*plumous = downy; plumosus, full of soft feathers*).

PLUNDER, s. ¶ *Robbery*, raptus cs rei; rapina (*the act of robbing; in the sense of raptum it is poet.*).—raptum (*properly that has been seized by robbers*).—præda (*game or booty*).—furtum (*theft*).—also stolen property).—latrocinium (*street-robbery*). ¶ *Booty*, præda; raptum. *To live by p.*, vivere rapto.

PLUNDER, v. diripere (*to lay waste, destroy, &c.*). *In good prose only as a military term*.—compilare, exillare (*to take away by stealth*).—spoliare, despoliare, expoliare (*q. d.*, *to deprive of*).—nudare (*to strip*).—depeculari (*to steal, embezzle*).—depoculari (*to depopulate, lay waste*). *To p. thoroughly*, exhaurire, exinanire, nudum atque inanem reddere (*to empty a house, &c.*).—evertere et extergere (*i. e. to sweep and brush out*, facete, *C. Verr. 2, 21, 52*). *Jx. nudare ac spoliare*; spoliare nudareque; nudare et exinanire or exhaurire; spoliare et depoculari: *to p. the treasury*, ærarium expilare, depoculari; (*thoroughly*) ærarium exinanire, exhaurire: *to p. a country*, (also) prædam ex agris rapere or agere (*agere esp. of cattle*).

PLUNGE, v. ¶ *TRANS.* mergere in aquam qd (C.); intingere in aqua (*Vitr.*). ¶ *INTRANS.* se mergere or immergere; mergi; immergi (C.); mersari (*to p. repeatedly*; *H. Ep.*).

PLUNGE, s. ¶ *Act of plunging, by the verbs* (immersio; *Arnob.*). ¶ *Distress, angustia, difficultas*.

PLUNGEON (*a sea-bird*), mergus.

PLUNKET, cæruleus (C.); cyaneus (*Plin.*); thalassius (*Plaut.*).

PLURAL, numerus pluralis (*Quint.*); numerus pluralivus (*Gell. 1, 16, 13*); numerus multitudinis (*Gell. 10, 8, 3*; *better than pluralitas* (*Charis.*), or numerus pluralivus). *A noun p.*, nomen plurale: *in the p.*, pluraliter. *To be without a p.*, not to be used in the p., pluraliter non dici; indigere numeri multitudinem. *To be found only in the p.*, singulari numero carere.

PLURALIST, *homo beneficiorum capacissimus (*offl. L. 9, 16*); *beneficarius multiplex; *heluo beneficiorum; *homo multiplex, beneficiorum plenus, quem vocamus pluralist; *multa beneficia habens; *multis beneficiis instructus. *To be a p.*, *heluari beneficiis.

PLURALITY, by plures, multi, &c.; *e. g. in India plures mulieres singulis viris nuptæ esse solent, men have a p. of wives* (*C. Tusc. 6, 27, 178*).

PLUSH, *pannus villosus.

PLUVIAL, PLUVIOUS, pluvius; pluvialis (*Col.*); pluviosus (*of much rain*).

PLY, ¶ *To press, urge*. ¶ *To bend, deflect* (*trans.*), flecti (*intrans.*).

PNEUMATIC, *pneumaticus (L. t.).

POACH. || *To steal, plunder, furari* ci qd; furto ei, ab qo, qd subducere; surripere; (of game), *furtim, clam, feras interciperi. || *Poached eggs*, ova assa; ova (ex butyro, ex oleo) fricta.

POACHER, *prædo ferrarum; *qui furtim, clam, feras intercipit.

POACHING, *furtiva ferrarum interceptio. *To live by p.*, *victitare feris furtim interceptis.

POCK, *variola (L. t.). *A p.-mark*, *cicatriz variolæ; *p.-marked*, *cicatricibus variolarum insignis (of the face, &c.); *ore cicatricibus variolarum insigni (of persons).

POCKET, pēra (a leathern travelling-bag, suspended in the neck);—marsupium (a money-bag or purse for large sums of money; for *wech* we find also zona, cingulum, because fastened round the waist);—crumēna (a big or purse for smaller sums of money, slung round the neck, and hanging on the breast). The ancients had no pockets; but instead of them they made use of the folds of their garments (sinus); hence we must always render our word 'pocket' by sinus, except when reference is made to money; in which case we may also employ one of the words above-mentioned; e. g. to bring home from the city a p.-full of money, sinum æris plenum, or marsupium plenum urbe domum reportare. To put one's hand in one's p., sinum laxare or expedire (in general, in order to take *ah* out)—manum in crumēnam demittere (to take out money); to p., or put a thing into one's p., prop. qd in sinum inserere; (fig. i. e. to appropriate a thing) qd domum suam auferre, convertere, or ferre; or simply, qd auferre: to p. an affront, contumelias perpeti: to *swatch* one's p.'s, qm, or *cs* vestem, excutere: out of one's own p. e. peculiaribus loculis suis (Suet. Galb. 12): a book of a p. size, *liber minoribus pagulis descriptus.

POCKET-BOOK, pugillares, pl. (Plin.); pugillaria, um, pl. (Catull.); *liber portabilis, enchiridion (any small book).

POCKET-DICTIONARY, *lexicon formā minori.

POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF, sudarium (Suet.). *Museum and orarium belong to the middle ages.*

POCKET-MONEY, *pecunia in sumptum pecularem data. *To give* *ab*by p.-m. monthly, *quot mensibus ei pecuniam præbere, his quidem verbis, ut habeat, unde sumptus peculiares tolleret.

POD, folliculus (of corn, pulse, and grapes).—*valvulus* (of pulse);—tunica, gluma (of corn);—vinaceæ, vinaceum (of grapes). *To have* *pod*, folliculis tegi.

POEM, versus (q. t. versus).—*carmen* (a short p., *espily lyric*; *oda* is not *Class.*);—*poëma*, *ktis*, n. (a longer p.). *To write* or *compose* a p., *carmen* (poëma) facere, pangere, pingere, scribere (q. t.); *carmen* (poëma) condere (to lay the plan of a p.);—*carmen* (poëma) componere (to compose with art and care);—*carmen* fundere (to pour forth with ease and ability); *I can write* p.'s, possum versus facere: a short or little p., poematium (ποιηματιον), or in pure Latin versiculi (see Plin. Ep. 4, 14, where he modestly calls his own p.'s also ineptie, nugæ). *Odiarium* is not *Class.*

POET, poëta; *pure Lat.*, carminum auctor, scriptor, conditor (an author of verses);—*vates* (as an inspired bard). *A p.-born*, ad carmina condenda natus.

POETASTER, versificator.—*versificator* quam poeta melior (Q.); poeta malus (opp. poeta bonus, C.). *Poetaster* is *barbarous*.

POETICAL, poeticius. *A p. genius*, ingenium poeticum; *virtus poetica* (p. talenti); *great p. genius*, vena dives (cf. H. A. P. 409); *p. licence*, licentia poetica; *libertas poetica*: a p. spiritus, spiritus poeticus or divinus; *ingenium poeticum*: p. glow or warmth, afflatus divinus.

POETICALLY, poetice; *poëtarum more*. *To use* a word p., *poëtarum more verbum dicere.

POETIZE, versus fundere or pangere.

POETRY, poetica or poetice (sc. ars); poësis. *To attempt* p., poetice attingere: to have no taste for p., alienum esse a poetice: a piece of p., poëma; *carmen*: *cultivation* of p., carminum studium.

POIGNANCY, acumen; or by the adj.

POIGNANT, mordax; acerbus.

POINT, s. || *A sharp end*, aculeus; acumen; *muro* (of a sword, &c.);—*cuspis* (of an arrow or spear). *At the p. of the bayonet*, punctum (aff. L.): the p. of an epigram, &c., aculeus. || *A summit*, acumen; *culmen*; *fastigium*; *vertex*. || *A headland*, promontorium. || *Degree*, gradus. *To the last* p., ut nihil supra. || *Critical moment*, temporis punctum or momentum. *To be on the p. of*, in eo est ut &c., qd

faciam, or ut qd fiat (Hæc Aoid in eo sum, ut, *weh* is found first in *Servius*, *P. Æn.* 3, 28). Also simply by the future participle active, e. g. *I was on the p. of setting out on a journey*, iter facurus eram: *sub* ipsa protectione: they were on the p. of coming to blows, prope erant ut manus consererent (L.). || *Particular*: the chief or main p., caput, summa (sc. rei); *cardo* *cs* rei (post-Aug. p. on *wech* *ahg* turns; *P. Æn.* 1, 672; *Quint.* 5, 12, 13, &c.);—*momentum* (decisive p., *poësis*): the main p. in a dispute, questio: the main p. of the question is, queritur de, with an abl. (in a philosophical question);—*agitur* de, with an abl. (in a philosophical or judicial question): to touch only the main p. of a thing, summam qd exponere; *summas tantummodo attingere* (in a narrative; *Np. Pelop.* 1, 1). || *Exact place*: p. of view, (prop.) locus unde prospectus (to a distance) or despectus (to a lower part) est; (fig.) e. g. to consider a matter in a right p. of view, vere or recte judicare de re; in a wrong p. of view, qd fallaci iudicio (or fallacibus iudiciis) vidēre.

POINT, v. || *To give* a point to, exacuere; præacuere; acuminare (Lact.); acutum facere: cuspidare (Plin.); *peracuere* does not occur. || *To direct*, dirigere in locum. || *To designate* (usually with out or to), significare qd or qm (prop. and fig.); *digito* demonstrare qm conspicuumque facere (prop. to p. with the finger to any one whom one would distinguish among a larger number; see Suet. Oct. 45, *extr*).—*designare* or *denotare* qm (fig., to allude to any one in a speech; see *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 18; *L. 4*, 55; *indigare* and *innuere* in this sense are *un-Class.*). || *To indicate* as a sporting dog, avem facere (aff. Sen.). See **POINTER**. || *To distinguish* by points, interpunctionibus, or interpunctis, orationem distinguere; *interpungere*. || *To finish* (a wall) by inlaying mortar, &c., (parietem) effricare cæmentis.

POINTED, {PROP. See the verb. || FIG. i. e. *piquant*, pungent, aculeatus.—*salsus* (of wit, &c.).

POINTER (dog), canis avem faciens (aff. Sen. Exc. Contr. 3, p. 397, 27, Bip.).—*canis avicularius* (Linn.).—*canis venaticus* (q. t.).

POINTLESS, hebes; obtusus; retusus (prop. and fig.).

POISE, qd suis ponderibus librare (see *C. Tusc.* 5, 24, 69).

POISON, s. venenum (any p. in animals, plants, minerals, Gr. *iot*; *meton*. for a poisonous potion; and fig. of *athg* injurious);—*virus* (vegetable, φηρακον);—*toxicum* (prop. in *wech* the points of arrows were dipped, τοξικόν; called also by Pliny venenum cervarium; poet. for any p.);—*cicuta* (hemlock, κικυων; see *Pers.* 4, 2);—*pæstis* (fig., a pernicious thing). Prepared with p., dipped in p., venenatus; veneno illitus (rubbed over with p.);—*veneno* infectus, tinctus (dipped in p.); *p. that works* or *kills* quickly, venenum prærens, velox, or *repentinum* (opp. venenum lentum); *to mix* p., venenum parare or coquere; *for any one*, *cs* occidendi causâ venenum parare; or simply *ci* venenum parare; *venenum* in qm compare: to take or drink p., venenum sumere, haurire, bibere, or potare (q. t.); *veneno* mortem abî consciscere (to kill oneself with p.); *to give* or *administer* p., *ci* dare venenum: a cup of p., poculum or scyphus veneni (in C. poculum illud mortis, pro *Cluent.* 11, 31; or poculum illud mortiferum, as *Tusc.* 1, 31, 71);—*cicuta* (a drink of hemlock, κικυων); *to draw* a cup of p., exhaurire illud mortis poculum; *cicutam* sorbere: a thing is p. to *abdy*, qd venenum est *ca*.

POISON, v. *ci* dare venenum (q. t.); *veneno* qm necare or occidere (to kill with poison);—*veneno* qm tollere, interimere, or interciperi (to remove, *espily* secretly, by poison). *To attempt* to p., veneno qm tentare or aggredi: to be poisoned, veneno absumi, occidi, or interimi; *veneno* potu mori; (by any one), venenum accipere ab qo (see *T. Ann.* 2, 96 3).

POISONING, veneficium (as a practice and a crime).—*scelus veneni* (as a crime). *To practise* p., venena facere; *hominis* necandi causâ venenum conficere: *condemned* for p., venefici damnatus: *to accuse* *ab*q of p., fingere crimen veneni.

POISONOUS, PROP. venenatus (q. t.); *veneno* imbutus, infectus, or tinctus (dipped in poison);—*veneno* illitus (*besmeared* or covered with poison). **FIG.** acerbus (*bitter*). *To be* p., acerbâ esse natura.

POKE, s. saccus. *To buy* a pig in a p., alcarn emere. See *Frund.* *Aleu*.

POKE, v. petere, appetere. *To p. the* *fl.*, *ignem movendo or novendici carbonibus excitare.

POKER, rutabulum (prop., an oven rake).

POLAR, by the gen. axis, &c., or ad axem pertinens (belonging to the pole);—*axi proximus* or vicinus (*near*

PONTIFICATE, pontificatus, ūs (C.).
PONTON (*bridge of boats*), ponto (Paul. Dig. 8, 3, 38).—monoxylus linter or pl. monoxylī (*small boats formed of a single tree, used as p.'s, and carried, with all the accompanying apparatus, on waggons; Her. ad Cas. B. G. 7, 56*).
PONY, equulus; equuleus; manulus.

POOL, ¶ *A small pond, stagnum. [Stakes at a game of cards, quantum in medium confertur (cf. Suet. Oct. 71). To take the whole p., numos universos tollere (ib.). How much is there in the p.? quantum in medium confertur? (aff. same passage.)*
POOP, puppia.

POOR, ¶ *Not rich, pauper (πένος, that has barely enough for his necessary expenses; opp. dives).—tenuis (σάβιος, that has a very small limited income; opp. locuples).—egēnus, in prose usually egens (ἐδενε, that is in want, that has not enough for necessary uses; opp. abundans).—In. tenuis atque egens. —Inops (ἀπορος, helpless, without means or resources; opp. opulentes).—mendicus (πρωχός, obliged to live on charity, beggared). Somewhat p., pauperculus: very p., perpauper; egentissimus; omnibus rebus egens; omnino egenus; cui minus nihil est: the p., in the Roman sense, capite censi (because at the census only their number was taken, without respect to their property) or proletarii (because they could offer to the state nothing else than their children): to be p., in egestate esse or versari; vitam in egestate degere; vitam inopem colere (to live in poverty): to be very p., in summā egestate, mendicite esse; omnium rerum inopem esse: to grow or become p., egentem fieri; ad inopiam redigi: I am grown p., res mihi ad rastro rediit (I must take to the spade; Com.): to make any p., egestatem ci afferre; ad inopiam qm redigere; ad mendicitatem qm detrudere (to reduce to beggary): to enrich a p. man, egentem divitem facere; locupletem ex egentē efficere; tenuiorem locupletare: to pretend to be p., paupertatem or pauperem simulare. ¶ Deficient, in want of althg, inops ea rei, re or ab re: stertilis ea rei or ab qā re (empty of)—privatus or apollatus qā re (deprived of): a p. language, inops lingua: an age p. in virtues, sæculum virtutum sterile (T. Hist. 1, 3, 1). ¶ Meagre, vilis (ἐνέλιπ, mean)—aridus (opp. copiosus, e. g. victus, oratio, orator).—jejunus (barren, jejune; opp. plenus, copiosus: e. g. res; oratio; orator; scriptor).—exilis (without power; opp. uber, plenus, of a speech, and of a speaker). ¶ Bad, inferior, a small, tenuis (slight)—miser (wretched, pitiful).—vilis (mean), malus (bad): a p. food, tenuis victus: a p. speech, oratio jejuna: a p. hut, casa exigua: a p. soil, macrum solum: a p. present, munusculum levissime: a p. poet, poeta malus, ineptus or insulans: p. consolation, solatium malum or miserum: p. circumstances, res pauperules; angustiae rei familiaris: to be in p. circumstances, parce ac duriter vitam agere; tenuiter vivere (Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 95); vitam in egestate degere; vitam inopem colere: to make a p. supper, patellā modicā cenare (H. Ep. 1, 5, 2). ¶ Miserable, unhappy, miser, misellus; infelix (wretched, unhappy)—miserandus (pitiable): alas p. me! vix me miserum! a p. wretch, homo misellus.*

POOR-HOUSE, ptochothorion or ptochium (Cod. Just.).

POORISH, pauperculus.

POORLY, adv. tenuiter (Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 95); exiliter: to live p., parce or misere vivere (very p.); tenuissimo cultu vivere.

POORLY, adj. (Slightly indisposed, qui leviter aegrotat; levi motuncula tentatus: to be p., leviter aegrotat; levi motuncula tentari (Suet Vesp. 24): leviter commotum esse (C.); leviter aegrum esse.

POP, s. crepitus; scolopus (sound made by striking on inflated cheeks; Pers.).

POP, v. crepare; sonare.

Por in, intro, irrumpere, intro rumpere, intro irrumpere (suddenly, and with force).—Introvenire propere, ¶ intro se proripere (hastily).—Introire, or venire, introgredi, intrare (to enter): to p. into one's head, in mentem venire.

Por out, evadere, elabi (to come out quickly).—effugere (to come out, and get away quickly).

POPE, *pontifex Romanus; *papa.

POPEDOM, *pontificia dignitas, *papatus (papal dignity).—*pontifici (subjects of the p.): doctrines of the p., *pontificis Romani doctrina or lex: in the p., *apud pontifices: a friend of the p., *addictus pontifici Romano; *sacra a pontifice Romano instituta sequens; *legis pontificis Romani studiosus.

POPIISH, *pontificius: p. doctrine or system, sacra

pontificia (pl.); ratio, doctrina, formula pontificia, or Romano Catholica (Bau.).

POPLAR, populus, l. f: of p., populeus (F.); populus (Plaut); populeus (Cato).

POPPY, papāver, eris, n.: of p., papavereus: p. flowers, comae papavere: p. heads, papavere capitā (L.).

POPULACE, plebecula. Infima plebs, populi fax.

POPULAR, ¶ *Acceptable to the people, popularis (C.); in vulgus (not vulgo) gratus; gratus, acceptus populo: a man of p. manners, homo communis (C.). ¶ In ordinary use, understood by all, ad sensum popularem vulgaremque or ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligentiam (accommodatus (C. de Or. 1, 23, 108; e. g. oratio): intelligentiā a populari non remotus. P. writings, quae scripta sunt indoctis.*

POPULARITY, aura popularis; favor populi (C.); communitas (κοινωνία: Np. Mil. 8, 4. Bremi): that courts p., populi studiosus.

POPULARLY, populariter; ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligentiam (accommodate), e. g. dicere, scribere (in a popular style).—Ita—ut ab omnibus intelligi (intelligatur, &c.).

POPULATE, locum copiosorem et celebriorem redere (L.); in-olls frequentare (Suet.): replere (Just.).

POPULOUS, frequens; incolis frequens; celebrer (C.); frequentatus (S.).

POPULOUSNESS, frequentia, celebritas (C.); multitudo hominum (Cass.), or incolarium.

PORCELAIN. See CRINA.

PORCH, vestibulum (l. e. empty of a house).—propyleum (empty of a temple).—pronaos (Vitruv., of a temple). ¶ Fro. vestibulum.

PORCUPINE, hystrix, ūcis, f. (Plin.).

PORE, s. foramen: p. s. foramina invisibilia corporis (Cels., of the human body).—fistulae (of a sponge, cheese, &c.).

PÖRE OVER, rei or in rem incumbere (to apply oneself to. In C. Cass., &c. only of applying to tasks, &c.—Post-Aug.: incumbere ceris et stilo (Plin.): cogitationi (T.). To be always springing over his books, in bibliothecam or in literas (or -is) se abdere.—libros (*semper) pervoluare. rem attente considerare (to inspect closely).—mentem figere or dedigere in qā re: animum dedigere or infingere in qā re.

PORK, caro sullen (Cels.): caro porcina; or simply, porcella (Plaut); sullen (Plin.): roast p., assum sullen.

PORKER, PORKLING, porculus (Plaut); porcellus (Var.).

POROSITY, raritas (Vitruv.); or by the adj.

POROUS, rarus (C.); foramina habens.

PORPHYRY, porphyrites (Plin.).

PORPOISE, porculus marinus (Plin.).

PORRIDGE, pūla (of meal, pulse, &c.).—jus; jusculum: sorbitio (Plin.).

PÖRRINGER, catinus, catinum; sinus (of milk or honey, Plaut); a small p., catillus (Cot.; catillum, Pers.); acaphium (Petr.).

PORT, ¶ *A harbour, portus, ūs (prop. and fig.): a free p., portus de vectigalibus exemptus (see C. Phil. 2, 39, 101: not portus liber; liber being opposed to servus): an artificial p., portus manu factus: to come into p., in portum venire (C) or pervenire (Ces); in portum ex alto inveni; in portum deferri (Auct. Her.); in portum se recipere (Cass.): to make a p., portum facere (lit.), portum capere (to reach it): to sail out of p., e portu solvere, navigare, proficisci or exire; portum linguere (V. V.): to block up the entrance of a p. by sinking a ship, faucibus portū navem submersam objicere: a very busy p., portus celeberrimus et plenissimus navium: to be safe in p., in portu esse or navigare (also = to be in a state of security). ¶ IMPROPER. portus.—portus et refugium.—portus et periculum: entrance of a p., portus os, ostium, aditus, ūs; fauces. ¶ A gate, portus; janua. See GATE. ¶ Aperture in a ship for a gun, *fenestra. ¶ Carriage, air, gestus, ūs; incoessus, ūs.*

PORTABLE, quod portari, or gestari, potest.—portabiles (not portatiles) and gestabiles are late; but they are regularly formed, and may be used with advantage when the context does not admit of a Class. circumlocution.

PORTAL, porta (maxima, princeps).

PORTCULLIS, catarracta, m, f. (L.).

PORTE (OTTOMAN), *aula imperatoris Turci.

PORTEND, ante significare qd: praesignificare praemonstrare qd; also (in the Roman sense), portē dare, augurari.

PORTENT, ostentum, prodigium, portentum (*astonishing appearance, foretelling what is about to happen*).—signum (*any sign, σημεῖον*): a *frightful p.*, objecta res terribilis. *Sis species nova atque insolita.* See **PRODIGY**.

PORTENTOUS, portentosus; ominosus (*Plin. Ep.*).
PORTER, || *Keeper of a gate, janitor (C.)*; ostiarius (*Petr.*); atriarium (*Pand.*). || *One who carries burdens, bajulus (C.)*; onus humeris portans or sustinens; gerulus (*Plaut.*). || *A kind of beer, *cerevisia, quam vocant Porter.*

PORTERAGE, merces bajuli, geruli; merces quae solvitur bajulo, gerulo.

PORTFOLIO, scrinium (epistolarum, librorum), or *fm the context scriinium only*—librarium (*for writings of any kind, C. Mil. 12, 33*): the *p. of a minister of state*, *librarium literarum publicarium.

PORTHOLE, *fenestra.

PORTICO, porticus (*fm porta, on account of the many doors, as it were, formed by the columns; it was a covered walk, gallery, or hall, supported by columns, arch the Romans had contiguous to their houses for walks, espy round the temples and public buildings, in order to be sheltered fm rain, &c.*); peristylum *was an uncovered space in the middle of a house surrounded by p.s.*

PORTION, a. pars (a part).—dos (a dowry).—*fm the Class Latin portio occurs only in the phrase portione.* See **PARR.**

PORTION, v. || *To parcel out, distribuere, dividere qd quibz or in qos di-partire: dībēre; dispensare.* || *To endow, (filiz) notem dare (Np.; filiam) dotare (Suet.)*; filio dare. praeberē, unde domum, rem domesticam instituire possit: *portioned, dotatus (O.)*; quum ipse filiz nubili dotem conficere non posset (*C. Quint. 31, 98: could not p. his daughter*).

PORTLINESS, dignitas formae or corporis, appositā ad dignitatem statura.—statura eminens, spectabilis proceritas (*taliness*).

PORTLY, dignitatis plenus; gravis; augustus: Jm. augustus et amplius.—apposita ad dignitatem statura.—procerus (*tail*).

PORTMANTEAU, averta (*a sort of great p.; later times of the emperors: a horse that carries it, avertaria*); mantica (*wallet*).—hippoperē (*saddle-bags; H. Sat. 1, 6, 106; Sen. Ep. 87, 7; hippopera, the singular, is erroneous*).

PORTRAIT, effigies ad exemplum expressa: a *p. of the size of life, simulacrum iconicum (see Bremi Suet. Calig. 22)*: *aby's p.*, effigies ex facie ipsius similitudine expressa (*off. Plin. 34, 4, 9*); vera cs imago or effigies (*if it be a good p.*).

PORTRAIT-PAINTER, *pictor qui homines coloribus reddit.

PORTRAIT-PAINTING, picturae id genus, quo hominum effigies ex facie ipsorum similitudine exprimitur (*see Plin. 34, 4, 9*).

PORTRAY, exprimere imaginem cs rei (*to give the general form of althg*).—formam cs describere (*to mark out the whole shape*).—declinare imaginem cs (*to give in outline*).—exscribere imaginem cs (*to copy*).—figere (*to form*).—effingere (*to form after an original*).—qd formare, deformare (*to form, fm a shapeless mass*). *The four last words apply of plastic artists.*—*qm or qd coloribus reddere (*to paint*).

POSE, v. disputationum laqueis irretire (*to puzzle*). ad incitas redigere (*to nonplus*).

POSITION, || *Pro.* positio, positus, positura (*not in the prose of the golden period, which awaited itself of Crete, with positum esse*).—situs (*the manner in which althg lies or is laid; copy of the p. of a place*): to give a (*suitable*) *p.* to a thing, qd (*apte, &c.*) ponere, collocare: to have a (*suitable*) *p.* (*apte, &c.*) positum, situm esse: to restore althg to its former *p.*, cs rei situm revocare (*with F. En. 3, 451*): the *natural p.* (*of a place*), situs naturalis; natura loci; Jm. situs atque natura loci: convenient, good *p. of a place*, situs opportunus, opportunitas loci. || *Fig.* state, circumstances, status (*state, condition*).—conditio (*the relations under which althg exists, in which aby lives*).—locus (*the circumstances into which a person or thing is brought; see Hera. Cas. B. G. 2, 20*)—tempus, tempora (*καίρος, the p. which time brings about: hence in connexion frequently = bad, critical p.*; see *Interp. ad Np. Mil. 5, 1*; *C. Offic. 1, 33, 81*; *C. pro leg. Manil. 1, 1*).—res (*g. t. circumstances, &c.*)—fortuna (*external p., accidental circumstances*): a good, favorable *p.*, bonus status; bona conditio; locus bonus; causa bona; res bona, secundae, florentes: to be or find oneself in a good *p.*,
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statu bono, conditione bonā, &c., esse; causam bonam habere: to be or find oneself in a better *p.*, in meliore causā esse; res meae meliore loco sunt; meliore conditione esse: a bad *p.*, status deterior; conditio iniqua, afflictio; res afflictas; res minus secundae: a hopeless *p.*, res pessimae, perditae: *my p. is not the best*, res meae sunt minus secundae: to be in the same *p.*, in eadem causā or in eodem loco esse; eadem est mea causa: to find oneself in a critical *p.*, premi qā re (re frumentaria; see *Meib. Cas. B. G. 1, 52, p. 96*): I am greatly dissatisfied with my *p.*, vehementer me penitet status mei: no one is satisfied with his *p.*, aue quemque fortunae maxime penitet (*C. ad Div. 6, 1, in.*).—nemo sorte suā contentus vivit (*ast. H. Sat. 1, 1, 1, sqq.*): imagine yourself in my *p.*, eum te esse finge, qui sum ego (*C. ad Div. 3, 12, 3*): I ask, what ought I to do in my *p.*, consulo, quid faciam de rebus meis: to restore aby to his former *p.* (as a citizen, &c.), restituere qm in pristinum statum: the *p. of things*, rerum status: the *p. of affairs* has very much changed, magna facta est rerum commutatio; versa sunt omnia. || *Proposition*, vid.

POSITIVE, verus (*true, real*).—certus (*certain, sure*).—in re positus (*not nominal*).—re (*opp verbo, verbis; in fact, not merely in report*).—pertinax in sententiā suā tuendā (*confident in assertion*). || *Affirmative, not negative*, ajens (*opp. negans*); affirmans (*not affirmativus is late*). || *Receiving its binding force fm enactment*, quod constitutio continetur (*e. g. justum; opp. quod natura continetur, what is binding unconditionally to or without enactment, Q. 7, 4, 5*): a *p. law*, lex scripta (*opp. lex nata*)—jus civile (*opp. jus naturale*): *p. religion*, *religio lege sancita: what is *p.*, statio (*opp. natura, Vitr. 1, 2, 55*), constitutio (*Q. 7, 4, 5*). || *Positive degree (Gramm.)*, positivus gradus, or positivus only (*Prisc.*): in the *p.*, absolutus (*opp. comparativus*); *p. e. g. utinam vulgo comparativis pro absolutis, Q. 9, 3, 19; Conf. Gell. 5, 21, 13*, in ea epistolā scriptum est, pluria sive plura absolutum esse sive simplex; non, ut tibi videtur, comparativum).

POSITIVELY, re; re ipsā; re verā, or reverā (*really*).—certe (*surely*).—pertinaciter (*confidently*).—affirmate (*with an oath*).—affirmiter (*Gell., with confidence*).

POSITIVENESS = confidence in affirmation, pertinacia.

POSSESS, possidere; possessionem cs rei habere or tenere, in possessione cs rei esse (*to have some outward good in possession; possidere also sts for, to be endowed with a property; e. g. ingenium, magnam vim possidere*).—habere (*to have, g. t.*).—tenere (*to hold, occupy*).—præditum, instructum, ornatum, alio affectum esse (*fig., to be endowed with; the latter espy in a bad sense*); inesse ci or in qo esse, esse in qo (*to reside in aby, as a property; inesse, with a dat., S. Cat. 58, 2; Np. Epam. 5, 2, &c.; with in, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 14*; *C. Off. 1, 37, 134, &c.*).—*To express possession of a quality we frequently find esse with a gen. or abl.; but then the property assigned is not expressed by a simple subst., but by a subst. in connexion with an adj. or adj. pronoun: e. g. we cannot say for 'virtue possesses strength,' virtus est virium; but 'virtue possesses so great strength,' virtus est tantarum virium, ut &c.*—*Hortensius possessed so strong a memory, that &c.*, Hortensius erat tantā memoriā, ut &c.: to *p. a share of a thing*, cs rei esse participem: all cannot *p. all things*, non omnes omnium participes esse possunt: not to *p. a thing*, carere qā re; cs rei esse expertem (*to be excluded fm*): to *p. in rich measure*, qā re abundare; qā re valere. || *Improp.* to master, to fill, occupare (*e. g. fear p. aby or aby's mind, timor occupat qm; Cas. B. G. 1, 39*).—invadere (*to assault, as it were, the mind; qm, in qm or ci; qm lubido, metus, terror invadit; furor ci invadit; vis avaritiae in animum cs invadit, S.*).—possidere (*e. g. lubido possidet qm, S.*).—incedere (*qm ci or in qm; e. g. admiratio, cupidio, timor, indignatio incedunt qm; cura patribus incedunt, L. 4, 57; religio in qm incedit, Ter.*): possessed with althg, ee rei studiosissimus or cupidissimus (*to be quite possessed with althg, occupari re or a re (e. g. ab iracundiā; curā); studio cs rei trahi; cupiditate cs rei flagrare; also poet. by habere (e. g. terror, ardor, habet mentes, minds are possessed with)*).

POSSESSED, (*as by in evil spirit*), lymphaticus, lymphatus, furlibundus. *As if he were p., like one p., velut lymphatus.*

POSSESSION, || *The act of possessing, occupancy, possessio: to take p., gain or obtain p. of*

aliquis, potiri quā re or quam rem or ea rei (to get into one's power; ~~the~~ the gen., except in the expression *rerum potiri*, appears to be used, in good prose, only when the object of attainment or of p. is a person; the abl. when it is a thing; the acc. when it is a town, a place, &c.; see *Baier*, C. Off. 2, 23, 81; *Bremi*, C. Pat. 14, p. 31).—occupare (to take, seize; prop. and fig.).—capere (to catch, a person; to take, a town, &c.).—in dilectionem or sub potestatem suam redigere (to bring under one's power).—qd in se trahere (to draw to oneself; e. g. munia senatus, T. Ann. 1, 2, 1). To get p. of any one, capere, comprehendere, arripere quā.—possidere quā (fig. brevi tempore totum hominem possederat; C. Verr. 2, 3, 68): to put oneself quickly in p. of, in possessionem ea rei involare (unjustly): to give a person p. of the goods of another, mittere quā in possessionem bonorum ea; immittere quā in ea bona: to put a person again in p. of a thing, possessionem ei rei restituere ei: to put any one out of p. de possessione dimovere et deicere; po-ssessionē deturbare, depellere: to remain in p. of a thing, in possessione ea rei manēre or permānere; rem in possessione suā retinēre: to come into p. of a thing, in possessionem ea rei venire; (again,) possessionem amissam recuperare: to give up p. possessione cedere, de-cedere; illa villa solius tua (you have sole p. of). || *Property possessed, possessio*. To have great p.'s, magnas possessiones habēre (g. t.); agros or latifundia habēre (in landed property).

POSSESSOR, possessor; dominus.

POSSIBILITY, || *The property of being possible, possibilitas* (late; to be employed only as philosophical t. t.).—conditio (a possible case; C. C. Rabir. per d. 5, 16).—facultas or potestas qd faciendi (power of doing aliquid).—aditus ea rei or qd faciendi or ad qd faciendum (opportunity or permission given *fm* without; see *Cac.* B. C. 1, 31 & 74; B. G. 1, 43).—locus ea rei or qd faciendi (occasion given by circumstances; e. g. locus nocendi; locus vituperandi; locus est amoris augendi). There is no p., nulla datur potestas. When 'possibility' denotes the presence or existence of a thing, we must use a Crcl. with esse posse; e. g. he denies the p. of this idea, negat esse posse hanc notionem; so also when 'possibility' denotes that a thing is capable of being accomplished, fieri or effici posse; e. g. they deny the p. of a thing, qd fieri posse negant: nūl to perceive the p. of a thing, non intelligere, qd fieri posse or quā ratione qd fieri posse: if there be any p., si potest (ec. fieri; see POSSIBLE.). || *A possible thing*, res, quae fieri potest.

POSSIBLE, quod fieri or effici potest (that may happen or can be done).—quod per rerum naturam admitti potest (that is not against the nature of things). ~~These~~ These words *Paul.* Sent. 3, 4, § 1. very suitably uses as a Crcl. for the unclassical possibilitas. which *Quint.* 3, 8, 25, terms an appellatio dura, and can be endured only as philosophical t. t. *Potius*, pote are not adj., but adverbs, and occur (rarely in C. more freq. in the comic writers) only in the phrase *potis est* and *pote* for *potest*, *potest esse*, or *fieri*. A p. case, conditio, quae per rerum naturam admitti potest; also simply conditio (C. C. Rabir. per d. 5, 16): it is p., i. e. a) it can be, esse potest; alio potest alone; e. g. it is p. that others believe so, potest ut alii ita arbitrentur; see *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 27. β) it can happen, be done, fieri or effici potest. Also freq. simply potest (for fieri potest); e. g. so little is this p. now, ut enim id non potest. How is it p.? quid potest? if it is p., si potest; as much as p., quantum potest (poterit, &c.); see C. *Ecl.* p. 102 sq.; it is p. that &c., fieri potest, ut &c.; cat ut &c. (see *Ramsh.* § 184, 1); that this is very p., id facile effici posse. γ) it may have happened, factum esse potest; accidisse potest: is it p.? = a) what do you say? quid ais? β) what do you mean? ain't u! It is not p. but that I &c., fieri non potest ut non or quin &c.; facere non possum, ut non (ut nihil, &c.): a thing is p. to me, ea rei faciendae facultatem habeo: possum qd facere: if it be at all or by any means p., si ullā ratione efficere possum (poteris, &c.); in ullā modo fieri poterit.—~~the~~ The Latin also expresses our 'if possible', in many cases by utque; as *Quint.* 10, 1, 20, perlectus liber utque ex integro remendandus, should, if possible, be read over again; see *Herz.* in loc. cit. p. 99]—As far as p., quoad fieri potest or poterit: as . . . as p., quam with a superl., e. g. as early as p., quam maturime; or by quam . . . potero; e. g. I will do it as shortly as p., agam quam brevisime potero: in every p. manner, quacumque ratione; omnibus rebus: as p., fieri potest ut &c. (it is p. that &c.), or by fore (easily with future,

expectare, pollicēre, and like words); e. g. what night do we imagine as p., if &c., quod tandem spectaculum fore putamus, quum &c. (C. *Tusc.* 1, 20, 45): all p., omnes, omnia: all p. kinds of torture, omnia exempla crucis ūs: to try, or to do, every thing p., omnia facere, or omnia experiri; nihil inexpectum omittēre; nihil sibi reliqui facere in qā re (faciendā):—'not p.' may be translated by inveniri posse, esse negare, &c.; e. g. no third supposition is p.; or, it is not p. to make a third supposition, tertium nihil inveniri poterit, or tertium esse quidquam nego: as far as p., quoad ejus fieri potest: as well as p., quantum or quam maxime possum (as much as I can).—quantum in me situm est (as much as lies in me).—pro viribus (according to my strength; ~~not~~ not pro virili parte).

POST, s. || *A piece of timber set up in the ground, stipes* (a large, rough p.).—palus (a smaller p., used as a gen. term).—sudes (a p. more carefully wrought). He stands like a p., tanquam truncus stipēque stat: why do you stand there like a p.? quid stas lapis? || *Station, situation*, locus (ci assignatus); statio. To desert one's p., stationem deserere; de statione discedere; locum or praesidium relinquere: to occupy a military p., praesidium occupare: to be at one's p., stationem agere: to go to one's p., stationem inire: to remain at one's p., in statione manēre (Plant.). in loco manere; locum tenēre (Cae); or simply stare, restare (opp. fugere). || *Office, part, munus*; partes, pl.; munus officia, partes. || *Public institution for conveyance of letters, &c.* cursus publicus (g. t.); *cursus publicus perferendis epistolae. A post-boy (i. e. who carries the mail-bags), tabellarius publicus equo vectus; cursor publicus (Ruhnck.): the p. goes out, comes in, *cursus publicus, cursor, tabellarius publicus abit, venit: the p. is gone, *cursor publicus jam profectus est: p. time, *profectio cursūs publici: before p. time, *priusquam cursor publicus abeat (abire): after p. time, *quam jam cursor publicus abisset: to send by p., *transmittere qd per currem publicum; *vehiculo, cursori publico perferendum qd dare, committere; (literae) cursori publico perferendas committere (Ruhnck.): I will write to you by the next p., *per proximum, qui abit, cursum publicum litteras ad te permittam.

POST, v. || *To fix on posts or walls*, (libellum or tabulam) in publicum (C. Agr. 2, 5) or in publico (C. Att. 8, 9) proponere (g. t.); *palo, parieti, or ad parietem (libellum, tabulam) figere. To p. up a bill, tabulam proscribere (with acc. and inf. C. Qu. Fr. 2, 6). || *To station*, in statione collocare; *ci stationem, locum, assignare; (milites, praesidia) disponere. || To put (a letter) into the post-office, *qd cursori publico perferendum committere. || *INTRANE.* To travel with speed, *currere incitato equo; propere tendere, or contendere qd; propere.

POST-CHAISE, *vehiculum publicum. *rheda cur-sualis (under the Emperors).

POST-DAY, *dies quo cursores publici eunt aut redeunt. It is p.-d. to-day, *cursores publici hodie redeunt (when the post comes in).—*cursores publici hodie abeunt (when the post goes out).—*litterae hodie expectantur (letters are expected).

POST-HORSE, equus cursualis (in general).—veredus (one ridden by a courier; not one that draws a carriage).

POST-MAN, *tabellarius publicus.

POST-MASTER, *cursum publicum prepositus (at the post-office).—curator rei vehicularis (at a posting-house).—stationarius (time of *Empp.*).

POST-OFFICE, *aedes cursus publici.

POST-PAID, *vecturæ pretio soluto (e. g. mittere qd). See *POSTAGE FREE.

POST-PAPER, charta epistolaris (Mart.). ~~the~~ The ancients used charta Augusta for letters.

POSTAGE, *vecturæ (publicae) pretium. To pay the p., *pro vecturā solvere: p. free (as a memorandum on a letter), *vecturæ pretium solutum est: *epistolae perferendae merces soluta est: to send p. free, qd mittere vecturæ pretio soluto; or gratis, nullā mercede: to be free of, exempt *fm*, postage, *a vecturæ pretio immu-nem esse.

POSTERIOR, posterius.

POSTERITY, posteritas (time, and persons).—pos-teri, homines qui futuri sunt (persons). To hand down aliquid to p., qd memoris proderet, qd posteritati notum facere (g. t.); litteris qd proderet (by writing): to come down to p., ad posteritatem pervenire: to transmit one's name to p., memoriam proderet: this will descend to the latest p., hujus rei ne posteritas quidem omnium aeterna-

lorum immemor erit : *to have regard, or a view. to p. posteritatis rationem habere; posteritati servire; future post mortem famae consulere.*

POSTHUMOUS, postumus; *or, as some write, posthumus.*

POSTIL, *postilla (i. l.). P's, postillarum liber. *in notation, vid.*

POSTILLION, veredarius.

POSTING, res vehicularia, *or by Cret. with vehiculum publicum.*

POSTING-HOUSE, *statio *or mansio* cursorum publicorum, *domus in qua res vehicularia administratur.

POSTPONE, rem in aliud tempus differre, proferre, rejicere.

POSTSCRIPT, pagella extrema (C. ad Div. 2, 13, 3); extremae epistolae transversus versiculus (C. Att. 5, 1, 3). *Postscriptum is not Latin. As an inscription over the p.s., or prefixed to it, prps omnia, orum.*

POSTULAT*, sumptio (by *sch. C. translates the Gk. ἀπολογία*)—conjectura.—*premissa syllogismi (in logic: assumptio *is the minor proposition*).

POSTURE, *Attitude, position, (corporis) habitus; status. See also ATTITUDE.* *Condition, state, conditio, status. According to the p. of things, pro re; pro re nata; prout res se habet or habebit: ut res se dabunt; si res postulat (if circumstances shall demand it).* *See POSTRICK.*

POT, a. vas fictile. sigillum. olla (for cooking, &c.). *dim. ollula. vas testaceum, testa (a flower pot).*

POT, v. condere qd olla (Plin.). To p. *fish*, places muria condire (if any *fish-pickle* is used). To gather olives for putting, olivas conditui legere (Col.). *Potted, i. e. preserved in pots, ollaris (e. g. uvae).*

POTASH, *sal alcalinus (i. l.).

POTATO, *The plant, solanum tuberosum (L.). The fruit, *fructus solani tuberosi; *tuber or bulb solani.*

POTENT, *See POWERFUL.*

POTENTATE, princeps. rex. tyrannus. *potentator (very late; Terentius): better prps imperii potens.*

POTENTIAL, *In gramm., *potentialis (i. l.). Possible, quod fieri, efficit potest.*

POTHERB, olus, eris, n.

POTHOOK, *ansa ollae.

POTHOUSE, caupona; taberna.

POTION, potio; potus, ō.

POTTAGE, *cibus Julientis.

POTTER, sigulus. A. p's wheel, rota sigularis.

POTTERY, *The business of a potter, siglina (ac. ars). The place where pots are made, siglina (ac. officina). Article of earthenware, opus sigillum, or sigillum only; vas fictile: collectively, opera siglina (n. pl.).—sigularia, ium. Also sigillarum opera, vasa fictilia.—testa (any article of baked earth).*

POUCH, sacculus; pērcula.

POULTERER, *qui, quae gallinas vendit, venditator (gallinarius = one who keeps poultry, C.).

POULTRICE, a. fomentum, cat. plasma, ōtis, n. (Cels.; Plin.); malagma, ōtis (Cels.; for mollifying). Warm p's, cataplasmata, fomenta calida: to apply warm p's, uti cataplasmatibus calefacientibus.

POULTRICE, v. fomentum ci rei admovēre; fomentum, cataplasma imponere aegro membro (Cels.).

POULTRY, bestiae volatiles (C.); species volatilis; aves cotholates (Col.); cortis aves (Mart.). Fed or fattened p., altilis, pl. (H. Ep.; Juv.): the keeping of p. is very profitable, villaticae pastiones non minimam stipem conf-runt (Col.).

POULTRY-YARD, cohors or chors (per quam gallinae vagantur; Col.).

POUNCE, v. *pulvere (pumiceo) levigare.

POUNCE UPON, v. involare in qd; impetum facere qm; cupido, avidus arripere qd (to seize greedily).

POUNCE, a. pulvisculus; *pulvis pumiceus.

POUNCE-BOX, *pyxis (pulvisculi).

POUND, a. *In weight, libra; libra pondo* *as in this sense is very rare, and ought not to be employed in writing Latin: libra is usually omitted; e. g. corona aurea libram pondo (sc. valens), a golden crown of a p. weight; patera ex quinque auri (libris) pondo (of five p's weight). To weigh a p. libram pondo valere: weighing a p. of a p. weight, libralis; libraribus: half a p., sellibra; sellibra pondo: a p. weight, i. e. that which is used in weighing, pondus librale: a twelve-pounder, *tormentum bellicum globos singulos duodecim librarum mittens. In money, *libra (Anglicana). A pen, sold for beasts that trespass*

*or stray, *locus, septum publicum, quo capta pecora custodiae traduntur.*

POUND, v. *To beat as with a pestle, tundere qd in plū (in pollinem, in farinam); comminere, conterere, obterere qd. To shut up in a pound, *capta pecora custodiae tradere, septo publico includere.*

POUR, fundere. To p. into, infundere ci rei; to p. off, defendere (not diffundere); transfundere; transferre (to p. off *fm one vessel into another*);—capulare (to p. off in order to purify, to rack; e. g. oleum): to p. on, superfundere (to p. over).—affundere (to p. to) qd ci rei; to p. out (e. g. wine into glasses), defendere.

POUT, a. (a kind of fish) mustēla (Plin.); *petromizon fluviatilis (Linn.).

POUT, v. *labra demittere.

POVERTY, *I want of money or means of subsistence, paupertas, angustiae rei familiaris, difficultas domestica (of those who have barely enough for necessary expenses, &c.). Pauperies is only poet.).—tenuitas (of those who have a very small income or fortune).—egestas (of those in want of things necessary, whether the necessity be natural or acquired).—Inopia (deep poverty, helpless need).—mendicitas (the p. of a beggar, beggary, πτωχεια). Jm. egestas ac mendicitas. To live in p., parere ac duriter vitam agere; tenuiter vivere (Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 95): to live in great p., vitam in egestate degere; vitam inopem colere: to fall into p., see 'To grow Poor': to fall into deep p., ad pendendam inopiam delabi (of a family): to plunge any one into p., qm ad pauperatē prostrahere, ad inopiam redigere, ad famam rejicere: to plunge oneself into great p., se detruere in mendicitatem: to bear or endure p., pauperatē perferre; (very great) inopiam tolerare; mendicitatem perpeti: to rise fm p., ex mendicitate emergere. *Paupertas, want, deficiency, egestas; inopia. P. of intellect or wit, animi egestas (C. Pis. 11, in.).—tenuis et angusta ingeniū vena (Quint. 6, 2, 3): p. of expression, inopia (C. Brut. 55, 202; where we find paupertas et jejunitas): p. of words (in conversation), sermonis inopia (Sen. Benef. 2, 27, 1).**

POWDER, pulvis, eris, m.; pulvisculus; (as a medicine), pulvis medicatus; (for the hair), pulvis crinalis; (gunpowder), *pulvis nitratus; *pulvis pyrius. Not to be worth p. and shot, plane nullius esse pretii; pro nihilo putandum esse: a p. flask, theca pulveris pyrii: p. magazine, *horreum pulveris pyrii: p. mill, *pulveris pyrii, nitrati, officina: a barrel of p., *dolum pulvere nitrato repletum: p. horn, *cornu pulveris pyrii: p. room, *cella pulveri pyrio servando: *cella pulveris pyrii: p. cart, *plastrum pulverem pyrium velens: p. ship, *navis pulverem pyrium velens; *navis pulvere pyrio, nitrato, onusta: to reduce to p., in pulverem conterere (Plin.) or redigere (Cels.) qd: of p., pulvereus.

POWDER, v. *To reduce to powder, see the foregoing word. To sprinkle with powder, pulvere conspergere. To p. the hair, pulvere crinali conspergere.*

POWER, *Strength, vis (g. t. physical and moral); pl. vires, forces; hence even in L. 9, 16, virium vis, i. e. strong powers; and with the historians vires freq. = forces, i. e. troops)—robur (sound physical strength).—nervi, lacerti (muscular strength; hence fig. great p.).—opes (influence, money, &c.).—facultates, copiae (means, consisting in money or troops).—facultas qd faciendi (g. t. capability of doing any thing)—efficientia (efficacy; e. g. solis). Without p., see POWERLESS: to be in full p., vigēre corpore (of body) or animo (of mind): the united p's of the senate, contentientis vices tū nervi atque vires: fm or with one's own p's, suis or propriis viribus (g. t.; e. g. qd exsequi): according to one's p., pro viribus; quantum in me situm est; ut potero (but not pro parte virili, which is according to one's duty): rack according to his p., pro se quisque (as Cæs. B. G. 2, 25, extr.): with all one's p., omnibus viribus; omnibus nervis; omnibus opibus ac viribus; omnibus viribus atque opibus; omni opē; omniū opibus ac nervis; omni contentione (with the greatest exertion).—toto animo ac studio omni (with all one's mind and heart); or the proverbial (but rare), toto corpore atque omnibus ungulis (C. Tusc. 2, 24, in.).—vires qualesque (C. Off. 3, 35, 116).—velis, ut ita dicam, remisque (C. Tusc. 3, 11, extr.).—manibus pedibusque (Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 134): to put forth all one's p's, omni opē niti or omni contentione elaborare, ut &c.; eniti et contendere or laborare et contendere, ut &c.: I have not p. enough for utiq, non satis virium est ad qd (scarcely enough) vix ad qd quod satis est virium habeo:*

in *ipse* *p.*, vires me deficiunt: *to get, gain p.*, vires colligere; vires assumere; ad vires pervenire: convalescere (*to grow strong*); *to recover, regain p.*, vires recolligere, revocare, recipere, or recuperare; se recipere: *to deprive virtue of her p.*, nervos virtutis elidere: *liberality ought not to exceed our p.*, videndum est ne major sit benignitas quam facultates: *to have p.*, vim habere, ostendere, or prodere (*to produce effect*).—*prodesse, juvare (to benefit, help): to be in p.*, ratum esse (*of laws, decrees, &c.*)—*exerceri (to be practised; of laws, L. 4, 51): to put a law into p.*, legem exercere: *p. of mind, animi vi.*, virtus; ingenium (*see H. Sat. 1, 4, 43, Heind.*)—*vis ingeni:* the *p.* of the human mind, hominis solertia (*see C. N. D. 2, 6, 18*): *to develop the p.'s of the mind*, animum mentemque excolere. || *Influence, ability, g. t. potestas*: arbitrium, liberum arbitrium (*free will*)—*ius (right): It is in my p. (to do alth)*, in meâ manu or in meâ potestate est or positum est; in meâ potestate or in meâ manu est: *it is not in our p.*, non est in potestate nostrâ: *to have p. of life and death*, potestatem vitæ necisque habere: *all whose lives are in the p. of another*, omnes quorum in alterius manu vita posita est. || *Authority, dominion, potestas (g. t., esp. of a magistrate)*.—*Imperium (of the commander of an army)*. || *Dictator, consul, and prætor* habebat potestas and imperium; *curule ædiles, quaestores, and tribunes of the people* had only potestas). *To come under the p. of a husband*, viro in manum convenire (*C. Top. 4, 23*): *to fall into the p. of any one*, in ea (e. g. hostis) manus incidere: *to get any one in his p.*, qd potiri: *to have any one in one's p.*, qm in potestatem suam suscepisse (*as the father has a son; see C. Cæcilia. 34, 98*): *unlimited p.*, potestas infinita; *dominatio: to obtain the highest p.*, potiri rerum: *to possess supreme p.*, summum imperium habere or tenere; summam imperii tenere (*esp. in war, as a general*).—*summa potestas or summa rerum* est penes qm: *to be in p.*, cum imperio or cum potestate or cum imperio et potestate esse; *versari cum imperio et potestate in republicâ*: *fig. to have alth is one's p.*, qd in potestate sui habere (e. g. affectus).—*Imperare* ci rei (*to moderate; e. g. cupiditatibus*): *to have p. over one's voice*, vocem suam moderari posse.

POWERFUL, valens, validus (*g. t.*)—*firmus (firm; supporting, nourishing)*.—*robustus (strong, robust; of the human body: then also of a body politic, and of food)*. Jn. *firmus et robustus* (e. g. *res publica*), valens et firmus (e. g. *civitas*), robustus et valens (e. g. *homo*).—*laetissimus (muscular; of men and animals)*.—*corpore vigens*, corpore validus, corpore robusto (*of persons, strong or abie-bodied*).—*fortis (that operates strongly, produces a p. effect)*.—*potens, efficax (effective; e. g. of medicines)*.—*præstans (that operates quickly; of medicines)*.—*præsentaneus (late)*.—*gravis (weighty; of arguments or speakers)*.—*nervosus (nervous; of speakers)*.

POWERFULLY, cum magnâ potentiâ, prævalide, vehementer, efficienter, efficaciter (*Plin.*).

POWERLESS, invalidus (*not strong, ineffectual, inefficacious; opp. fortis and valens*).—*imbecillus (weak; of persons; esp. of invalids and old persons: then also of food, drink, &c.; opp. firmus, fortis, and valens)*.—*imbecillus is a late form*.—*infirmus (without firmness and strength; opp. firmus)*.—*debilis (crippled)*.—*iners (without energy, life, or motion; of persons and of things)*.—*exsanguis (lifeless)*.—*enervatus (unnerfed, exhausted, prop. of persons; with velut prefixed also of the state)*.—*jejunosus (poor, dry; of land, style of a speech and the speaker)*.—*linguidus (feeble)*.—*irritus (invalid; opp. ratus)*. *To be p.*, invalidum, *ci.*, esse; deficient mihi vires (*strength fails me*): *to make or render p.*, vires or nervos or vires et robur frangere, nervos incidere, debilitare (*to weaken*).—*irritum reddere (to invalidate)*: *to become p.*, vires amittere.

POY, *peritica quâ salunt. Halteres = two pieces of lead held in the hand by persons engaged in the exercise of leaping.

PRACTICABILITY, by Crel.: e. g. *to have no doubt about the p. of alth*, non dubitare quin res perfici potest.

PRACTICABLE, quod fieri or effici potest.—*factu facilia*. *The thing is p.*, res facilitatem habet; res habet efficiendâ facilitatem (*C. Off. 1, 21, extr.*): *it is not p.*, fieri or effici non potest: *if it should be p.*, si res facilitatem habitura sit: *a p. breach*, apertum ruinâ iter (e. g. per apertum ruinâ iter in urbem invadere): *a p. road*, iter pervium, tritum, &c.

PRACTICAL, in agendo positus, activus, administrativus (*opp. contemplativus (θεωρητικός)*; of arts, sciences, &c., that relate to practice; post-Aug see Q.

2, 18, in. and fin.; *Sen. Ep. 95, 10*)—*usu peritus*: ipso usu perdoctus; ad cuius scientiam usus accedit; *cs rei usum habens (accustomed to practice; as we say, a p. man)*. *P. knowledge, usus*: *to have a p. knowledge of alth*, qd usu cognitum habere; qd usu didicisse; *cs rei usum habere: p. utility, utilitas*; usus popularis et civilis (*purposes of p. utility, in daily life*): *a p. doctrine, præceptum quod ad institutionem vitæ communis spectat: I am a p. teacher*, ita tracto literas, ut eas ad usum transferam: *p. men*, qui ad usum artes (or omnia) transferunt: *to make a p. application of alth*, qd ad vitæ usum conferre: qd ad vitam communem adducere; qd ita tractare, ut id ad usum transferam—qd in usu habere.

PRACTICALLY, adv. usu: ex usu. *To learn alth p.*, usu discere qd: *to apply alth p.*, see 'To make a PRACTICAL application of.'

PRACTICE, usus, exercitatio, usus et consuetudo. *To grow so expert by p. that, in eam se consuetudinem adducere, ut (Cæs. B. G. 4, 1): in p.*, inter agendum; in agendo: *pl. practices, i. e. arts, artes*; machine; callida consilia, pl. || *As opp. to theory*, usus rerum.—*usus et tractatio rerum*.—*prudentia (skill)*. *To have learnt more by p. than by theory*, minus in studio, quam in rebus et usu versatum esse: *one must join theory and p. together*, discas oportet, et quod didicisti agendo confirmes: *the p. of a physician*, medicinæ usus et tractatio; *of a barrister, causarum actio*: *to have an extensive p.*, a multis consiliis (*of a physician*); multas causas actitare (*of a lawyer*): *to leave off p.*, curandi finem facere (*of a physician*); causas agere desinere (*of a lawyer*).

PRACTISE, facere, exercere. *To p. a profession*, facere; *facitare: to p. as a physician*, medicinam exercere, facere, facitare: *to p. at the bar*, causas agere; in causis agendis or in foro esse or versari; in iudiciis causas versare (C.): *not to be allowed to p. any longer*, *ex causidicorum ordine removeri, omnique causas agendi veniâ privari (*of a lawyer*).

PRACTIONER, qui medicinam exercet, &c.

PRÆTOR, prætor.

PRÆTORIAN, prætorius. *The p. guard*, prætoriani (milites).

PRÆTORSHIP, prætura.

PRAGMATIC, *pragmaticus (i. t.).

PRAGMATICAL, qui rebus alienis se immiscet or studet. *A p. fellow*, ardello.

PRAISE, a. laus (*subjectively and objectively, the thing*).—*laudatio (a panegyric, subj and obj., the action or the thing)*.—*prædicatio (an exhorting loudly or publicly)*. *To gain p.*, laudem consequi, assequi; laudem sibi parere, comparare; (*by alth*) laudem habere de or ex re: *to have p.*, laudem habere; in laude esse; *laudari: to have great p.*, laudibus efferti; laude celebrari: *to have general p.*, ab omnibus laudari: *to give p. to any one*, ci laudem tribuere; ci laudem or qm laudem impertire (*see Zumpt, § 418*).—*qm laude efficere: to confer distinguished p. on any one*, qm laudibus ornare, illustrare, (*of several*) celebrare; qm eximîa laude ornare, decorare: *to strive or endeavour after p.*, laudem querere, petere; laudis studio trahi: *to reckon as a p. to any one*, ci qd laudi ducere or dare; qd in laude ponere: *to be to the p. of any one*, ci laudi esse: *to diminish, detract fm the p. of any one*, laudem cs imminuere, obicere, verbia extenuare: *to deprive any one of due p.*, qm debita laude fraudare; laudem ci destinatum præripere (*by appropriating it to oneself*): *p. be to God!* *Deo laudes et grates agantur; *sit laus Deo.

PRAISE, v. laudare (*g. t.*). laudem ci tribuere. laudem ci impertire or laude qm impertire (*see Zumpt, § 418*).—*laude qm efficere (to give praise)*.—*collaudare (to p. greatly, together with others)*.—*dilaudare (to p. immoderately)*.—*prædicare qm or de qd (to extol, loudly and publicly)*. *To p. oneself*, se ipsum laudare; de se ipsum prædicare: *to p. any one to his face*, qm coram in os laudare (*Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 5*): *to p. one very much*, valde, vehementer laudare; laudibus ornare, illustrare, efferre; laudibus celebrare (*of several*).—*collaudare, dilaudare (see above)*.—*plenâ manu cs laudes in astra tollere*; pleniore ore or utroque pollice laudare; eximîa laude ornare, decorare; divinis laudibus exornare; miris laudibus prædicare: *to p. excessively*, nimis laudare; in majus extollere: *to p. alth more than it deserves*, supra meritum qd circumscribere prædicatione: *not to be able to p. any one enough*, qm non satis pro dignitate laudare posse: *not to like to hear other men praised*, alienas laudes parum æquis auribus accipere.

PRAISER, laudator (*g. t.*).—*predicator (a sermon,*

one who praises publicly.—*præco* (the herald of *aby's* praise).—*buccinator* (trumpeter; with contempt; *e. g.* *ex* exultationis: *Pliny* uses *aplausor*).—*approbator* (*e. g.* *profectionis* meæ; *C.* *opp.* *suasor* et *impulsor*).—*probat* (*e. g.* *facti*; *C.*)—*comprobat* (*e. g.* *autoritatis* ejus et *inventionis*; *C.*).

PRASEWORTHY, laudabilis, laude dignus, laudandus; (*more strongly*) collaudandus, prædicandus. *To be p.*, laudi esse: *to be considered p.*, laude dignum dici; laudi dici: *in a p. manner*, laudabiliter.

PRANCE, gressus glomerare superbos (*poet.*, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 117): *prps* may say *exultare*.

PRATE. See *BABBLE*.

PRATER, garrulus, loquax (*the garrulus is tiresome fm the quality, the loquax fm the quantity, of what he says*).—*qui silere tacenda nequit*.

PRATING, *PRATE*, garrulus (*late*).—*garrulitas*; *loquacitas*; *confabulatio* (*good-natured chattering conversation of one or more*; *late*).

PIAIVITY, pravitatis, vitium.

PRAWN, "cancer squilla (*Linn.*).

PRAY, *v.* || *TRANS.* *To supplicate, entreat, rogate, orare, a person for althg, qm qd (to address with prayer or entreaty)*.—*petere, poscere* (to petition, demand).—*contendere* (to *p.* earnestly, urge a request).—*flagitare, efflagitare* (*with vehemence*): *all with qd ab qo*.—*precibus exposcere* (to *p.* with a vehement demand).—*implorare* (to *implore* any one, *qm, for althg, qd*).—*obtestari, obsecrare, more strongly* omnibus *precibus* orare et *obtestari*, omnibus (or infimis) *precibus* *petere* (to *p.* earnestly and imploringly).—*supplicare* *ci pro re*; *petere, postulare* suppliciter, *qd ab qo*, orare *qm suppliciter* verbis, orare or *rogare* *qm suppliciter* (to entreat humbly and submissively). *To p. and beseech, J's.* *rogare* atque orare; *petere* et *contendere*; orare et *obtestari*; orare *obtestarique*; orare atque *obsecrare*; *implorare* atque *obtestari*; *obsecrare* atque *obtestari* (*and vice versa*); *precari* atque orare; *petere* ac *deprecari* (*Cæs. B. G. 2, 31*); omnibus *precibus*, *pæne* lacrimis etiam *obsecrare* *qm*; *qm* ita *rogare*, ut *majore studio* *rogare* non possim: *to p. for any one*, *deprecari* *pro qo*, *deprecatorum* *se præbere* *pro* *cs* *periculo* (to intercede for, in order to avert an evil, &c.). || *INTRANS.* *To offer a petition, precari, preces* or *precationem* *facere*, *precatione* *uti* (*g. l.*)—*preces* *fundere* (*in the poets* and *T.*)—*supplicare* (to *p.* with bended knees). *To p. to God, precari Deum* or *ad Deum*; orare or *invocare* *Deum*; *Deo supplicare*; *Deo preces* *adhibere*: *to p. God* that he would &c., *precari a Deo* *ut* &c.; *for althg, vota suscipere* or *noncupare* *pro re*. || '*Pray*' inserted in a sentence, *quæso*. *In a vehement question* *tandem* *may be used*: '*in what way, pray?*' *quo tandem modo?*

PRAYER, *precatio* (*as an action*).—*supplicatio* (*humble p.*)—*reces* (*the words and form of p.*). *To offer or utter p.*, *precationem* *facere*; *precatione* *uti*; *preces* *adhibere* (*Deo* or *dili*); *preces* *concipere* (*O.*); *preces* *mittere* (*L.*); *incassum* *mittere* *preces*: *to reject* *aby's p's*, *cs* *preces* *repudiare*: *to listen to* *aby's p's*, *cs* *preces* *audire* (*C.*); *cs* *precationem* *admittere* (*L.*): *to be prevailed upon by* *aby's p's*, *cs* *precibus* *cedere* (*C.*); *cs* *precibus* *adduci*, *ut* (*Cæs. Np.*): *to gain* *althg* *by one's p's*, *precibus* *impetrare* *qd*. || *Q* *fundere* *preces*: *admovere* *preces*; *ad preces* *descendere* or *decurrere*; *precibus* *vinci*, *frangi*, *flecti*; *in preces* *descendere* or *demitti*; *precibus* *qm* *aggredi*; *precibus* *cs* *parere* or *repugnare*, *belong to the poets*; *so* *also* *preces* *concipere* (*O.*); *fatigare* *qm* *precibus*. *At the p. of any one*, *qo* *rogante*; *cs* *rogatu*; *ab qo* *rogatus*; *cs* *precibus* *adductus*; *qo* *deprecator* (*at the intercession of any one*): *a form of p.*, *verba* *sollemnia* (*the reading of a form of p.*, *noncupatio* *verborum* *sollemnia*; *Pol. Max.* 5, 10, 1).

—*carmen*, or *sollemne* *precationis* *carmen* (*see L. 5, 41*; 39, 15).—*præfatio* (*espily* *before a sacrifice*; *Suet. Claud.* 25, *Bremi*): *to dictate a form of p.*, *carmen* *præfari*; *verba* (*sollemnia*) *præire*: *to any one, ci*.

PRAYER-BOOK, **liber* *precationum*; **liber* *liturgicus* or *ritualis*; *sollemnia* *precationum* *carmina* (*aff. L.*).

PREACH, || *PROP.* **in cœtu* *sacro* *verba* *facere*; **e* *sacro* *suggestu* *dicere* or *orationem* (*-es*) *habere*; **in cœtu* *Christianorum* *dicere* *de qd re* (*on a subject*).—**de rebus* *divinis* *dicere* (*Q* *Avoid* *concionari*). || *FIG.* *docere*; *monere*; *hortari*; *cohortari*. *To p. agst althg*, *reprehendere*, *accusare* *qd*: *one who p's to deaf ears*, **monitor* *non exauditus*.

PREACHER, **orator* *sacer* (*Eichst.*); **orator* *a* *sacris*.—(*Q* *Muretus* and *Periphan* *use* *concionator* *in this sense*; *neither* *avoid*: *it occurs only once in ancient writers*; *see Krebs, Antiq. COCIONATOR*).—

**verbi* *divini* *præco* (*Græv*) *He is one of the most celebrated p's, præfulget* *nomen* *cs* *in clarissimis oratoribus* *sacris* (*Eichst.*).

PREACHING, || *PROP.* *By Crcl. with the verbs.* || *FIG.* *hortatio*; *adhortatio*.

PREAMBLE, *exordium*, *præfatio*, *proœmium* (*not* *introducio*); *aditus* *ad causam* (*C.*; *of a judicial speaker*). *To make a p.*, *dicere* *qd ante rem*; *præfationis* *loco* *ponere*, *scribere* *qd*.

PREBEND, **præbenda* (*t. l.*).

PREBENDAL, *by gen.* **præbendæ* (*t. l.*).

PREBENDARY, **præbendarius* (*t. l.*).

PRECAIOUS, *incertus*, *intutus*, *infidus*, *parum certus* or *firmus*. (*Q* *precarius*, '*obtained by entreaty*,' *has not* the meaning of our '*precarious*,' though it often approaches it, as *opp.* *to* '*what is demanded as a right*,' &c. *See Lat. Dict.*)

PRECAIOUSLY, *non certo*, *parum certo* or *tuto*.

PRECAUTION, *cautio*, *provisio*, *animum* (*C. Or. 56*). *That uses p.*, *providus*, *cautus*: *that does not use p.*, *inconsultus*: *to use p.*, *cautionem* *adhibere* *ci rei* or *in re*; *caute* *versari* *in re*; *caute* *tractare* *qd*: *without p.*, *inconsulte*.

PRECEDE, *præire*, *præcedere*, *prægredi*, *antecedere*, *anteire*, *antegredi*, *præcurrere*. *Preceding*, *antecedens*, *præcedens*, *præcurrens*, *prior*, *superior*.

PRECEDENCE, *prior locus*; *præcedendi*, *præuendi* *jus*. *To have the p. of* *aby, loco* or *dignitate* *priorem* *esse* *qo*; *antecellere* *ci*: *to give* *aby* *the p.*, *priore loco* *ire* *qm* *sinere*.

PRECEDENT, *probatum exemplum* (= *established p.*). *Althg* *becomes* *a sort of p. to magistratus* *to* &c., *qares* *ius* *velut* *probatum* *exemplo* *facit* *magistratus* (*cs* *rei* *faciendæ*): *p's*, *exempla* *judicata* (*legal p's*; *Auct. ad Herenn.* 2, 10, 4): *to be agst* *the p's*, *cum* *rebus* *judicatis* *dissentire*.

PRECENTOR, *præcentor* (*Apul.*); **qui* *regit*, *moderatur*, *cantum*. *To be a p.*, **cantum* *regere*, *moderari*; **præire* *cantu*, *modis*.

PRECEPT, *præceptum*, *præscriptum*, *præscriptio*, *lex*. *To give p's*, *præcipere*, *præcepta* *dare*, *tradere*, *de qd re*: *to observe a p.*, *præscriptum* *servare*; *præceptum* *tenere* (*C.*); *præceptum* *observare* (*Cæs.*).

PRECEPTIVE, **qui* *præcipit*, *præcepta* *tradit*.

PRECEPTOR, *præceptor*, *magister*.

PRECINCT, *ager*; *territorium*: *p's of a town*, *pomerium* or *ponerium* (*also* *impr. Farr. Macrob.*).

PRECIOSUS, || *Costly*, *sumptuosus*, *pretiosus*. *quod* *magni* *est* *pretii*. || *Excellent*, *pretiosus*, *egregius*, *præstans*, *excellens*. || *Precious* *stones*. *See Jewel*.

PRECIOUSLY, *pretiose*, *sumptuose*.

PRECIPICE, *declivis* et *præceps* *locus*; *pl. derupta*, *precipitua* (*sc. loca, pl.*).

PRECIPITATE, *adj.* *præceps*, *præcipitatus*, *temerarius* (*rash*). *P. measures*, *præcipitata* *consilia*: *by p. measures*, *nimia* *celeritate* *consiliorum* (*e. g.* *societatem* *evertere*, *L.*): *to be p.*, *præpropere* *agere* (*L.*).

PRECIPITATE, *v.* *præpropere* *agere* (*e. g.* *consilia*; *L.*); *festinare*, *accelerare* *qd*.

PRECIPITATELY, *nimis* *festinanter*, *præpropere*.

PRECIPITATION, *nimia* *festinatio*, *præpropere* (*aff. C.*); *prematura* *festinatio* (*L. 42, 16*); *nimia* *celeritas*, or *simply* *festinatio* (*C.*).

PRECIPITOUS, *deruptus*. *præceps*: *a p. rock* *overhanging* *the sea*, *rupes* *directa* *eminens* *in mare* (*Cæs.*).

PRECISE, || *Definite*, *exact*, *constitutus*, *dictus*, *finitus*, *definitus*, *destinatus*. || *Accurate*, *accuratus*, *diligens*. *See ACCURATE*. || *Formal*, *durus*, *rigidus*, *parum* *facilis*. *P. manners*, *mores* *rigidi* (*O.*).

PRECISELY, || *Accurately*, *accurate*, *diligenter*, *exquisite*. || *Exactly*, *by ipse*; *e. g.* *in ipso* *temporis* *articulo* (*p. at that moment*). || *Formally*, *dure*, *rigide*.

PRECISENESS, || *Accuracy*, *diligentia*; *cœra*. || *Formality*, *mores* *rigidi*; *morositas*: or *use* *the adj.*

PRECLUDE, || *To shut out*, *excludere* *qm* *ab qo* *loco*; or *with the simple vbl.* || *To hinder*, *prohibere* *qm* (*ab re*); *Q* *not in qd re*; *impedimento* *esse* *ci in qd re*; *arcere* *qm* (*ab qd re*).

PRECOCIOUS, || *PROP.* *præmaturus*, *præcox* [*SYN.* *in EARLY*]. || *FIG.* *P. abilities*, *ingenium* *velut* *præcox* *genus* (*Q. 1, 3, 3*).—*immature* *magnum* *ingenium* (*Sen. Controv.* 1, 1).

PRECOCITY, *maturitas* *præcox* (*Col.* 1, 6, 20).—*maturitas* *festinata* (*with blame*; *opp.* *maturitas* *tempistica*, *as Q. 6, proœm.* 10).—*ingenium* *velut* *præcox* or *immature* *magnum* (*of the mind*; *Sen.*).

PRECONCEIVED, animo præceptus. ante conceptus (~~non~~ *non* præconceptus). *A p. idea or opinion, opinio animo præcepta, ante concepta; opinio præsumpta.*

PRECONCERTED, ante constitutus or compositus. *According to a p. plan, (ex) composito.*

PRECURSOR, (*PROPR.*) præcursor (*L.*); *prodrōmus* (*C. At. 1, 12, 1*); *anteambulo* (*Suet. Vesp. 2*). || *Fig.* quasi dux consequentis ac rei (*C. Tusc. 4, 30, 64*).—*præcursor in this sense, late; but præcursor et emissarius cs for 'a person's p.' if commissioned by him, his emissary, is Class. (C.)*; *zephyrus prænuntius veris* (*Lucr. 5, 736, p. of spring*).

PREDATORY, rapax; *prædatorius*. *A p. people, gens latrocinii assueta* (*Curt.*).

PREDECESSOR (*in an office*), decessor (*C. T.*). ~~Antecessor only in the lawyers.~~ *He is my p., succedo ei: one of his p.'s, quilibet superiorum (e. g. regum).*

PREDESTINATE, præfinire, præstitueret qd; *in theol. sensu also prædestinare* (*Eccel. 1. t.*).

PREDINATION, *the verbs.* Also *prædestination* (*Eccel. 1. t.*).

PREDICABLE, s. **prædicabile* (*t. t.*).

PREDICABLE, *adj.* quod de re qd dici potest.

~~Prædicabilis nomen~~ *'laudabile'.*

PREDICAMENT, || *In logic, genus (g. t. genus, class)*—categoria; or *'prædicamentum' (t. t.)*. || *Position, locus.*

PREDICATE, attributio. res attributa. id quod rebus or personis attribuitur, or attributum est: *more gen. quod dicitur de quodam (C.)*. ~~We do not find accidens, accidentia rerum or personarum, until the time of Q.~~

PREDICT, prædicere. vaticinari. futura pronuntiare. augurari. *To p. aby's fate, prædicere, quid ei eventurum sit (C. Dir. 1, 1, 2).*

PREDICTION, vaticinatio. vaticinium. prædictio. prædictum. præsagium.

PREDILECTION, studium et amor. amor et cupiditas: *to have a p. for any particular pursuit, ei rei præter cætera studere.*

PREDISPOSE, præparare, parare. apparare qd; *the mind, animum præparare, componere ad qd. Pre-disposed to althg, propensus or proclivis ad qd; pronus in qd; inclinatus ad qd (see INCLINED to)*—*opportunity ei rei (pre-disposed to a disease; e. g. gravedini; opportunita morbis corpora).*

PREDISPOSITION, proclivitas ad qd (*natural propensity*)—*inclinatio voluntatis; studium. To have a p. for, propensio animo, propensio voluntate esse in; opportunitas esse (to a disease e. morbo).*

PREDOMINANT, victrix. *To be p., or to predominate, prævalere, obtinere; dominari.*

PRE-EMINENCE, excellentia. præstantia. eminentia (*superiority*)—*principatus; prior locus (precedence)*. *To have the p. eminere, excellere inter alios: with respect to aby, loco, dignitate, priorum esse qd; præcedere ei; antecellere, antecedere ei.*

PRE-EMINENT, excellens; insignis; conspicuus. *See also EXCELLENT. To be p., præminere qm ei, or qd (T.). See also EXCEL.*

PRE-EMINENTLY, præter cæteros (*more than all others*); *præcipue (especially, particularly).* *See also EXCELLENTLY.*

PRE-EXIST, ante, antea, exstare, existisse.

PRE-EXISTENCE, PRE-EXISTENT. *By the verb.*

PREFACE, proœmium (*an introduction at the beginning of a treatise, &c.*)—*præfatio (a verbal introduction to a speech, &c.); but allowable in the sense of pref. to a book, as a written work takes the place of a spoken disputation, &c.; thus Col. often uses præfari in this sense; e. g. Lib. 1, præf. § 33): the p. to a book, proœmium libri (non ad librum); proœmium libro additum. To write a p., proœmium scribere: to prefix a p. to a work, libro proœmium addere or affigere: I will make no p., omitto proloqui (Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 21).*

PREFACE, v. proœmiari or proœmium scribere (*to write a p.*)—*præfari, præfationem dicere (orally): to p. a few words, pauca præfari.*

PREFATORY, *By Eccl. with subst. or verbs; e. g. to make some p. remarks, pauca, pauca, præfari: without any p. remark, nihil præfatus; nullâ præfatione usus.*

PREFER, || *To value a person or thing more highly than another, præponere, antepone, præferre, antecedere (y. M.).*—*qm potissimum diligere (to love aby before others).*—*rem qd re potorem habere (to p. one thing to another as being better, more important or advisable, &c., Cas. B. C. 1, 3 and 9)*—*præoptare*

(*with following infn.; to desire rather*).—*malle (to wish or choose by preference, with following infn., e. g. He preferred death, mori maluit). || To promote, vid. Offer, &c. To p. a complaint, libellum dare iudici, agi aby, de qd: a petition, libello or scripto adire qm (of a written petition)—rogare qm qd (to ask him).*

PREFERABLE, potior. antiquior. præstans. præcellens. præstabilis.

PREFERENCE, prior locus; priores or primæ partes: *to give one the p., priores or primas partes ei deferre; qm antepone re antecedere ei: to have the p., qm antecedere; qd potiorum, or priorum, esse; in althg, qd re præstare ei; qm qd re præstare, or superare: to feel a p. for aby, qm potissimum diligere; qm præter cæteros amare (non potissimum ceteris): to give a thing the p., potissimum probare qd; qd mihi potissimum probatur; qd antepone re, antecedere, præponere or præferre ei rei, ei rei principatum dare; qd qd re potorem habere.*

PREFERMENT, || *Advancement to a higher station, amplificatio honoris (C. Off. 2, 12, 42).* || *Office of dignity or honour, dignitas; honoris gradus: a piece of p. in the Church, beneficium (Eccel.): high p., fastigium.*

PREFIGURE, rei futuræ imaginem fingere (*oft. C.*).—*præfigurare (late and Eccl. Lactant. Cypr.).*

PREFIX, v. antepone re; præponere qd; prætexere, præscribere, inscribere rei qd (*in writing; e. g. nomina auctorum prætexere volumini, oft. Plin. 18, 25, 57; libello inscribere nomen suum, C. Arch. 11, 20*).

PREFIX, s. **syllaba apposita, ante-posita.*

PREGNANCY, graviditas; *pregnatio: during her p., dum gravis, or pregnant erat.*

PREGNANT, || *With young, prægnans (g. t.).*—*gravidus (only of human beings).*—*fertus (of any animal)—fordus or hordus (only of cows).*—*inclina (of small animals, esp. swine): to be p., gravidam or prægnantem esse; ventrem ferre; parum ferre or gestare: to be p. with, prægnantem alvo continere qm (prop.); parturire qd (fig.).* || *Important, full of consequence, magni or maximi momenti. See IMPORTANT.*

PREJUDGE, præiudicare qd (C.); *prius iudicare quam quid rei sit scias (Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 8).*

PREJUDICE, s. || *Preconceived opinion, opinio præiudicata; qd præiudicati: opinio præsumpta (non potissimum præiudicium in this sense).*—*opinio prava (a wrong opinion, p.).*—*opinio fida atque vana (false, untenable opinion); often simply opinio, where the context determines the sense.*—*opinionis commentum. To come to the consideration of althg under the influence of some p., qd præiudicati asserre: p. confirmed by the arguments &c. of others, opinio confirmata: to have a p. in favour of aby, bene de qd existimare; agi aby, male de qd opinari: to be under the influence of p., opinione præiudicati dueli. || Hurt, detrimentum. damnum. Incommodum. fraus: to aby's p., cum damno, detrimento, dispendio.*

PREJUDICE, v. || *To predispose aby agi althg or aby, qm in suspicionem adducere ei (to make aby look upon another with suspicion).*—*"efficere ut qs de qd male opinetur.—qd ei suspectum facere (Q.). This p.'s the judge agi the cause, hoc suspectam facit iudici causam (Q. 5, 13, 5). Aby is prejudiced agi althg, qd ei suspectum, or suspectum et inivium, est: many persons are prejudiced agi the medicine of the mind, medicina animi pluribus suspecta et inivisa (C.): to be prejudiced agi aby, male opinari de qd; in favour of aby, bene de qd existimare. Do not come to the consideration of this question with prejudiced minds, postula, ut ne quid præiudicati huius asseratis (C.). || To be prejudicial to. See HURT.*

PREJUDICIAL, damnosus (*L.*); noxius. malus. adversus. inimicus. alienus (C.); *detrimentosus, oner. Cas.; dispendiosus, verry rare, Col.* *To be p., damno, detrimento, fraudi esse; obesse; nocere.*

PREJUDICIALLY, perniciosè; cum damno, detrimento.

PRELACY, **præsulis or prelati munus.*

PRELATE, **præsul; *prælatus (t. t.).*

PREELECTION, lectio; præelectio.

PRELIMINARIES, initia, pl. (*e. g. pacis*).

PRELIMINARY, s. *lococens.*

PRELUDE, s. præsentio (*in music, of a leader, who gives the time*)—*proœmium (to beginning, with a musical instrument: citharædi, C. de Or. 2, 40, 325).*—*proludus or preludio (the beginning of a battle, or fig. of althg not may be compared to it). To be a p. to althg (fig.), ei rei antecedere.*

PRELUDE, v. || *Prælo. prælo so præmonstrare (ad.*

præministrare) modulus (*Gell. 1, 19, 11*): præcinere (*of the player, or of the instrument*). ¶ *Fio.*) ei rei accedere.

PRÆMATURE, [PROR.] præmatura. præcox. ¶ *Fio.*) immatura. præmaturus. præcox: a p. death, mors immatura (*C.*): præmatura (*Plin.*): decessio matura (*C.*): p. old age, canities præmatura: a p. birth, abortus (*C.*).

PRÆMATURELY, præmature; ante tempus; ante annos.

PRÆMEDITATE, præmeditari qd (*C.*). *Præmeditated*, cogitatus (*e. g. facinus, parricidium, Suet.*); quod consulto or cogitatum fit; Jx. quod consulto et cogitatum fit.

PRÆMEDITATION, præmeditatio (*C. Tusc. 3, 14, 29*): done with p., i. e. with design, quod consulto et cogitatum fit: with p., consulto; cogitate: Jx. consulto et cogitate; voluntate (*opp. casu*); dedita operâ; de or ex industria.

PRÆMIER (*prime minister*), *princeps regis in rebus publicis administrandis consiliariorum; more *anciently*, princeps amicorum regis; princeps purpuratorum (*Curt.*).

PRÆMISE, v. præfari (*to say beforehand; with or without acc. of thing said*); præmunire qd (reliquo) sermoni (*p. what is of importance for the understanding of what is to follow, C.*).

PRÆMISES, § (*In logic*), præmissa, pl. (*t. t.*); also *prima, pl.*, or quod antecessit (*C.*, when the context explains the sense; e. g. mihi non placet consequentia reprehendere quum prima concessisset, *Tusc. 5, 9, 24*; conclusio reprehenditur, si id, quod sequitur, non videatur necessario cum eo, quod antecessit, coherere *Ino. 1, 46, 86*). ¶ *House, a house and land, tecta villatica; ædificia villæ; villa.*

PRÆMIUM, præmium; donum.

PRÆMONISH, certiorare facere; præmonere.

PRÆMONITION, præmonitio, ùs (*O.*; præmonitio, *Ter.*); or by the verb.

PRÆMONITORY, qui præmonet &c. (*præmonitorius, Ter.*)

PRÆMUNIRE. *To incur a p., exsilio multari or* *bonis publicatis in exsilium exigi or expelli.

PRÆOCCUPATION, præoccupatio (*Ng.*).

PRÆOCCUPY, præoccupare (*prop. and fig.*; e. g. timor animos præoccupaverat)

PRÆPARATION, apparatus or apparatus (*reply on a magnificent scale; e. g. epularum*); præparatio (*a preparing beforehand; e. g. belli*); compositio (*a compounding; e. g. of medicines, arguments, &c.*); elaboratio (*careful working up*). P. for war, belli comparatio (*preparing oneself for war, as an action*).—belli apparatus (*all preliminary measures for war, supplies, &c.*). To make p. for alth, parare, apparare, comparare, præparare, adornare qd (*to get ready things necessary*).—se compare or præparare ad qd (*to make oneself ready*): to make p. for war, parare or apparare bellum; for the defence of a town, parare quæ usui sunt ad defendendum oppidum; for a siege, &c. quæ ad oppugnationem oppidi pertinent, administrare; se expedire ad oppugnationem urbis: to make great p. for alth, diligentissime, acerrime parare qd: to make all due p. for alth, omnes res ad qd comparare: with p., parare; præparare: ex præparatu.

PRÆPARATORY, qui parat, præparat, &c.

PRÆPARE, parare (*to get alth in readiness; also to provide*).—apparare (*to make preparations for; e. g. bellum, convivium*).—præparare (*provide beforehand; animum or se ad qd; aures auditorum: also of food; ova, Mart.*).—comparare (*to p. for alth by bringing together all that is requisite; also to provide or procure; also of preparing a snare for aby, insidias ei or in qm*).—struere. Insruere. apparare (*to p. maliciously; plots, borrow, misfortune*).—adornare (*furnish with what is necessary, equip, &c.; e. g. naves*).—concinare (*p. scientifically, as wines, skins, &c.*).—componere (*p. by compounding ingredients, medicines*).—moliri (*by the application of force; to p. something bad*).—machinari (*to plot or hatch, by deceit, &c.*). To p. medicine, medicinam parare or facere medicamentum concinnare. remedium salutæ componere; a draught, medicamentum in poculo diluere; a banquet, ornare et apparare convivium; a sumptuous banquet, magnifice comparare convivium: to p. to answer, comparare se ad respondendum. To get ready for alth, præparare se ad qd. se parare or comparare ad qd.—Accingere or se accingere ad or in qd are not found in *C.* or *Cæs.*, but occur in *Ter.* and *L.*, and very often in *T.*: a dut. or an inf. after this phrase is poet. Often by parare or comparare qd: to p. for his departure,

præparare protectionem (*Suet.*): to give abn time to p., tempus ad comparandum dare: for a journey, comparare se ad iter: to p. or be preparing for war, bellum parare, apparare, comparare, adornare, instruere; belli apparatus instruere; omnia, quæ ad bellum pertinent providere: to p. a lecture (*at college*).—res in scholâ explicandas meditari (*of the teacher*).—que in scholâ audienda sunt prædicere ac meditari (*of the pupil*; see *C. de Or. 1, 32, 147*): to p. oneself for the University, se præparare ad studia academica: to p. one for alth, qm præmonere de qâ re (*to warn beforehand*).—ca animum ad qd componere or præparare (*to bring one into a due state of mind*): I was prepared for it, qd mihi non impare accidit: to p. oneself for alth, se præparare ad qd (*g. l.*).—parare or apparare qd (*to make preparations for*).—præparationem adhibere in qâ re; animum præparare ad qd; se, or animum, componere ad qd (*to make up one's mind to*).—meditari qd (*to study or practise beforehand*).—commentari qd (*to think over, a speech, &c.*).

PRÆPAY (*a letter*), *epistolæ perferendæ mercedem persolvere: præpay, *imminui a mercede cursus publici; *a vecturæ pretio immuni.

PRÆPONDERANCE, *quod iustum onus, or pondus, excedit (*prop.*); major auctoritas, or via (*fig.*): to have the p., præpondere præponderare (*prop. or fig.*); potentia, opibus, or viribus antecedere, antecellere, anteire, antestare, excellere, præcedere, præcurrere, præstare, superare, præpollere (*fig.*); prævalere (*fig. L., prof. § 1*).

PRÆPONDERATE. See 'to have the PRÆPONDERANCE': præponderating, superans; major; gravior.

PRÆPOSITION, præpositio (*t. t.*).

PRÆPOSSESS, præoccupare.

PRÆPOSSESSION. See PRÆJUDICE.

PRÆPOSTEROSUS, rationi repugnans (*contrary to reason*).—ineptus, absurdus; Jx. ineptus et absurdus (*of persons or things*).

PRÆSAGE, s. omen. portentum. augurium. præsagium.

PRÆSAGE, v. divinare (*by inspiration*).—præsagire (*by natural sagacity*).—præsentrare (*by presentiment*).—vaticinari (*to prophesy*).—predicare (*to predict*).

PRESBYTER, presbyter, eri, m.

PRESBYTERY, presbyteri (pl.).

PRÆSCIENCE, by the adj.

PRÆSCIENT, præscius (*T., V.*): to be p., prænocere qd (*C.*).

PRÆSCRIBE, ¶ *To command*, præscribere or præscribere ei qd or with ut: to p. to aby what to do, præscribere ei quæ agenda sunt: to p. a rule or law to oneself, sibi ipsi qd præscribere, or legem scribere, statuere. ¶ *As a physician*, medicamenta præscribere (*C.*): for a disease, morbo remedium proponere (*Ng*); valetudinis curationem præscribere (*C.*).

PRÆSCRIPTION, ¶ *In law*, præscriptio (*Pand.*); auctoritas (*C. Off. 1, 12, 37*); usus. ¶ *Of a physician*, medicamentum diluendi formula, or simply formula: to write a p., medicamenti compositionem litteris mandare (*Sen.*); formulam medicamenti concinnare (*Bau.*): a p. book, *liber medicorum formulæ continens. *dispensatorium (*Med.*).

PRÆSENCE, præsentia (*e. pr.*)—assiduitas (*frequent p. at a place*).—frequentia (*of several persons*): in the p. of aby, qd presente (*fig.*) not in presentia ei).—eoram qd (*under the eyes of aby; the action not necessarily being directed to him*)—apud qm (*not only in his p., but also with ref. to him; e. g. dicere, loqui, verba facere apud qm*): p. of mind, animi præsentia; animus præsens.

PRESENT, adj. ¶ *Not past or future*, qui nunc est (*now existing, living, &c.*). *Present* never hodiernus, = of the p. day, in the strictest sense).—præsens (*at the p. moment: opp. to that which occurs at another time. Most frequently however by hic, when = 'this one', where præsens would be wrong*): the p. day, hodiernus dies; hic dies: men of the p. day, homines qui nunc sunt or vivunt; hujus or nostræ ætatis homines: the p. times, hæc tempora: the p. age, hæc or nostra ætas: up to the p. day or moment, ad or in hodiernum diem (*in the strictest sense of 'to day'*).—usque ad hunc diem (*even up to the p. time*).—usque ad hoc tempus. adhuc. usque adhuc (*up to the p. time*).—At the p. day, hodie. hoc tempore. his temporibus. nunc (*g. ti, opp. tunc*). Even at the p. day, or even up to the p. day, hodie. hodie quoque: and even (*or up to*) the p. day, et hodie; hodieque (*In hodieque, C. e. g. Verr. 5, 23, 64, &c.*) the que = et, 'and also'. The form does not occur for hodie or hodie quoque. *fig.* hodieque is quite barbarous: the p., præsentia, tum (*the time*

now p.—*instantā, iam (the time close at hand; opp. venientia): to enjoy the p., and not think of the future, praesentibus frui. nec in longius consulare (T. Hist. 2, 95, 3): to have a correct judgment respecting the p., de instantibus verissime judicare (Np. Them. 1, 4): at p., hoc tempore, in praesentiā (at this moment).—in hoc tempore, in praesenti (under existing circumstances).—in praesens (for now and the time immediately following). ~~Impresens~~ Impresens, depraesens, in praesentiam et ad praesens, are not Class.: impresens stands however Np. Hann. 6; Auct. Her. 2, 11, 16 [al. in praesenti] Sc. See Hand, Turs. 3, p. 234. ~~Non abest~~, praesens; qui adest: those p., qui adsunt; spectatores (spectatores).—auditores, audientes (hearers).—corona (heures round a speaker); a great number p., frequentia; frequentes: to be p., adesse (opp. abesse).—praesentem esse or adesse; praesto esse or adesse; coram adesse (with the notion of assistance, if necessary): to be p. in an assembly, in conclone stare: to be p. ut atq., adesse, interesse, with a dat. of that at which a person is or was p. (adesse, g. t., to be p. as spectator, helper, &c.; interesse, to be p. as a participator in atq.; thus, at a sacrifice, rebus divinis interesse, of the priest; sacris adesse, of the people; Cf. Her. Cas. B. G. 6, 13).*

PRESENT, v. *¶ To bring to view, sistere; in conspectum dare, in conspectu ponere, ante oculos ponere, proponere, exponere (to set, or place before the eyes).—ostendere, ostentare (to show, the latter imply to excite attention): to p. itself to view, occurere, objici (of things; imply accidentally).—se sistere; se dare in conspectum, se representare, se ostendere, offerre (of persons).—apparere, manifestum esse (to be apparent). *¶ To make a present, ci donum (munus) dare; qm donum donare; ci donum impertiri; munus ci deferre; to make one a trifling p., munusculum ci concinnare (Trebon. ap. C. Ep. 12, 16, 3): to give one atq. as a p., dare ci qd dono or muneri; ci qd or qm qd re donare. *¶ To offer, offerre, praebere (g. t.).—circumferre (to carry round and offer; e. g. dishes of food). *¶ To introduce aby to another; see INTRODUCE. *¶ To present arms, *telum (tela) erigere honoris causā; in honour of or to aby, *telum erigere ci.*****

PRESENT, a. donum (*voluntary gift, imply in order to please, δῶρον).—munus (a p. which one feels bound to make; imply as a token of affection or favour, γῆρας).—praemium (a reward of honour, with respect to the desert of the receiver, ἀπλόν).—jactura (a p. for some definite purpose, such as involves a sacrifice on the part of the giver; see Interr. on Cas. B. G. 6, 12: Mitthila, C. Manil. 23, 67).—donarium (a consecrated or dedicated offering).—corollarium (originally, a chaplet of gilded or silvered flowers as a p. to actors, &c.; see C. Verr. 3, 79, 184; 4, 22, 49; then fig., a douceur in money, C. Verr. 3, 50, 118).—strena (a p. given on a feast, imply on new-year's day, for the sake of a good omen).—xenium (ξένιον, a p. to a guest, Vitr. 6, 7 (10), 4; in the time of Pliny the Younger; also a p., consisting chiefly of calices, sent to one's intimate friends; see Gierig, Plin. Ep. 5, 14, 8).—apophoretum (ἀποφώρητον, a p., on the Saturnalia, afterwards also on other occasions, sent home with the guests; usually articles of dress or ornament).—donativum (a p. in money, made on extraordinary occasions, to the soldiers).—conglarium (oil, wine, corn, salt, in kind or in money, distributed by magistrates or other public men, afterwards by the emperors, to the poor; sometimes also soldiers, favourites, or artists, received a similar p.—~~liberalitas~~ liberalitas was used first in the silo. age in the sense of donum; but never otherwise than to denote imperial liberality): a small p., munusculum: a birth-day p., munus natalicium (Pal. Maz. 9, 2, extr. 5): to make u p., muerari qm; donum or munus ci dare, afferre; munus ci or munere qm donare: to make a p. of a thing to aby, muerari (rarely muerare) qm qd re donare qm qd re or ci qd; dono mittere ci qd (to send as a p.).—largiri ci qd (to distribute, deal out abundantly).—augere qm qd re (to enrich, imply with children): to make large or handsome p.'s to aby, magnis muneribus donare, afficere; donis amplissime donare; amplissimis donis decorare: muneribus explere; amplis praemiis afficere; ci non pauca large effusae donare: to receive atq. as a p., dono or muneri accipere qd: to bring aby over to one's side by great p.'s and promises, magnis iacturis pollicitationibusque ad se perducere qm.

PRESENTATION, Acti of presenting, Crci. by the verbs. *¶ Appointment to an office, *commendatio: letters of p., *littera quibus qd commendatur.*

PRESENTIMENT, praesensio; praesagium: I have a p. of evil, animus praesagit mihi qd mali (Ter.).

PRESENTLY, ¶ Soon, mox (at a short time after the present, e. g. nunciari mihi jussit mox se venturum C.). *¶ Immediately, statim; illico; confestim; e. vestigio; continuo. *¶ At present, now, hoc tempore; in praesentiā; in praesenti; in praesens (Syn. in Praesent, adj.).**

PRESERVATION, conservatio; or Crci. with the verbs: if = safety, salus; incolumitas (safety without any injury or loss).

PRESERVE, conservare, servare (e. g. rem familiarem).—sustinere, sustentare (e. g. one's health).—tucri (to watch, to look to atq., to keep in repair). Jy. tucri et conservare.—alere (by nursing or nourishing; then in general). Jy. alere et sustentare; sustentare et alere. To p. one's health, valetudinem tucri: to p. aby's life, qm (integrum) conservare. ci saluti esse; salutis auctorem esse ci (g. t. for saving one's life); ci sanitatem restituere (as a physician). *¶ Of fruits, condire; *saccharum incoquere ci rei (ast. Plin. 34, 17, 48).—*saccharo condire.*

PRESERVE, servator, conservator. Or by the verbs:—qui condit (fruit, &c.).

PRESERVING (of fruits, &c.), conditio (act of p.).—conditura (manner of p., &c.).—magister (one who is entrusted with the oversight or care of an institution, or the like).—praeses (one who presides, as the head).—antistes (the head of a temple, and of sacred offices belonging to it: ~~rarely~~ rarely, and only in the silver age, in the more general sense of 'a president'). To make one p. of atq., qm ci rei praecere or praepone.

PRESIDE, praesae; praesidere.

PRESIDENCY, *praesidendi jus.

PRESIDENT, praefectus (one who presides over an office or business; ~~magister~~ in the best prose always with a gen. or dat. of the office, &c.).—magister (one who is entrusted with the oversight or care of an institution, or the like).—praeses (one who presides, as the head).—antistes (the head of a temple, and of sacred offices belonging to it: ~~rarely~~ rarely, and only in the silver age, in the more general sense of 'a president'). To make one p. of atq., qm ci rei praecere or praepone.

PRESS, v. *¶ To squeeze, impose constraint, premere (in nearly all the senses of the English word).—comprimere (to p. together).—exprimere (to p. out).—Imprimere (to p. in or upon atq., qd ci rei or in re).—nil, vergere (to p. with its weight upon a body; agst atq., in qd; see Plin. 2, 65, 65).—urere (to cause pain by pressing; to pinch, as a shoe).—vexare, pungere, cruciare (to oppress, harass). To p. a person's hand, manum cs preuare: to p. a kiss upon aby's lips, ci or cs labris basium imprimere (poet.); osculum ci applicare (poet.): to p. aby to one's bosom, qm premere ad pectus or ad corpus suum (poet.); qm arcuus completi, qm amplexi (to embrace): to be pressed to death in a crowd, praeturbā elidi exanimari-que. *¶ To urge, premere qm (g. t.).—urgere qm, or absol. (to urge or press hard).—instare ci, or absol. (to press close upon the heels; all these three imply as military terms of pressing an enemy).—vexare (to harass, annoy, attack, &c., on different sides; also as a military term).—propellere (to drive forward). To p. the enemy in front and in rear, hostem a fronte et a tergo urgere: to be hard pressed, in angustias adductum esse; in angustias esse or versari; acriter urgēri (by creditors): when the creditors pressed hard, instantibus creditoribus: necessarily pressed him, necessitas eum premebat: to press oneself upon aby, se ingerere or se obtrudere ci; se venditare ci: to be pressed for time or by business, multis occupationibus distineri. *¶ To try earnestly to persuade, petere a qo.—contendere a qo, ut.—instare (absol. or with inf., or with ut, ne).—solicitare qm ad qd, or with ut. To p. aby earnestly, summe contendere a qo (e. g. quum a me peteret, et summe contenderet, ut suum propinquum defenderem; C.): Hortensius preces you to confer, &c., tibi instat Hortensius ut eas in consilium, &c.: if you p. him, to instate. *¶ To act upon with weight, make smooth by compression, pul atq. in a press, prelo premere: to p. grapes, uvas in torcular deferre prelisque subjicere, ut quantum possit exprimat (Col. 12, 52, 10): to p. clothes, vestes ponderibus premere (Sen.); cloth, *pannum ponderibus premere (ast. Sen.). *pannum prelo bene solidare (Bau.). *¶ To force, constrain: to p. sailors, nautas vi comparare (ast. Cas. B. G. 3, 9, in.).—remiges in supplementum extrahere (ast. L. 26, 36, extr.).*****

PRESS, s. *¶ Instrument by which atq. is pressed, prelum (g. t.); torculum, torcular (for grapes, &c.).—tormentum (for clothes; Sen. Tranq. 1, 3; later, pressorium). To put clothes in a p., vestes ponderibus premere (Sen.); the beam of a p., arbor; vectis: p.-room, torcular; cella torcularia. *¶ Instrument for printing; printing, prelum (g. t.). To send a book to p., *librum litterarum formis excubendum curare. *librum prelo subjicere. *librum edere (to**

*publich): to be in the p., *sub prelo esse* (not sub prelo audare); *literarum formis exscribi; *prelum exercere or subillare: *a book fresh from the p.*, liber adhuc museus (Plin.); *to come from the p.*, *prodire ex officina typographica; edi; emitti: *a sheet that has passed through the p.*, *plagula typis exscripta: *to have passed through the p.*, *prelum reliquies: *error of the p.*, *mendum typographicum (*when a wrong letter is used, &c.*); *erratum typographicum (*if a wrong word is put, as C. Att. 6, 1, 17, erratum fabrilis; Post-Aug. error: see Q. 1, 5, 47*); *peccatum typographi (*as a fault of the compositor; C. Tusc. 3, 20, 47, paucis verbis tria magna peccata*); *vitium typographicum (*ablunder destroying the sense: see Q. 1, 5, 5 sq.*); *a book disfigured by errors of the p.*, *liber mendosus or mendose descriptus: *a book free from errors of the p.*, liber emendate descriptus or ab omnibus mendis purus. || *Act of printing and publishing, e. g. the liberty of the p.*, *libertas sentiendi, quæ velis, et quæ sentias literarum formis exscribendi; or *libertas, quæ sentias, literarum formis describendi: *in a republic the freedom of the p. is a first principle, &c.*, in civitate sentire quæ velis, et quæ sentias literarum formis exscribere licet (Aft. T. Hist. 1, 1, 4): *in a free country the freedom of the p. should be conceded, in liberâ civitate linguam mentemque liberâs esse oportet.*

PRESSURE, pressus, pressio, pressura, compressio (*a pressing, pressing together*).—impetus, vis (*force of weight*).—vis, vexatio, injuria (*oppression*). The *p. of the atmosphere*, *pressus aeris: *the p. of a pen*, *nisus: *the p. of the times*, iniquitas or injuria temporum: *the p. of age increases, ætas ingravescit: to groan under the p. of taxes*, multitudinem tributorum premi: *to feel the p. of the war*, incommoda belli sentire.

PRESUME, || *To suppose or believe previously: to take for granted*, animo, opinione, præcipere qd; opinari, putare (*to think, conjecture*). || *To venture, dare, audere; id sibi sumere, ut &c.*; haud verè: *I do not p. to assert that my advice ought to have been followed*, mihi non sumo, ut meum consilium valere debuisset: *though I do not p. &c.*, quamquam mihi non sumo tantum neque arrogo (ut) &c. (C.)

PRESUMPTION, || *Opinion, conjectura; opinio; presumptio opinio (Q.).* || *Primâ facie probability. This is a p. that &c.*, this constitutes a p. that &c., ex qâ re (conjecturâ) colligere potes, or *colligi posse videtur. || *Boldness, daring, audacia; confidentia; temeritas; arrogantia.*

PRESUMPTIVE, opinabilis; opinatus; conjecturalis: quod conjecturâ nîtur, continetur (Aft. C.).

PRESUMPTUOUS, audax (*of persons or things*).—audacia præditus: ad audiendum projectus (*of persons*).

—arrogans: *I am not so p.*, as ... non tantum mihi sumo neque arrogo (ut &c.); non (id) mihi sumo ut &c.

PRESUMPTUOUSLY, audacter (*rarely audaciter*): confidenter.

PRESUPPOSE, sperare, confidere (*to hope*).—ponere, sumere (*to take for granted*). || *Supponere and presupponere are barbarous. The decorum necessary p.'s honestum; quidquid est id quod deceat, id tum apparet, quum integritas est honestas.*

PHETENCE. See PRETEXT.

PRETEND, simulare, assimilare, or (*when an adj. follows as the object*) assimilare se: *either with an acc. of the object, or with an acc. and infin., or with quasi and subjunctive. To p. friendship towards any one*, amicitiam simulare; amicum assimilare: *to p. to be sick*, simulare segrum: *to p. to be mad*, simulare se furere.

PRETENDED, qui perhibetur, dicitur, or fertur (*that is said to be*).—opiniatus (*imaginary; opp. verus*).—simulatus, fictus: Jx. fictus et simulatus (*feigned; opp. verus*).—imaginiarius (*that is present, happens, &c., only in form, without having full validity; imaginary; first in L., neque se imaginariis fascibus eorum cesuros esse, 3, 41*).—adumbratus (*sketched in appearance only; feigned; opp. verus*).—fucatus, fucosus (*deceiving by a fair appearance: hence, not genuine; opp. verus*). || *Speciosus is = 'striking the senses by its fair exterior.' Ss 'pretended' may be translated, a) by the ade. fecte; a p. reconciliation, gratia fecte reconciliata. b) by id quod videtur neque est; e. g., p. expediency, ea quæ videtur utilitas, neque est; id quod videtur utile esse, neque est. c) by species with the gen.; a p. advantage, species utilitatis.*

PRETENDER, qui sibi petit, deprecatur, qd. P. to a throne, æmulus regni (Juv.).—imperi affectator (Flor.).—qui fasces regni sibi debori contendit (Nolten);

two p.'s, qui de regno inter se contendunt (Cæs. B. G. 5, 2).

PRETENSION, jus (*right*).—postulatio, postulatium (*demand*).—vindicta (*judicial or formal claim*). *To make p. to atq.*, rem sibi or ad se vindicare: *moderate p.'s*, postulata lenissima. See also CLAIM.

PRETEXT, causa (g. t. but also for 'pretended cause').—præscriptio, nomen (*feigned title or name*).—simulatio es rei (*pretence of atq.; also = pretext or cloak; for uch pretextus is post-Aug.*).—species (*appearance; colorable appearance: not obtentus*). Under p. of, specie, per speciem es rei, nomine es rei (*under colour of*).—simulatione, per simulationem es rei (*under cloak*). || *sub pretextu or obtentu not Class.*—Jx. simulatio et nomine es rei. fronte or in fronte (opp. pectore).—per causam es rei. simulatâ qâ re.—

|| Titulus apparently not before the Aug. age: under the p. of equalizing the laws, sub titulo æquandarum legum (L.): *you may remember what p. you held forth*, licet vobis meminisse quem titulum præterderitis, &c.). Under the p. that, &c., causâ interpositâ or illatâ (*with acc. and infin.*); causatus (*with acc. and infin.*).—to invent a p., causam confingere or reperire: *to allege as a p.*, causam interponere or interscire: *to use atq. as a p.*, causari, præterdere, prætexere qd. simulare qd (e. g. bonum publicum). *To believe atq. to be a deceitful p.*, qd ostentui credere (e. g. signa deditiois, S. Jug. 46, 6).

PRETTILY, belle; venuste. A p.-written letter, epistola belle scripta; epistola literis lepidis scripta.

PRETTINESS, venustas; forma venusta; and otherwise by the adj.

PRETTY, bellus (v. pr.).—pulchellus (*tolerably p.; of persons and things*).—formosus (*well-shaped; of persons*).—lpidus (*neat, elegant; of persons and things*).—venustus (*agreeable, charming; of persons and things*).—festivus (*elegant, easy in behaviour; of persons; then, like our 'pretty'; also = not inconsiderable, of a number, multitude, &c.*).—bonus (*not inconsiderable, good, tolerable; of a number*). || *Honesty, of shape, &c., expresses more than 'pretty'; it is 'stately,' 'imposing,' &c.* *To possess a p. considerable number of books*, habere festivum librorum copiam: *a p. share, bona pars: it is p.*, bellum est.

PREVAIL, || *To obtain force, currency, &c.*, invalescere, convalescere, ingravescere (*to gain strength*).—increbrescere, perincrebrescere (*to become frequent or common*).—inveterascere (*to take deep root*).—serpere (*to spread abroad gradually and imperceptibly*).—late se diffundere, late serpere (*to spread abroad widely*): *to p. throughout atq.*, diffundi or se diffundere per qd; pervadere per qd: *a ferer p.'s*, feris augetur, increscit: *luxury began to p.*, luxuria pullulare incipit (Np. Cat. 2, 3). || *To be in force, have influence, vigère; increbruisse; invalescere; obtinere (post-Aug.). Aty's opinion ought to have prevailed, es consilium valere debuit. || To conquer, vid.*

PREVAIL UPON, movere, adducere, perducere, impellere qm ad or in qd or ut faciat qd. He could not be prevailed upon to take the oath, adduci non potuit ut juraret (Cæs.). I cannot p. on myself to &c., a me or ab animo nîc impetrare non possum ut (faciam) qd; animum or in animum inducere non possum, facere or ut faciam qd; not to do it, quin faciam.

PREVAILING, PREVALENT, || *That is in force, &c., quod viget, increbruit, &c.* *To be p.*, vigère, &c.: *to become p.*, increbrescere, perincrebrescere (C.); invalescere (Suet., Q.); (longius) serpere (C.). || *Common, general, vulgatus, pervagatus (spread abroad among the common people)*—communis (*common, or belonging to all*); Jx. communis et pervagatus. Also by the gentiles vulgi (= vulgatus) or omnium (= communis): e. g. the p. opinion, vulgi or vulgata or omnium opinio: a p. fault, vitium commune et pervagatum.

PREVARICATE, prævaricari; prævaricari et coludere (C.). || *Prævaricari is to defend or accuse a person in a collusive manner. tergiversari or huc illic tergiversari (to seek evasions to escape from the necessity of giving a straightforward answer).—secum pugnantia respondere (to give contradictory answers).*

PREVARICATION, prævaricatio (C.).

PREVARICATOR, prævaricator (C.); collutor (late).

PREVENT, || *To go before, prævenire, præire. Intervenire (to get the start of).* || *To anticipate, præcipere, anticipare. (ante) occupare. See ANTICIPATE.* || *To hinder, impedire qd. impedimento esse ei rei. impedimentum afferre ei rei faciente*

g. n.)—obstare *o* officere *cl* rei *cs.*—prohibere (*Syr. in Hinder*).—non sinere *qd* *o* generally non sinere *qd* fieri (*oim* *eqv* *ri*, not to allow *algh*, not to let it pass *o* happen; *e. g.* the *passage over*, transitum *o* transire non sinere): *to p. aby fm* doing *algh*, prohibere *qm* *qd* facere; *qm* impedire *a* *qā* re; impedire *ne* quis *qd* faciat; non sinere *qm* *qd* facere; *qm* arceat *o* prohibere *qā* re: *to p. approach* to the shore, *qm* *e* nave egredi prohibere: *nothing p.'s our doing* it, nihil impedit, quominus hoc faciamus: *wech you both could and should have prevented*, quod et potuisti prohibere *ne* fieret, et deluisti.

PREVENTION, prohibitio (*seld.* *but Class.*; *e. g.* non poena sed prohibitio sceleris).—impedimentum; obstaculum.

PREVENTIVE, quod præcipit, &c.; *e. g.* *p. measures*, cautio: *to adopt p. measures*, providere (*used absolutely in this sense*; *Cæs. D. G. 5, 33*): *to adopt all possible p. measures in algh*, omne cautionis genus adhibere in *qā* re.

PREVIOUS, antecedens; quod ante omnia dicendum, agendum, eat; prior.

PREVIOUSLY, ante; antea; antehac; prius (*followed by* *quam* as the *Eng. adv.* by *'to*).

PREY, *s.* præda; raptum (*booty*). *A bird of p.*, avis rapax (*C.*): *a beast of p.*, bestia rapax (*Plin.*); bestia prædatrix (*Amian.*).

PREY, *v.* prædari. prædam *o* prædas facere *o* agere. *To p. upon*, exedere. consumere. assumere: *grief p.'s upon the mind*, mæror exest animum planeque conficit.

PRICE, pretium. *To set or fix a p.*, pretium statuere (*Plaut.*), constituere (*C.*), *cl* rei imponere (*Q.*): *to set a p. upon aby's head*, mercedem mortis *cs* promittere: *the p. of estates is fallen*, pretia prædiorum jacent (*C.*): *the p. of land falls*, pretium agrorum retro abijt (*Plin.*): *to fall in p.*, villis fieri *o* venire: *corn is lower in p.*, villas annonæ cons-cuta est, annona laxavit: *to agree upon a p.*, de pretio convenire (*Q.*): *to raise the p.*, pretium *cs* rei elferre (*Varr.*), augere (*Plin.*): *to raise the p. of corn*; *see CORN*. *Corn does not bear a good p.*, annona non habet pretium (*C.*): *to be at a high p.*, pretii esse magis; *at a low p.*, parvi; *very low*, minimi: *to sell at a low p.*, parvo pretio vendere *qd* (*C.*): *what is the p.?* quanti indicat? quanti vendis rem? *what is the p. of pigs here?* quibus hic pretiis porci veneunt? (*Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 15*).

PRICK, *s.* *A p. puncture*, ictus; punctio; punctum. *A slight p.*, punctiuncula. *A sharp instrument*, goad, prickie, stimulus; aculeus: *to kick against the p.'s*, adversus stimulum calcare (*Ter.*).

PRICK, *v.* *Prop.* pun gere, compungere (*re. pr.*, both of persons and of things).—stimulare (*with a goad*). *To p. with a needle*, acu pun gere *o* compungere: *to p. one's hand with a needle*, acu sauciare manum. *Prop.* pun gere, compungere, urere, infestare.

PRICK UP (*the ears*), aures erigere (*C.*) *o* arrigere (*Ter., V.*). *To p. up one's ears when aby is speaking*, aures erigere *et* *qm* dicentem attendere.

PRICKLE, aculeus; spina.

PRIDE, *q.* *Haughtiness*, superbia (*opp.* *to* *humility* and *modesty*, haughty sense of superiority).—insolentia (*active* and *offensive insolence*).—fastidium.—spiritus (*a middle word, in good or bad sense*).—animus inflatus, tumens, sublatius.—fastus (*asply in poets*, and *pruse of sin. age*). *To charge aby with p.*, superbiam tribuere *qd* *cl* (*Np.*): *to bring down aby's p.*, superbiam *cs* retundere (*Phædr. 4, 22, 21*): *to let go p.*, superbiam ponere (*H.*): *abjicere* (*Plaut.*); spiritus remittere (*Cæs.*). *That on wch one prides oneself*, gloria. *The husband is the p. of his wife*, marito superbiere potest conjux.

PRIDE ONESELF, superbiere *re.*—jactare *qd* (*e. g.* urbanam gratiam, *Cæs.*; ingenium, *Q.*)—gloriarī *re.* *in* *re.*, de *re.*—*qā* *re* inflatus esse *o* tumere (*to be puffed up by it*)—*qā* *re* elatus esse (*e. g.* opibus).

PRIEST, sacerdos (*a sacrificer*, heathen *o* Jewish).—presbyter (*in the Christian sense*) *o* sacrorum antistes. *A parish p.*, curio (*in the Roman sense*, president of a curia); high *o* chief *p.*, pontifex.

PRIESTHOOD, sacerdotium (*in the heathen or Jewish sense*).—presbyterii munus (*in the Christian sense*).

PRIESTLY, sacerdotialis; sacerdoti conveniens; sacerdotie dignus (*heathen or Jewish*).—presbytero conveniens, *o* *by* the *gen.* presbyteri (*Christian*).

PRIM, *prps* *in* severitatem (vultus) compositus; *in* mentationem compositus; putidus.

PRIMACY, principatus; *archiepiscopalis dignitas* (*Eccl.*).

PRIMARY, primus; principalis. *The p. meaning of a word*, naturalis *et* principi; *alia* *verb* significatio (*see PRIMITIVE*): *the p. impulses or instincts of our nature*, principia initia *o* prima natura. principia naturalia (*see C. Off. 3, 12, 52*; *de Fin. 2, 12, extr.* and *5, 7*).

PRIMATE, princeps (archiepiscoporum, *o* episcoporum).

PRIME, *s.* *A* Beat of algh, flos. (*See FLOWER*). *To be in the p.*, florere: *the p. of life*, ætas florens *o* optima; ætatis flos: *to be in the p. of life*, in flore ætatis esse; *ætate* *o* florere: *to be yet in the p. of life*, integræ ætate ætate: *to die in the p. of youth*, in flore primo juvenis extinguitur est *qs*; *in* flore ætatis eripi rebus humanis. *Beginning*, vid. *Morning*, vid. *The first canonical hour*, *prima hora*, *o* prima only, *fm* context.

PRIME, adj. *See FIRST, BEST.*

PRIME-COST, *See COST-PRICE.*

PRIME, *v.* *To put powder into the pan of a gun*, *pulverem pyrium in scutulum* *o* receptaculum infundere, injicere. *In painting*, *primis coloribus* imbuiere.

PRIMER, *Prayer-book*, vid. *A horn-book*, *libellus elementorum*; *tabulæ literaræ*. *A child in the p.*, qui prima elementa discit (*aff. Q.*); *puer elementarius* (*aff. Sen. Ep. 36, 4*).

PRIMEVAL, antiquus, perantiquus, priscus. *Jn.* vetus *et* antiquus. vetus *et* priscus. priscus *et* antiquus.

PRIMITIVE, primus; primigenius (*Varr.*); principalis (*e. g.* causa, significatio).—~~primitivus~~ primitivus *is late*.—nativus (*natural*). *The p. meaning of a word*, *e* *verb* significatio, in quâ natum est (*Gell.*).—naturalis *et* principalis significatio verbi (*see Q. 9, 1, 4*).—vera atque propria significatio verbi (*its true and peculiar meaning*; *Gell. 12, 3, 5*). *See also ANCIENT*.

PRIMITIVELY, primo. principio. primitus.

PRIMOGENITURE, primogenitura (*Jct.*); *better* ætatis privilegium (*Just. 2, 10, 2*).

PRIMORDIAL, primus; primordius (*Col.*); primordialis (*Tertull.*); primigenius (*Varr.*).

PRIMROSE, *primula vulgaris* (*Lin.*).

PRINCE, *A supreme ruler*, princeps (*g. t.*).—rex (*a king*, *sovereign p.*).—regulus (*a petty king*).—tetrarcha (*a petty sovereign p. of Asia*, *who had kingly rank and power*, *but was not regarded as a king by the Romans*, hence usually, *regis atque tetrarchæ*: *tetrarchæ* *regesque*.—tyrannus (*prop.* *that has assumed the sovereign power in a free state*): *of or belonging to a p. or p's*, principalis (~~regis~~ *under the emperors*—~~regis~~ *princeps* *juventutis* *does not belong to this*; *see T. Ann. 1, 3, 1*). *The son of a sovereign*, adolescens, *o* juvenis, regii generis; *puer*, *o* juvenis, regius (*a junior member of a royal family*).—filius regis, *o* regius (*a king's son*): *the p's*; *by the plural of the foregoing nouns*; *also*, principis liberi; *pueri regii* (*L.*): *the tutor of a p.*, principis educator præceptorque (*T. Ann. 15, 62*): *to be the tutor of a p.*, educationi filii principis præesse; principis pueritiam moderari: *a crown p.*, vid.

PRINCELY, principialis (*under the emperors*), *o* *by the gen.* principis (or principum); regalis, *regius* (*kingly*; *see* *see*); *in a p. manner*, principalter (*under the emperors*). *See also ROYAL*.

PRINCESS, princeps (*g. t.*).—regina (*a queen*).—muller regii generis, virgo regia (*as a junior member of a royal family*).—filia regis, *o* regia (*a king's daughter*): *a crown p.*, *filia regis* *o* principis nata maxima (*eldest daughter of a king or prince*).—conjux heredis regni (*wife of the heir to the throne*).

PRINCIPAL, adj. primus, princeps, principalis (*the first and most important*; *the latter post-Aug.*).—præcipuus (*chief*).—potissimus (*by far preferable*; *beyond comparison*).—summus, maximus (*greatest*): *in a p. manner*, præcipue. potissimum. imprimis. maxime.

PRINCIPAL, *s.* *A chief person*, caput. princeps. præpositus. præsul: *p. of a college or school*, gymnasiarchus. *Money laid out at interest*, sors. caput vivum (*as opp.* *'the interest'*).—pecunia: numl. res (*money generally*): *that the woman's p. might be safer*, ut mulieri esset res cautior, &c. (*C. Cæcin. 4, 11*): *p. lying idle*, pecunie otiosæ *o* vacuæ, pecunie steriles: *the p. lies idle*, pecunie otiosæ jacent: *to live on the interest of p.*, de senore vivere: *to deduct what is owed fm p.*, *res alienum de capite deducere*: *to deduct fm p.*, de vivo detrahere: *the interest due is greater than the p.*, mergui. sortex usura: *p. arises fm interest*, sors fit ex usura.

PRINCIPALITY, principatus, ūs.

PRINCIPALLY, maxime. principis impetris. præsertim, ante omnia (Syn. in ESPECIALLY).

PRINCIPLE, ἰ Origin, principium, origo. *Maxim laid down, opinion, practical sentiment, dogma (δῶγμα), or pure Latin, decretum, or (post-Aug.) placitum or scilicet (of philosophers): see C. Acad. 2, 43, 133; 2, 9, 27 and 29; Sen. Ep. 95, 9.*—*ratio (at the foundation of thinking and acting; of philosophers and others. ~~Not~~ in this sense principium is not Latin).*—*consilium (rule for a rational mode of acting).*—*præceptum (a precept regulating actions, a rule; also a maxim of a philosopher, as Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18; Sen. Ep. 95, 12; different fm præceptio).*—*institutum (that which use or custom has established as a rule, different fm institutio).*—*Jn. precepta institutaque philosophiae; sententia (an opinion).*—*judicium, also with animi (a conviction, view, founded on judgement).*—*regula (a rule or ad quam qd dirigitur (rule by which one directs himself in athg, that which one ought to follow in athg. ~~Not~~ never without a gen. of the object, &c. e. g. eadem utilitatis quæ honestatis est regula = the same p. as to for &c., C. Off. 3, 18, 75).*—*lex (law, rule for direction, as C. de Or. 2, 15, 62, primam esse historiarum legem): p.'s of sound reason, integra certaque ratio (see C. Tusc. 4, 17, 38): p.'s for our conduct in life, ratio vitæ; ratio ac vita: the p.'s of an individual, quid quisque sentit (sentiat): firm p.'s, ratio firma stabilisque: a man of firm p.'s, homo constans (true to his character).—homo gravis (of strict moral p.): a person of no fixed p.'s, homo levis; of corrupt p.'s, homo impurus (see Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4; C. Læt. 16, 59): one who acts up to his p.'s, vir sui iudicii (according to his conviction, whereas vir sui arbitrii would be one who acts according to his own will and pleasure): fm p., ratione (agreeably in adopted p.).—judicio, animi quodam iudicio (fm certain conviction).—doctrinā (fm instruction; opp. naturā = fm natural inclination: see Np. Att. 17, 3): to remain true to one's p., rationem et institutionem suam conservare; sibi constare; obtinere eandem antiquam rationem (of conduct).—in pristinis sententiis permanere (of opinions): to change one's p.'s, mutare animi iudicium: to adopt the p.'s of aby, cs rationem n. auspicere: to have p.'s, sentire, with an ado. expressing the nature of the p.'s: as, recte (correct), bene (good), male (bad), humiliter demis-ecque (low), temere (not firm): this is my p., mea sic est ratio.*

PRINT, v. formis pingere (linea).—*typis or literarum formis describere or exscribere (a book.—~~Not~~ not librum imprimere or excludere or typis exarare; not libri impressi or excussi): a book is being printed. *liber ab operie describitur: *liber prelum exercet or prelum subit: a book is being printed in London. *liber Londinensibus typis exscribitur: to publish a correctly printed book. *librum em-ndate descriptum edere: to have a book printed. *librum prelo subicere: *librum formis describendum curare: a book has been printed, *liber prelum relquit.

PRINT, s. *Mark impressed, signum, nota (impresso, Appul.). *A picture, *figura, imago, ligno, æri, incis. *A printed paper, *tabula, charta, plagiula, typis descripta.

PRINTER, *typographus; *libros typis, literarum formulis, exscribendi artifex: a p.'s apprentice, *officina typographice alumnus: a p.'s devil, *qui operam suam lo-at typographo; pl. *operæ typographice.

PRINTING, *ars typographica; *ars libros typis exscribendi or formulis describendi.

PRINTING-HOUSE, *officina typographica; *typographum.

PRINTING-PRESS, *prelum typographicum.

PRIOR, s. *cœnobii antistes or magister; or relatn prior.

PRIOR, adj. See FIRST, FORMER.

PRIORRESS, *cœnobii antistita, magistra, m. f.

PRIORITY (not antecessio in this sense), Crcl. by the adj., prior, antiquior, superior.

PRIORY, *cœnobium.

PRISMA, prima, stis (Marc. Cap.).

PRISMATIC, *prismaticus (t. t.).

PRISON, custodia (pron. guarda, watch; then also a place, where one is in custody).—carcer (a public p. for criminals).—ergastulum (a place in which slaves were kept at hard labour).—vincula, orum (prop., chains and bonds; then also, the place where they are used.—~~Not~~ Robur was not prop. a p., but a deep place in a public p., into which criminals were thrown, a keep, dungeon): to put or throw into p., in custodiam (or in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conjicere; in cus-

todiam (or in carcerem) dare, includere; custodiæ (or vincula) mandare; In carcerem conjicere, detrudere; in ergastulum mittere: to send to p., in custodiam or in vincula ducere, deducere: to hurry off to p., in vincula abripere: to send to p. for life, vinculis æternis mandare: to be in p., in custodiâ esse or servari; custodiâ teneri; in carcere or in vinculis esse: to be put in p., in custodiam or in vincula mitteri, or by pass. of the other verbs under 'to put or throw into PRISON': to escape fm this earthly p., e vinculis corporis evolare: ex vinculis his emissum ferri: to thrust into the inner prison, in inferiorem carcerem demittere: to die in p., in robore et tenebris expirare: thrust into the inner p., clausus in tenebris.

PRISONER, captus (g. t.).—comprehensus (in the hands of the police): p. of war, captivus; bello captus; (pl.) captivi; corpora captiva (L. 31, 46): to make aby a p. of war, bello capere qm: to exchange p.'s of war, captivos commutare (C.): to ransom p.'s, captivos redimere: to release p., captivos reddere, remittere (C.).

PRISTINE, pristinus; priscus.

PRITHEE, queso; dic tandem; tandem.

PRIVACY, solitudo (loneliness).—secessus (retired residence): to live in p., in secessu vivere; procul ætatu hominum vivere; tempus solum in secreto degere. *Joint knowledge, conscioussness, conscientia (cs rel, joint knowledge).—scientia or notitia (cs rel, knowledge): without my p., me inscio, me insciente, me nesciente: not without my p., me conscio, me sciente.

PRIVATE, privatus (opp. publicus; may be used in nearly all the applications of the English word when joined with a subst., as domus privata, homo privatus, luctus privatus, &c. Krebs).—domesticus (that belongs to one's own affairs or family: opp. forensis = that belongs to public life, to an office, &c.: or opp. communis = that concerns all; see C. Att. 1, 17, 6; non forenses res, non domesticæ, non publicæ, non privatæ carere diutius tuo suavisissimo nique amantissimo consilio ac sermone possunt): to inquire whether one came in a public or p. capacity, quærire privatimne an publice venerit (C. Off. 1, 41): to give a p. audience, qm in secretum recipere (Sen.): to give p. lectures, or be a p. tutor at a university, *scholas privata: habere (Krebs): to attend p. lectures, *scholas privatas audire, privatim doceri or erudiri (Id.): a p. person (not in office), privatus; qui ab omni reipublice administratione vacat: a p. secretary (of a prince), quem princeps ad manum habet, scribæ loco (see Np. Eun. 1, 5).—scriba principis—scriba cubicularius (g. t., Inscript.): p. interest, utilitas privata, domestica, or mea; commodum meum; compendium privatum (cupiditas mea = *selfishness): p. interests, necessitates or necessitudines privatæ (circumstances arising fm one's p. connexions: see Inpp. on Cæs. B. C. 1, 8): cupiditas mea (opp. salus communis, C. Off. 1, 19, 63): to neglect one's p. interests, rei familiaris commoda negligere: to sacrifice one's p. interests to athg, utilitates privatas ei rei remittere (see T. Ann. 1, 10, 2): to take care of one's p. interests, sure utilitati, or suis commodis servire; suis rationibus consulere: to consider every thing with ref. to one's p. interest, omnia ad utilitatem domesticam referre: p. life, vita privata (g. t.).—vita otiosa (with ref. to the leisure which one enjoys).—vita umbratilis (with ref. to retirement and obscurity).—Jn. vita otio-a et umbratilis; vita privata et quæta (calm p. life): to lead a p. life, privatum or in otio vivere: to retire into p. life, a negotiis publicis se removere ad otiumque perfergere; privatum fieri; ejurato magistratu se privatum facere (of one who lays down a magistracy): to quit p. life, and enter upon public business, ex umbratili et otiosa vitâ in solem et pulverem procedere: p. circumstances, res privatæ or domesticæ, res familiaris: to give p. instruction, qm domi et intra privatos parietes instituere: to keep under p. tuition, qm domi et intra privatos parietes discentem continere; *qm privatis præceptoribus erudiendum tradere: to have as p. tutor, institutione cs privatâ uti: p. education, *institutio privata or domestica. P. tutor, *præceptor privatus (opp. præc. publicus, Q. 1, 2, in): to put aby under a p. tutor, *qm præceptor privato in disciplinam tradere: for one's own p. use, in privatum (L. 40, 51, § 5): p. theatre, scena domestica: p. theatricals, spectaculum privatum (in time of Empp. a play which the emperor did not himself order to be exhibited; see Bremi, Suet. Nerv. 21).

PRIVATEER, navis prædatoria. Captain of a r., dux navis prædatorie.

PRIVATELY, clam; secreto; occulte (secretly).—

remotis arbitris (without witnesses).—privatim (in one's private character; opp. publice).

PRIVATION, privatio (e. g. doloris, culpæ).—ademptio.—orbatio; or Crel. by the adj. P.'s, inopia (want).

PRIVET or PRIMPRINT, lligustrum (Plin.); *ligustrum vulgare (Linn.).

PRIVILEGE, privilegium (a special right).—beneficium (an advantage or favour granted).—commodum (an advantage or favour received and retained: all three are post-Aug. in this sense).—jus præcipuum (C.); jus paucorum (that to which few have a right: see S. Cat. 20, 5, republica in paucorum potentium jus concessit).—immunitas (immunity, right of exemption).—patrocinium (the protection a thing or person receives; e. g. patrocinio quodam juvari; Q. 10, 1, 28). To grant a p., ei privilegium dare; with respect to alibi, ei privilegium beneficium, c. rei dare: to possess a p., privilegium habere; præcipuo jure esse: to have the p. of doing alibi, privilegium qd faciendi habere: to take away fm alibi the p. of doing alibi, privilegium or beneficium c. rei adimere.

PRIVILEGED (in bad, or at least incorrect or inelegant, English, = having or possessing a privilege), qui privilegium qd faciendi habet; ei privilegium, beneficium, c. rei datum est.

PRIVITY, by the adj.; e. g. without my p., me in-sciente; me in-scio; me nesciente.

PRIVY, adj. ¶ Private, privatus. ¶ Secret, secretus; arcanus; reconditus. ¶ Conscious, partaking of knowledge, haud ignarus; conscius: to be p. to a crime, facinoris cum quo societatem habere.

PRIVY, s. sella familiaria; or simply sella. A public p., forica: to go to a p., alvum exoneratum ire.

PRIVY-COUNCIL, consilia interiora or domestica.

PRIVY-COUNCILLOR, qui principi est a consiliis interioribus (aft. Np. Hann. 2, 2).—comes consistorianus (in the time of Empp.); or Crel. amicus regis quocum secreta consilia agitare solet (L. 35, 15); amicus regis omnium consiliorum participes; amicus regis, qui in consilio semper adest et omnium rerum habetur participes (aft. Np. Eum. 1, 5, 6).

PRIVY-PURSE, ærarium privatum.—fiscus (the Roman emperor's p.-; opp. ærarium publicum).

PRIVY-SEAL, signum principis (aft. Suet. Oct. 94).

PRIZE, præmium certaminis (in the games; Suet. C. 12, 20, in: ~~quod~~ not brabrum, wch is late). To offer a p., præmium proponere: to fix or appoint a p., præmium ponere: to gain a p., præmium accipere, auferre (prop.); palmam accipere or ferre (prop. of the palm, wreath, then impror. = to get the victory or advantage).—præmio augeri, ornari (aft. C.): to gain the first, second p., *præmio primario, secundario ornari (Eicht.): to award a p., præmium ci tribuere, dare, deferre; palmam deferre, dare, ci (C.): to award the first p., ci primum præmium tribuere (prop.); primas deferre, concedere, dare, priores deferre ci (prop. and impror.); the second, secundas dare (C.): subject for a p., *questio concertationi instituendæ proposita (Eicht.); or *ad disceptationis certamen posita (Wyttenb.). The p. of female merit was adjudged to Lucretia, muliebris certaminis laus penes Lucretiam fuit.

PRIZE-ESSAY, *scriptum de præmio proposito certans (proposed for the prize).—*dignum, quod præmio ornatur, scriptum (deserving the p.).—*scriptum præmio ornatum, *libellus præmio ornatus; *liber qui præmio condecoratus est (to wch the p. has been awarded).

PRIZE FIGHT, *de præmio proposita certatio, or certamen; (in the ancient sense) certamen gladiatorum.

PRIZE-FIGHTER, pugil (boxer).—(in the ancient sense) gladiator.

PRO AND CON, in utramque partem [See 'for and against' under AGAINST]. To state the p.'s and c.'s, causarum contentione facere (C. Off. 2, 2, 8): to argue p. and c., et pro re et contra rem disputare (aft. C. et pro omnibus et contra omnia disp.).

PROBABILITY, verisimilitudo.—probabilitas. In all p., haud dubie. But mly by Crel. with verisimilis or videli. In all p. he will not come, verisimillimum est, eum non venturum; or, non venturus videtur; or, vereor, ut venturus sit. In all p. a war is at hand, bellum imminere or exarsurum esse videtur.

PROBABLE, adj. veri similis (~~est~~ rarely vero similis).—probabilis (satisfactory, fm wch one cannot withhold assent; e. g. probabilis causa, conjectura: but a p. story, veri similis narratio). To be p., verisimile or

probabile esse; a vero non abhorreere; accedere ad veritatem. To be highly p., proxime ad verum accedere; vero proximum esse: it is p. that, veri simile est (with an acc. and infn.; sit, but seld., with ut and subj.): to be more p., vero propius esse or abesse: it now seems to me more p., nunc facilius adducor (~~est~~ not inducor) ut credam: it seems to me more p. that this was the cause of his wrath than ~~est~~, eam magis adducor ut credam causam iræ fuisse, quam quod ~~est~~: to render, or cause to seem, p., probabilitatem conciliare, or fidem facere ci rei.

PROBABLY, ¶ With proof, probabiliter (i. e. satisfactorily; ~~est~~ in the sense of 'perhaps' this is not Latin). ¶ Perhaps, ~~est~~ verisimiliter is late; we must employ a circumlocution with vidēri, non dubito an, nescio an, haud scio an, vereor ne or ut. It is p. a lie, vereor ne mendacium sit: Milo p. slew Clodius, Milo Clodium interfecisse videtur. See 'in all PROBABILITY'.

PROBATION, spectatio, exploratio, probatio, examen (C.; inspectio, examinatio).—tentatio (L.; trial). The period of p., vita in quā exercemur ad virtutem, ad felicitatem futuram: a time of p., tempus ad c. facultates experiendum constitutum; *tempus tirocinii.

PROBATIONARY, by the subst. P.-year, *annus ad c. facultates experiendum constitutus; *annus tirocinii; *annus rudimentorum; *annuum rudimentum, tirocinium: to go through the p. year, *tolerare annum tirocinii: a p. sermon, *oratio quā dicendi p-iculum fit: to preach a p. sermon, *de sacro suggestu dicendi periculum facere: a p. composition, liber quo qs documentum sui dat (aft. L. 32, 7, 10): a p. fellow, *novicius socius.

PROBATIONER, tiro.

PROBE, s. specillum (C.; Cels.).

PROBE, v. ¶ PROR. *specillo vulnus explorare. ¶ PRO. explorare. exquirere. scrutari, perscrutari qd. Jn. investigare et scrutari. indagare et perversigare. investigare.

PROBING, exploratio. investigatio. inquisitio.

PROBITY, probitas. integritas. fides. fidelitas. innocentia, continentia (esp. in discharge of a public office): a man of p., vir probus, &c.

PROBLEM, questio (a question proposed, wch is to be answered)—questio difficilis, non faciliis ad explicandum or expediendum.—problēma, ktis, n. (esp. a mathematical p.; ~~est~~ of the silver age).—ænigma, ktis, n. (a riddle; ~~est~~ of later authority). To propose a p., querendum, expediendum ci qd proponere: solve that p. for me, mihi, quod rogavi, dilue (Plaut.): it is a p., questio est; magna est questio. Atq. is a difficult p., res magna est: to solve a difficult p., id quod est difficillimum efficere (i. e. practically).

PROBLEMATIC, de quo queritur, questio est, disceptator.—incertus, dubius (dubious). It is p., queritur, questio est.

PROBOSCIS, manus (C.); proboscis, Ylla (Plin.).

PROCEDURE, ¶ Mode of proceeding, agendi ratio, or simply ratio. ¶ Action, res gesta (a thing done).—actio (course of action).

PROCEED, ¶ To advance, go forward, procedere, progredi, prodire. ¶ To make progress, procedere, progredi: Jn. procedere et progredi, proficere (in re).

PROCEED AGAINST (in law). See 'TO BRING AN ACTION'.

PROCEED FROM, proficisci a (ab) qd re. oriri ab qd (to arise on the part of sth.).—manare ex or a qd re (See 'FLOW FROM'). Love p.'s fm this beginning, ab istis initiis amor proficiscitur: every treatise ought to proceed fm a definition, omnis institutio a definitione proficisci debet: fear proceeded first fm the military tribunes, timor primum a tribunis militum ortus est.

PROCEEDING, ¶ Proceed, agendi ratio. ratio. ¶ Action, res gesta. actio. (SYN. in PROCEEDING.) ¶ In law, lit: legal p.'s; see ACTION.

PROCESS, ¶ Progress, progressio, progressus, ūs, processus, ūs. P. of time, temporis decursus, ūs, in course of time, ūs. ¶ Course of law, lawsuit: see ACTION. ¶ Methodical management, agendi ratio.

PROCESSION, ¶ Proceeding, processio; or by the verb. ¶ Train marching solemnly, pompa; pompa sollemnis (a solemn p.). To make a p., pompam ducere.

PROCESSIONAL, ad pompam pertinens; or by gen. pompæ.

PROCLAIM, promulgare (to make publicly known)—pronunciare (to p. publicly).—denunciare (to make a

threatening announcement.—*edictor* (to make publicly known by a written or oral proclamation).—*proponere* (to make known by a public notice).—*pronuntium facere* (of a herald).—*praedicare* (also of the herald; to p. *aby* the conqueror; an auction).—*indicare* (a war or festival).—*salutare*. *consulatur* (to hail as king, dictator, &c.; the latter, of several).—*declurare* (e. g. *aby* consul). To p. *aby* the conqueror, *qm* victorem *praedicare* or *citare* (the latter, if he is called up); the names of the conquerors, nomina victorum *pronuntiare*; an auction, *auctionem* *praedicare*; *auctionem* fore *conclamare*: to have *athg* proclaimed by the herald or crier, *qd* per *praconem* *pronuntiare*; *qd* *praconi*, or sub *pracone*, or *praconis* voci *subjicere*; *qd* per *praconem* *vendere* (to make him p. that something is going to be sold). *Pro* *Pronuntiare* and *pronuntiare* are used, the latter *esp.*, of proclaiming the persons chosen by the comitia as magistrates; *renunciare* by those who collected the votes of each century; *pronunc.* by the herald. When 'proclaim' is = declare, announce, it may be rendered *ita* by *dicere*, *proferri*, *pra* *se* *ferre*.

PROCLAMATIO, *Act* of proclaiming, promulgatio, *pronuntiatio* (the proclaiming *athg* by public authority).—*praconium* (by a herald).—*evocatio* (a p. to call *aby* to serve as a soldier in a time of sudden danger).—*libellus* (as a writing). To distribute p's, libellos *dispergere* (*afst.* T. Diut. 9. 3). See **PROCLAM.** ¶ That *woh* has been proclaimed, *edictum*.

PROCLIVITY, *proclivitas* (*prop.*, *Act*. B. *Afr.*; *fig.*, C.). See **PROXENES**.

PROCONSUL, *Crci.* with pro *consule* (e. g. to go as p. into Cilicia, pro *consule* in Ciliciam *proficisci*, C.) or, as one word, *proconsul* (this form is found in C., e. g. *Divin.* 2, 36, 76); *proconsularis vir* (T. *Agr.* 42).

PROCONSULAR, *proconsularis* (L.; not C. or *Cass.*) or *Crci.* with pro *consule* or *consulibus*; e. g. to go or to send *aby* with p. authority, *prodiscl*, *qm* *mittere*, &c. pro *consule*.

PROCONSULSHIP, *proconsulatus*, *us* (T. *Plin.*).

PROCRASTINATE, *TRANS.* *differre* (to put off to a more convenient time, to defer).—*qd* *procrastinare* (to put off *fm* day to day).—*qd* *differe* in *crastinum*, *qd* in posterum diem *conferre* (to put off until the following day).—in aliud tempus *differe*, *proferre*, or *rejicere* (to put off until some other time). **INTRANS.** diem *ex die* *ducere*, or *prolatere*. See also **DELYT.**

PROCRASTINATION, *dilatatio*, *prolatio* (*fm* time to time).—*procrastinatio* (*fm* one day to another). See also **DELYT.**

PROCREATE, *procreare*. See **BROGT.**

PROCREATION, *procreatio*; or *Crci.* with the verb.

PROCREATOR, *procreator* (C.). See **PARENT.**

PROCTOR, *procurator* (in a court of justice; see **ATTORNEY**; explained by alienigeni vicarius, C. *Cæcin.* 20); *pl.* *delecti*, *allegati* (*deputes*, e. g. *fm* the clergy).—**procurator* (in a university, i. t.).

PROCUMBENT, *inclinat* (*leaning forward*).—*cernuus* (*leaning or falling forward*; very rare and only *p. et.*).—*qul* *procubuit* (*that has fallen forward*).—*humil* *jacens* (*lying on the ground*).—**humum* *spectans* (*towards the ground*).

PROCURACY, *procuratio* (e. p.).

PROCURATION, *procuratio* (e. p.). *delegatio* in C. = 'an assignment;' in Sen. it has the meaning of 'delegation,' *delegationem* *ista* res non *recipit*.

PROCURE, *parare*; *comparare*. See **ACQUIRE**, **ON-TAIN.**

PROCUREMENT, *comparatio*. *adeptio* [*SYN.* in *Acquisition*].

PROCURER, *leno*. *libidinis minister*.—*cupiditatum* *cs* *minister* (C.).—*perductor* (C. *Verr.* 2, 1, 12).

PROCRESS, *lena*. *libidinis ministra*; (*sequestra stupri*; *Appul.*)

PRODIGAL, *prodigus* (of persons).—*profusus*, *effusus* (of persons or things). in *qā* *re*. A p. homo *prodigus*, *profusus*, or *effusus*; *heluo*; *gurgis*; *Jn.* *gurgis* *atque* *heluo*; *nepos* (*heluo* and *nepos* with *ref.* to the whole character): to be p. of *athg*, *effundere*, *profundere*, *conficere*, *consumere* (to consume or destroy by lavishing, to waste).—*dissipare*, *abligurire*, *lacerare* (e. g. *patria bona*, *rem familiarem*).—*perdere* (to throw away).—*heluari* (to consume by luxury).—*prodigere* is an old word, revived after the best period of the language; and therefore to be avoided): to be p. of time, or words, tempus, verba, *perdere*: to be p. in the bestial of honours, in decernendis honoribus *nimium* *esse* *et* *tamquam* *prodigum* (C.).

PRODIGALITY, *effusio*. *profusio* (as *act*).—

sumptus effusi or *profusi* (*extravagant expenses*).—*profusa luxuria* (*luxurious and expensive habits*)

PRODIGALLY, *prodigē*, *effuse*.

PRODIGIOUS, *monstruosus*; *portentuosus*; *prodigiosus* (2., *ov.*; *prop.*).—*admirabilis*. *stupendus*. *immanis* (*improp.*): a p. sum of money, *immanes pecuniae*.

PRODIGIOUSLY, *monstruose*; *prodigialiter* (†); *prodigiose* (*prop.*).—*stupendum* in modum (in an astonishing manner).—*valde*. *vehementer* (all *improp.*).

PRODIGY, **PROPH.** *monstrum*; *portentum*; *prodigium*; *ostentum*. **IMPROPH.** A p. of *athg*, *pprs* *miraculum* *cs* *rel* (*afst.* *mir.* *magnitudinis*, L. 25, 9); in quo plus *est* *cs* *rel*, quam *videtur* *humana* *natura* *ferre* *posse*; quasi *unicum* *exemplum* *cs* *rel* (e. g. antiquum *probitatis* *et* *fidei*; or by some other turn): a p. of learning, *mir* or *doctissime* *eruditus*; *exquisita* *doctrinā* *pereruditus*: *aby* is a p. of *genius*, plus in *qō* *est* *ingenii* *quam* *videtur* *humana* *natura* *ferre* *posse*. See **MIRACLE**, **MONSTER**.

PRODUCE, v. ¶ To bring forward, *producere* (*lead forward* a person).—*afferre*, *proferre* (*bring forward*).—*memorare*, *commemorare* (*make mention of*).—*laudare* (*esp.*, to praise; not = to quote a passage).—*citare* (to call forth): e. g. *qm* *auctorem*, as one's authority; but rare in this sense). To p. *testes*, *testes* *proferre*, *laudare*, *proferre*, *citare*, *excitare*: *testimony*, *afferre* *testimonium*: a passage, *locum* *afferre*; see **CITE**: a reason, *ratiōnem*, *causam* *afferre*; *afferre* *cur* *with* *subj.* (e. g. *cur* *credam*, *afferre* *possum*, C.). ¶ To not *producere*, *adducere*, *locum*, *ratiōnem*. ¶ To yield (of trees, fields, &c.). *ferre*, *efferre*, *proferre*, *fundere*. *effundere* (of nature, the earth, a field, &c.): *fund.* and *effund.* = p. abundantly: to p. crops, *ferre* *fruges*, or *ferre* *only*: *fructum* *afferre*: *efferre* (*esp.* of a field). See **BEAR**. ¶ To cause, *afferre* (to bring).—*facere*. *efficere* (to cause).—*esse* (*with* *dat.*).—*parere* (to beget; sorrow, weariness, sleep, &c.).—*creare* (*make, cause; danger, mistakes, pleasure*, &c.).—*præstare* (*supply*): to p. profit or pleasure, *utilitatem* or *voluptatem* *afferre*; *usual* or *voluptati* *esse*. For other phrases see the substantives.

PRODUCE, **PRODUCT**, **PRODUCTION**, *fructus*, *us*; *reditus*, *us*; *opus* (*work*). The p's of art, opera et artificia. Whether this is a natural or artificial p, sive *act* *nature* *huc*, sive *artis* (†): p. of the earth, *tr.* *fruges*; *id* *quod* *agri* *afferunt*; *quæ* *terra* *gignit* or *parit*; *quæ* *gignuntur* *in* or *e* *terrâ*: the products of manual labour, *manu* *qumsita* (C. *N.* D. 2, 60, 151). ¶ *Product* (in arithmetic), *summa*, *quæ* *ex* *multiplicatione* *efficitur* *est* (Col. 3, 2, 1).

PRODUCTION (*Act* of producing), usually by the verb: *procreatio* (*procreation*).
PRODUCTIVE, *ferax* (e. p. of the soil, &c.).—*fertilis* (*εὐπορος*; that bears well, or produces much; opp. *infecundus*, *barren*: *cs* *rel*).—*opimus* (*rich*, in respect of corn and produce, of a country, &c.; both are opp. to *sterilis*).—*Jn.* *opimus* *et* *fertilis*: *fecundus*, *cs* *rel* (that bears well, *εὐτοκος*, usually of living animals; of things only when personified).—*uber* (*abundant in p. power*).—*frugifer*, *fructuosus* (*bearing much fruit*)—*largus* (*copious, abundant*; e. g. *messis*): a province p. of corn, *fecunda* *annonæ* *provincia*: to be very p. of *athg*, *copiam* *cs* *rel* *effundere*: this year was very p. of poets, *magnum* *proventum* *poetarum* *annus* *hic* *attulit* (*Plin.* Ep. 1, 13, 1); this age was very p. of orators, *hec ætas* *effudit* *copiam* *oratorum* (C. *Brut.* 9, 36). See also **FERTILE**.

PROEM, *proemium*. *præfatio*. (See **Obs.** on **PRÆFACE**.)

PROFANATION, *violatio* (templi, L.; religionum, Sen.; profanatio, Tertull.). To order an investigation on the subject of the p. of the holy rites, *questionem* *de* *polluti* *sacris* *decernere*.
PROFANE, v. *profanare*, *profanum* *dicere* (in the best age only = to confound divine things with human, sacred with common; opp. *sacrum* *esse* *velle*: in later writers = g. t. to violate).—*exaugurare* (to recel a thing *fm* sacred to common use; opp. *inaugurare*; see L. 1, 53).—*polluere*, *maculare* (to dishonour what is sacred or pure).—*violare* (g. t. for any breach of what is due to *athg* temple).
PROFANE, *adj.* *profanus*. A p. person, homo *profanus* (g. t.).—homo *impius* (*godless*): p. history, *historia rerum a populo gestarum; but *pprs* *profana* *historia* *necessary* *as* *i* t, opp. *sacra* *historia*.
PROFANELY, *impie*, *profane* (Lactant.).
PROFANENESS, *impietas*; *profanum* (*Plin.*).
PROFESS, *proferri*: to p. an art, *artem* *colere*: in arte se exercere: to p. philosophy, *philosophiam* *pro*.

PROFICI, to p. oneself a consulting barrister, se jure consultum esse proficere: to p. medicine, or to be a physician, medicinam proficere. See also DECLAM., PROCLAIM.

PROFESSÉDLY, ex professo; aperte; or *Crci.* with libere proficere, ingenue confiteri.

PROFESSION, *Professio*, professio (e. g. bonæ voluntatis). *Professio*, *professio*, learned vocation, ars; disciplina: the p. of arms, disciplina militaria: the p. of medicine, medicina: to follow the p. of medicine, medicinam proficere: the liberal p.'s, artes ingenue, liberales, honestæ or elegantes; studia liberales: to study a p., arti ci studere: to follow a p., artem colere, faciliare: in arte versari, se exercere (exercere artem, *doubtful*, *Krebs*): to relinquish a p., artem desinere.

PROFESSIONAL, *By the gen. artis, muneris, &c.*: a p. income, muneris commodâ (pl., C.).

PROFESSOR, professor (*Plin.*, e. g. eloquentiæ, civilis juris, eloquentiæ). To be a p., proficere (*post-Aug.*; e. g. translatus est in Siciliam, ubi nunc proficetur, *Plin. Ep. 4, 11*). To be p. of history, *historiam publicâ auctoritate tradere. To blame a thing for the faults of its p.'s, studium quoddam vituperare propter eorum vitia, qui in eo studio sunt (*Decl. ad Her. 2, 27, 44*).

PROFESSORSHIP, *professoris munus or partes. **PROFFER**, rem ci offerre. See OFFER.

PROFICIENCY, *Crci.* with adj. in PROFICIENT.

PROFICIENT, eruditus, doctus, doctrinâ instructus or eruditus: a great p., vir perfectâ eruditione; vir perfecte planeque eruditus.

PROFILE, faciei latus alterum; imago obliqua, *opp.* Imago recta (see *Hand. Plin. 35, 8, 34*): p.'s may also be expressed by the t. t., catagrapha, orum, n. (pl.): to draw in p., imaginem cs obliquam facere (*Plin. 35, 10, 36*); imaginem latere tantum altero ostendere (*Q. 2, 13, 12*).

PROFIT, s. lucrum, emolumentum quæstus, compendium, fructus, utilitas, commodum (*SYN.* in ADVANTAGE.—lucr., emol. are g. t.; quæst. and compend. are mercantile terms). *JN.* quæstus et lucrum, quæstus et compendium: source of p., quæstus; res ex quâ qd acquiritur (*C. Off. 1, 42, 151*): great p., quæstus magnus, lucrum magnum, amplum; small p., lucellum, lucrum non magnum, quæstus turpis, mediocris, &c.: to derive p. fm a thing, utilitatem capere or percipere ex re; fructum capere or percipere ex re (*REX* fructum cs rei is more common than ex re when the thing fm which the person derives p. is possessed by himself; e. g. capio magnum laboris mei fructum): to make great p.'s, multum lucrî auferre: to be making no p.'s, nullum facere quæstum; nihil proficere: to have an eye to one's own p., qd ad fructum suum referre, privato suo commodo servire (of the habit): the p. of a farm, &c., fructus quem prædia reddunt; prædiorum mercedulum (both of rent); prædiorum proventus (of the whole produce): the landlord receives a great p., puri atque reliqui qd ad dominum pervenit: to make p. one's first object, or the first consideration, omnia quæstu metiri; omnia ad emolumentum revocare: what p. have I in deceiving you? quid mihi lucrî est te fallere? (*Ter.*): to bring in (so much) p., fructum ferre (C.); lucrum apportare (*Plaut.*); lucro esse ei: to make p.'s, lucrum or quæstum facere: I calculate my p.'s, enumero quod ad me rediturum puto. See ADVANTAGE, GAIN.

PROFIT, v. *TRANS.* utilem esse, usu esse, ex usu esse.—utilitatem or usum præbere.—prodesse, conducere. To p. *aby* much, magnæ utilitati esse; magnam utilitatem afferre; plurimum or valde prodesse: not to p. *aby* much, non multum prodesse: to p. *aby*, esse ex usu cs; esse ex re or in rein cs (of a thing).—ci prodesse (of persons or things).—qm juvare (by assistance), ci adesse (by advice or support; both of men). (*TRANS.*) To profit by a thing, utilitatem or fructum capere or percipere ex re (but also cs rei, *esp.* if the person himself possesses the thing; e. g. capio magnum laboris mei fructum).—commodum facere ex re (both of gaining advantage fm).—proficere, progredi, progressus facere, procedere (all in re; to make progress). See TO GAIN.

PROFITABLE, quæstuosus, lucrosus, utilis, commodus, fructuosus. (*SYN.* in ADVANTAGEOUS.) To be p., fructum edere ex se; uberrimus est redditus vinearum (the vineyards are p.).

PROFITABLY, utiliter, bene, commodè.

PROFITLESS, inutilis, cassus, inanis, vanus, irritus. *JN.* vanus et irritus, frivolus et inanis. (*SYN.* in USELESS.)

PROFUGACY, animus perditus (depraved disposition). perditâ nequitia (extreme vice or wickedness).

PROFLIGATE, perditus (lost to all sense of virtue, hopelessly corrupt).—profligatus (abandoned); *JN.* profligatus et perditus.—aceleratus, acelerosus (cicous, wicked). The most p. of men, profligatissimus omnium mortalium et perditissimus: to lead a p. life, voluptatibus se dedere or se tradere, servire, deditum esse.

PROFOUND. See DEEP.

PROFOUNDLY, subtiliter, abscondite (e. g. disserere).

PROFUNDITY. See DEPTH.

PROFUSE, *Abundant*, abundans; affluens. *Latish*, prodigus (of persons: careless of property, &c.).—profusus effusus (of persons and things: e. g. sumptus, that spends freely or consumes). P. in a thing, prodigus or effusus in qâ re.

PROFUSELY, abunde, satis superque (more than enough, denote a quality).—abundanter (in an abundant manner).—prolixæ, effuse (in superabundance). *JN.* prolixæ effusæque; large effusæque.—*REX* not profuse in this sense (profuse tendere in castra: L.).

PROFUSENESS, PROFUSION, *Abundance*, abundantia, affluentia; ubertas. (*SYN.* and *PHR.* in ABUNDANCE.) *Latish* expensiture, effusio, profusio (the action).—sumptus effusi or profusi (money lavishly expended).—profusa luxuria (the habit of expending lavishly).—also pl. effusiones (C.).

PROGENITOR. See ANCESTOR.

PROGENY, progenies (*REX* proles is poet.; prosapia *abol.*)—liberi, nati, pl. (children)—posterî, pl.; posteritas (posterity).

PROGNOSTIC, signum, nota futuræ cs rei (*Cels.*; both *esp.* = 'symptom,' in med.); prænuncius (either as subst., or as adj. agreeing with a subst. before mentioned, to which it refers): p.'s, prædicta, orum (as published beforehand).—*REX*; prognostica in C. only as title of his translation of *Aratus*, *πορυστορικά*. To be a p. of a thing, cs rei esse prænuncium; qd prænunciare. See FORERUNNER.

PROGNOSTICATE. See FOREBODE, PROPHECY. **PROGNOSTICATION**, *Act of prognosticating*; see PROPHECY. *Prognostic*; vid.

PROGNOSTICATOR. See PROPHECY.

PROGRAMME, *some say prologus or prolusio; but pps programma (although not classical) is its necessary as t. t.* *Georges* gives libellus, with ref. to *C. Quint. 15, 50*, and *9, 61*; *C. Phil. 2, 38*; *T. Dial. 9, 3*.

PROGRESS, s. progressus, progressio (*prop.* and *fig.*)—processus (*fig.*). To make p. in a thing, procedere, progredi; *JN.* procedere et progredi, proficere in re; progressus (*REX*) in the best age never profectum) facere in re: to make but little p. in a thing, parum proficere in re: to make great p. in a thing, multum proficere in re: he made such extraordinary p., *tud* &c., tantos processus efficiebat, ut &c. (see *C. Brut. 78, 272*): I am satisfied with my p., me, quantum profecerim, non penitet.

PROGRESS, v. (not good English). See ADVANCE.

PROGRESSION, progressio (also as arith. t. t.).

PROGRESSIVE, qui (que, quod) progreditur, procedit.—*REX* qd ual, vid.

PROGRESSIVELY, gradatim, gradibus (step by step).—pedetentim (by slow advances, gradually).

PROHIBIT, interdicare, vetare, prohibere. (*SYN.* and *CONSTR.* in FORBID.) Prohibited goods, *merces vetiæ. See also CONTRABAND.

PROHIBITION, interdicitum. To issue a p., interdicare ei qâ re (*REX* not ei qd, in the best age, or with ne; ci prædicere, with ne or ut ne; vetare (to forbid).

PROHIBITORY, qui (que, quod) vetat, &c.

PROJECT, s. consilium.—machina, machinatio, conatus (a secret, bad design). To form a p., consilium capere, inire; against *aby*, concerning a thing, contra qm, de qâ re; also consilium qd faciendi capere or agitare: to form secret p.'s, clandestinis consiliis operam dare: consilia clam inire: to form a p. for *aby*, consilii auctorem esse ei: to adopt a p., consilium sequi: to hinder or defeat a p., consilium perimere or confringere; conatum infringere.

PROJECT, v. *TRANS.* To jut out, prominere (to hang over in front; *fig.* = to stretch out, extend; to, &c., in . usque).—emittere (to jut out).—exstare (to stand out; *prop.*).—projici, projectum esse (to be built out; e. g. in the sea; of a town, &c.).—prosilire (to spring forth).—procedere (to go forth or out).—procurrere, excurrere, fm a thing, ab qâ re, or into a thing, in qd (to run forth, run out; e. g. into the sea, of a peninsula, &c.). (*TRANS.*) To form a project; see PROJECT, s.

PROJECTILE, missile (telum or ferrus).

PROJECTION, PROJECTURE (*in architecture*), *pro-jectura*, *eophora* (*Vitr.*)

PROLEGOMENA. See **PREFACE**.

PROLEPTICAL, *Crcl.* with *anticipare* or *anticipatio*.

PROLIFIC, || **PROP.** (*of land, &c.*) *fertilis*; *fecundus*; *uber*; *ferax* (*usually with a gen., rarely with abl.*; *C. uses it almost always fig.*)—*fructuosus*; *frugifer*.—(*of animals*.) *fecundus*; *multos partus*, *fetus*, *edens*. || **FIG.** *ferax*; *copiosus*; *fecundus*; *uber* [**SYN.** and **PR.** in **FERTILE**, **FRUITFUL**].

PROLIX, *latus* (*wide, set forth in all its parts, opp. contractus; of persons and things*).—*copiosus* (*copious*).—*verbosus* (*using many words, where the matter might be more simply expressed, verbose*).—*prolixus* (*in this sense is not Class.*). *A p. disputation, questio, disputatio lata*: *a p. speech, oratio longa* or *lata* or *copiosa* or *verbosa*: *a p. letter, epistola longior* or *verbosa*: *a p. work, opus diffusum*: *to be p., longum esse*; *in athg., multum esse* *in qā re*: *to be too p. in athg., nimium esse* *in qā re*: *I should be too p., longum est* (*longum esset* *is not Latin*; see *Kruger*, § 463; *Zumpt*, § 320): *in order not to be too p., ne multus sim*; *ne plura dicam*; *ne longior sim*: *to become p., provehi*: *to become too p., longius provehi*.

PROLIXITY, *verbositas* (*verbosity, a making use of a great many words, as quality; late*).—*anfractus*. *ambages* (*a roundabout narrative; e.g. ambages narrare, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 77*).

PROLIXLY, *late* (*widely*).—*longe* (*long*).—*fuse*. *diffuse* (*diffusely, extending widely*); *Jn. latius et diffusius* (*but proluxe is quite un-Class. in this sense*).—*copiose*. *verboso*. [**SYN.** in **PROLIX**]. *To speak p., copiose et abundanter dicere*: *fuse et late dicere*; *on any subject, uberius et fusiis de qā re disputare* (*opp. brevius et angustius*); *also dilatare qd* (*opp. premere qd*): *to speak too p., longius, latius, et diffusius dicere*: *more p. than necessary, veriosius, quam necesse erat*: *to write p. on a subject, late* or *verboso qd perscribere*. e.

PROLOCUTOR, *orator* (*i. e., in an embassy or any mission*).—*cognitor* (*agent of a party present in a court of justice*; see *Heind. H. Sal. 2, 5, 38*).—*prolocutor* (*one who speaks on behalf or in defence of another*; *Auct. Quint. decl.*).

PROLOGUE, *prolōgus* (*πρόλογος*).

PROLONG, *prorogare* (*e.g. the time of an office, the term in which a payment ought to be made, &c.*; *e.g. diem ad solvendum: the chief command, imperium*).—*prolongare* (*is spurious Latin*).—*propagare* (*lit. to remove, as it were, the limits of athg., to allow to continue* *e.g. the chief command for one year, imperium in annum*; *hence to carry on, e.g. the war, bellum*).—*producere* (*to carry on for some time longer, e.g. an entertainment, feast, &c., convivium vario sermone*).—*extendere* (*to extend beyond a certain time, to go on with athg., e.g. until midnight, ad mediam noctem*).—*continuare* (*to cause to continue or to exist, with ref. to time*; *e.g. militiam: ci consulum, magistratum*).—*trahere* (*to make athg. last longer than necessary fm want of energy, proper measures, &c.*; *e.g. bellum*; *different from ducere bellum, i. e. to protract the war purposely, in order to tire the enemy out, by not engaging in a general battle*).—*proferre* (*to defer, to postpone*; *e.g. diem*).—*prolatre* (*to defer to another period*; *comital*). *To p. aly's life, ci vitam producere* (*e.g. by giving alms to aly that would otherwise starve*; *Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 59*).—*ci vitæ spatium prorogare* (*of aly that is to die, e.g. a criminal*; *T. Ann. 3, 51, extr.*).—*ci spiritum prorogare* (*of a patient, on the part of the physician*; *Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 7*): *to p. one's life by athg.*; **vitam sibi producere qā re*; *vitam prorogare qā re*.

PROLONGATION, *prolongatio*. *propagatio* [**SYN.** in **TO PROLONG**].—*prolatio* (*def of a term of payment*).

PROLUSION, *præentio* (*beating the proper time in music, lending*).—*proemium* (*introduction made with a musical instrument*; *e.g. citharedi*; *C. de Or. 2, 80, 325*).—*prolōgus* (*prologue; of a play*).—*prolusio* or *prælusio* (*the commencement of a fight, skirmish which precedes the general combat*; *hence fig. is opening of athg.*; see *Gierig, Plin. Ep. 6, 13, extr.*): *to be the p. of athg. (fig.) ci rei antecedere*.

PROMENADE, *s. ambulator. spatium*.—*ambulatorium*.—*xystus* (*alley*; *open at top, but with trees, &c. on each side*). See **WALK**.

PROMENADE, *v. ambulare, inambulare, in qo loco* (*to walk*).—*deambulare in qo loco* (*to walk as long as one likes*).—*spatiari in qo loco* (*to walk leisurely*).—*ire* (*to walk up and down, H. Sat. 9, 1, 1*).

PROMINENCE, *eminentia* (*eminence, vid.*); or *Crcl.* with *verbs*—*prominentia, late*

PROMINENT (TO BE), *prominere* (*also impropr. = to extend itself, as far as, &c., in . . . usque, but never in the sense of TO DISTINGUISH oneself*).—*emînere* (*to rise high, to tower; also FIG. = to distinguish oneself among the rest, inter omnes*).—*exstare* (*to be above the level; e.g. capite solo ex aquâ*).—*proijci*. *projectum esse* (*to be built in such manner as to project; e.g. in altum, of a town with regard to the sea*). *Impropr., excellere* (*to excel, vid.*). *If = DISTINGUISHED, vid. To make athg. a p. part in a speech, premere qd* (*to dwell on it particularly*).—*imprimis predicare qd*; *e.g. ex merita in republicam* (*to make peculiar mention of*); *p. eyes, oculi eminentes, prominentes, or exstantes*: *a p. tooth, dens exsertus*; *dens brochus* (*in animals*).

PROMINENTLY. See *'in a DISTINGUISHED manner'*.

PROMISCUOUS, *mixtus permixtus* (*mixed*).—*promiscuus* (*composed of various parts, or of parts of various nature*).—*miscelus* and *miscellaneus* are not found in standard prose. *P. writings, opera varii et diversi generis, or varii et diversa genera operum* (*aff. C. Manil. 10, 28*). *If = COMMON, vid. P. fore, amor veneris* or *libidinosus*: *to be given or to indulge in it, rebus veneris deditum esse, or amare simply* (*Epā, see S. Cat. 11, 6*).

PROMISCUOUSLY, *sine delectu* (*without choice*).—*temere* (*without discrimination*). *Quite p., sine ullo delectu*.

PROMISE, *s. promissio*; *pollicitatio* (*see the verb*).—*fides* (*one's word given or pledged to a certain effect*).—*promissum* (*that which one has promised, a thing promised*). *To give a p., ci promittere* or *polliceri* (*not ci promissum facere*); *with an acc. and inf., de qā re: he makes firm p.'s* (*ironically*), *satis scite tibi promittit* (*in comedy*): *to make many p.'s, multa ci polliceri*: *to keep or fulfil one's p., promissum facere, efficere, præstare, servare, solvere, exsolvere, persolvere*; *promissio stare* or *satisfacere*; *quod promisi* or *pollicitus sum*, or *quod promissum est, servare, observare, or efficere*; *quod promissum est tenere*; *fidem servare, præstare, solvere, or exsolvere*: *p.'s are not kept, promissa ad irritum cadunt*: *to be bound by a p., promisso teneri*.

PROMISE. *v. || To make a promise, promittere* (*usually, in answer to a request, to engage oneself to a performance of the thing required at some future time*; *ci qd, or de qā re*).—*polliceri* (*for the most part, spontaneously or of one's own accord*; *also = not to refuse*; *ci qd, or de qā re: neque minus ci prolixie de tua voluntate promisi, quam eram solitus de meâ polliceri, C. ad Div. 7, 5, 1*; *promittere here denoting to give the actual expectation of a thing in prospect, polliceri merely to manifest a willingness to do it if possible*).—*pollicitari* (*with repeated assurances*).—*appromittere* (*to take upon oneself a promise already made by another in one's name*).—*in se recipere, or simply recipere* (*to undertake, to become responsible for*).—*recipere et ultro polliceri*; *spondere, depondere* (*formally, so as to come under a legal obligation to fulfil one's engagement*).—*proponere* (*to propose or hold out as a reward*; *e.g. servis libertatem*).—*pronunciare* (*publicly*). *'To p. that or to,* is expressed in Latin by *acc. and infin.* (*usually a future infin., rarely the present*) *aff. the verb of promising*; *e.g. I p. to do so or so, promitto, or pollicor, me hoc facturum esse: to p. in marriage, depondere* (*not desponsare*). *|| To give hope, promittere*: *spem facere* or *dare* *cs rei*. *He p.'s well, q's alios bene de se sperare jubet*; *alii de qo bene sperare possunt*.

PROMISING, *qui promittit, spem facit* or *dat. See the verb*.

PROMISSORY NOTE, *chirogrāphum*; *chirographi cautio*. *To borrow money upon a p. n., *per chirographum pecuniam mutuam sumere: to lend money upon a p. n., *chirographo exhibito pecuniam ci credere: to give a p. n., chirographum exhibere* (*aff. Gell. 14, 2, § 7*).—*chirographo cavere de qā re* (*Suet. Cat. 12*).

PROMONTORY, *promontorium*; *lingua* (= *promontorii genus non excellens, sed mollior in planum devexit, Fest. L., O.*). *To turn or double a p., flectere promontorium* (*C. de Div. 2, 45*).

PROMOTE, *|| To aid, assist*; *vid. || To forward aly's interests, servare cs commodis*; *rebus or rationibus cs consulere* or *prospicere*; *the interests or welfare of a state, saluti reipublice consulere*; *republicam juvare, tueri*; *reipublicæ salutem suscipere*; *a study, studiis favere, studia concelerare*; *by pursuing it eagerly*; *of several persons, C. Inrent. 1, 3, 4*. *|| To advance to honour, qm augere, tollere, at-*

tolle (to raise a man to posts of honour in a state).—**fovere** (to show favour to by one's acts).—**ornare**, **exornare** (to distinguish).—**gratia** et **auctoritate** suā sustentare (support by one's influence): **JN.** augere atque ornare; augere et adjuvare; fovere ac tollere; sustinere ac fovere.—to **athg.** producere ad dignitatem (to raise to a post of honour).—**promovere** ad or in munus or ad locum (to p. to an office; not **promovere** alone): to p. **aby** to a higher rank or office, qm **promovere** ad (in) ampliore gradum, ad ampliora officia (Eggs). **promovere**, &c., in this sense is always post-Aug.; the best writers use the word only in the strict physical sense, to move or push forward; Krebs): to be promoted, ascendere (ad) altiore gradum; **promoveri** ad altiore gradum (g. t.); in ampliore ordinem evēhi (of military men; cf. **Cæs. B. C. 1, 77**): to be promoted through all the grades to the highest command, **effertur** per honorem gradus ad summum imperium: to be promoted by any one, **auctum** adiutumque ab eo ascendere altiore gradum; in altiore locum ascendere per qm; **cs** beneficio altiore dignitatis gradum consequi: to be promoted **fin** a lower post to a higher, **promoveri** ab humili ordine ad altiore gradum; to the highest posts, ad summos honores **provehī**.

PROMOTER, **adjutor** **cs** rei (a helper, supporter).—**auctor** **cs** rei (one through whose influence, persuasion, &c., **athg** takes place).—**minister** **cs** rei (an aider or abettor in a bad action).—**fautor** **cs** or **cs** rei (a favourer of a person or thing by advice or action).

PROMOTION, **Act** of promoting, **Crci.** by verbs under **PROMOTE**. **Advancement** to honour, dignitatis accessio. officium amplius. **promotio** (post-Aug.). To hinder **aby's** p., **aditum** ad honores ei intercludere: to receive or obtain p., honore augeri; muneri praefici (to some particular office): to receive further p., see **phras** in **PROMOTE**: in hope of (military) p., **spe ordinis** or (of several) ordinem (see **Cæs. B. C. 1, 77**).

PROMPT, **adj.** **celer** (quick, expeditious).—**promptus**, **expeditus** (ready).

PROMPT, **v.** **To help by secret instruction**, suggerere ei qd. suggerere, si qm memoria deficit.—**suggerere** ei verba (the latter, of the theatrical 'prompter', or of one who acts like him) **To incite, instigare**, insusurrare (to whisper in **aby's** ears, ei or ad aurem (confidentially) or in aures (clandestinely); **C.**).

PROMPTER, qui verba subicit ei.

PROMPTITUDE or **PROMPTNESS**, **celeritas** (quickness).—**velocitas**, **pernicitas**, **agilitas** (**SYN.** in **FAST**).—**praesentia** animi or animi praesentia (presence of mind; p. in using means at hand, &c.). See also **DEXTERITY**.

PROMPTLY, **prompte** (**T.**); **celeriter**, **cito** (quickly).

PROMULGATE, **palam** **facere** (to make known).—**aperire**, **patefacere** (to bring to **aby's** knowledge); **JN.** **aperire** et in lucem proferre.—**denunciare** (to denounce, to declare publicly; e. g. war).—**prodere**, **memoriae** **prodere** (to deliver to posterity).—**promulgare** (to give public notice of **athg**; e. g. a law, &c.).—**proponere** (to put up; e. g. edictum, edict; fastos populo, &c.).—**praedicare** (as by a herald, κηρύττειν, ἀνακηρύττειν).—**pronunciare** (to announce to the public; e. g. an order with regard to military matters, παραγγέλλειν).—**edere**, **foras** **dare** (to issue, to give out; e. g. a writing, &c.). See also **TO DIVULGE**.

PROMULGATION, **praedicatio**, **pronunciatio**, **promulgatio** (**SYN.** in **TO PROMULGATE**). Or by **Crci.** with the verbs.

PROMULGATOR, **Crci.** with the verbs in **TO PROMULGATE**.

PRONE, **Tending downward, dexterus**; **declivis** or **declivus**; **inclinatus**. **Inclined**, **pronus** (g. t.).—**proclivis** (emly to something good).—**propensus** (emly to something bad). See **INCLINED** to.

PRONENESS, (voluntatis) **inclinatio**; animi **propensio**; **proclivitas**.—**pronus** is an uncertain reading in Seneca, and therefore to be carefully avoided. **Klotz**.—See **INCLINATION**, **PROPENSITY**.

PRONG, **dens**; **ramus**.

PRONOMINAL, **by gen.** **pronominis**; **pronominalis** (**Priscian**).

PRONOUNCE, **To articulate by the organs of speech**, **appellare** (**C. Brut.** 35, 133).—**enunciare**, **efforere** (to denote by sound; Eggs) **pronunciare** is rather **to deliver; first in Gell. to pronounce**.—**dicere** (to utter). To p. words too broadly, **voce** **distrabere**; **litteras**, **litteras** **valde** **dilatate**; (affectedly), **putidius** **exprimere** **litteras** **to p. distinctly**, **plane** **loqui**; ei est os **plenum** or **explanatum**: to p. words properly and with the right tone of voice, **exprimere** **verba** **et suis** **quasque** **litteras** **sonis** **enunciare**: to p. indistinctly,

verba **litteras** (**negligentius** **obscurare**: to p. **incorrectly**, qd **perperam** **enunciare**: to p. a **syllable** **short**, **syllabam** **corrumpere** or **breviare**; **long**, **syllabam** **producere**: not to be able to p. the letter R, **litteram** **R** **dicere** **non** **posse**. **To speak, utter, pronunciare** (to deliver with distinct and audible voice).—**elōqui**, **verbis** **exprimere** (to express well in words).—**enunciare**, **also** **with** **verbis** (to speak out).—**proloqui** (to say out, say aloud).—**effari** (to speak out, religious-archaic, and poetic word; but cf. **C. de Or.** 3, 38, 133).—**explicare**, **explanare** **verbis** (to explain in words).—**edicere** (to give to understand, to make known; see **C. Ecl.** p. 225). **To declare solemnly**: to p. sentence, **sententiam** **dicere** (cf. a judge).—**sententiam** **pronunciare** (to publish the judgement after and according to the decision of a judge).—**judicium** **facere** (Eggs) **not** **judicium** **ferre**, **though** **sententiam** **or** **suffragium** **ferre** **are** **correct**: to p. an opinion, **dicere** **quid** **sibi** **videatur**; **sententiam** **suaum** **dicere**; **aperire** **sententiam** **suaum**: to p. **guiltless**, **absolvere** (**prop.** and **improp.**); of **athg**, qd re or de qd re (e. g. regni suspicione, de praevaricatione).—**exsolvere** **qd** **re** (e. g. suspicione).—**liberare** **qd** **re** (**set free**; g. t.).

PRONUNCIATION, **Act** or **mode** of utterance (of syllables or single words), **appellatio** (Eggs) **not** **pronunciatio**, **arch** is **always** **actio**, **the whole act** (actio).—**prolatio** (the uttering a word; **L. 22, 13**, **Punicum** **os** **abhorret** **ab** **Latinorum** **nominum** **prolatione**, i. e. the Latin names are very difficult to the Carthaginians).—**locutio** (a speaking). **An agreeable** **locutio**, **suavis** **appellatio** **litterarum**; **litterarum** **appellandarum** **suavitas**: a **gentle** **p.**, **lenis** **appellatio** **litterarum**: a **correct** **p.**, **emendata** **locutio**: a **pleasant** **and** **distinct** **p.**, **emendata** **cum** **sua** **vi** **vitate** **vocum** **explanatio** (**Q. 1, 5, 33**): by a broad p., **valde** **distantis** **litteris**: the sharp or acute p. of a syllable, **correctio** (**opp.** **productio**). **Delivery of language**: **accentus**, **os** (**language** **utitur**). **vox** (**voice**); **JN.** **os** **ac** **vox** (**full-toned**). **vo** **sonus**, **or**, **in** **the** **context**, **simply** **sonus** (**tone of voice**). **A correct** **p.**, **vo** **sonus** **rectus** (**opp.** **oris** **pravitatis**): a **clear** **p.**, **os** **explanatum** **or** **plenum** (**opp.** **os** **confusum**): **agreeable** **p.**, **suavitas** **vo** **or** **oris** **ac** **vo** **or** **oris**: **in** **judicium**: a **refined** **or** **eloquent** **p.**, **os** **urbanum**: **an easy** **or** **smooth** **p.**, **os** **facile** (**opp.** **asperitas** **soni**): a **rude** **p.**, **oris** **rusticitas**; **sonus** **subrusticus**: a **foreign** **p.**, **sonus** **peregrinus**; **oris** **peregrinitas**; **os** **barbarum**; **os** **in** **peregrinum** **sonum** **corruptum** (**broken**). **I don't like an affected p.**, **nolo** **exprimi** **litteras** **putidius** (**C.**): **we** **must** **write** **according** **to** **the** **p.**, **perinde** **scribendum** **ac** **et** **loquamur**; **sic** **scribendum** **quidque** **judicio**, **quomodo** **sonat**: **not** **to** **write** **words** **according** **to** **the** **p.**, **verba** **alter** **scribere** **ac** **enunciare**. **To have (such) a p.**; see the corresponding phrase in **TO PRONOUNCE**.

PROOF, **The act or mode of proving**, **probatio** (in the Dig. also of proving before a court of justice).—**demonstratio** (a showing by strong p.; in **Vitrur.** 9, **praf.** 4, also of mathematical p.).—**argumentatio** (**by argument**). **To bring p. of **athg****; see **TO PROVE**: it is difficult of p., difficile est probatu. **To convince argument, argumentum**, **ratio**. **To bring or allege p.'s**, **argumenta** or **rationes** **afferre**: to **derive** **p.'s**, **argumenta** **ex** **re** **ducere**, **sumere**, **eruer** (Eggs) **a** **p.** of **athg**, **not** **argumentum** **pro** **qd** **re**, **but** **argumentum** **quo** **qd** **esse** **demonstratur**, &c.): to bring many p.'s for the existence of a God, multis argumentis Deum esse docere: that is no p., nullum verum id argumentum est: to produce or allege many p.'s for that opinion, multa in eam partem probabiliter argumentaria (**L.**).—**Argumentum** is often left out when an **adj.** is used; e. g. 'the strongest p. for this is', &c., **armissimum** **hoc** **asserri** **videtur**, **quod** **&c.** (**C.**). **Sign**, **token** **signum**, **indicium**, **specimen** (**a** **visible** **sign**; Eggs) **not** **in** **the** **plural**).—**documentum** **sui** (**sign of one's ability**)—**rudimentum**, **trocinium** (**first sign of one's proficiency in an art, &c.**). **To give or furnish a p.**, **rudimentum** **or** **trocinium** **ponere**; **documentum** **sui** **dare** (**of one's ability**).—**specimen** **cs** **rei** **dare**; **significationem** **cs** **rei** **facere** (e. g. probatoria): to serve as a p., **signo**, **indicio**, **documento** **esse**. **To attempt to ascertain the quality of a person or thing**, **tentatio**, **tentamen**, **experimentum** (**an attempt, in order to gain experience**).—**periculum** (**an attempt, attended with some risk**). **To make p. of a thing**, **experimentum** **cs** **rei** **capere**; **periculum** **cs** **rei** **or** **in** **qd** **re** **facere**; **qd** **tentare**, **experiri**, **or** **periclitari**; **fidem** **cs** **explorare** (to put to the p.).—**In printing** **trial sheet**, **periculum typographicum** (**Ruhnk.**); **plagula exempli** **caus** **typae** **exscripta**.

PROOF, **adj.** **fidelia**; (**of armour, &c.**) **ad** **omnes** **fetus** **tutus** (**L.**); **impervius** **ferro**: **the** **mind** **is** **p.** **agat** **mal-**


fortunes, animus malis sufficit (O.): *virtue is p. agst all force, nullū vi potest labefactari virtus* (C.).

PROP, s. || PROR. statumen. pedamen. pedamentum; adminiculum (*for a vine*). || FIG. Support, cōlūmen (*emply of persons on whom others depend*).—firmamentum (*that gives stability to athg*)—præsidium (*safeguard*).—subsidiū (*aid, assistance*).—munimentum (*defence*).—(tamquam) adminiculum.


PROP, v. || PROR. fulcire. adminiculārī. statuminare (*by building, &c., underneath*).—pedare (*of trees*). *To be propped up by athg, niti, inniti qā re.* || FIG. fulcire; præsidio esse. *To p. oneself up on athg, inniti qā re; confidere ei re qā re.*

PROPAGATE, propagare (*propr. and improp., of propagating a race*).—disseminare (e. g. a report, rumorem; an evil, malum). *The disease p.'s itself by contagion, contactu morbus in alios vulgatur* (L. 4, 30). *To p. a report, rumorem or famam differe; rumorem spargere, dispergere, divulgare, &c.: to be propagated, se diffundere, diffundi (to spread itself; propr. and fig., of rumours, errors, &c.); late serpere (of rumours, &c.).*

PROPAGATION, propagatio; or by the verb. *Society for the p. of the Gospel, *ad fines Christianæ religionis propagandas consociatio.*

PROPAGATOR, Crel. with the verbs.  not propagator in this sense.

PROPEL, propellere (v. pr.).—protrudere (*more rare*).

PROPSITY, proclivitas; animus proclivis or propensus ad qd; libidō cs rel. *P. to satire, acerbitas (as a trait of character: Q. 10, 1, 117).*  *The Latins also frequently denote it in compound words by the termination -entia, and the person possessing the p. by -entus; e. g., p. to drinking wine, vinolentia; one who has such p., vinolentius; p. to extravagance, prodigētia (T. Ann. 6, 14, 1); one that has such p., prodigus (to have a p. to athg, non alienum esse a re (in a good sense).—pronus esse ad qd or in qd (in Class. Latn only in a bad sense; not as Suet. Ner. 52, pronum esse ad poeti-cam). See INCLINATION.*

PROPER, || Right, fit, true, verus (*real; opp. falsus*).—germanus (*genuine*). Jx. verus et germanus.—justus (*right, legitimate*). A p. (*opp. to a figurative, &c.*) word, verbum proprium (*opp. verbum translatum*). *To denote athg by the p. term or expression, qd verbo proprio declarare. See also FIR. || Peculiar, vid.*

PROPERLY, || Strictly, proprie. *To use a word p. (i. e. in its proper sense), verbum proprie dicere. || Fitly, suitably. apte. idonee. recte. commode. bene. [Syn. in COMMODOUSLY.]*

PROPERTY, || Peculiar quality, proprietates, proprium (e. pr.).—natura (*nature or quality*).—ratio, vis (*efficacy*).—qualitas (*qualities, peculiar nature or quality; a new philosophical term coined by C.; see Acad. 1, 6 and 7; N. D. 2, 37, 94*). *The Latins frequently use, in connexion with esse, the simple genitive of the pronoun to which the p. belongs, omitting proprium (with this difference, that proprium gives more prominence to the quality as characteristic; cf. Grotef. § 188, obs. 3; Herz. Cass. B. G. 6, 23, in.); it is the p. of a good orator, est boni oratoris, &c.: it is the p. of a wise man To do nothing of wch he may have to repent, sapientis est proprium (i. e. it is peculiar to him, it is a mark of his character) nihil. quod poenitere possit, facere: or we may put, instead of the noun in the gen., the neuter of an adj. answering to it; e. g. it is the p. of mankind, humanum est, it is the p. of a Roman, Romanum est (as L. 2, 12, Romanum est, et agere et pati fortis). So also 'of what p.' is expressed by qualis, and 'of such p.' by talis or by sic comparatus. Good p.'s, virtutes; animi bona, orum, n.; bona indibiles: one possesses many distinguished p.'s, multa in quo eminent et elucet (Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 5): a bad p., malum; vitium. || That wch is one's own, goods possessed, possessiones; bona, orum, n. (landed estates).—fortune (goods, effects); also by res (pl.); as, notæ-able p., res moventes; res, quæ moveri possunt: or by proprius, a, um; also, fm the context, by the possessive pronoun, proprius meus (tuus, &c.), and very often by the possessive pronoun alone; e. g. this is my p., hoc meum or meum proprium est: to consider athg as his own p., suum qd ducere: to give aby athg as his p., qd proprium ei tradere: to have some p., to be a person of p., opes habere; bona possidere; in bonis esse; in possessione bonorum esse: to have much p., to be a person of large p., magnas facultates habere; locupletem et pecuniosum esse; copios rei familiaris abundare: to have no p., facultatibus carere; pauperem esse: to acquire p., bona sibi parare or sibi colligere: to be or become the p. of aby, cs esse; cs fieri: to disturb aby in*

his p., to endeavour to deprive aby of his p., vexare as bona fortunasse; they take their p. and go to Rome, sublati rebus commigrant Romam: take your p. and look for another place, res tuas tolle et alium locum quære: right of p., dominium; auctoritas or jus auctoritatis (the right to a thing lawfully acquired).—mancipium or jus mancipii (right of p. by formal purchase).

PROPERTY-TAX, tributum ex censu collatum (see C. Ferr. 2, 53, 131).

PROPHECY, || Act of prophesying, vaticinatio; divinatio; prædictio (e. g. rerum futurarum) [Syn. in PROPHECY]. || A prediction, prædictum; vaticinium; augurium. *His p. was fulfilled, non falsus vates fuit.*

PROPHESY, TRANS. vaticinari (q t).—canere (to p. in verse or rhythm).—augurari (to foretell by the flight of birds, &c.: then generally). *To p. (= anticipate athg, qd augurari; qd opinione or conjecturâ (C.) or mente (Curl.) augurari: to p. aby's fate, prædicere, quid ei eventum sit; his death, ei mortem augurari.* || TRANS. futura prædicere, prænunciare.—vaticinari (to p.; be a vates).

PROPHET, vates; fatidius, fatiloquus (L.; propheta. Appul., Lact.). a false p., pseudopropheta (Tertull.). *He was a true p., non falsus vates fuit; ab eo prædictum est, fore eos eventus rerum, qui acciderunt.*

PROPHETICAL, vaticinus (of or relating to prophecy).—caelesti quodam mentis instinctu prolatus (inspired).—fatidicus, fatiloquus (faticianus, O.): a p. spirit, præsentis animi divinatō.

PROPHETICALLY, divinitus; caelesti quodam instinctu mentis; instinctu divino affluatque.

PROPINQUITY. See NEARNESS, AFFINITY.

PROPTIATE, placare qm or cs animum offensum; mitigare, lenire qm or cs animum (O.); propitiare (Plaut., T.).

PROPTIATION, || Act of propitiating, placatio; reconciliatio; reconciliatio gratiæ or concordiæ. || An atonement, expiatio.

PROPTIATORY, gratiæ reconciliator (ast. L. 35, 45); gratiæ reconciliandæ or reconciliatæ auctor (ast. C.).

PROPTIATORY, s. *gratiæ reconciliatæ testimonium, iudicium, signum. A p. sacrifice, placulum, hostia piacularis, piacular, with or without sacrificium: to offer a p. sacrifice, placulum, hostiam cadere.

PROPTIATORY, adj. ad reconciliandam gratiam.

PROPTIOUS (of persons), propitius; æquus; favens, amicus, ci; benevolus ci or in qm.—(of things), secundus; faustus; prosper; commodus; opportunus; bonus.

PROPTIOUSLY, || Favorably, benevole; amice. || Fortunately, prospere; fauste.

PROPORTION, || Comparative relation, proportio (explained by Vit. 3, 1, 1, est ratæ partis membrorum in omni opere totiusque commodatio).—commensus (the proper quantity determined by measurement: also with gen. proportionis; see Vit. 3, 1, 2).—symmetria (the whole whose parts are in p.; Vit. 1, 2, 4, ex ipsius operis membris convenientis consensus ex partibusque separatis ad universæ figuræ speciem ratæ partis responsus; and 8, 1, 3, expressed by Crel.: ad universam totius magnitudinis ex partibus singulis convenientissimus commensus responsus. Plin. says the Lat. language has no corresponding word, 31, 8, 19, no. 6, § 65).—congruentia æqualitasque (correspondence and equality of parts, with ref. to the whole; see Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11). *The p. (symmetry) of aby's figure, limbs, convenientia partium; apta membrorum compositio; membrorum omnium competentia (Gell.); membrorum æquitas et commoditas* (Suet. Oct. 79, of the body: his other limbs were without exception in the exactest p. (i. e. to the breadth of his shoulders), ceteris quoque membris usque ad imos pedes fuit æqualis et congruens (Suet. Tib. 68, in.). in p., proportionē; æqualiter; congruenter: built in p., proportionē constructus (of a body): in perfect p., omnibus membris usque ad imos pedes æqualis et congruens (of a person; Suet. Tib. 68, in.). to be (to be made, &c.) in p., inter se cum quodam lepore consentire; suos habere commensus proportionis; proportionibus ad summamfigurationem corporis respondere (of the members of the body; see C. Off. 1, 28, 98; Vit. 3, 1, 2 and 4); in p. to, ad (with acc. of thing).—pro.—pro rata parte. *Sis by ut est, &c. In p. to the times, ut temp erant tempora.* || Fixed part, rata pars. || Analogy, analogia.—proportio (Varr. and C.).—similitudo (likeness).

PROPORTION, v. *justâ ratione describere.—pro ratâ parte ratione distinguere (C. Rep. 6, 18): celi

proportioned, proportione constructus (of bodies): perfectly well proportioned, omnibus membris usque ad imos pedes æqualis et congruens (aft. Suet. Tib. 68, init.; of a man): to be well proportioned. See 'to be made in PROPORTION.' To be beautifully proportioned in all its details, ad universam totius magnitudinis summam ex partibus singulis convenientissimum habere consensuum responsum (of the details &c. of a temple; Vitr. 3, 1, 3).

PROPORTIONAL, s. *numerus, magnitudo, &c. proportionalis (Math. 1. 4). An instrument for ascertaining ratios p.'s, mesolabium (μεσολάβιον, Vitr. 9, præf. 19).

PROPORTIONAL, adj. pro ratâ parte ratione distinctus (e. g. p. intervals, intervala, C. Rep. 6, 18); or by other Crcl. with proportione, pro ratâ parte (q. ii.).—pro cuiusque opibus et facultatibus (in proportion to the wealth, &c. of each). ~~See~~ proportionalis very late; Jut. Firm.

PROPORTIONALLY. See **PROPORTIONATELY**.

PROPORTIONATE, æqualis et congruens; æquabilis. See also **PROPORTION** and **PROPORTIONAL**.

PROPORTIONATELY, pro portione; æqualiter; congruenter.

PROPOSAL, conditio: a p. of marriage, conditio, with and without uxoria: to make a p. of marriage to abj., conditionem ci deferre: to make a p., conditionem ci ferre: to make an advantageous p. to abj., luculentam conditionem ci facere: to accept a p., conditionem accipere; ad conditionem accede, v. or (after long consideration) descendere (opp. conditionem repudiare, respuere, aspernari).

PROPOSE, proponere ci qd: conditionem es rei proponere; offerre ci qd (when one can give or do the thing which he p.'s).—commendare, audire qd (to advise): to p. u. law, legem proponere, rogare; legem ferre (to bring before the senate or people): to p. a question (for discussion), ponere, proponere, afferre questionem; also simply, ponere, querere. || **Purpose**, intend, vid.

PROPOSITION, || **Proposál**, conditio (q. i.).—rogatio (to the people).—relatio (to the senate). To make a p. to the people, rogationem ferre ad populum; also simply rogare: to make a p. to the senate, referre ad senatum: to reject a p., rogationem antiquare; relationem rejicere: to carry a p., rogationem perferre. See also **PROPOSAL**. || (In logic), propositio (Q.; major, minor).

PROPOUND. See **PROPOSE**.

PROPRIETARY, proprius, peculiaris, with gen. or dat. A p. school, *schola quam quidam peculiarem habent.

PROPRIETOR, possessor (a possessor).—dominus (master, lord). A lawful p., dominus iustus: to be the p. of a thing, possidere qd; of a house, ædes peculiares habere (Pompon. Dig. 15, 1, 22).

PROPRIETY, || **Peculiarity** of possession, see 'Right of PROPERTY.' || **Suitableness**, fitness, convenientia (fitness).—congruentia (esp. in outward conduct).—decorum (in all one's behaviour and demeanour).—honestas (in a moral sense).—venustas or dignitas ac venustas (e. g. to act cum dignitate ac venustate).

PROROGATION, prorogatio. dilatio. prolatio (Syr. in DEPER). or Crcl. by the verbs. P. of Parliament, *emittit regni prolata.

PROROGUE, protrudere, proferre, conferre. In alius tempus differre (e. g. comitia protrudere in Ianuarius, C.; with us, to p. Parliament).—omnia in mensem Martium sunt collata (C.). To p. an assembly, consilio diem eximere.

PROSAIC, || **PROSE**, solutus; or by the gen., prose orationis. || **Fig.** Dry, uninteresting, siccus.

PROSCRIBE, proscribere qm; In proscriptorum numerum referre qm (together with others).—cs vitam præmia proponere et addicere (to outlaw). To cause any one to be proscribed, proscriptionem facere de capite ca: to move (in the senate) that any one be proscribed, de capite civis bonique proscriptionem ferre.

PROSCRIPTION, proscriptio; or by the verb.

PROSE, prosa oratio (post-Aug.).—oratio soluta (opp. oratio stricta, devincta). ~~See~~ C. usually says simply oratio (e. g. sapissime et in poematis et in oratione peccatur); but it is generally expedient to use the more definite phrase, prosa oratio. ~~See~~ Oratio pedestris is not = 'prose,' but = 'a low style,' and moreover it is a Grecism: see Q. 10, 1, 81, ed. Frotscher.

PROSECUTE, || **To continue, pursue steadily**, facere qd pergo; exsequi, assequi persequi qd (to carry out to the end).—ci rei instare (to pursue earnestly and zealously; e. g. operi).—perseverare in re, or followed by an inf., with perseverare; e. g. perseverare in bello

or perseverare bellare; perseverare in obsidione)—continuare or non intermittere qd (to carry on without interruption). To p. a thing further, qd longius persequi: to p. a journey, iter persequi; iter conficere peregre; iter continuare, non intermittere: to p. one's studies, studis insistere; studia sua urgere (vigorously): to p. a victory, a victoriâ nihil cessare (L.); recentibus prælii vestigiis ingredi (Hirt.); to p. one's right, jus auum exsequi or persequi. || (At law), iudicio persequi qm; iudicio experiri cum qo. See **ACTION**.

PROSECUTION, || **Act of prosecuting**; by the verbs. || **Action at law**, actio; lis. See **ACTION**.

PROSECUTOR, actor (q. i.).—accusator (in a public action)—petitor (in a civil or private action).

PROSELYTE, s. proselytus (Eccl.); *qui a patris sacris ad alia transit.

PROSELYTE, v. *studere or conari alios a patris sacris ad alia abducere.

PROSELYTISM, *alios a patris sacris ad alia abducendi studium. The spirit of p., *studium propagandæ suæ doctrinæ calidius.

PROSODIAL, prosodiacus (Mart. Cap.).

PROSODY, versuum lex et modificatio (Sen. Ep. 8, 3).—prosodia (l. i.).—doctrina, ars prosodica.

PROSOPŒCEIA, ficta alienarum personarum oratio (aft. Q. 6, 1, 25).—actio personarum (Q. 7, 2, 29).—personarum conspectio (Aquil. Rom. p. 145, ed. Ruhnck.). usually prosopopœia (Gr.; id.).—conformatio (Auct. ad Her. 4, 53, 68).

PROSPECT, || **PROSP.** prospectus (to a distance in front).—despectus (looking down).—conspectus (a view). To have a p. of aly, prospicere, prospectare, despicere qm locum: to afford a p. to any place, præbere prospectum ad qm locum: there is a p. to the Capitol, conspectus est in Capitolium: there is a clear p., even to a great distance, liber prospectus oculorum etiam quæ procul recessere, permittitur (Curt. 5, 9, 10): this room commands a p. of the sea, hoc cubiculum prospicit mare, or præbet prospectum ad mare: the fish-pond of wch there is a p. fm the windows, piscina quæ fenestris servit ac subiacet: to have a distant p., longe or multum prospicere: to hinder the p., prospectum impedire or prohibere: to take away the p., prospectum adimere; prospectum oculorum auferre (e. g. as a cloud of dust): to take away one's p. of aly, conspectum cs rei interspire ci: to deprive of a p., prospectum oculis eripere (V. En. 8, 254; for wch L. 10, 32, in more prosaic style, says, uam lucis eripere, of a cloud): to intercept or to take away the p., celo or luminibus or auspiciis officere (the latter fm persons about to take the auspices: ~~See~~ officere ci in this sense is not Classical; it is not supported by C. Tusc. 5, 32, 92, and N. D. 2, 19, 50). || **Fig.** That to wch the mind is directed, spes (of aly pleasing).—expectatio (of aly, whether pleasing or not): p. of punishment, expectatio pœnarum: a p. specula: distant p.'s, æra spes: charming p.'s, spes uberior: to have good p.'s, bene sperare: to deprive one of all p. of aly, omnem spem cs rei eripere: meriti uon has some p.'s, locus virtutibus patet: tactus est in peace I have no p.'s, mihi compositis rebus nulla spes (T. Hist. 1, 21, 1): to have a very distant p. of the consulship, longe a spo consulatu abesse: the p.'s of the country are gloomy (See **GLOOMY**), tenebræ cœcæque nubes et procelles reipublicæ impendent (aft. Auct. pro Dom. 10, 24): still more gloomy p.'s, spes multo asperior.

PROSPECTIVE. See **FUTURE**.

PROSPER, || **INTRANS.** uti prosperâ fortunâ (to be prosperous).—bene or prospere succedere; succedere, prosperos successus habere (to succeed well). || **TRANS.** fortunare qm or qd (to give good fortune to)—prospere qd (to cause to succeed: ~~See~~ secundare to poetic).—prospere ci qd (to cause one to succeed in aly).—augere qm qd re (to furnish copiously or abundantly with aly).

PROSPERITY, prosperitas; res secundæ, pl.

PROSPEROUS, || **Thriwing**, prosper or prosperus; fortunatus. See **FORTUNATE**. || **Favorable**, secundus, faustus, prosper.

PROSTITUTE, s. meretrix; scortum; meritorium scortum (one who prostitutes herself for pay; scort. a lower, more dissolute meretrix: but both these are above prostituta and lupæ).—prostitutum, mulier omnibus proposita. scortum vulgare, meretrix vulgarissima (common p.).—muller quæ domum omnium libidinibus patefecit; also quaestuaris (cs mulier, Sen., who lives by the wages of p.). The son of a common p., ex vulgato corpore genitus: to turn a common p., plane se in vitâ meretriciâ collocare: to be or lead the life of a (common)

PRO, corpus vulgo publicare (*Plaut.*)—vita Institutoque esse meretricio. meretricio more vivere. se omnibus pervulgare. pudicitiam in proputio habere (*S.*).

PROSTITUTE, v. [*PROPR.*] publicare (e. g. corpus, pudicitiam). [*FIG.*] dehonestare; dedecorare; also by habere se venalem, or habere venalia; e. g. omnia habet venalia, fidem, iusjurandum, veritatem, officium (*C. Verr.* 3, 62, 144).

PROSTITUTION, vita meretricia.

PROSTRATE, adj. prostratus. *P. at aby's feet*, ad pedes cs prostratus. *projectus* (*C.*), provolutus (*L.*); *genibus cs advolutus* (*Curt.*). *To be p. at aby's feet*, ad pedes cs jacere, stratum esse, stratum jacere.

PROSTRATE, v. [*INTRANS.*] ad pedes cs se abjicere, proicere, prosternere, provolvere; ad pedes ci or ad genua cs procumbere; ad pedes cs procidere; ad pedes cs or genua ci accidere; *genibus cs advoli*; prosternere se et supplicare ci (*as supplicant*). *TRANS.* See **THROW DOWN**.

PROSTRATION, *Act of prostrating*, *Crci.* with verbs in **TO PROSTRATE**. [*Depression*, vid.

PROTECT. See **DEFEND**, **GUARD**.

PROTECTION, *Defence*, tutela; praesidium; defensio. *To ask for p.*, praesidium ab qo petere. [*Patronage*, fides; patrocinium. [*Refuge*, arx; portus; perflugium.

PROTECTIVE, by the verbs, qui protegit, &c.

PROTECTOR, defensor. propugnator. tutor. qui (quæ) defendit et protegit.

PROTEST, s. interpellatio (*propr.*, an interrupting of a person speaking)—intercessio (*espely before a higher power*; e. g. by the tribunes). *To enter a p.*, intercedere; intercessionem facere; interpellare or interpellatione impedire qd; intercedere ci rei. [*Of a bill of exchange*, *syngraphæ rejectio.

PROTEST, v. [*To make a protest*, intercedere; intercessionem facere (*to enter a protest*); against athg, ci rei intercedere; vetare, with an acc. and infn.; qd deprecari, or recusare (*to refuse vehemently*). [*To affirm strongly, declare solemnly*, asseverare (*v. pr.*)—testari (*as witness, to testify*).—affirmare, confirmare (*to declare strongly*).—adjurare (*upon oath*): *to p. on oath*, polliceri et iurjurando confirmare (*Cæ.*). *To p. by the gods, testari, obtestari deos*; per omnes deos adjurare: *to p. most strongly*, firmissime asseverare; omni asseveratione affirmare. [*Of a bill of exchange*, *syngrapham non expensam ferre; *syngrapham non recipere.

PROTESTANT, *a lege pontificis Romani plane abhorrens.

PROTESTANTISM, *protestantismus (*t. l.*).

PROTESTATION, pollicitatio (*a promise*). *Usually by the verbs in PROTEST*: *to make p.'s*, polliceri atque polliceri.

PROTOCOL, tabulæ; commentarii (*C.*). [*Protocolium is a word of the middle ages*.

PROTONOTARY, *scriba primus, [*not primarius*.

PROTOTYPE, *exemplum primum (*original, instead of wch C., Att. 16, 3, makes use of the Greek ἀρχέτυπον, wch se find afterwards as a Latin word in Plin. Ep. 5, 10, 1*).—exemplum (*model, or any object to guide us, in general*).—species (*ideal, used by C. for the Platonic idea*; see *Schulz. Lex. C. in v.*).

PROTRACT, trahere (*g. t. to allow to last longer than necessary*).—extrahere (*to draw out, to defer*).—ducere. producere (*to put off continually, to prevent the decision of athg*): *to be protracted*, trahi. extrahi. protrahi. ducl. product. uti. l. usque ad (*e. g. of war, &c.*; see above the difference between trahere and ducere; see also the **SYN.** in **TO PROLONG**, **TO DEFER**): *to p. the matter as long as possible*, tempus quam longissime ducere.

PROTRACTION, productio. prorogatio. [*SYN.* in **TO PROTRACT**. See also **DELAY**.]

PROTRUDE, prominere. eminare. projici. exstare [*SYN.* in **PROJECT**.]

PROTUBERANCE, *cephyma, sarcōma, ātis, n. (τρυφή, σάρκωμα, τὸ, any excrescence of the animal body)—glober (ἀμυρ; but gibba, in *Suet. Dom. 23*, and gibbus, in *Juv. 6, 109*; 10, 294 and 303, are not usual)—tumor (*tumour, swelling*).—tuber (*ulcer*).—panus (*a swelling of the glands of the neck, under the armpit, &c.*). See also **TUMOUR**.

PROTUBERANT, *Crci.* with verbs in **TO PROJECT**, **SWELL**. See also **PROMINENT**.

PROUD, [*Haughty*, superbus; fastosus; arrogans (*SYN.* in **ARROGANT**).—contumax (*stiff-necked*; unwilling to bend to the will of a superior).—tumens (*inani superbia*.—fastidiosus (*contemptuous*).—magni-

ficus, splendidus (*of things*: in this sense superb. is only poet.): *to be p.*, sublati esse animi. magnos gerere spiritus. inani superbia tumere; of athg, superbiere qd re.—qā re infatum esse, tumere, elatum esse (*to be puffed up by athg*): *to grow or become p.*, magnos spiritus or magnam arrogantiam sibi sumere: *to be intolerably p.*, haud tolerantiam sibi sumere arrogantiam: *to make aby p.*, qm superbum facere; ci spiritus afferre (*both of things*): *to make aby intolerably p.*, inflare cs animum ad intolerabilem superbiem (*L. 45, 31*). [*In surgery*], *p. flesh*, caro fungosa (*Plin.*); caro superescens (*Cels. 5, 22*).

PROUDLY, superbe; insolenter; arroganter; magnifice. *To behave p.*, elatus se gerere; insolentius se efferre; magnifice se jactare: *to behave p. in prosperity*, præbere se superbum in fortunā: *to act p.*, superbiere. fastidire.

PROVE, [*TRANS.*] 1) *To show, manifest, evince, significare*; ostendere (*to show*).—declare (*to declare, publish*; both stronger than the first, *Cf. C. Verr. 2, 60, 148*; ad *Div. 5, 13, 4*).—probare, comprobare (*so as to convince others of the truth or excellence of a thing*).—præstare (*to fulfil an obligation*): *to p. one's obliging disposition to aby*, probare ci officium suum: *to p. athg by act and deed*, qd præstare re; qd comprobare re: *to p. oneself, i. e. to show, &c.*, se præstare, se præbere, as aby, qm; exhibere qm (not se exhibere qm); e. g. *to p. oneself the friend of the people*, exhibere virum civilem. 2) *To show by arguments, docere, espely with argumentis*.—demonstrare (*to give full proof*).—firmare, confirmare, espely with argumentis (*to confirm by arguments*).—probare ci qd (*to p. the possibility of a thing*; see *Herz. Cæs. B. G. 1, 3*).—efficere (*to make out by strict logical proof*).—vincere, evincere (*to p. irrefragably*; see *Cort. C. Ep. 11, 28, 4*): *to p. aby by examples*, cum qo auctoritatibus agere (*Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 4*): *this will p.* that &c., ejus rei testimonium est, &c.: *that is difficult to p.*, hoc difficile est probatu: *that p.'s nothing at all*, nullum verum id argumentum est: *the event proved it*, exitus approbavit. 3) *To try, put to the proof*. See **TRY**. — [*INTRANS.*] fieri; esse; se ostendere; ostendi.

PROVERB, probulum.

PROVERB, probulum (*v. pr.*)—verbum. [*Prose* adagio, adagium *never occur in Class. prose. To pass into a p.*, in proverbium or in proverbii consuetudinem venire; in proverbium cedere; proverbii eludi (*to be the subject of a jesting p.*; Scytharum solitudinis Græcis proverbii eluduntur, *Curt.*). *To be a common p.*, proverbii increbuit with acc. and inf. (*e. g. rem ad triarios rediisse—proverbii increbuit, L.*).—proverbii locum obtinere; qd in communibus proverbii versatur. *This has passed into a p. amongst the Greeks*, hoc Græcis hominibus in proverbio est: *as the p. says* (or, *has it*), ut in proverbio est; quod proverbii loco dici solet; also, quod ajunt; ut ajunt; ut dicitur (*as people say*): *it is an old p.*, vch &c., est vetus proverbium; est vetus verbum; vetus verbum hoc quidem est: according to the old p., veteri proverbio.

PROVERBIAL, proverbii loco celebratus (*e. g. versus*).—quod proverbii locum obtinet.—quod in proverbium or proverbii consuetudinem venit. *Athg is p.*, qd proverbii loco dici solet: see also *to be a common proverb*.

PROVERBIALIS (*only p. versus in Gell.*), late: *to be p.*, in ore vulgi atque in communibus proverbii versari.

PROVERBIALLY, proverbii loco.—ut est in proverbio.—ut proverbii loco dici solet. [*Proverbialiter very late*.

PROVIDE, parare, comparare (*for money or otherwise*).—præparare, providere (*to take care that a thing be ready*): *to p. the necessities of life*, res ad vitam degendam necessarias præparare: *to p. provisions for the winter*, in hiemem providere frumentum: *to p. a very great store of corn*, frumenti vim maximam comparare: *that is easily provided*, parabilis.

PROVIDED, i. e. furnished, supplied, instructus, ornatus, exornatus, armatus, præditus, qā re: well p., omnibus rebus instructus, or simply instructus: *to be well or richly p. with athg*, qā re instructissimum or apparatusissimum esse; qā re acundare; qd mihi largissime suppedit (*I am well p. with*).

PROVIDED THAT, dum, modo, dummodo, with subj.: *p. that not, dum, dummodo ne*; modo ne, with subj.; also, by eā lege, eā conditione ut or nō.

PROVIDENCE, providentia (*foresight*).—cautio, diligentia, cura (*care, circumspection*): **DIVINE PROVIDENCE**, providentia divina; mens divina; or simply Providentia (*C.*).

PROVIDENT, cautus. providus. circumspectus

consideratus.—Jm. cautus providusque; cautus ac diligens. To be p. in ath, curam adhibere de or in qā re; curiosum et diligentem esse in qā re; diligentiam adhibere ad qd or in qā re; curam conferre ad qd.

PROVIDENTIAL, quod divinitus accidit. *quod divinum numen instituit.

PROVIDENTIAL, divinitus (fm God).—ducente Deo (under divine guidance).—Deo juvante, Deo bene juvante (with divine assistance, by God's help).—Deo annuente (by divine favour).

PROVIDENTLY, diligenter; provide; caute: to act p., circumspectus facere qd cautionem adhibere in qā re. omne cautionis genus adhibere in qā re. diligentiam habere ad qd or in qā re.

PROVINCE, || *Regio, tract, regio* (g. t. a tract of country).—provincia (a tract of country subdued, and annexed to, or incorporated with the conquering state; ~~never~~ never to be used in any other sense): to divide a country into *four p.'s*, terram in quatuor regiones describere et dividere: to reduce a country to the form of a p., terram in provincie formam reducere; terram provinciam conficere (L. 27, 5). || *Office, munus; officium*; partes; also by the pronoun meus &c.; e. g. non est meum, it is not my p.

PROVINCIAL, *regionis interioris.—provincialis. A p., *incola regionis interioris (a dweller in the interior of a country).—provincialis incolae; provincialis (inhabitant of a provincia, properly so called).

PROVINCIALISM, *verbum regionibus quibusdam magis familiare. To be a p., *regionibus quibusdam magis familiariter esse.

PROVISION, copia; apparatus: to make p. = to provide: it is a p. of nature that, est autem a naturā comparatum. ut &c.

PROVISIONS, cibis; cibaria, orum, n.; alimenta, orum, n. (g. t.).—victus (food, necessities for support. ~~is~~ victualia is barbarous).—penis, copiae (a store of p.'s).—frumentum, res frumentaria (corn; forage for the army).—commineatus (p.'s supplied, supply).—Jm. frumentum et commineatus (when commineatus is = all other supplies except corn)—annona (a store consisting of the yearly produce of the earth): p.'s for a year, alimenta annua; copia annua: for ten days, alimenta decem dierum: p.'s begin to fail, alimenta deficiunt; cibis deficit: to furnish oneself with p.'s, res ad victum necessarias parare (g. t.); rem frumentariam providere, comparare; frumentum parare, comparare, conferre; commineatum parare (for an army): for the winter, alimenta in hiemem providere, commineatum in hiemem parare (for an army): to cut off p.'s fm aby, qm commineatu (or commineatus) intercludere; qm re frumentaria excludere.

PROVISIONAL, quod ad tempus constitutum, edictum, est: p. command, imperium fiduciarium (Curt.; thus also, legatus qui fiduciarium operam obtinet, Cæs. B. C. 2, 17): I have a p. charge, *ad tempus delatum, demandatum, est mihi munus.

PROVISIONALLY, ad tempus (L. e. g. ad temp. deligere, qui jus dicat).—temporis gratia (for the present time or crisis; e. g. qm regem statuere, Curt. 5, 9, 8).

PROVOCATION, By the verb.—(provocatio in Class. Latin = appeal.)

PROVOKE, movere, commovere (g. t.).—concitare (stronger term).—stimulare (lit. to spur, to stimulate)—stomachum ei facere or movere. indignationem ei movere (to make angry).—bilem ei movere or commovere, or irritare qm or es iram (stronger terms).—puniere (to sting, to mortify aby, of things, to cause vexation).—offendere (to give offence, of persons and things).—qm provocare (to challenge aby, e. g. to fight); also qm ad certamen irritare.—concitare ad or in qd (to p. aby to athg, e. g. ad arma; to violence, ad vim afferendum; aby's anger, in iram).—irritare ad qd (to excite to athg, e. g. ad certamen); to anger, ad iram).—stimulare ad qd (to urge men's minds, animos, e. g. to commotion, ad perturbandum rempublicam).—acuere ad qd (lit. to sharpen, hence to excite, e. g. qm ad crudeli aтем).—provocare ad qd (to challenge, e. g. ad pugnam).—adhortari ad qd or with ut (e. g. ad bellum faciendum, to go to war).—tentare ad qd (to be always at aby, to tempt him to do athg, e. g. animos ad res novas, to incarection).—qm illicere ad or in qd (to entice aby, e. g. to go to war, ad bellum: to commit adultery, in stuprum: athg p.'s me, qd mihi stomacho est, qd ægre fero (qd mihi or meo animo ægre est, Comie); qd mihi molestum est; qd me pungit; qd male habet: that has provoked me more than even Quintus himself, hæc mihi majori stomacho, quam ipsi Quinto fuerunt: to be provoked, indignari; stomachari:

commoveri dolore; irasci [Syn. above]: to be much provoked, dolore or irā exardescere; dolore or irā incensum esse: he is provoked that &c., or it p.'s him that, ægre ille fert, quod &c.: to p. the people still more, per se accensos animos incitare: to become provoked, (irā) exacerbatum or iratum esse: to be much provoked, iracundiā ardere: to be rather provoked, sub-irasci ei: to be a dreadfully provoked, ævire. || To provoke hunger, thirst, famem, sitim facere or gignere or afferre. See also To EXCITE.

PROVOKING, plenus stomachi (deserving or causing indignation).—gravis molestus (vexatious, annoying).—quod qm pungit (that stings aby): a p. matter, molestia. Incommodum: to be p. to aby; see To PROVOKE.

PROVOKINGLY, moleste, ægre.

PROVOST, magister (g. t.).—preses (a president).—principes, caput (chief, head).—antistes, præpositi: the p.'s house, sedes, domicilium præpositi, antistitis.

PROVOSTSHIP, *præsidii, præpositi, antistitis munus (office).—dignitas (rank).

PROW, prora (πρῶρα).—or, pure Latin, pars prior navis.

PROWESS, fortitudo, fortis animus, virtus (virt. shows itself in energetic action, and acts on the offensive; fort. in energetic resistance and unshrinking endurance, like constantia).—acrimonia (fery courage). To be distinguished by personal p., manu fortem or promptum esse.

PROWL, || To rove about, vagari qo loco, præter or circa qm locum (g. t.).—ire per qm locum (e. g. per urbem).—discurrere qo loco (to run about all over a place, e. g. totā urbē).—peragrarē (to wander about, e. g. venando peragrarē circa saltus, to go hunting about in the woods). || To rove about for plunder, vagari iatrocinio facere (Hirt. B. G. 8, 32, 1).—populandum in qo loco vagari (L. 3, 5, 13; both of persons).—pervagari qm locum; e. g. prædonem naviculæ, C., and therefore a good word for prædonem themselves).—oberrare (poet. and post-Aug. prose; to wander about. mustela in domibus nostris, Plin.).

PROXIMATE, || Near, vid. || Proximate causes, causæ adjuvantes et proximæ (C. Fat. 18; opp. causæ perfectæ et principales or primæ causæ or ipse causæ, C.).—adjuvantia (pl. parcep.) causarum (i. e. the circumstances and conditions that enable the true causes to produce their effects; C.).

PROXIMATELY, prps *proxime; or Crcl. with proximus: athg was p. the cause of, *qd proxima fuit causa es rei or cur &c.

PROXIMITY. See NEARNESS.

PROXY, || Procuracy, procuratio (g. t.).—cognitura (in a matter of law, and espy in state affairs; post-Aug.).—advocatio, patrocinium [Syn. in Advocatē]: to vote by p., per procuratorem alterius sententiam ferre. || One who acts for another, procurator (g. t.).—cui rerum agendarum licentia data or permessa est (Cf. C. Ver. 3, 94, 220; S. Jug. 103, 2).—qui mandata habet ab eo (who has full power of transacting aby's affairs).—publicæ auctoritate missus; or legatus simply, if on state business. (185) mandataris is a doubtful reading in Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 10; Cf. Heinecc. ad Brisson. de verb. signif. p. 782.—vicarius (who officiates for another person): to act by p., alienā fungī vice, procurare (to officiate in aby's place as well in private as public business, to act in aby's absence).—cs vice or officio fungi (to act in aby's stead).—cs negotia or rationes procurare, or simply ei procurare (to take care of aby's affairs, to mind his interest).

PRUDE, sævus (e. pr.): fastidious.

PRUDENCE, prudentia. —providentia (foresight, guarding agst a foreseen danger. L. 30, 5, 5).—circumspectio (C.).—circumspectum iudicium (well-weighed judgement; for vch Gell. has circumspectantia).—Jm. circumspectio et accurata consideratio (C.).—cautio. diligentia.—gravitas (habit of acting carefully after deliberation). The thing demands much p., res multas cautiones habet; res est multæ diligentie: to act with much p. in any matter, cautionem et diligentiam adhibere in qā re; omne cautionis genus adhibere in re: with p., See PRUDENTLY.

PRUDENT, circumspectus (post-Class.; in Q., Cels., Suet. &c., of persons and things; e. g. circ. iudicium).—consideratus (both pass. 'well-weighed,' of things [e. g. cons. iudicia, C.], and act. 'one who weighs things well,' [e. g. homo, C.]).—providus. prudens: cautus; Jm. prudens et cautus; prudens et providus cautus et providus.—diligens (careful; also of things).—gravis (one who acts fm sound principles after due deliberation).

PRUDENTIAL, *Crcl.* with *subst.* under **PRUDENCE**.
PRUDENTLY, omnia circumspiciens (pericula, C.).
 —considerate, cogitate (*not* cogitato. *Sturven* ad C. Arch. 8, 18); caute, circumspice (*Gell.*).—diligenter attente.—circumspecto iudicio.

PRUDERY, animus savus; sævitia.

PRUNE, s. prunum.

PRUNE, v. || **PROF.** (arbores) putare, interputare (*Col.*); interputare (*Plin.*); collucare, interlucare; amputare; compescere (vitem, *Col.*; ramos, *V.*): to *p. a vine*, vineam pampinare; supervacuus pampinus detrahare (*Col.*); vitem purgare a foliis (*Cato*); vitem amputare, deputare, rescindere (*Col.*). || **FIG.** amputare; rescare; circumscribere; coercere.

PRUNER, arbores putator (*Varr.*); frondator (*V.*).

PRUNING, || **PROP.** amputatio; putatio (*C.*);

recisio, interlucatio (*Plin.*). || **FIG.** by the verbs.

PRUNING HOOK, falx arborea or arboraria; falx putatoria (*late*).

PRURIENCE, prurigo, inis; pruritus, ūs.

PRURIENT, prurienti; to *be p.*, prurire.

PRY INTO, speculari; explorare; indagare; rem or in rem inspicere.

PSALM, *psalmus (*Eccl.*); hymnus; canticum or carmen sacrum.

PSALMIST, *psalmista, psalmographus (*Eccl.*); *psalmorum scriptor, auctor.

PSALMODY, *psalmorum cantus.

PSALTER, psalterium (*Eccl.*).

PSALTERY, *psalterium.

PSEUDO, pseud (o); e. g. pseudo-Cato (*a would-be Cato*; C.) pseudo-Damasippus (C.); pseudanchusa (*Plin.*); or falsus; fictus; simulatus.

PSHAW! apage! phui! turpe dictu (*expressing de- testation*).

PSYCHOLOGICAL, *psychologicus.

PSYCHOLOGIST, *humani animi investigator.

PSYCHOLOGY, *psychologia (*l. t.*).

PTARMIGAN, *tetrao Lagopus (*Linn.*).

PTISAN, ptisana (*Plin.*); ptisanarium (*H.*).

PUBERTY, pubertas (*of the age of p.*, pubes;

pubens; to arrive at *p.*, pubescere.

PUBLIC, publicus (*opp.* privatus, domesticus).—apertus, communis (*for the use of every one*).—celeber (*frequented by all*).—vulgaris (*belonging or accessible to all*): to come before the *p.*, in publicum, in solem or in solem et pulverem prodire (*of a statesman*).—in medium procedere, surgere or aggredi ad dicendum (*of an orator*).—prodire in scenam, prodire (*of an actor*).—se efferre, existere (*g. t. to raise oneself to eminence*): *p. life*, vita forensis (*opp.* umbratilis); also by *Crcl.* with rempublicam gerere: to enter upon *p. life*, ad rempublicam accedere; rempublicam capessere: *his first entrance into p. life was*, primus gradus fuit capessendæ republicæ (*Np. Them. 2*): the *p.*, populus; vulgus (*not* publicum). In a *p. character* or capacity, publicæ (*opp.* privativæ, C.).

PUBLIC HOUSE, pōpina (*a cooking and eating shop, in the neighbourhood of a bath*).—caupona (*prop.* a wine-house; tavern on the road).—taberna (*a drinking-booth, where a person might likewise find meals and lodging*); also taberna diversoria or deversoria, and diversorium or deversorium (*see Dict. of Antiq. 208*). See **INN**.

PUBLICAN, || *Farmer of the revenues*, publicanus. || *An innkeeper*, caupo.

PUBLICATION, promulgatio; or by *Crcl.* with verbs under **PUBLISH**. *Crcl.* publicatio means 'consecration.'

PUBLICITY, aperta, manifesta, ratio es rei: to obtain *p.*, in vulgus emanare, or simply emanare (C.): to aoid *p.*, lucem, oculos, aspectum aliorum fugere; odiose celebratam; fugere homines: to court *p.*, versari in celebritate (*Np.*); vivere in maximâ celebritate (C.).

PUBLICLY, || *Openly*, manifeste; aperte; palam; propalam. || *Before all*, in publico (*not* public, *weh* means 'by the authority, or at the expense of the state'); palam (C.); palam populo (L.); ante oculos populi; omnibus inspectantibus (C.); luce ac palam (C.).

PUBLISH, || *To make known*, aperire (*to disclose*).—patēfacere (*to discover*).—in medium proferre, also proferre only (*to make athg generally known, in a good sense*).—*In*. proferre et patēfacere.—enunciare, evulgare, divulgare (*to bring to the knowledge of the multitude what ought not to be told at all, or, at least, only to confidential persons*).—cum hominibus communicare (*to reveal to men, fm God, Eccl. revelare*). || *To put forth a book*, (in lucem) edere; emitte; oras dare: to *p. a work on any subject*, librum emitte

de qâ re (*of the author*).—*libri exemplaria dividere dividere (*of the act of publishing*), or *librum impensis, sumptibus, suis edere: *librum typis excubendum curare: *libri eandem sumptus facere (*with regard to the risk, of the publisher*).

PUBLISHER, || *One who proclaims*, prælicator (*one who proclaims ably's praise aloud and publicly*).—præco (*a herald*).—buccinator (*the trumpeter, as a contemptuous expression*; e. g. *cs existimantibus*). || *One who publishes a book*, *redemptor libri (*Ern.*).—*qui sumptibus, impensis, suis librum typis excubendum curat.

PUCK, larva, æt, f.

PUCKER, rugas or in rugas cogere.

PUDDING, globulus (*artifice*; *Varr., Cat.*).—*globus ex farinâ Britannum more factus. *The proof of the p. is in the eating*, exitus acta probat.

PUDDLE, aqua feculenta (*sectutinis, Appul.*).

PUERILE, puerilis,—ineptus (*stronger term*): *p. conduct*, puerilitas; mores pueriles: to take a *p. delight* in *sc.*, pueriliter exultare: it is a *p.*, puerile est: in a *p. manner*, pueriliter. *P. play*, lusus infantium or puero-rum: *p. fooleries*, ineptie, nugæ.

PUERILITY, puerilitas, mores pueriles. *A puerility*, *puerile factum or puerile actum (*Cf. Theb. 5, 503, where we find acta puerilia: to commit p's (all manner of p's)*, pueriliter multa et petulanter agere; pueriliter se agere or facere (*the latter in C. Acad. 2, 11, 33*); pueriliter ineptire.

PUFF, PUFF UP, || **TRANS.** inflare (*prop. and fig.*): to *p. up* by with pride, inflare cs animum ad intolerabilem superbiam (*of fortune*, L. 43, 31). || **INTRANS.** se sufflare or inflare; intumescere (*with and without superbia*).

PUFF OFF (goods), venditare; jactare.

PUFFIN (*a sea-bird*), mergus.

PUFFING, venditatio (C.); jactatio circulatoria (Q. 2, 4, 15).

PUFFY, turgidus; tumidus; inflatus.

PUG, || *A dog*, *canis fricator (*Linn.*). || *An ape*, simia.

PUG-NOSE, nares resimæ (*Col.*): a man with a *p.-n.*, homo simâ nare (*Mart.*); simus (*Plin., Mart.*).

PUGILIST, qui pugnis certat; pugil.

PUGILISTIC (contest), pugilatus (Pl.); pugilatio (C.).

PUGNACIOUS, pugnans, alacer ad pugnam; in *p.*, pugna, cupidus bellandi (*rarely*).—certaminis avidus (*fond of, or eager for, battle*).

PUGNACITY, pugnacitas (Q.). With *p.*, pugnaciter, pugnacius, alacritas pugandi; studium pugandi or pugne, or ad pugnam alacritas studiumque pugandi; pugnandi cupiditas; alacritas ad litigandum (*readiness to quarrel*).

PUISNE, natu minor (*younger*).—minor (g. t.). *A p. judge*, prps jux minor (*ast. L. 22, 57, 8; Cf. Gell. 13, 15, 1 sqq.*).

PUKE, See VOMIT.

PULE, See CRAY, WHINE.

PULL, v. trahere; attrahere (*to p. towards oneself*). To *p. back*, retrahere: *to p. down*, (ædificium) destruere (*opp.* construere), demoliri (*with violence*).—evertere (*e. g. a statue*).—disjicere (*e. g. walls, fortifications, statues*).—discutere (*to shatter to pieces*; a column, part of a wall, &c.). || To **PULL OFF**, detrahare ei qd, de qâ re; abscondere. *not* abscondere; avellere (*to pluck off, p. off*).—abrumper (*to break off*): to *p. off fruit fm trees*, poma ex arboribus avellere (C. Cat. Maj. 19, 71, Orelli); to *p. off bars fm doors*, clausura portarum avellere: to *p. off clothes*, exuere (*opp.* induere); to *be distinguished fm* deponere, to *put off*, *opp.* amittere: to *p. off any one's clothes*, exuere qm veste; exuere or detrahare ci vestem; *one's own clothes*, se exuere vestibus; vestes sibi detrahare: to *p. off any one's shoes*, qm excalcare; *one's own shoes*, excalcare, excalcare pedes: to *make another p. off one's shoes*, pedes excalcarendos præbere ci. || To **PULL OUT**, PULL UP, vellere, evellere; revellere (*to tear away*).—intervellere (*to p. out here and there, to p. out in part*).—erucere (*prop. to dig out; eyes and teeth*).—extrahere (*to draw out*). To *p. up by the roots*, radicibus vellere, evellere, extrahere; extirpare: to *p. out a tooth*, dentem evellere (ci); dentem eximere (ci): to *p. out one's eyes*, oculos ei eripere or erucere.

PULL, s. tractus, ūs; or rather by the verbs.

PULLET, pulvis gallinæ.

PULLEY, trochlea: the first *p.* (in a system of *p.'s*), trochlea superior (*called by some rechanus, Vitruv. 10, 2, 1*): the third *p.*, trochlea tertia. ἀρτέμων (ἀρτέμων

second. to Vitr. 10, 2, 9, the right expression): a system of p.'s, to be translated by so many orbiculi; a system of three p.'s. tres orbiculi; orbiculus (round with the rope runs)

PULMONARY, ad pulmones pertinens; pulmonarius; or by the *gen.* pulmonum. *A p. disease, peripneumonia (late; Cels. has the word in Greek; but Pliny has the adjectives peripneumonicius).—*phthisis pulmonalis (t. t.): that has a p. disease, peripneumonicius (of persons; Plin. 20, 17, 68, &c.).—pulmonarius (diseased in the lungs; of animals).*

PULP, caro (Plin.); pulpa (Scrib. Larg.).

PULPIT, *suggestus sacer; *suggestum sacrum; in connexion also suggestus only. *P. eloquence, *ars de sacro suggestu bene dicendi.*

PULPY, mollis; carnosus.

PULSE, || *Motion of an artery or vein, arteriarum or venarum pulsus (the beating of the p. in the arteries or veins).—arterie or vene (arteries or veins themselves). Our p.'s beat incessantly, vene micare non desinunt: the p. is weak, arteriarum (venarum) exigui imbecillique pulsus sunt; beats irregularly or stutters, vene non aequis intervallis moventur; is quick, pulsus arterie est citatus: it is a natural p., vene naturaliter sunt ordinate (Cels.): to trust the p., uch is very deceitful, venis maxime credere, fallacissima rei: to make the p. beat quicker, venas concitare or resolvere or movere or turbare (all Cels. 3, 6): a slower, quicker p., vene lentiores, celeriores (venae lentiores celerioresque sunt et etate et sexu et corporum natura; Cels.): to feel aby's p., a) *propri.*, pulsum venarum attingere (T.): qm or cs manum tangere (Plin.); cs venas tentare (Suet.); apprehendere manu brachium (Cels.). *β) impropr.* = to sound a man, qm tentare. || *A leguminous plant, legumen.**

PULVERIZE, in pulverem qd redigere (Cels.) or conterere (Plin.).

PUMICE-STONE, pumex. To smooth with p.-s., pumice qd levigare (Plin.); of p.-s., pumiceus (Stat.): full of p.-s., pumicosus (Plin.): like p.-s., pumiceus or pumicosus.

PUMP, s. || *A machine for drawing water, antlia (Vitr.). A ship's p., sentinaculum (Paul. Nol.). || A single-soled shoe, calceolus (C.); socculus (Sen.).*

PUMP, v. antlia exhaurire. To p. out bilge-water, exhaurire sentinam (sentinare, Paul. Nol.): fig., to p. atqz out aby, qd ex exquirere, percutunt, percutiendo atque interrogando elicere; qd ex go sciscitari or sciscitando elicere; qd a or ex go expiscari: to p. aby, (i. e. to try to learn his opinion), animum cs explorare; voluntatem cs perscrutari; degustare qm (facete); per tentare cs animum; sciscitari quid cogitet.

PUN, logi (pl.).—logi ridiculi. Bad p.'s, *logi frigidi (aft. in joci frigidi, Q.). To make p.-s. see PUNNING.

PUNCH, s. || *An instrument for piercing, *ferrum in context with pertundere, &c. || A kind of drink, *calda citrea saccharo et vino Indico condita. P.-bowl, *catinus capaciore calide citreae: p.-ladle, *trulla calide citreae hauriende. || A kind of buffoon, mimus.*

PUNCH, v. pungere; pertundere; perforare; fodere, figere (to pierce, transfigi).

PUNCTILIO: to stand upon p.'s, *minutus et scrupulosus (Q.) agere or res tractare: don't let us stand on p.'s with these matters, cum his non magnopere pugnemus; in his rebus non desideratur ejusmodi scrupulositas (Col.).

PUNCTILIOUS, scrupulosus (post-Aug.); argutus; captiosus; subtilis.

PUNCTILIOUSNESS, scrupulositas (Col., in the sense of anxious exactness).—tenuis et scrupulosa diligentia (Q.).

PUNCTUAL, diligens; in rebus suis administrandis diligentissimus (aft. C.). *qui omnia ad tempus diligentissime agit or administrat (in the p. performance of duties, business, &c.). To be p. (as to time), ad tempus advenire.

PUNCTUALITY, diligentia (carefulness); or by Crcl. *ut in the adj.*

PUNCTUALLY, diligenter; (as to time), ad tempus.

PUNCTUATE, punctis notare, distinguere; interpungere.

PUNCTURE, punctio (the act).—punctum (a point). *¶ Punctura, Jul. Firm.; punctus, Appul.; = a point, Plin.*

PUNGENCY, acerbitas; aculeus; morsus. See the adj. **PUNGENT**, acerbus (bitter).—malignus (malicious).—aculeatus, mordax (pointed, biting).—criminosus (reproachful; of a speech, &c.).—acutus (sharp).—salsus

(*propr., seasoned with salt; then also impropr., having a witty piquancy; of men, speeches, &c.*). To be p., mordere; aculeum habere (of speeches, writings).—acerbum esse in vituperando (in blaming), in conviciis (in scolding; both of persons).

PUNISH, punire (g. t.).—pena afficere (to inflict punishment).—penam ei irrogare (to settle or fix a punishment).—penas ab eo or in eo (to not in qm) petere, expetere, or de eo capere (to bring to punishment).—penas ab eo repetere (to seek satisfaction fm).—In qm animadvertere or vindicare (to resent or a crime; animadvertere also by blows, verberibus).—exemplum in qm edere or facere (to make an example of; see Ruhn. Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 24).—multare (to p. with sensible or painful loss, eply with the loss of money or life, when pecunia and morte are added).—castigare (to chastise, with a view to improvement; verberis or verberibus).—mulcare (with corporal severity).—plectere (usually in the passive, plecti; and eply of punishment by a magistrate). To p. atqz, qd vindicare (to resent), castigare (to punish); qd ulcisci, persequi; Jm. ulcisci et persequi, qd exsequi (to resent or avenge by punishment; *¶* exsequi not before the time of Aug.): to p. a person severely, gravissimum supplicium de eo sumere; very severely, quam acerbissimum supplicium sumere de eo; most cruelly, in qm omnia exempla cruciatuque edere: to punish a thing most severely, acerrime vindicare qd: to p. one with exile or imprisonment, exilio or vinculis multare: to p. one with death, morte punire or multare; morte or summo supplicio mactare: to be punished, puniri; plecti; penas dare,olvere, pendere, expendere; by any one, ei; on account of atqz, cs rei: to be punished with death, penas capite luere.

PUNISHABLE, pena or supplicio dignus (of persons or actions; the latter, of the higher degrees of punishment, death, &c.).—sons (guilty; of persons only).—animadvertendus (only of actions, e. g. facinus). Atqz is p. by law, cs rei pena est constituta (e. g. re-ticentiae, C.).

PUNISHMENT, || *The act of punishing, punitio (Val. Mar. 8, 1, 1).—castigatio (a chastising).—multatio (eply by a fine, or loss of life; or by the verb). || That which is imposed or inflicted as a penalty, pena (as that which is to atone for a crime).—nox (as suffering incurred in consequence of a crime).—multa or (more commonly) multa, multatio (p. considered as a loss, eply in money; a fine).—dammum (reparation, in money).—lis, lis aestimata (legal damages).—supplicium (severe corporal p.; scourging, death).—animadversio (as a means of manifesting the displeasure of him who punishes).—castigatio (chastisement, designed for the benefit of the sufferer). Jm. animadversio et castigatio. Capital p., pena vitae or capitis; supplicium capitis; ultimum or extremum supplicium; dread of p., metus pena or animadversio: to inflict p., punire qm; pena afficere qm; pena qm multare; penam capere de eo; penam petere or repetere de eo; penas expetere ab eo or in qm; penam statuere or constituere in qm; penam ei irrogare; supplicio afficere or punire qm; supplicium sumere de eo: to suffer p., penam pendere, dependere, expendere,olvere, persolvere, dare, subire, perferre, luere, or ferre; supplicium dare,olvere, pendere, luere, or subire (gen. of the crime for wch). To suffer p. fm aby, or at aby's hands, penas ei dare, pendere, or dependere; supplicium ei dare: to suffer merited p., meritum penam or meritas penas accipere: penas merito luere; jure plecti; also penam dignam suo scelere suscipere (C.): to be suffering merited p., meritum penam or meritas penas habere (of a continued state). *¶* To punish ab in behalf of aby, is pro eo penas capere in S.; but the usual form is cs penas capere, persequi, &c. (Kr. b). To bring aby to p., in penam qm detruere: to incur or render one self liable to p., penam sibi contrahere; penam or multam committere: to fix a p., penam constituere, dicere (irrogare, post-Aug.; in earlier times it meant, to propose a p. to be inflicted by the people).*

PUNNING, annominatio (g. t. for play on words: one species [called by Cornificus, traductio] was the using the same words, or the same words with a different quantity, in different meanings; e. g. avium dulcedo ad avium ducit; s. amari jucundum est, si curetur ne quid insit amari, Q. 9, 3). To be guilty of, or have the habit of p., logos dicere (aft. logos, qui ludis dicti sunt, &c., C. fragm. ap. Non. 63, 18).

PUNSTER, qui logos dicit (aft. C. fragm. ap. Non. 63, 18).

PUNT (a kind of boat), lembus; alveus.

PUNY, pusillus, exiguus, parvulus, parvulus. minimus. minutus. *See* **THE** *best writers do not say homo parvus or pusillus, but homo brevi corpore, or statura brevis, or statura humili (short). A p. little fellow, homulus, homunculo, or homunculus.*

PUPIL, *§* **Scholar**, discipulus; alumnus. *§* **A ward**, pupillus. *§* **Apple of the eye**, pupula, pupilla; acies (*sharp sight*; *see* **C. N. D.** 2, 57, 142; acies ipsa, quæ cernimus, quæ pupula vocatur).

PUPILAGE, *§* **Minority**, ætas pupillaris. *§* **State of a learner**, tirocinium; discipulatus (*Tert.*).

PUPPET, *νεῦραμαρτον* (ap. *Gell.* 14, 1, § 23, Gr.)—simulacrum ligneum, quod nervis movetur et agitur (*Schol. Crug. ad H. Sat.* 2, 7, 82)—lineola hominis figura, in qua gestus nervis movetur, or cs membra filiis agitantur (*see Appul. de Mundo*, 70, 19, sqq., for a further description). *A p.-show*, *theatrum τὸν νεῦραμαρτον. *pegma, quod simulacra lineæ nervis movetur et agitantur (*Schol. Crug. ad H. Sat.* 2, 7, 82). *You are a mere p.*, ducerus ut nervis alienis mobile lignum (*H.*).

PUPPY, *§* **A young dog**, catellus; catulus (*C.*). *§* **A silly fellow**. *See* **DANDY**.

PUPPYISM, by homo insulsus or ineptus; *e. g.* *this is a piece of p.*, est hominis insulsus.

PURBLIND. *See* **SHORT-SIGHTED**.

PURCHASE, v. emere, redimere (*prop. and fig.*; also = to bribe)—mercari, emercari (*to obtain by purchase; often in a contemptuous sense; prop. and fig.*)—corrumpere (*fig.*, to bribe). *To p. one thing with another*, compensare qd cum re (*see C. Fin.* 5, 18, 48; *but poet.* emere qd qd re, *H. Ep.* 1, 2, 55); *to p. peace*, pacem redimere (qâ re; *e. g.* obsidibus, auro)—pacem mercari qâ re (*e. g.* ingenti pecuniâ) and *this word expresses more forcibly the disgraceful nature of the act*; *to p. peace* fm any one, pactâ mercêde abqo pacem redimere: *to p. victory* with great loss of troops, victoriam damno amissi militis pensare.

PURCHASE, s. *§* **Act of purchasing**, emptio. *§* **Thing purchased**, meritorium.

PURCHASEABLE, quod emi potest. venalis (*that is to be sold*).

PURCHASER, emptor, emens (*g. t.*)—manceps (*one who thus acquires property in a thing*). *The p. of a thing*, emens qd, qui emit qd (*one who buys*)—empturus qd or qui qd emere vult (*that desires to p.*; *e. g.* equum): *to find a p.*, vendi (*to be sold*). *Not to find a p.*, *repudiari: *good wares find p.'s enough*, proba merx facile emptorem reperit.

PURE, *§* **Free fm stains, mixture, &c.**, purus (*without any spot or blemish*)—mundus (*only of solid surfaces, uch are free fm dirt or stains*). *Jx.* mundus purusque. *P. air*, aer purus: *p. joy*, sincerum gaudium: *p. mathematics*, *mathesis pura: *p. doctrine*, formula doctrine incorrupta: *a p. virgin*, virgo casta: *fig.*, *to have p. hands* (= *not to have stolen athing*), manus abstinere alieno; ab alieno abstinere cupiditatem aut manus: *p. water*, aqua limpida. *§* **Aqua pura is not clear, but unmixed water**. *§* **Free fm moral impurity**, purus, integer. *Jx.* purus et integer.—castus. *Jx.* purus et castus. castus purusque (*both of body and mind*)—impollutus, incontaminatus. *To lead a p. life*, sancte vivere. *§* **Of language**, purus, emendatus. *Jx.* purus et emendatus. *P. Latinus*, Latinus pura et emendata: *a p. style*, pura oratio pura et incorrupta dicendi consuetudo (*C.*): purus et emendatus sermo (*opp. inquinatus sermo*); purum dicendi genus. *§* **Of metals**. *P. gold*, aurum purum. aurum purum putum. aurum cui obrussa adhibita est: *p. silver*, argentum purum putum. argentum pustulatum (*purified fm any admixture of other metals, fm all dross*).

PURELY. *See* **CLEAN**, *adv.*; **CLEARLY**; **MERELY**. **PURENESS**, munditia (*not puritas*). *P. of morals*, castitas; castimonia; sanctitas: *p. of language or style*, sermo purus or emendatus. *Jx.* purus et emendatus. *See* more in **PURITY**.

PURGATION, **PURIFICATION**, purgatio; purificatio (*Plin., Mart., in a religious sense*)—lustratio (*by sacrifice*).

PURGATIVE, medicamentum catharticum.—*medicinalia alvum solvens or movens. To administer p.'s*, cathartica dare: *a p. must be administered, or one must take a p.*, dejectiona a medicamento petenda est: *to try to give relief by p.'s*, *to administer a p.*, dejectionem alvi ductione moliri; purgatione alvum sollicitare: *to take a p.*, alvum dejicere (*of the effect*); *alvum medicamento cathartico movere, solvere.

PURGATORY, purgatorium (*Beet.*): *locus purgandis post mortem animis destinatus (*Mor.*); *ignis nescius in animis corpore solutis rebus exurens (*Moabim*). *Fm context*, *purgans ignis.

PURGE, purgare, repurgare, expurgare, purum facere (*g. t.* *See* **AVOID** purificare)—mundum facere, mundare, emundare (*to cleanse fm dirt; the two latter words are post-Aug.*)—lustrare (*by a purifying sacrifice*). *To p. the body*, purgatione alvum sollicitare. (1) *Of the medicine*, alvum movere, citre, solvere, ducere, subducere; (2) *of the physician*; *see* 'administer a PURGATIVE'. *To be purged*, alvum dejicere, or dejicere only (*Cels.* 2, 12, 2, *seems to show that ducere is by an injection*).

PURGING, purgatio (*g. t.*): (*of the body*), purgatio; dejectio; detractio.

PURIFICATION, purgatio; lustratio; expiatio *A means of p.*, februum (*for an offering*).—purgamen cs rei (*for expiation*).—purificatio (*Plin., Mart. Ep. lib. 8. pref.*).

PURIFIER, purgator (*e. g.* cloacatum, of the sewers).—qui qd purgat, repurgat, emundat, mundum facit, &c.

PURIFY, purgare, repurgare, expurgare, purum facere (*g. t.* *See* **PURGE** purificare *not to be recommended*).—febrare (*by a sacrifice*; a religious word)—mundum facere, mundare, emundare (*purge fm dirt*; mund., emund., post-Aug.)—elucere (*wash or rinse out*), ablucere (*by washing off*)—tergere, detergere (*wipe off, sweep*)—extergere (*wipe out*)—vertere, evertere (*sweep, sweep out*)—lustrare (*consecrate by a purifying sacrifice*)—expiare (*expiate*). *To p. the sewers*, cloacas purgare, detergere; *the stables*, stabula, bubia purgare or emundare; *the body fm filth*, ablucere corpus illuvie: *to p. the language*, expurgare sermonem; sermonem usitatum emendare; consuetudinem vitiosam et corruptam purâ et incorruptâ consuetudine emendare: *to p. the forum fm the marks of crime*, expiare forum a sceleris vestigiis.

PURISM, in loquendo (*or scribendo*) non sine molestiâ diligens elegantia (*ast.* accurate et sine molestiâ diligens elegantia, C.); or in loquendo, &c., diligentia nimium sollicita (*ast.* Q. 3, 11, 23).

PURIST, *sermonis (Latini) expurgandi nimium studiosus (*ast.* C. Brut. 74, 258); *in sermone expurgando moleste diligens; or in expurgando sermone (or in loquendo, scribendo) diligentia nimium sollicita (*Q.* 3, 11, 21).

PURITY, *§* **Cleanness**, munditia, mundities (*See* **PURITAS** *does not occur in the best prose*). *§* **In a moral sense**, integritas (*unsported character*)—castitas, castimonia (*chastity*)—sanctitas (*holiness*). *§* **Of language**, integritas (incorrupti sermonis integritas; C.)—munditia or mundities verborum or orationis; castitas; sinceritas. *§* **Not puritas**; but the *adj.* purus is used, *pura oratio*, &c. *See* **PURE** (*of language*).

PURL, labi cum murmure; murmurare; susurrare (*V.*).

PURLOIN. *See* **PILFER**, **STEAL**.

PURLOINER. *See* **PILFERER**, **THIEF**.

PURPLE, *§* **The colour**, purpura (*g. t.*)—ostrum (*the liquor used in dyeing*)—conchylium (*p. colour properly so called*)—color purpureus (*a purple tint or hue*). *§* **A purple garment**, purpura; vestis purpurea; amictus purpureus; pallium purpureum; clothed in p., purpuratus; conchyliatus (*Sen. Ep.* 62, 2); *to appear in gold and p.*, insignem auro et purpurâ conspici. *A dealer in p. garments*, purpurarius (*Ins.* script.; also *p.-dyer*): *to sell p. garments*, negotium purpurarum exercere.

PURPORT, sententia; *e. g.* relictæ sunt tabellæ eadẽ fere sententiâ. *See* **EFFECT**, s. = **TEXORUM**, &c.

PURPOSE, s. consilium, or *Crel.* id quod volo or cupio (*what one intends, the design in a subjective sense*)—propositum, or *Crel.* quod aspecto or sequor or peto (*that one uch a person has set before him to be attained, a design in an objective sense*)—finis (*end, ultimate design, objectively, as C. Off.* 1, 39, in 2 domus finis est usus. *See* also **END**): *for that p.*, hanc ad rem. hanc mente. hoc consilio. eã voluntate (*but ad eum finem not before T. Ann.* 14, 64, 3, in this sense): *for this p.*, that &c., eo consilio, ut &c.: *for what p. I* quid spectans? (*vi. exoritur*; but not quem ad finem): *fm or contrary to the p.*, alienus a consilio or proposito; non idoneus: *to be quite contrary to the p.*, alienum esse a re proposita; repugnare consilio: *I have not considered it contrary to the p.*, to relate, &c., haud ab re duxi, referre, &c.: *on p.*, consulto; cogitate; also *Jx.* consulto et cogitate (*with premeditation*)—voluntate (*designedly*; *opp. casu, by chance*)—*Jx.* voluntate et iudicio; datâ or deditâ operâ, de industriâ, or (*L.*) ex industriâ (*stronger terms, quite on p.*)—prudens or sciens (*knowingly, with consideration*): *on p.* to &c., eo consilio, ut &c. (*see also* 'in ORDER to'): *of set p.*, de

Industria; sedulo; consulto; datâ or deditâ operâ (see above 'on purpose'): *I am doing athg of set p., prudens ac sciens facio qd: athg is done of set p., consulto et cogitatum fit qd: with no p., quod sine consilio fit or accidit (without plan): to no p., inutilis (useless); supervacaneus (superfluous; but supervacuum is not classical); JN. supervacaneus atque inutilis; cui eventus deest. irritus (to no effect, in vain): to be to no p., successu carere (†): to do a thing to no p., frustra laborem suscipere; saxum sarrire (prov. i. e. to hoe a rock, Mart. 3, 91, 20): things that are to no p., nugæ, cassa, orium, inaniam, ium: to take pains to no p., operam perdere; oleum et operam perdere; see also 'in vain': to the p., ad usum accomodatus; conveniens (answering a certain p., e. g. vestis) ci rei or ad qd; utilis (useful, serviceable) ci rei; necessarius (necessary) ad qd: not to the p., alienus ci rei, qd re and ab qd re: it would seem to me to the p., ad rem pertinere videtur: to adopt measures that are more to the p., fortioribus remediis agere: this is nothing to the p., hoc non hujus loci est; hoc alienum or hoc sejunctum est a re propositâ: to disappoint any of his p., ci conturbare rationes omnes (Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 29); omnem ordinem consilii turbare (L. 40, 57, 3).*

PURPOSE, v. || To design, intend, spectare qd or ad qd, or with ut (to intend).—querere qd (to try to reach athg, to aim at).—propositum habeo or est mihi qd (or with infin., I have proposed to myself).—cogitare qd (or with infin., to think of athg).—animo intendere (with acc. of a pronoun, or with ut, or with infin.).—animum intendere ad or in qd (to direct one's thoughts to).—tendere ad qd (to be striving after).—id agere, ut (to be actually at work to &c.).—He could not accomplish what he purposed doing, quod intenderat, non efficere poterat. || To resolve, see TO DETERMINE.

PURPOSELY, consulto; datâ or deditâ operâ; de industria; ex industria (L.). But instead of an adverb, we frequently find an adjective agreeing with the substantive of person who p. does athg, as, prudens, sciens; prudens et sciens; sciens prudensque (e. g. facere qd); or agreeing with the thing which p. done, e. g. cogitatum; consulto et cogitatum (e. g. fit qd): not p., per imprudens-tiam.

PURSE, sacculus; marsupium (sacc. properly any little sack or bag; then = marsup, money-bag, purse, wch was only a small leathern bag often closed by being drawn together at the mouth).—crumena (money-bag, usually worn round the neck, Plant. As. 3, 3, 67; Truc. 3, 1, 7).—zona (the girdle to wch a p. was fastened, or wch was so folded as to serve the purpose of a p.: so also cingulum).—loculi. arca. theca numaria (money chest).—follii (any leathern bag). A full p., marsupium bene numatum: an empty p., crumena deficiens (†): to put money in a p., numos in crumenam demittere: to empty one's p., exinanire: to fill it, implere (both Farr. of fish-ponds, the produce of wch fills or empties the p., according to its abundance or deficiency): to empty one's whole p., marsupium exenterare (Com.): to open one's p. (i. e. to draw money out of it), thecam numariam retere (C.): out of one's p., e. peculiaribus loculis suis (e. g. donare qd): privato sumptu (at one's own cost; e. g. bellum gerere); impendio privato (at one's own loss; e. g. fidem publicam exsolvere); de suo (e. g. numerare pecuniam); suis opibus (from one's own resources; e. g. juvare qm). To consider any p. one's own, cs arcâ non secus ac meâ tutor: his p. is open to every body, nulli deest res ejus familiaris: to make a p. for himself, prps suo privato compendio servire; *suis rebus or rationibus consulere: they have a common p., pecunie conjunctim ratio habetur: a cut-p., sector zonarius (Plant.).

PURSE-PROUD, pecunie confidens.—pecuniâ superbus (H. Ep. 4, 5).

PURSUAENCE, Crcl. with the verbs. In p. of, secundum; ex; pro; ad. See ACCORDING TO.

PURSUE, persequi; prosequi; consecrari; insequi; insectari; insistere or instare alicui: I will p. the subject, pergam atque insequar longius (C.). See also CHASE.

PURSUER. By the verb. (insecutor, late).

PURSUIT, || Act of pursuing, insectatio; consecratio. || That which one follows, an occupation, employment; studium.

PURSY, *obesus atque anhelus.

PURTENDANCE, exta, orum, n. pl.

PURULENT, purulentum (Cels.).

PURVEY, obscuri. See also PROVIDE.

PURVEYOR, obsonator (Plant., Sen. Mart.).

PUS (medical term), pus, puris, n. Pus forms, pus oritur: to ripen p., pus verti, converti, or ver-gere: to ripen p., pus maturare, citare: to promote or

assist the formation of p., pus movere: full of p., purulentus.

PUSH, v. pellere; trudere: to p. forward, propellere protrudere: to p. out, expellere; pellere ex: to p. on, see IMPEL, EXCITE.

PUSH, s. pulsus; petitio (thrust): when it comes to the p., ubi ad rem, ad discrimen pervenerit; ubi res in discrimen deducta fuerit (Bau.): to make a p., conari, audere.

PUSHING, importunus; immodestus; molestus.

PUSILLANIMITY, animi demissio or (stronger) infractio; animi contractio, imbecillitas; animus parvus, demissus, fractus, imbecillus (C.); also simply contractio (C.).

PUSILLANIMOUS, qui est animi parvi; qui est animo debilitatus et abjectus; fractus; demissus.

PUSILLANIMOUSLY, animo aljecto, demisso, fracto; demisse; abjecte; timide; humiliter (C.).

PUSTULE, pusula (Plin.); pustula (Cels.).

PUSTULOUS, pustulosus (Cels.); pusulosus (Col.).

PUT, ponere; collocare. See also PLACE, SET. You will p. yourself out of court, ipse te impedies; ipse tuâ defensione implicabere (C.).

PUT AWAY, ponere; deponere (to lay down); abjicere (to cast away); exuere (to put off). To p. away childish things, nuces relinquere (proverb, Pers. 1, 10).

PUT BY, SEE LAY BY. || Divorce, vid.

PUT IN, ponere in loco (prop.); in locum (Ag., e. g. in historiam (C.); imponere in qd or in qd loco (the abl. very rare; in navem, in plaustrum, &c.; in equuleo, Val. Max. See Huisse ad Reisk. note 573); deponere apud qm (to deposit for safety); ponere, pangere, depangere, plantare, deplantare (to set, plant); infigere (to fix or drive in, class, teeth). To p. windows or doors in a house, fenestras, ostia, in ædes imponere (Julian Dig. 6, 1, 9).

PUT OFF, || (prop.) ponere, deponere (to lay down); exuere (e. g. vestem); abjicere (to cast away). To p. off a garment, vestem ponere, or deponere, or abjicere (of a garment thrown or wrapt round one); vestem exuere (of a garment drawn on). || To defer, procrastinate, differre, proferre, conferre (with this difference, that with differre the term may be def. or indef.; with proferre and conferre, for wch we rarely find transferre, the term is always def.); procrastinare, JN. differre et procrastinare (to p. off to the next day, espy in a dilatory way).—producere, prolatore (to delay, procrastinate).—re-jicere, reservare (to reserve for another time what ought to be done now). To p. off from one day to another, diem ex die ducere or prolatore: to p. off for some days, aliquot dies proferre or promovère; proderre (nuptias) aliquot dies.

PUT ON, imponere, ci or ci rei (e. g. ci coronam); superponere ci rei (e. g. capiti decus); apponere qd re (e. g. lumen mensâ); aptare, accommodare ci rei or ad qd (e. g. sibi coronam ad caput); to p. on a hat, casum capiti aptare; caput operire or adoperire (e. g. l., to cover the head): to p. on his cap again, pileum capiti repone-re: to p. on a helmet, galeam inducere (Ag.); inducere is bad: see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 2, 21): to p. on a hood, calanticam capiti accommodare: to p. food on the table, cibos apponere; mensam epulis extruere: to p. on the dessert, mensam secundam apponere: to p. on colours (on a picture), (picturâ) inducere colores: to p. on clothes (on another person), inducere ci vestem or qm veste (opp. exuere ci vestem); on oneself, calceos et vesti-menta sumere; induere sibi vestem; se amictre (only of clothes wrapt about one, as the toga, neer of those drawn on): he p. on his shoes and his clothes, et calceabat ipse sese et amictlebat (Suet. Vesp. 21).

PUT OUT, || To expel, movère; removère; sub-movère: to p. out of office, loco suo qm movère (in general); removère, amovère, or submovère qm a munere (respy from offices of state): to p. a magistratus out of office, abrogare or abolere ci magistratum (both in the Roman sense; abolere with the notion of pulling out finally): to p. one out of power, a republicâ qm removère: to p. a governor out of office, qm provinciâ demovère; qm expellere potestate: to be p. out of office, successorem accipere (to receive a successor). || To extinguish (fire), extinguere (g. t. nocturnum lumen; incendium, &c.); restringere; com-pescere (incendium). || To dislocate (vid.), extor-quere (with or without suo loco); ossa suis sedibus movère; luxare. || To place at interest, fenerari; fenore occupare or collocare (to lend out money): to p. out money to any one at interest, pecuniam ci feneri-dare; pecuniam apud qm occupare (with or without fenore; see Marb. Cic. Man. 2, 4): to p. out one's money

safely, certis et rectis nominibus pecuniam collocare or expendere numos (cf. *H. Ep.* 3, 1, 105): *to p. out money at two, four, five per cent. interest*, feneratori pecuniam binis, quaternis, quinque centesimis (see *Cic. Verr.* 3, 70, 165); *at high interest*, grandi fenore pecuniam occupare; *at higher*, graviore fenore pecuniam occupare. *¶ To publish*, edere (see *PUBLISH*). *¶ To disconcert*, perturbare; confundere.

PUT OVER, transmitti; trajicere: *to be p. over*, transmitti, &c. (*Cæs.*)

PUT TO, jungere; adungere: *to p. to the horses*, equos curru jungere or carpento subungere: *to p. to the oxen*, juvenecos plaustrum jungere. See also *LAT BY*, *REFER*.

PUT TO DEATH. See *KILL*.

PUT TO SEA,olvere navem, or simplyolvere (*proci. vela ventis dare*): *with a fleet*, classe proficisci; classe navigare (*but the latter only when the place to which one sails is named, e. g. in Macedonia*).—*a terraolvere* (*p. off fm land*).—*portu proficisci* (*of the person or ship*).—*portu exire*, prodire (*also without a portu, of the ship*).—*naves et portu educere*, classem deducere (*of the admiral*).

PUT UNDER, supponere (*to lay under*); subjicere (*to throw under*); subdere (*to place under*); subternere (*to spread under*); &c. rei or sub qd.

PUT UP, *¶ To start* (*an animal*), feram excutere cubili (*Plin. Pan.*); excire e cubili (*L.*); bestiam excitare (*C.*); (leporum) exagitare (*O.*); (cervum) nemorosae laibulis excitare (*Phaedr.*). *¶ To expose publicly for sale*, qd venale proponere, or simply proponere. *¶ To offer oneself as a candidate*, munus magistratum, petere; munus rogare, ambire: *to p. up for*, ambire, petere, expetere; exposcere, orare, qd. *¶ To build, erect*, vid.

PUT UP AT, devertere, deverti, deversari; *with any one*, ad or apud qm; *any where*, ad or in locum. *¶ Divertere can be used only of several persons, who separate and go one to one place, one to another.* See *Goerenz. Cic. Fin.* 5, 2, 3, 634.

PUT UP TO, *¶ To give a hint of* (*in vulgar language*), indicare ei qd; docere ei qd. (*¶ Nol indigitare or innuere.*) *¶ To excite*, vid.

PUT UP WITH, æquo animo recipere (*e. g. Injuriarum*); tacitus habere injuriam (*he puts up with it*).—devorare (*to swallow it*; hominem ineptias stultitias; paucorum dierum molestiam, &c.): *hardly to be able to p. up with*, ægre ferre.

PUT UPON, see *PUT ON*, *IMPOSE*: *to p. honour upon*, honore qm afficere; ei honorem habere, tribuere: *to p. all honour upon*, omni honore afficere, ornare qm; summâ observantiâ colere qm.

PUTREFACTION, putor (*Cal.*); putredo (*Appul.*): *to cause p.*, putrefacere.

PUTREFY, putrescere; putescere (*Col.*); putrefieri (*Lucr.*); vitiari (*Plin.*).

PUTRID, putridus, putidus (*C.*); puter (*Cels.*).

PUTTY, *gluten or glutinum vitreorum.

PUZZLE, v. Impedire, turbare, conturbare. obturbare: *aliquis p.'s us sadiq.*, quâ se acriter torquet (*Cal. ap. C.*): *to be puzzled with aliquid*, impediri, implicari qâ re: *to be puzzled to know what to do*, incertum esse, quid faciam: *to be puzzled how to do aliquid*, qâ magnâ difficultate afficetur, quâ ratione qd faciat.

PUZZLE, s. *¶ State of confusion*, dubitatio (*doubt*)—angustie, difficultas. *To be in a p.*, incertus or dubius sum, quid faciam, &c.; in angustia esse: *we have got into a sad p.*, incidimus in difficilem nodum (*Cal. ap. C. Fam.* 8, 11). *¶ Something proposed to try ingenuitatem*, lusinga questio (*Plin.*, *as problem proposed*).—*lulus ad acuenda puerorum ingenia accommodatus* (*as q. t.*); or *nodus quidam in lusu obliatus or offerendus (qd in lusu offerre, *Q.*). *Dissecting puzzles*, prps *figure scitiles pueris in lusu offerende.

PUZZLING, obscuro; perplexus; ambiguus.

PUZZLINGLY, obscure; perplex; per ambages.

PYGMÆAN, PYGMY, pygmæus (*O., Juv.*).

PYRAMID, pyramis, idis, f.; meta (= *a cone, conical figure*).

PYRAMIDAL, *pyramidis formam habens; *in pyramidis formam reductus, erectus; in pyramidi formam erectus (*Cur.*); pyramidatus, once in *C.*, omitted in *ed. Ern.*; (collis) in modum metæ in acutum cacumen fastigatus (*L.*).

PYRA, rogus (*C.*); pyra (*V.*). See *FUNERAL PILA*.

PYRITES, pyrites, æ, m. (*Plin.*)

PYROTECHNIC, pyrotechnicus (*t. t.*).

PYROTECHNY, ars ignium artificiorum fingendorum; *ars pyrotechnia (*t. t.*).

PYRRHONISM, dubitandi or omnia in dubium revocandi studium; *omnia in dubium incertumque revocandi or revocandi libido.

PYX, pyxis, idis, f.

Q.

QUAB (*a kind of fish*), gadus loba (*Linn.*).

QUACK, v. *¶ To cry as a duck*, tectrinare (*Auct. Carm. ad Phil.*). *¶ To brag, se jactare*; insolenter gloriari; gloriosius de se predicare. See also *BRAG*. *¶ To practise medicine as a quack*, *pharmacopolarum more medicinarum exercere; *pharmacopolis negotium exercere. *¶ To take quack medicine*, *pharmacopolam morbo adhibere; *malis medicamentis uti.

QUACK, s. *¶ Irregular medical practitioner*, pharmacopola circumforaneus; empiricus (sc. medicus, deriving his knowledge from practice only); medicus artis suæ parum peritus. *¶ An empty boaster*, jactator; ostentator; homo vaniloquus; homo vanus or gloriosus. See *BRAGGART*.

QUACKERY, *¶ Art of irregular medical practitioner*, *circulatoris medicamentorum venditiones. *¶ Empty boasting*, circulatoria jactatio; of literary men, &c., circulatoria literarum vanitas; ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiæ venditatio.

QUADRAGESIMA, *Dominica Quadragesima; Invocavit (*Ecclesi.*).

QUADRAGESIMAL, quadragesimalis (*Ecclesi.*).

QUADRANGLE, quadratum (*C.*); quadrangulum (*Gloss.*).

QUADRANGULAR, quadrangulus. — quadratus (*square*).

QUADRANT, *¶ The fourth part*, quadrans; quarta pars. *¶ An instrument for taking altitudes*, *quadrans (*t. t.*).

QUADRATE, s. quadratum; figura quadrata.

QUADRATE, v. quadrare ad or in rem, or absol. (*C.*); congruere cum re or ei rei; convenire ad rem; convenientem, aptum consentaneumque esse ei rei.

QUADRATURE, quadratura (*e. g. circuli, Appul.*).

QUADRIENNIAL, quadriennis (*Aurel. Vict.*). *quadiennalis only in a prob. corrupt transl. of a Gk. passage in Modest. Dig.* 50, 12, 10).

QUADRILATERAL, quadrilaterus (*Frontin.*); quatuor habens latera.

QUADRIPARTITE, quadripartitus (*C.*).

QUADRUPE, quadrupes (*C.*).

QUADRUPE, quadruplex (*L.*); quadruplus (*Suet.*); quadripartitus (*C.*).

QUADRUPLICATE, quadruplicare (*Plaut.*).

QUAFF, haurire (pocula, *Plin.*; spumantem pateram, *V.*; and improp. sanguinem, *C.*); potare (*as trans. it is præ-Class. and post-Aug.*).—potitare (*to q. often, a Plautine word*). Obs. perpotare is absol. in *C.*, *emply with toto die or some other ref. to a space of time*: perpotare laticem (*Lucr.*).

QUAFFER, potator (*H., Plin.*); potator (*Plaut.*).

QUAFFING, potatio; perpotatio; compositio (*of several*).

QUAGGY, paludosus (*O.*); paluster (*Cms.*); uliginosus (*Col.*).

QUAGMIRE, locus paluster; palus (*Cms.*); locus uliginosus (*Varr.*).

QUAIL, s. coturnix: *q. pipe*, *fistula coturnicibus alliciendi, decipiendi.

QUAIL, v. pavere; demisso, abjecto, fracto esse animo; animum abiectione, despondisse (*C.*); trepidare (*when fear is manifested by trembling, &c.*).

QUAINT, captivus (*hunted after*; opp. oblatius, *Q.*); insolitus: *to say q. things*, captata dicere non oblata tantum (*ast. Q.* non captata sed tantum oblata vox).

QUAINTLY, miro, insolito modo (*O.*).

QUAKE, tremere; contremiscere; intremere; horresco. See *TREMBLE*.

QUALIFICATION. By *Cic.* with the verb.

QUALIFIED, aptus; idoneus; opportunus (see *PR*): *to be q. to kill game*, jus venationis habere; *jus minores feræ venandi habere.

QUALIFY, aptare. Instituire. aptum or opportunum reddere, facere qm ad qd: *to be qualified for aliquid*, aptum, idoneum, opportunum esse ad qd: *he is qualified for this post*, par, aptus est huic muneris sustinendo, administrando (= *he is fit for it*): *nulla lex

exceptum eum, nā &c. (e.g. ne ei ea potestas curatioe mandetur, *ast. C. Agr. 2, 8, 21, he is not disqualified by any law*).

QUALITY. *¶ Nature, kind, qualitas (ποιότης, only as phil. t. t.).*—*natura; ratio (C.);* indoles, ingenium (*natural, peculiar, essential q.*)—*constitutio (q. as derived from its formation).* *Peculiar q.,* proprietates; (*of wine*) nota (*C. H. Col.*), e.g. vini nota optima, acetum primae notae, diversae notae esse (*Col.*). *¶ High rank, claritas generis (Q.);* claritudo familiae (*T.*): *persons of q.,* homines illustri loco nati: *he is a man of q.,* est vir nobilior, illustriore loco natus; genere et dignitate conspicuus.

QUALM, animae defectio, or defectio only. *See FAINTING.* *A q. of conscience, conscientia mala; mens mala sibi conscia. See CONSCIENCE.*

QUANTITY, quantitas (*Plin.*); copia, numerus (*C.*): *a great q.,* magnus numerus; *multum: a considerable q.,* aliquot (*of number*);—*aliquantum (of q., with gen., e.g. auri): in q.,* copiosus; *adv. copiose: (in prosody) mensura, quantitas (gramm.).*

QUARANTINE, *¶ tempus valetudini spectandæ præstitutum: to perform q.,* quadraginta dies extra qm locum propter suspectam valetudinem morari; *¶ valetudinis spectandæ causâ in statione retineri.*

QUARREL, s. jurgium, altercatio, contentio (*passionate and violent, but confined to words*);—*controversia (between two persons in array on opposite sides).*—*rixa (a fray, broil, that threatens to come to blows).*—*pugna (a fight); see also DISPUTE.* *To begin or seek a q.,* causam jurgii inferre; *controversiam intendere or struere; jurgium excitare; rixam movere: the q. is ended, rixa sedata est.*

QUARREL, v. jurgare, rixari [*SYN. in QUARREL, s.:* *to q. with aby, jurgio contendere cum qo; jurgii certare cum qo; rixari cum qo; rixa mihi est cum qo: to q. among themselves, inter se alterari; jurgii certare inter se: rixari inter se.*

QUARRELSOME, jurgiosus; rixosus; rixæ cupidus [*SYN. in QUARREL, s.:* *litigious; litium cupidus; altercandi or rixandi studiosus: to be very q.,* miræ esse ad litigandum, or ad rixandum, alacritate: *a q. fellow, homo jurgiosus (Gell.);* *homo rixosus or rixæ cupidus (Gell.)* *rixator occurs first in Q. 11, l. 19; a q. temper, rixandi, altercandi, studium, cupiditas.*

QUARRY, *¶ A stone mine, lapidicines (Gell.) not lapideum.* *¶ latumia or latomia, Plaut.; but afterwards only as the name of the famous Syracusan prison, or of other similar prisons; Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 42; L. 37, 3, &c.):* *oceator or inspector of a q.,* lapidicarius (*Inscr. Orrell. 3246*); *q. stone, cæmentum; saxum cæmentitium (unknown; opp. quadratum).* *¶ Prey, vid.*

QUARRYMAN, lapideus (*L., Varr.*); lapidum ex-emptor (*Plin.*). *¶ Not lapidarius, in this sense, wch is lake.*

QUART, quadrans.

QUARTAN, quartus: *a q. fever, (febris) quartana; febris quadri circuitus (Plin.);* quartis diebus recurrens.

QUARTER, *¶ A fourth part, quarta pars; quadrans (e.g. horæ): q. of a year, spatium trimestre: a year and a q., annus ac tres menses: every q., tertio quoque mense. ¶ Region of the skies, pars: nor could the wind blow from any q. that &c., neque ullus flare ventus poterat, quin &c. (Cass. Her. B. C. 3, 47). ¶ Particular region of a town or country, pars; vicus. ¶ Pl. Quarters, habitatio, abode, habitatio (q. t.).—tectum (house)—hospitium (reply in the house of a friend).—deversorium (at an inn).—statio (baiting-house on the road, &c.).—mansio (place of a night's lodging). To take up one's q's with aby, devertere ad qm (in hospitium): to have one's q's with, deversari apud qm; habitare apud qm; tecto receptum esse ab qo: uti es hospitio: to pay for one's q's, pretium mansionis persolvere ei (for the night's lodging). (Of troops) summer, winter q's, æstiva, hierna, pl.: to station troops in winter q's, copias in hiernis collocare: to be in q's, per hospitium dispositos esse; in oppido (oppidum) collocatos esse: troops in q's, milites per hospitium dispositi (in respect of the soldiers)—milites tecto (tectis) recepti (in respect of the host): to change soldiers' q's, militum hospitium mutare; milites in alia hospitia deducere (when they leave a town): to change aby's q's, in aliud hospitium traducere qm: to change one's own q's, in aliam domum immigrare. ¶ The grant of his life to a conquered enemy, missio: q. l. (as exclam.) parce or parcite vitæ mem: to grant no q., nullius vitæ parcere: q. was neither asked nor granted, sine*

missione pugnatum est (*Flor.*; sine missione also *L. 41, 20, of gladiators*): to cry for q's, rogare ut q's mihi parcat: to give q., vitæ se parcere; victo dare vitam. ¶ Close quarters, pl.: to come to close q., manum conserere; ad manum accedere; cominus pugnare (gladiis); cominus gladiis uti; manu decertare (all these = to fight close together, or to come to close q's with the sword, after the commencement of the fight with javelins, arrows, &c.).—Inter se (collatis signis) concurrere: prælium committere (only of two hostile armies).—(Arms) congregi cum qo; manu confligere cum qo; ferrum et manus conferre cum qo; signa conferre cum qo (all, e.g., cum hostibus). ¶ Quarter-deck, prpæ constratum navis posterius. *See DECK.*

QUARTER, v. *¶ To divide into four parts, quadrifariam dividere or dispartiri: to q. the body of a criminal, in quatuor partes distrabere (ast. Sen. de ira, 3, 17, in.); corpus in diversa distrabere (L.). ¶ To station, put into quarters, collocare in loco or apud qm: to q. soldiers, milites per hospitium disponere or in hospitia deducere (with the citizens).—milites per oppida dispartire (to station in the different towns): to have soldiers quartered upon me, milites meo hospitio utuntur: to have quartered one's army in a town, exercitum in tectis habere: to q. oneself upon aby (as a guest), devertere or deverti ad qm; es hospitio uti.*

QUARTERING (*of soldiers*), deductio (e.g. in oppida militum deductio, *C. Phil. 2, 25, 62, wch some, however suppose to be settling them there as colonists, with grants of land, &c.*) or by *Crel.* with verb.

QUARTERLY, adj. trimestris: *a q. account or settlement of money, ratio, computatio trimestris; ratio tertio quoque mense confecta: a q. payment, quarta pars annuæ mercedis (a quarter's pay).*—*pecunia tertio quoque mense solvenda (sum to be paid q.).*

QUARTERLY, adv. tertio quoque mense.

QUARTERN, *¶ modii quarta pars or quadrans.*

QUARTETTO, *¶ cantus quaternarius.*

QUARTO, *¶ forma quaternaria; quatuor ordinis forma (Ruhnk.): large, small q., forma quaternaria major, minor: in q., quaternis: a q. volume, liber formâ quaternariâ: a q. leaf, folium, scheda, formæ quaternariæ.*

QUARTZ, *¶ quartzum (Linn.).*

QUASH, extinguerere, restringere, sedare (*e.g. seditonem, tumultum. See also QUENCH.*

QUATRAIN, tetrasitchon or tetrasitchon (*Mart.*).

QUAVER, s. vox or sonus vibrans (*Plin. 10, 29, 43*).

QUAYER, v. vibrare (*Titian. op. Fest.*); vocem in cantando crispare (*Fest. p. 159, Lindem.*).

QUAY, crepidines (*bank protected with masonry*).—*lapideus fluvii margo (Varr.).*

QUEEN, regina (*prop. and fig.*); (*¶ regnatix is an adj. royal, T.*); *the q. bee, see BEE.* *¶ Queen at chess, compar. (i.e. male; of two lovers, &c., as q. at chess, O. A. 4, 3, 359).*

QUEER. *See COMICAL.*

QUEERLY. *See COMICALLY.*

QUELL, comprimere, sedare. *See also QUASH,*

QUENCH.

QUENCH, restringere, extinguerere (*q. i. as well of fire as of time and thirst*).—*composcere (to put out, of fire).*—*opprimere (to put out or down, e.g. fire, flame, &c.).*—*Jw. extinguerere et opprimere; expiere, sedare, reprimere, depellere (to still, e.g. one's thirst; see also To EXTINGUISH, To ALLAY): to q. one's thirst, sitim expiere, &c. (see SYN. above): to q. one's thirst by a drink of cold water, sitim hausit gelidæ aquæ sedare: he is only permitted to q. his thirst with water, potione aquæ tantum a siti vindicari debet. ¶ To destroy, vid.*

QUENCHLESS. *See UNQUENCHABLE.*

QUERIST, *Crel.* with verbs in *ASK, INQUIRE.*

QUERN, mola versatilis or trussilis.

QUERULOUS, querulus, queribundus: *to be q., conculci queri.*

QUERY. *See QUESTION.*

QUEST, *¶ Search: Crel.* with the following verbs, e.g. to be in q. of althg, qd querere; aquam querere (to be in q. of water).—*perquirere qm (by making many inquiries).*—*inquirere (by following aby's traces).*—*anquirere (to take great pains in finding out).*—*conquirere (of several objects that one is in q. of, also with the accessory notion of taking much trouble about it): one that is in q. of althg, conquisitor; inquisitor (the latter of one who follows the traces of any suspicious person).* *¶ Request, rogatio, petitio; libellus supplex (if couched in writing, Mart. 8, 31, 3).* *¶ Inquest or jury sworn to inquire, questio, inquisitio (the exama*

nation of any matter in order to come to the truth, veri). See also EXAMINATION, INQUEST.

QUESTION, s. interrogatio (prop. an asking, in order to gain an answer, or to learn the opinion of another; then, q. i., an interrogative).—*quest'o* (implies close and continued inquiry or examination; hence used esp. of scientific and judicial investigation).—percontatio (close or accurate enquiry into the particulars of a fact).—disceptatio (discussion, debate); a slight or trifling q., interrogatiuncula; rogatiuncula; questiuuncula; disceptatiuncula: a captious q., captio; interrogatio captiosa; captiosus interrogatiois genus: to put a captious q., captiosus interrogatiois genere uti: captiosus interrogare: to answer a q., ad rogatum respondere; interroganti ei respondere (see also ANSWER); to put a q. = to ask, see ASK: to propose a subject for debate, questionem ponere, proponere, afferre; de quo disceptetur ponere; or in the contest ponere only: the q. arises, queritur; oritur disputatio; existit questio: but here a somewhat different q. arises, whether &c., existit autem hoc loco questio subdillitica, num &c.: the q. now is, nunc id agitur: here prope the q. may arise, hic fortasse querendum sit: that is not the q., hoc non dubium est; de hac re non dubitatur, dubitatio non oritur: it is a q., res in questionem venit or vocatur; res in disceptationem vocari potest: q. by torture, questio ac tormenta; questio tormentis habita: a boundary q., controversia finalis; iurium finale (Leg. Agr. p. 341, 342, Gores): to debate a boundary q., de finibus ambigere: there is a boundary q., de finibus controversia est: to discuss, move, agitate a q., agere rem or de re (q. i. to treat it, discuss it).—disputare, disserere de qâ re (of the discussions of learned men, the latter imply of a continued discourse).—sermo est de re (of a conversational discussion, whether of two persons or more).—qd in controversiam vocare, deducere, adducere (to make it a subject of dispute). Obs. agitare questionem ita, to think it over, weigh it in the mind. To be made a q., in controversiâ esse or versari; in controversiam deductum esse; in contentione esse or versari; in disceptatione versari: to become a q., in contentionem venire; in controversiam vocari, adduci, deduci.

QUESTION, v. || To ask, interrogate, interrogare, rogare, qm qd or (more rarely) de re. See ASK. || To doubt about, throw doubt upon, dubitare, addubitare aliquid or de re (with the acc. usually only when it is a simple neuter pronoun, or pass. with a nominative, as, dubitatus parens; otherwise with de; see Ochs. C. Ecl. p. 25)—ponere in dubio (to bring in question).—in dubitationem vocare (to call in question).

QUESTIONABLE, incertus; ambiguus; anceps; de quo dubitari potest.

QUESTIONLESS, haud dubie (indubitate, dubitâli; indubitanter, late).—certo, certe. See also CERTAINLY.

QUIBBLE, v. cavillari.

QUIBBLE, s. cavillatio.

QUIBLER, cavillator.

QUICK, adj. || Swift, nimble, celer (swift, fleet, of persons and things; opp. tardus).—præceps (hasty, of persons and things).—citus (swift, often with the notion of great rapidly, usually of things, rarely of persons or animals).—properus, properans (hastening in pursuit of an object).—festinans (poet. festinus, anxiously in haste).—cittatus, incitatus, concitatus (set in rapid motion, of things with or without life).—velox (that flies along or away, fleet, sceling, of things with or without life).—pernix (swift of foot).—alacer (energetic, lively, brisk; opp. languidus).—agilis (nimble; both of living creatures).—promptus (ready, prompt, never at a loss or unprepared).—præsens (speedy in operation or effect.—[?] præsentaneus is late).—subitus, repentinus (sudden). A q. pace, incesus citus (opp. incesus tardus): with q. step, citato gradu; cito: a q. pronunciation, citata pronuntiatio: a q. reply, promptum responsum: a q.-footed, pedibus celer: pernix (celeriter is poet): a q. sailer, celox: this vessel was a very q. sailer, hæc navis erat incredibili celeritate velis. || Alive, vivus. || Ready, active, versatile, &c., agilis (nimble, alert, of body or mind).—facilis (that moves with ease).—versatilis (accommodating: versatile, of the mind).—callidus (clever, expert, from practice: [?] [not verus, wch = sly, cunning]).—sollers (skilful); q. in athg. exercitatus in re (practised)—peritus cu re (experienced).

QUICK, s. viva caro: to cut to the q., ad vivum rescacare (Col. s. q. extrema ipsius ungulis pars ad vivum rescacetur): to cut or touch one to the q. to sting aby to the q., quam acerbissimum dolorem inurere ei; (by

one's words) qm gravissimus verborum acerbitatibus afficere; cu animum graviter offendere: althg touches me to the q., valde doleo qd; gravissime fero qd; mordeor, quod &c.: that has touched me to the q., meum ille pectus pungit aculeus (Plant.).

QUICKEN, || To accelerate, accelerare qd; maturare qd, or with inf.; precipitare qd. SYN. IN ACCELERATE. || To make alive, animare (poet. also fig.).—vivificare (late, Terull.). || To excite, excitare, incitare; qm alacriorem ad qd efficere (e.g. ad pugnamdum); cu animum incitare: to be quickened, accedit mihi animus; alacriorem fieri; magna alacritas studiumque cu rei magnam ei iniecit. [?] nos animi, except as = ferociorem reddi (T. Germ. 25, 3).

QUICKENING, s. acceleratio, maturatio (both in Auct. ad Herenn.).

QUICKENING, adj. Crcl. by the verb.—vivificans, late.

QUICKLY, || Speedily, celeriter; cito; festinanter; velociter. || Soon, festinus; illico; exemplo; statim; continuo.

QUICKNESS, || Speed, swiftness, velocitas: celeritas; pernicitas; agilitas. [SYN. IN QUICK.] || Readiness, briskness, solertia (dexterity or cleverness in an art; see HER. Cæs. B. G. 1, 22).—exercitatio (practice).—calliditas (skill, adroitness).

QUICKSAND, arena pedum vestigio cedentes; (also simply) sabulum (Plin.).: the quicksands, syrtis.

QUICKSET HEDGE, sepes viva.

QUICKSIGHTED, See ACUTE.

QUICKSIGHTEDNESS, perspicacitas; ingentis acumen or acies. See also ACUTENESS.

QUICKSILVER, argentum vivum (Plin., Vitr.; in its natural state).—hydrargyrum (Plin.), mercurius (prepared).

QUID (of tobacco), *globus tabâci manducandus or manducatus.

QUIDDITY. See ESSENCE.

QUIESCENCE. See REAT.

QUIESCENT (see QUIET): to be q., quiescere.

QUIET, adj. || Denoting a state when one is without motion and without physical exertion, quietus (q. i., being at rest, taking repose, in as far as it implies a notion contrary to that of exertion).—tranquillus (still, without strong motion, epy of the sea, that is not disturbed by any external cause).—Jn. tranquillus et quietus. pacatus (at peace, tranquillized, epy of countries in wch a war, insurrection, &c., has been waging).—sedatus (without stormy motion, sedate, e.g. step, gradus; time, tempus).—placidus (placid, soft, without disturbance or any violent motion, e.g. river, annis; flumen (opp. rapidus annis); weather, celum; day, dies; sleep, somnus).—otiosus (at rest, not engaged in any business, idle): a q. life, vita quietâ, or tranquilla, or tranquilla et quietâ; vita placida; vita otiosa: to lead a q. life, vitam tranquillam, or placidam, or otiosam degere; quiete vivere; otiose vivere: a q. province, provincia quietâ (q. i.); provincia pacata (in wch a war has been carried on before).—q. sea, mare tranquillum or placidum: to be q., quietum, &c. esse: to remain q., quiescere (also = to remain neuter); silentium tenere (to observe silence): —to remain q. at athg. otiosum spectatorem esse cu rei (to be a q. spectator, e.g. pugne).—se non admiscere or se non immiscere ei rei (not to mix oneself up with athg): be q. i favete linguis! silentium teneatis: to make q., see TO CALM. || Relating to a state without mental agitation, and to whatever manifests such tranquillity, quietus (not taking a share or an interest in athg, not moved by athg).—tranquillus (q. disposition of mind or temper, not excited by athg external).—placidus (placid, peaceable, in contradistinction to tempestuous or hasty temper).—placatus (become q. again after violent irritation).—sedatus (pacified, sedate; all these speaking of the 'animus', i.e. the mind).—Jn. placidus quietusque; placatus et tranquillus; sedatus et quietus; sedatus placidusque: a q. or calm speech, oratio placida or sedata (e.g. manner of delivery, or elocution); temperatum orationis genus; quietum disputandi genus (in conversation).—to do athg with a q. mind, or in a q. temper, placato animo facere qd: to write in a q. disposition of mind, sedato animo scribere: to be q., animo esse quieto, or tranquillo, or placato; animo non moveri: one can never be q., numquam quietâ mente consistere licet: be q. i boue sis animo or bonum habe animum (be of good cheer).—to be q. by athg, placide or sedate ferro qd (to bear athg quietly): not to be quiet at or unner athg, qd egre ferro (not to bear it with indifference).—solicitem esse de qâ re (to be annoyed at or alarmed about athg).

QUIET, *s.* See QUIETNESS.

QUIET, *v.* tranquillare (*prop. mare, fig. animos*).—*pacare* (to establish peace, *e. g.* in a province).—*sedare*, *placare* (to still, appease).—*permutare* (to soothe).—*lenire* (to cause to abate, mitigate, allay).

QUIETNESS, *¶* The state of being free from mental agitation or physical exertion, tranquillitas (*prop. the state of the sea, when not agitated by storm; different from malacia, μαλακία, i. e. calm; then also of a calm, untroubled life*).—*quies* (the state of being at rest, *opp. actio*; hence also = neutrality, state of peace, settled state of things; *opp. tumultus*).—*requies* (of taking some relaxation after work; *opp. labor, i. e. trouble*).—*otium* (a being exempt from ordinary occupations; hence also = tranquillity of a state, peace).—*otiosa vita* (a life without occupation).—*pax* (peace; then, lasting repose and security).—*silentium* (when nothing is said or spoken, or no noise made, *fig.*): to live in peace and *q.*, in otio et pace vivere (*g. i.*).—*mirā concordia vivere* (of man and wife, *T. Agr. 6, 1*): to live in peace and *q.* with *aby*, concorditer vivere cum *qo*.

QUIETUDE. See QUIETNESS.

QUILL, *¶* The feather of a goose, penna anserina. *¶* The dart of a porcupine, spina. *¶* The reed of weavers, fistula textoria. *¶* The instrument with which some stringed instruments are struck, plectrum (*for the lyra*).—*pecten*, *inis* (*for the cithara*: Freund). To strike with the *q.*, pectine pulsare (*†*).

QUILT, *s.* *stragulum textile; *stragula vestis; *stratum. *¶* peristroma = a curtain large enough to hang round the sides of a couch or bed.

QUILT, *v.* referere *qā* re (to stuff with *athg*).—*(vesti) xylum insuere (*if with wadding*).

QUINCE, malum cydonium (*pyrus cydonia, *aff. Linn.*): a *q. tree*, cydonia (*pyrus cydonia, *Linn.*): *q.* coloured, melinus (μηλινος, *e. g.* vestimentum) the kernel of a *q.*, *granum mali cydonii: the juice of *q.*'s, sucul (malorum) cydoniorum (*Pallad. 11, 20, 2*).—melomeli (*Col. 12, 47, 3*): oil made of *q.*'s; wine made of *q.*'s, *fig.*, vinum ex malis cydoniis factum *¶* cydonites (*Pallad. 11, 20*) does not stand for wine made of *q.*'s, but for the juice of *q.*'s mixed with honey, κυνιδιώνηλι; see *Schneid.* on that passage.

QUINCE-TREE. See QUINCE.

QUINQUAGESIMA, Dominica quinquagesima; quinquagesima penitentia (*Eccl.*).

QUINQUENNIAL, quinquennalis.

QUINQUENNIALLY, quinto quoque anno.

QUINSEY, angina.

QUINTAL, pondus centenarium (*Plin.*); centum (et duodecim) pondo, libræ.

QUINTESSENCE, succus subtilissimus (*prop.*); also by *fioe*, robur, medulla (*fig.*).

QUINTETTO, *cantus a quinque symphoniacis editus.

QUINTUPLE, *adj.* quinqueplex (*Mart.*); quinquepartitus (*C.*).

QUINTUPLE, *v.* quinqueplecare (*T. Ann. 2, 36*).

QUIRE, *¶* A choir, *vid.* *¶* A bundle of paper, scapus (*Plin. 13, 12, 23*; containing twenty sheets: in *q.*'s, (liber) non compactus).

QUIRK, cavillatio (quibble).—aculeus, dictierum (*sharp, witty saying*).

QUIT, discedere, &c. See DEPART, LEAVE.

QUITE, *ex toto* (entirely); *e. g.* tatum esse, to be *q. safe*.—*ex integro* (afresh; *e. g.* *qd.* efficere novum).—*ex omni parte* (in every respect; *e. g.* to be happy, beatum esse).—*omni numero*, omnibus numeris, omnibus numeris et partibus (in all its parts and details; *e. g.*, *q. complete* or *perfect*, omnibus numeris absolutus; perfectus expletusque omnibus numeris et partibus: to be *q. perfect* or *complete*, omnes numeros habere or continere).—*omni ratione* (in every kind of way; *e. g.* *qm.* exinanire).—*longe*, multo (*by a great deal*, with alius or diversus, different).—*prorsus*, plane, penitus (*Syr. in ALTOOKHNEH*).—*funditus* (from the foundation).—*in* or *per* omnes partes; *per omnia* (in every respect).—*totus* (*e. g.*, *he is q. altered*, totus commutatus est). *Numanitia* was *q. destroyed*, Numanitia funditus deleta est.—*Sit* expressed by a compound word, or by some other turn of expression; *e. g.* to empty the bottle *q.*, lagenam exsiccare; a jug, potare facce tenus cadum. To leap *q.* over *athg*, transilire *qd.* or trans *qd.* I am *q. miserable*, prorsus nihil abest, quin sim miserrimus; *he is q. unlearned*, omnino omnis eruditioris experta est; *he is not q. unlearned*, nec tamen scit nihil: to be of *q.* a different opinion, longe aliter sentire; totā sententiā dissidere: to be *q.*

otherwise, longe secus esse; longe aliter se habere. *Q. right* (in answer), ita est.

QUITCH GRASS, *tritium repens (*Linn.*).

QUITS, *interj.* nihil reliqui est.

QUITTANCE, *¶* Act of quitting, by the verb.

¶ Discharge, ἀποδοῖν to give one a *q.*, ἀποδοῖν dare; acceptum referre *ci qd.* (C.); acceptum *qd.* testari.

QUIVER, *s.* pharetra.

QUIVER, *v.* tremere; contremere; intremere. See also SHAKE, TREMBLE.

QUION, SEE BOWNET, CAP.

QUOIT, *discus*: to play at *q.*'s, disco ludere.

QUOTA, rata pars or portio.

QUOTATION, *¶* Passage quoted, locus allatus or (if with approbation) laudatus (cittatus, allegatus, productus, not good).—*¶* Act of quoting (passage, examples, &c.), prolatio (*e. g.* exemplorum)—commemoratio (the mentioning of them)—relatio (Q.).

QUOTE, proferre, afferre *¶* not produce; and it is better to avoid adducere, for *sch. Scn. de Irā, 2, 18, 2*, is the only passage cited, *ex animalia* in exemplum hominis adducit, quibus &c.—*Krebs* allows citare with or without testes or auctores. *Livy* has magistratum liberos Maecor Licinius citat identidem auctores.—*laudare* (to *q.* with approbation).—*notare* (with censure).—*memorare*, commemorare.—*ponere*, proponere (of examples). To *q.* as authorily, auctorem laudare or memorare (C.) or citare (L.): a passage, locum afferre; dictum scriptoris commemorare; referre (often, habitually); usurpare: I like better to *q.* examples from Grecian history than from our own, malo Græcorum quam nostra proferre: I will *q.* this one example, ponam illud unum exemplum: to *q.* the words of an author without naming him, auctorem ad verbum transcribere, neque nominare (*Plin. H. N.*).

QUOTH, *alt.* inquit.

QUOTIDIAN, quotidianus (daily); *¶* diurnus = throughout the day, a day long.

R.

RABBIT, *s.* coagmentum; compactura (*Vitr.*); conclusura (*Vitr. 6, 11*); compages. See also JOINT.

RABBIT, *v.* conjungere; committere; coagmentare.

RABBI, *Rabbinus; *magister, doctor, Judæicus.

RABBINICAL, *Rabbinicus.

RABBINICALLY, *Rabbinice; *Rabbinorum more, modo.

RABBIT, cuniculus: *r.*-hole, lustrum, cubile cuniculorum.

RABBLE, vulgus, multitudo de plebe, multitudo obscura et humilis. sentina republicæ or urbis. *sex populi*: one of the *r.*, unus de multis, or *e multis*.

RABID, furens, furiosus (furious, raving).—*insanus* (mad).—*rabidus* (in the best age only in poetry; but rabies, and even rabide, occur in *Class. prose*, so that rabidus is not to be regarded as un-*Class.* in prose; *Krebs*). See also FURIOUS.

RACE, *s.* *¶* Family, stock, &c., genus (*g. i.*).—*gens* (all who belong to one stock; then, all who bear the same family names (nomina); *opp. familia*, which denotes the subdivisions of a gens, distinguished by cognomina (family names).—*stirps* (the stock of a family as sprung from a gens).—*homines qui etate qd.* vivunt (men living at one time, contemporaries; *e. g.* *hujus stantis* homines; qui nunc vivunt homines): an ancient *r.*, genus antiquum; gens antiqua: to be of an ancient *r.*, generis antiquitate florere: one of a very ancient *r.*, homo veteris prosapie et multarum imaginum; ex familia veteris natus. Stirps, genus, and gens, denote the race usually in an ascending line, as abstract and collective terms for majores; whereas prosapia, progenies, propagio, proles, suboles, in a descending line, as abstract and collective terms for posteri (*Diod.*). *¶* Course, cursus, ūs; curriculum: cursūs certamen (foot-r.).—*cursus* or curriculum equestrum; cursus equester (a horse-r.).

RACE, *v.* cursu certare. certare pedibus, pedibus contendere (on foot).—*cursu* equestri certare (with horses).

RACE-HORSE, equus curulis (in the Circus games)—equus pernix or velox (*g. ii.*).

RACER, cursor (*C. Dis. 2, 70, 144*).—stadiondrōmus (*Plin.*)—certans (*C.* on foot or with horses).—agitator (in a chariot-race). *¶* Race-horse, vid.

RACINESS (of style), succus or succus et sanguis (*C. Brut. 9, 36, fig.*).—sapor vernaculus (idiomatic *“*,

C. Brut. 46, 172). *A certain peculiar r. of its own, color quidam et succus suus (C. de Or. 3, 25, 96).—nescio qui sapor vernaculus (a certain peculiar idiomatic r., C. ut sup.).*

RACK, *¶ An instrument of torture, equuleus.—catasta (the scaffold itself, later only): to put to the r., in equuleum imponere, injicere, conicere qm: equuleo torquere qm: to be brought or put to the r., in equuleum ire, imponi, injici (Rack) fidele are the ropes used in torture, but not the r.: to die on the r., extortum mori: to abide by the truth even on the r., vi tormentorum adductum in veritate manere: to undergo or go through the torments of the r., vim tormentorum perferre; see also TORTURE (respecting the abstract sense): to put one's brains to the r., *cogitationem in qd maxime intendere. If = TORTURE, vid. ¶ A wooden orate in wch hay is placed for cattle, cratis.—jacea (a common name; wch Freund does not mention: cratis, quæ jacea vocatur a vulgo; Veget. 1, 56).*

RACK, *v. ¶ To stretch, vid. ¶ To torture, see: to put to the Rack. ¶ To clarify, capulare (e. g. oleum, Plin.). See also CLARIFY.*

RACKET, *¶ The bat used at tennis. *prps reticulum (i. e. a small net). ¶ A clattering noise; see CLATTER.*

RACY, habens succum qm (C.), or nescio quem saporem vernaculum (aft. *C. Brut.* 46, 172): to be r., habere succum qm (*C. Brut.* 23, 76); *habere (nescio quem) saporem vernaculum.

RADIANCE, claritas. fulgor. candor [SYN. in BRIGHTESS].

RADIANT, clarus. lucidus. illustris. splendidus. fulgens. nitidus, nitens [SYN. in BRIGHT].

RADIATE, radiare (to cast rays: in the sense of 'glitter' it does not belong to Class. prose).—radius spargere; relucere; refulgere.

RADIATED, radiatus.

RADIATION, radiatio (Plin.); or by the verb.

RADICAL, *¶ Primitive, native, primitivus; natus; insalutis; innatus; ingenuus; primigenius (Farr.): a r. word, verbum nativum; vocabulum primitivum (Gramm.): the r. syllable, syllaba primitiva: the r. meaning, naturalis et principalis significatio (Q. 9, 1, 4); ea verbi significatio, in qua natum est (Gell. 13, 29, in.). ¶ Fundamental, Crcl. by radix or fundamentum, e. g. pietas est fundamentum omnium virtutum, i. e. the r. virtue; or by the adverbs, penitus, &c. Let us dare to attempt a r. cure of our miseries, audeamus non solum ramos amputare miseriarum, sed omnes radicum fibras evellere (C. Tusc. 3, 6, 13): r. reformer, see REFORMER. A r. difference, quanta maxima esse potest distantia.*

RADICALLY, penitus. radicibus.

RADICATE, radices agere (Col.), exigere (Cels.), capere (Col.); radicare (Plin.). See TO ROOT.

RADISH, raphānus (Plin.); radix Syriaca (Col.); a/o simp/ radix (Col.); radícula (a kind of small r., Col.); *raphānus hortensis (Linn.).

RADIUS, radius (C.).

RAFFLE, s. alea. To be the winner in a r., *vors cs cum lucro exit.

RAFFLE FOR, v. *de re qd alæ jactu contendere: to put up to be raffled for, *reim proponere de quâ alæ jactu contendatur; *talorum jactu rem acquendam proponere.

RAFT, ratls. R.—merchant, lignarius (sc. negotiator): ligni negotiator.

RAFTER, canterlus (Pür.).—(trabs, tignum = a beam).

RAG, pannus; pl. panni (also = an old garment).—cento (a garment of old r.'s). Covered with r.'s, pannis oblitus; pannosus: to deal in r.'s, negotium panniculorum exercere (aft. Aurel. Vict. de Vir. ill. 72), *panniculos or pannos venditare: a dealer in r.'s, qui panniculos venditat: r. man, *qui panniculos ostiatim colligit.

RAGAMUFFIN, pannosus. mendicis (as beggar). Errary r., levisimus quisque (e. g. Gallorum): r.'s, homines perdit; fax populi.

RAGE, s. ¶ Vehemence, fure, rabies; sævitia; furor (only in poetry, and post-Aug. prose). [SYN. in FURY.] ¶ Anger excited to fury, ira (anger).—indignatio; iracundia (great rage, violent anger). See ANGER: to fall into a r., indignatione exardescere; irā incendi; into a great r., iracundiā ac stomacho exardescere; iracundiā efferti or inflammari: to put aby in a r., stomachum ci movere or facere; iram cs concire. ¶ Eager desire, studium (immodicum; e. g., a r. for bedding, *immodicum, or insanum, modificandi stu-

dium).—aviditas (insatiabile passionate desire; e. g. glorie, imperandi, &c.).—temeritas qd faciendi (a rash, thoughtless fondness for doing it: e. g., a r. for play, tem. lucrandi perentive, T. Germ. 24, 3). To have a r. for alth, omni impetu ferri ad qd.

RAGE, *v. ¶ To be furious, furere (of persons; of things personified, only in the poets).—sævire (to be savagely violent; of persons, and also of things; mare ventis, S.; ventus, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13, in.; and poet. of lust, love, &c.). ¶ To be violently angry, indignari. irā incendi, exacerbari, or exardescere. iracundiā exardescere, inflammari, efferti.*

RAGGED, pannosus. pannis oblitus (of persons covered with rage).—lacer, detritus (of clothes, &c., in rage, torn).

RAGING, adj. rabidus (of animals and men. See RABID).—rabiosus (of animals, of men, and of things).—furens. furiosus. furbundus (raving with passion).—sævus (transported with rage: improper. of things, mare, S.; ventus, C.).

RAGING, s. rabies. furor. sævitia [SYN. in FURY].—violentia (e. g. maris, venti: tem. improper. of the violence of men).—sæva via cs rei (the fearful strength of alth, e. g. morbi).—impetus (the violent attack: e. g. the r. of a fever, impet. febris). The r. of the sea, violentia or (Vell.) sævita maris.

RAGOUT, prps minūral.

RAIL, s. tignum transversum (nailed across between two upright posts): r.'s, railings, septa (pl., g. l. for fence; with boards, laths, &c.).—cancelli (pl.; clathri, trellis-work).

RAIL, *v. To enclose with rails, cancellos circumdare ci rel.—or seipre (g. l., with or without stipitibus, &c.).*

RAIL, *RAIL AT*, *v. To use opprobrious language, convicium ci facere; qm conviciis consecrari, inessere; qm maledictis insectari; maledicta in qm dicere, conferre, conjicere: railing language, maledictum; convicium; probrum. See more in ABUSE, CHIDE.*

RAILER, in qm maledicus; consecrator.

RAILERY, locatio, or pl. locationes (C.); cavillatio (ironical, teasing r.). See JOXING, &c.

RAILROAD, **RAILWAY**, *via ferrea or ferreis orbitis strata: a r. train, ordo vehiculorum viam ferream percurrentium.

RAIMENT, vestis. vestitus. cultus. ornatus. Jn. vestis atque ornatus. See also CLOTHES, DRESS: to put on r.; see CLOTH.

RAIN, s. pluvia (as a beneficial natural phenomenon).—Imber (a shower)—nimbus (of rain attended with cloudy weather; aque celestes is poet.). A drizzling r., pluvia tenuissima: a sudden shower of r., pluvia repentina; Imber repente effusus; Imber subitus: heavy r.'s, aque magnæ (Ll.): heavy and continued r.'s, imbres magni et assidui: we shall have r., imbres imminent; nubilator or nubillare cepit: we shall have r. to-day, hodie pluet: the r.'s have swelled the river, aqua plueno creavit: the r. beats agst my face, imber in os feritur: the r. does not cease, imber non remittit (see L. 40, 33): the r. comes through the roof, ex imbribus aqua perpluit: tectum imbres transmittit (see Plin. 18, 11, 29): much r. fell that year, aque magnæ et ingentes eo anno fuerunt: during the r., in imbris; per imbrem; dum pluit.

RAIN, *v. pluere (for the most part only in the third person, personally and impersonally, pluit, 'it rains,' &c., prop. and fig.); imber or nimbus effunditur: it r.'s such a thing, such a thing comes down in r. (stones, blood, &c.); res, re, or rem pluit, e. g. sanguine, lacte, lapidibus, &c., pluit, terrā pluit, terram pluit, also imber lapidum, sanguinis, &c. defluit; and de celo lapidat; imbris lapidat: it rained all night, imber continens per totam noctem tenuit: it never rained more heavily in those parts, nunquam illis locis maiores aque fuerunt (Cæs.). PROV. it never r.'s but it pours, malum malo addit (aft. J. 1, 3): it is constantly raining, or rains without any cessation, continuos or assiduos (less strong) habemus imbres.*

RAINBOW, arcus pluvius (H.); cmly, cœlestis arcus, or fm context arcus only.

RAIN-DEER. See REIN-DEER.

RAIN-WATER, aqua pluvia, aque pluvie, imbris aqua or aque (in respect of its source).—aqua pluvialis or pluvialis (in respect of its quality).

RAINY, pluvius (bringing rain with it: of winds, seasons, &c., or where it usually rains, of a country).—pluviosus (where or when it rains much: e. g. of winter): r. weather, tempestas pluvia; pluvius cœli

status; cœlum pluvium. *The r. season, mensis, quo (or incens, quibus) imbres continuè defuerunt (when it regularly r.'s with little or no cessation; aft. Sen. N. Q. 4, 4, extr.).*

RAISE, v. *To lift up, tollere. elevare (the latter only of things really lifted up: hence elev. manus, but not oculos: and not in the fig. sense, e. g. laudibus qm. elevare. ¹⁶²⁵ verbis qm. elevare is to depreciate a man; to run him down, the opp. of extolling).—subducere (to lead or draw fm below).—moliri (to r. up heavy weights, by pulleys, &c.). To r. the curtain, auleum tollere (with the ancients, at the end of the piece, to draw up the curtain before the stage; opp. auleum premere or mittere, at the beginning of a piece, to let the curtain drop, so that the actors were seen; see Schmid. H. Ep. 2, 1, 189): to r. one's hands to heaven, tendere manus (supplices) ad cœlum (in prayer). *To erect, educere. excitare (pyramides, towers).—extruere. edificare (to build): to r. fortifications, munimenta excitare: to r. a dam, aggerem jacere, extruere; a wall, murum edificare. See To ERECT. *To excite, arouse, erigere; excitare.—firmare. confirmare (to confirm, strengthen).—relevare, recreare (to refresh): to r. the spirits of a dejected person, afflictum cs animum recreare (Cf. C. Att. 1, 16, 8, ego recreavi afflictos animos bonorum, unumquemque confirmans, excitans); animum cs jacentem or qm. abjectum et jacentem excitare; sublevare stratum et abjectum; ad animi equitatem extollere qm. *To give forth, occasion, tollere. To r. a shout, clamorem tollere: on the arrival of aby, clamoribus qm. exipere: to r. a laugh, cachinnum tollere; in cachinnis effundi. Such phrases are frequently expressed in Latin by single words; e. g. to r. a laugh, cachinnari: to r. a charge, accusare qm. *To bring forward, proferre. producere. in medium proferre: to r. an objection, opponere, contradicere qd. obloqui, occurrere. *To cause to rise (fm the dead), qm. excitare ab inferis; qm. a morte ad vitam revocare (to recall to life)—qm. ab Orco reducere in lucem facere (to cause to return to the world. ¹⁶²⁵ Vivificare is bad Latin). *To levy, prepare, parare, comparare; conferre, conquirere, conficere, cogere (to collect, bring together): to r. troops, copias parare or comparare; exercitum conficere: to r. money, cogere pecuniam, fm aby, ab qo; pecunias expedire. *To augment, increase, efferre (to bring forth).—augere (to increase).—majus reddere (to render greater, enlarge).—exaggerare (to make higher or larger). To r. the price of a commodity, pretium cs rei efferre (to make the price higher).—carius vendere qd. (to sell at more): to attempt to r. the price of corn, annonam flagellare (of a corn factor who keeps back his corn, that prices may rise; Plin.); annonam incendere, excaudescere (Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 16); annonæ caritatem inferre. Prices have been raised, merces cariores sunt or pluria veniunt: the price of a thing has been raised. See 'prices &c. have risen' in Hiss. To r. the pay, stipendium augere: to r. courage, majorem reddere animum; addere animum. *To promote, advance (to honour), augere, ornare (g. t.); producere ad dignitatem or ad honores, evehere ad honores: to r. to great honour, amplius honoribus ornare or decorare: to r. fm the dust, ex humili loco ad dignitatem producere; e tenebris in lucem evocare; e tenebris et silentio proferre: to the highest honours, ad amplissimos honores or ad summam dignitatem perducere: to r. aby to the throne, regnum et diadema ci deferre (H. Od. 2, 2, 22). *To raise a siege, see SIEGE.**********

RAISE UP, v. *To lift or set up, erigere (as a person fallen). To r. a person, manu alievare qm. sublevare ante pedes stratum; ag, to r. up a sick person, ægrum levare (to set him on his legs again).—ægro dare salutem or salutem et sanitatem, ægro sanitatem restituere (to restore to health); ægrum levare ex præcipiti (fm a very dangerous disease, H. Sat. 2, 3, 293). *To arouse, vid. *To cause to appear or come forward, afferre, parere, movere (to cause).—præbere, dare (to afford).—efficere, perficere (to bring about).***

RAISIN, s. *acinus passus (¹⁶²⁵ not uva passa; = a dried bunch of grapes) poet., racemus passus (P. Georg. 2, 269): r.-wine, passum (sc. vinum): stone of a r., nucleus acini pass.*

RAKE, s. *an agricultural implement, rastrum (quadridens), pl. rastri (a garden-rake).—lrpex (a larger rake with iron teeth for breaking clods).—pecten (a hay rake, Ov. Rem. Am. 192), poet. *A dissolute fellow, homo dissolutus, profligatus, perditus.**

RAKE, v. *To clear with a rake, pectine ver-*

tere (O. Rem. 192). To r. up (a crop, &c.), pectinibus legere qd. (Col. 2, 21). *To scow, stringere, destingere. *To rake up = to collect, vid.**

RAKISH, s. *profligatus, perditus; Jm. perditus profligatusque (of persons); corruptus, depravatus; Jm. corruptus depravatusque (of manners, &c.).*

RALLY, TRANS. *(of sr. ops), ordines restituere (g. t.), recolligere (to collect again).—reducere. retrahere (if by force; e. g. fugitives). *INTRANS. (of troops) e. g. milites in eo loco denuo conserunt. (Mentally), se or animum colligere; ad se redire; se recipere. See also TO COLLECT.**

RALLY, v. *To baster (vid.): aby on alth, per ludibrium exprobrare ci qd.*

RAM, s. *A male sheep, aries. Of a r., arctinus. *The vernal sign, *Aries. *A battering-ram, machina, quâ muros quantal or percuntur (g. t.); aries (with the ancients): to apply the battering-ram to the wall, arictem muro (muri) admovere: to shake the wall with the r., arietem or arietis pulsu murum quatere: the r. made a breach in the wall, aries percussit murum.***

RAM, v. *fistula adigere (Cæs.). fistucare. fistucatione solidare (Vir.).*

RAM-ROD, *viga pyrobolaria.

RAMBLE, PROP. *vagari (v. pr.).—circumcurrere (to run to and fro).—palari (to straggle, of several)—Fig.) evagari; vagari; excurrere; a proposito digredi (C.); expatiari (Q.).*

RAMBLER, RAMBLING, vagus; vagans; errans. *Rambling (of style), vagus (C. with blame: pro. olutus, of an easy step).—disipatus, fluctuans et dissolutus (unconnected, loosely put together).*

RAMIFY, &c. See BRANCH, &c.

RAMMER, fistica, pavula (used for paving or for levelling the ground).

RAMMISH, olidus, hircosus (prop. goatish).

RAMP, v. *To jump about, circumisili, also with the addition of modo huc, modo illuc (Catull. 3, 9); insultare ci loco or qo loco; qâ re or in qâ re per saltare (to be ramping about, e. g. in a field, to mischievously tread down the fruit): to be ramping about before a place, ante locum per saltare. *To climb, vid. *To creep up (as a plant), se circumvolvère ci rei; clavícula admulcula tamquam manibus apprehendere atque ita se eligere (of vines, C. N. D. 2, 47, 120; cf. Cat. Maj. 15, 52).—perarrare qd. (of plants round the trunk and branches of a tree, truncum et ramos, e. g. of ivy).***

RAMP, s. *Leap, vid. *A spotted plant, *arum maculatum (L.).**

RAMPANCY, Crcl. with verbs, invalescere. convalescere. ingravescere (to grow in power in general).—increbrescere. percrebrescere (to become very frequent): of vices, vitia prævalida (T. Ann. 3, 53, 2): the r. of luxury was then first noticed, luxuria pullulare incipibat (Np. Cat. 2, 3).

RAMPANT, v. *Exuberant, lascivus, petulans: Crcl. with pres. part of verbs in TO RAMP: r. vices, vitia prævalida (T. Ann. 3, 53, 2). *Rearing (of animals, in heraldry), præ Crcl. with exultare (as Np. Eum. 5, 5), or se arrectum tollere (as P. En. 10, 392), or erigere pedes priores; e. g. erectis pedibus prioribus.**

RAMPART, v. *Præcor. vallum (the whole of that part of fortification, with its palisades, fascines, &c.).—agger (a mound either of stone, rubbish, or earth). To erect or to make a r., aggerem jacere, or facere, or extruere; vallum ducere: to surround the camp with a r. and ditch, castra munire vallo fossaque: to surround a town with a r. and ditch, urbem vallo et fossâ cingere. *Fig. Any thing serving as a defence; see DEFENCE, BULWARK.**

RAMPION (a creeping plant, see CREEPING), *phyteuma (the common r. growing in fields, Linn.).—*campanula rapuncululus (Linn., the r. with eatable roots).

RANCID, rancidus.

RANCIDNESS, *rancidus sapor.

RANCOROUS, malignus, malitiosus, infestus. infensus. inimicus; SYN. INIMICAL.—Jm. inimicus atque infestus; infestus atque inimicus; infensus atque inimicus; inimicus infensusque: r. feeling, animus infestus or inimicus; infensus animus atque inimicus. *To entertain a r. feeling, infensus animus esse in qm. odium occultum gerere adversus qm. (aft. Plin. 3, 18, 26).*

RANCOUR, odium. ira. simultas. odium et offensio

SYN. and PHR. in HATRED. (¹⁶²⁵ rancor Herodotus)

RAND. See RAIN.

RANDOM, quod sine consilio fit or accidit (*without any plan*).—in casu positus (*depending on chance*).—fortuitus (*brought to pass by accident*). See also CHANCE.

RANDOM (AR), per imprudentiam. Imprudenter; inconsulte; temere; also JX. Inconsulte ac temere; temere ac fortuito; casu. SYN. in CHANCE. To talk at r., aliena locuti: voces inanes fundere (*stronger term*); deirare (*to talk like a fool*): to fight at r., temere in acie versari: to act at r., temere ac fortuito agere. See also WITHOUT CONSIDERATION.

RANGE, s. ¶ Row, ordo (*a row of things that stand in a relative proportion to one another with regard to space or room*).—series (*the successive or consecutive following of several objects, a series*). See also ROW. ¶ Class, vid. ¶ Course, vid. ¶ A step of a ladder, gradus scalarum (*cf. Cels. 8, 15, med., where we find the unusual gradus scale; also scala simply [cf. Mart. 7, 19, 20]*). ¶ A kitchen grate, see GRATE. ¶ A sieve, vid. ¶ A chain (*of mountains*), see CHAIN. ¶ Reach (*of cannon-shot*), * tormenti jactus or conjectus: to be within r. of cannon-shot, ictibus tormentorum interiore esse (*af. L. 24, 74*): to be beyond r. of cannon-shot, extra tormenti jactus or conjectum esse (*af. Curt. 3, 10*).

RANGE, v. ¶ To place in proper order, see TO ARRANGE. ¶ INTRANS. To rove over, pervagari. peragrate. totā urbe discurrere (*through the whole town*): the mercury ranges (*in the barometer*), *mercurius (*in tubo Torricelliano*) ascendit or descendit.

RANGER, ¶ One that roves about, Crcl. with verbs in TO RANGE. ¶ In a bad sense, viarum obsessor (*according to Fest.*): latro (*a robber*). ¶ An officer who tends the game in a forest, * rei saltuarie prefectus or magister; * a conciliis rei saltuarie. ¶ A dog that beats the ground, canis vestigator.

RANK, adj. ¶ Strong-scented, graveolens, male olens; foetidus: to be r., male olere. ¶ Gross, coarse, vid. ¶ Also in composition, e. g., r. rogus, trifurcifer (*Com.*): caput scelorum (*Plaut. Pseud. 4, 5, 3*); princeps flagitiorum (*C. Terr. 5, 1, 4*): r. fool, homo stultior stultissimo (*Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 25*); stultus bis terque (*af. C. Qu. Fr. 3, 8, extr.*).

RANK, s. ¶ Row, ordo. See ROW. ¶ Line of soldiers, ordo: the first, second, third r., acies prima, media, extrema: in close ranks, munito agmine (*e. g. incedere, S. Jug. 46, 3*): to quit the ranks, ordine egredi (*of one or several*): ordines deserere or relinquere (*of several*): to break through the ranks, ordines perumpere: to break the ranks (*i. e. to throw the troops into confusion*), ordines turbare, conturbare: to march in r. and file, compositos et instructos procedere: to reduce to the ranks, see TO DEGRADE. ¶ Class, classis. ¶ Grade, dignity, ordo (*station*).—locus (*by birth or distinction, often = auctoritas, dignitas, gratia; see Herz. ad Cas. B. G. 5, 44*).—gradus (*degree, often with honoris, dignitatis*).—honor (*post of honor*).—fastigium, amplitudo, summus locus (*high rank*). A man of r., vir honoratus: a man of respectability and r., vir amplius et honoratus: vir personā et dignitate clarus or prestant (*af. C.*).—the first r., primus, prior (*ac. partes*); principatus: secondary r., secundus locus (*Np*): sors secunda (*L.*): secundæ (*ac. partes, C.*): the lowest r., infimus locus: to be of the first r. in the state, principem esse in civitate, or principem personam in civitate tuera (*C.*): philosophers of the first r., philosophi longe principes (*C.*): scholars of the first r., literati primum classium (*Wytland*). * viri docti, qui primas in literis tenent, or qui principatum in doctrinā et eruditione obtinent: to be of inferior r., loco, ordine, dignitate esse inferiorem: to be of higher r., honoris gradu esse superiorem: gradation of r., dignitatis gradus.

RANK, v. ¶ TRANS. (primas, priores, &c.) ei deferre; (principatum, chief r.) deferre, dare: loco quo ponere, disponere (*of several*). ¶ INTRANS. locum (primum, secundum, infimum) tenere, obtinere.

RANKLE, suppurare (*to fester, prop.*); inflammari, incendi (*to be inflamed, prop. or fig.*).

RANKNESS, ¶ Strong scent, * rancidus sapor (*cf. rancor, Pallad.*). ¶ Exuberance, See EXCESS, EXUBERANCE.

RANSACK, ¶ To plunder, vid. ¶ To search thoroughly, perstruati (*C.*): rimari (*Q.*). ¶ To violate, throw into confusion, fodiendo disjicere (*Q.*).

RANSOM, s. pecuniæ, quibus qs redimitur (*Suet. Cas. 4*): pactum pro capite pretium (*when one purchases his life with it; C. Off. 3, 29, 107*): from the

context often simply pretium; pecuniā: to restore, receive without r., sine pretio dimittere, recipere.

RANSOM, v. qm pretio or pecuniā redimere (*e servitute*); qm redimere.

RANT, v. (quasi) furere et bacchari (*to be mad, as it were, like a Bacchanalian; C. Brut. 80, 276*), of those quibus oratio altior, actioque esset ardentior.—inanibus locis bacchari (*to r. in empty common-places, Q. 12, 10, 73; of the speech*).—*fanaticum quoddam carmen bacchari (*af. Juv. grande carmen bacchari*).—*fanatica quādam verborum magnificentia declamare (*of fanatical ranting; cf. Q. 3, 8, 61*); emugire, multo discursu, anhelitu, jactatione, gestu, motu capitis furentem (*Q. 2, 12, 9*).—tumultuari, or omīssā ratione, qua tulit impetus, passim tumultuari (*espily with ref. to a disjointed, wild style, &c., Q. 2, 12, 11*).

RANT, s. oratio, quæ inanibus locis bacchatur, or oratio furiosæ vociferationi similima (*both af. Q.; see RANTING*), or furiosa vociferatio only; sententiarum vanissimum strepitus (*Petrone*): fanatical r., *fanatica cantilena.

RANTER, clamator, or clamator odiosus et molestus (*bawler, opp. orator, C.*).—clamator tantum et secundā rādiā (*Gell. 19, 9, 7*): or Crcl. with verbs under TO RANT.

RANTING, s. dicendi genus, quod inanibus locis bacchatur (*weh runs riot on empty common-places, Q. 12, 10, 73*).—dicendi genus furiosæ vociferationi similimum.

RANUNCULUS, *ranunculus (*Linn.*).

RAP, s. ictus (*g. i. for blow*): r. with the knuckles, tallitum (*Suet.*). You will get a r. on the knuckles, verbera tibi parata erunt; vapulabis: you deserve a r. on the knuckles, dignus es qui vapules: a r. at the door, pulsatio ostii.

RAP, v. plagam ei inferre, infligere; qm pulsare, verberare: with the knuckles, *tallitum ei infligere; with a stick, qm baculo percutere: to r. at the door, pulsare fores, ostium (*Ter.*), januum (*Plaut.*); pulsare fores, ostium (*Plaut.*); pellicere fores (*Ter.*); pulsare sedes (*Plaut.*): to r. (at the door) gently, placide pulsare fores (*Plaut.*). *cf. Pulsare is præ-Class. according to Q. 1, 1, 4.*

RAPACIOUS, rapax, cupidus, avidus.

RAPACITY, rapacitas (*C.*); cupiditas, aviditas.

RAPE, ¶ Violence, raptus, ūs: rapio (*abduction*); oblatum pro vim stuprum or vitium; vis illata pudicitie. ¶ Something snatched away, raptum; præda. ¶ A plant, rapum; *brassica napus (*Linn.*): wild r., *sinapis arvensis (*Linn.*).

RAPID, rapidus, citus, celer, velox, citatus (*SYN. in QUICK*).

RAPIDITY, rapiditas, velocitas, celeritas, festinatio (*too grat. r.*). SYN. in SWIFTHNESS.

RAPIDLY, rapide, celeriter, velociter, propere, cita.

RAPIER, See SWORD.

RAPINE, See PLUNDER.

RAPTURE, summa voluptas: suavisissimus voluptatis sensus; secensus mentis et animi a corpore; animus abstractus a corpore; mens evocata a corpore (*these three = ecstasis; ecstasis late*).—furor (*of a poet, prophet, &c.*): to be in a r. of delight, summā voluptate affici: to be in a r. of delight, quasi quodam gaudio elatus.

RAPTUROUS, suavisissimus: to be in a state of r. delight, lætum esse omnibus lætissim; totum in lætium effusum esse.

RARE, ¶ Of unfrequent occurrence, rarus.—(unusual, uncommon), insolitus; insolens.—(strange), mirus; novus ¶ Excellent, select, &c., conquisitus, conquisitus et electus, exquisitus, eximius, egregius, prestant: rarest, conquisitissimus (*cf. rarus in this sense is poet.*): r. wines, veterrima vina.

RAREFACTION, Crcl. by the verb.

RAREFY, rarefacere: to be rarefyed, rarescere (*of clouds, moisture, &c.*).—extenuari: rarefyed air, aer extenuatus.

RARITY, ¶ Rareness, raritas. ¶ A rare thing, res rara; res rara visu or inventu.

RASCAL, nequam; furcifer. See VILLAIN.

RASCALLY, See VILLAIN.

RASCALLY, See VILLAINOUS.

RASE, ¶ To overthrow, See DESTROY. ¶ To erase, expunge, See ERASE.

RASH, adj. temerarius (*both of persons and things; e. g. consilia*).—inconsideratus; Inconsultus (*SYN. of their opposites in CIRCUMSPECT*).—in consilia præcepta (*of persons*).—calidus (*hot, as it were; struck on the spur of the moment; opp. cogitatus, what recetees cool deliberation: of things, consilia, Cas.*). Hazardous and r., temerarius et periculosus (*of things, C.*); periculosus et calidus (*e. g. plans, consilia; opp.*

quietus et cogitatus, *Cas.*). Appearing *r.* at first sight, prima specie temerarius.

RASH, *s.* fornicatio (with itching, *Plin.*). *varus; *lonthus (*t. s.*, on the face).—boea (a disease in which red pimples rise on the skin, *Plin.*).

RASHER, (*lardi*) ofula or segmentum.

RASHLY, temere. Inconsiderate. Inconsulte. temeritate quadam sine iudicio vel modo (*C.*).
RASHNESS, temeritas; Inconsiderantia (*C.*). [*SYN.* in RASH.]

RASP, *v.* *scobina polire or persequi. To *r.* off, desobinare.

RASP, *s.* scobina (*Sp.*) not radula.

RASPBERRY, *morum Idemum: *r.* tree or bush, rubus Idemus (*Plin.* 16, 37, 71; and *L.*). *R.* wine, *vinum ex moris Idem factum (*off.* Pollad. 3, 25, 19). *R.* vinegar, *acētum ex moris Idem paratum.

RASURE, litura (smearing over a wax tablet).

RAT, *mus rattus (*Lin.*); included by the ancients under the general term mus. To smell a *r.*, subolet ci qd (*Plaut.*); qd mali suspicari (*C.*).

RATE, *s.* Price, value, pretium. A fixing of a *r.*, indicatio (*Plaut.*). Valuation of property for the purpose of taxation, census: money paid as a *tax*, &c. census: vectigal (*see* TAX): *r.* payer, homo vectigalis. | *Manner*, modus; ratio: at this *r.*, in hunc modum.

RATE, *v.* To estimate, vid. | To tax property, &c., censere (*see* TAX). | To chide, *See* CHIDE.

RATEABLE, *quod estimari potest.

RATH, *adj.* *See* EARLY.

RATHER, potius (by way of preference).—multo magis (of degree).—quin etiam, quin potius, quin imo (intensive, with reference to something foregoing).—Imo (denotes either correction or complete opposition = nay rather; hence it is also conjoined with other words, as imo potius, imo vero, imo enimvero, imo etiam): and non, ac non potius, or simply ac non: so far from this, that *r.*, tantum abest, ut . . . ut (*Sp.*) but not ut potius, for which there is no good authority. | With adjectives, rather is usually expressed by the comparative, with or without paulo (*Sp.* not aliquanto); e. g. *r.* timid, paulo timidior; rather longer, paulo longior (in measure); paulo diutius (in time). It is also frequently expressed by the compound sub, modifying the word; e. g. rather angry, subiratus; rather ugly, subturpis; rather obscure, subobscurus; to be rather irritated, subira-ci: to be rather afraid, subtimere (*Sp.* but not subtimidus). | I had rather, malo (*off.* with acc. of personal pronoun is sometimes inserted). I would *r.*, malo or malim (mallem if it alludes to the past, the wish being one that cannot now be realized). | The subjunctive after malle, instead of acc. and inf., is poet.: mallem divitiis mihi dedisses, *Catull.* | I had far *r.*, multo malo; haud paulo malim (*C.*).

RATIFICATION, by *Crel.* with verbum *RATIFY*. (approbatio, comprobatio = approbation.)

RATIFY, sancire (to make irrevocable, declare inviolable: e. g. augurum pactum; legem)—ca rei auctorem fieri (to approve of and accept).—ratum facere or officere, ratum esse iurare (to confirm).

RATIO, *See* PROPORTION.

RATIOCINATION, ratio; ratiocinandi vis; ratiocinatio. *See* REASON, REASONING.

RATION, demensum; cibis or victus diurnus: rationes, cibaria (*pl.*).

RATIONAL (of persons), ratione praeditus or utens; rationalis particeps (*Sp.*) 'rationalis' first occurs in *Sen.* Ep. 113, 114). (Of things), rationali consentaneus, rationali eum ratione congruus; or simply by ratio; e. g. ratio non est (*it is not r.*).

RATIONALISM, *eorum opinio qui soli rationi omnia tribuenda esse statuunt. 'rationalismus' (*t. s.*).

RATIONALIST, *qui statuit, omnia rationi tribuenda esse: to be a stout *r.*, 'pro rationis humanae dignitate et iure propugnare.'

RATIONALLY, ratione (*abl.*).—prudenter (*prudently*).—sapienter (*wisely*).

RATTLE, *s.* crepitus (*r.* of a single sound repented; tapping, stamping, &c.).—streptus (loud, noisy sound, of bawling, shrieking, &c.; but also of chains, vinculorum).—sonitus (ringing, clinking sound; catenarum: also of wheels, rotarum).—fragor (crash, e. g. of thunder). | An instrument to make a rattling noise, crepitaculum (*q. t.*: hence also of watchmen's *r.*). A child's *r.*, crepuidia, orum, *pl.* (*C.*); puerile crepitaculum (*Q. 9, 4, 64*); or *fm* context, crep. only.

RATTLE, *v.* crepare. crepitum dare (to make a

clattering noise).—streper; strepitum dare (to make a loud sharp rattling noise).—sonare (to resound, *g. t.*). To *r.* with their arms, arma concutere: his throat *r.*'s, faucibus ejus illiditur spiritus (*e. g.* in febre).—interclusus spiritus arte meat (*he breathes hard*).

RATTLE-SNAKE, *crotalus (*Lin.*).

RAVAGE, *v.* *See* DEVASTATE, DEPOPULATE.

RAVAGE, *s.* *See* DEVASTATION. *R.'s* of time, insects, &c., prope quae de quo (anni, &c.) praedati sunt (*off.* *H. Ep.* 2, 55): to repair the *r.'s* of time, &c., *detrimenta ci rei per annos euntes importata reconcinare.

RAVAGER, vastator. populator. eversor. *Jx.* populator eversorque. *See* the verb.

RAVE, tumultuari: tumultum facere (to make a noise or disturbance: of persons).—streper (to make a loud noise; of persons or things).—bacchari (to rage enthusiastically: of persons).—debacchari (to *r.* at any till one is tired, to let one's fill, *Ter.*: of persons; in the poets also of things).—saevis (to storm, be angry, of persons; *fig.* also of things)—furere, insanire (to be mad; of persons).

RAVEL, implicare (*prop.* and *fig.*): to *r.* out (*intrans.*), *solvī or se solvere.

RAVELIN (in fortification), *munimentum exterius.

RAVEN, *s.* corvus.

RAVEN, *v.* *See* DEVOUR, PLUNDER.

RAVENOUS, edax; vorax; cibi avidus.

RAVENOUSLY, by the *adj.* (voraciter, *Macrob.*)

RAVINE, fauces, *pl.*; praeurpa, *pl.*

RAVING, furiosus, insanus (*prop.* or *fig.*).—rabidus (*see* RABID). *See* also MAD.

RAVISH, | To carry off by force, rapere; vi abducere or abstrahere. | To assault criminally, ci stuprum inferre or offerre. ci vitium offerre. ci vim afferre. qm per vim stuprare. qm vitare. pudicitiam ci expugnare or eripere. decus muliebri or pudicitiam ci expugnare. | To charm, attract admiration, capere, oblectare. voluptate perfundere. suavissime afficere (to delight in a high degree).—animum a corpore abstrahere. mentem a corpore sevocare. vim animi a corporis sensibus sejungere (to throw into ecstasies).—retinere. detinere. attrahere. allicere (a person, or the mind). One who ravishes hearts, cs forma rapit (*Propert.*): a picture ravishes the eyes, tabula oculos tenet.

RAVISHER, stuprator (*Q.*); or *Crel.* by the verb.

RAVISHING, suavisissimus.

RAVISHMENT, Criminal assauti, stuprum mulieri illatum; vitium or stuprum mulieri oblatum. | Intense delight, summa voluptas, suavisissimus voluptatis sensus (agreeable sensation in the highest degree).—ecceus mentis et animi a corpore. animus abstractus a corpore. mens sevocata a corpore (ecstasy; *Sp.* ecstasy is late).

RAW, | Unripe, immaturus (*v. pr.*).—crudus (*opp.* maturus et coctus). | Not dressed, uncooked, crudus; incoctus; half *r.*, subcrudus. | Unwrought, rudis (in a natural state).—impolitus (unpolished).—incultus (not cultivated or adorned): *r.* metal, aurum, argentum) infectum (*opp.* a. factum, wrought). | Rude, unpolished, unmannerly, rudis (inexperienced, unpractised).—incultus, agrestis (clownish).—ferus agrestisque (coarse and unpolished: of persons or manners).—asper (of persons, rough in manners).—rusticus (boorish, of persons or manners). | Deprived of skin, attritus, saucius. *R.* places, partes attrite: attrita, orum, *pl.*: to make *r.*, atterere (*e. g.* femora equitum o eundo atterere, *Plin.*). | (Of the weather), asper.

RAW-BONED, macer. strigosus. strigosi corpora.

RAWNE-S, By *Crel.* with *adj.* under RAW.

RAY, | A beam of light, radius luminis, lumen. lux [*SYN.* in LIGHT]: a *r.* of hope beamed forth, lux quaedam vid-batur oblata (*C.*); lux venisse quaedam et spes videbatur (*ib.*); lux quaedam affulsisse (civilitati) visa est (*L.*). | A kind of fish, raia (*Plin.*).

RAZOR, novacula (*v. pr.*).—culter tonsorius. To shave ally with a *r.*, radere or abraderē barbam ca (novacula) to use its scisors, *als* a *r.*, modo tondere, modo radere barbam (*Suet.* Oct. 79): to teach ally how to use a *r.*, qm tonstrinum docere; qm tondere docere.

REACH, *v.* | [INTRANE.] A) PROP.) 1) To extend, stretch, pertinere. porrigi. attingere. patere (*C.*). excurrere. procurare [*SYN.* in EXTEND.] 2) To attain by the hand or the body, attingere. contingere. To be able to *r.* with one's hand, manu attingere, contingere, posse qd: I cannot *r.* so far, istam

locum attingere, contingere nequeo; eo usque manus porrigere non possum. **2) FIC.** 1) *To overtake, assue, consequi*; adipisci (*to arrive with exertion at a point*; *to r. at last*; locum or qm). 2) *To equal, consequi*, assequi (*to equal a person in any property or quality*; assequi usually to attain to the quality or property itself).—**adæquare**, exæquare (*to attain to a property or quality*).—**JX.** exæquare et assequi; æquare (*to equal a person in a property*; rarely = attain a property). *The heaps of arms reached the top of the walls, muri altitudinem æceri armorum adæquabant*; *to r. the number of athg, multitudinem cæ rei assequi et exæquare*; *to endeavour to r. a person or thing, qm or qd imitari*; *not to be able to r. aby (by imitating)*, qm imitando consequi non posse; *to r. with words, or a description*, oratione assequi; *verba æquare*; *dicendo æquare* (*to make a representation equal to the greatness of a subject*; *Plin. Ep. 8, 4, 3*). 3) *To come to a place, pervenire ad or in with an acc. (g. l.)*—**attingere** locum (*to touch, approach*);—**capere** locum (*to gain a place, esp. fm the sea to land*; see *HER. CAS. B. G. 4, 26, extr.*). *To r. a harbor, portum capere*; *in portum pervenire, perveli*; *to r. a very great age, ad sunnam senectutem pervenire*; *to r. the ears of aby, ad eaures pervenire*; *ab qd audiri*. **7) TRANS.** porrigere, præbere, supplicare, suggerere ci qd. *To r. a hand, manum ci porrigere, præbere*.

REACH, **s.** *Power of attainment, by Crel. with quod manu prehendi, quod contingi, potest (with grasp, prop.)*.—*quod adipisci queas*; *quod obtineri potest (fig.)*.—**capere** (capacity). **8) Extent, space, vid.** *Part of a river between two windings, spatium, tractus*. **9) A thrust, vid.**

REACT, *mutuo vim exercere in qd. To act and r., mutuum inter se vim exercere*.

REACTION, *vis mutua*.

READ, legere (g. l.).—**recitare** (*to read aloud, recite*).—**præire**, *with or without voce (to r. beforehand what another is to repeat*; *prælegere in this sense is not Latin*). *To be able to r., legere posse*; *litteras or litterarum elementa didicisse*; *to teach aby to r., qm iustituere ad lectionem (Q. 1, 7, 17)*.—**elementa litterarum ci tradere** (*elementary knowledge*). *To learn to r., primas litteras, prima elementa discere*; *to r. well, commodè legere (with good emphasis, &c., e. g. a speech, sermon, &c., opp. male legere)*; *librum ab oculo legere (Petron. 75, 4; to r. it off, without spelling, &c.)*; *to r. athg (opp. to repeating fm memory)*, de scripto dicere; *orationem or sermonem ex libello habere (cf. Suet. Oct. 84)*. *Hence = to become acquainted with the contents of athg by reading; to amuse oneself by reading, &c.*, legere; *conoscere (ἀναγινώσκω, esp.ly with attention = to study; see Np. Lys. 4, 3; Dat. 6, 5, sq.; Suet. Gramm. 2, init.; C. Or. 33, 105)*; *to r. athg frequently, lectitare (see Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 8, libri non legendi, sed lectitandi)*; *very frequently, legendo contere (to wear out by reading)*; *to r. (a writing, book) carefully, diligenter evolvere*; *diligenter repetere*; *to r. athg repeatedly, over and over again, repetere (g. l.)*; *crebro regustare (e. g. epistolam, C. Alt. 13, 13, extr.)*; *recognoscere, retractare (to go over again, in order to make corrections, &c.)*; *to be r. much (of books which have a large circulation)*, frequenter lectitari; *in manibus esse (see Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 6)*; *you have r., Demosthenes through; you still read his, and yet also r. our writings*, Demosthenem totum cognovisti, neque eum omissis e manibus, et tamen nostra lectitas; *to r. a book, legere librum*; *to r. athg in a book, legere qd in libro*. *Hence fig., to r. in or fm athg = to discover signs fm &c.*; *e. g. to r. futurity in the stars, e siderum positu et spatii conjecturam facere de rebus futuris (C. T. Ann. 6, 21, 3)*; *to r. aby's mind (i. e. to know his most secret thoughts, &c.)*, consiliorum omnium partem esse; *to r. athg in the looks of a person, qd ex ea oculis et vultu cognoscere, pernoscere, perspicere: one could r. in his countenance the nobleness of his soul, quæ spiritus gereret, vultu præ se ferebat (see T. Hist. 4, 85, 1)*. *To read a lecture, legere, prælegere qd (to lecture upon and explain; esp.ly a poet, of the silv. age)*.—**scholas habere de re (to give lectures on any subject)**.—**scholis præcipere qd or de re (to give instructions or lessons on athg, in single lectures)**; *to r. on the Stoic philosophy, scholam Stoicam explicare*. *Well r., qui multa legit et pervolvit*; *multa lectione exercitus*; *well r. in the writings of the ancients, in scriptis veteribus multum volutus*; *a tolerably well r. man, homo satis literatus*.

READER, lector (g. l.).—**recitator** (*one who reads over or recites*).—**anagnostes** (*one who reads to persons at table*).—**prælector** (*one who reads and explains the*

*works of an author. In the silv. age lector was used in this sense: for wch in the golden age the Greek t. l. anagnostes appears to have been employed; see Np. Alt. 13 and 14). Also by Crel. with legere; e. g. a r. of the writings of Archimedes, qui Archimedis libros legit: I believed that it would not be unacceptable to my r's, *judicavi non ingratum fore his qui hæc legant.*

READILY, *promptly, with facility, facillè*. **commodè**, paratè (e. g. dicere). *To speak a language r., commodè uti qd linguâ (aft. Np. Them. 10, 1)*; *he speaks Greek as r. as an Athenian, sic Græce loquitur, ut Atheniensis natus videatur*; *to speak Persian more r. than a native, in Persarum linguâ commodius verba facere, or Persarum linguâ commodius uti, quam hi possunt, qui in Perside sunt nati (see Np. loc. cit.)*. **✓ Cheerfully, willingly, promptè**. **prompto or parato animo**. **libenter**.

READINESS, *4) State of being ready, habitus (acquired r. in an art, &c., when one is as it were at home in it; see C. Invent. 1, 25, 36)*.—**facultas** (g. l. power or ability to do athg).—**usus** (*practice and experience in a thing*). **✓** *not facilis, t. e. talent for athg; see C. Tusc. 4, 12, 28; ar. dexteritas, t. e. celeritas, adroitness*. **R.** *in writing, usus scribendi*. **r.** *in a language, scientia cæ linguæ (thorough knowledge of it; Cas. B. G. 1, 47)*; **r.** *in speaking Latin, prompta atque expedita Latine loquendi facultas*; *to attain a certain r. in athg, quandam facultatem in qd re consequi*; *to possess r. in speaking, expeditum esse ad dicendum (by practice)*.—**promptum esse linguâ (with natural eloquence)**.—**commodè verba facere (by knowledge of a language; Np. Them. 10, 1); *to stand in r., paratum, promptum, promptum paratumque, expeditum esse (of persons; SYN. in READY)*; *sub manibus esse (of errands, &c.)*; *ad manum esse (to be at hand; of persons and things)*.—**in promptu esse, paratum or provisum esse, præ manu esse (to be close at hand; of things); *to have or keep in r., habere paratum, in expedito, in proclinctu*. **✓ Willingness, animus promptus or paratus, facilitas (compliance)**.—**officium (r. to serve)**.—**studium (zeal, good-will)**; *with all r., animo promptissimo; li entisime*.****

READING, *1) The act or subjects of reading, lectio librorum; lectio, legendi usus (practice of r.)*.—**libri quos lego**; *libri legendi; lectæ litteræ (books wch one reads)*. *To take pleasure in r., litteris delectari*. *librorum lectione delectari* *mirifice*; *to give one's time to the r. of the poets, tempus in poetis evolendis consumere*; *to spend one's mornings in r., matutina tempora lectuliculis consumere*; *to amuse oneself with light r., remissius et dulcius qd legere*; *to be a man of extensive r., multa legisse et pervolvuisse (to have read much)*.—**multa lectione mentem formasse, multa literis doctum esse (to have formed one's mind by much r.)**. **1) A lecture, prælectio. See LECTURE.** **2) Words of a passage, 3) lectio**.—**scriptura (the former the more perspicuous word; since scriptura may also = "manner of writing")**; *a different r.*, **lectio varia**; **lectionis varietas**; **scriptura discrepantia (common)**; *but not lectio diversa, lectionis diversitas*; *the common r.*, **lectio vulgata**; *to depart fm the common r.*, **a lectione vulgatâ recedere**; *various r's (of a passage) in a manuscript, *librorum varietas: the true or genuine r. is, *vera Ciceronis (Horatii, &c.) manus hæc est: a corrupt r.*, **lectio vana**; **scriptura librarum manu depravata**; **scriptura mendosa**; ***corrupta**; **mendum**; *to adopt a r.*, **lectionem recipere, reddere** **✓** *but not (to) adoptare*; *to reject a r.*, **lectionem rejicere**. *Also its by Crel. with legere; as, the r. of most codices ut, *in codd. plerisque legitur.*

READING-DESK, *præp. pulpitum*.

READY, *1) Prepared, paratus (having will and power to &c., ad qd, or the infn.)*.—**promptus (close at hand; quick and willing to &c., ad qd, in qd, or in qd re)**. **✓** *With the dat., post-Aug.*.—**JX.** **promptus et paratus**; **expeditus (not hindered, active)**. **R.** *to do athg, paratus facere qd or ad qd faciendum*; *to be r., ad manum esse*; *præsto adesse, for athg, ad qd*; *to have r., qd expedire (e. g. arma)*; *to make r., parare, instruere qd*; *see PRÆPARE*; *to keep oneself r., paratum promptumque esse*. **✓ Well furnished or equipped, able to act promptly, instructus, paratus, expeditus (freed fm hindrances)**. **R.** *for sea, ad navigandum paratus, paratus ad navigandum atque ab omnibus rebus instructus, paratus instructusque remigio*. *To get a vessel r. for sea, navem aptare ad cursum, or aptare velis (†), or parare instruereque remigio*; *navigium instruere armamentis ministrisque*. **✓ A ready speaker, orator semper ad dicendum expeditus**; *to make oneself r. for athg, se parare, ac expedire*

ad qd; parare, comparare, instruere qd: *to get r for a journey, parare iter; parare profecti; se comparare ad iter, for the next day, in diem posterum. Hence a) Able to accomplish alth easily and quickly, paratus; promptus: r. with the fist, manu promptus; manu fortis. R. disputans, prompti ad disputandum homines (C.): that has a r. tongue, promptus lingua; facundus (see Eloquent): in a r. manner, parate (e. g. dicere). b) Willing, libens (v. pr.): alacer ad qd (active).—promptus ad qd (at hand).—Jn. alacer et promptus ad qd. proclivis ad qd (inclined). To be r. to do alth. prompto ad qd facilius esse animo. c) (of things) Completed, finished, perfectus, absolutus. To make alth r., perficere; conficere; absolvere. Jn. conficere et absolvere. It is r., rem absolvi (I have completed it). Immediate (of money): r. money, pecunia praesens or numerata; numi praesentes or numerati; also simply numus (esp. if in opposition); e. g. praedia locare non numo, sed partibus: payment in r. money, representatio, with or without pecunie (Cf. C. Att. 12, 29 and 31; ad Div. 15, 24, 3): to have r. money, numus numeratos habere; in suis numis versari: to pay r. money, praesenti pecunia numerato solvere; pecuniam praesentare (see Herz. Cas. B. G. 1, 40): to aby, in pecunia ci satisfacere; for alth, praesentibus numis emere qd: to sell for r. money, praesenti pecunia vendere; die oculata vendere (Prov. ap. Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 67): he pays r. money for every thing, semper Graeca fide mercatur (Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 47). To have a good deal of r. money about him, secum aliquantum numorum ferre (C. Invent. 2, 4, 14). Ready sale, facili et expedita venditio mercium: to find a r. sale, facile vendi: that finds a r. sale, vendibilis.*

REAL, verus (true).—germanus (one's own, genuine; e. g. germanus frater; germanus Stoicus, a r. Stoc).—solidus (substantial).—certus (certain).—ipse (the thing itself).—qui (quae, quod) est (opp. quod videtur esse; e. g. induxit eam, quae videretur esse, non quae esset, repugnantiam, an apparent, not a r., contrariety, C.).

REALITY, quod est seu quod esse potest (in the concrete, that *is* or *may exist*).—res, res verae. verum (in the concrete, things really existing; opp. res fictae).—veritas (in the abstract).—natura (nature, in the abstract). In r., in vero, in veritate. To become a r., fieri. effici. ad effectum adduci.

REALIZE, To effect, facere, efficere, perficere qd (C.). ad effectum adducere qd (L.). To r. one's plans, consiliorum suorum executorem esse. Not to be able to r. alth, non parem esse ei rei exsequendae. To place a notion before the mind as if it were a real thing, representare qd (e. g. memoriam consulti mei, C. Sent. 11, 26; imagines animo, Q. 6, 2, 29).—qm or qd oculis or ante oculos proponere; or only qm or qd sibi proponere (to place it as it were before one's eyes, that one may dwell upon the thoughts of it)—imaginem rei absentis ita representare animo, ut eam cernere oculis et praesentem habere videamus (Q. 6, 2, 29). To make money, pecunias facere or capere; by alth, ex qd re.

REALLY, re. re vera. reapse. re et veritate (r., not in words only).—sane. profecto (assuredly, words of asseveration). Sine 'really' is omitted (e. g. multe, ut erat, atrox videbatur ejus sententia): so after 'if' followed by 'any', sensus moriendi, si qd esse potest (if there r. can be any); and after quam following a comparative, procerior quam erat (than he r. was). Ironicaly, in a reply, itane vero! (implying that the thing is absurd).—ain tu? (an expression of surprise at an assertion).

REALM, regnum. See KINGDOM.

REANIMATE, [PROP.] vitam cs restituere. vitam ci reddere. qm a morte revocare (V.). [IMPROPR.] To r. aby, ad novam spem qm erigere or excitare. novam spem ci ostendere. See REVIVE.

REAP, metere (to mow).—demetere (to mow down). desecare (to cut)—colligere (to gather, prop. and fig.) percipere (prop. to gather). [IMPROPR.] fructum capere or percipere ex re—consequi (fig. to acquire, attain): to be reaping the fruits of alth, fructum cs rei ferre: to r. the fruits of one's labours, fructum ex laboribus percipere: to r. praise, laudem et admirationem consequi; laudem ferre. As you have sowed, so you must r., ut sementem feceris, ita et metes (C.). tute hoc intristi: tibi omne est exodendum (Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 4).

REAPER, messor, qui messum facit.

REAPING-HOOK, falx.

REAR, v. [TRANS.] To bring up, educate (see

EDUCATE). [INTRANS.] exsultare (v. pr.; see Np. Eum 5, 5); erigere pedes priores (to raise the fore feet, L. 4 7).—tollere se arctum (V. En. 10, 392).

REAR, a. agmen extremum or novissimum (Cae.); extrema agminis (L.): fm the context also, novissimi (opp. primum agmen). To bring up the r., agmen claudere or cogere. The foregoing when the army is considered as on a march; of an army in order of battle, we must say acies, not agmen, and then 'the rear' is novissima acies; e. g. ab novissimis acie ante signa procedere (L.).

REASON, s. ratio (faculty wch calculates or deliberates).—mens (understanding).—sanitas (soundness of the mind, wch displays itself in thinking and acting according to truth and right).—prudencia, consilium (prudence, insight). Sound r., ratio sana or recta or integra, mens sana, sensus communis, naturalis or vulgaris prudentia (common sense). To follow sound r., recte rationi parere. Endowed with r., ratione praeditus or utens, rationis participes (the rationalis is first used by Sen. Ep. 113, 11). Without r., ratione carens, rationis expertus. To lose one's r., mentem amittere. To recover one's r., ad sanitatem reverti or redire, resipiscere, ad se redire, ad bonam frugem se recipere. To bring aby to r., ad bonam frugem corrigere or compellere, ad sanitatem adducere or perducere or revocare. Ground, cause (efficient or final), causa, ratio (see CAUSE). To state a r., causam or rationem afferre. To be principally led by such or such a r., qd or nonnihil sequi: (in alth), in qd re (C. Off. 1, 11, 35, Beier. p. 81, sq.; Rosc. Am. 3, 8, Matthis). I have good reasons for stc., non sine gravi causa facio qd, graves causas me impellunt, ut faciam qd (i. e. I am guided by very strong reasons). I will admit your reasons, causas accipio. For no other r. whatever than that, nihil sane, nisi ut (in answer to a question why he had done so and so; C. Leg. 1, 1). Not without r., non sine causa, cum causa. For or from good reasons, iustis de causis. Without any r., nulla ratione; de nihilo (not C.; without any cause: e. g. hospites corripit; fiducia, quae non de nihilo profecto concepta est, L. 39, 29). Without the slightest r., temere. There is no r. for it, or I have no r., followed by 'to' and 'infm.', or by 'why', or 'for' with the participial subj.; non est, nihil est, quod or cur; non habeo, nihil habeo, quod or cur (e. g. you have no r. to put yourself out, nihil est quod te moveat. I have r. to, stc., est quod (e. g. I have r. to be ashamed of myself, est quod me pudeat): what r. is there for, (to, or why), quid est, quod, quomobrem or cur (e. g. festines): what possible r. is there for stc., quid tandem est, cur stc. [IMP.] causa, and gen. causas, after nihil, quid, are also found: non fuit causa, cur metueres; quid erat causa, cur metueret? [IMP.] also, stc est ut is used for est cur: ille erat ut odisset (= he had r. to hate) defensorem salutis meae (C. de Dio. 1, 58).—so non est igitur ut mirandum ait (C. Z. § 562). My r. for doing alth was, that stc., quod qd feel, eo pertinuit, quod, or, if a purpose is involved, ut: my r. for naming several, was that, quod plures a nobis nominati sunt, eo pertinuit quod stc. (C. I have greater r. to congratulate than to entreat you, magis est, quod tibi gratulari, quam quod te rogem (Comp. Krüger, § 615, A. 6, p. 838; Zumpt, § 562). I can give a r. for my belief, cur credam, afferre possum (C.). To find out some r. for alth, quærere causam cs rei, causas confingere. To state alth to be the r. of, stc., praeterea qd. To state a r. for it, praeterea causam ad qd. For that r., ead de causis, ob or propter eam causam. For more than one r., aliquot de causis. For what r.? quam ob rem? quâ de causâ? Weh (e. g. circumstantiae) is the r. that stc., quod facit, ut stc. (i. e. whence it happens that stc.). For this r., ..., that, idcirco ... quod, or quoniam (idcirco ... quia rare); ideo ... quod or quia (not quoniam in the older writers). The clause with quod, stc., stc precedes when more emphasis is to be laid on the cause).—If the 'that' denotes a purpose, ideo or idcirco ... ut or quo (nē or ut nē) are used. Was it for this r., that stc.? idcirco ...? (in indignant questions). And for this r., itaque; et ideo; atque ideo (neque ideo = neque eo magis). [IMP.] not igitur (On all these particles, see Pr. Intro. II. 682–689). Argument, vid. [Rationalization, syllogismus (συλλογισμός, word as t. f. of the modern logicians; but pure Latin is ratiocinatio or ratiois conclusio). Right, equity, e. g. with r., iure: with full r., iustissime: with the best or according to all r., optimo iure; merito atque optimo iure; iure meritorio; iure ac merito; merito ac iure: for what r. quo iure? according to r., ex aequo; sicut aequum est: it stands to r., aequum, verum (see

L. 3, 48, *fin.*), par, jus, fas est with *infin.*, or acc. and *infin.* (see *Grotius*, § 236, 5, 6; *Zumpt*, § 600 and 623. By reason of: see *on ACCOUNT OF*.)

REASON, v. *To employ the faculty of reason in order to come to a conclusion, ratiocinari. To discourse by way of reasoning, agere rem and de qâ re (y. k. to treat on any subject; see Ocksm. C. Ech. p. 230).*—disputare. *disserere de qâ re (to hold a dissertation on a subject, especially by way of discussion; see C. Ech. p. 12, and 351).*—sermonem habere de qâ re (to have or to hold a conversation, of two or several persons); also sermo est de qâ re (see Ocksm. C. Ech. p. 401).—See also *TO DISCOURSE. To debate, consider, ponderare (to weigh althg over in one's mind).*—reputare (to reckon over, as it were, in one's mind, the probable result of althg, generally with secum or animo or eum animo).—scrutari, perscrutari (to dive into any subject, to find by way of reasoning the truth of it). See *TO CONSIDER*.

REASONABLE, *Endowed with reason, ratione præditus or utens; rationalis particeps. Rationalis is not found before Sen. Ep. 113, 14. That manifests reason, sanus (betraying good sense, opp. insanus, insanens).*—prudens (prudent, showing natural good sense).—modestus (that does not transgress the limits of what is proper and becoming). *Agreeable to reason, *rationali conveniens, consentaneus. Not immoderate, æquus (according to principles of equity).*—justus (according to natural law; both of things and persons).—modicus (moderate, not too little and not too much, e. g. price, &c.).—meritus (that which is owing or due to our deserts, e. g. praise): *it is r., æquum, verum (see L. 3, 49, *fin.*), par, jus, fas est, with *infin.*, or acc. and *infin.* (see *Grotius*, § 236, 5, 6; *Zumpt*, 600 and 623). I consider it r., æquum esse censeo: more than r., plus æquo (t): as is r., ex æquo; sicut æquum est; ut par est: agere or contrary to what is r., contra quam fas est; contra fas: agere what is r. and right, contra jus fasque: to make r. demands, æqua postulare: in a r. manner; see *REASONABLY*.*

REASONABLENESS, *Faculty of reason, see REASON. Agreeableness to reason, or relating to the proper use of it, usus rationalis.*—sanitas (soundness of mind which displays itself in the mode of acting of rational beings).—prudentia, consilium (prudence, insight). *Compliance with reason, *consensus cum ratione. Equity, moderateness, æquitas, justitia. SYN. in REASONABLE.*—moderatio, liberalitas (r. in thinking or asking, demanding, &c.): to see the r. of althg, æquitatem cæ rei perspicere.

REASONABLY, merito. Jure. non injuri. *SYN. in REASONABLE: quite r., jure optimo; jure meritoque: to buy r., or at a reasonable price, bene emere.*

REASONING, ratio (r. used in argument; e. g. eos qui ratione nullâ vincerentur, were convinced by no r., C. Tac. 2, 21; argumentatio = explicatio argumenti, C. Partit. 13; rhetorical t. t.).—ratiocinatio (C.). *To establish althg not merely by plausible r., but by strict demonstration, non modo probabili argumentatione, sed etiam necessariâ mathematicorum ratione concludere (C. Fin. 5, 4, 9).*

REASSEMBLE, recolligere. *The troops reassembled in the same place, milites in eo loco iterum condecorunt. For the intrins. meaning, iterum with the verbs in ASSEMBLE, INTRANS.*

REASSERT, iterum affirmare, asseverare, &c. *To r. althg again and again, etiam atque etiam confirmare qd (C.).*

REASSUME, resumere. recipere.

REASSURE, confirmare et excitare (afflictum) cæ animum; confirmare qm diffidentem rebus suis (C.) or qm timentem (Cæs.); ad novam spem qm excitare or erigere; novam spem ci ostendere. *To be reassured, confirmare se, or erigere se et confirmare; animum recipere. se or animum colligere, erigere. a pavore, ex timore se recipere.*

REBAPTIZE, *anabaptizare (ἀναβαπτίζειν). *iterum baptizare.

REBATE, *To blunt, hebere oclum or aciem cæ rei (prop. and fig., e. g. hastas; aciem oculorum).*—obtundere qd or aciem cæ rei (prop. and fig., e. g. gladios or aciem gladiatorum; aciem oculorum). *To deduct fm the price, on the part of the seller, *remittere de pretio indicato: to r. ten per cent., *re missionem centesimarum denarum facere. [See also BATE.]*

REBEL, v. seditionem movere (to get up a conspiracy).—imperium auspiciumque abnueri (to refuse

obedience, of soldiers).—rebellare. rebellionem facere (to renew the war, to rise or take up arms again, of a nation recently conquered). *To r. agere ably, resistere ei (lo resist).*—imperium cæ detrahere (lo refuse obedience).—desicere ab qo or ab cæ imperio. desicere ab qo (lo make a defection, to fall off).—~~Rebelle~~ rebellare not in C. or Cæs., but in *Horatius* and *li.*, yet always in the sense of renewing a war: *Krebs*.

REBEL, s. turbæ ac tumultus concitator, stimulator et concitator seditionis. novorum consiliorum auctor; seditionis fax et tuba (the leader of a rebellion, in general).—concitator multitudinis. turbator plebis or vulgi (one that incites the people to insurrection).—evocator servorum et civium perditorum (one that calls on the slaves and the mob to take up arms, C. Cat. 1, 11, 27).—concinator (the inciting speaker, opp. animus vere popularis, C. Cat. 4, 5, 9).—homo seditionis (he that takes an active part in a rebellion).

REBELLION, *Insurrection agst a lawful authority, seditio.*—motus (disturbance in a state).—concitatio (rebellious commotion, e. g. of the people agst the senate, plebs contra patres).—tumultus (by this appellation was denoted any insurrection of the slaves, the slaves, or the peasants agst the Roman citizens).—vis repentina (a sudden commotion or revolt).—rebellio. rebellum. rebellatio (of a nation subdued, agst their conquerors; ~~Rebelle~~ rebellum, L., not C.). *A r. among the citizens, seditio domestica: to get up a r., &c. seditionem, tumultum facere, concitari; seditionem commovere, concire: to increase the flames of r., ignem et materiam seditioi subdere: to induce, to prompt to r., sollicitare, concitare qm: to quell a r., seditioem sedare, lenire; tranquillum facere, comprimere, extinguere: a r. is breaking out, seditio oritur, concitatur, exardescit: a r. breaks out again, seditio recrudescit: *denovo exardescit or (if it had been quite suppressed) de integro exoritur: the r. decreases, sed. languescit, concitescit.*

REBELLIOUS, seditiosus (being in the act of rebelling, or about to rebel).—rerum evertendorum et rerum novarum cupidus; rerum mutationis cupidus (inclined for the overthrow of the existing order).—rebellans (rising agst the conquerors, of a nation not long since subdued).—turbulentus (revolutionary).—*Jn. seditiosus ac turbulentus (e. g. civis): to be r., novas res querere; novis rebus studere. To make r. speeches, seditiosa per cœptis disserere (T. Ann. 3, 40, 3): the Gauls are a r. people, Galli novis rebus student et ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitantur (Cæs. B. G. 3, 10): to make the people r., seditiosis agitare plebem. In a r. manner, see *REBELLIOUSLY*.*

REBELLIOUSLY, seditiose. turbulente or turbulenter or turbide. *SYN. in REBELLIOUS.*

REBOUND, v. repercuti. recollere (quickly, or smartly).—resultare (of the voice, and of solid bodies).—resilire. repelli (of solid bodies; resilire also of persons).

REBOUND, s. repercussio (as act).—repercussus (as state).

REBUFF, See *REFUSAL*.

REBUILD, edificare qd totum denuo (to build; e. g., a house, again entirely, or fm the foundations: ~~Reb~~ reedificare is found only in *Eclat. Latin*: in C. Alt. 6, 8, extr. and L. 5, 53, 7, all good editions read edificare).—de integro condere (to build afresh; e. g., a town that had been destroyed).—restituere reficere. renovare (to restore, repair; ~~Reb~~ reparare is not found in good prose in this sense). *To r. towns and villages, oppida vicisque restituere: the city was rebuilt in the next age after it had been destroyed, urbs eâ ætate, quam excidium sequuta est, resurrexit.*

REBUKE, v. vituperare (qm de qâ re).—reprehendere (qm de or in qâ re).—objurgare (qm de or in qâ re, or qâ re). *SYN. in BLAME.*

REBUKE, s. vituperatio. reprehensio. objurgatio: a gentle r., lenis objurgatio. *SYN. in BLAME.*

REBUS, *enigma, quod vocant REBUS.

REBUT, repellere. See *REPEL*.

RECAL, *To call back, revocare (by word or writing; prop. or fig.).—qm clamitare, ut revertatur (to call out to aby to return).—qm reverti jubere (to command to return). To r. troops, signa receptul dare: to r. to life, qm in vitam revocare: althg to people's memory, memoriam cæ rei renovare or redintegrare: althg to aby's mind, ei qd in memoriam redigere or reducere: qm in memoriam cæ rei renovare or reducere; qm ad memoriam cæ rei excitare. (to one's own memory), memoriam cæ rei repetere or renovare: to r. fm banishment, revocare de*

or ab exilio. reducere de exilio: in patriam revocare.—in patriam restituere (to restore to all one's honours, property, &c.). To *r. aby fm a post*, revocare qm e munere: an *ambassador*, revocare qm e legatione: *legatum reverti jubere: to *r. (a governor, viceroys, &c.)*, revocare ex provincia (Suet.). In *L. 5, 15*, quem ceciderit, ea se nec, ut indicata sint, revocare posse, ita to *r. his prophecy*, so that it might be actually unsaid; but *revoc. prob. the best single word*. || To *recant, retract, revoke*, vid.

RECALL, revocatio: or by the verb: *past r.*, irrevocabilis. in perpetuum ratus (Azed for ever).—immutabilis (unchangeable). *Atqz is past r.*, qd dixi or feci, ut indicatum or infectum sit, revocare non possum or revocari non potest (Azt. *L. 5, 15*).

RECALL, revocare (post-Aug. in *this sense, Freund*).—dicta retractare (F.); recantare (H., of withdrawing poetical abuse; of wishing it, not unsaid, but unsung). *Recall* palinodiam canere, very late, Macrob.; *quod dixi, indicatum esse velle, fateri or profiteri (readily).—sententiam mutasse (declare that one has changed one's opinion).

RECAPITULATION, palinodia. —*Recap* not retractatio in *this sense*. Or by the verbs.

RECAPITULATE, v. res disperse ac dissipate dictas unum in locum coegere et reminiscendi causâ unum sub aspectum subijcere (C. de Invent. 1, 52, 98).—colligere et committere quibus de rebus verba fecerimus breviter (Auct. ad Her. 2, 30, 47).—enumerationem subijcere (Quint. 6, 1, 3).—verum capita summam repetere: *decurrere or repetere per capita: *summa rerum capitâ, or potiora, repetere (Krebs).

RECAPITULATION, s. enumeratio. rerum repetitio et congregatio (see C. de Invent. 1, 52, 98; Auct. ad Her. 2, 30, 47; Q. 6, 1); also by the verbs.

RECAST, || *PROPR.* recogere.—conficere (to melt it down). || *IMPROPR.* totum denuo fingere; fingere, or formare, in aliud.—rescribere et corrigere.—crebris locis inculcare et rescribere (to introduce many changes, &c., in a writing, book, &c.).—commutare. immutare. novare: to *r. a work*, retractare (qz) not denuo elaborare. I send you the work *r.*, idem (opus, &c.) mitto ad te retractatus (C. Att. 6, 16, 3). You will perceive that this has been entirely *r.*, hæc quasi nova rursus et rescripta cognoscere.

RECEDE, recedere. decedere (g. 4.).—declinare (a little).—deflectere, degeri (with the will; prop. and fig.).—aberrare (without knowledge or will; prop. and fig.).—discedere ab qâ re (g. 4. to depart fm, leave, abandon): not to dare to *r. a finger's breadth fm atqz (Prop.)*, ab qâ re, non licet transversum, ut aiunt, digitum discedere; ab qâ re transversum unguem non oportet discedere.

RECEIPT, || *Act of receiving*, acceptio (opp. deditio, donatio) or *Cred.* with accipere: after the *r. of the money*, pecuniâ acceptâ: after the *r. of your letter*, literis tuis acceptis or allatis: to certify the *r. of atqz*, testor me accepisse qd: to enter the *r. of atqz* in a book, acceptum referre qd. || *Money received*, acceptum (opp. datum or expensum): *r.'s and expenses are equal*, ratio par est acceptorum et datorum. || *Acknowledgement of payment*, apocha (ἀρχὴ, g. 4. for *r.*), or accepti latio. *apocha manu sigilloque firmata. *litem rei acceptæ et traditæ testes. || *Prescription (in cookery)*, *præceptum.

RECEIVE, accipere (to take something offered).—recipere (to take, admit).—excipere (to catch, take quickly): to *r. into one's house*, recipere, accipere (recipere rather as a benefactor, excipere as a friend).

—hospitio accipere or excipere; tecto, ad se, ad se domum excipere: tactis ac sedibus recipere. To *r. one as a guest*, tecto ac domo invitare; ad se hospiti recipere domum; hospitalliter excipere: to *r. one in a friendly, kind manner*, benigne or benigno vultu excipere; benigne salutare, alloqui (to address).—benigne audire (to attend or listen to; opp. asperè tractare, male accipere): to *r. with open arms*, amantissime excipere: to *be received by all with open arms*, carum omnibus expectatumque venire: to *r. a person coming (by going to meet him)*, ei obviam venienti procedere (L. 44, 1, 6): to *r. one as a citizen*, associare in numerum civium: facere civem: to *r. one into a league or covenant*, ad foedus associare; into an alliance, in societatem assumere: to *r. into a family*, in familiam assumere: to *r. into a college*, cooptare (in collegium et in ordinem): to *r. into the senate*, legere in senatum or in patres: to *r. a reading*, *scripturam or lectionem recipere (*Recap* not cooptare; opp. *r. jicere*): the *Anaxus*, *weh r.'s the Farranus*, Anaxus, in quem Varroanus defuit. || To *admit, allow*, vid.

RECEIVER, || *One who receives*, qui recipit &c.; accipiens (opp. dans, tribuens).—receptor (esp. of thieves, &c.): the *r. is as bad as the thief*, non tantum qui rapuit, verum is quoque qui recipit, tenetur; quia receptores non minus delinquent quam aggressores (Marci. Dig. 47, 16, 1): a *r. of customs, &c.*, exactor portorii. portitor, qui vectigalia or portoria exigit. || *Vessel into which spirits are emitted fm the still*, excipula or excipulum (Plin.); vas exceptorium (Ulp JCl.).

RECENT, recens. novus. See FRESH, NEW. RECENTLY, recens. super: very *r.*, nuperime. modo. See LATELY.

RECEPTACLE, receptaculum (magazine, receiver).—receptus, ñs. perflugium (place of refuge).

RECEPTION, receptio. hospitium (at one's house and table).—aditus (access to aby).—salutatio (greeting).—cooptatio (into a college). A *kind, hearty r.*, liberalitas, comitas, humanitas, quâ qd excipitur or accipitur: to meet with a good, a bad *r.*, benigne, male excipit; with aby, ab qd.

RECESS, || *Retreat, remote and solitary place*, recessus, ñs. accessus, ñs. || *Vacation*, vid.

RECHARGE, impetum reintegrare or repetere. Also by verbs in CHARGE, with rursus, iterum.

RECIPÉ, formula (medic.)—mixture (mixture; Cels.).—compositio (e. g. Cels. 5, 26, fm. &c., and the title of Scribonius's work, 'Compositiones medicæ'). The most celebrated *r.'s*, compositiones nobilissimæ (Cels.); see also RECIPT: to prepare medicine according to a physician's *r.*, *medicamentum ex medicis formulâ diluere.

RECIPIENT. See RECEIVER.

RECIPROCAL, mutuus (when like is repaid by like).—*Recip* not alternus (one after another).—*Recip* reciproca s. un-Class. *R. acts of kindness*, beneficia ultro citroque data et accepta: *r. services*, merita danda recipiendaque.

RECIPROCALLY, mutuo (when the same thing is done on both sides).—*Recip* in vicem (by turns).—invicem (in return). See ALTERNATELY.

RECIPROGATE, *ultro citroque dare et accipere (e. g. beneficia).

RECIPROCITY, *mutua ratio.

RECITAL, narratio. rei gestæ expositio. relato (e. g. in chronicles, &c., post-Aug.). To give a *r.*; see RECITE.

RECITATION, recitatio. lectio (reading).

RECITATIVE, *recitatio notis signisque composita. *episodiorum recitatio tibiâ succiniente.

RECITE, || To read over, repeat, pronunciare (g. 4. to pronounce audibly).—recitare (with due emphasis). To *r. fm memory*, qd memoriter pronunciare or proferre: to *r. word for word*, idem verbis qd reddere. To *r. narrate, relate*, narrare ei qd or de qâ re. exponere. explicare (fully).—enarrare (fully and in order). To *r. at length*, pluribus verbis exponere. rem ordine enarrare. cuncta, ut sunt acta, exponere: to *r. accurately, with exactness*, enarrare ei rem, quo pacto se habent.

RECITER, by the verbs.

RECKLESS, securus (unconcerned, fm an opinion of safety).—imprudens (fm want of proper foresight; opp. paratus).—scurus (stupidly thoughtless).—incuriosus (wanting activity and proper care; indifferent).—negligens (opp. diligens).—in qâ re (e. g. in re familiari) negligens ac dissolutus. parum accuratus.

RECKLESSLY, sine curâ. secure incuriosus (post-Aug.).—negligenter. dissolute (in a careless, expensive way).—indifferent.

RECKLESSNESS, securitas (freedom fm care and fm fear of danger).—imprudencia (want of foresight).—scuridia (want of thought, observation, &c.).—incuria (want of activity and good heed; indifference).—negligentia (negligence and indifference).

RECKON, || To count, calculate; vid. PMA. to *r. without his host*, frustra secum rationes reputare (Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 54); spe frustrari. || To esteem, ponere with in and the abl. To *r. atqz a vice*, ponere qd in vitia. ducere (with dat. of what one's it; ducere sibi qd laudi)—numerare qd in cs rei loco (e. g. to *r. a thing a kindness*, in beneficii loco). To *r. atqz a gain*, deputare qd esse in lucro (Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 16). || To judge, deem; vid.

RECKONING, ratio. computatio. supputatio (act of *r.*).—ratio subducenda or subducta (account to be made up, or already made up). See more in ACCOUNT.

RECLAIM, || To demand back, repossess (v. pr.).—repetere (with entreaty, &c.). || To cause to im-

prope or *amend*, mores *cs* emendare or corrigere. *Jx.* corrigere et emendare. emendare et corrigere.—revocare qm a re (e. g. ab errore, a cupiditate, &c.); qm a perditia luxuriæ ad virtutem; *to wch may be added the state to wch a person is reclaimed with ad: e. g. ad mansuetudinem, humanitatem, &c.). To be reclaimed, in viam redire, ad virtutem redire or revocari, ad bonam frugem se recipere. || To recover; vid. || To reclaim against, frangere adversus qd.*

RECLINE, inclinare (se).—recumbere *(to lie down)*. *Se: also* LEAN.

RECLUSE, solitarius (adj. or subst.). *A r. life, vita solitaria: I lead a r. life, vitam solitariam ago (in solitudine)*.—habere or ago statem procul a republicâ (in retirement or privacy).

RECOGNITION, *By the verb* recognoscere, or agnoscere qd.

RECOGNIZANCE, sponsio, spondeo, fidejussio, vadimonium (*bail to appear in a court of justice*).—cautio (*a security*)—salusdatio (*guaranty, security for the performance of a stipulation*). *To enter into a r., sponsonem or vadimonium facere; sponsonem se abstringere; satisfacere: to take a r., satis accipere. To forfeit a r., vadimonium deserre: to appear to one's r.'s, sistere se or vadimonium, sisti.*

RECOGNIZE, recognoscere qd; also agnoscere qd. *There I r. the Greek, jam agnosco Græcum: to r. one's mistake, agnoscere erratum: to r. one by alth, noscitate qm qd re (e. g. facie, voce); abjudicare ci qd (ad to r. in hîm).* *See also* ACKNOWLEDGE.

RECOIL, v. recidere in qm. *To r. fm, refugere, refugere et reformidare qd.*

RECOIL, s. by *Crci.* with verbs.

RECOLLECT, repetere qd memoriâ, or memoriam rei, or qd (*as*) *but Cicero rarely employs the last construction*.—meminisse, reminisci, recordari. *See also* REMEMBER.

RECOLLECTION, memoria: *to preserve or cherish the r. of alth, memoriam cs rei tenere, retinere, servare, conservare; memoriâ qd custodire, seipre, tenere. To entertain a grateful r. of alth, memoriam cs colere; gratissimam cs memoriam retinere.*

RECOMENCE, || **TRANS.** integrare, redintegrare (*to begin afresh*).—renovare (*to renew*).—iterare (*to do once more, to begin a second time*).—repetere (*after an interruption, of long or short duration*). *To r. hostilities, bellum novum de integro instaurare, bellum redintegrare or novare, rebellare, rebellionem facere (of a conquered people revolting).* || **INTRANS.** renasci (*to arise or break out again; e. g. a war, calamity*).—recrudescere (*of pain, fighting, &c.*).

RECOMMEND, || **To commend**, commendare (*in all the senses of the English word*) qm or qd ci. *To r. aby to the best of one's power, de meliore notâ commendare qm; earnestly, urgently, etiam atque etiam, or magnopere, valde commendare; most earnestly, intime commendare. To r. oneself to the love and care of aby, se commendare cs amor et fidel: to seek to r. oneself to aby, querere sibi apud qm commendationem: to r. itself, gratum esse (to be pleased) —placere (to please).—probari (to be approved). To r. oneself by aby, se commendare qd re: to r. itself by aby, commendari qd re: suapte naturâ gratum esse. || To persuade, advise, vid.*

RECOMMENDATION, commendatio (commendation).—sualio (*advising*). *To give one person a r. to another, qm commendare ci; ad qm de qd scribere. A r. fm one person to another is of the greatest service to me, maximo adjumento mihi est cs commendatio apud qm: the greatest r. of a youth is modesty, prima commendatio proficiscitur adolescenti a modestiâ: a letter of r., literæ commendaticiæ (C. ad Dio, 3, 5, 1). To give one person a letter of r. to another, qm commendare ci per literas: to have a letter of r. to aby, "literas commendaticias habere ad qm.*

RECOMMENDATORY, commendaticius; or by the verb.

RECOMPENSE, v. *See* REPAY, REWARD.

RECOMPENSE, s. præmium, remuneratio, merces, pl. *See also* REWARD.

RECONCILE, || **PROPR.** aby to aby, animum cs in qm offensorem colligere; placare qm ci or in qm; qm cum qo (or qm or cs animum ci) reconciliare or reducere or restituere in gratiam: also qm in cs gratiam reconciliare or restituere; qm in concordiam or gratiam cs redigere (Com.). *To r. enemies, inimicos in gratiam reconciliare: componere gratiam inter amicos (Com.): to r. aby to myself, reconciliare sibi qm or cs animum, or cs gratiam: to be reconciled to aby,*

reconciliari ci; in gratiam cum qo redire or reverti: to be sincerely reconciled to aby, bonâ fide cum qo in gratiam redire. || Fio. To be reconciled to alth, qd toleranter (æquo animo, sapienter) ferre didicisse. I cannot r. myself to do alth, a me impetrare neque, ut (faciam, &c.). || To bring one thing into agreement with another: to r. "facere ut qd cum qd re conveniat: one thing cannot be reconciled with another, qd cum qd re non convenit (e. g. hæc tua deliberatio non convenit cum oratione Largi).

RECONCILEMENT, RECONCILIATION, reconciliatio gratiæ or concordie, or simply reconciliatio (C.). *Or by the verbs.*

RECONDITE, abstrusus, reconditus. *Jx.* reconditus abstrususque. *See also* ABSTRUSE.

RECONDUCT, reducere (*to lead or bring back again*); or by rursus, &c., with verbs under CONDUCT.

RECONNOITRE, explorare, speculâri (the former, to obtain information respecting alth, qd or de re; the latter, to spy out, whether fm a higher position or by close observation; *see* Cas. B. G. 1, 47. The latter refers rather to information gained by one's own sight, the former to intelligence gained by means of others).—cognoscere sicut cs loci; cognoscere quales (siti) natura cs loci (*as*) not cognoscere, or recognoscere, qd)—sicut loci visere; naturam loci perspicere; sicut loci perspiculâri; visere qd (e. g. copias hostium): to send to r., qualis (siti) natura loci qui cognoscere mittere; perspiculatores or exploratores cognosci jubere.

RECONQUER, recipere (*to relate a town; e. g. Tarento amisso—id oppidum rec. L.*).—recuperare (*to recover, locum; and impropr. libertatem, &c.*).—revincere (*poet. e. g. H. Od. 4, 4, 24, and T.*); iterum vincere.

RECORD, v. || **To relate**, memorare, rei mentionem facere, proferre, narrare, celebrare. [*SYN.* in RELATE.] || **To register in public monuments, &c.**, in acta publica referre.—qd in tabulis consignare; qd in tabulas or commentarios referre: also prescribere only (C. Sull. 14, 41).

RECORD, s. || **Relation**, mentio, narratio. [*SYN.* in RELATION.] || **Register, &c.**, of judicial proceedings, tabulæ, commentarii (q. t.), periculum (tabulæ on wch the verdict agst an accused person is written down: *Np. Ep. 8, 2*).—scriptio questionis (written report of a judicial investigation: in C. Client. 67, 191).

RECORDS, tabulæ publicæ. (*as*) acta publica or acta are the r.'s of the proceedings of the senate, people, &c.

RECORD OFFICE, tabularium (archium; archivum, grammatophylacium, post-Class.).

RECORDER, || **A keeper of records, registrar, chartularius** (Cod. Just.); ab actis (Inscr.); tabularii præfectus (Jon.); a commentarius (Inscr.). || **A kind of judge, iudex questionis; questor.**

RECOUNT. *See* RELATE.

RECOURSE, peritulum. *To have r. to fly to, fugere, confugere, perfugere, refugere, ad or in locum; se recipere qo (to retreat to): a person or thing, perfugere, confugere, refugere ad qm or qd; cs rei peritulum uti. —apply to, se conferre ad qd, animum ad qd attendere, adhibere, applicare; cogitationes ad qd dirigere, ad or in qd intendere.*

RECOVER, || **TRANS.** recuperare. recipere. reduplici (Plaut.). *To r. my strength, vires et corpus revocare (C. Fam. 7, 26): one's liberty, libertatem recuperare: to r. losses, damnum or detrimentum sarcire, resarcire; detrimentum reconciliare; jacturam rei familiaris resarcire, restituere; lacunam rei familiaris explere: to r. one's influence, wealth, &c., auctoritatem, opes recuperare: to r. one's sight, oculi restituiuntur: to r. costs and damages, litem cum impensis obtinere. || INTRANS. se reficere. se recreare or recolligere; refici, recreari (to r. oneself fm toil, sickness, &c.).—se or animum colligere, or recipere, with or without ex (a) pavore; se recreare ex timore: respirare a metu; respirare et se recipere; ad se redire (to r. fm alarm, &c.).—se or animum erigere (fm defection of spirits).—se emergere, or emergere, fm alth, (ex) qd re (to r. fm some overwhelming evil; incommoda valetudine, me alieno). *To recover one's health, convalescere, sanescere sanitatem recipere or recuperare (as*) *Reconvalescere is not Latin: to r. fm a disease or sickness, convalescere e morbo; morbum (e. g. quartanam) passum convalescere viresque integras recuperare; recreari e a morbo: evadere e morbo (to rise)—salubriorem esse incipere (said of the disease: the others of the person)—sanum fieri e morbo: fm a tedious and dangerous sickness, ex longinquitate gravissimi morbi revocari; a longa valetudine se recol-**

Agere: to *r.* *fm* the effects of a wound, convalescere de vulnere (†); the patient has recovered, egrotus e morbo evasit (C.); a person begins to *r.*, melius ei fit.

RECOVERABLE, reparabilis. *quod recuperari potest.

RECOVERY, recuperatio; or *Crci.* by the verbs.—**restitutio** (restoration, restoration; e. g. libertatis, Val. Max.; pristinae fortunae, Suet.). (Of health), restitutio, recreatio (a recovering).—sanitas restituta; valetudo confirmata; salus; sanitas aegri. To endeavour to effect the *r.* of a sick person, petere sanitatem aegri; to have no hope of a person's *r.*, qm or cs salutem desperare (cf. C. N. D. 3, 38, 91): all the physicians doubt his *r.*, omnes medici diffidunt; a medicis desertus est: he had no great hopes of *r.*, exigua cum spe trahebat animam: there appears to be hope of *r.*, spes ostenditur sanitatis: to promise a speedy *r.* to aby, dicere ei ut perbrvi convalescat. **RECV** convalescentia is *un-Class.*

RECREANT, Apostata, defector (T.; apostata, Tertull.). **RECREATE,** recreare, relaxare: to *r.* oneself, vires reficere; requiem querere. respirare (to take breath again; C. Fin. 4, 23, 64).—se remittere, remitti.—animam remittere or relaxare, requiescere curamque animi remittere (after long continued mental exertion).—se reficere, se recreare, refici. recreari (to get fresh strength, after labour, an illness, &c.).

RECREATION, animi remissio, relaxatio, requies: R. of the mind and body, requies animi et corporis; gentlemanly *r.*s, honestae remissiones (Gell. 15, 2): for *r.*, animi relaxandi causa; laxandi levandique animi gratia. To seek *r.* after business, exertion; requiem querere ex magnis occupationibus: to indulge in a little *r.*, aliquantulum sibi parcere (Com.): means of *r.*, avocamentum, laxamentum curarum (see *Gierig*, Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 3): hour or time of *r.*, remissionis or respirandi tempus; otium (leisure).—**RECV** recreatio only the *eld.* Plin.

RECRIMINATE, crimen ei regere (Sen. Hippol. 720); regere culpam in qm (Plin. Ep. 20, 30).—regerere convicia ei (to return abuse; II.).

RECRIMINATION, accusatio mutua (the charge, counter-charge, of two persons, each of whom accuses the other; T. Ann. 6, 4, 2).—*accusatio contra intentata.

RECRUIT, v. **||** To refresh, repair, vid. **||** (Of the army), INTRANS. i. e. to beat up recruits, scribere, or legere, milites in supplementum; scribere or conscribere milites; delectum habere; nil istam cogere (L.). A recruiting sergeant, conquisitor (militum): to be on a recruiting party, esse or versari in qd urbe ad milites comparandos **||** TRANS **||** i. e. to restore or supply with *r.*s, supplere, explere supplemento. delectibus supplere; supplementum scribere ei: to *r.* one's shattered forces, deminutas copias redintegrare (Cæs. B. G. 7, 31).

RECRUIT, s. novus miles. tiro miles tiro (opp. vetus miles, veteranus): *r.*s, milites thronos. milites in supplementum lecti; supplementum.

RECTANGLE, angulus rectus or quadratus.—*figura quadratis angulis (rectangular figure).

RECTANGULAR, orthogonius (Vir.); rectis or quadratis angulis (**RECV** there is no authority for rectangulus). To describe a *r.* triangle, trigonum orthogonum describere.

RECTIFICATION, emendatio, or by the verb.

RECTIFY, corrigere, emendare. **||** *fr.* corrigere et emendare. emendare et corrigere. (*Syn. and Phr.* in *CORRECT*.)

RECTILINEAR, directus.

RECTITUDE, æquitas (g. i.).—recta ratio (**RECV** rectitudo very late)—probitas (probability)—sinceritas (sincerity)—fides (good faith)—simplicitas (open dealing).—Integritas (uprightness)—abstinentia (restraining from taking what belongs to others)—animi candor (ingenuity). See also *HONESTY*.

RECTOR, *rector (e. g. scholarum, gymnasil, academiæ). To be the *r.* of, præesse or præfectum esse ei rei.

RECTORIAL, *Crci.* with gen. of rector.

RECTORSHIP, *munus rectoris. *rectoris vices. To offer aby the *r.* of a college, &c., offerre ei gubernationem gymnasil. *qm literis invitare ad gymnasil gubernandum.

RECTORY, **||** Rectorship, vid. **||** House of a rector, *rectoris sedes.

RECULER POUR MIEUX SAUTER, to be formed *fm*, valida ingenia, quo plus sumunt recessus, hoc vehementiores impetus sumunt (Val. Max.).

RECUMBENT, recubans: agut *nlth*, *Crci.* with reclinari in qd; ei rei or in qd incumbere: to be *r.* recumbere.

RECUR, **||** To return; vid. **||** To come back again to a thought, cs rei reminisci or recordari. **||** To have recourse, perferere, confugere, or refugere ad qd. cs rei perferio uti. decurrere ad qd. ad extrema decurrere (to the last): one hope was still left to wch S. Roscius might *r.*, una spes reliqua erat *r.* Roscio.

RECURRENCE, See RETURN.

RECURRENT, with pres. part. of verbs in *RECUR*.

RECUSANT, imperium detrectans (refusing to obey authority).—contumax (contumacious). **RECV** not refractarius or præfractus.

RED, adj. rufus (g. t.).—ruber (like blood).—russus (Lucr. 4, 73).—rutilus (fiery *r.*).—rubicundus (a deep *r.*, like glowing coals)—rubicus (a dull *r.*, brick colour). purpureus (a purplish *r.*).—badius (brown *r.*).—coccineus (scarlet).—melochinus (crimson).—miniacus (vermillion).—roseus (rose-colour): somewhat *r.*, sub-ruber, subrussus, subrubicundus, rubicundulus, rufulus (Plin.—russus Petron.). *R.* as fire, igneo colore; igneus; flammeus, flammeolus: *r.* in the face, rubicundus; rubicundo ore; rubida facie: *r.* with blushes, pudore or rubore suffusus: *r.* hair, capillus rufus or rutilus; comæ rufæ or rutilæ (**RECV** capillus rufus was considered unshightly; rutilus beautiful): having *r.* hair, rufus; capillo, or capite, rutilo: the *r.* sea, mare rubrum: to dye *r.*, rutilum reddere: *r.* ochre, rubrica (μικρον, sc. terra, ang *r.* earth).

REDBREAST, *sylvia rubecula (Linn.).

REDDEN, TRANS **||** rufare. rutilum reddere (with the colour of a fox).—cocco tingere (to dye scarlet).—miniare (with a sort of dark red).—e nigro rutilum capillum reddere (to dye black hair red). See also *TO DYE*. **||** INTRANS. rubescere, rubesci (prop. of the face, to blush).

REDDISH, rubens.—subruber (of the colour of blood).—subrufus, rufulus (Plin.; of the colour of a fox).—subrubicundus, rubicundulus (with a red tinge).—ruber subalbicans (of a light red colour: **RECV** russus Petron.). To look *r.*, subrubere.

REDDISHNESS, *Crci.* with COLOUR, and the adjj. in REDDISH.

REDdle or RUDDLE, rubrica (sc. terra).

REDEEM, redimere, with or without pecunia or pretio: to *r.* *fm* slavery, redimere e servitute: to *r.* aby with one's blood, sanguine suo redimere qm; e. g., *fm* death, ab Acheronte (Np. Dion. 10, 2). To *r.* a captive, captivum redimere ab hostibus: to *r.* a pledge, repignere quod pignori datum est (Ulp. Dig. 12, 6, 5, § 12). To *r.* the land-tax, agrum eximere de vectigalibus (C. g. t.). or *de vectigali publico, or *de estimatione publice probata. See LAND-TAX. **||** To repair; vid.

REDEEMER, **||** One who redeems, qui redimit, &c. (**RECV** Redemptor in this sense is not *Class.*)—liberator. vindex. **||** The Saviour of the world, Servator (better than Salvator); or prps it may be necessary to retain the word Redemptor, or Salvator (Eccl.: mundi redemptor, Fulgent.), as t. t.—Muretus says Jesus Christus, humani generis assertor; or it may be *Class.* to say Christus vindex periculi nostri (ajf. L. 10, 5).

REDEMPTION, liberatio, redemptio (by purchase), salus (deliverance); or by the verb. The work of human *r.*, *salus divinitus missa; *humani generis servandi, conservandi, sospitandi opus.

RED-HOT, candens, ardens (prop. and fig.).

RED LEAD, minium: covered with *r.* i., miniatum.

REDNESS, rubor, color rubens.

REDOLENT, olens cs rei. redolens qd (e. g. situm). To be *r.* of, redolere qd.

REDOUBLE, duplicare (v. pr., prop. and fig.).—ingeminare (†).—augere (fig., to increase, augment). To *r.* one's pace, gradum addere: to *r.* one's industry and efforts, majorem industriam ac diligentiam adhibere: with redoubled zeal, acriore etiam studio.

REDOUBT, propugnaculum, munimentum, castellum. To throw up *r.*s, castella construere, edificare (Cæs.; ad extremas fossas castella constituere ibique tormenta collocare, Cæs. B. G. 2, 8).

REDOUBTABLE, See FORMIDABLE, TERRIBLE.

REDOUND, **||** PROPRI. resillire, rejici. **||** (Fio.) By esse with a double dat., e. g., *il r.*s to my honour, est mihi decori. *Sis*, but rarely, instead of a dat. we find a nom. in apposition; = *il r.*s to our disgrace, est decore nostrum; but **RECV** we must avoid esse with an abl. (instead of a dat.) of that to wch *nlth* *r.*s; as

to *r.* to great glory, not magnā esse gloriā (for magnae esse gloriā), *ut in Class. Latin is = to have great glory, to be illustrious (see Bremi, Np. Thras. 4, 1).*—*cl* verti or vertere ad *qd.* *cl* converti ad *qd.* *cl* cedere in *qd.* (to turn out to advantage for *abq.* when the reverse had been expected).—*verti* *cl* in *&c.* (to be imputed to *abq.*; e. g. as blame).—*afferre* *cl* *cl* (to bring *athq.* to one; e. g. profit, loss, &c.).—*valere* ad (to contribute to its production; e. g. ad gloriam).—*ad* *qm* redundat (something comes to me from another's superfluity; e. g. laus adolescentis ad meum quendam fructum redundat, C.).—*glorior* *tum* ad me pars *qa* redundat (Plin. Ep. 5, 12, 2).

REDRESS, *v.* || *To amend, repair, corrigere, emendare. See AMEND, REPAIR.* || *To assist, find a remedy for, mederi.* consulere. occurrere. succurrere. subvenire. providere. *Jx.* providere ac consulere. remedium adhibere *cl* *ref.* sublevare *qd.* *Tor.* grievances, mederi malis or incommodis: to *r.* an injury, sarcire injuriam (C. Phil. 9, 4; of the person who having committed afterwards repairs it); ulcisci *qm*; ulcisci *qm* pro *eā*, quam accepit, injuriā (Cae.); ulcisci injuriam (C., Cass. S.).

REDRESS, *a.* compensatio. satisfactio. expiatio. Unless *abq.* has obtained *r.*, nisi *cl* satisfactum sit. [SYN. and PHR. in AMEND.] || *Remedy; vid.*

REDUCE, || *To bring again or back, reducere.* redigere. revocare: to *r.* a sum to our money, *ad nostrae pecuniae rationem revocare *qd.* || *To constrain, force, redigere* (e. g. ad nihilum, in forniam provinciae, in ordinem, &c.). || *To subdue, vi subdere.* domare. in ditionem redigere. || *To lessen, bring down, *ad minorem modum redigere* (to make smaller)—contrahere (to contract)—minuere. Imminuere. *To r.* the price of *athq.* pretium *ca* rei imminuere: to *r.* the price of corn, annonam laxare, levare; pretium frumenti minuere; frugum pretia levare; ex hominum millibus LX vix ad D, qui arma ferre possent, fere redactos esse dixerunt (Cae. B. G. 2, 28; reduced from sixty thousand to scarce five hundred). || *To reduce fractions.* *fractiones ad minores numeros reducere (f. t.). || *To reduce a dislocation, see DISLOCATION.*

REDUCIBLE, *quod ad minorem modum redigi potest; or otherwise by Crcl. with verbs in REDUCE.

REDUCTION, || *A bringing back, reductio.* reportatio. || *A diminishing, lessening, minutio.* imminutio. extenuatio (in size or circumference).—*levatio* (a lightening).—*remissio* (a relaxation). *To suffer a r.* in price, villus fieri or venire; see FALL. || *A subduing, taking by storm, expugnatio; or Crcl. with the verbs.* || *A rule in arithmetic, *reductio* (f. t.). Other meanings by Crcl. with verbs.

REDUNDANCY, redundantia, or by the adj.; e. g. *to prume* (an author's) *r.* style, redundantem *qm* et superfluentem juvenili quodam dicendi impunitate et licentia reprimere (if they are the *r.'s* of a young man's style).—luxuriantia (pl. partic.). compescere (H.), or astringere stilo (Q. 10, 4, 1). The *r.'s* of an over-fertile imagination, luxuriantia ingenii fertilitas (Plin.).

REDUNDANT, redundans. supervacaneus. supervacaneus et inutilis (Eras. in the golden age supervacuum was used only by the poets; superfluum did not come into use at all until the third century). *To be r.*, redundare (Q. 1, 4, 9); supervacaneum esse. superesse (opp. deesse).

REDUNDANTLY, redundantiter (Plin.); immodice et redundantiter (id.); ninium.

REDUPLICATION, duplicatio; or Crcl. with verbs.

RE-ECHO, || *TRANS.* See ECHO. || *INTRANS.* resonare. personare with *athq.* *qā* *re*; e. g. vocibus, strepitu, &c.

RED, calamus (g. t.).—arundo (long and strong).—canna (small and thin; see Col. 4, 33).

REDDY, arundineus (reed-like, or made of reed).—arundinosus (abounding in reeds, Catull.).—arundineus (once in Plin.).

REEF, *a.* (of rocks), cautes (pl.).

REEF, *v.* (a sail), velum (vela) subducere (Auct. Bell. Alex.); vela contrahere, &c. (C.); velum subnectere antennis (O.); velum legere (V.).

REEK, fumare. vaporare. vaporem, fumum, emitte.

REEL, *a.* rhombus. *A r.* of thread, glomus lili. *To wind thread on a r.*, *fila deducere in rhombum. *fila in rhombum glomerare.

REEL, *v.* || *TRANS.* Wind on a reel, see REEL. || *INTRANS.* titubare. vacillare (e. g. ex vino).

RE-ELECT, *Iterum creare See ELECT.

REELING, *part. adj.* titubans. ex vino vacillans. temulentus. crapulā plenus.

RE-EMBARK, || *TRANS.* in naves rursus impingere. || *INTRANS.* navem rursus or iterum conscendere.

RE-ENTER, iterum ingredi, intrare, introire, &c. [SYN. in ENTER.]

RE-ESTABLISH, restituere. reficere. See also RESTORE.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT, restitutio. refectio.

REFECTION. See REFRESHMENT.

REFECTORY, cenaculum (Varr.); cenatio (Plin. Ep.); conclave ubi epulamur (C.); a small *r.*, cenatiuncula (Plin. Ep.).

REFER, || *TRANS.* To direct to another for information, &c., *qm* or *qd.* delegare ad *qm* or ad *qd.* (e. g. rem ad senatum; *qm* ad volumen).—relegare ad *qm* (e. g. ad auctores; ~~qm~~ but not allegare ad *qm* or ad *qd.* in this sense).—revocare *qm* ad *qm* or ad *qd.* (e. g. *qm* ad Graecorum poetarum fabulas; *qm* ad philosophos).—rejicere or remittere *qd.* ad *qm* (e. g. causam ad senatum): to *r.* *athq.* to some deliberative body, referre rem or de re ad (e. g. ad senatum). But ~~qm~~ ad populum ferre *qd.*, not referre, because the people were not called upon to advise, &c.; see Ruhn. ad Mur. Op. 4, 9. Hence also referre ad concilium, to a council of war): to *r.* a matter to arbitration, rem *ca* arbitrio permittere. || *To reduce to, ascribe to, referre* ad *qd.*—trahere in or ad *qd.*: to *r.* *athq.* to something else, *qd.* ad aliam rem transferre: to *r.* every thing to sensual enjoyment, omnia ad voluptatem corporis referre. *INTRANS.* To regard, have relation to, spectare ad *qd.*; referri, referendum esse ad *qd.*; attinere ad (&c.) not pertinere ad. See REWARD.

REFEREE, arbit. disceptator. [SYN. and PHR. in ARBITER.]

REFERENCE, By the verb: with *r.* to, see 'with RESPECT TO.' || The act of sending a cause to an umpire for an extra-judicial decision, Crcl. To submit to a *r.*, arbitrum or disceptatorem sumere. || *Abq.* gives a reference to *abq.*, **qs* nominat or indicat *qm*, cui notus sit.

REFINE, || *PROP.* defaecare (e. g. vinum).—liquare. eliquare. deliquare (of liquids). To *r.* sugar, *saccharum coquere. || *FIG.* expolire. perpolire. excolere. Refined habits, &c., politor humanitas: refined life, cultus; vitae cultus: refined luxury, eruditus luxus (T. Ann. 16, 18).

REFINEMENT, || *Act of refining, by the verbs.* *FIG.*, politio. expolitio. || Refined manners, humanitas. politor humanitas. cultus (vitae).

REFINER, qui defaecat, &c. Sugar *r.*, *coctor sacchari.

REFINERY (of sugar), *officina saccharo coquendo.

REFIT, reficere. restituere. See also REPAIR.

REFLECT, || *TRANS.* To give back a reflection, radios repercutere. radios regerere (in oculos): to *r.* as a mirror, in modum speculi imagines reddere (see Sen. N. Q. 1, 11, 3).—*qd.* est tanti splendoris, ut imaginem recipiat (Plin. 31, 7, 41; is so bright as to be capable of reflecting): the house is reflected in the water, aqua domus imaginem recipit: human nature is faithfully reflected in boys, in pueris ut in speculis natura cernitur, or pueri sunt specula naturae: the mind is reflected in the countenance, imago animi est vultus. || *INTRANS.* To consider, &c., meditari: to *r.* upon *athq.* meditari (with oneself, secum) de re, or *qd.* (to think how a thing ought to be, or to be done, to devise means for accomplishing *athq.* with an acc. usually = to prepare oneself for *athq.*; e. g. orationem).—commentari de re, or *qd.* (to meditate upon; to study).—commentari atque meditari de re, considerare (secum in animo) *qd.*, or de re (to consider how to choose or decide).—perpendere *qd.* (to weigh carefully).—*qd.* reputare, with oneself, secum, in or cum animo (as it were, to calculate results; also = to recollect).—cogitare *qd.* or de re (g. t., to think over or upon *athq.*): to *r.* much, diu multumque secum reputare: toto animo or toto pectore cogitare: intendere cogitationem in *qd.* || *To reflect upon abq.*, see ANIMADVERT, CENSURE.

REFLECTING, REFLECTIVE, consideratus (considerate).—prudens (prudent, wise).—magni consilii (intelligent).—solers (skilful).

REFLECTIVE (or REFLEXIVE) VERB, *verbum reflexivum.

REFLECTION, || *PROP.* colorum repercutus (of colours).—radiatorum duplicatio (of light; Sen. N. Q. 4, 8, extr.). || Consideration, meditatio, commenta-

flu. Jm. commentatio et meditatio, upon *athg.* cs rei: cogitatio (SYN. in REFLECT): *the matter requires some r.* res habet deliberationem; res cadit in deliberationem: *to require much r.* multae cogitationis esse: *to be void of r.* nullâ cogitatione esse; imprudentem, inconsideratum, inconsultum, or temerarium esse; nullius consilii esse (REF. not incogitantem or incogitabilem esse): in *depr. r.* defixus in cogitationibus: *with r. (considerately), cogitate, considerate* (REF. but not cogitatio: in C. Off. 1, 8, 27, modern writers read cogitatio; not consulto, *such even in C. N. D. 1, 31, in. and Off. 1, 8, 27 = purposely, designedly: without r.*, inconsiderate: temere; sine consilio: *after due r.*, re diligenter pensâ or consideratâ; inîta subductâque ratione: omnibus rebus circumspicietis; re consultâ et exploratâ. || *Animadversion, vid.*

REFLECTOR, || *One who reflects, Crel. with the verb.* || *An instrument for reflecting light.* || *quod radios regit et repercutit.*

REFLOW, retro fluere (refluere only in the poets and Plin.).

REFLUENCE, recessus (of the tide).

REFLUENT, qui retro fluit. refluus (Plin.).

REFLUX, recessus, ßs.

REFORM, v. || TRANS. || melius facere or efficere (to make better).—corrigere (to correct or improve as a whole something defective, not right, &c.).—emendare (to free *athg. fm. faults*).—Jm. corrigere et emendare; emendare or corrigere. To r. one's ways, mores corrigere or emendare. (The younger Plin. has corruptos depravatosque mores reformare et corrigere.) || INTRANS. || To improve, with respect to morals, mores suos mutare: in viam redire; ad virtutem redire or revocari; ad bonam frugem se recipere.

REFORM, REFORMATION, || Improvement, correctio, emendatio. Jm. correctio et emendatio, cs rei (SYN. in REFORM). || *A mendament in morals and conduct, mores emendatioris (vita emendator Ulp. Dig.).*

REFORMATION, (ecclesiastical) *sacra in melius restituta (pl.). *discipline Christianae correctio et emendatio. Usually (but not Class.) reformatio sacrorum, or reformatio (t. l.). the Lutheran r., inchoata a Luthero veritatis obscurate reformatio (Moshelm); *sacrae res Christianorum per Lutherum emendatae, restituta: a history of the r., *historia rerum Christianarum in melius restitutarum.

REFORMED, mutatus, emendatus (C.); reformatus (Plin. Ep.). In a limited sense, as opp. to 'Lutheran,' Reformatus (t. l.); *Calvini doctrinam amplexans. *Calvinianus legis studiosus (aft. Amman.): to be one of the r., *probare formulam Calvinianam: to join the r., *amplecti formulam sacrorum a Calvino constitutam; *transire ad sacrorum rationem per Calvinum reformatum.

REFORMER, || Generally, emendator, corrector et emendator cs rei.—veteris cs consuetudinis mutator. A radical r., rerum evertendarum cupulus, or *qui ita est mutandarum or novarum rerum cupidus, ut omnia, quae nunc sunt, a radicibus vellet evertere (in a bad sense), or qui vult non solum ramos miseriarum nostrarum amputare, sed omnes radicum fibras evellere (in a good sense; aft. C. Tusc. 3, 6, 13). || Ecclesiastical reformer, *discipline Christianae corrector et emendator. *mellioris formulae auctor (in ecclesiastical matters); *sacrorum instauratorum, emendatorum, auctor. REF. reformator is not Latin.

REFRACT, infringere, refringere (e. g. radii infracti resiliunt, Plin.); solis radii aquae immisi refringuntur (id. 2, 59, 60).

REFRACTION, *refractio radiorum.

REFRACTORY, contumax. Imperium detrectans.

REFRACTIOUS (= 'contentious' of judicial oratory) occurs C. Alt. 2, 1, 3, in a passage *such Orelli rejects*.—refractorius, Sen. Ep. 73. Praefractus has not this meaning; see Dict.).

REFRAIN, || TRANS. || To check, restrain; vid. || INTRANS. || abstinere or se abstinere ab qâ re. se continere ab qâ re (to keep oneself back fm.).—temperare sibi, quominus, temperare (sibi) ab qâ re (not to take upon, to abstain fm. REF. not temperare ci rei, *such is = to set measure or bounds to *athg.*; see Krüger, § 359: temperare qâ re is not a Latin construction; for in L. 32, 34, 3, risu is the dat.).—parcere ci rei (to spare; e. g. ut neque lamentis neque execrationibus parcere, L. 8, 7, 21; parco nominibus viventium, I refrain fm. mentioning the names of persons now alive, Q. 3, 1, 21). To r. fm. food, se abstinere cibo: a (quibuscum) cibo temperare: to r. fm. fighting, superaddere proelio or pugna: to r. fm. tears, lacrimas tenere; tem-*

perare a lacrimis († V. En. 2, 8; whereas temperare lacrimis, L. 30, 20, 1, = to moderate one's tears): to r. fm. laughter, risum tenere or continere: to r. fm. intercourse with *abg.*, cs aditum sermonemque defugere: *not to be able to r.*, sibi temperare or se continere non posse, quin; a se non impetrare posse, quin: to be scarcely able to r. fm. vix se continere posse, quin &c.; vix temperare sibi posse, quin &c.; vix compimor, quin &c. (Plut. Most. 1, 3, 46).

REFRESH, reficere (to restore lost strength).—recreare (to give fresh life and spirits).—Jm. reficere et recreare; recreare et reficere. To r. *abg. with food*, cibo juvare qm; *with food and drink*, cibo ac potione firmare qm: to r. oneself, se reficere, se recreare; corpus curare (with food and sleep; Curt. 3, 8, 22). To r. oneself by *athg.*, qâ re refici, se reficere, or vires reficere (e. g., by victuals and drink, &c.).—qâ re delectari (of the body or of the mind).—qâ re recreari (of the mind).—animo relaxari; animi remissionem querere: to r. one's memory in *athg.*, gratia memoria renovare qd: to r. the courage of soldiers, ardorem militum, qui resederat, excitare rursus renovareque (L. 26, 17).

REFRESHING, reficiens, recreans (see REFRESH).—suavis, dulcis (placens, suavis).

REFRESHING, refectio, recreatio (act of refreshing).—id, quod recreat, reficit corpus (vires) or animum (that *such refreshes the body or mind*).—oblectamentum, oblectamentum, voluptas (delight, mental enjoyment): to find r. in *athg.*, qâ re recreari, refici (of body and mind); qâ re delectari, oblectari (of the mind): to take r., *cibum, quo corpus recreatur, sumere (to take food).—*caldam sumere (a warm drink).

REFUG, orbis, orbatus. See BERRAVE.

REFUGE, perfugium (a secure place of shelter, open to all in time of danger; REF. Avoid profugium, *such is of very doubtful authority*).—refugium (a place of r. prepared or at least thought of beforehand in case of a retreat; only once in C.; confugium only in the poets; suffugium, in O. and T., is, if not a secret, at least an occasional and temporary place of shelter fm. inconveniences; Dôd).—asylum (an asylum provided for refugees).—receptus (a place of secure retirement).—receptaculum (place of retreat, shelter): to afford or offer r., perfugium praebere (C.); refugium dare (L.). to cut off all hope of r., excludere qm e portu et perfugio (C.); ultimum ci perfugium claudere (T.); omnium rerum respectum abscondere ci (L.): to betake oneself for r., qm confugere, perfugere, refugere. To take r. in *abg.*'s bosom, confugere ad cs sinum (Plin. Jun.).

REFUGEE, profugus (the unfortunate person obliged to forsake his home, &c.; *my considered as a citizen, Dôd. REF. not refugus (T.), *such = one who is flying, fugitive*. By the verbs, confugere, perfugere.*

REFULGENCE, fulgor, splendor, candor, claritas [SYN. in BRIGHTNESS.]

REFULGENT, clarus, fulgens, splendidus, nitidus, nitens, luminosus [SYN. in BRIGHT].

REFUND, reddere (pecuniam) to r. *athg. to the last penny*, reddere ad assem (e. g. ci impensum).

REFUSAL, recusatio, detrectatio (e. g. militiae, to serve): to persist in a r., in recusando perstare: to meet with a r., repulsam pati († O.). || First offer of *athg. to be sold*. To give *abg. the r. of *athg.**, rei emendae optionem ci dare; *ci permittere ut rem, si velit, emat. But *my by the verbs*.

REFUSE, v. || To decline accepting, abnuere, renuere (prop., by shaking the head).—recusare (to r., *emply for some reason*).—repudiare (to disclaim, despise, scorn).—deponere (to decline).—deprecari (to excuse oneself).—detrectare (to endeavour to withdraw fm. a thing).—contemnere, aspernari, respuere (to reject with contempt).—fastidire (to r. *athg.*).—to r. an office, munus or provinciam recusare; honores, munus deprecari: to r. offices in the state, imperia non accipere; honores deprecari: to r. a wife with a large dowry, uxorem cum grandi dote recusare: to r. an inheritance, hereditatem repudiare; also hereditatem adire or cernere nolite (not to enter upon it). To r. one's friend-ship, amicitiam ca recusare: to r. a triumph, triumphum deponere (L. 2, 47). || To deny a request, negare qd; recusare qd or de re (for sufficient reasons).—renuere qd (by gestures, &c.); also by nolle with *inf.* (to be unwilling): to r. a request, potent ci qd denegare, petenti ci deesse, preces ca repudiare: to r. in part, subnegare qd: to r. *courtesy*, v. belle negare: to r. positively or decidedly, precise negare; sine ulla exceptione, or plane, praecidere: to r. to *believe *athg.**, ci rei fidem abrogare (C.).

REFUSE, s. [PROP.] *Shreds, waste, &c., remanent (fm metals, skins, &c.; by fling, or rubbing).*—scrobis or scroba (*fm wood, metals; by sawing, fling, boring*).—Intertrimentum, retrimentum (*by melting*).—recisamentum (*chips of wood, &c.*). [FIG.] *The worst of athg, ofscavering, purgamentum (s. g. servorum: urbis, Curt. 6, 11, 2, and 2, 10, 7).—sentina (qu. the sink; canaille).—quiquilix (qu. the sweepings: all of an entire class of bad or worthless persons).—homo ad extremum peditus, homo despectatissimus (a very depraved and most contemptible individual): the r. of the people, perditissima et fax populi.*

REFUSE, adj. abjectus (*worthless*).—villis (*mean*).—malus (*bad*).—rejectionis, rejiciendus (*cast away, or fit only to be cast away, &c.*).

REFUTATION, refutatio. confutatio. responsio (Q. 5, 7, 14).

REFUTE, refellere (*to prove by good grounds and convincing arguments that a thing is false: to r. a person or thing*).—redarguere (*to convict a person or thing of error or falsehood*).—refellere et redarguere.—convincere (*to convict a person of error fully, to show incontrovertibly that a thing is false, erroneus*).—revincere (*to show by convincing counter arguments that the opposite is true: of persons or things; cf. L. 6, 26, 7, crimina revicta rebus, verba confutare nihil attinet*).—confutare (*to overbear by argument or disputation: it is only in this sense that it is = r.: a person or thing: s. g. argumenta Stolorum*).—refutare (*to repel: the refutans acts on the defensive; the confutans on the offensive*).—refutare oratione (*s. g. contraria, qd magis re, quam verbis*).—diluere (*to do away with, to show its nothingness; s. g. crimen: confirmationem adversarii*).—Jn. refutare ac diluere. diluere ac refellere. diluere qd et falsum esse docere. dissolvere (*to destroy entirely*).

REGAIN, recuperare. recipere. redipisci (*Plaut.*). See also RECOVER.

REGAL. See ROYAL.

REGALE, [TRANS.] blande, benigne excipere qm hospitio (L.)—convivio excipere qm (C.)—laute excipere qm (H.)—apparatu epulis excipere qm (T.)—lautissimas epulas, conquisitissimos cibos apponere ei (*magnificently*). [INTRANS.] epulari. convivari.

REGALE (The), [Jus principis proprium].

REGALIA, ornatus regius (*royal ornaments*).—sceptrum regium or regia (*the sceptre*).—insigne regium (*distinctive badge of royalty*).—~~REG~~ not regale.

REGALITY, dignitas regia (*royal dignity*).—regia potestas (*royal power*).

REGARD, s. ratio. respectus. To pay r. to = TO REGARD: with r. to; see 'with RESPECT to.' [AFFECTION: vid.]

REGARD, v. [TO respect, pay regard to, s. rationem habere or ducere; respectum habere ad qd (to have respect to, &c.).—respicere (to have respect to, &c.); then also to care for athg)—cognitare de qo or de re (to take thought for). Not to r. a thing, nihil curare, negligere qd: to r. nothing, nihil pensi habere. [TO concern, pertain to, attende ad. As r. a myself, quod ai me attinet (888) quod ad me pertinet in this sense would not be Latin: pertinere ad qm means to reach any one, to affect any one well or ill, to do good or harm to: attinere ad qm, to belong to, to concern. [TO esteem, vid.]

REGARDLESS, negligens (s. rei). incuriosus (T.: recentium, &c.).—securus (*without any anxiety about; s. g. pelagi aque mel, V.: poek, in this sense*). See also CARELESS.

REGARDLESSLY, negligenter; incuriose; sine cura.

REGENCY, regni procuratio (Ces.).

REGENERATE, adj. renatus. regeneratus (Ecc.).

REGENERATE, v. [PROP.] regenerare. revivificare (Terull.). To be regenerated, renasci, renatum esse (of the state). [FIG] renovare. restaurare. See RENEW.

REGENERATION. By the verbs. Regeneratio (Ecc.).

REGENT, rerum publicarum rector or moderator (s. i.).—princeps (a prince; in the sile. age).—procurator regni (one who administers public affairs during a minority or the like). To be r. (in the latter sense), in regni procuracione esse (Ces. B. C. 3, 104).

REGICIDE, regis interfector or parricida; fm the context also percussor (see Justin. 7, 9). ~~REG~~ Occidit regis only in Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 64.

REGIMEN, victus.—certus vivendi modus ac lex.—lex quaedam ciborum (diel).—exercitatio et lex quaedam ciborum (Q.; exercise and diet). See DIET.

REGIMENT, [Government; vid.] A body of soldiers under one colonel, usually rendered by the Gr. chillas; better *pripos* by legio. A r. of cavalry, turma equitum: the band of a r., *milites symphoniaci (analogous to pueri symph., C. Mil. 21, 55): to ask a r. for aby, petere (ab qo) praefecturam (i. e. of cavalry) cl. or tribunatum (both C.).

REGIMENTAL, *legionarius, or by gen. legionis.

REGIMENTALS, ornatus vestitusque militaris (Np. Dat. 9, 3); also fm context, vestitus, ornatus only.

REGION, regio (s. i.).—tractus (in reference to extent: a tract of country).—plaga: ora (mly of regions in the heavens, with or without celli). Regions, regiones (s. i.: also tracts of country)—partes (parts, districts; also of the heavens).—loca (places, usually with an adj. denoting the physical quality of a place; s. g. loca amena): flat r. s. loca patetia; campi (opp. to mountains): in the r. of, &c., regione, with a gen. (see Bremi, Surt. Ces. 39); in with an abl. of the name of a town (at, near; s. g. in Philippis; see Benecke, Justin. 11, 5, 12).

REGISTER, s. commentarii (Inscr.).—index (list; 888): catalogus, late. An alphabetical r., qm rerum in literas digesta nomina: to set down in a r., *in indicem referre. [In acta publica referre (in an official r.).—qd (in tabulis) consignare; in tabulis or commentariis referre: r. of deaths, annales funesti (L. 4, 20), or prps ratio libitine (cf. Interp. ad Surt. Ner. 29).

REGISTER, v. [PROP.] in acta publica conferre (of a public registrar).—in tabulis referre, consignare or in tabulis consignare. FIG., tucri. ab oblivione defendere.

REGISTRAR, ab actis. a commentariis (both Inscr.).—commentariensis (Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 45).

REGISTRATION, *actorum publicorum consignatio.

REGISTRY, commentarii (the thing; Inscr.).—*actorum publicorum consignatio (act).

REGNANT, qui nunc praest civitati. Or by Cret. with verbs in REGIO.

REGRESS, reditus. reditio. See also RETURN.

REGRET, s. dolor (sorrow).—desiderium (the longing after something of which one feels a want, hence mly after what one no longer possesses)—penitentia (penitential r.). To be mired with r., see TO REGRET.

REGRET, v. dolere.—egre or moleste ferre.—lugere (to mourn for). It is to be regretted that, dolendum est, quod &c. Hence, a) To rue or repent of athg, penitet me cs rei. I do not r. having been of their opinion, me non penitet eorum sententia fuisse: I r. that I was not present, dolui mihi, non adfuisse. b) To miss an object, desiderare qd.—desiderio cs moveri (to r. a person who is dead; s. g. Scipionis; C. Lat. 3): he made us bitterly r. his prudential wisdom, prudentiam suam triste nobis desiderium reliquit. I r. I was, desiderium me tenet urbis (C.).

REGULAR, [Well arranged, compositus; bene et ratione dispositus. [Lawful, correct, justus, legitimus. Jn. justus et legitimus. [Bound by a religious vow, *religiosae vitae legibus adstrictus, regularis (Ecc. 4, 1). [Well formed, omnibus membris equalis et congruens.—bene figuratus (aff. Vir. 8, 1, 1). [Constant, constans. [Of troops of the line, pl. (*milites) disciplina militari assuefacti (aff. Ces. B. G. 4, 1).—*milites legionarii (with the ancients; opp. velites, i. e. light troops). [Formal, set, complete, solemn (festive, solemn).—verus (true, real).—justus (due, proper, as it ought to be).—legitimus (conformable to law). As r. will, testamentum nuncupatum (made before witnesses): a r. engagement, praellum justum: to meet in r. engagement, praello justo congrui cum qo. acie concurrere, congrui, confingere, decernere, dimicare.

REGULARITY, ordo (due arrangement).—constantia (quality of not changing).—apta membrorum compositio (regular adjustment of the parts of the body).

REGULARLY, [According to rule, ordine (in order).—constanter (without variation): s. g. cursus suos servare (of the planets).—ad regulam (to a rule; s. g. exaequare or dirigere qd; also ad normam dirigere qd, s. g. vitam; these however are seld. used absol. without a gen., though Q. has ad legem ac regulam compositus, 12, 10, 52, r., i. e. by line and rule). To increase and decrease r., statis auctibus ac diminutionibus crescere decrescere (Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 2): r. formed, bene figuratus. [Rightly, correctly; vid.]

REGULATE, [To adjust, adapt, qd ad regulam exaequare. qd ad regulam or normam dirigere (s. g. vitam). Tor. onescy hyath, se accommodare, fingere

or formare ad qd. *in aby*, *es rationem habere* (to *r. one's movements or actions according to those of another person*).—ad *cs voluntatem* se conformare. ad *cs arbitrium et nutum* se fingere (to *r. oneself by the will and fancy of others*): to *r. oneself entirely by the will, &c.*, totum se fingere et accommodare ad *cs arbitrium et nutum*; se totum ad *cs nutum et voluntatem* convertere: to *r. one's conduct by alth*, *cs rei rationem habere*. qd spectare (to *take into consideration, to regard*).—*ci rei obsequi* (to *r. one's mode of acting according to alth*).—qd sequi (to *take alth as a pattern or model*): to *r. oneself by the times, or by the circumstances of the times, tempori et temporibus servire* or *inservire*: to *r. oneself by time and circumstances, tempori et rebus servire*: to *r. one thing by another, accommodare qd ci rei or ad rem* (e. g. *sumptus peregrinationis ad mercedes; suum consilium ad consilium alterius*).—dirigere qd ad rem (to *r., e. g. to r. one's mode of living by a certain law, vitam ad certam normam; one's opinion by the will of another person, sententiam suam ad voluntatem alterius*): to *r. one's (mercantile) dealings according to the times, negotia cum tempore commetiri*. || To *arrange, ordinare, constituere, componere*. See ARRANGE.

REGULATION, || *Act of regulating, ordinatio*. dispositio. constitutio. institutio. || *Order, ordo*. ratio. || *Rule, præceptum, institutum, lex*. These are excellent *r.'s*, hæc optime instituta or instructa sunt.

REGULATOR, || *One who regulates, Crel. by the verb*. || *A part of a watch, *machinatio*, quâ horæ tardius aut celerius moventur (*ast. C. N. D. 2, 38, 47*).

REHEARSAL, || *Relation, narratio, commemoratio*. || *Previous practice, meditatio* (the preparatory study or practice; e. g. of a gladiator, *C. Tusc. 2, 17, 41*). || *Rehearsal* (theatrical) is an attempt of *Priscian's* (1329, P.) to translate the Gr. *ὑποπαισμός*. *R. of a play, *fabulæ agendæ periculum*.

REHEARSE, || To *relate, narrare, commemorare, pronuntiare*. || To *practise beforehand* (of actors), *meditari* (μελετᾶν).—To *r. a play, *fabulæ agendæ periculum facere*. **præludere fabulæ*: (of musicians, *)*præludere concentui*.

REIGN, *a. regnum* (unlimited power in a country, *esp. that of a monarch; at Rome, after the expulsion of the kings, it denoted despotic rule*)—*imperium* (the supreme authority of any commander; at Rome, in the time of the emperors, it denoted their *r.*; over *aby*, in *qm*).—*dominatio, dominatus* (with *ref.* to the unconditional subjection of those over whom the authority extended). To *begin his r.*, *diadema accipere*. *imperium inire* or *auspicari* (*post-Aug.*)—*regnare cepisse*: in *aby's r.*, *qo imperare* or *regnare*. *qo imperare* or *rege*: at the beginning of his *r.*, *inter initia regni*: in the first year of his *r.*, *eo, qo regnare primum cepit, anno*: shortly before the *r.* of *Dionysius*, paulo ante, *quam regnare cepit Dionysius: the first year of aby's r.*, *primus imperii dies; of my r.*, *dies imperii mei*.

REIGN, *v.* || *PROPR.* *imperium tenere, imperare* (g. *t.*, to *be a sovereign or ruler*)—*summæ rerum præesse* (L.). *sedere ad clavum, ad gubernacula* (to *be at the head of affairs*).—*REU*. *Avoid regere without an object*.—*regnare* (*reply as a despotic prince*). To *r. over aby*, *ci imperare, imperium* or *dominationem habere* in *qm*: over a country, *imperium* *cs terræ obtinere* (*REU*). *dominari* in *qm* = to *tyrannize over him*: the reigning prince, qui nunc præest civitati; qui nunc est in magistratu: the reigning family, *regum domus* (*domus regnatix*, *T. Ann. 1, 4*). || *IMPROPR.* See *RULE*.

REIMBURSE, *rependere* (C. *remunerare* ci qd (e. g. *pecuniam* or *aureum* ci, *Ter., Plaut.*).—*reddere ad assem* ci *impensum*. To *r. himself, impensam* (or *-as*) *cs rei reficere*.

REIMBURSEMENT, *Crel. with the verb*. To *undertake a new war for the r. of his expenses in the former one, impensas belli alio bello reficere* (*Jus.*).

REIN, *s. habēna*. *lorum* (*frenum, usually pl. freni, or frena, bridle*). To *give the r.'s, habenam remittere* (*prop. and fig.*); *frenos dare* (*prop. and fig.*; C.): to *draw in* or *tighten the r.'s, habenam adducere* (*prop. and fig.*).

REIN, *v.* || *PROPR.* *frenare, infrenare equum*. *frenos equo injicere* (to *put on the r.'s*). To *r. sp, habenam adducere*. || *FIG.* *frenare, refrenare, coercere, continere, comprimere, reprimere*: e. g. *refrenare, coercere* or *reprimere cupiditates* (*libidines*). *moderari cupiditatem*. *frangere cupiditates*.

REINDEER, **tarandus* (*Lin.*). || (*As a constellation*), *ranger* (t. l.).

REINFORCE, *firmare*. *majoribus copiis firmare, exercitum confirmare* (C.), *augere* (*Fell.*). *incrementa novare* (*Cur. 5, 1, 39*). To *r. one's army, majorem manum accrescere*. *novis opibus copisque se renovare* (C.). *novis peditum et equorum copiis sese firmare* (T. *Ann. 2, 65*). See *TO RECRUIT*.

REINFORCEMENT, || *Act of reinforcing, confirmatio; usually by the verb*. || *Fresh supply of troops, incrementum, augmentum; also auxilia subsidia* (*pl.*; C.). To *send a r.*, *mittere ci subsidium, or milites subsidio mittere ci*. *integros milites submittere defensis* (*in action*).

REINS, *renes, um, pl.*

REINSTATE, *restituere* (to *reshore*).—qd in suo loco *reponere* (to *put a thing into its former place*). To *r. a king, in regnum restituere* or *reducere*. *regem reducere* (of another prince or general who takes him back and restores him).—qm in regnum *reducere*: to *r. aby in aby's favour, reducere qm in r.*, *ratam cum qo*.

REINSTATEMENT, (*rel* by the verbs; *restitutio* in *integrum* (*Jct.*). *Ambassadors came fm Porsena to negotiate the r. of Tarquinium, legati a Porsena de reducendo in regnum Tarquinio venerunt*.

REITERATE. See *TO REPEAT*.

REITERATION. See *REPEITITION*.

REJECT, (*a se*) *rejicere*. *improbare, reprobare* (to *disapprove*).—*repudiare* (to *be ashamed of*).—*respuere* (to *repel with disgust*).—*aspernare, aspernari* (with contempt).—*Jx.*, *a se rejicere et aspernari*.—*REU*. *abdicare rem chiefly in Plin.* To *r. entirely, omnino non probare; funditus repudiare*: to *r. advice, consilium improbare, reprobare, or repudiare*: to *r. an opinion, sententiam aspernari* or *contemnere*: to *r. the terms, conditionem repudiare* or *respuere*.

REJECTION, *rejectione* (*v. pr.*, e. g., of judges).—*improbatio* (*disapproval*).—*repudiatio* (with shame).—*aspernatio* (with disdain); or *by the verb*.

REJOICE, || *INTRANS.* *gaudere*. *letari* (to *be glad; see JOY*).—*gestire* (to *show joy by outward gestures*).—*subridere* (to *smile*). To *r. at alth, gaudere, letari* qd *re, de* or *in qd re* (the latter construction when the joy is represented as lasting: the construction with the acc. almost entirely limited to pronouns in the neuter).—*delectari qd re* (to *delight in alth*): to *rejoice very much, gaudere vehementerque letari*. non mediocrem voluptatem animo capere; (in a thing) *magnam lætitiā, voluptatem, capere* (or *percipere*) *ex re*. *magnæ lætitiæ mihi est qd. qd re gaudio exultare* (to *leap or jump for joy*): to *r. secretly, secum tacitum gaudere*: to *r. within oneself, in sinu gaudere* (of malicious joy): to *r. unspeakably, incredibiliter gaudere*: *my heart r.'s, impendio mihi animus gaudet* (*Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 39*): to *r. with any one, una gaudere, gaudio cs gaudere* (rather poetic; *T. Andr. 5, 5, 8*, and *Cæc. ap. C. Ep. 3, 2, 1*). || *TRANS.* *gaudio afficere*. See *DELIGHT, v.*

REJOICING, *lætatio, gaudium, lætitia* (*joy*). See *JOY*.

REJOIN, || To *join again, by verbs in JOIN, with iterum or rursum*. || To *answer to a reply, exaspere qm* or *cs sermonem* (to *speak immediately after another person*).—*ci respondere* (to *respond, to answer in general*). He *rejoined, inquit* (following the quotation of what the person responded).

REJOINER, *responsio, responsum* (g. *t.*).—*defensio, excusatio, purgatio* (answer to a charge).—*responsio altera* (on the part of the defendant with regard to the accusation of the plaintiff, if couched in writing, according to Roman civil law).

REKINDLE, *PROPR.* *ignem languentem excitare* (*V. Moret. 12; cf. Cæc. B. G. 7, 24*).—*ignem extinctum suscitare* (*ast. O. A. d. 3, 507*).—*sopitos ignes suscitare* (L.).—*invalidas flammās admotō fomite excitare* (*Lucan.*). || *IMPROPR.* *iterum excitare incendium* (exc. *incend.*, *impropr. C. Phil. 7, 1, 3*).—*refovere* (e. g. *studia prope extincta, Plin.; studia partium, Suet.; post-Aug. in this sense*).—*rursus* qd, quod jam extinctum erat, *incendere* (e. g. *edia populi in nos, C. Att. 1, 9, 3*). To *r. a war, belli reliquias restaurare et renovare* (C.).

RELAPSE, *v. recidere* (g. *t.*). See also *'To have a RELAPSE'*.

RELAPSE, *s. morbus recidivus* (*Cels.*); *febris recidiva* (*in a fever*); also *recidiva only* (*Cels. 3, 4*).—*novæ tentationes morbi* (*opp. vetus morbus* (*C. Att. 10, 17, 2*)). To *have a r.*, in eundem morbum *recidere*; *a severe r.* in graviolem morbum *recidere*: *let* there be a *r.*, ne febris recidat: to *fear a r.*, *recidivam timere*.

RELATE, || To *narrate, narrare* ci qd or de qd

re (to declare one's self).—referre (to inform, report; whether by word of mouth or in writing; v. pr. of chronicles, annals, &c.).—memorare, commemorare (to mention).—prodere, with or without memorie; posterius cadere; scriptum relinquere (to hand down to posterity; of historians).—ca rei auctorem esse (to declare a thing, and more or less to pledge oneself for its truth).—exponere, explicare (to expound; opp. summam tantum attingere).—enarrare (to r. in order, and with all the circumstances).—persequi (to go through athg. to r. it thoroughly).—garrere (to chatter of athg; e. g. fabellæ, H. Sat. 2, 6, 77, sq.): to r. at length, pluribus verbis exponere: to r. in due order, rem ordine enarrare: to r. diffusely, rem paulo altius repetere. To r. the progress of a thing, cuncta, ut sunt acta, exponere; enarrare ei rem, quo pacto se habeat. A thing is related in two different ways, de qâ re duplex memoria est (of traditions) or duplex fama est (of rumours). The event is related (traditionally) in different ways, variatur memoria actæ rei: they r. (as a phrase; parenthetical), traditur, fertur. I cannot suffer this to be related, abhorret qd ab aurium approbatione. ¶ To have reference to, spectare ad qd; referri, referendum esse, ad qd: this r's to me, hoc ad me attinet.

RELATED. [PROP.] propinquus (q. of near relationship in general).—necessarius (connected by ties of aff-e, &c.; sometimes used with regard to distant relationship).—cognatus (r. on the father's or mother's side).—agnatus (on the father's side).—affinis (by marriage).—consanguineus, consanguinitate proprius (r. by blood, esp. of brothers and sisters by the same mother).—consobrinus (of the same mother's children).—sobrinus (of cousins).—gentilis (of the same clan). To be r. to aby, ei propinquum esse; ei cum qd propinquitate conjunctum esse (in general).—cognatione qm contingere or cum qd conjunctum esse (on the father's or the mother's side).—affinitate, or affinitatis vinculi, cum qd conjunctum esse (by marriage).—consanguinitate ei propinquum esse: sanguinis vinculo ei, or cum qd, conjunctum esse (by blood). To be distantly r. to aby, qm longinquâ cognatione contingere: to be not at all r. to aby, nullo gradu ea domum attingere. ¶ FIO. propinquus, finitimus, vicinus, ei or ei rei. Jw. propinquus et finitimus; vicinus et finitimus. All the arts are r. to each other, omnes artes quasi cognatione qâ inter se continentur. Not to be r. to each other; see 'to have no RELATIONSHIP.'

RELATER, narrator. auctor, rerum gestarum pronunciator (esp. of historians; auctor so far as the narrator serves as a voucher).—fabulator (for the amusement of the hearers; see Suet. Oct. 78).

RELATION, 1. A narration, narratio (the act, or the thing)—relatio (notice in chronicles, &c. [PROP.] of the site, age).—memoria (handed down).—fabella (a tale). Or by the verb. 2. A relative, propinquus, &c.; see RELATED: a near r., artâ propinquitate, or propinquâ cognatione conjunctus: a distant r., longinquâ cognatione qm contingens: r's, propinquus; genere proximi; necessarii, &c. ¶ Reference, ratio: in r. to ad. super. quod attinet ad. ¶ Intercourse, commercium: friendly r's, gratia.

RELATIONSHIP, [PROP.] propinquitas, propinquitatis vinculum, necessitudo, cognatio, agnatio, affinitas, affinitatis vinculum, consanguinitas, consanguinitatis vinculum, sanguinis vinculum [SYN. in RELATED]. To have r., i. e. to be related, see RELATED. ¶ FIO. 1. a. nearness, resemblance, cognatio; c-junctio: to have r. to, cognationem habere cum qâ re; propinquum, finitimum, or propinquum et finitimum, esse c. rei. est quædam inter has res cognatio Q. ¶ To have no r., non habere quam necessitudinem aut cognationem cum qâ re (C.).

RELATIVE, adj. 1. (In grammar), relativus (e. g. pronomen, Gramm.).—quod ad alterum qd refertur.—quod aliud qd assumit (each implies and has ref. to something else; opp. quod simpliciter et ex sua vi consideratur, C. de Invent. 2, 33, 102). 2. (In philosophical language), by Crcl. (R's in this sense relativus and relative are not Latin; e. g. all these are r. ideas, with respect to length or shortness, omnia lata ut cuique data sunt pro rata parte, ita longa ut brevia non inantur (C. Tusc. 1, 35, 94).

RELATIVE, s. See RELATION, RELATED.

RELATIVELY, habitâ ratione c. rei; or Crcl. by illud spectare, illius rei rationem habere. Not absolutely but r., "non simpliciter et ex vi sua sed aliâ qâ re assumptâ, or aliâ rei ratione habita.

RELAX, [TRANS.] laxare. relaxare. remittere (prop. and fig.).—mollire, emollire (to soften).—frangere; languorem afferre ei (to render [mentally] dull):

to r. the body and mind, i. e. to weaken, frangere vires animi, corporis: to r. the mind, debilitare animum: to r. the mind and body, mentis et corporis nervos frangere: to be relaxed by athg, qd languorem affert mihi: to r. the mind, i. e. to refresh, animum remittere or relaxare: to r. military discipline, disciplinam militarem resolvere. ¶ INTRANS. laxari, relaxari, remitti, languescere, elanguescere, relanguescere (to become dull, feeble, &c.).—flaccescere (to become loose, of sails; then fig. of speech). See also ABATE.

RELAXATION, [RE]freshment of mind, relaxatio or remissio animi. See also RECREATION. ¶ Weakness, debilitas (of mind).—languor (of body).

RELAXED, laxus (opp. asstrictus, artus).—remissus (opp. adductus, contentus).—flaccidus (opp. rigidus).—languens, languidus (languid).

RELAY, equi recentes. To provide or appoint r's, equos recentes per vias disponere (see Suet. Oct. 49); communicare per oppida et pagos disponere (see Suet. Tib. 38).

RELEASE, v. exonerare qâ re (fm a burden, weight). levare, liberare qm qâ re (to free fm athg).—demere ei qd (to relieve fm athg: qm fm fear, &c.). To r. fm bonds, e. vinculis qm eximere; vinculis qm liberare: to r. aby fm fear, exonerare qm metu; metum qd demere.

RELEASE, a. 1. Dismission fm confinement, &c., liberatio. See DISMISSAL. 2. Discharge for money received, apocha. See RECEIPT.

RELENT, molliri, leniri. mitigari, animi flecti atque frangi; se molliri or mitigari pati; resistit ira cæ.

RELENTLESS, durus, crudelis, ævus, atrox. [SYN. in CRUEL.]

RELIANCE, fiducia.—fides (faith in aby's integrity).—spes firma or certa (firm hope): r. on oneself, fiducia (sui). fidentia (boldness).—confidentia (a blind trust; esp. in one's own strength).—audacia (boldness). To have or place one's r. in aby, fidere or confidere ei and ei rei; fretum esse qd or qâ re (to rely upon athg). fiduciam habere c. rei (to have r. in athg); to have r. on oneself, fiduciam in se collocare: to place too much r. on oneself, nimis sibi confidere: to place one's whole r. in aby, se totum ei committere: fm r. in myself, yourself, fiducia mea, tuâ; fm r. in athg, qâ re fretus (objectively; as being protected by it) or confusus (subjectively; as trusting in it, and so making oneself easy, Dôd.). To place r. in oneself, sibi confidere; (great r.), multum in se fiducia certâ cum spe collocare: to place no r. in a person, ei diffidere.

RELIC, 1. That which is left, or remains of athg, reliquum; pl. reliqua or reliquæ (also Crcl. quod superest or restat or reliquum est; a. quod membrorum reliquum est). 2. Body deserted by the soul, corpus. 3. That which is kept in memory of another, prpe monumentum. See also REMAINDER, REMAIN.

RELICT. See WIDOW.

RELIEF, 1. Alleviation, levatio, allevatio, mitigatio (as act or thing; r. administered).—levamen, levamentum, allevamentum (as thing; r. received).—laxamentum (some remission that falls to one's lot), delenimentum (not C. or Cas.).—medicina c. rei (remedy for it).—fomentum (a soothing application; fomenta dolorum, C.). To cause or bring with it some r., habere levationem c. rei (e. g. aggritudine); levationi or levamento esse: to find or seek for some r., levationem invenire ei rei (e. g. doloribus). ¶ (In military language), obsidionis liberatio (fm blockade).—auxilium, subsidium (help, succour). To come to the r. of, auxilio venire; subsidio proficisci (R's not suppetas ferre, ire, proficisci, venire, advenire, accurrere, in the best writers). 2) Troops which come for succour, auxilia, orum, n.: auxilia subsidia, orum, n.; subsidia: to send r., mittere, submittere, auxilium. ¶ (In a painting), auxiliitas (in picturâ, Pila). eminentia (C.). asperitas. See CONTRAST. ¶ Relievo, opus celatum, celatura (but prps this is = chasing).—toreuma (toreutice seems to have been the art of working in r., properly so called): a work in r., anaglyphum; in bus-r., protypum; in full r., ectypum.

RELIEVE, 1. To alleviate, lenire (to soften); to make less painful or disagreeable; e. g. dolores, miseriam, aggritudinem).—mitigare (to make milder: iram, tristitiam, severitatem, dolorem, labores, febrem, &c.).—mollire (to soften; iram, impetum).—levare, allevare (to lighten; partially remove: lev. luctum, metum, molestias, curam; also levare qm luctu, L.: allev.

sollicitudines, onus).—sublevare (paricula, offensationem, res adversas).—laxare (to lessen the tightness of althg that compresses: laborem, L.).—expedire. explicare (to render the performance of althg easier).—temperare (to temper by an admixture of an opposite feeling; e. g. hilaritatis or tristitiae modum, C.). To r. aby's labour, partem laboris ei minuire: to r. in some degree, qd ex parte allevare: to r. hard work by relaxation, graviora opera lussibus jocisque distinguere: to r. fm pecuniarii difficultates, difficultate pecuniarum exuere. ¶ To take the place of another at a post of duty, qd, subire ei or qm, with or without per vios; succedere ei or in ca locum (to succeed in office). To r. wearied troops by fresh ones, milites integros submittere defatigatis; defatigatis integri et recentes succedunt: to r. soldiers on guard, vices stationum permutare (Curt. 8, 6, 11. 825) vices variare, V. En. 9, 164, is prps only poetic). The guards r. each other, succedunt aili in stationem aliorum.

RELIEVO. See RELIEF.

RELIGION, religio (in its widest sense; reverence for every thing sacred, and any manifestation of this feeling).—pietas erga Deum (the fear of God).—res divinae (things divine or sacred, g. l.).—religiones (the course of religious observance).—cerimoniae, caerimoniae (sacred rites).—sacra, pl. (religious worship).—lex (the law or doctrine of a r.; as lex Christiana, the Christian r.). A man of no r., homo impius erga Deum; religionis contemptor; religionum omnium contemptor; religionum negligentia: not to be without a sense of r., haud intacti religione animi esse: the r. of a country, cultus deorum ab omnibus fere civibus susceptus (A. C. de Legg. 1, 23, 60).—sacra publica, orum, m. (g. l. the public service of God; opp. sacra privata).—formula, doctrina, ratio rerum divinarum or sacrorum (a system of r. or religious doctrine; e. g. the Romish r., sacra Pontificia, pl.): to adopt a r., sacra (e. g. Romana) suscipere: to embrace the Christian r., sacra Christianorum suscipere: to renounce one's r., patria sacra deserere: a change of r., sacra commutata; sacrorum professio mutata.

RELIGIONIST, *religionis studiosus (g. l.).—qui omnia quae ad cultum Dei pertinent diligenter tractat (a careful observer of religious rites and duties; Aft. C. N. D. 2, 28, 72).—homo religione nimis (excessive in religious observances; Aft. T. Hist. 1, 35, 32).—pletatis erga Deum emulatio (in a bad sense, a hypocrite). A co-r., sacris conjunctus cum qd (aff. C.).

RELIGIOUS, *Influenced by religion, religiosus. pius. sanctus. Jn. sanctus piusque; religiosus sanctusque; sanctus et religiosus (SYM. in PIOUS). ¶ Relating to religion, ad religionem, ad sacra, attinens; de rebus sacris or divinis: a r. book, *liber praeccepta de rebus divinis continens; *liber, qui est de rebus sacris: r. zeal, *studium religionis, pietatis: r. liberty, *libera quo ritu velis Deum colendi potestas; *sacra omnia libera, m. pl.: a r. peace, *pax de religionibus conventa (not pax religiosa): a r. ceremony, ritus sacer; caerimonia: a r. war, bellum pro religionibus sile susceptum (Aft. C. Font. 9, 20). A r. teacher, *qui tradit praeccepta, decreta, doctrinae sacrae: a r. opinion, sententia, opinio, ad res sacras, divinas, attinens: a r. party, *religionis (or legis, e. g. Christianae) studiosi: founder of a r. party, conditor sacri (see L. 39, 17, § 7): s r. matter or question, *res ad religionem, ad sacra attinens, spectans: a r. system, *sacrorum ratio, formula, or, in a wider sense, *sacrarum caerimoniarum et institutionum divinarum complexus. A r. custom or practice, *usus sacrorum, pl.; quae ad cultum dei (deorum) attinent: r. instruction, *institutio religionis; *institutio ad religionem, ad res sacras, spectans. To give r. instruction in a school, *praeccepta legis, religionis Christianae in schola tradere; *praecceptis doctrinae Christianae instituire discipulos: a r. constitution, *instituta ad res sacras or divinas pertinentia, spectantia: r. truth, *sacrorum, doctrinae sacrae veritas: a r. truth, *praecceptum, decretum, sacrum: r. despoliation, *sacrorum jus imminutum, negatum: to exercise it, *dominari velle in sacris: r. intemperance or moderation, *animus aliorum de rebus divinis opinionibus leniter ferens. ¶ Belonging to an order of monks, &c., *ordini religioso, sacro, addictus.

RELIGIOUSLY, *Piously, religiose. pie. sancte (SYM. in PIOUS). ¶ Strictly, carefully, vid.

RELINQUISH, relinquere (to leave behind in any way, whether deliberately or not).—derelinquere (to abandon it deliberately, and care no more about it).—deserere (to abandon what one ought not to give up).—dimittere (to give up what one cannot retain; a property,

one's freedom, a right, a man's acquaintance).—abjicere, deponere (what one does not find it good or profitable to retain; a plan, intention, opinion, friendship, hatred, hope).—desistere qd re or de qd re (implies a sudden change of intention).—omittere (to give up; let a thing go; a contest, wrath, sorrow, fear, a plan, an opportunity).—desistere (to desert one in need, just when our assistance is expected).—X. relinquere at deservere; deservere et relinquere; destituere et relinquere.—To r. a cause, affligere causam susceptam (abundant and so ruin it); causam ca deponere; a causam ca recedere.

RELICUARY, *theca reliquiarum sacrarum.

RELISH, v. ¶ TRANS. To give a flavour, saporem admiscere; with althg, qd condire qd re. ¶ To enjoy a flavour, &c., sapere (prop. and fig.): to r. one's food, libenter cibum sumere. ¶ INTRANS. ¶ sapere, respice: to r. well or badly, jucundo or ingrato esse sapore; jucunde, male, sapere: to r. one's food, libenter cenare.

RELISH, gustus, ūs. sapere (both used either actively or passively; but more frequently gustus act. taste for a thing, sapor. pass. savour, savor). He has no r. for food, abest desiderium cibi potusque; aspernari cibum potumque.

RELUCTANCE, animus alienus, aversus, ab qd re. atomachus.

RELUCTANT, invitus. invito animo: to be r., animus abhorret ab qd re; odium me tenet ca rei; aspernari, egre ferre qm rem.

RELUCTANTLY, egre. animo invito. averso, alieno.

RELY ON, fidere or confidere ei or ei rei or qd re (to place one's confidence in aby or althg).—fretum esse qd re or qd re (to trust in, depend upon).—niti qd re (to lean upon).—fiduciam habere ca rei (to have confidence in althg).—erodere. fidem habere or tribuere or adjungere (to put faith in; all four without distinction; see C. de Divin. 2, 55, 113, 2, 59, 123): not to r. upon aby, ei parum fidere; ei fidem non habere; ei parvam fidem habere; ei diffidere: relying on, fretus qd re; alius qd re (trusting in althg, leaning on it).—ferox qd re (relying presumptuously, e. g. ex parte virum).

REMAIN, ¶ To continue to be, it last, endure, manere, permanere durare (to endure).—stare (to stand). As long as the remembrance of Roman affairs shall r., dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit: to r. for whole ages, durare per saecula. See also CONTINUE, INTRANS. ¶ To continue to be in a certain state, or to have certain properties, manere, permanere. I am and r. thy friend, *et sum et ero semper tibi amicus; *me semper tui studiosum habebis: to r. lying, non surgere (not to rise): to remain unmoved, immobilem manere (prop.); immobilem se ostendere (T., fig.); moveri or flecti non posse (not to suffer his determination to be shaken): to r. alive, in vita manere or remanere: to r. safe and sound, salvam atque incolumem conservari: to r. in one's habit or custom, in consuetudine perseverare; institutum suum tenere (opp. a consuetudine declinare). To r. firm to one's purpose, in proposito perseverare or perseverare (opp. declinare or degredi a proposito). To r. true to one's promise, promissa stare: to r. unwearied, nihil mali nausci: to r. silent, tacere; tacitum teneri: let that r. as a secret between us, haec tu tecum habeto: haec tu tibi solum dicta puts: secreto hoc audi. tuncque habeto: haec tibi in aures dixerim; haec lapidi dixerim (Sed) sub roea tibi hoc dixerim is not Latin: is r.'s manet. Tiberius remained unmoved by those speeches, immotus adversus eos sermones fluxumque Tiberio fuit (followed by an infn., T. Ann. 1, 47, init.). ¶ To continue in a place, manere; morari, commorari (to tarry).—sustinere se in qd loco (to stay any where because it is dangerous to proceed; or waiting for intelligence; see C. Att. 10, 2, init.).—consistere (to make a halt).—considerare (to lie any where; epy of ships after a voyage): to r. the night any where, manere (e. g. extra domum, inter vias or inter vias; see Suet. Oct. 39);—pernoctare (e. g. apud qm, in publico): to r. in bed, se continere in lectulo: to r. in the camp, castris se tenere (of all who are there); in castris subidere (of some, while others go away). Remain a little longer, mane paulisper: to invite one (who is about to go away) to r., in invitationem familiari retinere qm: to r. at a distance fm aby (i. e. to avoid his society), ca aditum sermonemque defugere. Hence fig. ¶ Not to come at the time when one is expected, to remain behind, morari (to stay away too long).—cunctari (to delay).—non venire (not to come). ¶ To be over and above, manere. reliquum esse, relinquere (to be left).—superasse

(to be over) —superstitum esse (to have survived). —*tria si subduxeris a tribus (or tria de tribus detracta) nihil facient reliqui (nothing r.'s).

REMAINDER, reliquum, reliqua, pl.; quod restat; pl., quae restant. quod reliquum restat (Plaut.); quod reliquum est cs rei (C.); residuum (C., Suet.); residua (pl., e. g. residuum cibarium; residua vegetalia). The r. of the money, pecunia residua: all the r., quicquid reliquum est or reliquum restat.

REMAINS, reliquæ (the rest). —fragmenta, pl.; ruinae (fragments, ruins). Mortal r.'s, cadaver. quod membrorum reliquum est.

REMAKE, iterum facere. See also RESTORE.

REMAND, remittere (to send back). —comperendinare (e. g. reum; to call on him to appear again on the third day). Sis amplius dicere (i. e. to adjourn the cause).

REMANDING, comperendinatio.

REMARK, s. notatio (a marking down). —annotatio (critical; post-Aug.). —dictum (a short or well known saying or observation: its omitted. e. g. præclarum illud Platonis, the celebrated r. of Plato). —scholion (an explanation, note, for learners: in Greek, C. Att. 16, 7, 3). —nota (the Censor's mark of disapprobation). *Moderna use this word incorrectly; as also admonitio and animadversio, instead of annotatio.* A short r., annotavimus (Gell. 19, 12); explanatory (grammatical) r.'s, commentaria (Gell. 2, 6, 3n.); r.'s on language, observationes sermonis (Suet. Gramm. 24): a severe r., nota censoris severitas; animadversio. To escape unpleasant r.'s, effugere animadversionem (e. g. neque enim effugere animadversionem possemus, si semper lisdem pedibus uteremur, C.). To make severe r.'s on alth, notare qd.; reprehendere et exagitare qd.: on aby, notare ac vituperare qm. I made this r. amongst others, tum multa. tum etiam hoc dixi.

REMARK, v. ¶ To observe, note, animadvertere. observare. notare qd. ¶ To express in words, notare. denotare. observare. dicere. ¶ not monere.

REMARKABLE, notabilis, memorabilia, commemorabilia. in aperto positus (conspicuous, attracting observation). —distinctus et notatus, for alth, qd re (distinguishing). —conspicuis (striking): very r., insignis; insignitus: to render r., conspicuum facere; in lucem proferre: a r. thing or circumstance, res insignis (something notable); res memoratu or historiæ digna (a circumstance worth mentioning or recording); res memoriæ digna (worthy of record): r. things, ea quæ vivenda sunt (C. Verr. 4, 59, 132): r. sayings or actions, dicta factaque ea. Too r., ad reprehensionem (T.). or in pejus (Q.) notabilis.

REMARKABLY, notabiliter (Plin. Ep.). insigniter; manifesto (C.). significanter (Q.).

REMEDIAL, sanabilis; quod sanari potest. *medicabilis is poet., curabilis is not Latin in this sense.*

REMEDILESS, insanabilis (prop. of things; e. g. diseases, wounds). *immedicabilis poet.* —irremediabilis (post-Aug. and Plin.). —quod curationem non recipit (Cels.).

REMEDY, s. remedium (prop. and fig.). —medicina (prop. and fig.). —medicamentum (prop.). —antidotum (an antidote). To apply a r. to a disease, morbo medicinam adhibere: to seek a r. for alth, medicinam ci rei querere (prop. and fig.). To find a r., auxilium (or medicinam) reperire, or remedium invenire, ci rei; res adversus qd præsentî remedio est (is a quick r.); si peritus sit, qui laborat, nisi temerarij quoque viâ fuerit adjutus.....satus est anceps auxilium experiri quam nullum (Cels. 2, 10; desperate remedies must be tried in desperate cases).

REMEDY, v. mederi ci rei (prop. and fig.). —sanare or sanum facere qm or qd (to make a person or thing sound or whole, prop. and fig.). See also CURARE. v. remedio esse, alth, ad qd (to serve as means agst alth; of medicine). —utilem esse, alth, contra qd, ci rei (to be useful or serviceable; of medicines and other things). —prodesse, alth, adversus qd, ci rei (to be good for alth; of medicine and other things). —salutarem esse, alth, ad qd (to be wholesome; of medicines and other things). —posse ad qd (to operate in or agst alth; e. g. ad morsu serpentum). —valere adversus qd, efficacem esse contra qd (to be good or effectual agst alth): to r. a want of provisions, rei frumentariæ mederi; rem frumentariam expedire. To r. quickly and effectually (of a medicine), res adversus qd præsentî remedio est. To discover how to r. a thing, auxilium reperire or remedium invenire ci rei: that cannot be remedied, insanabilis (*immedicabilis is poet.*).

REMEMBER, meminisse, commeminisse, remi-

nisci, recordari (with this difference, that meminisse, *μνησθαι*, is, to know alth without having forgotten it: reminisci, *ἀναμνησκαίω*, to r. a thing wch had escaped the memory; recordari, *ἀνυμνήσθαι*, to call alth up in one's mind, and to dwell upon it). *Meminisse and recordari are followed by a gen., an acc., or by de; reminisci only by a gen. or acc.: meminisse generally takes the infin. of the present, the speaker placing himself as it were at the time of the occurrence, and describing it as going on; the perf. however is also found, when a fact is to be represented as completed, or simply a result stated. Thus, meminitis me ita initio distribuissæ causam, C. Rosc. Am. 42, they were to r., not how he distributed it, but the simple fact that he did so distribute it. The present is however the prevailing usage; cf. Krüger. 473. Obs. 3. Haase ad Reizig. Obs. 452).* —Jn. reminisci et recordari. memoriâ tenere (to bear in mind, e. g. plures turres de celo esse percussas, C.). To r. alth, memoriâ cs rei tenere or habere; memorem or haud immemorem esse cs rei (= meminisse); memoriâ cs rei repetere, revocare, renovare, redintegrare. memoriâ repetere qd; *Cicero rarely says simply repetere qd; subit animum cs rei memoriâ; res mihi redit in memoriâ; venit mihi in mentem res, cs rei, de re (all = reminisci). I cannot r. a thing, memoriâ qd excessit, delapsum est: e memoriâ qd mihi exiit, exiit; ex animo qd effluxit; fugit or refugit qd meam memoriâ: not to desire to r. a thing (purposely), nullam cs rei adhibere memoriâ (Np. Epam. 7, 2). To r. well, very well, bene, præclare meminisse: to r. a person or thing with gratitude, grato animo cs nomen prosequi; gratissimam cs memoriâ retinere; gratâ memoriâ prosequi qd: to r. with affection and kindness, memoriâ cs cum caritate et benevolentia usurpare: to r. alth with pleasure, recordatione cs rei frui (C. Læl. 4, 15). I will always r. a person or thing, nunquam ex animo cs or cs rei discedet memoriâ; cs or cs rei memoriâ nulla umquam delebit oblivio; semper memoriâ cs rei meis iteri infixa mentibus: I r. having read, meminî me: *gere: as fur as I r., ut mea memoriâ est; quantum meminî; nisi animum or memoriâ me fallit.**

REMEMBRANCE, memoria. recordatio (the former = memory; the latter, recollection). —Jn. recordatio et memoria. A constant, perpetual r., memoriâ sempiterna, æterna, or immortalis; memoriâ diuturna: a fresh r., memoriâ recens: to keep in r., memoriâ custodire, tenere qd; memoriâ cs rei servare, conservare, retinere (of alth); memoriâ cs colere (of a person): to retain a grateful r. of aby, gratissimam cs memoriâ retinere: to keep alth fresh in r., recenti memoriâ tenere qd: to have or keep alth always in r., immortal memoriâ retinere qd: to keep a person always in r., æternam or sempiternam cs memoriâ servare: he will every where be had in everlasting r., in omnium gentium sermonibus ac mentibus semper hærebit nunquam ulla de eo obmutescet vetustas: to bring alth again into r., to renew the r. of a thing, memoriâ cs rei revocare, renovare, redintegrare, repræsentare: to destroy the r. of alth, tollere memoriâ cs rei; qd e memoriâ evellere: to erect a statue in r. of aby, laudis ut maneat memoriâ statui mi ci ponere. See also MEMOR.

REMEMBRANCER, monitor, admonitor.

REMIN, monere, admonere. ci qd in memoriâ redigere, reducere. qm in memoriâ cs rei reducere. qm in memoriâ cs rei excitare. This r.'s me of Plato, hæc res affert mihi memoriâ Platonis: to r. one of a debt, qm appellare de nomine.

REMINISCENCE, ¶ Remembrance, vid. ¶ A thing remembered, res, quæ mihi in mentem venit, res, ejus memoriâ animum subit.

REMISS, negligens. indiligens. incuriosus (negligent). —lentus, tardus (slow). —remissus (inactive). To grow r. in one's studies, studia remittere (C.).

REMISSION, remissio (a remitting the payment of a tax, punishment). R. of taxes for three years, remissio tributi in triennium: to pray for r., remissionem petere: to pray for r. of past offences, veniam prætorum precari: to obtain r. for past transgressions, impunitatem peccatorum assequi.

REMISSLY, negligenter, indiligenter. incuriose. —lente, tarde, remisse (Col.). See the adj.

REMISSNESS, negligentia. indiligentia. incuria (negligence). —lentitudo, tarditas (slowness, sluggishness).

REMIT, solvere, exsolvere. liberare qd re (to free fm an obligation). —remittere. condonare ci qd. gratiam cs rei facere ci (to r the payment of money, a punish-

ment, &c.; gratiam facere, *S. Cat.* 52, 8; *Jug.* 104, 5. *L.* 3, 56, in.).—Ignoscere ei rei or ei qm rem; ca rei veniam dare (to pardon for a fault). *To r. a debt to aby*, pecuniam creditam condonare or remittere; creditum condonare; debitum remittere ei: *to r. taxes*, vectigalia omittere; tributa remittere: *to r. a portion of the rent to aby*, qm parte mercedis levare: *to r. nine parts of a fine*, detrahere multas partes novem: *to r. a punishment*, poenam remittere; multam condonare; delicti, criminis gratiam facere: *to r. sins*, peccata or delicta cignoscere; peccata ei concedere. [*To send* (money), (pecuniam) mittere ei or ad qm.

REMITTANCE, *¶ Money sent*, *pecunia ei missa.

REMNANT, reliquum. quod restat. See REMAINDERS.

REMODEL, totum denuo fingere (prop. to begin to make it over again; *oft. Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 36).—fingere or formare in aliud (to make it into some other shape).—recoquere (mell it down again; then *fig.* = *r.*, make new; see *Heind. H. Sat.* 2, 5, 55. *Q.* 12, 6, 7).—commutare (to alter; e. g. rempublicare).—immutare (to make a complete change; *give althg quite a new shape*, qd de institutis priorem).—novare (to make althg new, give it a new form; *as* in *legibus*).—transfigurare or transformare (in qm or qd): *to r. a work*, &c., retractare (not denuo elaborare). *¶ Remodelled*, retractatio. —crebris locis inculcatus et refectus (of a literary work; *both C.*).

REMODELLING, transfiguratio. — immutatio (change).

REMONSTRANCE, admonitio monitus. *To make r.*, see *TO REMONSTRATE*: not to produce any impression by mild r's, leniter agere nihil proficere: *to bring back to allegiance by mild r's*, oratione reconciliare qm (e. g., a people; *opp.* ei reconciliare): *to listen to aby's r's*, qm monentem audire; ei monenti obsequi.

REMONSTRANT, *Arminianus. *dissentiens a formula Batavorum.

REMONSTRATE, monere. admonere.—agere cum qd de qd re (to treat or speak with aby on any subject). *To r. earnestly*, diligenter qm monere; *agere his doing althg*, ne &c. *with subj.* See also *TO REPROVE*.

REMORA (a *fish*), *echinulus remora (*Linn.*).

REMORSE, conscientie angor, sollicitudo. angor conscientie frandumque cruciatus, morsus, stimuli, cruciatus conscientie (*ajst. C.*). *To be stung with r.*, conscientia angore et sollicitudine agitari, vexari (*C.*): conscientia exanimari (*C.*): conscientia maleficiorum, scelera (um), vitiorum, qm stimulat (*C.*): conscientia scelera agitar animus ca (*S.*): exercitari conscientia delictorum, peccatorum, scelorum; conscientie stimula vexari, morderi (*ajst. C.*): conscientia itum esse (*L.* 33, 28).

REMORSELESS, See CAUSE.

REMOTE, amotus (removed).—disjunctus (separated, not in connexion with, prop. or *fig.*).—remotus (that lies far off, or at a distance, prop. or *fig.*).—longinquus (at a great distance).—ultimus (that lies or dwells at the extreme end; see *Held. Curs. B. G.* 3, 27): *to be r.*, distare; abesse (a *ab*) &c. (with this difference, that distare, to stand or be apart, or asunder, gives the idea simply of the interval wch separates two objects, but abesse, to be away, signifies either that the r. object went away fm another, or that the distance between the two is measured. Both are used of persons or of things; and with an acc. of the distance).—alienum esse, abhorreere (a *ab*) &c. (*fig.*, to be strange to, not to have).—dissentire; dissidere; discrepare ab qd (not to agree with). *To be far r.* fm a person or thing, longe distare a loco; longo intervallo or procul disjunctum esse a (a *ab*) &c.: not far, parvo spatio disjunctum esse a (a *ab*) &c.; rather far, satis magno intervallo remotum esse a loco: a r. place, longinquus et reconditus locus; latebra (a hiding place): a r. part of a house, abdita pars aedium.

REMOTENESS, longinquitas (*C. Fam.* 2, 9, in this sense).—distantia. Fm the r. of its situation, propter longinquitatem (*C.*).

REMOVAL, ablegatio. amandatio (the sending a person away, in order to get rid of him).—relegatio (a banishing).—amotio (a pushing away).—remotio (a removing, fm oneself).—abitus. discussus (a removing oneself, a going away; e. g., fm a company, &c.).—abscessus (separation of persons, *esp.* implying change of residence). Or by the verbs.

REMOVE, a. *¶ Removal*, vid. *¶ Course of dishes*, see *COUZE*. *¶ Degree*, gradus (e. g., of consanguinity).

REMOVE, v. *¶ TRANS.* PROP.) amovere. removere. abducere. deducere (to lead away; the latter usually followed by a (a *ab*) or de with an abl. of the place whence).—ablegare (to send away in order to be quit of aby, under some pretext).—amandare. relegare (to banish the latter to a definite place; both with the idea of the disgrace affecting the person sent away).—amoliri (to r. a person or thing with pain or effort).—avertere (to turn away a thing unpleasant to the sense; see *C. N. D.* 2, 56, *extr.*).—subducere. submovere (to r. gradually and unobtrusively).—depellere. repellere. propulsare (to drive away by force; fm a place, *exp.* loca expellere, ejicere): *to r. the cloth*, mensam tollere (in the Roman sense): *to r. one fm an office*, loco suo qm movere (*g. t.*).—removere, amovere, or submovere qm a munere (*esp.* fm an office of state). *To r. a magistratus*, abrogare or abolere ei magistratum (both in the Roman sense); and abolere with the notion of total and final removal): *to r. a senator*, movere qm a or de senatu; movere qm loco senatorio. *To r. aby fm a public office*, a republica qm removere: *to r. a governor*, qm provincia demovere; qm expellere potestate: *to be removed*, successorem accipere (to receive a successor). *¶ Fig.* demere, adimere (to take away, deprive of a thing, so that a person has it no longer).—auferre (to take away).—tollere (to take away entirely, r. wholly, destroy).—eripere (to snatch away, to take away by force).—detrahere, subtrahere (to withdraw: subtrahere, secretly).—privare qm qd re (to deprive).—intercludere. praecludere (to obstruct, stop; e. g. spiritum or animam, vocem).—levare, liberare qd re (to r. a burden, free fm althg oppressive).—abstergere. abigere (to shake off, drive away althg unpleasant, *esp.* fear, &c.).—evellere, excutere (to pluck out, shake off, entirely to r.): *to r. hope*, spem adimere, auferre, incidere, tollere, precipere (quite to cut off). *To r. mountains*, montes sede sua moliri (*L.* 9, 3). *To r. fear fm any*, metum ei tollere, abstergere. metum qm levare or liberare. qm metus exonerare. timorem ei eripere. *To r. doubt or hesitation*, dubitationem ei tollere or eximere; scrupulum ei evellere; religionem ei extrahere ex animo: *to r. an error*, errorem ei extrahere, eripere, extorquere (implying the notion of resistance). *¶ TRANS.* se movere. se amovere. abire. discedere (to depart, go away).—ex oculis or e conspectu abire; e conspectu recedere (to r. oneself out of sight of aby).—excedere. evadere. erumpere (out fm a place; the latter = to break or burst out fm; see *C. Cat.* 2, 1, 1, abire, excessit, evasit, erupit).—se subducere (gradually and imperceptibly; also with clam; e. g. de circulo). *To r. oneself in haste*, celerissime abire; e conspectu fugere or evolare; se eripere or propripere: *to r. oneself out of the way*, de via deflectere or declinare; aberrare via, deerrare itinere (to wander fm the way, to wander agst one's will): *to r. oneself too far fm the camp*, a castris longius procedere: *never to have removed oneself fm a place*, nunquam ex loco (urbis) afuisse.

REMUNERATE, remunerari. pensare or compensare qd re. See also *REWARD*.

REMUNERATION, remuneratio (the act).—munus quo qm remuneror (the thing itself). *To make a fair r. to aby*, remunerari qm quam similimmo munere: *to make aby, if not an adequate r.*, at least, one deserving of thanks, qm remunerari si non pari, at grato tamen munere: *if you know what r. he would make*, si scias quod donum huc dono comparat.

RENCOUNTER, a. concursus, ūs. concursus.

RENCOUNTER, v. *¶ To meet*, falli in with, offendere qm (to meet with accidentally).—incidere in qm (to light upon, happen to fall in with by accident).—incurrere in qm (to come quickly upon).—Jn. in qm incidere et incidere. ei obviam fieri (to meet). *¶ To meet*, as enemies or contending forces, (inter se) concurrere (of men or things).—(Inter se) congressi (of armies, or single combatants).—signa inter se conferre. cum infestis signis concurrere (of two armies).

REND, lacerare. dilacerare (r. asunder).—laniare. dilanare (in pieces).—discerpere. conscindere (e. g., a garment, vestem, Ter. pallium, *Plaut.*).—findere. diffundere (to split, e. g., an oak).

RENDER, reddere. tribuere. dare. præbere (*furnish*).—tradere (deliver). *To r. service*, operam ei navare, dare, dicare: *to r. gratuitous services to the state*, suo sumptu republicæ operam præbere: *to r. great services in a war*, ea plurima est in bello qd opera. *To r. an account*, rationem reddere: *to r. good for evil*, maleficia beneficiis pensare: *evil for good*, beneficia maleficiis pensare. *¶ To make* (with predicative adj), reddere. facere. efficere: *to be* in the passive fieri

hardly ever reddi (nor can every adj. be so used: e. g. not reddere qd verisimile, but qd demonstrare, studere, probare; *Krbs. aft. Klotz. ad Sint. p. 162*: reddere qm qd or qm ex qo is right; e. g. homines ex feris).—manusculos reddere (fac. and effc. are simply to put *aliquid* into a certain state; redd. implies a change of its preceding state). ¶ *To translate, vidi.* ¶ *PHR.* ¶ *To render homage, in verba or in nomen* ea jurare (to take the oath of allegiance).—in obsequium ea jurare (to show obedience).—qm venerantes regem consalutare (to salute solemnly or formally as king).

RENDEZVOUS, s. locus ad conveniendum dictus.—constitutum (both the appointment, and the place fixed for meeting).

RENDEZVOUS, v. in locum dictum, constitutum, convenire.

RENDING, laceratio (a tearing asunder).—lanatio, laniatus (a tearing in pieces, of flesh; the former **Sen. Clem. 2, 4, 2*).

RENEGADE, qui sacra patria deserit or deseruit.—**rei Christianae desertor*.—apostata (*Ecl.*).—deseritor (a deserter; e. g. *fm the army, C.*).—perfiga. transfuga (perfr. as a delinquent who betrays his party: transf. as a waverer, who changes and forsakes his party; *Död.*).

RENEW, ¶ *To make new again, restore to its former state, novare. renovare. reconcinere. reficere (to mend, repair; reficere, espily by building).* ¶ *To begin anew, renovare. renovare et instaurare. instaurare de integro (to arrange, begin anew. But instaurare of itself never means to r., but = to enter upon, &c.; see Död. Syn. 4, p. 300).*—Integrare. redintegrare (to begin again, go over quite *fm the first*).—repetero (to repeat, take in hand again).—Iterare (to take in hand for the second time). *To r. a war, bellum renovare, redintegrare, de integro instaurare; rebellare, rebellionem facere (both only of a conquered people, without the idea of rebellion): to r. a battle; see BATTLE. To r. friendship, amicitiam renovare; by *aliquid*, se restituere in ea amicitiam: to r. pain or grief, dolorem renovare, reficere: to r. a custom, referre consuetudinem, morem; institutum referre ad renovare: to r. itself, recrudescere (of pain, disturbance, war, &c.).*

RENEWAL, *Only by the verbs. renovatio (a making new, renewing).*—instauratio (a repetition).—redintegratio (rare; *Ren.* usually in later Latin in the sense of repetition): r. of hostilities, rebellio, rebellum (by a conquered people); or by bellum renovare, redintegrare, de integro instaurare (g. t.).

RENOUNCE, decedere qd re or de qd re (e. g. de suis bonis; iure suo or de iure suo).—qd missum facere, mittere (to let go).—deponere qd (to lay down or aside: e. g. omnes curas doloresque; imperium).—cl rei renuntiare (*Q., Plin. Ep.*).—alienare qd (to alienate, sell).—se subtrahere cl rei (to withdraw *fm*): to r. a post or office, abdicare munus, or (more *cmly*) se munere; abire magistratu or honore; abscidere munere (*L. 9, 3*); (magistratum) deponere.

RENOVATE, RENOVATION. See **RENEW, RENEWAL.**

REOWN, fama. laus. gloria. claritudo. claritas.

[*SYN. AND PHR. IN GLORY.*]
REOWNED, clarus. praclarus. illustris. perillustris. inclytus. nobilis. *Ren.* not famosus. [*SYN. AND PHR. IN CELEBRATED.*]

RENT, s. (*fm REND*), scissura. scissum.

RENT, s. ¶ *Annual payment (for land, &c.). fructus. redditus (received).—vectigal (received or paid).—pretium conducti (paid).—merces (the payment; annua merces, if calculated yearly): house-r., merces habitationis. habitatio. What r. does he pay? quanti habitatio? to give a high r., magni habitare: he pays the r. of thirty thousand asses, triginta millibus (understand *meris*) habitatio: to remit, return the house-r., conductibus annuum habitationem remittere, or annuum mercedem habitationis donare: r. day, **diebus vectigalis: r. roll, *index, codex, vectigalia.**

RENT, v. conducere (to take on hire; e. g. hortum, domum).—mercede conducere. A rented house, domus (mercede) conducta: to live in a rented house, habitare in conducto: I have rented a place for him in my neighbourhood, huc ego locum in proximo conduxi (*C.*).

RENTER, conductor.

RENUNCIATION, *Only by the verbs (Ren.) not renuntiatio in this sense).*—abdicatio (of an office).—cessio (cession in favour of another). *R. of the world, rerum humanarum contemptio ac despicientia (C. Tusc. 1, 40, 95): self-r., animi moderatio.*

REPAIR, s. refectio. *To need r., refectioem desti-*

derare: to keep in r., tueri (tecta, or sarta tecta *edium; vinas: in good r., sartus tectus: to keep a house in r., sarta tecta *edium* tueri; domum sartam ac tectam conservare. To examine whether a house be in good r., oxigere sarta tecta *edium*.*

REPAIR, v. ¶ *TRANS.* ¶ *To mend, reficere. renovare (to restore to its former state; *Ren.* Arcii reparare in this sense).—in melius restituere (to put in a better state, to improve).—sarcire, resarcire, reconcinare (e. g. y. clothes, a house; see C. Qu. Pr. 2, 6, 8. tribus locis edificio, reliqua reconcinno, I am having them repaired).—emendare = to correct, improve *aliquid* viciatum, and retractare. to look through again and correct). ¶ *To supply, make good (a loss), explere, supplere (to supply, fill up).—pensare. compensare; by *aliquid*, qd re or cum re (to make equal, balance).—sarcire, resarcire (Suet., Plin.).—reconcinare, reficere, reparare, restituere (to restore): to r. a loss, damnum explere, pensare, compensare, sarcire, restituere; detrimentum sarcire, reconcinare; quod amisit, reparo; quae amissa sunt, reficere. ¶ *INTRANS.* ¶ *To belate oneself, resort to a place, se conferre qo. petere, capessere locum (to make a place the end of one's journey).—concedere qo (to return to a place).—ire, perhibere qo (to travel to a place): to r. to aby, se conferre, accedere ad qm; adire, convenire qm (espily in order to speak with him): to r. in great numbers to a place, in locum confuere; frequently, frequentare locum. He repaired to Argos (in order to dwell there), Argos habitatu concessit: to r. to the interior of the kingdom, petere interiora regni: to r. to a monastery, **capessere monasterium; *capessere vitam monachorum: to r. to a place of safety, in tutum cedere or se recipere; in portum se conferre.****

REPAIRER, refector.
REPARATION, *Usually by the verbs. —refectio (a repairing, Vitr., Suet.; reparatio, Prudent.).—restitutio (a restoring, Val. Max.: rebuilding, Suet.).—satisfactio (for an injury; by apology, C.: hy punishment, T.). To demand r., res repetere (of a state, propr. demanding restitution of property taken away). To make r., see REPAIR.*

REPARTEE, acute responsum.—**quae qd contra respondit: quick at r., promptus (C. Or. 1, 19).*

REPASS, ¶ *INTRANS.* redire. ¶ *TRANS.* iterum transire (over and across).—præterire or prætergredi (at or near).

REPAST, cibus (g. t.).—prandium (at or before mid-day).—cena (a principal meal): to take a r., cibum sumere or capere. A moderate r., cibus modicus. See also MEAL.

REPAY, reponere (e. g. nummos).—gratiam referre cl (*aby*).—referre, reddere, remunerari (*aliquid*, in a good sense).—pensare, or compensare qd qd re; rependere qd qd re (*Ren.* not recompensare). *To r. good for evil, maleficia beneficiis pensare: to r. evil for good, benefacta maleficiis pensare.*

REPAYMENT, By the verbs.

REPEAL, v. tollere. abolere (to do away with altogether).—abrogare (to abolish by the authority of the people).—derogare legi or qd de lege (of a partial abolition: but sit with acc. for abrogare, Ochser).—obrogare legi (to r. it wholly or in part by a subsequent enactment).

REPEAL, s. abrogatio (legis, C.); derogatio; obrogatio. See *SYN.* IN **REPEAL**, v.

REPEAT, ¶ *To do again. repetere (v. pr. and g. t.).—Iterare (to do a second time).—redintegrare (to do or say afresh).—Iterum legere (to read again).—*Ren.* not reiterare). ¶ *To recite, rehearse, recitare, pronuntiare. reddere qd: to r. *fm memory*, memoriter pronuntiare: to r. word for word, fidem verbis qd reddere (C.): to r. letters backwards, literas retro agere (Q. 1, 1, 25).**

REPEATED, iteratus (for the second time).—repetitus (more frequently).

REPEATEDLY, rursus (once more, again).—iterum ac sempius (again and often).—identidem (continually, in succession).—etiam atque etiam (again and again, earnestly). *Repetita vice, and iterata vice, are bad Latin.*

REPEATER, **horologium tempus sonis indicans.*

REPEL, amovere (to turn away).—recusare (to refuse).—abnuere (to refuse courteously).—deprecari (to pray to be excused *fm*). *To r. an accusation, culpam a se amovere; crimen diluere or criminationem dissolvere (to prove its falsity).—crimen amoliri, propulsare (to disprove).*

REPENT, pœnitet me es rei (*Ren.* rarely res me pœnitet), or followed by an *inf.*, or by quid with

subj.—agor ad poenitentium. subit me poenitentia. (rarely) ago poenitentiam ca rei. To be repented of, poenitentus (L., *prope non prae-Aug.*; *mihi with a negative, non, haud*).

REPENTANCE, poenitentia (g. t.).—*dolor ex peccatorum recordatione conceptus (in the theological sense). R. comes too late, sera qm subit poenitentia; celeris poenitentia, sed eadem sera atque inutilis sequitur: where r. is not possible, unde receptum ad poenitentiam non habes: so deep was his r., tanta vis fuit poenitendi (Curt.): *to leave room for r., poenitentiam relinquere locum.

REPENTANT See PERITENT.

REPERCUSSION, repersusio (as acti).—repercussus (as state).

REPATORY, *promptuarium.

REPETITION, repetitio (r. of a word, statement, &c., in speaking or writing; in C. only of the rhetorical r. of it = ἀναφορά)—literatio. redintegratio (e. g. ejusdem re. bi; Auct. ad Her. 4, 28. *Rep.* not reiteratio).

REPINE, pigere, piget. tædet me es rei. male me habet qd. est mihi ægre qd.—murmurare, fremere (when one gives utterance to his feelings). To r. at or agst, queri de qâ re; non sedate, non æquo animo ferre qd.

REPINING, s. querela, questus, querimonia. lamentatio (Syn. and Phr. in COMPLAINT).

REPINING, adj. Crcl. with the verbs under REPINE.

REPLACE, || To put back into its place, qd loco suo reponere. || To put one in the place of another, qm substituere in es locum. || To restore, reparare, vid.

REPLENISH. See FILL.

REPLETE. See FULL.

REPLETION, nimia ubertas, abundantia.—(of the body), plethora (t. t.); *sanguinis abundantia, redundantia.

REPLEVY (in law), repignorare quod pignori datum est (Ulp. Dig 13, 6, 5).

REPLY, s. responsio, responsum (g. t.; the former in Q. a refutation; the latter, also the answer of an oracle).—defensio, excusatio, purgatio (r. to a charge).—oraculum, sors oraculi (oracular resp. nœ).—rescriptum (written r. of a prince; silo. age). A r. given to oneself to a question put by oneself (of an orator), sibi ipse responsio, subjectio (ἀνθροποποιία). R. to an objection that might be made, antecceptio, praesumptio (ἀντιλογία). Sharp, velle r. a, acute responsa. To read a written r., ex libello respondere (Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 6). To make a reply, see TO REPLY. To receive a r., responsum ferre, auferre: I receive a r. to my letter, uelis literis respondetur or rescribitur: I got a r., responsum mihi est; responsum datum est: to bring back a r., responsum referre, renunciare.

REPLY, v. respondere; to althg, ad qd or ci rei.—responsum dare, edere, reddere.—rescribere (ad qd or ci rei.—excipere qm or es sermonem (Syn. in ANSWER)). To r. to an objection, referre, reponere. respondere contra qd. id quod opponitur refutare. respondere de jure, responsitare (to r. to legal questions whenever applied to; of lawyers).—respondere, se defendere, se purgare (to r. to an accusation; criminibus respondere). To r. to a question or questions, respondere ad interrogata (rogata) or ad ea, quæ quesita sunt: molto r. to, non respondere; tacere; obmutescere: to r. to, nullum responsum dare; nullum verbum respondere; omnino nihil respondere: to r. boldly, *farcelly*, &c., fortiter, audacter, ferociter respondere: to r. *courteously* (by letter), rescribere humanissime. It is easy to r. to this, hujus rei facilis et prompta est responsio.

REPORT, s. || Rumour, fama (g. t. = tradition; not = a single narrative or account, *whch* is rumor: hence fama in this sense is never to be used in the pl.: see Krebs, s. v.).—rumor, narratio, narratuncula (a story)—sermo (the talk of people among each other respecting althg).—opinio (an opinion spread abroad so far as it shows itself; see Interpr. ad Cæs. B. G. 2, 35).—auditio (hearsay).—Jm. rumor (or fama) et auditio: a false r., rumor falsus; pl., auditioes falsæ: a widely circulated r., disseminatus disparuusq; sermo: an uncertain r., rumor incertus or non firmus. There is a r., a r. is current that &c., rumor, fama, or sermo est: sermo datur (L. 2, 2. *Rep.* not rumor or fama obtinet, i. e. the r. is generally received, it continues to be the general account, &c.: see L. 21, 46, extr.). There is a very general r. about althg, de qâ re rumor calet (Cæsar. Ep. C. 8, 1, 5): a r. spreads, that &c., rumor oritur

or exsistit or exit, venit. A r. spreads on all sides, rumor differtur; fama differt (Suet. Cæs. 33, Bremi): a r. spreads over the town, fama totâ urbe discurrit. The following r. is in circulation, serpit hic rumor (C. Muren. 21, extr.). The r. having been quickly spread abroad that Dion had been killed, celeri rumore dilato, Dion vim allatum: a r. reaches my ears, rumor (fama) affertur or perfertur ad me, respecting althg, de re: r. says, that &c., fama nunciat: to know althg only by r., famâ et audientie accepisse qd: to hear an obscure r. of althg, quasi per nebulam audire qd (see Plant. Capt. 5, 4, 26; Pseud. 1, 5, 48): to spread a r., rumoreo spargere; (on all sides), rumoreo dispergere or differte: to spread evil r.'s of aby through the town, qm per totam urbem rumoribus differte: to stop a r., rumoreo extinguere. || A relation, narrative, general account, relatio, relatus (intelligence of althg; post-Aug.).—narratio (a narrative, relation).—rei gestæ expositio: conscriptio questionis (law r., in pl. C. Cinciet. 67, 191).—renunciatio (of an ambassador)—libellus, literæ (g. t. a written r.; libellus in the form of a treatise, literæ in the form of a letter). To make a r., deferre, referre ad qm de re (both *emply* to a superior, but with this difference, that deferre is used of one who voluntarily gives a r., referre of one who does this by virtue of his office and duty): to make or render a r., renunciare, to aby, ci (see Held. Cæs. B. G. 1, 10).—referre or renunciare legationem (of an ambassador): to draw up a r. (of a judicial investigation), perscribere (e. g. omnia iudicia dicta, interrogata, responsa perscriberent, C. Sull. 14, 41). To give an accurate r. of an event to the senate, ordinem rei gestæ ad senatum perferre: to make a full r. of althg, omnem rem ordine enarrare: to make a circumstantial r., pluribus exponere: to give in a r., libellum tradere (to deliver in with one's own hands) or mittere (to send in). A r. came fm the quæstor, a quæstore literæ sunt allatæ. || An exact or official account, return, nunciu, of althg, cs rei (prop. oral intelligence by messengers, &c., as opposed to that by writing: then also g. t.).—literæ (written intelligence): by oral and written r., nunciis literisque: to receive a r., nunciu accipere; nunciatur mihi qd: nunciu mihi perfertur: certiorum fieri, respecting althg, cs rei or de re; accipere, audire, comperte: I have received a r. respecting i, mihi allatum est de eâ re: he received a r. of all the proceedings, quid ageretur rescit: to receive a circumstantial r. (fm aby) concerning a matter, cuncta eod. eri de re: r. having been brought, nuncio allato, nunciato, comperto, auditu, *whch* may be followed by *om nec.* and *infin.* (with the historians; therefore not to be rejected fm historical style; see Held. Cæs. B. C. 1, 30; cf. Zumpt § 647): a r. is brought, arrius, nunciu affertur: to bring a r. to aby, ci nunciu afferre; also simply afferre: to have received a r., nunciu accipisse; compertisse; nunciu mihi peratus est. || *Repute, reputation, vid.* || Loud noise, crepitus; fragor (very loud). There is a r., fit fragor ab qâ re: to make a r., crepare, sonare: to make a loud r., fragorem dare or edere; crepitare vehementius.

REPORT, v. || To relate what one has heard, referre (*Rep.* only poet. renarrare). You can r. it after me, *meâ auctoritate hoc referre licet: I merely r. it as I heard it, hæc auditu comperta habeo; hæc audientie et famâ accepti. || To say althg of a person, de qo dicere, with *an adv.* (g. t. to speak of one).—incusare qd in qm (to accuse a person of a thing; see Döderlein, Syn. 2, p. 66): to r. badly of any one, maledice dicere de qo: to r. well of one, bene or honorifice dicere de qo: they r. well of any one, bene audit q: they r. of me, you, him, that I, thou, he, &c., dicor, diceris, dicitur (foli. by a nom. and *infin.*; see Zumpt, § 607; e. g. dives esse dicitur). Reported, alleged, qui (que, quod) dicitur, fertur, dicitur (*Rep.* dictus, edius are not class. in this sense). || To give accurate intelligence, or an official account, nunciare (to announce).—renunciare (to bring back word, in consequence of a commission received, or as a return for other intelligence; see Held. Cæs. B. G. 1, 10); aby to a person, ci qd.—certiorum qm facere de re (to inform).—docere, edocere qm qd or (rarely) de re (to instruct; edocere = to give accurate information on a definite subject; see Herz. S. Cat. 48, 4).—deferre, referre ad qm de re (to give information, &c., *emply* to a superior: deferre voluntarily, referre by virtue of office and duty).—per literas significare (by writing).—narrare (g. t. to narrate).—memoriam tradere or proferre, or simply proferre (to hand down to posterity; of historians): to r. the whole progress of an event, omnem rem ordine enarrare; ordine edocere omnia (orally).—omnia perscribere (de

writing). || *To make a sudden noise, crepare, sonare. fragorem dare or edere, crepitare vehementius (when very loud).*

REPORTER, || *A narrator, narrator. One who takes down notes of speeches, and reports them, notarius. (scriptor velox, † Manil. 603) notarius velox is not Latin; see the commentators on Plin. Ep. 3, 15.)*

REPOSE, v. || *TRANS.* To place, set, put, vid. To r. confidence in, fidere or confidere ci and ci rei: fructum esse qd or qd re (to rely upon althg.)—fiduciam habere cs rei (to r. in althg.) To r. one's whole confidence in aby, se totum ci committere: omnia consilia ci credere: to r. no confidence in a person, ci diffidere. || *INTRANS.* To take rest, quiescere, conquiscescere, requiescere (g. i. also of taking rest in sleep)—quietem capere (to take rest in sleep).

REPOSE, s. requies (rest). quies (freedom fm interruption and noise, a quiet life)—otium (leisure, freedom fm business)—somnus (sleep). R. of mind, animi tranquillitas. animus tranquillitas. To find r. after one's troubles and toils, ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus conquiscescere: to give aby a little r., qm respirare et conquiscescere jubere: to allow aby three hours for r., ci tres horas ad quietem dare: a place of r., tranquillitas ad quietem locum (prop.): portus otii, or portus only (fig.). See REAR.

REPOSITORY, receptaculum (any place in which a thing can be laid or kept)—cella. cellula (esp. a store-room)—horreum (a warehouse, store, granary)—apotheca (for wine)—penus (for victuals)—armarium (for clothes)—claustrum (for wild beasts).

REPREHEND, reprehendere. vituperare. culpae. increpare. improbare. (SYN. and CONTR. in BLAME.)

REPREHENSIBLE, reprehendendus, vituperabilis. vituperandus. reprehensio or vituperatione dignus (blameworthy). SYN. of repreh. and vitup. under TO BLAME. Not to be r., a reprehensio abesse (not blamable).—nihil in se habere, quod reprehendi possit (to be without fault).

REPREHENSION, reprehensio (the censure which tends to correct a committed fault, or to exhort for the future; opp. probatio)—vituperatio (the censure which tends to exhort a confession and produce repentance; opp. laus).—vituperium is spurious Latin, introduced (C. de Legg. 3, 10, 23) by ignorant copyists. To visit aby with r. on account of althg, reprehendere qm de qd re or in qd re. vituperare qm de qd re. oburgare qm de qd re, or in qd re, or qd re. accusare qm de qd re or in qd re: to be visited with r. reprehendi. vituperari. in vituperationem venire, cadere, incidere or adduci. vituperationem subire.

REPRESENT, || *To depict or describe the form of a thing, representare (Plin., Q.: to set clearly before the view).—exprimere. fingere. effingere (to express; of an artist).—pingere. depingere (to paint).—reddere et offerre ci qd (of the memory).—ocula, sub oculis, or sub aspectum cs subicere qd (of persons, by description, &c.). The artist represented him in the act of sacrificing, artifex eum sacrificantem expressit. || To describe mimetically, to sustain the person of, agere. To r. an individual, cs partes agere. cs personam induere, suscipere, or gerere (either on the stage, or otherwise): to r. a play, fabulam dare (not fabulam docere, which means 'to train the actors'). || To bring before the mind, give notice of, qm de qd re monere, or with ut or ne (to admonish).—qm qd docere (to instruct).—ostendere ci qd (or with an acc. and infm.): to r. to any one the impossibility of a thing, ci ostendere rem fieri non posse: to r. to one the benefits of a thing, qm docere quanta sit cs rei utilitas: to r. to oneself, cogitare. animo cogitare. cogitatione sibi fingere. animo sibi effingere. animo concipere. qm or qd oculis or ante oculos proponere. qm, qd, sibi proponere. cogitare de qd or de qd re.—representare qd or sibi qm does not occur until the six. age. || To be in the place or act on behalf of any one, agere qm or pro qd (not se agere qm)—gerere or sustinere cs personam (not se agere cs personam).—vicem cs implere (Plin. Ep.).*

REPRESENTATION, || *Act of representing, By the verbs. || Exhibition, vid. || Image, likeness, vid.*

REPRESENTATIVE, s. and adj. qui vice cs fungitur or vicem cs implet: (of the people) qui personam populi gerit (see C. Off. 1, 34, 124). A r. constitution, or, a r. and constitutional government, 'civitas in qua ex eorum arbitratu qui singulorum ordinum personas gerant, leges feruntur; e. g. civitas que convocandis ad comitia civium ordinibus ferendisq; ex illorum

arbitratu legibus popularem qm formam induit (aft. C. Off. 1, 34, 124).

REPRESS, reprimere (to press back, and so prevent fm breaking out, lacrimas, fletum, iracundiam).—comprimere (to press together, and so prevent fm spreading; e. g. tumultum, seditionem, motus).—supprimere (to press under, and so keep down; e. g. iracundiam, iram).—opprimere (to press agst althg, and so keep it back; e. g. tumultum, libertatem, rumorem). See RESTRAIN.

REPRIEVE, s. mora mortis (e. g. non modo effugium sed ne moram quidem mortis assequi potuit, C.). IMPROB. dilatio, &c. To beg for a r., dilationem petere (of a debtor): to grant him a few days' r., paucos dies ad solvendum prorogare.

REPRIEVE, v. *moram mortis ci concedere or dare (mora mortis, C.). To be reprieved, moram mortis assequi (C.).

REPRIMAND, a reprehensio. vituperatio. A gentile r., lenis oburgatio.

REPRIMAND, v. vituperare. reprehendere. (verbis) increpare. increpitare. culpae. (SYN. in BLAME.) oburgare (to reproach with a fault; opp. laudare).—conviciari (to make railing accusations).—exagitare. destingere (to make sharp attacks on aby).—corripere (to blame with harsh words).—cavillari (to blame with irony).—exprobrare (ci qd, to reproach aby with something as dishonourable to him). To r. aby on account of althg, reprehendere qm de or in qd re. vituperare qm de qd re. oburgare qm de or in qd re, or qd re only: to be reprimanded, oburgari. vituperari. in vituperationem incidere, cadere, venire, or adduci. vituperationem subire: to r. in gentile sermo, levi brachio oburgare qm (de qd re).

REPRINT, v. *librum denuo typis exscribendum curare (of the author).—*typis denuo exscribere (of the printer). LIBRUM repetere is not Latin.

REPRINT, s. *exemplar typis denuo exscriptum.

REPRISALS, vis vi repulsa. To make r., par pari ferre. vim vi repellere.

REPROACH, s. probrum (r. which may be justly made). opprobrium (r. actually made).—maledictum. vox contumeliosa. verbum contumeliosum.

REPROACH, v. obicere (v. pr.).—exprobrare (ci qd, or de qd re).—oburgare (qm, qm de qd re or in qd re; also qd re only, and with quod).—qd ci criminari dare. Also reprehendere qm de or in qd re. vituperare (qm de qd re) (SYN. in BLAME). To r. in mild terms, levi brachio oburgare qm (de qd re): to r. aby severely, qm graviter accusare: when I was reproached with being almost beside myself, quum oburgarer, quod pene desiperem (C.).

REPROACHFUL, contumeliosus. maledicus (SYN. in REVILING).

REPROACHFULLY, contumeliose. maledice. Or by Crcl. with the subst. or verb.

REPROBATE, adj. damnatus (condemned; hence also r., vile: quis to miserior! quis te damnator! *C. Plu. 40. extr.).—profligatus. perditus (abandoned). Jm. profligatus ci perditus. scleratus.

REPROBATE, v. damnare. reprobare. See CONDEMN.

REPROBATION, damnatio (condemnation).—reprehensio. vituperatio (blame).—reprobatio (Terull.).

REPRODUCE, *denuo generare.—denuo ferre or proferre (of the earth).

REPRODUCTION, by the verb: power of r., *vis denuo generandi or proferendi.

REPROOF, reprehensio. vituperatio. oburgatio. culpa. A mild r., lenis oburgatio.

REPROVE, reprobare (ex:ress disapprobation; opp. probare. approbare).—damnare. condemnare (condemni; also opp. approbare).—reprehendere. vituperare (opp. probare, laudare. SYN. in BLAME). Jm. reprehendere et exagitare qd. To r. in no measured terms, vehementer reprehendere qm de qd re or in qd re. vituperare qm de qd re: to be reproved, reprehendi, vituperari. in vituperationem venire, incidere, cadere, adduci. vituperationem subire. See CONDEMN.

REPROVER, castigator (H., L.).—exprobrator (Sen.). Also by the verbs.

REPTILE, *animal or bestia repens (aft. C. b. st. a volucres, nantes).

REPUBLIC, civitas libera. civitas libera et sui juris. respublica libera; also simply respublica when the context fixes the sense: the monarchy is changed into a r., a regia dominatio in libertatem populi vindicatur respublica: the r. of letters, prps we may say civitas erudita or literaria, or respublica erudita, docta, literaria, or doctorum, eruditum hominum; but these phrases denote an actual, rather than

ideal, republic. Some adopt senatus doctorum (fm C. N. J. 1, 34. cum tamquam senatum philosophorum reatitae). *Rep.* Avoid orbis literatus or eruditus. orbis literatorum. eruditum, although defended by Nollen. *Antib.* ii. p. 165. Orbis never denotes a number or body of men. (Krebs.)

REPUBLICAN, *adj.* must, for the most part, be expressed by a gen.; e. g. a r. constitution, republica (libere) forma: to give a r. constitution to a country. republica forma civitati dare: to have r. feelings or predilections, republica libere esse amicum. libertatis esse amantem.

REPUBLICAN, a republica libere civis (citizen of a republic).—a republica libere amicus. communis libertatis propugator (a friend of the republican form of government). A zealous or fierce r., acerrimus reipublica libere propugnator.

REPUDIATE, *v.* To reject, repudiare (to reject as worthless or bad).—spernere (opp. concipere).—aspiciari (opp. appetere).—respuere (with loathing or disgust).—aspiciari ac respuere. rejicere (to turn back).—recusare. renuere. abnuere (to refuse). *v.* To divorce; vi.

REPUDIATION, repudiatio (C. seld.; but Class. in prose). Or by the verb.

REPUGNANCE, discordia rerum. repugnancia rerum (antipathy of nature and qualities). *Plin.* also uses antipathia, ἀντιπάθεια.—odium. fuga. aversans et repugnans natura (natural feeling of dislike: these three apply of persons).—naturale bellum (C., of the consequence of a natural antipathy between animals: est ci cum qoi. To feel r. agst alth, abhorre a re. aversari qd. qd. spernere. aspiciari, respuere. Jm. aspiciari ac respuere qd.—fastidire qm or qd (feel disgust or loathing): to entertain a r. agst alth, animorum contentione a qd. discrepare: to feel a great r. agst alth, magnum odium cs rei me caput: there is a great r. between two things, res quaedam pervicat odio dissident: without any r., prompto animo. libenter: with r., repugnante.

REPUGNANT, odiosus (hateful).—alienus (foreign to, &c.).—pugnans. repugnans (contradictory, inconsistent: of things).—aversus, contrarius. See also CONTRARY. Althq. is r. to me, me cs rei pertaesum est. tædet me cs rei. res tædium mihi creat. qd. or cs animus abhorret a re.

REPUGNANTLY, repugnante. animo averso, alieno. invito.

REPULSE, a repulsa. To suffer a r., repulsam ferre, accipere. repulsam abire: to give a r., petenti ci deesse. qd. cs rei ab qd. repulsam fert. cs precibus non satisfacere: you shall not suffer a r., haud repulsus abilis. quidquid me ores impetrabis (aft. Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 14).

REPULSE, v. depellere (to drive away).—repellere (to drive back: see Ochs. C. Ecl. p. 70).—propellere. propulsare (the latter the stronger word). To r. an enemy, hostem or impetum hostium propulsare: hostes rejicere or fugare: hostes terga vertere cogere (Cæs.): to r. force by force, vim vi repellere.

REPULSIVE, *v.* *PROF.* quod repellit, propulsat. *PRO.* quod fastidium or odium affert ci: quod affert ci non fastidium modo sed plerumque etiam odium (aft. Q. 11, l. 15).

REPURCHASE, v. redimere.

REPUTABLE, REPUTABLY. See RESPECTABLE, RESPECTABLY.

REPUTATION, REPUTE, fama. existimatio (good or bad r.). Good r., bona fama. bona existimatio; also simply fama (see Herz. ad S. Col. 25, 3).—existimatio. nomen: high r., magna fama, existimatio: bad r., infamia. mala fama. mala existimatio: to be in good r., bene audire, bene existimatur de qd. (C.).—in famâ esse (T. Hist. 2, 73): to be in bad r., male audire (C.).—in infamiâ esse (Ter.).—esse infamiâ (C.).—infamiâ aspersum esse (Np.).—infamiam habere (Cæs.): to be in very bad r., infamiâ flagrare (C.): in bad r., infamia: to bring into r., ad famam proferre (T. Ann. 16, 18).—in famam provehere qm (Plin. Ep. 9, 14): to be in r., esse in numero qd. et honore. qm numerum obtinere: to be in very great r., magno honore esse (apud qm): to care for one's r., famam servare (Np.), consulere (S.).—famam studere (Q.).—existimatioli servire (C.): to be tender or careful of another's r., existimatioli cs consulere, servire: to injure or detract fm abys r., famam cs lmdere, atterere (S.).—existimatiolnem cs perdere (Auct. ad Her.).—aspiciari qm famâ (C.).—est qd. contra famam cs (C.).—detrahere de famâ cs (C.). obtrahere cs glorie, laudibus (L., when the r. is high).—infamiam ci movere (L.), ferre or parare (T.), inferre (C.).—infamare qm (rarely; Nep., Q.: not diff-

famare qm; late).—invidiam ci fovere (Suet.): to less r., amittere famam. deserit qm fama.

REPUTED, qui (quæ, quod) dicitur, fertur, existimatur (not dictus, editus). The r. author, *qui auctor hujus libri fertur, dicitur, existimatur.

REQUEST, s. preces (pl.).—rogatio. rogatus (only in abl. sing.: not petitio). At any one's r., qd. rogante, petente: to listen to a r., preces cs audire (not exaudire) or admittere; ci petenti satisfacere, annuere; quod peti qd. dare: to refuse a r., preces cs spernere (O.), aversari (L.), repudiare (C.); ci petenti deesse. What is your r. I quid petis? If you grant my r., *si feceris, quod rogo: to make a r.; see the verb.

REQUEST, v. *INTRANS.* rogare. petere (q. t. for asking, whether as a request or a demand; in the middle therefore between poscere and orare, but somewhat nearer to a request: petere mihi refers to the object, rogare to the person; hence petere qd. qd. rogare qm qd.). *TRANS.* rogare, orare qm qd. flagitare. efflagitare qd. a qd. (with eagerness and importunity). To r. the gods, precari a diis. precatione uti. precationem ad deos facere: to r. humbly althq. fm abys supplicare ci pro re. petere, postulare suppliciter qd. a qd. orare qm supplicibus verbis. orare or rogare qm suppliciter: to r. importunately and almost with tears, omnibus precibus, pæne lacrimis etiam obsecrare qm: to r. in the most earnest manner, qm ita rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possim: to r. the life of a malefactor, petere vitam nocenti: let me r. of you, oratus sis. pl., rogati sitis or estote: let me r. and beseech you, quæso. oro. obsecro: to r. the favour of abys company, qm invitare, vocare: to r. abys company to dinner, qm ad cenam vocare or invitare: to r. abys company at one's house, qm domum suam invitare (condicere ci, with or without cenam, or ad cenam, is to invite oneself; to fix to dine with abys).

REQUIRE, *v.* To need, poscere. postulare. requirere, desiderare (to hold as necessary).—esse, with a gen. of a subst. together with an adj.; e. g. it's much labour, multi laboris est: to be required, opus esse: the times require it, tempus ita fert: if circumstances r. it, si res or tempus postulat. si res cogit (of urgent circumstances): the affair r's great foresight, magnam res diligentiam requirit: as a thing r's, pro; e. g. as his dignity requires, pro ejus dignitate. *v.* To ask, requiesci: vid.

REQUISITE, necessarius. quod requiritur, desideratur in qâ re. quod abesse nequit. To be r., requiri. desiderari, opus esse. See also NECESSARY.

REQUISITION, rogatio (act of requiring or asking).—rogatus (only in abl. sing.).—quod qd. petit (subject of an entreaty).—imperatum, quod Imperator (subject of a command or injunction). See also REQUEST.

REQUITAL, par gratia (the same favour in return).—premium. merces (reward, wages; merc. also in a bad sense). To make a r., par pari referre; see also TO REQUIT.

REQUITE, referre. reddere (q. t.).—gratiam referre ci, or parem gratiam referre ci (see Benli. Ter. Eux. 4, 51; in a good or a bad sense)—remunerari (in a good sense)—pensare or compensare qd. qd. re (to make even; e. g. benefactions by benefactions, beneficia beneficiis: meritis by benefactions, merita beneficiis: not recompensare is to be avoided).—rependere qd. qd. re (lit., to weigh the one against the other; fig., to art. off, make up; e. g. damnum, by althq. qd. re).—par pari referre (to render like for like). To r. abys love, qm redamare: to r. kindnesses, beneficiis respondere or vicem exsolvere: I cannot r. your services, tantum tibi debeo, quantum solvere difficile est: to r. althq. badly, malam gratiam referre.

RESCIND, rescindere (to cancel and make void; e. g. decrees, compacts, wills, &c.).—Inducere (to strike out a resolution, a decree of the senate, a contract, locationem).—pervolvere (abolish by violence; laws, justice, &c.).—abolere. abrogare. (BRS. in ABOLISH.)—derogare legi or qd. de lege (of a partial abolition; but sometimes with acc. for abrogare; Ochs. C. Eclog. p. 85).—obrogare legi (to render it a dead letter, wholly or in part, by a subsequent enactment).

REScriPT, rescriptum. libelli (pl.). codicilli (pl.).

RESCUE, a. liberatio. conservatio. auxilium.

Usually by the verb.

RESCUE, v. liberare qm qd. re or ab qd. re. servare, conservare, vindicare, eripere qm. salutem ferre, afferre, ci. ad salutem vocare qm (C.). To r. fm death, eripere qm a morte, ex cæde (C.): to r. fm danger, qm servare, eripere, ex periculo (C.).—eripere qm periculo (Cæs.): to r. one's country, patriam eripere ex hostium manibus (L. 5, 46; fm an enemy). patriam a servitute

in libertatem vindicare (*Np Thras. 1, 2; fm oppression*): to r. *fm prison*, qm liberare custodiis, eximere vinculis (C.).

RESEARCH, questio. inquisitio. cognitio (*inquiry*).—investigatio. indagatio. exploratio (*investigation*). To make r., querere qd or de qd re. inquirere in qd. investigari. scrutari. perscrutari. explorare qd. *Our r.'s on this subject led to nothing satisfactory*, nos nihil de eo percunctationibus reperiebamus.

RESEMBLANCE, similitudo. See **LIKENESS**.
RESEMBLE, cs or ca rei esse similes. accedere ad similitudinem cs rei (C. *Att. 7, 2, 3*).—similitudinem speciemque cs gerere (C. *Off. 3, 4, 16*).—est mihi cum quo quadam similitudo: (*in character*) mores cs referre (*Plm.*): (*in features*, &c.) cs vultumque cs referre (*ib.*): to r. closely, prope (propius, proxime) accedere ad qd (*of internal or outward resemblance*).

RESEMBLING. See **LIKE**.

RESENT, || To take ill, qd in malam partem accipere. ferre qd aegre, graviter, moleste, acerbe (C.). Indigne (*Np.*), Iniquo animo (C.).—graviter excipere (*Suet.*). || To avenge, ulcisci, vindicare qd. ulcisci qm pro acceptis injuriis. ulcisci or persequi cs injurias. See **AVENGE**.

RESENTFUL, qui succenset ei, qui odium occultum gerit adversus qm. See also **ANGRY**.

RESENTMENT, ira (*anger*).—ultio (*revenge*).—odium occultum or Inclusion (*concealed hatred*). To feel r. agst aby, odium occultum gerere adversus qm. Often by the verb.

RESERVATION, retentio (*to keeping back*).—repositio (*a laying by for future use*). Usually by the verbs. See also **RESERVE**.

RESERVE, v. || To lay up, servare. reservare (*to lay by, or keep in store for a particular purpose, to refrain fm using atqz until a certain season or occasion occur*).—conservare (*to keep in good order, let alone, refrain fm injuring*).—reponere. sponere (*to put aside for future use*).—condere. recondere (*to lay by, or in store, a. g., fruit*).—Jx. condere et reponere; reponere et recondere. To r. for another time, in aliud tempus reservare or differre. || To keep back, retinere (*prop.*), celare, occultare, tegere, dissimulare qd. comprimere (*to conceal*).

RESERVE, s. || A keeping back, retentio; usually by the verbs. To keep in r., see the verb. || Studied silence, taciturnitas (*silence*).—modestia, verecundia (*modesty*).—dissimulatio (*not telling all that one knows*). cautio (*caution*). Without r., aperte. ingenuus. libere. plane. simpliciter. non timide: to speak with r., verecundius loqui de qd re: to practise r., tergiversari (L., C.). veram animi sententiam celare, premere: that practises r., tectus. occultus. dissimulatur: they practised no r., quid sentiant non retineant (C. *Att. 13, 27, 1*). || A body of troops kept back, subsidia, orum (n.). copiae subsidiariae. (militiae) subsidiarii (g. t.).—acies subsidiaria (*drawn up in order of battle*). To be in r., pro subsidio consistere. In subsidio esse: to appoint a r., in subsidio ponere or collocare.

RESERVED, || **PAPE**. repositus. reconditus. Jx. repositus et reconditus. See the verb. || **FIO**. taciturnus (*silent, in a good sense*).—tectus, occultus. occultus et tectus (*that conceals his true sentiments*).—cautus (*careful in speaking and acting*).—modestus. verecundus (*modest, shy*). R. to aby, tectus ad qm. cautus (*in speaking*).—timidus (*timid*).—frigidus (*cold*). To be of a gloomy and reserved disposition, esse naturā tristē ac reconditā (C.).

RESERVOIR, lacus (*a large deep tank*).—castellum. dividiculum (*a building in wch water is collected, and thence distributed to other places by pipes*).—cisterna (*a cistern under ground, in wch rain-water is kept*).

RESIDE, habitare (go loco). domicilium or sedem ac domicilium habere (go loco). degere or degere vitam, vivere loco (*to live at*): with aby, in ca domo or apud qm habitare. apud qm or in ca domo deversari (*for a time, as a guest*).—cum go habitare (*to live together*).—commorari (*to be stopping at or abiding for a time*).

RESIDENCE, || A place of abode, domicilium (*abode, as far as one is at home there*).—sedes (*as the fixed spot where one resides*).—habitatio (*dwelling house or chamber, as long as one resides therein; hence also, lodging*). To choose a place for one's r., locum domicilii deligere. go loco domicilium collocare. go loco sedem ac domicilium constituere. go loco consistere (*to take up one's r. at*). See also **HOUSE**. || Time of one's abode, commoratio. statio. mansio (*opp. itin. decessio*; implying a stay of

some length).—habitatio (*the dwelling at a place*). R. in the country, rusticatio.

RESIDENT, by the verbs, or Crcl.; a. g. to be r., sedem stabilem et domicilium habere: in a place, locum sedem sibi decessisse.

RESIDUARY. R. legates, heres will emig out. He left that son (such a sum) and made Oppianicus his r. legates, illi filio—legavit, heredem instituit Hortensium.

RESIDUE. See **REMAINDER**.

RESIGN, || To give up, cedere. concedere (*to yield*).—abdicare. deponere. omittre (*to let go, abandon*).—desistere (qd re or de qd re (*implying a sudden change of purpose*))—renunciare ei re (*to renounce*). To r. oneself to an occupation or pursuit, ei rei se dedere. studio cs rei se dedere or se tradere: to r. oneself to suffering, aequo animo ferre or tolerare qd. in se recipere qd. || To abdicate or retire fm an office, abdicare munus or (far more cmly) se munere. abire magistratu or honore. abcedere munere (L. 9, 3).—magistratum deponere (*of magistrates*).—missionem postulare (*to demand a discharge of soldiers: non donare, 'to give up a command', is of the slio. age*).

RESIGNATION, || The act of giving up, renunciatio (g. t.).—abdicatio (*of an office, a. g. dictature*).—cessio (*a renouncing or giving up atqz in favour of another person*). Or by the verbs. || Submission of mind, patientia.—aequus animus. To bear atqz with r., qd aequo animo ferre (*Np.*); accipere (S.) or tolerare (S.); qd patienter ferre: with perfect r., aequissimo animo. All this I bear with perfect r., tranquillissimus animus meus totum istuc aequi boni facit (C.).

RESIGNED, aequo animo. patiens. tolerans cs rei placidus (*with good humour*). See **PATIENT**. To be r. to atqz, pati, patienter ferre. tolerare. aequo animo ferre or tolerare qd. in se recipere qd.

RESIN, resina: fastened with r., resinatus (*Plm.*).

RESINOUS, resinaceus (*of r., Plm.*).—resinosus (*full of r., Plm.*).

RESIST, resistere. obelastere (C.); reniti (L.); repugnare: to r. the enemy, hosti se opponere, obviam ire, repugnare. hūmē propulsare, defendere: to r. atqz, resistere ei rei. To r. an attack successfully, impetum sustinere.

RESISTANCE. Usually by the verbs; a. g. to make r., resistere. obistare. repugnare. For r., ad resistendum: nature endures no r., naturā nullo modo obelasti potest (*aff. C.*).

RESISTLESS, cui nullo modo resisti or obelasti potest.

RESOLUTE, firmus. constans. stabilis. obstinatus. obfirmatus. [**SYN.** in firmatione.]

RESOLUTELY, firmo animo atque constanti. obfirmato animo. [**SYN.** in resolutione.] fidenter. confidenter. audacter (*boldly*).

RESOLUTION, || Firmness of purpose, firmitas, stabilitas, constantia (*opp. mobilitas*).—gravitas (*opp. levitas*).—animi fortitudo. animus certus or confirmatus. || Determination, purpose, consilium (*plan, design*); or Crcl. consilium captum; quod qd apud animum statuit, in animum induxit (C.).—sententia (*will, opinion*).—voluntas (*pleasure*). A sudden r., repentina voluntas; impetus; consilium repentinum or subitum: to form a r., consilium capere; to do atqz qd faciendi; qd facere (C. *Quint. 16, 1m.; Cass. B. G. 7, 11*), or ut qd faciām (a. g. subito consilium cepi, ut, antequam lucret, exirem, C. *Att. 7, 10*).—consilium inire: to have formed a r., in animum habere: my r. is firm, certum est mihi; stat mihi (*sententia*); statum habeo cum animo et deliberatum; also consilium est qd facere (C.). To adhere to one's r., in sententiā manere. perstare; sibi constare; consilium tenere; consilium non mutare; in proposito susceptoque consilio permanere: to change one's r., consilium mutare, abdicare; de sententiā decedere; a sententiā discedere. || Solution, solutio. dissolutio (*both apply of a captious question*).—explicatio. enodatio (*of a perplexed, difficult matter*).

RESOLVABLE, qui (quæ, quod) solvi, dissolvi, potest.

RESOLVE, || **TRANS.** To dissolve, solvere. dissolvere. resolvere; if = liquify, liquefacere. liquare. diluere. || To separate, dissolvere. sejungere. recedere. || To solve, solvere (*questionem, Gell.*); dissolvere (*interrogationem, C.*); solvere (*enigma, Q.*); solvere, resolvere (*ambiguitatem, Q.*); tollere (*dubitacionem, C.*). || **INTRANS.** To determine, statuere, constituere, decernere, upon atqz, qd, or followed by an

infra. (to *fix, settle, determine*).—*consilium capere* (to form a determination or resolution: followed by the gerund in *di* or *inf.* or *ut*; see in 'to form a Resolution').—*inducere animum* or *in animum* (to bring one's mind to; followed by *an infra.* or *ut*): *decernere* (prop. to decree that *aliquid* shall take place; then = *to r.*)—*apud animum statuere, constituere* (to *fix, settle*).—*destinare, animo proponere* (to propose to oneself).—*the latter without animo, epi in the sil. age*.—*consensere, placet ci* (of the senate).—*sciscere, jubere*. *Jx.* *sciscere jubereque* (to make a law or ordinance, *sciscere epi* of the plebs, *jubere* of the populus; see *Interp.* ad *Np. Arist.* 1, 4. *Hessing, C. Off.* 3, 11, 1). *I am resolved, certum est mihi*; *stat mihi* (sententia); *statutum habeo* cum animo et deliberatum: *to be sufficiently resolved upon* &c., *satis habere consilium de* &c. (*C. Att.* 12, 50, *extr.*) See also 'my Resolution is firm'. *Not to be able to r. on aliquid, animi or animo pendere*; varie or in diversas partes distrahi; certum consilium capere non posse; certā qā in sententiā consistere non posse; *haere* quod faciam; in incerto habeo, quidnam consilii capiam.

RESORT, v. || (To a place), frequentare (to visit frequently; *cs domum, scholam, &c.*)—celebrare (to come to in numbers, or often: *cs domum, deū delabura, Lucr. &c.*)—se conferre qo, petere locum, capessere locum; concedere qo (*retire*)—commare (to travel backwards and forwards, *e. g.* of merchants, *Delos*, quo omnes undique cum mercibus commabant, *C.*) || (To a person), se conferre, accedere ad qm. adire, convenire qm (for protection or aid).—ad *cs* opem confugere, perferre. || *To resort to means*, confugere (to fly to, as a resource, *e. g.* ad preces).—adhibere (to employ; *g. t.*). *To r. to a different treatment or method of cure*, aliam quandam ad qm admovere curationem (*C.*). See *TO EMPLOY*.

RESORT, s. || *Meeting, assembly, frequentia, conventus*. A place of much *r.*, locus celebris (opp. desertus). *I wished to be in a place of less r.*, volebam loco magis deserto esse. *Abdy dislikes a place of so much r.*, offendit qm loci celebritas. || *Refuge*, refugium, perflugium.

RESOUND, resonare (prop. and fig.).—personare (to sound through; ring with). See *SOUND*.

RESOURCE, auxilium, subsidium, praesidium, adjuvmentum (aid).—instrumentum (means): *resources* = property, &c., facultates, opes, copiae, pl.

RESPECT, s. || *Account, regard, respectus*. ratio: in respect of a thing, *cs rei ratione habitā*; *cs rei respectu*. Without *r.* of persons, nullius ratione habitā; delecto omni et discrimine omisso: in every *r.*, omnino (claiming general acceptance or assent).—ab omni parte. omni ex parte. in omni genere. omnibus rebus (in all points or particulars). In both *r.'s*, utraque in re (see *C. Lael.* 18, 14); also by the acc. qd (*e. g.* *C. As. B. G.* 1, 40). In many *r.'s*, multis locis (see *Klotz, C. Tusc.* 4, 1, 1). This can help in no *r.*, hoc nullam ad partem valet: this is troublesome to me in every *r.*, hoc in omnes partes molestum est: with respect to, quod attinet ad (what pertains to; as *C. Ad Div.* 3, 5, 3, quod ad librum attinet quem tibi filius dabit, and *C. Fam.* 1, 2, 4, quod ad popularem rationem attinet, what concerns; and *Respect* this is the only sense in which quod attinet ad is = with respect to in good Latin).—ad (in reference to, in respect of; as *C. 2 Ferr.* 1, 22, 58, adornatum ad speciem magnifico ornatu; and *C. N. D.* 2, 62, 155, nulla (species) ad rationem sollicitudinem praestantior; and *C. Tusc.* 3, 5, 11, mentis ad omnia caecitas).—de (in *r.* of, concerning, about; as *Ter. Ad.* 2, 1, 50, de argento somnium; and *C. As. B. G.* 6, 19, de morte si res in suspicionem venit; and *C. Att.* 9, 1, 2, recte non credis de numero militum).—a or ab (on the part of; as *C. de Or.* 3, 61, 229, nihil enim isti adolescentem neque a naturā, neque a doctrinā deesse sentio). *Sis this may be rendered by respiciens, in such phrases as, with r. to those things the people chose rather, haec respiciens populus maluit: or by si judicandum est qā re; in such cases as the following; he had a household, excellent indeed with r. to their serviceableness, but, with r. to appearance, very inferior, usus est familiā, si utilitate judicandum est, optimā, si formā, vix mediocri (Np. Att. 13, 3). With r. to what &c., quod with a verb; with r. to your doubting, fm the nature of my plans, whether you shall see me in the province, quod iterum meorum ratio te nonnullam in rationem videtur adducere, visurum me sis in provinciā (ea res sic se habet, &c.; *C. Fam.* 3, 5, 3, see also *L.* 3, 12, 7, &c.): with *r.* to myself, quod attinet ad me, de me, a*

me, per me; out *r.* to, i. e. on account of, ob; propter; causā. || *High esteem, reverent regard, observantia* (*r.* shown to *aliquid* by waiting upon him, &c.).—*verecundia* (regard).—*reverentia* (esteem; these three of *r.* shown to another).—*honor* (honour).—*dignatio* (esteem caused by desert). *To possess, enjoy r.*, habetur *ci* honor. coll et observari qm numerum obtinere: to entertain or feel *r.* for *aliquid*, vereri, revereri qm, qm colere, tribuere *ci* cultum: to show *r.* to *aliquid*, observare, honorare qm; reverentiam adhibere adversus qm or praestare *ci*: hence also *Jx.* colere et observare qm: to show due *r.* to *aliquid*, qm prosequi, with or without observantia (opp. elevare qm).

RESPECT, v. || *To regard*, *cs rei rationem ducere* or habere: *not to r.*, negligere qm or qd; nihil curare qd: *to r.* *as*, ponere *with* in and the *abl.*; ducere qd *ci* rei; numerare qd in *cs* rei loco. See also *REGARD*, v. || *To relate to*, ad rem spectare. See also *RELATE*. || *To entertain or feel respect for*: see in *RESPECT*, s. *To r. aliquid's will or pleasure*, *cs voluntati obsequi* or morem gerere: *to r. aliquid's commands*, ab qo imperata facere.

RESPECTABILITY, bona existimatio. locus. numerus. *Jx.* locus et numerus. dignitas. auctoritas.

RESPECTABLE, colendus, suspiciendus (to be looked up to).—*honestus* (honourable).—*venerabilis* (deserving of veneration).—*conspiciendus* and *spectabilis* (not before the Augustan age): a *r.* man, vir honestus, gravis; spectatus et honestus; vir bonae existimationis (of unblemished reputation).—vir spectabilis (as a title, under the emperors; *Cod. Just.*).

RESPECTABLY, honeste, decore (credibly).—laudabiliter. cum laude (so as to deserve praise).—ut decet (becomingly).—bene (well). *To live or conduct oneself r.*, decore, honeste, vivere.

RESPECTFUL, observans (towards *aliquid*; *cs*).—*revere*. venerabilis (SYN. in *RESPECT*). *To be r. towards *aliquid**; see *to show RESPECT*.

RESPECTFULLY, reverenter: to speak very *r.* to *aliquid*, qm reverentissime aliquid: to rise *r.* before *aliquid*, in venerationem *cs* assurgere.

RESPECTIVE, proprius, peculiaris et proprius. singularis; *sts* with quisque; *e. g.* that all might be responsible for their *r.* portions, ut suae quisque partis tutandae res esset (*L.*).

RESPECTIVELY, *By* ut quisque est; *suus* cuique; *hic*—*ille*; *tu*—*ille*, alter—alter. They rely on the will, and the claims of relationship *r.*, hic testamento, ille proximitate nitiur (*Q.*); [the orators who pleaded] for Scourus and his son, *r.*, pro Scourio hic, ille pro filio; you and he are equally desirous to see your sons *r.*, tuum tu genatum, ille suum cupit videre (*af. Plaut. Capt.* 2, 3, 39). They require *r.* a bridle and spurs, alter frenis eget, alter calcaribus.

RESPIRATION, respiratio. respiratus (not respiritus). See *BREATH*.

RESPIRE, spirare. respirare. animam recipere. spiritum trahere et emittere. animam or spiritum ducere. See *BREATH*.

RESPIRE, mora (*Held*; mora mortis = reprieve).—*dilatatio*. prolatio (adjournment, putting off). *R. fm trouble*, intercepeo molestia.

RESPENDENCE, RESPONDENCY, fulgor, splendor, nitor, claritas (SYN. in *BRIGHTNESS*).

RESPENDENTLY, fulgens, splendidus, nitidus, nitens, illustris, clarus. (SYN. and *PRA.* in *BRIGHT*.)

RESPONDENTLY, splendide, nitide, &c.

RESPOND, RESPONDE. See *ANSWER*.

RESPONDENT, qui ci respondit (in a controversy).—qui contra disputatur.—*propugnator questionis.

RESPONSIBILITY. By the adj.

RESPONSIBLE, § *Accountable*, cui ratio reddenda est. *To be r.*, praestare qd. *I am r. for that*, mihi res praestanda est. *To make oneself r.*, qd in se recipere (to take it on oneself).—periculum in se recipere, rem quam sui periculi facere: to be r. for a loss, praestare damnum: to be r. for charges, sumptus tolerare, suppeditare: you shall be r., tu culpam praestabis: that each might be r. for the safety of his own part, ut suae quisque partis tutandae res esset (*L.*). *Able to pay*, qui est solvendo or ad solvendum.

RESPENSION, responsio. responsum. See also *ANSWER*.

RESPONSIVE, ex altera parte respondens. *Sis* alternus. See also *ANSWERABLE*.

REST, s. || *Repose*, requies (after activity).—*quies* (in itself).—otium (leisure).—tranquillitas (freedom fm disturbance): day of *r.*, dies ad quietem datus: hour of *r.*, hora ad quietem data. You give yourself no *r.*,

nullum remittis tempus neque te respicis (Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 18). || *Sleep*, vid. || *Prop. support*, administrum; see *Paor*. || *Remainder*, reliquum; quod reliquum est or restat; quod restat, pl. quae restant; reliqui, pl. (of persons). The *r.*, e. g., part of the senators—the *r.*, pars senatorum,—reliqui for the *r.*, ceterum, cetera (in all other respects). || *ceteroqui* or *ceteroquin* is extremely rare; being found *prps* only in C. Att. 16, 11, 7, and *Fin.* 1, 3, 7).—de reliquo. reliqua, quod reliquum est. quod superest (as regards the remainder).

REST, v. || *To be still*, non movēri. || *To repose*, quiescere. conquiescere requiescere (g. t., of persons and things).—quieti se dare or tradere (to take *r.*, of persons). *To r. fm all trouble and toil*, ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus conquiescere: to recommend *aby r.*, qm respirare et conquiescere jubere: not to let *aby r.*, qm numquam acquiescere sinere. I will not *r.* until, haud desinam, donec: the land *r.'s* (i. e. is uncultivated, lies fallow), ager quiescit or requiescit. || *To lean*, niti, inniti in re or in rem; sustinēri qā re; incumbere in qd or ci rei. || *To depend*, in the phrase to rest with, i. e. to depend upon, in qd or in re positum or situm esse. See *DEPEND*.

RESTING-PLACE, tranquillū ac quietem locus (C., *prop.*); portus otii, or simply portus (fg.). *To And no r.-p.*, locum ubi consistat, non reperire.

RESTITUTION, restitutio. refectio (restoring, repairing).—|| *Avoid restauratio in this sense*. Usually by the verbs. *To demand r. and satisfaction*, res repetere. *To insist on r.*, pertinacem esse ad obtinendam injuriam (L. 29, 1, 17).

RESTIVE. A *r. horse*, *prps* indomitus (not broken in; *Plant.*); or contumax (obstinate; used of animals; e. g., of oxen, Col.).—*frenis non parens.

RESTIVENESS, *prps* contumacia (used by Col. of the obstinacy of oxen, cont. pervicax boum).

RESTLESS, inquietus. turbidus (opp. quietus).—turbulentus. turbatus. tumultuosus (agitated, stormy).—perturbatus. commotus. sollicitus (troubled, disturbed, esp. in mind).—rerum novarum studiosus, cupidus (desirous of change or innovation). *To r. mind or spirit*, animus numquam agitatione et motu vacuus (C. de Div. 2, 62, 128). *To pass a r. night*, noctem perpetuis vigiliis et cum magno animi motu agere: to have *r. nights*, insomnia fatigari: to be *r.* (in mind), angī (to be disturbed with fear).—sollicitum esse (to be troubled).

RESTLESSLY, Usually by the adj. (|| *not in quiete, vch is late*; turbate is = in disorder, confusedly).—turbulente. turbulenter (C.); tumultuose (L., of civil commotion).

RESTLESSNESS, inquietas (a state of disquietude, when one cannot rest; post-Aug. e. g. inquietas nocturna, *Plin.*, r. by night)—turbidus motus (unquiet motion, g. t.; see C. Tusc. 1, 33).—animi motus (disturbance of the mind, e. g., in sleep, as Curt. 7, 5, 16).—aestus (unsettled state of mind, when one is at a loss, or does not know what course to adopt).—perturbatio (great disturbance, whether in the state, usually with rerum, or of the mind, usually with animi).—sollicitudo (excitement with anxiety).—angor (disquietude arising fm fear of impending calamity).—turba (mly pl. turbē), tumultus, tumultuatio (disturbance: *SYN.* and *PHR.* in *DISTURBANCE*).

RESTORATION, restauratio. redintegratio (renewal; reparatio, *Prudent.*; restitutio, *Eumen.*). Usually by the verbs. *R. of concord*, reconciliatio gratiae: to demand the *r.* of atq, repetere, reponere qd.

RESTORATIVE, adj. vires reficiens.

RESTORE, || *To give back*, reddere, restituere: to *r. to life*, ab inferis excitare, revocare: restored to life, ab inferis excitatus, revocatus (|| *not reditivus*). || *To put into its former condition*, restituere (g. t.).—rursus restituere; reficere (to repair what was injured).—reparare (to renew what had been more completely destroyed).—renovare (to renew). In a wider sense, also, revocare (L.); reducere (*Plin. Ep.*); referre qd (C.). || *Avoid restaurare*; even *Instaurare* occurs but seldom in the best writers: to *r. a picture*, picturam jam evanescentem vetustate coloribus fideis quibus fuerat renovare (C. Rep. 5, 1, 2).—novā picturā interpolare opus (to *r.* with fresh colours; *Plant. Most.* 1, 3, 103).

RESTORER, restitutor (C., L.); reparator (*Stat.*). *Or by the verbs.*

RESTRAIN, || *To confine*, keep in, terminis or cancellis circumscribere, finire, definire. terminis circumscribere et definire. also circumscribere only (to surround with boundaries, as it were).—finire, definire (to keep between certain outlines).—coercere (to keep

within proper limits, to curb or bridle). *To r. a thing within its proper limits*, qd intra terminos coercere: to *r. one's empire within its ancient limits*, antiquis terminis regnum finire: to be restrained within their own narrow limits, suis finibus exiguis contineri: to *r. a thing within a narrow sphere*, in exiguum angustumque concludere (e. g., friendship, C. Off. 1, 17, 83, *Beier.*): to *r. an orator within narrow limits*, oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere (C. de Or. 3, 19, 70): to *r. one's speech*, orationem finire or in angustias compellere (opp. oratio exsultare potest): to *r. oneself*, certos fines terminosque constituere sibi, extra quos egredi non possit: to *r. oneself to atq*, se continere re or in re (of things and persons). *To be restrained*, certarum rerum cancellis circumscriptum esse: to *r. oneself* (= contain oneself), se tenere, sustinere, cohēbere, coercere: to be hardly able to *r. oneself fm doing atq*, vix se continere posse, quin &c.: vix temperare sibi posse, quin &c. *To r. one's laughter*, risum tenere, continere; one's tears, lacrimas tenere, continere; lacrimis temperare (C.); lacrimas cohēbere (*Plin.*); fletum reprimere (C.); one's tongue, linguam comprimere (*Plaut.*); continere (C.); one's wrath, iracundiam cohēbere (C.); one's hands, eyes, &c., manus, oculos cohēbere (a qā re). || *To repress*, coercere. continere. cohēbere. frenare. refrenare (to hold in check; all with acc.).—inhēbere (to stop).—comprimere (to suppress).—reprimere. suppressere (to repress).—obviam ire ci rei (to take preventive measures). *To r. the ardour of youth*, juventutem refrenare or coercere: to *r. one's passions*, cupiditates coercere, continere, comprimere; cupiditatis vim imperare. *To r. by severe laws*, vincire qd severis legibus. circumscribere (to restrict *aby*, e. g., in his liberty, manner of life, &c.).—in angustum deducere (reduce to a narrow compass, e. g. perturbations, C.).—moderari. temperare. modum facere ci rei (to put a limit or bounds to atq). *Jx.* cohēbere et continere. reprimere et coercere. See also *TO COMPEL*.

RESTRAINT, coercitio. vis (force).—necessitas (r. imposed by necessity).—moderatio. temperatio (of things). *To do atq fm r.*, vi coactus qd facio: to use *r.* with *aby*, qm vi cogere; qm per vim adigere: to use *r.* vim adhibere. Without any *r.*, non vi coactus: the right of *r.* over *aby*, coercitio in qm (see *Suet. Oct.* 45).

RESTRICT, circumscribere. moderari, temperare, modum facere ci rei (to set a measure to atq).—coercere (to keep within limits or bounds; to keep in check).—reprimere (to bring back to its former limits). *To r. to atq*, temperare qd qā re: to *r. r.*, *aby* qm coercere, continere, circumscribere (in his liberty, mode of living, &c.).—qm parce habere, qm arte colere (in diet; the latter, *S. Aug.* 83, 35).—in breve tempore conjicere qm (in time, Ter. *Hec.* 5, 4, 2). *To r. oneself*, parce vivere, sumptus circumcidere, modum facere sumptibus, impensas corripere (in respect of expense; the latter, *Suet. Tib.* 34).—modeste or continentem or sobrie vivere; se cohēbere (in one's mode of living).

RESTRICTION, moderatio. temperatio (of a thing). || *not descriptio et restrictio in this sense*: with a *r.*, cum or sub exceptione (with an exception, conditionally; || *not circumscribitio in this sense*).—parce (sparingly). With the *r.* that &c., ita quidem, ut &c.

RESTRICTIVE. By the verbs.

RESULT, a. eventus (a consequence).—exitus (an issue).—*Jx.* eventus atque exitus; exitus eventusque; emolumentum (advantage, profit). *A fortunate r.*, proventus secundus; proventus (see *Interp.* ad *Cæs.* B. G. 7, 29): with a *r.*, non frustra (not in vain).—prosperare (fortunately): without *r.*, frustra; nequidquam or incassum: to be without *r.*, irritum or frustra esse; ad irritum cadere; secus cadere: to have a good *r.*, succedere; bene or prospero cedere; prospero evenire: not to doubt of the good *r.* of a measure, rem confici posse non diffidere: to have the desired *r.*, optabilem exitum habere; ex sententiā evenire: to have not the desired *r.*, haud bene, minus prospero evenire. *To have a fortunate r.*, felicem exitum habere; prosperare, feliciter evenire: to have a remarkable *r.*, notabilem exitu concludi: to foretell the *r.*, de exitu divinare: to know the *r.*, scire quos eventus res sit habitura. *A fear the r.*, hæc quo sint raptura timeo; quorum hoc evasurum sit veror.

RESULT, v. sequi, consequi (to follow upon).—evenire (to fall out as a consequence).—manare, fluere, proficisci (to proceed fm), with ex.

RESUME, resumere. recipere (to take again).—denuo incipere. repetere. redintegrare, revocare (to begin again).

RESUMPTION, *By the verb.*

RESURRECTION, resurrectio mortuorum (*Lact.*, *to be retained as t. t.*)—excitatio a mortuis, revocatio in vitam *do not meet the Christian notion.* 'I am the *r.* and the life.' *Kraft* gives ego sum vitam aeternae auctor et parens; *but*, in quoting the Bible, the literal interpretation must be kept, *which is by no means adequately expressed by the substitute recommended.* 'The *R.* at the last day,' dies, quo in vitam redibunt mortui (*Kraft*); *better* 'dies, quo corpora hominum in vitam redibunt'; 'dies quo Deus jubet manes (*better* corpora) exire ex sepulchris (*ast. O. Med. 7, 206*). 'The day of our Lord's *R.*,' dies Christo a morte redeunti sacer.

RESUSCITATE, revocare qm a morte ad vitam.—revocare qm ab inferis or a mortuis. mortuum ab inferis excitare (C.).

RESUSCITATION, excitatio a mortuis. revocatio in vitam.

RETAIL, s. mercatura tenuis (q. t. for a business in a small way). *A r. shop (for cloth).* *taberna, in qua pauci ad unum venduntur (C. Off. 1, 42, 151).

RETAIL, v. dividere. distribere.—ad unum vendere (*of stuff, &c.*)—mercaturam tenuem facere (*ast. C.*)—promissus et villa mercari (T. Germ. 5).

RETAILER, qui (qm) tenuem mercaturam facit, or *merces minutim dividit; *in the Roman sense, also, caupo, propria; inastor (a hawker).*

RETAIN, *To keep, servare, conservare (to keep, preserve, not lose; opp. rejicere)*—ca rei detrimentum facere nullum. nullam facere in qd re jacturam (*not suffer or sustain a loss, e. g. in one's credit or authority, consequently to r. it*) : *to r. aby*, qm tenere or retinere (*not allow him to go*)—hospitum qm excipere or accipere (*to take or keep him under one's roof, &c.*)—carnem adhibere (*at a meal*) : *to r. a custom*, see *CUSTOM* : *to r. the magistracy*, manere in magistratu (*opp. magistratu abire*). *To r. its colour*, *colorem servare or retinere. *To keep in pay (e. g. soldiers, &c.)*, alere (milites, exercitum)—mercedē conducere (*to hire, e. g. milites*)—mercedē accrescere (*of soldiers fm a different or foreign country, e. g. Germanos; see Cass. B. G. 1, 31, init.*).

RETAINER, *One who retains, Crcl. with the verbs in To RETAIN.* *One that is retained in aby's pay. *See DOMESTIC.* *A follower, associator, asselia (assoc. in a good, assoc. in a bad sense; see CREATURE).* *The retainers of aby (i. e. his hangers on), qui faciunt or sentiunt cum eo; qui stant cum eo ab eo; our r.'s, nostri. qui nobiscum stant: he can depend or reckon on those that are his r.'s, habet certos sui studiosos. If = Client, vid. A fee to secure counsel for a trial, arrha or arrhbo (Plaut. and Gaj. Dig.).*

RETAKE, resumere. recipere. *To r. athg, ei qd aufero.*

RETALIATE. *See To REQUIRE.*

RETALIATION, Crcl. *by the verbs.* The law of *r.*, jus injuriarum illatum ulciscendi; *jus talionis (t. t.). *In r. for, ut ulcisceretur (ulcisceretur, &c.).*

REWARD, *See DELAY, HINDER.*

RETCH, nausea segnis et sine exitu torquet qm, quae bilem movet nec effundit (*Sen. Ep. 53*).—*nausea segni et sine exitu torquēdi.

RETENTION, retentio (*as act of retaining*). *If = Memory, vid. R. of urine, stranguria (σπαγγουρία, also δυσουρία, used by C. Att. 10, 10, 3, as a Greek word; in later writers it stands as a Latin expression; the pure Latin however is urinae terminia, n., or urinae difficultas or angustiae.*

RETENTIVE, Crcl. *with the verbs in To RETAIN.* *A r. memory, memoria bona (C. Att.), tenax: a more r. memory, memoria mellor (C.): a very r. one, tenacissima (Q.): to have a r. memory, memoriā valere, vigēre. If preceded by 'so'—(that), tantus. Aby had so r. a memory, thal, ei memoria tanta fuit, ut &c. (e. g. Hortensio, C.).*

RETENTIVENESS, Crcl. *with the verbs in To RETAIN.*

RETICLE, reticulum.

RETICULAR, RETICULATED, reticulatus.

RETINA, *retina (t. t.).

RETINUE, comitatus, ūs. comites (pl.). stipatio. associatorum turba (*large r., great number of followers*). *See also RETAINERS.*

RETIRE, *(Prof.) recedere (q. t.).*—migrare, emigrare, demigrare (ex) loco, in locum (*to remove fm, &c.*)—migrare, emigrare domo or a domo (*to remove fm a dwelling*)—recedere in locum (*to separate and withdraw to another place; see L. 2, 32, sq.*). *To r. out of sight, abdere se in locum (rarely with a dative).* [Fio.]

a republicā recedere or se sevocare. a negotiis publicis se removēre. de foro decedere. *To r. entirely fm public business, ab omni parte reipublicae se subtrahere (gradually).*—a negotiis publicis se removēre ad otiumque perferre: *to r. fm life (i. e. to die), de praesidio et statione vitae decedere; (fm an office) abdicare munus (which however is rare) or (more commonly) se munere; abire (magistratu or honore); abscedere munere (L. 9, 3).*—magistratum deponere.

RETIRED, solitarius (*of places or persons*). *A r. life, vita solitaria: to lead a r. life, vitam solitariam agere (in solitudine).*—in solitudine or secum vivere; locum conventumque hominum vitare (C.); tempus solum in secreto terere (L.); vitam agere segregem (*Sen. Benef. 4, 18, 2*); habeo or ago vitam prociat a republicā (*not a public or political life*): *a r. place, locus desertus (opp. loc. celebris); solitudo; locus ab arbitris remotus (C.).*

RETIREMENT, *Act of retiring, by the verbs.* *R. fm office, abdicatio muneris.* *Retired place, solitudo; locus desertus; locus ab arbitris remotus (C.).* *Retired state or life, solitudo; vita solitaria; otium (freedom fm business, leisure).* *A person living in r. in the country, solitarius homo et in agro vitam agens: to live in r., vitam solitariam agere (in solitudine).*—habere or agere vitam prociat a republicā (*for fm political life*): *to spend one's youth in r.*, juvenutem prociat a certu hominum agere: *to withdraw into r.*, vitam solitudinē mandare; a turba in otium et solitudinem se conferre (*to go into solitudo*).—a negotiis publicis se removēre; de foro decedere (*to withdraw fm political life*).

RETRORT, v. referre. remittere. rejicere. regerere (*retorquere, e. g. crimen, argumentum, tale*). *An argument that can be easily retorted, contrarium genus argumentationis (Q., but not C.; see ERM. Lex. Rheletorum).*

RETRORT, s. *A reply, responsus, answer, or rather by the verbs.* *A chemical vessel, *vas chemicum curvo collo (Kraft); prps *lagena curvi colli (G.).*

RETOUCH, retractare qd (C., *with the accessory notion of improving it*);—emendare (*to amend*)—recudere (*carmen, Murel.*); refigere (*orationem, Wolf.*); *in several places, crebris locis inculcare et refigere (C.).* *To r. a picture, picturam jam evanescentem vetustate coloribus italem, quibus fuerat, renovare (to freshen an old painting)*—novā picturā interpolare opus (*to put on fresh colours here and there*).

RETRACE, revocare. referre. *To r. one's steps, recedere. reverti. se referre. redire: to r. in memory, memoriā repetere qd; memoriā ca rei repetere.*

RETRACT, dicta retractare (V.); revocare (*post-Aug. in this sense*): prps qd, ut indictum sit revocare velle (*ast. L.*). *See RECENT.*

RETRACTION, *Act of retracting or revocatio in this sense. Use the verbs. (C. uses retractatio in Gk characters in his epistles, e. g. Att. 7, 1.)*

RETREAT, s. *Act of retiring, abitus. discessus. receptus (of soldiers).* *To sound a r., receptum canere: to stipulate for a safer r., ut incolumibus abire liceat pacis: the signal for r., receptui signum. revocatio a bello (C. Phil. 13, 7, 15): to provide the means of r., receptui sibi consulere (Cass. B. C. 3, 11): to lose the means of r., receptum amittere (Pomp. ap. C.): the r. being difficult, haud facili inde receptu (L.): let us cut off all the means of r., that our only hope may be victory, nos omnium rerum respectum praeter victoriam nobis abscindamus (L. 9, 23).* *Place of retirement, solitudo. locus ab arbitris remotus. (as a refuge) refugium. perfugium. respectus (prop., place to which one may look back, and fall back upon; place of refuge; C., L.).*—(*for pleasure*) secessus, ūs.

RETREAT, v. (*of troops*) se recipere. se referre (*not common*)—referre pedem (*but not retrahere pedem, which is poetical*)—referre gradum (*of retreating fm actual engagement*). *To r. in excellent order, quietissime se recipere (Cass.): to r. to the camp, se recipere ad castra (L.), in castra (Cass.); se referre in castra (Np.).*

RETRENCH, circumscribere. finire. coercere. reprimere. modum facere ci rei. *To r. expensas, sumptus circumscribere (L.); sumptus contrahere, minuire; parce vivere (C.).*

RETRENCHMENT. *By the verbs.* **RETRIBUTION**, remuneratio (*in a good sense*).—gratia (*in a good or bad sense*)—præmium. merces (*reward, recompense; mere: also in a bad sense*). *Or by the verbs; e. g. par pari referre. rependere. referre gra-*

tiam. In a good sense = Reward, which see. To set a snare r., ulcisci injuriam a qo illatum.

RETREVE. See RECOVER, REPAIR.

RETROGRADE, adj. [PROPR.] retrōgrādus (Plin.): usually by the adv. retrō, retrōrūm. To have a r. motion, recedere (opp. adire: of the planets): to make a r. movement, se recipere: pedem referre: a r. motion, regressus (opp. progressus, C. N. D. 2, 20, 51; of the planets)—recessus (opp. accessus). [FIG.] Iritus, vanus.

RETROGRADE, v. [PROPR.] To go back, retrōgradī (Plin.)—retrōire (Sen.)—se recipere: pedem referre (to retire, give ground). [FIG.] To decline, vid.

RETROSPECT, respectus, ūs (act of looking back).—præteritorum recordatio (opp. expectatio religionum, the prospect before us; C. Brul. 76, 266). To take a r. of, respicere qd.

RETROSPECTIVE. To be r., or have a r. effect (of a law), in præteritum valēre: not to have a r. effect, ppe in posterum valēre.

RETURN, [TAARA.] To give back, reddere (g. t.).—restituere (to restore the same thing).—remittere (to send back).—redhibere (to r. a purchase that is imperfect, &c., in which sense reddere or reddere qd unde emptum est is also found). Redhibere also = to take back. [To repay, requite, referre qd. respondere ei rei (in an equal degree)—remunerari qd (as a remuneration). To r. like for like, par pari respondere or referre (REPR) not par pari; see Benit. Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 85).—parē gratiam referre ci (Ter. Eun. 4, 51): to r. a salutation, salutem referre: to r. the affection of any one, cs amorī respondere (REPR) redamare is used only once (C. Læl. 14, 49; and that with the addition of 'ut ita dicam: it should, therefore, not be employed in composition): to r. kindnesses, beneficia reddere: beneficiis respondere (with acerbities)—officiis beneficia remunerari (C. post Red. in Sen. 12, 30): to r. a present (by giving one similar), qm remunerari quam similimum munere: I will r. this favour if you require it, and even without your requiring it, reddam vicem, si reposes: reddam et si non reposes (Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 6). [To reply, respondere, to atq., ei rei. referre. reponere (to answer an objection).—subjicere (to answer immediately): the shout was returned by others, clamor exceptus est ab aliis. [To give in an official account of one's property, &c., proditi. [INTRINS.] To come or go back, redire (to be on the way back or home).—reverti (to turn back).—reducere esse (of a happy return from a distant country, captivitas, &c.).—reverti (to come back; opp. advenire).—recurere (hastily)—revolare (still stronger, to fly back). To order any to r., qm revocare: qm repetere (urgently): to r. to any place, qo reverti or redire: qm locum repetere (to a place where one used to be).—remigrare (to a place where one lived before; s. g. Romam).

RETURN, s. [A coming back, reditio. reditus. R. home, reditus domum. R. of a disorder, see RELAPSE. [A giving back, restitutio (Pand.: not redditio). By the verbs. In r., vicissim. [Requital, remuneratio (abol.). C. Off. 2, 20, 69; benevolentiam, C. Læl. 14, 49); or by a Crcl. with referre (for relatio occ. only Sen. Ep. 74, 13, and de Benef. 5, 11, 1, sq., in the expression relatio gratiæ, i. e. a returning of thanks by an act). [Profit, produce, setus. proventus (of the soil).—fructus (g. t., that which a thing produces, in fruits, money, &c.).—questus (gain).—reditus. vectigal (income from a thing).—merces (rent). R.'s fm estates, fructus, quem prædia reddunt: prædiorum mercedulæ (in money).—prædiorum proventus (in fruits).—quod ex qd r. refectum est (Cf. L. 35, 1; Papin. Dig. 26, 7, 39, 8): some clear r. still comes to the proprietor of the land (sc. after deducting tithes, &c.). puri atque reliqui qd ad dominum pervenit (C. Ferr. 3, 86, 200): to yield or produce r., fructum ferre: fructum edere ex se; fetum edere: the vineyards yield an abundant r., uberrimus est vinearum reditus: this estate makes an excellent r., hic fundus est fructuosissimus: hic ager efficit plurimum. There is a r. for the outlay, impensam ac sumptum factum in cultum, fructus reficit (Farr. R. 1, 2, 8). [Report of property, &c. (under an income tax), professio (with or without honorum).

REUNION, [Act of rejoining, Crcl. by the verbs in UNITE, with iterum or rursus. [Reconciliation, reconciliatio.

REUNITE, [To rejoin (trans. or intrans.). By verbs in JOIN or UNITE, with iterum or rursus. [To reconcile, reconciliare.

REVEAL, delatigare. reterege (rv. pr., opp. tegere, 43

contegere: to r. secrets, crimes, &c.).—aperire (discover, of secrets, crimes, &c.).—patfacere (open what was before concealed; rem, odium, &c.).—in medium proferre, or proferre only (to make atq. generally known; in a good sense). Jn. proferre et patfacere.—enunciare, evulgare, divulgare (to declare publicly what ought not to be declared at all, or at all events only to confidential persons)—manifestum facere (REPR) manifestare never occurs in good prose)—cum hominibus communicare (to reveal; of God: act. revelare).—prodere (to betray). Revealed religion, 'religio divinitus patfacta or cum hominibus communicata: to be revealed, patetefi. patetescere: to r. ulcisci suddenly, e tenebris erumpere (C.).

REVEL, v. [PROPR.] comissari. See also CAROUSE. [FIG.] To delight; vid.

REVEL, s. comissatio. See CAROUSAL.

REVELATION, [Act of revealing; Crcl. with the verbs. [A discovery, vid. A divine r., vñum a Deo missum. [Revealed religion, 'religio divinitus patfacta or cum hominibus communicata. [The Apocalypse, Apocalypsa (i. t.).

REVELLER, comissator.

REVENGE, s. vindicta (as an act of justice).—ultio (as an act of anger).—tallo (as an act of retaliation).—pœna (satisfaction by punishment inflicted).—ulciscendi cupiditas (the spirit of r.).—ira. iracundia (anger, wrath). To take r. on any, expetere pœnas a qo or in qm: a spirit of r., ulciscendi cupiditas. To glut one's r., see TO GLUT.

REVENGE, v. ulcisci qm or qd. vindicare qm or qd. persequi cs pœnas, or post-Aug. exsequi qm. pœnas capere pro qo or cs rei. punire qd. Jn. ulcisci et punire. [FOR SYN. see REVENGE, s.] To r. any's death, cs mortem (or necem) ulcisci or vindicare or persequi: to r. any by the blood of his murderer, ei or cs manibus sanguine cs parentare (Herzog. Cæs. B. G. 7, 17, extr.): to r. oneself on any, ulcisci or persequi cs injurias: ulcisci qm pro acceptis injuriis (never ulcisci qm alone in this meaning).—vindicare in qm; pœnas petere or repetere a qo: oneself on any for qm, or to r. a person (by punishing him who wronged him), ulcisci qm pro qd re or pro qo (the person punished in the acc.).—vindicare qd a qo (to visit atq. upon any).—pœnas cs or cs rei repetere a qo.

REVENGEFUL, ulciscendi cupidus (in a single case).—qui nullam injuriam inultam atque impunitam dimittit (that is of a r. disposition).

REVENGER, ultor or vindex cs or cs rei. punitor cs rei (one who revenges any or atq. SYN. in REVENGE, s.).—ultor injuriarum, punitor doloris (one who avenges himself for injury or wrong done).

REVENUE, vectigal. vectigalia (whether public or private income; in C. freq. in the latter sense; see Off. 2, 25, 88; Parad. 6, 3).—reditus (always in the singular; that which comes in, return).—fructus (returns yielded by a thing, as by an estate, &c.).—pecunia. redditus pecuniæ (income in ready money). Public r., fructus publici (T. Ann. 4, 6, 3; if consisting of money, pecuniæ vectigales; r. fm mines, pecunia. quæ reddit ex metallis; pecuniæ, quas facit ex metallis: fm estates, prædiorum fructus; fructus, quem prædia reddunt: to have or derive r. fm atq. pecuniæ facere or capere ex re: to furnish r., in redditu esse: a fixed r., statutum redditum præstare (Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 5): the expenditure exceeds the r., redditum impendia exsuperant.

REVERBERATE, resonare. voci responderē (return as echo).—turres septem acceptas voces numerosiore repercussu multiplicat (Plin. 36, 15, 23; cause to reverberate).—vastis saltibus clamor repercutitur (Curt. 3, 10, 12; reverberates).

REVERBERATION, resonantia (Farr. 5, 3, 5). sonus relatus (C.). vox redditā (L.), repercussa (T.). There is a r., soni referuntur (C. N. D. 2, 57, 144).

REVERE, venerari. colere. observare. Jn. colere et observare. C. uses venerari only with ref. to divine worship, or that which is allied to it; observare only of reverence towards men; colere of both: observare has respect rather to the feeling of reverence; colere to the act.

REVERENCE, s. reverentia. verecundia. veneratio. admotio. (SYN. in AWE.) [As a title, *vir reverendus.

REVERENCE, v. See REVERE.

REVEREND, venerabilis. venerandus. reverendus (venerable, deserving of respect).—gravis. augustus (eqly with ref. to outward dignity). [As a title, *reverendus; when preferred to a name, add vir; s. g. the Rev. A. B. vir reverendus A. B.; so likewise, Rev. Sir, *vir reverende.

REVERENT, reverens (T., Plin.). verecundus (of the habit or disposition).

REVERENTLY, reverenter (T., Plin., Suet.). verecunde.

REVERIE, somnium (vigilantia).

REVERSAL (of a judgement), destructio sententiam (opp. confirmatio; Q. 10, 5, 12).—rei judicatum infirmatio (C.).

REVERSE, s. | *Change, vicia, vices, vicissitudo, commutatio.* [SYN. in ALTERATION.] R. of fortune, fortune vicissitudo: to suffer a r. of fortune, alteram fortunam experiri. | *Oppositum, contrarium.* To do the very r., contra facere (Suet. not contrarium facere): my opinion is the very r., ego contra puto (C.); mihi contra videtur (S. Jug. 85, 1): to maintain the r., in contrarium, in oppositam, ire or discedere sententiam; contra dicere: whether he is happy or the r., utrum felix sit an contra. | *The contrary to the observance in a coin, para versa.*

REVERSE, v. | *To alter, change, mutare. Immutare. Invertere. Variare.* [SYN. and PHR. in ALTER.] | *To overthrow, rumpere. Evertere. Abolire.* To r. a judgement, iudicium rem judicatum irritum facere (C. Phil. 11, 5, 11): to seek to r. a judgement, rem judicatum labefactare conari.

REVERSION, | *Act of reversing, by the verbs, or by subst. in REVERSE.* | (In law), spes muneris. *spes succedendi (with ref. to an office).—*spes hereditatis. pecunia morte ca ad quempiam perventura (aff. C. Top. 4, 29; with ref. to the fut. inheritance of an office). | *To promise ably the r. of an office, *spem succedendi ci facere.*

REVERT, redire. reverti. revenire. [SYN. and PHR. in RETURN.]

REVIEW, s. recensio. recensus (the former as action; the latter as state).—Iustratio (celebration of the lustrum).—recognitio (an inspecting, L., Suet.). To hold a r., recensum agere: to pass in r., transire (of the cavalry; the action, transvectio equitum).—transire (of infantry).

REVIEW, v. recensere. recensum ca agere (to go through singly, in order to satisfy oneself of the proper nature, number, &c.; e. g. of troops, the senate, the people).—inspicere (to inspect; i. e. the legions, &c.; cf. L. 41, 6, arma, viros, equos cum curâ inspicere).—numerum ca inire (to take the numbers).—qd recensere et numerum inire (Cass. B. G. 7, 76).—Iustrare (to make the solemn r., national and religious, every five years by the censor; and with the army by a general every time that he came to the army, or at his departure out of his province, or before a battle): to r. a book, *libri censuram scribere: *libri ca argumentum recensere atque iudicium de eo ferre (Wytténb.).

REVIEWER (of a book), *censor. *Iudex doctus, literatus. *novi (-orum) libri (-orum) censuram (-as) scribens (Wytténb.).

REVILE, convicium ci facere. qm conviciis consecrari, inessere. ci maledicere. qm maledictis insectari. maledicta qm dicere, conferre, conicere. probris et maledictis qm vexare. maledictis or probris qm increpare. maledictis qm figere. contumeliosis verbis qm prosequi.

REVILER, maledicus. Or by the verbs.

REVILING, adj. contumeliosus. probrosus (of persons or language).—maledicus (only of persons).

REVILING, s. maledictum. convicium. probrum. [SYN. in ABUSE.]

REVISAL, REVISION, recognitio (a reconsidering, reviewing). Or by the verbs.—retractatio (Augustin.).

REVISE, perscrutari. recensere (to sit in judgement on althg critically).—corrige (to correct it).—retractare. recognoscere (to go through it again to remove what faults may remain). To r. and enlarge, crebris in locis inculcare et reficere (C.). All carefully revised and collated, omnia summâ curâ recognita et collata (C.).

REVISIT, revivere. iterum visere or invisere.

REVIVAL, renovatio. Usually by the verbs.

REVIVE, | *TRANS. PROP.* See RESUSCITARE. Revived, i. e. restored to life, not redivivus, but ab inferis excitatus or revocatus. FIG. vires reficere (bodily strength or vigour).—animum reddere, renovare, excitare (to give fresh courage or spirits). | *INTRANS.* reviviscere (propri.; then fig. to recover, of persons and things).—ad vitam redire (to come to life again).—se colligere, se or animum recipere, respirare et se recipere, ad se redire (to recover oneself; of persons).

REVOCAION, revocatio. Usually by the verbs.

REVOKE, revocare (g. i.).—tollere (v. pr.; e. g. of an office, a law, a command, a judgement, friendship).—

abolere (v. hist., not to suffer to be any longer valid, to abolish, abrogate).—abrogare (to r. by authority of the people a law, a decree; also an office).—derogare legi or qd de lege (to r. part of a law; but derogare is also used with an acc. for abrogare; see Ocken. C. Ecl. p. 85).—abrogare legi (to repeal one law by another, or at least to deprive it of its full force).—Inducere (to strike out, cancel; e. g. a degree, contract).—solvere, dissolvere, resolvere (to dissolve).—rescindere (to render invalid; e. g. ordinances, contracts).

REVOLT, s. defectio (ab qo). rebellio. rebellum (resumption of hostilities by a conquered party, or one who has been compelled to maintain peace). To attempt or plan a r., defectionem moliri, attentare.

REVOLT, v. rebellare. rebellionem facere (to renew a war, to rise again; of a vanquished people).—seditionem movere (g. i. to raise a disturbance).—Imperium auspicumque abnuere (to refuse obedience; of soldier, L. 27, 27). To r. against any one, resistere ci (to oppose).—Imperium ca detractare (to refuse obedience to).—dedicere ab qo or ab cs Imperio, desoloscere ab qo (to fall off from).

REVOLTER, defector (T.) rebellis (F., O.); rebellans. [SYN. in REVOLT.] Or by Crel.

REVOLUTION, | *Rotatio, circular motion, circumactio, circumactus, ambitus (sola).*—*not revolutio, such is very late; August. | *Change in a state or government, rerum mutatio, res commutatae.* civilis perturbatio, seditio (tumult, disorder). To seek or endeavour to effect a r., res novas querere or moliri; novis rebus studere; rerum eventandarum cupidum esse: to promote disturbances and r.'s in a state, novas motus conversionesque reipublicae querere.

REVOLUTIONARY, rerum eventandarum cupidus. rerum mutationis cupidus. rerum commutandarum cupidus. rerum novarum cupidus or molitor (all of persons).—seditiosus (of persons or things; e. g. voces, colloquia). A r. temper, ingenium ad res eventandas or commutandas proclive (aff. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 51): to hold r. language in the clubs, seditiosa per cœtus disserere (T. Ann. 8, 40, 8).

REVOLUTIONISTS, homines rerum commutandarum cupidi (C.).—rerum novarum molitores (Suet.).—rerum mutationis cupidi (C.). Or Crel. with rebus novis studere; res novare.

REVOLUTIONIZE, | *To overthrow a government by violence, rerum publicarum statum violenter commutare, perturbare, or evertere (aff. C.).* | *To excite men to an uproar, sumere, cives ad res novas sollicitare, stimulare, incendere.*

REVOLVE, | *TRANS.* revolvere. circumagere. circumvertere. To r. a thing in one's mind, rem secum animo volvere (L.); consilium animo volutare (Curt.). rem in corde versare (Plaut.); cogitare or meditari de qâ re. See also CONSIDER. | *INTRANS.* se revolvere. revolvî (of stars, seasons, years).—circumvolvari (Plin.). circumagi se circumagere. circumferri. circumverti (of wheels, the heavenly bodies, &c.).—in orbem circumagi or se circumvolvere.

REWARD, s. | *The act of rewarding, remuneratio, for althg, cs rei (a repaying).* | *A thing given as a reward, præmium, pretium.* (Suet.) præmium is a prize that confers distinction on the receiver, as a r., opp. to pœna; whereas pretium is a price for the discharge of a debt, as a payment).—honos (reward of honour).—merces (pay for services performed).—fructus (produce of pains and exertion).—*præmiolum, common in modern writers, is without authority). To give or receive a r.; see REWARD, v.: to expect a r. for one's services in any one, pretium meriti ab qo desiderare: to propose a r. for althg, præmium cs rei proponere.

REWARD, v. præmium ci dare, tribuere, persolvere. præmium ci deferre. præmio qm afficere, donare (g. i. to give a reward).—præmio qm ornare or decorare (to distinguish by a reward).—remunerari qm præmio (to remunerate by a reward). To r. with money, præmia rei peculiaritæ ci tribuere: to r. richly, præmium ci dare amplissimum; amplis præmiis qm afficere: to r. merit, virtutem honorare: to r. one according to his desert, meritum præmium ci persolvere: to be rewarded, præmium consequi; præmio donari: for althg, præmium or fructum cs rei capere, percipere, ferre: by any one, fructus cs rei ferre ex qo: I consider myself richly rewarded, magnam rei fructum percepi vider.

RHAPSODICAL, interruptus (unconnected, of style, &c.).—dissipatus (rambling; of a speaker).

RHAPSODIST, qui poetarum carmina pronuntiat (Q. 12, 3, 1).

RHAPSODY, carmen (Lucr. 6, 9, 38).—rhapsodia (a name given to each of the books of Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*).—farrago (a medley).—cento (a compilation; Isidor.).—opus in breve tempus refectionem (a light composition).

RHETORIC, rhetorica or rhetorice; oratoria ac. ars (Q.).—ars orandi, or bene dicendi scientia. To write on r., de oratoribus scribere.

RHETORICAL, rhetoricus. R. embellishment, cultus. ornatus. dicendi or orationis cultus or ornatus. dicendi or orationis or verborum lumina (any conspicuous r. embellishment).—quasi verborum sententiarumque insignia (with ref. to expression and thought). fucus, pigmenta orationis (of ambitious ornaments used with bad taste).

RHETORICALLY, rhetoric.

RHETORICIAN, rhetoricus. rhetor.

RHEUM, gravēdo. catarrhus. destillatio (narium).

See CATARRH.

RHEUMATIC, rheumaticus (Plin.).

RHEUMATISM, rheumatismus (Plin.).

RHINOCEROS, rhinoceros (Plin.).

RHOMB, rhombus (Frontin.).

RHOMBOIDAL, rhomboides (Frontin.).

RHUBARB, radix Pontica (Cels.); rha in late writers; Ammian)—rheum raphaniticum (Linn.).

RHYME, s. *extremorum verborum similitudo sonitus. R. e, versuum clausulae inter se consonantes (see Q. 9, 3, 45): bad r. s. *extrema verba non bene consonantia: verses in r., *versus extremis verbis in se consonantibus; *versus qui extremis verbis similiter sonant. ~~Use~~ Avoid such expressions as versus similiter desinentes or cadentes; for C. employs the phrases similiter desinere or cadere only to denote the similar fall or termination of periods; see C. of Or. 3, 54, 206. I see neither r. nor reason in this, *hæc quomodo inter se coherere non intelligo.

RHYME, || INTRANS. *in eundem sonum exire. *extremis verbis inter se consonare. || TRANS. *facere ut versus cum antecedente consonet extremis verbis.

RHYMER, versificator (Q. Just.).

RHYTHM, rhythmus (ῥυθμός or pure Latin numerus, uel C. always uses), or numeri (numeros ῥυθμῶν accipio volo, Q.).

RHYTHMICAL, rhythmicus (ῥυθμικός, C. Q.), or pure Lat. numerosus.

RIB, costa. To break a r., costam frangere: his r. is quite broken, tota costa perfracta est (Cels.). To stick a man in the r. s., ca latus transigere, confodere or transfodere gladio (sicā, &c.). || Ribs (of a ship), costæ. statumina (the framework): the keels and r. s. were first made of light timber, carinæ primum ac statumina ex levi materia sebant. || Ribs (on leaves), foliorum nervuli (Plin.). || Wife; vid.

RIBALD, obscenus.

RIBALDRY, verborum obscenitas (C.).

RIBAND, vitta (F. v.). tænia, fascia (strip or band of stuff for the forehead or hair).—lemniscus (r. of a garland; the best word for the r. of an order); also prope by clavus (the purple stripe or stud worn on the tunic of Roman men). To trim with r. s., *clavia, vittis variare, prætexere.

RIBBED, costatus (prop. Varr.; e. g. boves).—nervosus (of plants; e. g. cauliculi, Plin.).

RICE, oryza. A r. pudding, *pulmentum ex oryza confectum. *puis ex oryza confecta (if soft or fluid).—*oryza cocta (baked).

RICH, || PROPRI. dives (possessing much money, = pecuniosus; opp. pauper).—locuples (far above want; opp. egenus, egenus).—fortunatus (in good circumstances; less than dives).—opulentus (wealthy, and thence possessing influence).—copiosus (possessing the necessities of life in abundance; opp. tenuis, exilis).—beatus (possessing abundance of earthly goods; opp. mendicus). JN. locuples et copiosus; opulentus et copiosus; locuples et refertus. When there is an especial ref. to money, pecuniosus. bene nummatas. argento copiosus (C.). nummis dives (H.). pecuniæ opulentus (T.). Very r., prædives (L.); perdives, magnis opibus præditus (C.): to be very r., divitiis diffundere, affluere, abundare; omnibus rebus ornatum et copiosum esse; amplissimam possidere pecuniam; opibus maxime florere; magnas opes habere; maximis esse fortunis; omni rerum abundantia circumfluere: to make r., locupletare (C.); ditare (L.); but chiefly in the poets; opibus, divitiis augere, ornare qm; divitem, opulentum facere qm (C.); pecuniâ augere qm (T.): to become r., divitem fieri (C.); ditescere (H. Sat.); ditari, locuple-

tari (C.); ad divitiâ pervenire; opes nanctari (L.). augeri, crescere opibus, divitiis, pecuniis, fortunis (Aft C.). || FIG. 1) Having abundance of athg, copiosus, largus, uber. locuples. 2) Abundant, copiosus, largus, plenus, opimus. R. presentia, munera locupletia, magna (Np); ampla (Cels.). || Costly, dives; pretiosus. A r. cloth, pannus auro, argento dives, pretiosus.

RICHES, || PROPRI. divitiæ (opp. paupertas; of a private man).—opes (as a means of influence; hence of the wealth of nations).—opulentia (power and greatness with good circumstances).—facultates, pl. (means; private).—fortunæ (goods, in general).—cupis (plentiful means).—abundantia (affluence).—gazæ (royal treasures). || FIG. divitiæ (rarely in this sense).—copia. ubertas. crebritas. abundantia.

RICHLY, large, abunde. copiose, cumulate (C.): liberaliter (Cels.); benigne, prolixè (Ter.): very r., effuse, uberem (C.).

RICHNESS, abundantia. copia (abundance).—ubertas. fertilitas. fecunditas (of the soil; sec. also impropr. of the mind). Or by the adj.

RICK, acervus: a r. of hay, meta feni. To make r. s. of hay, fenem extruere in metas (C. 2, 19, 2).

RICKETS, *rachitis. *cyrtosis.

RICKETY, || Afflicted with rickets, *rachiti laborans. || Weak, crasy, fragilis (not durable).—caducus (inclined to fall or give way).—ruinous, pronus in ruinam (tottering to a fall).

RID. See CLEAR, DELIVER.

RID, (properly past participle). 1) To get rid of aby, qm amovere, removere, amoliri (g. H.).—qm ablegare or amandare (by sending him away with some commission or errand).—JN. qm removere atque ablegare (C.).—qm absolvere, dimittere (by satisfying his demands; e. g. creditors (Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 2)). To get rid of one's creditors by giving them security, creditores interventu sponsorum removere. 2) To get rid, or be rid of a thg, solvi qâ re (to be freed from an obligation, &c.). e. g., of serving in the army, militia).—liberari qâ re (to be freed from it).—emergere ex qâ re (to escape from what one has been, as it were, sunk in; fm difficult circumstances, &c.).—amoliri. amovere. removere (g. th., to remove; amol. by great exertions). To get rid of one's debts, ere alieno liberari; ex ere alieno emergere; or ere alieno exire: to get rid of expense, sumptum removere.

RIDDANCE. See DELIVERANCE.

RIDDLE, s. || A puzzling question, enigma, ænigma, Ætis (C.). griphus (an artificial and puzzling combination of words, used by the Greeks at their entertainments; the word is employed with ref. to Greeks, Gell. 1, 2, 4; Appul. Flor.).—ambages (a dark and obscure expression; s. g. L. 1, 34). To propose a r., *qm ænigma solvere jubere; *ænigma cū interpretandum, explicandum, proponere. To solve a r., ænigma solvere (Ruhnk.), interpretari, explicare. griphum dissolvere: not to understand a r., ænigma non intelligere. || FIG. R. s., verba cuncta latebræ obscura (Q. Met. 1, 388); sermones perplexi (L. 40, 24). It is all a r. to me, hoc vero obscurum mihi est; hoc mihi non liquet; hoc non intelligo: it is a complete r., hoc nemo conjecturâ assequi potest; hoc nemini liquet. To speak in r. s., ænigmatæ loqui (Plin. Ep. 7, 12). || A coarse sieve, cribrum (carbonarium).

RIDDLE, v. || To sift, cribrare. cribro subcernere.

RIDE, v. || INTRANS. equitare: equo vehi (g. s.).—equo or super equo ire is poetical).—equo inveni (to r. into).—equo restari or vectari (to take exercise on horseback). To teach aby to r., qm equo docere: to learn to r., equo doceri: to r. away fm a place, avehi or evehi equo: to r. over or through, perirequari (to r. through, r. about; e. g. per omnes partes).—equo colustrare (to inspect or survey on horseback; T. Ann. 3, 45, 3). To r. round, circumequitare or equo circumvehi locum: to r. round between the ranks, Interequari ordines: to r. a horse round, equum agitare (for exercise): to r. round in a circle, certum equitare in orbem. || To ride at anchor, consistere in ancoris or ad ancoras. stare in ancoris (L.).—navem in ancoris tenere, or in statione habere (of a pilot or crew; of whom was also said, in ancoris commorari or expectare, the last with dum). || TRANS. equo vehi, inveni, vectari (8YN. above).—equum exercere (for exercise).—equum tentare (for the purpose of trying a horse): not to bear to be ridden (of a horse), assessorum recusare or non pati.

RIDE, s. equitatio. vectatio (for exercise). To take a r., equo excurrere; equo vehi qo. See the verb.

RIDER, *A horseman, eques (as distinguished from a pedestrian; also of a horse-riding).—sessor (one who is on horseback).—rector (one who guides a horse).—to be a good r., equo habiliter esse (to sit a horse well).—optime equis uti (to manage a horse well).—equitandi peritissimum esse (to be skilful in horsemanship). A horse without a r., equus sine rectore: to have lost his r. (of a horse), rectorem amisisse. A r. classe added, adiunctio.*

RIDGE, *Earth thrown up by the plough, porca (earth between narrow furrows).—lira (earth between wide furrows). The top of a mountain or hill, dorsum, jugum, montis (Cæs., L.); ~~not~~ not tergum collis or montis, *weh* means the back or hinder part of a hill or mountain. A line or chain of mountains, continuum montium jugum (L. Germ. 47); continuum montium dorsum (L. 41, 18); montes continui (H. Ep.), perpetui (L.); juga velut serie coherentia (Curt. 7, 3, 21); perpetuo jugo juncti colles (Mela, 1, 5, 3); jugum, quod montes perpetuo dorso inter se jungit (L. 41, 18); continuatio seriesque montium (aft. C.; see Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 7, 44).*

RIDGE-TILE, imbrex, leis (Plin.); tegula collicialis (Caf. 14, 4).

RIDGY, *Jugosus (O.). Or by phrases in RIDGE.*

RIDICULE, *s. riasus (laughter).—ludibrium (mockery, sport): to excite r., risum movere, concitare: to expose to r., risui, ludibrio, qm exponere: a subject of r., ridiculus (um).*

RIDICULE, *v. ludere. ludibrio habere. ludificare (to make an object of sport or r.).—illudere (to jest upon, amuse oneself with).*

RIDICULOUS, *ridiculus. ridendus (C.); deridiculus. ridicularis (Plaut.). extremely r., perdidiculus (C.): a r. fellow, homo ridiculus (C.); deridiculus (Plaut.); caput ridiculum (Ter.); homo perdidiculus (C.). A r. thing, res ridicula: to be r., risum movere, concitare. To make aby r., ridiculum qm facere (Juv.): risui, ludibrio qm exponere: to make oneself r., ridendum, irridentum se proponere; risui, lrisui se exponere; also, risum dare (H.) or præbere (Juv.).*

RIDICULOUSLY, *ridicule. Very r. perdidiculus.*

RIDING, *[(On horseback), equitatio. —vectatio (g. st., for being carried, opp. walking: vectatio et iter relictum animam).—vectatio equi (horse exercise). To give lessons in r., equo docere alios: to receive them, equo doceri. A district, ager, territorium.*

RIDING-COAT, *vestis quam equites gerere consueverunt (aft. NP. Dat. 3, 1); lacerna, amiculum.*

RIDING-SCHOOL, *hippodromus.*

RIFE. See COMMON.

RIFLE, *v. prædare, spoliare. See PLUNDER.*

RIFLE, *s. *sclopetum striatum.*

RIFLEMAN, **sclopetarius.*

RIFT, *rima (small).—fissura (large).*

RIG, *[PROR.] navem armare. navigium, navem armamentis instruere. [FIG.] rebus omnibus instruere or armare.*

RIGGING, *armamenta (pl.; Cæs., L.); instrumenta navalia (L. 45, 23); also simply navalia (Plin. 16, 11, 21); in a narrower sense (of the ropes), rudentes (C.). To arrange the r., armamenta instruere (Cæs.) or componere (Plaut.); rudentes disponere (Q.).*

RIGHT, *adj. [Opp. to left, dexter: the r. hand, dextra manus, or simply dextra: the r. eye, dexter oculus (Np.). On the r. side, ad dextro latere: on the r. hand, ad dextram; a dextrâ (C.), or simply dextrâ (Cæs.). To be aby's r. hand (Jg.), consilio et re lia juvare qm, lia adesse ci, ut operâ melle carere non possit; also, in this sense, Quintus filius, ut scribis, Antonii est dextella (is Antony's r. hand, C. Att. 14, 20, 5; a playful expression). [Straight, in a direct line, rectus (e. g. recta linea, rectus angulus). [Agreeable, according to one's wish, gratus; commodus; exoptatus. [Not wrong, fit, suitable; proper, rectus, verus, idoneus, aptus. To take the r. road (prop.), veram, rectam, ingredi viam: to go the r. way (Jg.), rectam, veram, inire viam, rationem; quâ perveniam, deducar ad id, quod maxime volo (aft. C.). To set r., see RECTIFY, CORRECT. That is not the r. place, non est ille locus quo tendebam: that is not the r. book, non est ille liber quem querebam: to apply the r. remedies, apta, efficacia, remedia adhibere morbo: to hit the r. nail on the head, rem acu tangere (Plaut.). At the r. time, opportune, in tempore, in pao tempore (C.); ad tempus (S.); per tempus (Ter.). To do althg at the r. time, in tempore, opportuno tempore facere qd (aft. C.). To come at the r. time, in tempore, opportuno venire (C.): the r. size, mensura, iusta magnitudo, mensura (Plin.). To make a r. use*

of althg, recte, bene uti qd re (C.). [True, real, verus (not false).—sincerus, germanus (genuine). The r. meaning of a word, vera notio, vs ac potestas, significatio, vocis, verbi. I say this in r. earnest, hoc serio, ex animo, dico (aft. C.): the r. ground or reason of althg, vera ca rei ratio, causa. [Legitimate, regular, justus, legitimus. [Just, agreeable, æquus: rectus; justus. It is r. and fair, hoc æquum est et bonum: it is not r., minime convenit: all is not r., fraudis qd subest; hoc monstri simile est (Ter.). [Not mistaken; my by Crcl., e. g. you are r., recte dicta, dixisti; recte iudicis; vera prædicas; verum dicit; est ut dicit (aft. C.); res ita est ut dixisti (Ter.); recte intelligis (C.).

RIGHT, RIGHTLY, *adv. [Properly, fitly, apta, accommodate. [Truly, not falsely or wrongly, recte: vere: if I understand r., nisi fallor, nisi animus me fallit (C.); nisi quid me fefellerit (Ter.). Not to understand r., non satis intelligere qd. [Folly, completely, accurately, accurate; probe; bene; plane: to hit althg r. in the middle, plane medium ferire. I do not r. comprehend it, non satis, non plane, hoc scio, novi. [Very (with adjectives and adverbs), valde; admodum; bene: also by a superl., or quam and superl.; e. g., r. officina, amplissime: r. willingly, libentissime. [Duly, recte; rite (formally).—satis (sufficiently). [With justice or equity, recte; iuste; bene; ut par, ut æquum, est; ut decet. It served you r. (colloquial), jure, merito hoc tibi accidit; non immeritis suis penas (aft. C.); haud immerito id tibi accidit (L.).*

RIGHT, s. [Liberty, privilege, claim, jus; potestas; copia: common r.'s, jura communia. Wives have the same r.'s as the husbands, uxores eodem jure sunt quo viri (C.). To grant equal r.'s, in parem juris libertatisque conditionem recipere (Cæs. B. G. 1, 28): with r., jure; non injuriâ; nec, neque injuriâ: with full r., jure optimo (~~not~~ non summo jure)—recte ac jure; merito atque optimo jure (C.); ~~not~~ jure legalitè; merito, moralitè; recte, logicalitè. To defend or maintain one's r. strenuously, omnia pro suo jure agere: jns suum sibi eripi non pati; jus suum tenere, obtinere: to have r. to althg, jus ac potestatem ei rei habere: to yield one's r., (de) jure suo decedere (C., L.): all have equal r.'s, æquatum est jus omnium (L. 2, 3). All the citizens must have equal r.'s, jura paria esse debent eorum inter se, qui sunt cives ejusdem civitatis (C. de Rep. 1, 32). [That to whom one has a legal claim, jus: to give aby his r., jus suum tribuere ci; jus dare, tribuere ci; reddere ci quod jure suo postulare potest.

RIGHTEOUS, *[Religiosus, pius, plus, sanctus. religiosus.—pius erga Deum. Jn. religiosus sanctusque; sanctus et religiosus (SYN. in HOLY). [Upright, justus, æquus, rectus. Integer. Over-, nimis sancte plus (Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 8): to be r., pie Deum colere; pietatem erga Deum colere.*

RIGHTEOUSLY, *[Religiously, piusitè, pie, sancte, religiose. Jn. pie sancteque; also religiosissime, sanctissime. [Uprightly, iuste, æque, recte, honeste.*

RIGHTEOUSNESS, *[Piety, vid. [Uprightness, justitia, honestas, rectum, integritas.*

RIGHTFUL, *legitimus, debitus, justus.*

RIGHTFULLY, *legitime. jure. iusto jure; jure meritoque. Jn. merito ac jure. jure ac merito.*

RIGID. See STIFF, SEVERE.

RIGIDITY. See STIFFNESS, SEVERITY.

RIGIDLY. See STIFFLY, SEVERELY.

RIGOROUS, *[With regard to enjoyment, durus. A r. mode of living, duritia (relative to abstinence or hard living, also of hardening the body); parsimonia victuæ atque cultûs (with ref. to abstinence in all luxury). A man of a very r. mode of living, vir vitâ durus: to lead or live a very r. life, parce ac duriter vitam agere. [Strict, severe, severus (severe in a moral point of view, as well agst oneself as agst others, then also of what shows such a character; opp. indulgent, clemens, e. g., judge, judex).—rigidus (rigid, e. g., censor, censor; dissenteredness, innocentia).—(not) rigorous, formed in the French, is a barbarian).—acer (lit. sharp, opp. lenis, mollis, e. g., judgements, judicium).—acerbus (harsh, opp. lenis). Jn. acer et severus; acerbus et severus.—austerus (austere, e. g., like the Stoics, opp. comis). See also SEVERE.*

RIGOROUSLY, *severe, rigide, acriter, acerbè austère, diligenter. SYN. in SEVERELY.*

RIGOUR, *[In a physical sense, rigor (e. g., of the cold, frigoris).—asperitas (roughness, asperity, e. g., of the winter, hiemis).—sevitia (e. g., frigoris hiemis,*

excessive cold. ¶ *In a moral sense, severity, rigor, acerbities, austeritas, savitia* (Syn. in SEVERITY).

RILL, rivulus, rivus.

RIM, margo (e. g., of a shield, plate, &c.).—*ora* (broader than margo).—*labrum* (e. g., of a ditch).—*crepidio* (a brink, edge). See also **EDGE**.

RIME, pruina (gelcidium, *Cato*; *gelu* is frost, ice, cold).

RIMY, pruinus.

RIND, cortex (obduci).—*liber* (inner). To be covered with r., cortice, libro, obducit. To strip of the r., decorticare (Plin.); delibrare (Col.); delibrare corticem (Col.).

RING, v. ¶ **TRANS.** tinnire: to r. as a door, pulsare fores or januam (in the sense of the ancients, who always knocked).—*agitare tinninabulum forum (in our sense). To r. the bell for aby, *aris tinnitu qm arcessere; digitis concrepare (to map with the fingers, as the ancients did, in calling slaves). ¶ **INTRANS.** tinnire (only prop.).—sonare (e. g. to strike the ear). The ears v., aures tinnunt.

RING, s. ¶ **A circle, orbis, circulus.** A r. round the moon, halo (Sen.); round the moon or sun, corona lunæ or solis (Sen. G. N. 1, 2, 1). ¶ **A circular substance, annulus:** a finger r., annulus: a little r., anellus: a seal r., annulus signatorius, or, fm the context, simply annulus: a marriage r., annulus pronubus (JCI.; annulus in fidem conjugii datus: adorned with r., annulatus: a r. chain, catena annulis conserta (aft. V. En. 3, 467): to exchange r.s., annulos commutare, dare et accipere: to wear a r. on the finger, annulum in digito habere (Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 59); gestitare (Plaut.): to put on a r., annulum digito induere, aptare, inserere. To take off a r., detrudere ei annulum (Ter.): an ear-r., inauris (Plaut.), or annulus de aure pendens; curtain r.s., velares annuli. ¶ *An open place in a town, forum.*

RING-DOVE, *columba caudâ torquâtâ (Linn.).

RINGER, *campanarum agitator.

RINGING, Creel. A r. in the ears, murmur aurium (Plin. 28, 7, 3).

RINGLEADER, caput. signifer. fax (r. of a party, a conspiracy, &c.). The r. in a civil war (who gave the signal for its breaking out), tuba belli civilis (C. ad Dio. 6, 12, 3).

RINGLET, annulus, cincinnus (Plaut.; artificial). *circus* (Mart.: natural).

RINGWORM, lichen, or pure Latin, mentâgra (see Plin. 26, 1, 2). *Scab* mentigro, impetigo = scab.

RINSE, eluere, colluere. To r. the mouth, colluere os (Plin. 23, 4, 38).

RIOT, s. ¶ **Revelry, comessatio; bacchanalis, pl.** (drunken feasts).—*bacchatio*. ¶ **Tumult, uproar, tumultus.** *seditio, turbæ, pl.* [Syn. and PHR. in COMMOTION.]

RIOT, v. 4 To revel, comissari. *bacchari, debacchari.* To be in a state of uproar, tumultuari; tumultus movere; tumultum facere or præbere.

RIOTER, A reveller, comissator, bacchans. A turbulent person, seditiosus, turbulentus.

RIOTOUS, Disorderly, dissolutus. A r. liver, homo violentus ac dissolutus; dissolutus; luxuriosus; potator (fond of drinking). ¶ *Seditious, seditiosus, turbulentus, tumultuosus.*

RIOTOUSLY, seditiose, turbulente or turbulentiter.

RIP, divellere, scindere, discindere. To r. open a wound, vulnus divellere (Flor.); refricare, exulcerare (C.).

RIFE, ¶ PROPRI. maturus (of fruit that has attained its full size and flavour).—*tempestivus* (of fruit that has grown quite long enough).—*coctus* (mellowed by the sun, of grapes, &c.). A r. ulcer, ulcus ad suppurationem perductum. Thoroughly r., permaturus: to become r., maturescere (Cæc.); ematurescere (Plin.); percoqui (Col.); maturitatem adipisci (Plin.), assequi (C.); ad maturitatem venire (Plin.): to be almost r., non multum abesse a maturitate (Cæc.). ¶ **FIG.** maturus; tempestivus. A r. judgement, iudicium maturum (C. Cæc. 3, 7); iudicium firmum, certum, subtile, rectum, verum (C.). r. age, ætas matura (Ulp.), firmata (C.). R. in years, in understanding, maturus annis, animo (O.).

RIPEN, ¶ TRANS. ad maturitatem perducere, maturare. To r. an ulcer, ulcus ad suppurationem perducere. ¶ **INTRANS.** maturari, maturescere. Imaturescere, ad maturitatem venire or pervenire (prop. physically).—*maturitatem ætatis ad prudentiam assequi* (fig. of the mind; aft. C. ad Dio. 4, 4, 4).

RIPENESS, maturitas, tempestivitas (prop. and fig.).—*maturitas tempestiva* (prop.). R. of judgement, iudicandi maturitas.

RIPPLE, v. leni murmur delabi, defluere. lenes ausurrare (Cland.). rorare (Col.). A rippling stream, fons lenes sonantis aquæ (O.); jucundo labens murmur lenis (id.).

RIPPLE, s. *lenis, placidus, lapsus (of the sound).—*unda parvula* (of the form).

RISE, v. ¶ **PROPRI.** surgere, exsurgere.—*consurgere* (esp. of several).—*se erigere* (to raise oneself up; of little children trying to raise themselves fm the ground): fm a seat, surgere e sella: to r. up (when a person appears), assurgere ei (as a mark of respect): fm bed, surgere, with or without (e) lectulo or (e) lecto, surgere cubito (prop.).—*ex morbo assurgere, of leaving one's bed after a disease:* fm table, surgere a cenâ; also poscere calceos (asking for one's shoes as a sign of intending to r. fm table). ¶ *To mount up on high, se levare* (of birds; pennis or alis).—*levati* sublimis ferri, sublimem abire. Clouds r., nebulae levantur in nubes: the smoke r.'s fm the cottages, fumus evolvitur e tuguriis. The barometer r.'s, *ærentium vivum barometri tollitur. A storm rises, tempestas coortur. ¶ *To swell, vid.* ¶ *(Of the heavenly bodies), oriri, exoriri.*—*emergere* (of the stars; not of the sun). ¶ *(Of thoughts in the mind), subire mentem or animum.*—*succurrere.* A thought r.'s in my mind, subito cogitatio animus. ¶ *(Fm the dead), reviviscere.* In vitam redire, ab inferis existerre, ab Orco in lucem reducem fieri (according to heathen notions).—*ab inferis excitari* or revocari. ¶ *(Of the day), appetere, dies appetit.* luccescit, diluccescit, illuccescit. As soon as the sun rose, ubi primum illuxit. ¶ *To rise in the stomach* (of food), ructum ciere, movere, or facere. ¶ *To rise in blisters, pustulari.* ¶ **FIG.** To come into notice, appear, prodire.—*existerre, se efferre* (of eminent men).—*exoriri* (of remarkable persons or things, whether good or bad; e. g. libid; ferrea proles; Sulla; ultor, &c.). ¶ *To advance in rank or dignity, procedere honoribus longius; altioreem ascendere gradum;* in ampliorem gradum provehi; altioreem dignitatis gradum consequi: to r. above others, alios superare, vincere, post se relinquere. To r. to the highest pitch of human greatness, in summum fastigium emergere et attingi. ¶ *To rebel, exsurgere contra or adversus qm* (7.); cooriri in qm. Imperium se detectare.—*consurgere ad bellum, ad bellum cooriri.*—*rebellare* (v. pr. of those who had been subdued). See **REBEL, REVOLT.** ¶ *To mount up, become higher, (of prices), carorem fieri.* pretium ac rei exacerdescit. incendi. ingravescere. crescere. augeri (of the price of corn; annonæ). ¶ *To advance to a thing* (= to pass fm a lower to a higher point), transire ad qd. To r. fm the necessary arts to the arts of luxury, a necessariis artificibus ad elegantiores defluere (C. Tusc. 1, 25, 62). ¶ *To flow or proceed* (fm), to be generated (by), fluere, manare, proficisci, nasci, gigni, exsistere, erumpere, ex qâ re.—*oriri* (g. t.).—*ascuturire, excurrere:* fm a place, ex (of springs, fountains, &c.: on exc. vid. Curt. 3, 1, 3).—*profluere* (of streams, fountains, &c.).—*originem habere* (of streams).—*sequi qd* (to result fm a thing). ¶ *To raise itself* (of things), se tollere, se attollere, surgere, assurgere, exsurgere. A hill that r.'s gradually, clementer editus (or assurgens) collis: rising a little fm the plain, paululum ex planitie editus: not to be able to r. higher, se tollere a terrâ altius non posse (of plants).

RISE, s. ¶ **(Of the heavenly bodies), ortus, exortus** (of all the heavenly bodies).—*ascensus, emersus* (of the planets or other stars: the former esp. of the moon). The r. and setting of the stars, siderum ortus et occasus; siderum ortus et obitus: at sunrise, sole oriente; sub luce. A little before sunrise, sub ortum lucis. ¶ *Rising ground, clivus* leniter assurgens.

¶ *Source, origin, fons, causa.* initium, caput. To give r. to, efficere; occasionem præbere. See **CAUSE.**

RISIBILITY, Creel. by verbs in LAUGH, or subit. in LAUGHTEA.

RISIBLE, ad ridendum compositus: there is nothing to excite my r. faculties, non habeo, or non est, quod rideam.

RISING, By the verb, or RISE, s.

RISK, alea, periculum. discrimen (attended with danger): at my r., meo periculo; meo Marte (not meo proprio Marte). R. of one's life, vitæ or mortis periculum (g. t.).—*vitæ or salutis discrimen* (dangerous situation in which one is placed, involving r.

of life.—capitis periculum or discrimen (*when one is in danger of suffering capital punishment*): at the *r.* of *one's* life, cum capitis periculo: to run the *r.* of losing a thing, de q̄ re in dubium venire (e. g. de civitate, C. Cæcin. 7, 18): to run or incur the *r.* of *one's* life, adire vitæ or capitis periculum; mortis periculo se committere: to be at the *r.* of *one's* life, in capitis or vitæ periculum vocatum esse, ad mortis periculum adductum esse (*of an accused person*).—in præcipiti esse (*of a sick person*). To run a *r.*, periculum subire; fortunæ se committere.

RISK, qd in aleam dare. Ire in aleam ca rei (*to peril or r. a thing*).—qd audere (*to dare a thing*).—periculum ca rei or qd re facere; qd tentare, experiri, periclitari (*to try one's luck in a dangerous business*). Jñ. experiri et periclitari: *one's* life, committere se periculo mortis. adire vitæ or mortis periculum: to *r. one's* life on *aby's* behalf, vitæ or capitis periculum pro qo subire; inferre se in periculum capitis atque in vitæ discrimen pro qo; vitæ dimicationem subire pro qo: *not* to refuse to *r. one's* life for *aby*, pro qo vitæ dimicationem non profugere.

RITE, ritus, ūs. See also CEREMONY: funeral *r.*, see FUNERAL.

RITUAL, *adj.* ritualis (Fest.); solemnis.

RITUAL, *s.* liber ritualis (Fest.).

RIVAL, *s.* æmulus (e. g. glorie, laudis, regni).—rivals (*almost always of a r. in love*).—obtrektor (*a political r.*).

RIVAL, *v.* æmulari (*to emulate*).—certare, contendere, contendere cum qo (*to contend with*).

RIVALRY, æmulatio. obtrektor. rivalitas (*in love*).

RIVE, findere. diffindere. discutere (*to strike asunder*).

RIVER, flumen, fluvius, amnis. ~~RO~~ flumen usually of larger *r.'s*, flowing into the sea; fluvius, of smaller fresh water *r.'s*, which are *not* dried up; amnis, a stream, with ref. rather to the flow of the water, or its breadth and depth. Of or belonging to a *r.*, fluvialis (e. g. piscia); fluvialis, fluviateus, or by the gen. fluminis, e. g. a *r.* God, *fluminis numen. A great *r.*, fluvius magnus, flumen magnus; a small *r.*, amniculus: a rapid *r.*, flumen rapidum, fluvius rapidus; amnis incitator: a slow or gentle *r.*, amnis sedatus; incredibilis lenitate flumen est, ita ut oculis, in utram partem fluat, judicari non potest (Cæs. B. G. 1, 12; *is so slow*): to turn the course of a *r.*, amnem in alium cursum deflectere et contorquere (C. Div. 1, 18, 38). The *r.* has shady and pleasant banks, amnis multâ riparum amoenitate inumbratur (Curt.). The *r.* divides the city, amnis mediam urbem interluit (C.). The *r.* flows into the sea, amnis in mare evadit (Curt.); flumen in mare influit (C.): the bed of a *r.*, fossa (e. g. fossa Rheni; see C. Pis. 33, init.); down the *r.*, secundo flumine: up the *r.*, adverso flumine.

RIVER-HORSE, hippopotamus.

RIVET, *s.* clavulus (*little nail*).—cuneus trajectus (*a wedge driven through*).

RIVET, *v.* *clavulo figere qd: to *r. one's* attention, aures ca tenere.

RIVULET, rivulus, rivus.

RIX DOLLAR, *imperialis, or thalerus imperialis (the term *Rix Dollar* is a corruption of the German Reichsthaler, i. e. dollar of the empire).

ROACH, *cyprinus rutilus (Linn.).

ROAD, *A way, prop.*, via (*the r. itself*).—Iter (*journey, route*); a made or paved *r.*, via (lapidibus) strata (L. 8, 13, 9; in later writers also simply strata; see Eurip. 9, 9, 15). To pare a *r.*, viam lapidibus sternere, conternere. (Fig.) A way, means, via: a right *r.*, via; via certa: a wrong *r.*, error (an error).—vitium (*a fault*): to fall into the wrong *r.*, in errorem induci, rapti (*to be led aside, through want of consideration*).—a virtute declinare, honestatem deserere (*through one's own evil inclination*): to be on the wrong *r.*, errare (*without knowing it*)—vitam deviam sequi (*wisfully*). To bring *aby* into the wrong *r.*, qm in errorem inducere (*to lead into error*)—qm transversum agere (*to lead fm the path of virtue*). A station for ships, statio navium (*any anchorage*).—salum (*a part of the open sea, opposite the coast*): to lie at anchor in the *r.*, stare in salo, or in salo ante ostium portû, with or without in ancoris (*of ships*).—in salo esse (*of sailors*).

ROAM, vagari, palari (*to wander about alone*).

ROAN, (*equus) albus maculis albis sparsus.

ROAR, rudere (V.); rugire (Spart.); of lions).—rudere, vociferari (*of men*).—mugire, fremere (*of thunder*).—immugire (*of a storm, a volcano*).—mugire, immugire (*of the sea*).

ROARING, mugitus, ūs.

ROAST, || TRANS. assare (meat; Apic. 2, 1): coquere (e. g., to bake dry, e. g., bread, lime).—torrere, torrefacere, siccare (*to dry, scorch, e. g., fruit*).—frigere (*to broil, fry; as, eggs in oil, ova ex oleo*): to *r.* a little or slowly, subassare (Apic. 4, 2, §c.1): to *r.* on a spit, in veru inassare: roasted, assus. || INTRANS. assari (Appul.). torrer. || IMPROPR. To *r. aby*, calefacere qm (*to make him hot by attacking him*). To *r. aby* well, luculentie calefacere qm (C.).

ROAST MEAT, assum. caro assa, assa, orum, n. (*of several joints*). R. beef, assum bubulum: *r. veal*, assum vitulinum.

ROB, privare qm qd re (*to take away a thing fm a person, so that he suffers loss*).—spoliare, (more strongly) depoliare or expoliare (*to strip, deprive of*).—Jñ. detrahere spoliareque; spoliare nudareque; either a person or a thing, qm or qd, or a person of a thing, qm re; adimere (*to take away*).—eripere (*to snatch away*), ci qd; detrahere (*to draw away or fm*), ci qd, or (more rarely) qd de qo; auferre (*to carry or take away*), ci qd or qd ab qo. depoliari (*to steal fm*), to pillage, §c.; Jñ. spoliare qm qd re et depoliari.—diripere (*to plunder towns, &c.*)—expiare, compilare (*to rifle*) qd; the latter also qd re. fraudare qm re (*to cheat of*).—nudare, denudare, exuere qm re (*to deprive or make bare of a thing*).—orbare qm re (*to take a thing which is dear to us, as children, hope, &c.*)—multare qm re (*to take fm by way of punishment, to amerce*). To rob one of a kingdom, regno qm nudare, expellere, multare: to rob one of *one's* country, patriâ qm multare, privare, expellere: in exallum qm ejicere, pellere (*by sending him into exile*): to rob one of *one's* whole fortune, qm omnibus bonis evertere, expellere; qm de fortunâ omnibus deturbare: to rob one of *one's* children, qm orbare liberis; liberis ab qo abstrahere: to rob one of *one's* senses or understanding, qm deturbare de mente et animâ: robbed, orbatus qd re (*and most participles of the verbs already given*): robbed of *one's* children, liberis orbatus: of the use of *one's* limbs, membris captus: of sight and hearing, of *one's* understanding, oculis et auribus, mente captus: of hope, spe orbatus.

ROBBER, raptor (*one who violently takes away a thing specified*).—predo (*one who seeks for plunder*).—latro (*one who robs openly, and with violence*).—fur (*a thief, one who robs secretly*).—pirata (*a sea-r., pirate*). A band of *r.'s*, latronum or predonum globus (or turba, H.). latrones; predones.

ROBBERY, see PLUNDER.

ROBE, *s.* See CLOKE, GOWN. Gentlemen of the long *r.*, homines forenæ. Master of the *r.'s*, præs vestispex (Inscr.). Mistress of the *r.'s*, vestispica (Plaut.).

ROBE, *v.* vestem talarem, togam, sibi induere (*oneself*).—togam induere ci or togâ induere qm (*another*).

ROBIN, *motacilla rubecula (Linn.).

ROBING-ROOM, *vestiarius (*although this denoted properly a place where clothes were kept, not where they were put on*; see Röttig. Subis. II. p. 91).

ROBUST, robustus. validus. firmus. valens. integer. Jñ. robustus et valens. firmus et valens [Syn. in Hædrus].

ROBUSTNESS, robur (corporis). vigor. nervi, pl. ROCHET, || An episcopal vestment. Prochetum (L. 4.). A kind of fish, erythrinus (Plin.).

ROCK, *s.* saxum (e. g., any large mass of stone).—rupes (*a steep, rugged r.*)—scopulus (*in prose, a sharp, dangerous r. in the water, a cliff*).—cautes (*a long narrow bank of sand or r.'s in the sea; a reef; ridge; saxa et cautes = r.'s and reefs; Cæs. B. G. 3, 13*). ~~RO~~ petra is a Greek word, and not used by Latin writers in the best age. That is or lives among *r.'s*, saxatilis (e. g. piscia, piscatus): as firm as a *r.*, adamantinus: as hard as a *r.*, saxeus (prop. and fig.): to strike against a *r.*, scopulum offendere (prop. and fig.): to strike or founder on a *r.*, ad scopulum appellere (navem); ad scopulum appellii (*the former of persons, the latter of ships; both also fig., after C. Rab. Per. 9, 25, nec tuas unquam rationes ad eos scopulos appulisses, ad quos Sex. Titii afficiam navem*).—ad scopulum alidi (prop., of ships): to escape the *r.'s*, scopulos prætervehi (prop. and fig.).

ROCK, *v.* TRANS. movêre. To *r. a cradle*, cunas infantis movêre (Mart.): to *r. a child* to sleep, prope *infantem cunis motis sopire, or *cunarium agitatione sopire (prop.): sopire, securum reddere (fig., to render secure and careless): one that *r.'s* eradiat, cunarium motor (Mart. II, 39, in.: fem. cunaria, Inscr.). INTRANS. movêri. agitari. jectari.

ROCK SALT, sal fossilis (opp. marinus, *Farr.*).

ROCKET, *Ad plant.*, *braccia eruca (*Linn.*). *Ad artificial firework*, *missile pyrium. *radius pyrium (*Bau.*).

ROCKY, saxosus (saxeus rather = stony).

ROD, virga (*g. t.*, a long thin twig, *g.c.*).—fasciculus virgarum, or only virgae, arum, pl. (when composed of several twigs bound together).—ferula (for punishing children). To beat with r.s., virgis qm caedere (*C.*), variare (*Plaut.*), multare (*L.*): to give a boy the r., puerum ferula caedere (*H.*), castigare: to be under the r. (*Ag.*), disciplinæ, imperio ac subiectum esse: to use the rod (*Ag.*), severâ disciplinâ coercere, continere qm; severius adhibere qm: a measuring r., decempeda: a fishing r., arundo.

ROE, caprea, m. f.

ROGATION, supplicatio; see **PRAYER**. R-days, rogationes (*s. t.*): r-week, hebdomada crucium (*s. t.*).

ROGUE, nequam, furcifer. *Ad arrant r.*, trifurcifer (in the earlier comic writers).—caput scelereum (*Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 5, 3).—princeps flagitiorum (*C. Terr.* 5, 1, 4). *A r. in grain*, homo nequissimus ac sceleratissimus; or, by *Crcl.*, homo qui peribit nequitiam, et ita visceribus immiscuit, ut nisi cum ipsis exire non possit (*Sen. de Ira*, 1, 16, 2).

ROGUERY, flagitium, scelus.

ROGUISH, *Ad*, wicked, nequam, pravus. See **BAD**. *Wanton, petulant, lascivus* (*e. g.* homo, full of r. tricks).—protervus.

ROLL, v. volvere (*trans.*).—volvi (*intrans.*). To r. up or together, convolvere: to r. into a ball, glomerare: to r. up in alth, involvere or obvolvere qd re; amicare qd re (*s. g. chartâ*): to r. round alth, involvere circum qd; amicare qd re; circumvolvere qd ei rei: time r.'s on, tempus devolvitur, effluit: tears r. down the cheeks, lacrimæ per genas cas manant.

ROLL, a. circumactio, circumactus (*circular motion*). volumen (that which is rolled up).—charta convoluta (*a r. of paper*). The r. of a drum, *tympani crebra, continua, pulsatio.

ROLLER, cylindrus (*a large cylinder for pressing surfaces and making them smooth*).—scapus (*a cylinder on which paper, ribbon, &c., is rolled*).—phalanga (*a cylinder put under a heavy body to assist in moving it*).—rotula (*a little wheel*).

ROLLING, volubilis. Or by the verbs.

ROLLING-PIN, *radius, or *cylindrus parvus.

ROLLS = public documents, tabulæ (*g. t.*).—litteræ publicæ (archivæ).—acta publica, or acta only (records of the proceedings of the senate, magistrates, or people).

ROMAN CATHOLIC, *Romane sacrorum formulæ addictus. Romane legis studiosus (*aff. Ammian.* 25, 10, 15): *pontificis Romani assecla. To turn R. C., sacra Romana suscipere (*of a whole church, aff. L. 1, 7*).—*doctrinam pontificis Romani amplexi (*of a church or an individual*). To be a R. C., legis Romanæ studiosus esse (*aff. Ammian.* 1. c.).—*Romane sacrorum formulæ addictum esse.

ROMANCE, s. It may be necessary to say fabula Romanensis (*s. t.*): fabula Milesia is rather = tale, story). See also **FABLE**.

ROMANCE, v. *fabulas or fabulosa narrare. See also **BRAG**.

ROMANIZE, See *turn ROMAN CATHOLIC.

ROMANTIC, fabulosus, fictus (*fictitious*); see also **FABULOUS**.—gratus, amenus (*of place, charming*). R. shores and coasts, amenitates litorum et orarum.

ROMANTICALLY, fabulose, ut in fabulis fit.

ROMP, s. *Ad* Rude play, ludus protervus. *Ad* boisterous girl, *puella proterva or lasciva.

ROMP, v. proterve ludere.

ROOD, *Ad* pole, peritica; see **POLE**. *Ad* image of the cross, *crux sacra.

ROOF, s. *Ad* PROP. tectum (*g. t.*, epi the outer part of a r.).—cantherii (the inner part, the rafters).—culmen (the highest line of a r., the ridge; then also the whole r.); see *L. 27*, 4, ædis culmen Jovis fulmine tectum).—tegula (*a r. covered with tiles*).—tectum scandulare (*a r. of shingle*; *Appul. Met.* 3, p. 137, 2).—sugrandium or sugrandatio (*a pent-house, eaves*). *A building (temple, &c.) without r.*, ædificia hyphæthra: to have advanced as far as the r., ad tectum pervenisse (*of a house in course of building*): to keep the r., &c., of a house in good repair, domum sartam et tectam conservare: sarta tecta domum tucti: to blow off the r., deturbare tectum ac tegulas: de tecto tegulas deturbare (*Plaut.*); tecto nudare. *Fig.* = House; e.g. to live under the same r. with one, unâ ede in unis ædibus (*Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 78); habitare cum quo: to welcome any under one's r., tecto ac domo invitare qm (*in*

invoc.).—hospitio qm excipere (*to receive*).—mœnibus tectisque accipere qm, or tectis ac sedibus recipere qm (*of the inhabitants of a town who give shelter to persons in flight, &c.*).

ROOF, v. tegere, integere, contegere qd re; with wood, scandula contegere; with thatch, stramento integere.

ROOFLESS, non tectus (*not covered in*).—apertus (*open*).

ROOK, *Ad* bird, *cornix nigra frugilega. *Ad* chess, *turris.

ROOM, *Ad* Space, spatium (*g. t.*).—intervallum (*space between*). There is not r. enough in the house, domus parum laxa est: to have r. for alth (*prop.*), non capere qd; (*Ag.*) admittere, accipere; locum dare: plenty of room, laxitas (*e. g. in a house*; *C. Off.* 1, 39, 139). *Ad* apartment, chamber, conclave (*r. that can be locked up, chamber, dining-r.*).—cubiculum (*r. for lounging or reclining in; but only sleeping r.*).—dieta (*any r. in which one lives; e. g. a summer-house with chambers attached*).—membrum (*chamber, as portion of a house; apartment*).—cubiculum hospitale (*dining-room*).—cubiculum dormitorium. membrum dormitorium (*sleeping r.*). *A side r.*, cubiculum continens, or junctum et continens, conclavi; cella minor (*a smaller r. in general; Vitr.*). *Occasion, opportunity*, vid. *Place*, vid.

ROOMINESS, laxitas (*C.*).

ROOMY, spatiosus (*that occupies a large space*).—amplus (*of great extent*).—laxus (*not narrow or confined*).—capax (*that can hold much*). *Jm.* spatiosus et capax. *Ad* r. house, spatiosa et capax domus; laxior domus (*Val.* 2, 81).

ROOST, s. stabulum (avium cohortalium, pavonum, Col.).

ROOST, v. stabulari (*Col.*).

ROOT, s. *Ad* PROP. radix, stirps (*the r. with the whole of the lower part of a tree*). A little r., radícula. To take r., pull up by the r.s.; see the verb. *Fig.* radix, stirps, causa, semen, fons. See also **CAUSE**, **ORIGIN**. *In grammar*, vocabulum primitivum (*Gramm.*).

ROOT (itself), v. radicem or radices agere (*also improper*, *C. Off.* 2, 12, 43), capere or mittere, radicari (*only proper*).—in radices exire.—(radicescens only once; *Sen. Ep.* 86, *Am.*)—insidère. inveterascere (*Ag.*, to become inveterate; the former of something suspected; the latter of a custom or evil). To let alth r. itself, favere or alere (*Ag.*): the tree is deeply rooted, radices arboris altius descendunt: to be deeply rooted, altissimè radibus defixum esse: rooted, radicatus; quod radices egit (*prop.*).—inveteratus; confirmatus: deeply-rooted, penitus defixus (*improper*; of faults, &c.).—penitus inlatus (*of an opinion, implanted*): there he stood as if rooted in the ground, defixus stabat (!): the Gauls stood as if rooted in the earth by fear, pavor deflexerat cum admiratione Gallos. *To root out or up*, a) PROP. eradicare, extirpare. radicitus evellere, extrahere, evellere et extrahere. eruere (*dig up*).—runcare (*hoe up weeds*). b) *Fig.* extirpare, delere, extinguere, excidere. To r. alth up or out thoroughly, ca rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus; omnes ca rei stirpes ejicere; qd funditus tollere. *Jm.* extirpare et funditus tollere (*e. g. superstition; the last also of faults, passions, &c.*).—e naturâ rerum evellere (*annihilate*): to r. out a nation; see **EXTIRPATE**: to r. all human feeling out of any's heart, omnem humanitatem ex animo cas extirpare.

ROPE, funis (*a thick r.*).—restis (*a small r.*).—rudens (*sail r.*).—retinaculum, ora (*anchor r., cable*). To stretch a r., funem extendere: to dance on the tight r., per funem ingredi (Q.); per funem extentum ire (*H. Ep.*); per extentum funem ponere vestigia (*C. Manil.* 5, 652).

ROPE-DANCER, funambulus (*Ter., Suet.*); schenobates (*Inscr.*); *Crcl.* qui meditatus est (*s. e. didici*) per extensos funes ire (*Sen. de Ira*, 2, 13); petasuri (*a vaulter*). *A r.-d.'s pole*, peritica libratoria. *Walter would be incorrect*; for halteres (*ἀλτήρες*) were masses of lead held in the hands in leaping, &c., in order to assist the swing of the arms.

ROPEMAKER, restio (*Plaut., Suet.*)—restiliarius (*Front.*).

ROPEWALK, *locus ubi funes texuntur.

ROPEYARN, *stamen.

ROPY, lentus, tenax, viscosus (*Pall.*).

ROSARY, *rosarium (*s. t.*). See also **BRAD**.

ROSE, rosa (*the plant and the flower*).—rosea flos (*the flower*). *A r.-bed*, area rosis constituta: of r.s., rosaceus: oil of r.s., oleum rosaceum or rhodinum

(*Plin.*) : *r. leaf*, *rosa* floris folium: *the scent of r.'s*, odores qui affiantur e rosis (a*st.* *C. Cat. Maj.* 17, 59); "*odor rosarum: to lie among r.'s*, in rosa jacere (*Sen. Ep.* 36, 9); vivere in eterna rosa (*Mart.* 8, 77) *Of or belonging to a r.*, roseus: *r. colour*, color roseus: *r.'s on the cheeks*, color egregius (*C. Pin.* 2, 20, 64): *oil of r.'s*, oleum rhodinum. oleum rosaceum, or rosaceum only.

ROSEBUD, calix rose.

ROSEBUSH, rose frutex. rosa.

ROSEMARY, rosmarinum or rosmarinus (*Plin.*, *Col.*), libanotis (*Plin.*).

ROSEWATER, aqua rosata.

ROSIN, resina.

ROSTRUM, rostra, pl.

ROSY, roseus, rosaceus (*made of roses*). *R. lips*, labra quæ rubent rosis (a*st.* *Mart.* 4, 42, 10).

ROT, v. putrescere. putrescere. putescere or putescere. villari. fracescere (*of fruit, esply of olives*). *To cause to rot*, putrefacere.

ROT, ROTTENNESS, putor. putredo. caries [*Syn.* in ROTTEN.]

ROTATION, rotatio (*Vir.* 10, 3).—circumactio (*a turning itself round*, *Vir.* 9, 8, 15): *in r.*, per ordinem: *r. of crops*, ordo cultura (*e. g.* hunc ordinem cultura experti procuravimus).

ROTATORY, *By Crcl. with verbs in TURN, intrans.*

ROTE, *To learn by r.*, ediscere. memorie mandare, tradere, committere, insigere. *To say by r.*, memoriter pronuciare, recitare; ex memoria exponere.

ROTTEN, putidus (*of flesh, fruit, &c.*)—putridus (*decayed, rotten; of teeth, a house, &c.*)—carious (*eaten away*)—vilitatus (*spoiled, putrefied; of flesh, fruit, &c.*)—marcidus (*e. g. asser*).

ROTUNDA, *mâficium rotundum, rotunditas; or sedes in modum circuli exstructæ (*a*st.* Plin. Ep.* 5, 6, 17).

ROTUNDITY, forma rotunda (*C.*), rotunditas (*Plin.*).

ROUGE, s. purpurissum. fucus (non fucus illitus, sed sanguine diffusus color, *C.*).

ROUGE, v. purpurissare (*trans.*; *Plant.*)—*purpurissare linere. *To have one's cheeks rouged*, buccas belle purpurissatas habere (*Plant.*): *rouged cheeks*, buccæ purpurissatæ (*C.*).

ROUGH, asper (*opp. levis or lenis; of roughness that causes pain, as of thorns, &c.; also of the sea, and of the voice*)—alethraus (*rugged*)—confragosus (*with broken fragments of rock, &c., in wild confusion*)—percollosus (*stormy*)—horridus, horridus et durus. asper. animi (*r. in mind*)—incolutus, inhumani, inurbanus (*r. in manners*)—infabre factus, inconditus, non artificiosus (*roughly made, not well finished*). *The r. breathing (in grammar)*, spiritus asper.

ROUGH-CAST, trullisatio (*with lime*)—arenatio. arenatum (*with sand and mortar*). *To r.-c.*, parietem trullisare; parieti trullisatorem inducere (*to cover with coarse mortar*).—*trullis parietem loricate opere tectorio *to whitewash*.

ROUGHLY, aspere, horride [*Syn.* in ROUGH].—crasse (*coarsely*). *To live r.*, horride vivere: *to treat aby r.*, aspere tractare qm: *to speak r.*, aspere loqui (*with severity, &c.*)—horride loqui (*in a strong and forcible, though rough manner*). *To speak r. to aby*, horride alloqui qm (*T.*); qm severius adhibere (*C. ad All.* 10, 12, 3). [*Rudely, in an unpolished manner*, inurbane. rustice. vaste (*e. g. loqui*).—infecete, libilliterari. incompote. [*In an unskilful, unfinished manner*, insecle. incommode.

ROUGHNESS, asperitas (*e. g. viarum, faucium, cecili, vocis, opp. lenitas vocis, vili; also nature, and of character*).—aspredo et asperitudo (*Cels.*)—crassitudo (*opp. to Aneness*). [*Roughness of manners, &c.*, inhumanitas, inurbanitas, rusticitas, mores inculti or rustici. *R. of speech*, verba rustica (*rough, coarse words*).—maledicta. probra. probra et maledicta (*abuse, &c.*).—contumelie (*insulting language*). *R. of mind*, ingenium incultum (*want of cultivation*).—asperitas animi (*savage r.*)—feritas animi. *A savage or brutal r. of mind*, feritas animi et agrestis immanitas.

ROUND, adj. rotundus (*g. t.*)—globosus (*globular*).—orbiculatus (*circular*).—teres (*cylindrical; rounded [not square], said of long bodies*). *To make r.*, rotundare. corrotundare. *To take a r. form*, se rotundare, or rotundari; conglobari; conglobari undique æqualiter. *A r. number*, numerus par (*equal number*).—solidum (*a whole*). *A good r. sum*, magna pecunias summa, or numi non mediocri summa.

ROUND, prep. and adv. (*of local surrounding*) circum; circa (*for the difference between these words, see ABOUT*). *Circumcirca, r. a bow, does not belong to Class. pron.*, vch uses instead of it circum et circa): *r. in a circle*, in gym: *r. in succession*, in orbem: *all r.*, totus circum.—in circuitu. *Often by circum in composition: to ride r.*, circumequitare or equo circumvehi (*locum*): *to r.-ll r.*, circumvolvare (*trans.*), circumvolvi (*intr.*).—*Sis by per: to wander r.*, pervagari (*locum*): *to look r.*, circumspicere, circumspicere. oculos circumferre. perlustrare (*omnia, &c.*): *to look r. in a threatening way*, oculos minaciter circumferre: *to dig a trench r. a city*, oppidum fossa (vallo fossaque) circumdare.

ROUND, v. rotundare *to r. itself*, se rotundare or rotundari; conglobari (*spherical*). *To r. itself equally on all sides*, conglobari undique æqualiter. [*Fig.*] *to r. a sentence*, sententiam, ordine verborum paulo commutato, in quadrum redigere (*C. Or.* 70, 233). *The rounding of a sentence*, verborum apta et quasi rotunda constructio; structura (*not circumscriptio in this sense*): *rounded, rotundatus (made r.)*, rotundus (*r.*)—conglobatus (*like a ball*): *fig. of speech*, quasi rotundus. *A sentence is properly rounded*, forma concinnitas verborum facit orbem suum (*C. Or.* 44, 149).

ROUNDLY, libere. *To deny r.*, ei præcise negare: ei plane sine ullâ exceptione præcidero.

ROUSE, exsuscitare. experefacere (*e. somno*). excitare (*e. somno*). suscitare somno or a quiete; *all may be used without e. somno, &c.*: also *fig.* See AROUSE.

ROUT, s. *A clamorous multitude, see CROWD.* [*Discoisiture, see DEFEAT.* *To put to the r.*, fundere fugare: *to put to the r. with (great) slaughter*, stragem dare or edere or facere. ci cladem afferre or inferre. qm prosternere. ci detrimetum inferre. qm ingenti clade prosternere. qm ad internecionem cadere or redigere, or delire hostem, or hostium copias occisione occidere or cadere. hostium internecionem facere, &c.: *to be put to the r.*, cladem pugne or simply cladem or calamitatem or incommodum or detrimentum accipere. ad internecionem cadi or deleri; ad internecionem venire. *Should the army be put to the r.*, si adversa pugna evenierit. *It may be remarked here, that the Romans, in speaking of their own defeats, or when introducing a person as speaking of his, were in the habit of using the emphatic terms of adversum proelium or adversa pugna (unlucky fight; L. 7, 29, extr.; 8, 31, 5); or incommodum, detrimentum (misadventure; C. Lat. 3, 10; Cas. B. G. 1, 5; 5, 52; 6, 34, &c.); and obitus (complete defeat; Cas. B. G. 1, 29).*

ROUT, v. (*an army*). See *To put to the rout*, in ROUT.

ROUTE, iter (*journey*).—via (*way, road taken*).—ratio itineris or itinerum (*plan of a journey, C. Fam.* 3, 5, 3). *To continue one's r.*, viam or cursum tenere; viam persequi; iter pergere; iter reliquum condere, pergere: *en r.*, in itinere: *to be en r. to Rome*, iter mihi est Romam: *to take r. for a place*, iter qm movere or dirigere; cursum suum qm dirigere; viam qm habere: *to take different r.*, diversos discedere, abire: *to change a r.*, flexere iter.

ROUTINE, usus, exercitatio, habitus, facilitas consuetudine et exercitatioe parta (*a*st.* Q. 10, 8*): *more r.*, usus quidam irrationalis (*Q. 10, 7, 11; Greek ὁλοποι.*). *To be accustomed to the r. of business*, in negotiis gerendis, administrandis bene versatum or exercitatum esse. *This is a mere matter of r.*, hoc vero tralaticium est (*C.*).

ROVE, palare. vagari. See WANDER.

ROVER, [*One who wanders about, erro, vagus*. multivagus (*Plin.*). *vagabundus lale*]. [*A pirate, vid.*

ROW, s. ordo (*v. pr.*). *series rather = succession, series*. [*In a r.*, ordine, ex ordine. In ordinem, per ordinem (*in regular or due order*).—deinceps (*one after another*). *To build a r. of houses*, domos continuare.

ROW, v. TRANS. remis propellere. [*INTRANS.*] remigare; remis navigare; navem remis ducere or propellere. *To r. with all one's might*, remis contendere: *to r. back*, (navem) remis inhibere; retro navem inhibere. *To r. off or away from shore*, navem remis incitare et terram relinquere, or et altum petere (*see Cas. B. G. 4, 25*).

ROWEL, [*The points of a spur turning on a little axis, rotula calcaria*. [*A roll of hair put into a wound*, *funis, funiculus e piliis, crinibus contortus (*as to its substance*).—fonticulus (*t. i. as 'is see*).

ROWER, remex. The *r.*s, remiges, *pl.*, or remigium (L. 26, 51, § 6).

ROYAL, regius, or the *gen.* regis (of or belonging to a king, that relates to his person or dignity).—regalis (worthly of a king, fit for a king). *Regis* distinction is always observed by good prose writers; in C. Tusc. 1, 48, 116, and Np. Eum. 13, 3, ornatus regius is the ornament which belongs to the king; but in C. de Fin. 2, 21, 69, ornatus regalis, is ornament as rich as that of a king; again, cultus regius, S. Cat. 37, 4, is magnificence such as a king has or ought to have; but H. Od. 4, 9, 15, cultus regalis is only magnificence like that of a king; sententia regia is an opinion, sentence of a king, sententia regalis, noble, worthy of a king. The *r.* family, reges; *domus regia.

ROYALIST, regi amicus, regis studiosus, faciens eum regis (aft. C.).

ROYALLY, regie, regium in morem, regio more, regaliter.

ROYALTY, regnum (a kingdom).—regia potestas (royal power). The ensigns of *r.*, regia insignia, *pl.*

RUB, *v.* fricare (to clean or smooth by rubbing, also to wear).—conficere (to wear away).—terere, atterere, usu deterere (to wear). To rub in or into, inficere: to rub oneself, fricari: to rub round, circumficere: to rub the eyes (so as to bring tears), oculos terere: to rub down, defricare. To rub out, eradere (to scratch out).—Inducere (to erase by rubbing the inverted style over).—To rub up or over, see RETOUCH. To *r.* alth (metallic) bright, deterum qd nitidare, atque rubigine liberare (Col. 12, 3).

RUB, *s.* || *Act* of rubbing, tritus, attritus (so as to wear).—fricatio, fricatus (of the body). || *Difficulty*, vid.

RUBBER, || *One who rubs*, tritor (*e. g.*, of paint, &c.).—fricator (of the body; late). || *A cloth used in rubbing*, *linum ad deterendum or abtergendum factum. || *A coarse file*, scobina (Plin.); lima crassa, aspera (Jan.). || *Indian rubber*, *kummi elasticum. || *To win a rubber*, *ludo bis vincere. To play a *r.*, ludere.

RUBBISH, || *PROP.* rudus; rudera (*pl.*; rubble, &c.).—ejectamentum (alth cast away).—quisquillie (refuse). To cover with *r.*, rudare (Plin.): to clear of *r.*, erudare (Solin.). || *FIG.* of worthless persons, quisquillie, fœx, sentina (C.); qui sunt infra infimos homines omnes (Ter.); purgamentum (servorum, Curt.).

RUBICUND, See RED.
RUBRIC, rubrica (*prop.* the title of a law, which was written in red characters: hence = 'law' itself, *e. g.* Masuri rubrica, Juv.).

RUBY, carbunculus. *rubinus (*s. l.*).
RUDDER, gubernaculum, clavus (*prop.* and *fig.*). To hold or guide the *r.*, gubernaculum tractare, clavum tenere. See also HELM.

RUDDINESS, rubor.

RUDDLE, rubrica (*sc. terra, any red earth*).

RUDDY, rubidus, rubicundus, rubeus.

RUDE, rudis (inexperienced, *e. g.*, as an artisan).—incultus, agrestis (unmannerly).—ferus, immansuetus (not tame, wild). JN. ferus agrestisque (clownish).—asper (rough, harsh).—inurbanus (not polite). R. manners, mores agrestes or ferri.

RUDELY, aspere, inurbane. Usually by the *adj.*

RUDENESS (uncivilized state of manners), feritas. Usually by the *adj.*, *e. g.*, mores agrestes et ferri. R. of (their own) manners, (sua) inhumanitas.

RUDIMENTS, initia, elementa, rudimenta (with or without prima). To learn the *r.*s, prima elementa discere: to be instructed in the *r.*s, primis elementis or literis imbuti: to be still engaged in the *r.*s, in tirocinis hære: to be but a little beyond the *r.*s, paulum qd ultra primas literas progressum esse. To know the *r.*s of an art, qd arte imbutum esse.

RUE, *v.* See REPENT.

RUE, *s.* (a plant), *rûta graveolens (Linn.).

RUEFUL, See SAD, SORROWFUL.

RUFFIAN, homo nequam, sceleratus, scelus, eris. homo pugnax, manu promptus (quarrelsome).

RUFFIANLY, nefarius (contrary to laws natural and divine).—sceleratus (wicked, vicious).—improbus (bad). A *r.* deed, nefas, facinus nefarium, scelus. (more strongly), scelus nefarium.

RUFFLE, *v.* turbare, perturbare, agitare (of things, or of the mind).—molestiâ afficere (of the mind).—animo disturbat freta (*r.*s, agitata, Sen. Hippol. 1011). To *r.* their feathers, inhorrescere (as a hen, when she has laid an egg). See also AGITATE.

RUFFLE, *s.* *limbus manicæ præfixus.
RUG, stragulum; *pannus crassiore lanâ contextus.

RUGGED, confragous (*prop.*, also *fig.* of speech).—salebrosus (*prop.* and *fig.*).—inconditus, horridus or (less strong) horridulus (*fig.* of speech; opp. lævis).—asper (rough, *prop.*; alth of speech, unpolished, opp. cultus). R. places, asperæ, *sc. loca, pl.*; aspreta, *pl.*; salebræ. To complain of *r.* roads, salebras queri (!).

RUGGEDNESS, asperitas. See ROUGHNESS.

RUIN, *s.* || *Destruction*, ruina; excidium (*prop.* and *fig.*).—interitus, perniciës, naufragium, occus. JN. occus interitusque (*fig.*). To avert *r.*, perniciem depellere: to plan *aby's r.*, ei perniciem struere, parare, moliri. To come to *r.*, perire, interficere. [SYN. and PHR. in DESTRUCTION]. || *Ruins*, fragmenta, oruin (broken pieces, fragments).—reliquiæ (remnants, *e. g.*, of a wreck).—naufragia, orum (*prop.* the remnants of a wreck; but *fig.* of persons or things, as we say, *r.*s). ruinae (of a building, city, &c.; L. 26, 51, § 6, not in C.).—rudera, nim (walls, &c., broken into small fragments; post-Aug.).—vestigia, orum (the site of a ruined town, &c.).—parietinæ (dilapidated walls; *e. g.* Corinthi; C. Tusc. 3, 22, 53, Orelli). The smoking *r.*s of Thebes, fumantes Thebarum ruinae. A town deserted and nearly in *r.*s, urbs deserta et strata prope ruinis: to fall to *r.*s, frangi; ruinis collabi: to be buried under the *r.*s of a house, ruinâ ædium opprimi; or, if followed by death, oppressum interficere. Here on one spot the *r.*s of so many cities lie before us, uno loco tot oppidorum cadavera projecta jacent (Serv. Sulpic. C. Fam. 4, 5, 4; prps too far-fetched for prose).

RUIN, *v.* || *To demolish*, to destroy, vid. || *To injure greatly*, perdere, pesumdare, ad interitum vocare. præcipitare (stronger term).—conficere (entirely, altogether, *e. g.*, a part of the citizens by impost, partem plebis tributo).—trucidare (lit. to kill, *e. g.*, by high interest, fenore).—profligare (to subvert, also of health, &c.).—JN. affligere et perdere. affligere et prosternere. prosternere affligereque. affligere et profligare (all = finditus perdere or evertere, *i. e.* to *r.* completely). To try to *r.* *aby.*, cs interitum querere. || *To impoverish*, qm ad pauperietatem protrahere. ad inopiam redigere, ad famem reficere (stronger term). To *r.* oneself entirely, se detrudere in mendicitatem.

RUINOUS, || *Dilapidated*, ruinosus; pronus in ruinam (ready to fall).—vitiosus (injured, damaged).—dilabens (falling to pieces). To be in a *r.* condition, ruinosis esse, ruinam minari (to be on the point of falling).—labare (to totter). The house is in a *r.* condition, ædes vitium fecerunt. || *Destructive*, perniciosus, perniciosus, exitiosus, exitialis, exitiabilis, damnosus, funestus, pestilens, pestifer. [SYN. in HURTFUL.]

RUINOUSLY, perniciosè, pestifere, funeste.

RULE, *s.* || *An instrument for drawing lines and measuring*, regula (for drawing straight lines).—norma (for measuring squares).—amussis (a carpenter's *r.*). || *A law, regulation, constitution*, lex (a prescribed method of acting or of doing *ath*; hence *leges* dicendi, 'the *r.*s of grammar' in which case *regule* would not be Latin).—prescriptum, præceptum; cs rel, or with a gerund in di. || *Regula* (an instrument for drawing straight lines) and norma (*prop.* a square, an instrument for marking out right angles) can never be employed with *ref.* to a single *r.* or prescription, but only when 'the rule' is equivalent to 'a body of rules, a code'; hence these words always take a *gen.*, or there is a circumlocution, as, regula ad quam qd dirigitur, or quâ qd judicatur; norma quâ, or ad quam, qd dirigitur. || *There is no plural rule*, or normæ, in the sense of 'rules.' To prescribe a *r.*, legem dare, scribere; præceptum dare, tradere; præcipere; prescribere. To give *r.*s concerning *ath*, præcipere, tradere de qâ re: to observe or follow a *r.*, legem servare, observare; præscriptum servare; præceptum tenere (|| *regulam servare is not Latin*). Made by line and ad, ad legem ac regulam composuit (Q. 12, 10, 50). It is to be observed as a *r.*, not to &c., tenendum est hoc cs rei præceptum, ne &c. It is a *r.* in *ath* that, hæc lex in qâ re sancitur, ut. It is an exception to the *r.*, hoc exceptio. I depart fm my *r.*, *discedo a more meo: to live by *r.*, dirigere vitam ad certam normam; *vitam severis legibus attingere. || *Government, dominion*, imperium, potestas, ditio, principatus, dominatio, dominatus, regnum [SYN. in DOMINION].

RULE, *v.* || *TRANS.* || *To draw lines with an instrument*, lineas ad regulam dirigere, exilgere: to *r.* paper, *chartam lineis signare, distinguere: ruled paper, *charta lineis ex atramento signata. A ruled table, tabula lineis distincta (Genser). || *To govern*, imperare, imperitare, cs esse imperatorem, imperio

regere or imperio tenere qm, qd (to have the command over a person or thing).—dominari, dominationem habere in qm (to exercise unlimited power over; esp. fig.).—præsse ci or ei rei (to preside over). To *r.* a city, urbem imperio regere: to be ruled by abq, imperio ca tenēri; tenēri in ca ditione et potestate: to submit to be ruled by abq, imperium ca sustinēre; se regi ab qo pati (opp. imperium ca detrectare). The mind *r.*'s the body, animus regit corpus: to be ruled by ambition, ambitio tenēri. || To manage, constituere, ordinare, decernere, dirigere. || **INTRANS.** To be in command, civitatem regere; imperium tractare; regnare; esse in imperio; potiri rerum; potiri accepta (Lucr.), sceptris (P.), regnis (Vell.); imperio uti (S.); regnum (in loco) exercere (Plin.).

RULER. || One who rules, a governor, dominator ca (the governor; C. N. D. 2, 2, 4, dominator rerum Deus)—dominus, of abq, ca (unlimited master, lord; hence the pure Latin term for tyrannus).—moderator, gubernator, rector. Jm. rector et moderator (guide and governor; esp. of God).—tyrannus (one that has raised himself to dominion; a tyrant).—princeps; imperator (as prince, emperor. ~~See~~ of the silo. age). fem., qua imperio regit; dominatrix, moderatrix, gubernatrix. The sovereign or universal **RULER**, regnator omnium; cuius numini parent omnia (of God; regnator omnium Deus, cetera subjecta et parentia; T. Germ. 39, 5). || A instrument for ruling with; see **RULE**, s.

RUM, *sacra e saccharo cocta; *vinum Indicum.

RUMBLE, sonare, crepare, crepitum dare.

RUMBLING, sonitus, crepitus.

RUMINATE, || **PROP.** ruminari, and. (post-Aug.) ruminare (Col.).—remandere (post-Aug.). || To meditate, vid.

RUMINATION, ruminatio (Plin.).

RUMMAGE, ecutere (v. pr.).—scrutari, or (more strongly) perscrutari (to search and examine).

RUMMER. See **CUP**.

RUMOUR, fama, rumor. See **REPORT**.

RUMP, os sacrum (i. e., prop.).—nates, clunes (buttocks).

RUMPLE, v. corrugare; in rugas plicare; rugam (-as) figere in re.

RUMPLE, s. ruga.

RUN, cursus (g. l., of bodily motion, &c.).—lapsus (a *flowing*, esp. of water).—curriculum (in a race-course).—motus (motion, g. l.). The ordinary *r.* of affairs, rerum humanarum cursus.

RUN, v. || Of persons, currere (g. l.).—decurrere (fm a higher to a lower point; fm a place, a. ab; down fm, de; out fm, e. ex; through, per with an acc., or by a simple acc.; to a place, ad; so that whenever the terminus a quo or the terminus ad quem is not mentioned, it must be supplied).—cursu ferri (with haste), auferre (to run away)—cursu tendere qo (to run to a place).—accurrere (to run hither).—percurrere (to run to).—procurrere (to run forth or out).—se proripere (to run forth or out; both e. g. in publicum; foras).—effundi, se effundere (to flow out, of a mass of persons; e. g. in castra).—currere in &c. (to run into alth; but incurere in qm, in qd. means, to run agst, to attack).—transcurrere qd (to run over alth; then absol. = to run over to or fm, e. g. ad qm).—circumcurrere, circumcursare locum (to run about in a place).—pervagari locum (to pass through quickly). To run agst each other, luter se concurrere: to run to aby, currere, cursum capessere ad qm; transcurrere ad qm (to aby who is or dwells over agst us); concurrere ad qm (in order to speak to him; see *Græc. C. Quint.* 16, 53): to run oneself out of breath, cursu exanimari: to run for a wager, cursu certare; certatim currere. Run as fast as you can, percurrere curriculum. Run as fast as you can and bring, curriculum eas et afferas; curriculum affer, afferas, &c. (This adverbial use of curriculum is found in the language of common life, in the Com. writers, and in Appul.) Run and fetch him, curte, arcesse eum. Run away, abi fac abeas i. e. come running, accurrere. Fig., to run after alth (i. e. to solicit or sue earnestly for a thing), ambire (absolutely; ~~not~~ not ambire munus). To run after a girl, virginem ambire nuptia (in order to marry her; alt. T. Germ. 17, 2).—circa domum virginis assiduus esse (to frequent her house). || Of things moveable, currere (~~not~~ in prose only of such things as move in a circle; e. g., a wheel, a ball; of rivers, &c., it is used only by poets and prose writers of the silo. period; hence, e. g., for flumen per ultima Indie currit, Curt. 8, 9, 9, it ought to be flumen per ultima Indium fertur; for amnes in aquora currunt, V. En. 12, 534, the prose expression would be amnes in

maria influunt, &c. Likewise decurrere ex or in for defluere, to flow down, is rather poetic).—ferri (to be borne along with rapidity; of the heavenly bodies, rivers, &c.).—labi, delabi (to glide along or down; of water, &c.).—devolvi (to roll down).—fluere, into alth, in qd; through alth, per qd (to flow).—influere in &c., effundi, se effundere, in &c. (to flow into; e. g. in mare).—intrare qd, locum (to enter or go into; e. g., of ships, portum). exire loco, ex loco (to run out fm a place).—ferri, moveri, torqueri circa qd (to turn itself about alth; e. g., of the sun, circa terram).—serpere per &c. (to run or enwine itself on or about alth, of plants; e. g. per humum). Running water, aqua fluens (opp. aqua putealis) or aqua fluvialis or viva; flumen vivum (a river) Running brooks, salientes rivi. Tears run down the cheeks, lacrimæ manant per genas (see H. Od. 4, 1, 34); fluunt per os lacrimæ (O. Met. 4, 581). The candles are running, candelæ diffundunt: to run round alth, i. e. to surround it, cingere qd (e. g. urbem cingit fossa alth). The road runs (leads) to Rome, hæc via fert (not ducti) Romam. || **FIG.** To *r.* into debt, se alienum contrahere or confidere.

RUN AGAINST, incurere or incursare in qd (to strike agst in running).—offendere qd (g. l., to strike agst). To run agst aby, in qm incurere atque incidere. To approach violently or boisterously, incurere; incursare; irruere; impetum facere in qm.

RUN AWAY, fugere, aufugere, effugere. See **FLY**, **DESSERT**. || Of a horse, effrenatum incerto cursu ferri (L. 37, 41); *frenis non paræ.

RUN DOWN, || **INTRANS.** defluere, delabi. || **TRANS. PROP.** peragere qm (to run down without giving any rest, Cat. in C. Ep. 8, 8, I. Sen. Ep. 58, 1).—defatigare (to fatigue thoroughly). || **FIG.** To calumniate, defame, vid.

RUN FROM. See **DESSERT**, **ABANDON**.

RUN ON, procurere (to run further).—profluere (to flow further; of water).—decurrere (e. g. manus in scribendo, Q. 10, 7, 11): the pay runs on, procedunt ci æra (L. 5, 7, 12). The interest runs on (i. e. at compound interest), centesimæ fenore perpetuo ducuntur (C. Alt. 5, 21, extr.). Interest that runs on, centesimæ perpetuæ (opp. quotannis renovatæ, ibid. 6, 2, extr.).

RUN OUT, || As liquids fm a vessel, effluere, emanare, stillare, exstillare (by drops).—clepsydra extremum stillidium exhaust (has run out, Sen.). || To project, excurrere, procurere, promittere (in architecture). A promontory that runs out into the sea, promontorium in mare procurrans.

RUN OVER, || Perus hastily, percurrere. || Drive over in a carriage, jumentis obtere qm. Nero whipped his horses and ran over a boy on purpose. Nero citatis jumentis puerum hand igrarus obtrivit (Suet. Ner. 5).

RUN THROUGH, || **PROP.** percurrere, percurrere; pervolare (to go through with speed).—discurrere qo loco or per locum (in different directions, = to run about, of several).—decurrere (to leave behind in running).—emetri (qu. to measure through). || **FIG.** To spread quickly, of a report, &c., pervasere locum (e. g. forum atque urbem).—discurrere (in all directions; e. g. tota urbe). || To pass quickly through in succession, percurrere; decurrere. To run through each post of honour, effert per honorem gradus ad summum imperium. || To wear away by running, usu deterere (the soles of shoes). cursu atterere (the feet: alt. Plin. 18, 15, 61). || To pierce, perforare, vid.

RUN UP (a building), constituere repente (ad necessitatem) edificium (Hirt. B. G. 8, 5); subitarius edificium extruere (T. Ann. 15, 39) (an account), confiare se alienum (S.). || (Of a fit of trembling), perstringere qm.

RUN UPON. See **RUN AGAINST**.

RUNAGATE. See **VAGABOND**.

RUNAWAY. See **DESSERT**, **FUGITIVE**. A *r.* slave, fugitivus.

RUNDLE, cylindrus (a cylinder).—gradus (a step). **RUPTURE**, s. || Breach, ruptum, scissum (a *prop.* violatio (fig.). || Dissension, falling out, discordia (discord, want of unanimity).—disidium (dissension, disagreement; ~~not~~ not disidium, ~~not~~ not separation): to cause a *r.*, discordiam concitare. There is already a slight *r.* between them, jam leviter inter se disident. It comes to a *r.*, res ad discordias deducitur; discordia oritur. || (A disease), hernia; rames; afflicted with a *r.*, intestinum descendit; ramicosus (~~not~~ herniosus in later writers).

RUPTURE, v. See **BREAK**.

RURAL, rusticus, agrestis, campestris (C.): *r.* occu-

pations or affairs, res rusticae. *A. r. population, rustic.* Devoted to *r. pursuits*, rustici rebus deditus. See also RUSTIC.

RUSE. See ARTIFICE.

RUSH, *s. (a plant)*, juncus.—scirpus (γῆρας or γῆρας, of a grassy nature). Made of *r.'s*, juncus or juncinus; scirpeus: full of or abounding in *r.'s*, juncosus: a spot grown all over with *r.'s*, juncetum: to make of *r.'s*, e juncio texere. *Alth* is not worth a *r.*, nihil esse. Not to think *alth* worth a *r.*, non unius asini aestimare: a *r.-light*, lucerna cubicularia (Mart. 14, 39). To use or burn *alth* instead of a *r.-light*, qd in usum nocturnal luminis urere. (R) nocturnum lumen = a light during the night. To work by a *r.-light*, or by candle-light in general, lucubrare. elucubrare.

RUSH, *s. (a driving forward)*, incurio. Incurio. Impetus (of an attack) At the first *r. or onset*, primo incurio. primo impetu. *A. r. of waters*, auctus aquarum. See also CONCURRERE: to make a *r. at aby*, incurere or irumpere in qm. irruere or incurare or impetum facere in qm.

RUSH, *v. ferri (to move quickly)*—rapide ferri (rapidly, *e.g. of a river, &c.*)—sublime ferri (in an upward direction *fm below*)—precipitem tre. precipitari (down *fm a height*)—precipitem devolvi (down *fm or through a rock, per saxa, of a river*): to *r. at aby*, incurere or irumpere in qm: to *r. forth*, effundere (of water).—evomere. eructare (of flames); also prorumpi. prorumpere (to burst out).—profundi. se profundere (to stream forth: all four of men and things, *e.g. tears, &c.*).

To *r. out of the gates*, se proripere portā foras: to *r. forth fm out of the ranks*, equo citato eveli extra aciem. To *r. forth fm the ambush*, ex insidiis subito consergere: to *r. out*, avolare. aufugere. se proripere (impetuously, or in great haste; also with *ex, &c.*): to *r. in*, irruere (to run into) or irumpere (to break into, in, &c., *e.g. into the town, in urbem*)—precipitem dare or precipitare in qd (to precipitate into). To *r. into alth*, *e.g. into the flames, the ranks of the enemy, &c.*, se inficere in ignem, in medios hostes; also se immittere in qd. equum immittere or permittere in qd; *e.g. in medios hostes (the latter of on horseback)*; also incidere in qd or ci rei (*e.g. into the open gates, patentibus portis*)—se offerre, se inferre (*e.g. into danger*). The crowd that was rushing into the circus, infusus populus.

RUSHLIGHT. See RUSK, *s.*

RUSHY, juncosus (full of *r.'s*)—juncus. juncinus (made or consisting of *r.'s*).

RUSSET, fuscus. adustor (brownish).—ravis (grayish).—subrufus (reddish).

RUST, *s. rubigo (g. t.)*.—ferrugo (on iron).—serugo (verdigris, on copper or brass). Iron contracts *r.*, rubigo corripit ferrum. Iron is eaten out with *r.*, ferrum rubigine raditur.

RUST, *v. i. INTRANS.* rubiginem trahere or sentire; rubiginē obduci; rubiginē laedi or corripi (g. t.).—in seruginem incidere (of brass or copper). The mind *r.'s* with inactivity, incultu atque oecordia torpescit ingenium (S.); ingenium longa rubigine læsum torpet (O. Trist. 5, 12, 21). *TRANS.* rubiginem obducere ci rei.

RUSTIC, adj. rusticus (residing in the country, like 'countryified', hence in intellectually rough, bashful, ignorant of the conventional laws of decorum. Rusticitas is, in its best sense, allied to innocence; in its worst, to awkwardness).—agrestis (residing or growing wild in the fields; hence morally rough, shameless, vulgar; always in a bad sense, like 'clurich'). The rusticus violates only the conventional, the agrestis even the natural laws of good behaviour).—rusticanus (still milder, in its censure, than rusticus: rusticus is one who actually lives in a country village; rusticianus, one who resembles those who live in country villages, = rusticorum similis).—inurbanus (unmannerly).—incultus (without cultivation; ill-bred).—Jn. agrestis et inhumanus. Somewhat *r.*, subrusticus, subagrestis. *R. manners*, mores rustici. *A. r. pronunciation*, vox rustica (broad) et agrestis (coarse). In a *r. manner*, rustice. To speak with a *r. pronunciation*, rustice loqui. To behave like a *r.*, rustice facere. *A. r. dress*, cultus agrestis. vestitus agrestis.

RUSTIC, *s. rusticus (the peasant, as well with ref. to his occupation as to his manners, opp. urbanus)*.—agrestis (the peasant with regard to his dwelling and manners).

The rusticus violates merely the conventional, but the agrestis also the common laws of civility. He is a mere *r.*, merum rus est (Com.).—homo agrestis, stipes, caudex (as abusive epithets). See RUSTIC, adj.

RUSTICATE, rure (H.), or ruri (C.), vivere, degere, vitam agere.

RUSTICITY, rusticitas. inurbanitas. inhumanitas mores inculti or rustici. See RUSTIC, adj.

RUSTLE, crepare. crepitare. sonitum dare (o, flames).

RUSTLING, crepitus (*e.g. of a silk dress*)—sonitus (*e.g. of flames*).

RUSTY, *PROPR.* rubiginosus (g. t.).—seruginosus (of brass and copper).—rubiginē obductus (covered with rust). *FIG.* Morose, difficilis. natura difficilis. morosus. Jn. difficilis et morosus. tristis.

RUT, *FIG.* Track of a wheel, orbita. *Desire of copulation (in deer, &c.)*, libido; rabies; coeundi auctor, *e.g. in rabiem agi: to be in r.*, lascivire in venerem; ineundi cupiditate exerceri; rabie libidinis ævire (opp. desiderio libidinis solvi).

RUTHLESS. See HARD, STERN, SEVERE.

RUTHLESSLY, inclementer. acerbe. acriter. crudeliter [Syn. in HARD]: to exact money *r.*, acerbissime pecunias exigere.

RUTHLESSNESS. See HARDNESS, HARSHNESS.

RYE, secale. *secale cereale (Linn.)*. Rye bread, *panis secalinus (g. t.)*.—panis fermentatus (leavened bread).—panis cibarius (common bread, for daily food).

S.

SABAOTH, exercitus (pl.); or rather Sabaoth (t. t.). SABBATH, sabbatum (H. Sat.); dies ad quietem datus, quieti dicatus (as a day of rest). The celebration of the *s.*, sacra sabbatica (pl., Bau.). A *s.-breaker*, *sabbatorum negligens*.

SABBATIC, *sabbaticus*.

SABLE, *s. i. The animal*, **mustela zibellina (Linn.)*. The ancients seem to have comprehended it under the general term mus silvestris (see Benecke ad Just. 2, 2, 9). *The skin or fur*, **pella zibellina*; **pellis muris silvestris*. The hunting of *s.'s*, captura zibellarum. A dress of *s.'s*, indumentum ex pellibus zibellarum consarcinatum (aft. Ammian. 31, 2, 5). To be dressed in *s.'s*, tergis zibellarum indutum esse.

SABLE, adj. pullus. niger. fuscus. ater [Syn. in BLACK].

SABRE, gladius (g. t.).—acinaces (Persian, Curt.).—ensis falcatus (O.).—copis, idis (Curt., a small kind).—A sabre cut or wound, ictus acinacis, gladii. See SWORD. To receive a *s. cut*, gladio (or acinace) caesum vulnerari.

SACCHARINE, **saccharinus*. **sacchari dulcedinem habens (sweet as sugar)*.

SACERDOTAL, sacerdotalis. sacerdoti conveniens. sacerdotis dignus.

SACK, *s. saccus (g. t.)*.—culeus (esp. a leathern *s. or bag*; such as that in which criminals were sewn up, and thrown into the sea; *C. Inv. 2, 50, 149*). A little *s.*, sacculus (Juv.); sacculus, Peir.; to put into *s.'s*, infundere, ingerere, indere in saccos.

SACK, *v. vastare*. devastare. populari, depopulari (stronger than vastare).—exinanire (lit. to make empty, *e.g. domos*; reges atque omnes gentes, C.).—evertere et extergere (lit. to sweep clean; fanum).

SACKBUT, *prps* **buccina*. Sound of the *s.*, buccinæ sonus; buccinum. The *s. sounds*, buccinatus; buccinat.

SACKCLOTH, linteum crasso filo (as coarse cloth).—toga lugubris (as mourning). To be in *s. and ashes*, in luctu et squalore esse (Metell. ap. C.); sordidatum esse (C.).

SACRAMENT, sacramentum (Eccl.).—mysterium (Eccl.). For 'to take the sacrament,' see LORD'S SUPPER.

SACRAMENTAL, By Crel.; *e.g. s. controversy*, **controversia, lis, de sacramentis*.

SACRED, *PROPR.* sacer (opp. profanus; lepro, consecrated).—sanctus (under divine guardianship, *honor*, not to be violated or polluted, pure, spotless).—divinus, religiosus (to be regarded with veneration). A *s. place*, locus sacer, religiosus. *S. groves*, luci sacri or sancti. A *s. war*, bellum pro religionibus susceptum. *FIG.* 1) Inviolable, sanctus (*e.g. fides, officium*); sacrosanctus. Inviolabilis (Luer.). To regard as *s.*, sanctum habere qd (Np., L.). The persons of the tribunes were *s. at Rome*, tribuni plebis Romæ sancti (C.), or sacrosancti (L.), erant. Nothing is more *s. to me* than our friendship, nihil est mihi antiquius nostris

amictiā. 2) *Venerabile*, sanctus, augustus, venerandus, sollempnis. *A s. day*, dies festus ac sollempnis.

SACREDLY, sancte, religiose, pie sancteque, auguste et sancte.

SACREDNESS, sanctitas; *or by the adj.* See **HOLINESS**.

SACRIFICE, s. || **PROP.** *Athg devoted and offered to a deity, sacrificium (g. l.); sacrificium piaculare; piaculum (expiatory).*—res divina; res sacra; sacra, orum, pl. (as an act of religious worship).—hostia piacularis (a victim, to be offered as an expiatory s.).—*To offer a s.*, sacrificare; sacrificium facere; sacra facere, conficere. *To offer the s. of thanksgiving*, gratiarum agendum, persolvendum, officio satisfacere. || **FIG.** *A thing or person devoted, offered, or given up, victima, praeda (when the object is represented as standing in the place of an expiatory victim).*—*Jactura (a loss incurred in order to avert some greater evil).*—*damnum (loss).* *To make a s.*, jacturam facere (*Cæs.*, C.). *Without any s.*, sine ullo dispendio: *to fall a s. to aby*, cadit qd ci victima; *to aby's avarice*, &c., avaritiā, maliitiā cs perire, opprimi (*ast.* C.). *The s. of one's life*, devotio vite ac capitis: *by great s.*, magnis jacturis (e. g. qm ad se perducere; cs animum sibi conciliare). *To endeavour to save aby by great personal s's*, *capitis ac fortunæ periculum adire pro cs salute.

SACRIFICE, v. || **PROP.** *Absolutely*, sacrificare; sacrum, sacrificium facere (C.). sacra curare; sacris operari; res divinas peragere; hostis rem divinam facere (L.). rem divinam, sacram, facere (C.). *With an acc.*, sacrificare qd, qd re ci (*Plaut.*); sacra facere qd re (L.); *to s. victimas*, victimas, hostias immolare (C.), mactare (*Suet.*), cædere (C.). hostis sacrificare (L.); immolare qd (C.). || **FIG.** 1) *To devote to destruction*, perdere (g. l.).—*mortem dedere or dare (to give up to death)*: *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 13; *H. Sat.* 2, 3, 197). *To sacrifice one's life for aby*, vitam pro qo profundere; *for one's country*, &c. pro patriā vitam or sanguinem profundere; pro patriā mori; se pro patriā ad mortem offerre; pro patriā mortem occumbere; sanguinem suum patriæ largiri; pro salute patriæ caput suum vovere; se suasque fortunas pro incolunitate reipublicæ devovere; se suamque vitam reipublicæ condonare; pro republicā sanguinem effundere. 2) *To give up willingly*, concedere (*to concede*).—*permittere (to yield up, resign)*.—*condonare (to give up)*, ci qd. *To s. all to one's own advantage*, *omnia posthabere rebus suis; *præ commodo suo omnia postponere. *To s. all to the advantage of another*, præ commodo cs omnia post esse putare (*Ter.* Ad 2, 3, 9). *To s. athg to athg*, qd ci tribuere (e. g. reipublicæ); *one's own interests to the public good*, salutem reipublicæ suis commodis præferre. *To s. life and property for aby*, capitis ac fortunæ periculum adire pro qo: *to s. a portion of one's rights*, paulum de jure suo decedere; (magnam) facere jacturam juris.

SACRIFICER, sacrificans (g. l.).—immolator (*of an animal*).

SACRIFICIAL, sacrificius, sacrificialis.

SACRILEGE, sacrilegium (*not præ-Aug.*; Q.).—sacrorum spoliatio (L. 29, 8).—templa violata (*ib.*): *to commit s.*, sacrilegium facere, admittere (Q.); committere, *Just.*—rem sacram de templo surripere (Q. as a def. of sacrilegium).—templum or templa violare (L.); sacrum or sacro commendatum auferre (*C. Leg.* 2, 16, 40); sacrilegas manus admovere ci rei (L.).

SACRILEGIOUS, sacrilëgus (C.). *To lay s. hands on athg*, sacrilegas manus admovere ci rei (L.).

SACRISTAN, prps edituus (C.); *sacrorum, sacræ supellectilis, custos.

SACRISTY, sacrarium (L., O.).

SAD, || *Sorrowful*, tristis (*of a sorrowful mien; opp. lætus, hilaris*).—mæstus, mærens (*cast down, depressed in spirits*).—afflictus (*greatly dejected*).—*per-mæstus (very sad)*. *Rather sad*, subtristis (*Ter.*); tristulus (C.): *to make aby sad*, mærore qm affligere; magnam mæstitiam ci inferre: *to be sad*, in mærore, in mæstitiā, in luctu esse: *to be very sad*, mærore affligi, confici. || *Causing sorrow, mournful*, tristia, miser, miserabilis, gravis, acerbus, luctuosus. || *Serious, grave*, vid. || *Dark-coloured*, vid.

SADDEN, dolorem ci facere, efficere, afferre, commovere, incutere; dolore, sollicitudine, ægritudine, qm afficere.

SADDLE, s. sella (*in later writers*).—ephippium, Gr.; stragulum, Lat. (*a housing, caparison, which the ancients used instead of our s.*)—stratum (e. g. qui asinum non potest stratum cædit, *Prov. Petron.*, also

L. 7, 14, 7).—*clitellæ (pack-s.)*. *To take off a s.*, *equo detrahare sellam or stragulum. *Some horses are more fit for the s.*, others for draught, quidam equi melius equitem patiuntur, quidam jugum. *To throw out of the s.*, qm de equo deicere, deturbare (*prop.*), qm dejicere, depellere de gradu; qm loco movere (*fig.*). *Firm in the s.*, qui hæret equo; qui non facile deicitur de equo (*prop.*). paratus; firmus; tutus; qui de gradu dejecti non potest (*fig.*).

SADDLE, v. (equum) sternere, or internere (L.); imponere equo sellam: *saddled*, stratus.—*equus instratus frenatusque* (L. 21, 17; *saddled and bridled*). || **FIG.** *To saddle with*, imponere, injungere ci qd. **SADDLE-BACKED**, (*tectum) in utramque partem fastigiatum.

SADDLE-BAG, hippopœræ (*Sen.*) or pure Lat. bisaculum (*its original name, Petron.*)—*vulga or bulga* (*Lucil. and Varr. ap. Non.*; a Gallic name accord. to *Festus*).

SADDLE-HORSE, equus sellaris (*adfer jumenta sellaria, Vell.*).—*equus ad equitandum idoneus.

SADLER, *ephippiorum or stragulorum artifex.

SADLY, mæste, misere, miserabiliter. [*SEN. in SAB.*]

SADNESS, miseria (*wretchedness*).—ægritudo, ægritudo (*opp. alacritas; grief or gloom produced by a sense of present evil: the latter implying that it is an abiding sense*).—dolor (*opp. gaudium, a present sense of hardship, pain, or grief*).—tristitia, mæstitia (*natural, involuntary manifestation of grief*)—*angor (passionate, tormenting apprehension of a coming evil: sollicitudo being the anxious unsettling apprehension of it)*.—*mæror (is stronger than dolor, being the feeling and its manifestation)*.—afflictio (= ægritudo cum vexatione corporis; C.). *Not luctus, wech = mourning: i. e. by conventional signs*.

SAFE, || *Not exposed to danger*, tutus (*of persons or things*).—periculo vacuus (*free fm danger*).—*periculi expers (only of persons; C.)*.—*incolumis (said of political safety, or of bodily health)*. *To be s. fm athg*, tutum esse ab qd re, rarely ad or adversus qd. || *Not dangerous*, tutus certus, stabilis. *A s. road*, iter tutum: *a s. horse*, equus certus; *a s. remedy*, exploratum, probatum, remedium: *this place is not s.*, infestus, parum tutus est hic locus: *a s. counsel*, consilium tutum. || *Certain*; vid.

SAFE-CONDUCT, *cmly by fides or fides publica. To apply for a s.-c.* fidem publicam postulare: *to obtain a s.-c.*, fidem publicam accipere: *to grant aby a s.-c.*, fidem publicam ci dare; fidem ci dare impune venturum or abiturum: *under a s.-c.*, fide publica interpositā: *a letter of s.-c.*, syngraphus (*Plaut. Capt.* 3, 2, 6): *to provide oneself with a letter of s.-c.*, syngraphum sumere (*ibid.*).

SAFE-KEEPING, fides. *I commend my property to your s.-k.*, bona nostra tibi permitto et tuæ mando fidel (*Ter.*).

SAFELY, tute, tuto.

SAFETY, tutum (*safe condition; of that which is free fm threatening evil*).—incolumitas, salus (*in a wider sense*). *The public s.*, omnium salus; communis salus: *to be in s.*, in tuto esse; incolomem esse: *to consult one's s.*, præcavere sibi (T.); salutis suæ prospicere, consulere (*ast.* C.): *to seek s.*, salutem petere (Np.): *to put into a place or condition of s.*, in tuto collocare qm. qd.

SAFFRON, crocus; crocum. *Of s.*, s.-coloured, croceus: *s. colour*, color croceus.

SAGACIOUS, sagax (*oft. with ad qd; e. g. ad hæc pericula perspicenda, Planc. ap. C.*)—acutus, acer, subtilis, argutus, perspicax, plenus rationis et consilii (C.). *Very s.*, peracutus, peracer (*Syn. in ACUTE*): *a s. mind*, sagax ac bona mens (C.).

SAGACIOUSLY, sagaciter (e. g. *pervestigare qd, C.*): acute, acriter, subtiliter.

SAGACITY, sagacitas (*power of tracing things to their causes; met. fm hounds*).—ingenii acumen or acies (*the former implying more of depth; of original and inventive ability*), and acumen only,—perspicacitas. *Prudentia perspicax (insight, taking in all at one glance)*.—subtilitas (*fine discrimination*). *To possess natural s.*, naturā acutum esse: *such is his own s.*, quā est ipse sagacitate.

SAGE, s. (a plant), *salvia officinalis (*Linn.*).

SAGE, s. (a philosopher), sapiens, plenus rationis et consilii. See **PHILOSOPHER**.

SAGE, adj. sapiens, prudens. See **WISZ**.

SAGELY, sapienter, prudenter.

SAGO, *medulla cycae. *S. tree*, *cyacas, æ (*Linn.*).

SAIL, s. || **PROP.** velum. *To set s.*, vela facere, vela pandere (*prop. and fig.*; *opp. remigare, navem*

remis propellere: *see C. Tusc. 4, 4 and 5, § 9.*—solvere navem et vela ventis dare (to set all s.s.). To furi the s.s., vela contrahere (also *fig.*, as *H. Od. 2. 10. 23*): to strike s.s., vela subducere (prop.). codere (*fig.* = to give in, to yield): to arrive at a place with all s.s. set, vela passis quo pervēni (of persons).—velo passis quo pervenire (of ships): to set sail = to loosen the ship, navem solvere: without s.s., vela carena. *Meton.* = the whole ship, navis. A fleet of thirty s., classis triginta navium. *Of a windmill.* *prop. sim.*

SAIL, v. *¶* To be conveyed, or pass, by sails, vela facere. vela pandere (opp. remigare or navem remis propellere).—navigare (to pass by ship). To s. to a place, vela dirigere ad qm locum; navem or cursum dirigere qo; tenere locum: *he sailed for the place of his destination*, cursum direxit, quo tendebat: to s. slowly, tardius cursum conficere: to s. very quickly, esse incredibili celeritate velis: to s. with a full fair wind, pede equo or pedibus aequis veli: to s. with a half wind, pedem facere or proferre; ventum obliquum captare: to s. about, circumnavigare: to s. over, transveli. transficere. transmittere: to s. over with the fleet to Eubœam, classem transvehere, transmittere in Eubœam (to s. transfratere, 'to s. over the sea', is a late word, for which the best writers said mare transire or transmittere): to s. through, navigare. pervenire (to s. all over).—navigare (to pass over by sailing in a certain time; e. g. to s. through the gulf in twelve days and nights, sium duodecim dierum et noctium remigio, *Plin. 9, 3, 2*). *¶* To set sail, solvere navem, or simply solve (poet. vela ventis dare). To s. with a fleet, classem navigare (but only with mention of the point to which one sails; e. g. to Macedonia, classem navigare in Macedoniam): to s. fm land, a terrâ solvere: to s. fm the harbour, e portu solvere: the ship s.s., navis solvit; a terrâ provehitur navis. Ready to s., ad navigandum paratus; paratus ad navigandum atque omnibus rebus instructus.

SAILCLOTH, *linterum velorum. *pannus ad vela aptus factusque.

SAILER, i. e. ship that sails. By *Crel.*, e. g., a ship to a remarkably good s., navis est incredibili celeritate velis.

SAILING, navigatio.

SAILOR, nauta. homo nauticus (mariner, g. t.).—navigationi addictus (one fond of sailing). The s.s., nautæ; nautici.

SAILYARD, antenna.

SAINT, homo sanctus. The s.s., see CELESTIAL: image of a s., *sanctus homo pictus (painted).—*sanctus homo fictus (carved). To regard one as s., lutuēri qm ita, ut divinum hominem esse putes.

SAINTED, *in sanctorum numerum relatus. *sanctorum ordinibus ascriptus.

SAKE, For the s. of, ob, propter, per, de causâ, gratiâ. [Syn. in Account.]

SALAD, acetarium (food seasoned with oil and vinegar).—olus acetarium (herb used for s.).—lactuca saliva (garden s., *Linn.*).

SALAMANDER, salamandra, m. f.

SALARY, merces, mercedis præmium (C.). salarium (*Suet.*), commoda, pl. (C., *Vitr.*). A good s., luculentum, largum, salarium: a poor or small s., tenue, exiguum, salarium: to fix a s., salarium ci constituere, decernere (*Pand.*): a public s. is paid, publice salarium, merces, datur, solvitur.

SALE, venditio mercium. A good or quick s., *facilis et expedita venditio mercium: to find a good s., *facile vendi: to find no s., *repudiari: that has a good s., vendibilis (opp. invendibilis): for s., venalis. promerolis (that is dealt in, bought, or sold; post-Aug.): goods for s., res venales; res promercales (post-Aug.): to have for s., qd venale habere; venum dare, vendere, venditare: to be for s., venalem esse; venum ire; licere (to be valued and offered at a certain price): to offer for s., venum dare; venale proponere (to have or expose for s.).—prædicare, clamitare (to call or cry for s.).—rem proscribere (to offer for s. by posting a bill in some public place).—rem venalem inscribere; also simply rem inscribere (to ticket or mark as for s.).

SALEABLE, vendibilis (for sale).—quod emptores reperi (that finds purchasers).

SALESMAN, venditor. qui vendit, or venale habet, qd.

SALIENT, (PROPR.) = leaping, saliens. *¶* FIG.) = prominent, vld.

SALINE, salisus, sali similis. A s. flavour or taste, sapor salis. sapor salisus (*Lucr. 4, 223*): to acquire a s. flavour, salis saporem concipere: to have a s. flavour, salis saporis esse.

SALIVA, saliva, humor oris, sputum (= spitte) To cause s., salivam movēre, cūre, facere.

SALIVATE, salivare (Col.).

SALIVATION, salivatio (*Col. Aurel.*).—salivatum, Col. = a medicina for exciting spitte.

BALLOW, s. (a tree) salix cinerea (*Linn.*).

SALLOW, adj. luridus (O.). cadaverosus (Ter.).

SALLY, (PROPR.) excursio, eruptio (*Cæs.*). procuratio (L.). To s., or make a s., erumpere, facere excursionem or eruptionem (e. g. ex oppido); eruptione ex urbe pugnare; portis se foras erumpere; egredi e portis et hosti signa inferre. *¶* FIG.) impetus, æstus (e. g. ingenii, a. e. of wit).

SALMAGUNDI, satira (sc. lanx or reas).

SALMON, salmo, onis (*Plin.*). *salmo salar (*Linn.*). S. fishing, captura salmonum: s. colour, *ad colorem salmonis accedens.

SALOON, oecus (*Vitr.*; g. t.). conclave amplius, majus, atrium (for receiving company or giving audience)—exhedra (for assemblies; *Vitr.*).

SALT, s. (PROPR.) sal. Common s., sal popularis (*Cat.*): rock s., sal fossilis: sea s., sal marinus: refined s., sal candidum, purus: fine s., s. a. beaten small, sal minutè tritus: to turn to s., in salem abire (*Plin.*): to eat bread and s., salem cum pane esitare (*Plin.*; conf. *H. Sat. 2, 1, 17*): to sprinkle s. over atq., sale conspergere qd (Col.), or rei salem aspergere (*Plin.*): a s. spring, *fons aque salæ: *fons unde aque salæ proficiunt: a. e. pit, salis fodina (*Varr.*); salifodina (*Vitr.*); salina (C., *Cæs.*): a dealer in s., salinator (*L.*): a grain of s., grunum or mica salis (*Plin.*): the s. trade, negotium salarium; salis commercium (*L.*): a s. warehouse, *horreum salis; *horreum salibus servandis. *¶* The pl. salia, saltis, used by some moderns, is not found in any ancient writer. *¶* FIG.) sal. sales, pl.; e. g. Attici sales (*C. Pœm. 9, 15, 2*).—Attico lepore tincti sales (*Mart. 3, 20, 29*).

SALT, adj. salisus. S. fish, piscis sale conditus or maceratus: s. meat, caro sale condita; also salsamenta, orum (n. pl.; s. meat or fish, an article of trade or commerce): a s. taste, sapor salis (*Plin.*); sapor salisus (*Lucr.*).

SALT, v. salire. sale conspergere. salem aspergere ci rei (to strew salt over).—sale condire (to season or preserve with salt).—sale macerare (to dissolve).—sale indurare (to harden with salt). To s. thoroughly, sale ebruerē.

SALTCELLAR, salinum (H.). concha salis (*H. Sat.*). salillum (a small s.; *Catull.*).

SALTING-TUB, vas salsamentarium (Col., in pl., tube in which salt fish, &c. are kept).—cadus salsamentarius.

SALTISH, subsalsus.

SALTNESS, salitudo (the permanent condition of a salt substance; *Plin.*).—salsedo (salt flavour of atq.; *Pall.*).—salsago, salisago (quality of being salt; *Plin.*).

SALTPETRE, nitrum (g. t., *Plin.*).—sal petre (t. t.). Rough s., nitrum crudum (t. t.): refined s., nitrum depuratum (t. t.): full of s., nitrosus: spirit of s., spiritus nitri.

SALUBRIOUS, salutaris, saluber (C.). *Some Gramm.* say salutaria sanitatem, salubria salutem afferunt. S. situations, loci salubres (C.).

SALUBRIOUSLY, salubriter.

SALUBRITY, salubritas (prop. and *fig.*).

SALUTARY, (PROPR.) salutaris, saluber (C.). medicus (*Plin.*). *¶* FIG.) salutaris (opp. pestifer). saluber (opp. pestilens). utilis (useful). To be s., salutis esse; prodere; juvare; consilia salubria (C. *Cur.*): to adopt s. measures, consilia salubribus uti (*C. Att. 8, 12, 5*).

SALUTATION, salutatio, consalutatio (the letter copy of several).—salus (a salute)—appellatio (an addressing, accounting; *Cæs. B. C. 2, 28*). After mutual s., salute datâ in vicem redditiq; salute acceptâ redditiq; to return a s., salutem ci reddere or referre (C.).

SALUTE, s. *¶* Salutatio; vld. *¶* A discharge of artillery, &c., in honour of any one, saluatorius, gratulatorius tormentorum bellicorum et scopetorum strepitus (*Dan.*). To fire a s., *tormentorum fragoribus gaudium testari.

SALUTE, v. salutare qm. saltem ci dicere. salutem ci impertire or salute qm impertire (see *Zumpt. § 418*). salutem ci nunciare (fm any one else). To s. any one heartily, plurimum salutem ci impertire; plurimâ salute qm impertire: to s. in return, resalutare qm; resalutatione impertire qm: our whole family s's you, tota nostra domus te salutât: to s. any one absent, jubere qm salvare or saluum esse (g. t., to wish him

well.—mittere salutem ad qm, per qm (to send a salutation through any one): to s. a person in the name of another, nunciare ei ca salutem; nunciare ei salutem ca verbis (S. nos ca nomine; see *Interp.* ad *Np.* Them. 4, 3): to s. one another, salutem dare reddereque; salutem accipere reddereque; inter se consalutare: to s. (as soldiers), militari more colere qm.

SALVE, unguentum (g. t.)—collyrium (eye-s.). To anoint with s., ungere; inungere (C.); unguentare (Suet.); unguento ungere, oblinere, qd (C.): a box for s., pyxis unguentaria.

SALVO, exceptio (*limitation, saving stipulation*).—conditio (*condition*; g. t.). With this s., hac lege or hac conditione, or cum hac exceptione, ut. Without any s., sine (ulla) exceptione (C.); sine adjunctione.

SAME, ejusdem generis (of the s. kind).—idem, eodem, idem, unus et idem (just the s., one and the s.); e. g. of the s. colour, ejusdem coloris; at the s. time, eodem or uno eodemque tempore: to be the s., nihil differre; nihil interesse: bodily exertion and pain are not the s., interest qd inter laborem et dolorem: it is the s. to me, mea nihil interest (it makes no difference to me).—mea nihil refert (it does not affect me): it is not at all the same whether . . . or, multum interest, utrum . . . an: to regard as the s., juxta habere or restimare: to write always the s., nihil nisi idem quod saepe scribere: to hear always the s., semper ista eademque audire: to be always harping on the s. string (Prov.), cantilenam eandem canere (Ter.); uno opere eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere (C. de Or. 2, 39, 162).

SAMENESS, by *Crcel.*; e. g. the s. of a business, negotium semper istud idem (aft. L. 10, 8, 9). To have a great s. in one's writings, nihil nisi idem quod saepe scribere.

SAMPLE, exemplum. A s. of goods, of wheat, exemplum mercis, tritici: to show a s. of althg, exemplum ca rei ostendere. See *Specimen*.

SAMPLER, "pannus ac texendi exempla, formas, continens.

SANATIVE, *Crcel.* with the verbs in *HEAL*. See also *SALUTARY*.

SANCTIFICATION, | *Act of consecration, consecratio.* | The making or being holy, sanctificatio (Eccl. t. t.).—sanctitas, pietas erga Deum (holiness). Or by the verbs. See also *HOLINESS*.

SANCTIFY, sanctificator (Eccl. t. t.).—sanctitatis, pietatis auctor (Bau.). Or by the verbs.

SANCTIFY, | To make holy, sanctum facere; pietatis, virtutis, sanctimoniam studio imbuiere; ad vitae sanctitatem adducere qm. | To consecrate; vid. | To venerate, worship, sancte, religiose, pio colere; sancte venerari. | To observe religiously, sancte observare, colere, religiose colere qd (e. g. dies festos).

SANCTIMONIOUS, *sanctimoniam or sanctitatem prae se ferens.

SANCTION, s. auctoritas (authority, ratification).—confirmatio, comprobatio. See the verb.

SANCTION, v. firmare. confirmare. affirmare. ratum facere (to ratify).—fidem ei rei firmare, addere. auctoritatem suam affirmare rem (to confirm). | To consent; vid.

SANCTITY, sanctitas (sacredness, of a place or person; then also = holiness, moral purity, or goodness).—caerimonia (the sacredness of a being or thing wch occasions dread and veneration).—religio (sacredness of a place or thing, inasmuch as the violation of it is considered a crime).—pietas erga Deum (piety). S. of a league, foederis religio; sancta fides societatis: to lose the s. (of a place, &c.), religionem amittere: to violate the s. of a place, loci religionem violare; locum religionis liberare: he utterly disregards the s. of treaties, apud eum nihil societatis fides sancti habet. See *HOLINESS*.

SANCTUARY, | *PROPR.* occultata et recondita templi sacrarium intimum. penetralia (pi.). adytum (Gr.). | *FIG.* See *REFUGIUM*.

SAND, s. arena (g. t.). Coarse s., glarea (gravel).—saburra (for ballast).—sabulum. sabulo (such as is mixed with earth or lime: vegetables grow in sabulum, but not in arena).—pulvis scriptorii (used in writing): full of s., arenosus. sabulosus: a s.-pit, arenaria; specus egestae arenae (Suet. Ner. 48): a s.-bank, styxis (in pure Latin) pulvis (Suet. ad *En.* 10, 303): to be left on the s., statu destitui (Curt.): to build on the s. (fig.), non certā spe nidi; non firmo fundamenta niti; ca rei fundamenta sua tamquam in aqua ponere (C. Fin. 2, 22, 72): consisting of s., arenaceus: a grain of s., granum or mica arenae.

SAND, v. i. e. To strew or cover with sand, arenā, glareā, sternere, conspergere qd.

SANDBOX, pyxis, theca, pulveris scriptorii.

SANDSTONE, saxum arenaceum.

SANDAL, solea. crepida (C.). A little s., crepidula (Plaut.): wearing s.s., crepidatus: a s.-maker, solearius (Plaut.): crepidarius auctor (Gell.).

SANDARACH, sandaracha (Plin.).

SANDY, | Full of sand, arenosus, sabulosus (Syn. in SAND). A s. soil, solum arenosum, sabulosum (Plin., Col.); terra quam steriles arenae tenent (Curt. 7, 4, 27). | Consisting of sand, arenaceus. | Red (of hair), rufus, rufulus.

SANDWICH, *officula carnis interjecta duobus frustis panis butyro illita.

SANE, | Of the body, sanus, validus. | Of the mind, sanus, integer. animi or mentis integer, compos.

SANGUINARY, See *BLOODY*.

SANGUINE, | Abounding with blood, sanguine abundans, plethoricus (t. t.). | Fervent, ardent, ardens, fervidus, acer, fervidioris ingenii, vehementia. | Bold, confidenti; vid.

SANITY, mens sana, ratio integra.

SAP, s. | *PROPR.* succus. | *FIG.* succus. vis. gravitas.

SAP, v. subruere (p. pr.).—suffodere (to undermine).

SAPIENT, See *WIS*.

SAPLESS, | *PROPR.* exsuccus (Sra.). succo carens. | *FIG.* exsuccus, aridus (Q.). A dry and s. speech, oratio arida (Q.), jejuna, exilis, languida (C.).

SAPLING, surculus (g. t.).—palmea, ylis; flagellum (of the vine).

SAPPER, qui (moenia, &c.) subruit. *FIG.* cunicularius, *Veg.*, miner.

SAPPHIRE, sapphirus (Plin.).

SARCAISM, "dictum aculeatum, mordax; pl. facetiae acerbe. acerbe dictorum contumelias. dicticia (C. Fragm.). *FIG.* Sarcasmi, in Gk. charactera, Q. 8, 6, 37.

SARCASTIC, acerbus (bitter; e. g. wit, facetiae).—mordax (biting).

SARCASTICALLY, facetiis acerbis (e. g. irridere qm).

SARCOPHAGUS, sarcophagus (Juv.).

SARSAPARILLA, "amila sarsaparilla (Linn.).

SARSENET, "pannus sericus.

SASH, | A girdle, cingulus, cingulum (*FIG.* zona, "a girdle, constructed for carrying things instead of a pocket). | Window-frame, "margo ligneus fenestrarum; "clastri fenestrarum (with reference to the divisions).

SASSAFRAS, "laurus sassafras (Linn.).

SATAN, Satanas, m. m.

SATANICAL, By *Crcel.* with Satanas.

SATCHEL, sacculus, sacculus.

SATELLITE, satelles, itis, m. and f.

SATIATE, satiare (to cause aby to have enough of althg, *propr.* and *fig.*); with althg, qd re.—saturare (to fill so that th' person is incapable of taking any more, *propr.* and *fig.*); with althg, qd re.—exsatiare (to satisfy fully; vino ciboque, L.).—exsaturare (C.; stronger than saturare). To s. oneself, se usque ad nauseam ingurgitare; vino ciboque exsatiari: I am satiated with althg, satietas ca rei me tenet; me tædet or pertæsum est ca rei (am wearied of it even to loathing).—expiare (to fill, quench; *propr.* and *fig.*).—satiætam or fastidium afferre; satiætam creare; fastidium movere ei; tædium afferre; tædio offere qm; nauseam facere (fig.).

SATIETY, satietas (*propr.* and *fig.*; including the idea of excess).—saturitas (without the idea of excess and disgust).—fastidium (loathing, fm excess).

SATIN, "sericus pannus densus et collustratus.

SATIRE, satira, carmen satiricum (late). To make or publish a s., carmen, &c., facere, condere, odere. See also *SATIRIZE*.

SATIRICAL, satiricus (*propr.*). acerbus, mordax (fig.).

SATIRICALLY, acerbe, facetiis acerbis (e. g. irridere qm).

SATIRIST, satirarum scriptor. satirici carminis scriptor (late).

SATIRIZE, distringere, perstringere (to censure).—carpere, also with vocibus, sinistris sermonibus, or dento maledico (to rail at).—vexare, exagitare, peragere (to disturb with censure, to attack violently; peragere in *Cal.* in C. Ep. 8, 3, 1).—conscindere, prociudere (to cut up; prociudere also with convicio or conviciis).—lacerare (qm or cs famam, = 'to tear one's reputation to pieces'; also with verborum contumelia,

probris).—*facit illis acerbis irridere qm (to mock ably satirically). To s. one in a poem, mordaci carmine destringere qm: to s. one publicly, traducere qm per ora hominum: to s. without mercy, vocis libertate qm perstringere.*

SATISFACTION, || Content, satisfactio (g. t.).—solutio (*a paying*).—*expletio (of a wish, necessity). S. of one's wish, eventus ad spem respondens: to give s., see SATISFY. || A contentment, amenda, satisfactio (s. for an injury: e. g. for killing a person).—poena (g. t. for punishment).—placulum (in religious matters).—placamentum (that by wch s. is made). A sacrifice of s., "mors quæ nomen placatur ex platur: to require s. fm aby, placulum a qo exigere: to make s. for alty, expiare qd; by alty, qd re: to have received s., satisfactio mihi: to receive s. for alty, satisfactionem recipere pro re: to seek s. fm aby, poenam ab qo expetere: to demand s., res repetere (of the Fœtalio, who demanded s. fm the enemy; also of a buyer who claims an allowance for defective goods, &c.).*

SATISFACTORILY, bene. satis bene (well enough).—ex sententiâ (with, or more cmly without, meâ, tuâ, nostrâ, &c.; as one could have wished). All has ended s., omnia eveniunt ex sententiâ: to prove s. that &c., (argumenta) convincere (with acc. and inf.).

SATISFACTORY, in quo acquiescas (that quite answers our wish).—idoneus (fit).—probabilis (C.; good, worthy of approbation). Or by the verbs.

SATISFY, satisfacere ci (v. pr.). explere qm or qd (empty, like satiare or saturare, to satisfy the desires or passions).—*ci probari (to meet with approval).—respondere ci or ci rei (to answer; of persons or personified things). To s. one's creditors, creditoribus satisfacere; creditores absolvere or dimittere (see GIERG. Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 2): to s. one's wish, voluntatē s. satisfacere or obsequi; qm or animum c. explere; optatis c. respondere: to s. the expectations of any one, expectationem c. explere; respondere c. expectationi (opp. decipere c. expectationem): to be satisfied, contentum esse; with alty, qd re (or, oft. the Aug. age, foll. by an inf.; to be content).—satis habere (foll. by an acc. and inf., or by a simple inf.; to hold or esteem sufficient).—acquiescere in (to rest in alty, not to desire more): to be satisfied with little, parvo contentum esse; parce vivere: to be satisfied with what one has, suis rebus contentum esse. See also SATIATE, PAT, CONVINCERE.*

SATRAP, satrapes, is; or satrapa, m, m.

SATURATE. See SATIATE.

SATURN (the planet), stella Saturni, stella Saturnia.

SAUCE, condimentum (that wch seasons).—jus. liquor. liquamen (sauce).—sorbitio. embamma (poured over food, or in wch food is dipped). Hunger is the best s., cibi condimentum fames est (C. de Fin. 2, 28, 90); malum panem tenerum tibi et alligineum fames reddet (Sen. Ep. 123, 2).

SAUCEBOX. See IMPUDENT.

SAUCEPAN, olla; dim. ollula. lebes, ætis, m. (Gr.)

SAUCER, scutella (as a stand for vessels, it occurs Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 10).—paropsis or parapsis, ydis, f. (a small dessert plate).

SAUCY, &c. See IMPUDENT, &c.

SAUNTER, lento incedere. tarditatis uti in grossa mollioribus (of an affected lounging gait; C. Off. 1, 36, 151), or, fm the context, ambulare, ire.

SAUSAGE, farcimen, botulus (the latter, according to Gell., a hot word).—hilla (a small s., highly seasoned).

—tomaculum (a kind of s., mentioned by Juv. and Petron., different fm the botulus. Petron. 49, speaks of tomacula cum botulis; and ib. 31, see read fuerunt et tomacula supra cratulem argenteam ferventia). To make a s., farcimen facere; Intestinum farcire.

SAVAGE, adj. || Wild, ferus. ferus incultusque.

agrestis. S. nationes, feræ incultæque gentes; see WILD. || Ferocious, barbarus. ferox. ferus. sævus.

naturâ asper. atrox. Juv. sævus et atrox. A s. disposition, feri mores (pl.; c.); immanitatem ingenium (O.): he is so s. that, asperitate c. est et immanitate saturat, ut (C.). [Syn. in CAUSE.]

SAVAGE, s. homo ferus incultusque. S's, feræ incultæque gentes.

SAVAGELY, ferociter. crudeliter. sæve. To act, sævere. See also CRUELLY.

SAVE, || To preserve fm destruction, to hinder fm being lost, servare. conservare (opp. perdere). salutem dare or afferre cl. salutis auctorem esse cl. (to s. aby fm ruin).—servare ex qd re (to s. fm or out of alty, to rescue; e. g. navem ex tempestate).—eripere cl. rei or ex qd re (to snatch aby, rescue him fm danger, qm periculo or ex periculo). To s. out of the

hands of the enemy, qm ex manibus hostium: to s. fm or out of alty, servare ab qd re (to preserve; e. g. fm death, qm a morte).—vindicare qd re and ab qd re (to protect, to shelter fm; e. g. fm destruction or ruin, qm ab interitu; to s. the state fm great dangers, rempublicam magnis periculis).—liberare ab qd re (to free fm; e. g. the town fm being burnt, urbem ab incendio et flamma).—retrahere ab qd re (to draw back, to withdraw fm alty; e. g. aby fm perishing or ruin, qm ab interitu).—eripere ab or ex qd re (to snatch, to tear out of; e. g. aby fm death, qm a or ex morte): they had only saved their lives, his præter vitam nihil erat super: to s. the state by exposing one's own person to danger, suo periculo salutem afferre reipublicæ: he cannot be saved, is not to be saved, actum est de eo (it is all over with him).—a medicis desertus est; omnes medici diffidunt (he is given up by the physicians): to be anxious to s. aby, qm servatum velle; qm salvum esse velle: to s. oneself, se servare (e. g. one's life).—In tutum pervenire (to arrive safely at any place; e. g. by swimming, nando).

—qo confugere (to take refuge in a place): to try to s. oneself, salutem petere; salutis sum consulere (e. g. by flight, fugâ): to s. oneself fm a shipwreck by swimming, e naufragio enatare: to be saved or safe, in tuto esse; in portu navigare (the latter, Prop. Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 22): to save appearances; see APPEARANCE. || To spare c. rei compendium facere (prop. and fig.; for wch the comic writers frequently say qd compendii facere)

—comparere; alty, de re (Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 9).—parcere cl. rei (to keep back, refrain; e. g. verbiis, Sen. Ep. 29, 1). Parce and compare, with an inf. for noli, are poetic. To endeavour to s. time, temporis compendium sequi (Col. 4, 22, 5): to s. time and trouble, tempus et operas compendii facere (est. Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 138): to s. one alty (trouble, exertions, &c.), cl. gratiam facere c. rei: to s. oneself alty, omittere qd (to leave off).—superaddere qd re (to excuse oneself); also with an inf.; e. g. superaddissem loqui.

SAVE, SAVING, prep. See EXCEPT.

SAVING, adj. parvus. præparvus. See FRUGAL.

SAVING, s. compendium (a sparing).—quod q. parsimonia collegit (that wch has been saved).—quod q. de qd re comparit (that wch any one has put by fm a thing; e. g. quod servus unciatum de demenso suo comparit, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 9): with a great s. of wood, magno ligni compendio (Plin.).

SAVINGS-BANK, *særarium in quod conferuntur pecunia; *vindemiola collectæ; or prps better *mensa publica, apud quam pauperum vindemiolæ occupantur.

SAVIOUR, servator; f. servatrix. THE SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD, Salvator (Terenti). sospitator (Appul.).

***nostræ salutis Auctor. humani generis Assertor (Murel.).** ~~Salutis~~ Salutis Auctor, or the like, is better, in this sense, than Servator, because, while Servator does mean saviour or deliverer (e. g. servator reipublicæ, C.; servator mundi, Prop.), it was also employed (poet.) to signify merely 'one who watches or tends' (e. g. servator Olympi, Lucan; servator memoris, Stat.); and hence servator animarum may be = 'one who has the care of souls;' although other renderings of that phrase are preferable, on account of the equivocal meaning.

SAVOUR, s. odor (sapi, scent, g. t.).—nidor (of fat, &c., burning; e. g. of a sacrifice, viscor). Agreeable s., odor suavis; odorem suavitatis (euporiam); pleasant s. arising fm flowers, suavis odorum, qui affantur e floribus.

SAVOUR, v. sapere or resipere qd (prop.); redolere (fig.).

SAVOURY, s. *satureia hortensis (Linn.).

SAVOURY, adj. boni, jucundi, suavis sapore. quod jucunde sapit (having a good flavour).—bene olens (C.). odoratus (O., Plin.). odorosus (O.). odoratus (Plin.; sweet-smelling).

SAW, s. serrâ (g. t.).—serrula (a little s.).—lupus (a hand-s.). The grating noise of a s., stridor: a grating s., serrâ stridens (Lucr.): toothed, jagged like a s., serratus: the blade of a s., lamina serræ: the tooth of a s., dens serræ: to cut alty through with a s., serrâ dissecare qd.

SAW, v. || INTRANS. serram ducere. || TRANS. serrâ secare or dissecare qd. To s. off, serrâ præcidere (Col.); serrulâ desecare; lupò desecare; lupò rescare (with a hand-saw): to s. a tree into planks or boards, arborem in laminas dissecare: to s. round, serrulâ circumsecare: to s. marble, marmor secare (Plin.). To s. asunder, qm medium serrâ dissecare (as a mode of execution, Suet. Cal. 27).

SAWDUST, scoba or scobis (Col.; H. Sat.).—serrago (Cael. Aur.). The borer makes shavings, not s., terebra, quam Gallicum dicimus, non scobem, sed ramenta caelit (Cael. de Arb. 8, 3).

SAW-FISH, *squalus pristis (Linn.).

SAW-PLY, *tenthredo (Linn.).

SAW-MILL, *machina (Linn.) not mola quā robora aliarumque arborum trunci in asses dissecantur.

SAW-PIT, *fossa serratoria.

SAWYER, *sector tabularum, qui serram ducit.

SAXIFRAGE, saxifraga (Pin.; Linn.).

SAY, dicere (to speak; g. t.).—loqui (to utter, not to be silent).—fari (not to be speechless; and in the golden age poet, for loqui).—aliqui (to utter aloud or boldly, to speak out).—proloqui, profiteri (to give utterance to thoughts hitherto kept secret).—proferre, afferre qd (to bring forward).—pronuntiare, edicere (to proclaim publicly).—edere (to publish, make known).—also (to affirm; opp. nego).—memorare (Plaut.).—commemorare (Ter., and apply in the language of common life).—narrare (to relate). To s. nothing of this, hoc ut omittam, (silently) praeferimus: to s. what one thinks, sententiam suam dicere; dico quid sentiam: I s. what I think, dico quod sentio: have you anything else to s. to me? numquid aliud me vis? (Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 101).—*W* often find cedo, eply in familiar conversation, in such phrases as —say, what shall I do? cedo, quid faciam? Every thing that we say, omne quod eloquimur (C.): to s. for certain, pro certo dicere (C.), ponere (L.): let them s. what they have done, edant et exponant quid gesserint (C.): what do you s.? quid narras? (Ter.). I do not understand what you s., quid narres, nescio (Ter.): they s. (indef.), dicunt; aliunt; ferunt; loquuntur; narrant; dicitur; fertur; traditur; narratur. It is said that I, you, &c., dicor, diceris, with a nom. s. g., Aristaeus inventor olei esse dicitur, is said to have been. To s., foll. by a negative, is often expressed by nego; e. g., he said that it was not expedient, negavit utile esse. To s. yes, also (always denotes the conviction of the speaker); affirmare (to maintain for certain): to s. no, nego. It is commonly said, haec est una vox omnium; omnium sermone celebratur: not to s. a word, nullam vocem emittere (L.); nullam reddere vocem (Curt.); ne hiscere quidem audere (L., not to venture to speak). Don't s. a word about it, haec tibi soli dicta puta; haec tu tecum habeto: hoc tibi in aurem dixerim; arcano tibi ego hoc dixi; haec lapidi dixerim; *W* not sub rostris hoc tibi dixerim, which is not Latin. I have heard s., or hear it said, audio; audivi; accēpi; certior factus sum; mihi nuntiatum, ad me perlatum est; ad aures meas pervenit. I only said so, I said it in joke, per jocum dixi: jocatus sum; temere, non serio dixi. Do you really s. so? an' tu? itane? hem, quid narras? No sooner said than done, dictum factum (Ter.); temporis puncto (Cael.): to s. that a thing must, or must not be done, dicere, jubere, ut; dicere, jubere nē; vetare with acc. and inf.: to s. = advise, vid. I do not s., or will not s., non dico, non dicam (when the notion thus suppressed s. less than a second).—ne dicam, nedum (not to s., when the notion thus suppressed, but which might be said, s. more than what is said). I will not s., but only, non dicam...sed, non modo...sed (Z. 724). I heard aby s., see under TO HEAR. I s. no more, nihil dico amplius. I will only s. this, unum illud dico; tantum dico. I s., a) when a speaker merely repeats his observation, inquam, β) 'any ruler' when a speaker corrects himself, quid dico?...imo vero; autem...imo (vero, etiam); e. g., we wish to be at Rome on the twentieth; do I s. wish? I should rather s. we are compelled to be there, Romae a. d. xiiii. Cal. volumus esse; quid dico, volumus? imo vero cogimur. What a retinue! retineo do I s.? I should rather s., what a large army, qui comitatus; comitatum dico? imo vero quantus exercitus. You must bear with my mistake; bear with it, do I s.? I should rather s., you must lend your assistance, ferendus tibi in hoc meus error; ferendus autem? imo vero etiam adjuvandum. *W* After a parenthesis, or in resuming a subject, 'I say' is rendered by inquam (after one or more words of a clause).—ceterum (at the beginning of a clause; see L. 38, 55, 4). *W* As a short parenthesis, 'I say,' 'said he,' inquam, inquit (not at the beginning of a clause, but always after one or more words; and always before the name of the speaker).—ait. *W* Inquam, inquit, when the words of a speaker are directly quoted; ait, when the sense only is given, or the quotation is indirect: (as Cicero s.), (ut ait Cicero).

To say to aliquid (= express the opinion one entertains upon the subject), censere, judicare, &c. You

will see what the physician s. to it, videbim, qd medicus placeat. What will people s. to it? quid homines judicabunt? qui erit rumor populi? (Com.) What do you s. to it? quid tibi videtur? quid censes?

SAYING, dictum, effatum. *W* This word is often implied in the use of a newer pronoun, without any subst. expressed, followed by a gen.: e. g. praclarum illud Platonis, an excellent s. of Plato: an old or common s., see PROVERB.

SCAB, scabies (Cels.).—scabrities (itch, Col.).—mentagra (on the head).

SCABBARD, vagina: to draw a sword out of the s., gladium e vaginā educere (C.); telum vaginā nudare (Np.): to put up into the s., gladium in vaginam recondere (C. Cael. 1, 2, 4); gladium vaginas reddere (Val. Max.).

SCABBY, scabiosus: to be s., scable laborare.

SCABIOUS, s. (a plant), *scabiosa (Linn.).

SCAD, *scomber trachurus (Linn.). See also SHAD.

SCAFFOLD, tabulatum (any boards raised in stories; e. g., by builders).—machina (any artificial stage): pulpitum, catasta (a s. or stage made of boards, for some given purpose: pulpitum, eply for actors and orators; catasta, on such stages were disposed for sale).

SCAFFOLDING, machina edificationis, tabulatum, or pl. tabulata.

SCALADE, *ascensus urbis scalis tentatus (aft. partim scalis ascensus tentant, L.), or urbis ascensus only (aft. homines ab ejus templi aditu atque ascensu repulsi, C. Dom. 21: ad aditum ascensumque difficilem praebere, L. 25, 36): or Crcl. with impetu facto scalis capere, &c. See TO SCALE.

SCALD, *aqua calidā or fervidū urere; aquā ferventi perfundere qd (to throw scalding water upon): scalding hot, fervens; fervidus.

SCALE, s. *W* Of a balance, lanx: s. s., trutina (verruin: prop. the hole in which the tongue of the balance plays; then g. t. for balance: trutinæ, quae statēre dicuntur, Vitr. 10, 3, 8, 4).—libra (a pair of s.).—statera (mly stelyard; said. pair of s.): to weigh in a s., pendere; trutinā examinare (C. de Or. 2, 38, 139). Not to weigh in too nice a s., non aurificis statera, sed populari trutinā examinare: to hold the s. even, binas lancas aequato examine sustinere (P. prop.); aequilibrium juris rationem tenere (C., fig.). The s. turns, see TURN. *W* A thin lamina, squama (as, of a fish): covered with s., squamis obductus or intectus; squamosus: to take off s. s. fm fish, pices desquamare.

SCALE, v. *W* TRANS. To strip off scales, desquamare (g. t.); or desquamare pices (fishes). *W* To pare the surface fm, summum corticem desquamare (of the bark of a tree); also decorticare arborem, or corticem arbori in orbem detrahare (all round). *W* To climb as by ladders, see TO CLIMB. To s. the wall, scalas mœnibus applicare or admovere (to put the scaling-ladders to the wall).—scalis muros adoriri (to attack it).—scalas erigi jubere (to order the scaling-ladders to be used).—murmur or in murum ascendere, in murum (muros), in mœnia evadere (of the enemy, but also of the inhabitants of a town).—impetu facto urbem scalis capere (to take by scaling): to endeavour to s., ascensum urbis scalis tentare. *W* TRANS. To pare off, desquamari (of bodies covered with s.): squamulis ex cute decedunt or a cute resolvuntur; squamæ a cute recedunt or ex cute secedunt (relating to the skin); also *furfures cutis abscidunt.

SCALING-LADDER, scala. *W* not sambrica.

SCALION, *allium schœnoprasum (Linn.).

SCALLOP, s. *W* A kind of shell-fish, pecten, tris, m.; dim. pectunculus. *W* A hollow cut in the edge of aliquid, incisura.

SCALOP, v. *W* Incisuris distinguere; *serratim scindere (Appul.).

SCALOPE, serrato ambitu, serratim scissus.

SCALP, s. corium capitis; or, for the skull, g. t., cranium; calvaria (Cels.); calva (L.).

SCALP, v. ei cutem detrahare (to flay), or *corium detrahare capiti.

SCALY, squamosus, squamis intectus, obductus.

SCAMMONY, scammonia (C., Plin.); *convolvulus scammonia (Linn.).

SCAMPER, abripere se, volare (to hasten away).—propripere se ex loco (to get quickly out of a place).—fugere, fugae se mandare; in fugam se conficere: fugam capere or capessere (to flee).

SCAN, *W* To measure verses, pedes versus syllabis metiri (C. Or. 57, 194, Kraft adds versum per

pedes metiri: pedes versiculi enumerare, *fm the Gramm.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCANDAL. *That which sets a bad example, res malum or pessimi exempli.* **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCANDALIZARE. *See OFFEND, DEFARE.*

SCANDALOUSLY. *That sets a bad example, malum or pessimi exempli. exemplo haud salubre.* **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCANT, SCANTY, exiguus, tenuis, angustus (narrow; hence insufficient: e. g. res frumentaria). **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCANTY, exigue, tenuiter, parce (sparingly). **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCANTINESS. *Use the adj.* **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCANTLING. *See LITTLE.*

SCAR, cicatrix. *Covered with s's, cicatricosus. S's on the breast, cicatrices adverso corpore acceptas; cicatrices adversas. To return fm war covered with honorable s's, cicatrices ex bello domum referre: to receive s's in war, cicatrices in bello accipere or suscipere.*

SCARAMOUCHE. *See RASCAL, SCOUNDREL.*

SCARCE, rarus (found only seldom, or in small quantities; happening but seldom, &c.). **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCARCELY, vix, m̄re (SYN. in HARDLY). **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCARCENESS, SCARCITY, angustia (e. g. rei frumentariae, rei familiaris). **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCARE, SCARECROW, formido (†). **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCARF, fascia (militaria, muliebris, funebris). **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCARIFICATION, scarificatio (Col.). **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCARIFY, scarificare: scarificationem facere. **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCARLET, s. coccum (the dye). **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCARLET, adj. coccineus or coccinus; coccio tinctus (dyed s.). **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCARLET FEVER, *febris purpurea or scarlatina (s. s.). **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCARLET oak, flex (Plin.). **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCARP, *declivitas valli interior. **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCATE, squatina (Plin.). **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCATTER, (TRANS.) spargere (v. pr.). **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

minare (sg., to s. abroad). **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCAVENGER, purgator cloacarum (Firm. Math. 8, 20). **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCENE, scena (prop. and fig.); also sg., spectaculum: s. of action, arena (lit., wrestling-place). **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCENIC, scenicus (C., Q.). **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCENT, s. (The power of smell, odoratio (perception by means of the olfactory nerves). **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCENT, v. (TRANS.) To perceive by the smell, odorari. **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCENT, v. (TRANS.) To perceive by the smell, odorari. **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCENT-BOX, vasculum olfactorium (Isidor. 19, 31, extr.). **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCEPTIC, qui contra omnia disserit. **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCEPTICAL, contra omnia disserens. **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCEPTICUS, ratio eorum, qui a rebus incertis assensionem cohíbent. **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCEPTRE, (PROPR.) sceptrum (regium or regis, not regale). **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) **SCANDERE** verbum is low Latin (*Diomed.*)

SCEPTRED, scepterifer (O.); scepteriger (Stat.); sceptu-
tuchus (T., said of an eastern viceroys)
SCHEDULE, libellus, commentarius.
SCHEME, s. See DESIGN, PLAN.
SCHEME, v. See TO DESIGN, CONTRIVE.
SCHISM, schisma, atis (t. t.).—discidium (not dissid-
ium, which is dissent, &c. (*Mudwig however endeavours to
prove that no such word as dissidium exists.*))
SCHISMATICAL, schismaticus (t. t.).
SCHOLAR, || A learner, pupil, discipulus (g. t.).
—puer discens (a boy at school).—alumnus disciplinæ
(a youthful learner of athg).—auditor (one who attends
lectures).—tiro (a beginner, novice).—rudis (raw or in-
experienced in any art, &c.). My s., alumnus disciplinæ
meæ: to be still a s., scholæ adhuc operari (see
Q. 10, 3, 13). To be abys's s., uti qo magistro; uti cs
Institutione; qm magistratui habere (to have abys for a
teacher).—qm audire (to attend abys's lectures).—esse op-
eris profectum esse a qo (to belong to abys's sect). To become
abys's s., tradere se ci in disciplinam (to go to learn of
abys).—qm sequi or persequi (to attach oneself to abys's
sect). || A learned man, doctus, eruditus, doctrinā
instructus. Jv. doctus atque eruditus: s. s. i. qui in-
telligunt; docti atque prudentes. One who is no s.,
homo rudis (Vell. 1, 13, 4. Mummius tam rudis fuit,
ut &c.).—homo imperitus, ignarus; in athg, cs rei. An
elegant s., homo elegans; spectator elegans (Ter. Eun.
3, 5, 18). A great s., perdoctus, prereruditus, doctus
atque imprudens eruditus, mire op doctissime eruditus,
&c. To be a great s., multā doctrinā esse. A great and
enlightened s., doctus et intelligens eximior: homo
doctus et prudens. A fine Latin s., *interioris Latini-
tatis scientissimus. The greatest Latin s., *Linarum
literarum princeps.
SCHOLARSHIP, disciplinæ (the single branches of
learning).—literæ (learning, in as far as it is based on
written documents).—scientia literarum or honestarum
artium (knowledge of written documents, a being well
versed in literature, &c., subjective learning or learned-
ness. ~~Sci~~scientia, alone, would not be Latin; the same
may be said of literarum = with the ancient letters,
as means of conveying athg by writing only; its occupa-
tion in the sense of 'learning' originates fm an erro-
neous reading of C. Phil. 2, 45, 116; see Orelli).—
studia (studia, of objects of learning).—humanitas (cul-
tivation of the mind, inasmuch as it is acquired by
occupying oneself with the sciences). Studies that pre-
suppose good s., studia quæ in quādam variatē litera-
rum versantur: to acquire profound s., accuratam
doctrinā sibi comparare: without any s., omnis omni-
nino eruditionis expertus et ignarus. He was more dis-
tinguished by his s. than by his dignities, clarior fuit
studii quam dignitate. A man of perfect s., vir perfectæ
eruditione: to have or possess no s., literas nescire.
|| Melon. A maintenance for the encourage-
ment of learning, *beneficium annuum. *annua in
beneficium loco præbita, or tripi stipendium: to present
abys with a s., *qm or cs tenuitatem beneficio annuo
sustentare.
SCHOLARLIKE, doctus, eruditus. Pretty s., satis
literatus. Not particularly s., mediocriter doctrinā
instructus.
SCHOLASTIC, *scholasticus (σχολαστικός). In a s.
manner, *scholasticorum more. *ut assent in scholis.
SCHOLIAST, s. g., of Euripides, *Græcus Euri-
pidis explicator: of Horace, *Romanus Horatii expli-
cator. ~~Sci~~scholastes is now avoided by good
scholars.
SCHOOL, s. ludus discendi. ludus literarum (a
lower s. for boys, who are compelled to learn).—
schola (a higher s. for youths and men, who wish to
learn). To go to or attend a s., in ludum literarum
itare (ire of a single time). To send abys to s. to abys,
qm cs institutional committere; qm ci in disciplinam
tradere: to make a boy attend the public s.s, qm
scholarum frequentiam et velut publicis præceptoribus
tradere (i. e. in a place where public lectures are at-
tended by a boy residing at home; opp. qm domi
atque inter privatos parietes studentem literis conti-
nere); studia extra limen proferre (Plin.). To be in
a s., in scholā sedere or assidere: not to have left s.,
scholam nondum egressum esse: to attend abys's s.,
cs scholam frequentare (prop.).—In cs disciplinam se
tradere (resiste to receive instruction for him). To attend
s. still (be still a pupil), scholæ adhuc operari
(Q. 10, 3, 13). To leave s., scholam egredi (Q.); di-
vertere a scholā et magistris (Suet. vit. Pers. extr.).
To give up a s. (resign the office of teacher), scholam
dimittere: to open a s., ludum aperire (C. ad Div. 9,
18, 1): to keep s., ludum habere (C.), exercere (T.).

*Musæ s., ludus fidelis (Plaut.). A public s., schola
publica (late). Military s., ludus militaris. A s.-
master, vid. To have known a boy at s., puerum in
ludo cognovisse (Np.): to return home fm s., ire e
ludo domum (Plaut.). To tell tales out of s., dicta
foras efferre, proferre. Rules of a s., *leges quæ in
scholā valent or exercentur. Examination of a s.,
*tentatio scientiæ discipulorum: s. punishment, *pœna
in scholis usitata: s. hours, schola. || [Fie.] This is a s.
of patience, *hac in re tentatur patientia nostra. I
have learnt in the s. of experience, multis experimentis
eruditus sum (aft. Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 16). || The fol-
lowers of a teacher, schola (g. t.).—disciplina (with
ref. to peculiar doctrines; esp. of a philosophical
sect).—secta, familia (as opp. to other s.'s). The s.
of the Stoics, Stoicorum secta or familia. The founder
of a s., scholæ princeps or auctor. A philosopher of
the Academic s., Academicæ sectæ philosophus. To
belong to the s. of Zeno, esse op profectum esse a
Zenone: to be of the same s., ex eadem scholā esse:
to be superstitiously attached to a s., scholæ me ad-
dixi velut quādam superstitione imbutus. || School-
house, schola. *ædes scholarum.
SCHOOL, v. See TEACH, CHIDE.
SCHOOLBOY, **SCHOOLGIRL**, s. puer, puella, in
ludum literarum itans (aft. Plin. 9, 8, 8); puer
(puella) scholæ adhuc operatus (operata) (see Q. 10,
3, 13); puer, puella, discens. Like a s., *tironum
more. Hardly worthy of a s., *vix tironē dignus.
SCHOOL-FELLOW, condiscipulus. To be abys's s.,
una cum qo literas discere or præceptorem audire.—
fem. condiscipula (Mart. 10, 35, 15). I have been
intimate with abys since the time that we were s.'s, qo
a condiscipulatu utor familiariter (or conjunctus
sum, or vivo conjunctissime; cf. Np. Adv. 5, 3).
SCHOOL LESSONS, discenda or didenda, orum,
n (g. t.).—dictata, orum, n (dictated by the teacher).
SCHOOLMASTER, ludi magister or magister ludi
(one who teaches reading and writing).—præceptor publi-
cus (master of a public school). ~~Sci~~scholasticus,
late, = a rhetorician; doctor umbraticus is a private
tutor. The manners or tone of a s., præcipendi ratio.
SCHOOL-ROOM, schola, auditorium (lecture-room,
post-Aug.).
SCHOOLING, || Instruction, doctrina, eruditio.
|| Money paid for instruction at a school,
præceptoris, or magistris, merces; pretium operæ quod
præceptor, or magistro, solvitur; simply merces (fm
the contest; see C. Phil. 2, 4, 9; Acad. 2, 30, extr.);
so also pretium (see Suet. Gram. 3). In epistolary
style the Greek διδάκτρον may be used; but ~~Sci~~not
minerval or minervale, wch = a present brought by
the scholars to the master on entrance; as we say,
entrance money).
SCHOONER, See SHIP.
SCIATICA, coxæ dolor, dolor ischiadicus. Subject
to the s., ischiacus (ισχιακός).
SCIENCE, scientia, notitia, cognitio (in the subjective
sense, of the knowledge wch one has, not of the thing
wch one knows).—ars (objective).—doctrina, disciplina
(objective; of any particular branch). The sciences,
doctrinæ, disciplinæ, disciplina studia, pl.; literæ.
literarum studia (pl.; ~~Sci~~but not scientific, wch can
be used only in a subjective sense). Arts and s.s, in-
genia studia atque artes. The liberal s.s, liberales
doctrinæ atque ingenuæ; liberales disciplinæ (~~Sci~~
not studia humaniora or literæ humaniores): to reduce
to a s., qd arte concludere, qd ad artem et præcepta
revocare; ~~Sci~~not ad artis regulas revocare: to study
a s., doctrinā, or disciplinā, imbui or erudiri.
SCIENTIFIC, quod in artibus versatur; or by the
gen., artis, artium, or literarum. S. precepta or rules,
artis præcepta. A s. discourse or lecture, sermo de
artium studiis atque doctrinā habitus. S. training,
eruditio, doctrina. To give a s. form to athg, ad artem
redigere, revocare; arte concludere qd.
SCIENTIFICALLY, in modum disciplinæ or artis.
arte, literis. S. taught or trained, literis eruditus;
omnibus literis or doctrinis eruditus: to arrange s.,
arte concludere; ad artem et præcepta (~~Sci~~not ad
artis regulas) revocare.
SCIMITAR, acinaces (H. Curt.).
SCINTILLATE, scintillare (Plin.). See SPARKLE.
SCINTILLATION, scintillatio (only propr., a spark-
ling, Plin.).—scintilla (a spark, improper, of the first
manifestations of reason, genius, &c.).—igniculi or
primi quasi (cs rei) igniculi et semina (C. = scin-
tillæ).
SCIOLIST, semidoctus (C.); leviter eruditus, erudi-
tulus (Catull.). ~~Sci~~scioliolus very late (Arnob.).*

SCION, || **PROP.**) sureulus. talea (*Varr.*); *dim.* taleola (*Col.*): of or belonging to a s., surcularis (*Col.*); surcularius (*Varr.*). || **FIG.** ramus (see **BRANCH**). *S.* of the royal stock of Argos, Argivorum regum de stirpe oriundus.

SCIRRHUS, sciros or schirros, i, m.; scirōma or schiroma, atis, n. (*Plin.*)

SCISSORS, forx; *dim.* forficula.

SCOFF, s. ludibrium. ludificatio. irrisio (*C.*); derisus (*T.*); derisio (*Suet.*; with a view to annoy or give pain).—cavillatio (with a view to hurt). *A. bitter s.*, cavillatio acerba (*Suet.*); or dīcax et morosa (*C.*).

SCOFF, v. cavillari. *To s. at*, deridēre. irridēre. irrisu insectari. cavillari. sugillare. irridere qm acerbis facietis: *to s. at things sacred*, *res divinas, libros sacros, in ludibrium vertere; *rebus divinis, libris sacris, pro iudicio abuti.

SCOFFINGLY, cum qo aculeo. acerbis facietis. acerbe.

SCOLD, v. (verbis) increpare. increpitare.—objurgare (*to reproach with a fault*; *opp. laudare*).—conviciari (*to make railing accusations*).—exagitare, destringere (*to make sharp attacks on abj.*).—corripere (*to blame with harsh words*).—exprobrare (*ci qd, to reproach abj. with something as dishonorable to him*). *To s. abj. on account of atq.*, vituperare qm de qā re; objurgare qm de or in qā re, or qā re only. *To s.* scolded, objurgari, vituperari; in vituperationem lucidare, cadere, venire, or adduci; vituperationem subire.

SCOLD, s. (mulier) rixosa, rixae cupida (iurgiosa, *Gell.*).

SCOLDING, objurgatio. jurgium.

SCOLLOP, s. || *A kind of shell-fish*, pecten; *dim.* pectunculus. || *A hollow or round at the edge of atq.*, *prps* sinus.

SCOLLOP, v. *prps* sinuare; or serratim scindere (*of a jagged edge*, *Appul.*).

SCONCE, s. || *A branched candlestick*, lych-nūchus, candelabrum. || *A fine, multa*. See **FINE**.

SCONCE, v. multare.

SCOOP, *prps* haustrum (*g. l.*; cf. *Lucr.* 4, 517).

SCOOP OUT, haurire (*of liquids*).—cavare, excavare (*to s. o. a hollow place in the earth, &c.*).

SCOPE, || *End, aim, propositum*.—*is, qui mihi est* or *fruit propositus, exitus*.—*finis (the highest end, whether attained or not)*.—*scopus in this sense; C. uses the Greek σκοπός in his epistles: so Macrobius ipsum propositum, quem Graeci σκοπόν vocant. To propose to oneself a s.*, finem sibi proponere spectare qd or ad qd; *to miss one's s.*, a proposito aberrare; propositum non consequi. || *Room, space, spatium, locus, laxitas* (*SYN. in SPACE, ROOM*). || *Field for atq.*, campus; *e. g.*, *s. for a speech*, in quo oratio exultare possit (*i. e. where it can display itself*). *There is large s. for his activity*, latissime manat ejus industria: *he has free s.*, libero egressu memorare potest (*of an historian, relative to his subject*). See also **FIELD**.

SCORBUTIC, *scrofulosus (*l. l.*).

SCORCH, urere. adurere. See **BURN**.

SCORE, s. || *A mark of number, nota*. || *An account, ratio*. || *The cost of an entertainment, sumptus comissationis (not computationis)*. *To pay a s.*, comissationis sumptus facere (*prop.*); quod alii intriverunt exedere (*fig.*). || *An individual's share of the whole expense, symbola: to pay one's s.*, symbolam solvere; pro hospitio solvere (*at an inn*). || *Twenty, viginti; viceni (distrib.)*. || *In music*, *summa omnium vocum. *vocum (musicarum) omnium designatio.

SCORE, v. incisuris distinguere. *To s. or mark a line under*, *lineam ducere subter qd; *lineā conspicuum reddere qd. (*scorē* not lineā subnotare qd in this sense, *ut* = *to write atq. upon a line*, *Appul.*)

SCORN, s. See **CONTEMPT**.

SCORN, v. See **DESPISE**.

SCORNER, contempitor. spretor.

SCORNFUL. See **CONTEMPTUOUS**.

SCORNFULLY. See **CONTEMPTUOUSLY**.

SCORPION, || *A venomous reptile*, scorpio, nepa (*also as sign of the zodiac*, *scorpio* likewise for a machine used in war). *The sting of a s.*, ictus scorpionis (*the sting as inflicted*).—*plaga scorpionis (wound made by the sting)*. || *A kind of fish*, *cottus scorpio (*Linn.*). || *Melon*. *A scourge*, scorpio (*in as much as it had iron stings to it*; see *Isidor.* *Orig.* 5, 27, no. 18).

SCOT. See **TAX**. *To pay s. and lol*, vectigalia pen-sitare.

SCOT-FREE, || **IMPROPR.**) *To escape s.*, impune

abire or dimitti. *To let abj. go s.-f.*, qm impunitum or incastigatum omittere. See **UNPUNISHED**.

SCOUNDREL. See **RASCAL**.

SCOUR, || *To cleanse by rubbing*, defricare et diligenter levare; diligenter mundare levare (*Col.*). *To s. a ditch*, fossam detergere or purgare. || *To range about*, percurrere, pererrare, pervagari regionem.

SCOURER, qui mundat, &c. (mundator, *Jul. Firm.*)

SCOURGE, s. || **PROP.**) flagrum, flagellum (*v. e. pr.*, consisting of single thongs).—scorpio (*armed with prickles*; see *Isidor.* *Orig.* 5, 27). || *The severest punishment was the flagellum, s.; next was the milder scutica, or the lora, orum, n., whip of thongs; and after this the ferula, i. e. rod of the plant vāpōñ; see II. Sak. 1, 3, 119, sq.* || **FIG.** pestis, perniciēs. verba (*pl.*): *to hold the s. of criticism over abj.*, *acerbe or severe reprehendere qm. *A s. of God*, *immissus a Deo, ut sēviret in omne flagitium voluptatis liquefacti generis humani. *The s. of a country*, reipublicae or patriae pestis.

SCOURGE, v. || *To beat with rods, &c.*, flagris or flagellis cedere; flagellare (*post-Aug.*); virgis verberare, cadere, multare (*L.*); verberibus accipere or excipere (*C.*). || *To punish*, vid.

SCOURING. *By the verbs*.

SCOUT, s. emissarius. explorator. speculator (*SYN. in SRX*): *to place s.'s at various places*, speculatores spargere. See also **SRX**.

SCOUT, v. || *To act as a scout*, explorare. speculari (*the former to find out atq.*, qd and de qā re; *the latter to spy in all directions, in order to find out*; see *Cæs. B. G. 1, 47*). See also **SRX**. || *To repel*, reject, vid.

SCOWL, s. See **FROWN**.

SCOWL, v. See **TO FROWN**.

SCRAMBLE, v. || *To attempt to seize hastily*, involare in qd; manus afferre ei rei (*to stretch out the hands towards atq. in order to obtain it*).—rapere, arripere qd (*to snatch at*).—qd diripere (*Sen., Suet.*, *to be anxious or eager to attain atq.*). || *To ascend a place, using one's hands and feet*, niti, eniti in qd.—evadere in qd (*to reach atq. by scrambling, e. g. in verticem or in jugum montis*).

SCRAMBLE, s. *Crcl. with the verbs in To SCRAMBLE*. *There is quite a s. for that article*, permulti gestiunt, concupiscunt, illas merces emere.

SCRAP, frustum, frustulum: s.'s of learning, dicta dicta (see *Lucr.* 2, 287). *Be off with your s.'s of learning*, *habeas tibi dicta tua dicta. See also **CRUMB**, **FRAGMENT**.

SCRAPE, v. || *To rub the surface of atq. by an edge*, scabere (*sm κίβω, to rub, to scratch*).—radere (*to s. with a tool, in order to remove any extraneous matter*).—fricare (*to rub, in order to make smooth*).—abradere (*to s. off*).—deradere (*to s. make a smooth surface by scraping*).—subradere (*to s. fm below*).—circumradere (*all around*). || *To clean by rubbing*, see **TO CLEAN**. || *To act on the surface with a grating noise*, see **TO GRATE**. || *To collect by penurious diligence*, corrādere, *e. g.*, *money*; convertere (*to sweep together, then to collect, bring together with a great deal of trouble, e. g. hereditates omnium, C. Off. 3, 19, extr.*). || *To play badly (on the fiddle)*, *strepere fidibus; chordas misere radere (*Bau.*). || *To make a noise with one's feet*, (pedibus) strepitum edere; pedibus terram radere (*of birds*). || **PHR.** *To s. scrape acquaintance*, insinuare se ci or insinuare ei ci; insinuare se in familiaritatem cs.

SCRAPE, s. *Crcl. with the verbs in To SCRAPE. || *A perplexity, angustia: to get abj. into a s.*, in angustias adducere. in angustium compellere. *To get (oneself) into a s.*, in angustias adduci; in angustium venire: *to be in a s.*, in angustias esse or haerere; angustia se habere. *To get the money-lenders out of a s.*, ex obsidione feneratorum eximere (*C. Fam. 5, 6, 5, Corille*). || *A bow*, vid.*

SCRAPER, s. radula. rallum.

SCRATCH, s. vulnus leve (*a slight wound*).—summae cutis laceratio. Usually by *Crcl.* *He received a slight s. on his arm*, cutis brachii leviter perstricta est.

SCRATCH, v. radere (*e. pr.*).—scabere (*to scrape*).—scalpere (*to scrape, shave*).—fricare, perfricare (*to rub gently*).—leviter perstringere (*to wound slightly*). *To s. the head*, caput scabere or scalpere; caput perfricare: *to s. behind its ears with its hind feet*, aures posterioribus pedibus scabere (*scā* but radere aures or aurículas, in *Q. 3, 1, 3*, and *Pers. 1, 107*, *is = to offend the ears, of a speech, &c.*). *The pen scratches*, *penna radit chartam: *to s. out*, radere. eradere. exculpere. *To s.*

out one's eyes, oculos ei effundere. *I will s. out your eyes, ungulus involabo tibi in oculos.*

SCRAWL, s. *scriptio mala.

SCRAWL, v. See SCRIBBLE.

SCREAM, SCREECH, s. clamor, vociferatio.

SCREAM, SCREECH, v. clamare (maximā voce, with all one's might).—lugubrem odere clamorem; truem tollere clamorem.

SCREECH-OWL, *stryx flammea (Linn.).

SCREEN, s. [Prov.] prae umbraculum. [Fig.] praesidium, tutela.

SCREEN, v. tegere, protegere, qm or qd. munire qd ab qd re. tueri, tutari, defendere qm, qd, ab qd re. To s. aby fm punishment, poenam eripere qm. poenam a qo avertere.

SCREW, s. cochlea.—epitonium (δερβίσιον: s. to tighten the strings of a musical instrument). The threads of a s., rugae per cochleam bullantes (Plin. 18, 31, 74). A female s., *cochlea matrix. Archimedes's s., cochlea [for drawing up water]. Cork s., *instrumentum extrahendia corticibus.

SCREW, v. [To use a screw, cochlea adigere or astringere qd. To s. alyh to alyh, cochlea affigere qd ci rei: to s. alyh in alyh, cochlea op. inserere qd. [To twist, contort, detorque] (g. t.).—distorque] (e. g. oculos, os). [Prov.] To screw alyh up (fig.), elicere qd.—blandiri qd [by flattery or wheedling].—expiscari qd [to fish it out].—extorque] (q. d. by violence). To s. oneself into alyh, se insinuare in qd (e. g. in familiaritatem ca: in causam, &c.).—se immiscere or inserere ci rei [into a crowd of persons, or into a thing]. To s. alyh too tight, qd [nimis] intendere (e. g. leger, Plin.). To s. oneself up to alyh, intendere se ad qd (e. g. intendere se ad firmitatem, &c.).

SCRIBBLE, qd illine chartis (H. Sat. 1, 4, 36).

SCRIBE, scriba.—acturius (in silo, age was a kind of short-hand writer who took notes of the speeches delivered in a court, Suet. Cas. 55).—a manu (sc. servus, a private secretary; an amanuensis: in time of Emperors, amanuensis).—librarius (a writer [not author] of books; also employed for copying, &c.; hence private secretary, s., &c.).—ab epistolis (sc. servus, the slave who wrote fm his master's dictation).—notarius (a short-hand writer; post-Aug.). To be aby's s., a manu ci esse; ab epistolis ci esse.

SCRIP, [A] purse, marsupium, crumena. See PURSE. [A] written paper or list, libellus, commentarius.

SCRIPTURE, literae sanctae, divinae; libri divini; arcae sanctae religionis literae (Lact.); biblia (pl., moderna).

SCRIVENER, numularius (Suet.). numulariolus (Sen.).

SCROFULA, *scrofula (med. t. t.).

SCROFULOUS, *scrofulosus (t. t.).

SCROLL, volumen (of paper).—qd in cylindri speciem convolutum.

SCRUB, s. homo pusillus; frustum hominis (Com.; a little man, short in stature, &c.).—homo malus, improbus, nequam (man of bad character).

SCRUB, v. tergere, detergere, abstergere. tergere et purgare.

SCRUBBY, pusillus (small, diminutive).—malus, improbus, nequam (bad).

SCRUPLE, s. [Doubt, difficulty, dubitation, cunctatio] (a delaying).—hesitatio (hesitation).—scrupulus (a disquieting doubt).—religio (a q. of conscience). To make, raise, or cause a s., dubitationem afferre, inferre, incitare, dare; scrupulum ci incitare, incutere: to make a s. about alyh, qd in religionem trahere; qd religioni habere. I make no s. about it, nulla mihi religio est (H. Sat. 1, 9, 70). I make no s., have or feel no s. in doing alyh, religio mihi non est quominus &c. (see C. Cat. 3, 6, 15). Without any s. (you can do so and so), sine sollicitudine religionis (Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 62, in.). To remove a s., dubitationem ci praecidere, tollere, expellere; scrupulum ci eximere or ex animo evelle; religionem ci evelle; religionem ci eximere. I have still one s., unus mihi restat scrupulus. I am disturbed by a s., scrupulus me stimulat ac pungit. There is a s. whether or not, consultatio tenet, ne &c. (L. 2, 3). If the slightest s. should seem to exist, si tenuissimus scrupulus residere videbitur: without s., nulla interposita dubitatione; sine ulla dubitatione. [As a weight], scrupulum or scrupulum, and its scrupulus: of a s., weighing a s., scrupularis, scrupularis: by a s., scrupulatin, scrupulatum.

SCRUPLE, v. dubitare. hesitare. cunctari. See HESITATE.

SCRUPULOUS, anxius, anxius et sollicitus, religiosus, scrupulosus (post-Aug. in this sense; or by the subst.). Over-s. care, *minuta et anxia diligentia.

SCRUPULOUSLY, religiose, sancte, severe (conscientiously).—diligenter, caute, curiose (carefully).

SCRUTINIZE, rem excutere (C.); scrupulos expendere, discutere; minutus et scrupulosus omnia scrutari (Q.). See also EXAMINE.

SCRUTINY, probatio, examen, exploratio, tentatio.

To subject to a s., sistere, mittere, qm spectandum, tentandum: to conduct a s., spectare, explorare, examinare qd.

SCUD, s. imber subitus.

SCUD (along), propere (g. l. to hasten).—accurrere, advolare ad or in qm locum, contento cursu petere qm locum.

SCUFFLE, s. rixa, pugna, jurgium (guarrel). See FIGHT.

SCUFFLE, v. See FIGHT.

SCULK, delitescere in qo loco, se abdere in qm locum. To s. away out of aby's sight, se occultare ci or a conspectu ca. To be sculking somewhere, additum latere, in occulto se continere, additum et inclusum in occulto latere. Animals s. away to their retreats, ferre latibula se tegunt. Sculking-hole, latibulum, latebra.

SCULL, s. calva, calvaria (g. pr.).—caput (the head).—ossa capitis (the head considered as a bone; e. g. to drink out of a s., in ossibus capitis bibere).

SCULL, v. cymbam impellere (remis brevioribus).

SCULLER, cymba (unius remigis), or diss. cymbula.

SCULLERY, *likarum officina.

SCULLION, lixa.

SCULPTOR, sculptor (in raised or half-raised work; not sculptor).—actor (g. t., one who forms or fashions).—statuarum artifex, qui signa fabricatur (a statuary).

SCULPTURE, s. [The act of sculpturing, ceculatura, sculptura, sculptura (Syn. in the verb).] [A thing sculptured, ceculamen (O.).—signum (any plastic work: opp. tabula, pictura). See STATUE.] [The art of sculpturing, ars pingendi, ars signa fabricandi, ars et status et simulacra fingendi.]

SCULPTURE, v. ceculare (fm kolos: to work figures in relief on metals, epy silver, ivory, &c.; also in wood; Virg. Friend writes ceculare).—scalpere, sculpture (the former of work but little raised, like fcture; the latter like γλύψειν, of works in half or whole relief. So Müller, Archæol. 108).—insculpere, scribere, inscribere (of cutting inscriptions). To s. alyh in gold, qd auro or in auro ceculare: to s. in stone, qd e saxo sculpture or exculpere: to s. in marble, scalpere marmora (C.): to s. flowers, scalpere flores (Virg.).

SCUM, s. spuma (g. t.). scorium (of metals). S. of the earth, homo ad extremum perditus: the s. of the state, sentina republicae; labes et cluvies civitatis: thou s. of the earth, o lutum! o sordes!

SCUM, v. desupmare (e. g. carmen, Plin.).

SCURF, ulceris crusta (of a wound, an ulcer, &c.).—furfur (a disease of the skin, common with children on their heads).—porrigo (a cutaneous disease or eruption on the head, of a malignant nature). Having the s., porriginosus (Plin. Val. 1, 4).

SCURFY, crusta obductus (of wounds, covered with scurf).—porriginosus (one that has the scurf; Plin. Val. 1, 4). A s. head, caput porriginosum (Plin. Val. 1, 4).

SCURILLITY, scurillitas (T. Dial. 22, extr.).—dicacitas scurillis (C. de Or. 2, 60, 244). See also GROSSNESS.

SCURRILOUS, scurillis, jocularis, ridiculus (jocose). See also GROSS.

SCURRILOUSLY, joculariter, ridicule, scurilliter. See also GROSSLY.

SCURVILY, See CONTEMPTIBLY.

SCURVY, s. SCROFULA, SCROFULOUS.

SCUTHEON, *clypeus insignis. Insigne generis (cf. C. Sull. 31, 88). See also COAT of arms.

SCUTTLE, s. [A wide shallow basket; see BASKET.] [A coal-scuttle, *corbis carbonaria.]

SCUTTLE, v. prae pertundere per fundum (Cat.).—(navem) pertundere, perforare.

SCYTHE, falx, falcis, f.

SEA, mare (g. l. ~~sea~~). The Greek pelagus and pontus are poet. only).—oceanus, mare oceanus (the ocean). The high sea, altum (opp. coast or harbour): the open sea, saium (ocean, opp. harbour): at sea, mari: both on land and at sea, terrā marique; terrā et mari; et terrā et mari; et mari et terrā; mari atque terrā. [The usual expression is terrā marique; the others are used only in cases where more stress is laid on either, or

where the style is more emphatic; but aqua et terra is not Latin. —To go to sea, mare ingredi; navigationi se committere (opp. viz se committere, to set out on a road; see C. Fam. 16, 4, in.): to be at sea, mari navigare; to put to sea, see To set SAIL; also altum petere; in altum proveli (to the high sea; the Mediterranean sea, *mare Mediterraneum (166) the ancients called it, by way of distinction, mare nostrum); the Black sea, pontus Euxinus; or simply Pontus (also = the country about it); the Adriatic sea or gulf of Venice, mare Adriaticum; the Tuscan sea, mare Etruscum; the Caspian sea, mare Caspium; the Red sea, sinus Arabicus; the Dead sea, lacus Asphalites; that it sits or takes place upon the sea, maritimus; in the sea, marinus; beyond the sea, transmarinus; to be on the level of the sea, locus pari librâ cum æquore maris est (Col. 3, 17). Empire of the s., imperium maris (166) imperii maritimi summa, in Np. Arist. 2, 2, = the chief command at sea; command at sea, imperium maritimum; adventures at sea, *quæ eveniunt in navigatione; dangers of the sea, periculum navigationis.

SEA-CALF, phoca (F., O.). *phoca vitulina (Linn.). pure Lat., vitulus marinus, or, fm the context, vitulus only.

SEA-COAST. See Coast.

SEA-FIGHT, prælium navale, pugna navalis.

SEA-GREEN, glaucus (166) poet. thalassinus; ceruleus is = of a watery blue.

SEA-SICKNESS, nausea. To make a voyage without suffering s.-s., navigare sine nausæ; to suffer s.-s., nauseare (Plaut.); in mare nauseare (Sen.); nausæ tentari; nausæ molestiam suscipere (C.); to be suffering dreadfully fm s.-s., nausæ premi (Cels.); nausea qm torquet (Sen.); nausæ confectum esse.

SEA-WEED, alga.

SEAL, s. 1. A sea-calf, vld.

SEAL, s. 2. [PROPR.] Impression, signum, sigillum. To break s., resignare. [A stamp, *forma quâ signatoris utitur. A s. ring, anulus quo signator utitur (Val. Max. 8, 14, 4).] FIG. fides. To tell a thing to aby under the s. of secrecy, taciturnitati et fidelis ea clam concedere qd (see Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 104; not, as Ruhnck. writes, dicere ei qd sub fide silentii, which is not Latin). I tell you this under the s. of secrecy, hoc tibi soli dictum puta; hæc tu tecum habeto; hoc tibi in aures dixerim; hoc lapidi dixerim (166) not sub roâ tibi hoc dixerim).

SEAL, v. signare, consignare (166) not subsignare in this sense). —Osignare (to s. up). —signo imprimere qd, sigillum imprimere in re (to imprint the mark of a s.; e. g. in cerâ, on wax). To s. despatches, signo suo tabellas imprimere; to s. a letter, literis sigillum imprimere; sealed up, obsignatus.

SEALING-WAX, cera (such the ancients used), or *lacca signatoria. To use red s., signare cerâ ex milto (Vir. 9, 3).

SEAM, s. sutura.

SEAM, v. consuere, suere.

SEAMSTRESS, *femina seu opus faciens or acu victum quærens.

SEAR, adj. See DRY.

SEAR, v. 1. [PROPR.] urere, ustulare, amburere. [FIG.] durare (e. g. animum or se). To be seared, durescere, obdurescere, indurescere.

SEARCH, s. indagatio, investigatio. Often by the verb.

SEARCH, v. quærere (by asking). —exquirere. perquirere (to inquire or examine strictly). —scrutari. perscrutari (to s. out or investigate thoroughly). —percunctari (to inquire after ably; enquire with ref. to public news, &c.). —sciscitari (to desire to know, endeavour to learn; do qd re) —elicitando elicere (to elicit by inquiry). —percunctando aique interrogando elicere (by various inquiries). —explorare (to enquire out). —explorari (= to ask out). —odorari (= to smell out). —Indagare. javentigare (= to track out); also, for emphasis, JN. investigare et scrutari. Indagare et pervestigare. Indagare et odorari. percunctari et interrogare. tentare (e. g. vulnus, to s. a wound). —penetrare (to penetrate, enter deeply into). —se insinuare (to find his way into). To s. aby, exculere qm (to see if he has any contrab. d. about his person). To s. aby's house, see HOUSE.

SEARCHER, explorer, indagator, scrutator (post-Class.). Class., by the verb.

SEASON, s. 1. Time of year, anni tempus. anni tempestas (with special ref. to the weather). The four s.'s, quatuor anni tempora (C.); commutationes temporum quadripartitæ (C. Tusc. 1, 28, 89): Lælius commodiore anni tempore ad navigandum usus est (a dek-

ter s.; Cas.): change of s.'s, annum commutationes.

Time, fit time; see TIME, OPPORTUNITY.

SEASON, v. condire (prop. and fig.) —sale ea rei spargere qd (fig.; e. g. epistolæ —humanitatis sparare sale) —qd re tamquam sale perspergere qd (fig.; e. g. orationem lepore). To s. one's discourse, sermonem condire; to s. a discourse with wit, facetiarum lepore tamquam sale perspergere orationem; no man is better able to s. his conversation with refined wit and the graces of style, nemo lepore, nemo suavitate conditor est: well-seasoned, = insured to toil, duratus; ab usu ea rei duratus.

SEASONABLE, tempestivus.

SEASONABLY, in tempore, tempestive.

SEASONING, conditio (as action). —conditura (as method of preparing; Sen. de Irâ, 3, 15, 1). —condimentum (condiment). —aroma (foreign spices; cinnamon, ginger, &c.).

SEAT, s. 1. Place in wch one sits or may sit, sessio, sedile (place in wch one way sit). —sedes (place in wch one sits). To take the highest, lowest s., supremum, ultimum, capere locum. [That where one sits, sedes, sella. A raised s., sollum; s.'s in the circus, fori (pl.): s.'s of the senators, subsellia (pl.): to take one's s., sedem capere (L. 1, 18): s. of justice, tribunal. [Place of abode, sedes, domicilium, habitatio, deversorium (as inn).] —cubile, iustrum (lair of a wild animal). —latibulum, receptaculum (a hiding-place; the first entry of animals). —refugium, perfrugium; JN. portus et perfrugium. portus et refugium: receptus intuitus (a place of refuge). S.'s of the gods, sedes, spatia immortalium: to change one's s., sedem allo transferre: s. of government, sedes, domicilium, imperii, regni: s. of war, locus belli gendi (C.); sedes belli (L.): to change the s. of war, bellum (sedem belli) in alias terras transferre (L. 21, 21).] Country-house, villa.

SEAT, v. sede locare, collocare, ponere. To s. oneself, sedem capere, considerare (prop.); considerâ. residere (C.). subidere (F.). sedem ad domicilium collocare quo loco (C.; fig. = to settle): to s. oneself at table (after the manner of the ancients), accumbere, decumbere, recumbere; (according to our custom), ad mensam considerâ.

SECEDE, secedere, decedere (to depart).

SECEDER. By the verb.

SECESSION, secessio, decessio (departing).

SECLUDE, secludere. Secluded, solitarius: a man who leads a s. life, solitarius homo et in agro vitam ævens: to lead a s. life, habere or agere ætatem procul a republica; ætatem procul a cotu hominum agere.

SECOND, adj. secundus (next to the first). —alter (the other, when only two are spoken of; and those two things of the same kind, and present at the same time. The s. each time, or every s., secundus quisque: to love aby as a s. parent, qm sicut alterum parentem diligere fir the s. time, iterum (again; 166) not secundum or secundo in this sense; Döderl. Syn.): of the s. sort or quality, secundarius: the s. part, secunde, sc. partes: a s.-rate state or power, *civitas secundi loci: to be pronounced s. best, to come off s., *proximum iudicari; *secundas laudis partes ferre: alth is not the best, yet at all events the s. best, est hoc, ut non optimum, sic tamen secundum (Cels): s. mate, qui pro gubernatore operas dat (Aft. C. Fam. 13, 15, 1): a time; see above: every s. day, year, &c.; see ALTERNATE: upon s. thoughts, or on a s. consideration, re consultâ et explorât; initi subductâque ratione; circumspectis rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis: to be s. to none (of persons), non inferiorem esse qd re; parem esse ei qd re; non multum aut nihil omnino cedere ei: of s. quality, secundus notus (e. g. wine, vinum); s. hand, see HAND: s. rate, secundarius, secundi loci. Second teeth, see TOOTH. Second class in school, classis secunda.

SECOND, s. 1. An assistant, adjutor, socius; see ASSISTANT. 2. The sixtieth part of a minute, punctum temporis (a moment).

SECOND, v. 1. To come in the next place; see TO FOLLOW. 2. To support, back, assist; see TO AID, HELP.

SECONDARY, secundarius (second in order; also inferior). —secundi loci (second in rank, second rate). S. causes, causæ adjuvantes et proximæ (opp. perfectæ et principales).

SECONDLY, secundo, iterum (again, the second time). —tum, deinde (when the division is not so strict or precise).

SECRECY, [Closs silence, taciturnitas, or by Crcl. with arcanum or secretum. We must have s.,

opus est fide ac taciturnitate: to preserve s., secretum tacitum premere (C.); commissa tacere (H.); arcana celare (Curt.); to violate s., arcana aperire (L.); proferre (Plin.), prodere (Curt.); commissa enuntiare (C.).

SECRET, adj. arcanus (that one keeps hidden or unrevealed).—secreta (that one keeps separate).—abditus, tectus. occultus (removed fm sight: abditus, hidden by being put away; tectus, by being covered; occultus, veiled).—ab arbitris liber (free fm eye-witnesses; e. g. locus).—reconditus, absconditus, abstrusus (deeply hidden, abstruse; reconditus of things difficult to reveal, absconditus and abstrusus of things altogether unknown).—interior (not exposed).—latens (that lies in obscurity).—clandestinus (that takes place without the knowledge of another).—tacitus (that acts or takes place without noise or show).—furtivus (by stealth). Jm. arcanus et secretus. secretus et arcanus. occultus et abditus. occultus et quasi involutus. reconditus atque abditus. Interior et reconditus. abditus et ab arbitris liber (e. g. locus). A s. writing, litteræ secretores (the characters, ciphers, &c.).—furivum scriptum (athq written with private characters, &c. Gell.). s. power, tacita vis (that works in silence; see Q. 3, 5, 9, and 9, 4, 13).—occulta vis (that is not observed or known; see Q. 1, 10, 7): s. counsel, consilia arcana, interiora (private consultations; different fm consilia clandestina, = s. tricks or artifices; see Np. Hannib. 2, 2).—sanc-tuarium or consistorium principis (the place in wch the priests held his councils; under the emperors): s. con-sultations or negotiations, occulta colloquia; clandestina colloquia; with any one, cum qo: to hold s. con-sultation with any one, to consult with any one in s., cum qo colloqui arcano (when the subject of consultation is a secret), or secreto (when the parties meet in private; i. e. so that their deliberations are not overheard), or in occulto (when the parties meet secretly; i. e. so that their meeting is not known): to speak with any one in s., sine arbitris loqui cum qo: s. arts, artes secretæ: in s. (or secretly, as ad adv.), arcano (so that that wch takes place must remain unknown).—secreto (not in the presence of unbecoming persons; see C. B. G. 1, 31; B. C. 1, 19. Nearly = secreto is sine arbitris or arbitris remotis; i. e. without witnesses or persons present; but with this difference, that secreto implies that a person removes himself fm witnesses, while sine arbitris merely affirms that no witnesses are present, and arbitris remotis implies that the witnesses have been removed).—occulte (in a hidden manner: opp. aperte; in occulto, in a hidden place; ex occulto, fm a hidden place; ex insidie, fm an ambush).—tecte (covertly).—latenter (in a hidden manner, when we do not perceive how a thing happens).—clam (without the knowledge of others; opp. palam or ante oculos, ca or coram qo: ~~hæc~~ clanculum (to Com.).—obscure (in the dark; of one who shuns the light).—tacte. silentio (in silence, without noise; silentio always subjective; = without speaking of a matter).—furtim (by stealth; of one who desires not to be caught in the act; opp. palam et libere; see C. N. D. 2, 63, 137).—furtive (unobserved; of one who would have what he does not to be seen by others). Latin writers also frequently express 'in secret' or 'secretly' by sub in composition with verbs, to which, however, they also add clam for emphasis; e. g. to carry away in s. or secretly, supportare: to lead away in s., subducere; clam subducere or abducere; furto subducere (e. g. ob-sides): to withdraw oneself in s. or secretly, se subducere: to rejoice in s. or secretly, in sinu gaudere (to laugh in one's sleeve): to keep athq secret, tacitum tenere, habere; tacite habere (not to speak of it).—secum habere (to keep it to oneself).—tacere, reticere (to observe silence).—continere (opp. proferre, enunciare; see C. de Or. 1 47, in.).—celare (to conceal what one ought to make known; opp. palam facere): to keep a thing s. fm any one, celare qm qd or de re; occultare (opp. aperire; pass. occulti, opp. apparere).—occultare, occulte ferre (opp. palam facere): not to keep athq s., qd haud occultum habere or tenere; qd non obscure ferre; qd proferre, enunciare (to blab).—qd præ se ferre: keep this s., I tell you this in s., hoc tibi soli dictum puta; hæc tu tecum habeto; hoc tibi in aurem dixerim; arcano tibi ego hoc dixi; hoc lapidi dixerim (~~hæc~~ not sub rosâ tibi hoc dixerim, wch is not Latin). I can keep nothing s., plenus rimarum sum, hæc atque illac perfluo (Comic; ap. Ter. Eun. 1. 2, 25): a s. order or command, nuncius per litteras secretores or per notas scriptus (written with s. characters): a s. mes-senger, nuncius clandestinus (a messenger despatched in s.; Cæs. B. G. 7, 64).—nuncius de rebus arcanis mis-sus (that has s. commands).

SECRET, s. res arcana, secreta, occulta, recondita

(Syn. in SECRET, adj.).—res silenda (of wch one must not speak).—mysterium, exple in plur. mysteria (vâ mysteria, the celebrated Greek mysteries or s's; C. allows himself to use mysterium q. t. for s. only in epistolary style; in de Orat. 3, 17, 64, he qualifies it by tamquam in the words tacitum tamquam mysterium tenent). S's, arcana, secreta, occulta, recondita, pl. [Syn. in SECRET, adj.]—commissa (things entrusted in secret).—silenda (concerning wch one should be silent; e. g. a secret society; see L. 39, 11, med.). s's of the heart, animi secreta; occulta pectoris: the s's of a conspiracy, occulta conjurationis: this is no great s., hæc res sane non est recondita; hoc in vulgus emanavit (is no longer a s.): something is s. to me, qd me non præterit or me non fugit (~~hæc~~ there is no sure authority for qd mihi or me latet; in C. Cat. 7, 8, 15, and C. Sull. 23, 65, the best Cod. have a different reading; see Orelli): to make a s., no s. of a thing; see To keep, not to keep secret, in SECRET, adj.: I tell you this as a s.; see SECRET, adj. sub fm.: they have no s. between each other, nec quidquam secretum alter ab altero habent. To be in the s., secrete.

SECRETARY, scriba, qui est ci a manu or ab epis-tolis (see Scribe).—secretarius (as modern t. t.). A prince's private s., quem princeps ad manum habet scribæ loco (see Np. Eum. 1, 5); scriba principis or regis (Plin. 12, 14, 32). A sort of cabinet, ar-marium.

SECRETARYSHIP, scribæ munus. *secretariatus (as modern t. t. for the sake of distinction).

SECRETE, ¶ To hide, abdere qd in locum or in loco: occultare qd loco or in loco (very acid. in locum, see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 7, 85, estr.). To s. athq under athq; abdere qd sub qâ re or intra qd (e. g., a knife, a sword under one's robe, cultum sub veste, ferrum intra vestem). To s. oneself, delitescere, se abdere in occultum (to s. oneself in a lurking place). To s. oneself in any place, delitescere in qo loco or in loco; se abdere in locum; se occultare loco or in loco. To s. oneself fm aby, se occultare ci or a conspectu s.: to keep oneself s., abditum latere; in occultum se continere; abditum et inclusum in occulto latere: to be s., latere. ¶ To separate, secernere, separare.

SECRETION, ¶ Act of secreting, by the verbs. ¶ That wch is secreted in the body, humor: if = sacrament, stercus (of man and beast).—excre-menta, pl. (post-Aug.); also alvus (e. g. Liquida, pal-lida).

SECRETLY, occulte. secreto (opp. aperte).—clam. clanculum. clandestino (Plant.; opp. palam).—furtim (C.). furtive (O.; by stealth). See 'in secret,' under SECRET, adj.

SECRETORY, *secretorius (t. t.; e. g. vas).—*secre-tionem efficiens.

SECT, secta (the disciples of a philosopher)—schola a school founded by a philosopher).—familia (an independent society).—disciplina (a society, with ref. to its tenets and principles). To belong to a s., sequi or persequi sectam; profiteri sectam (to profess one's attachment to a s.): to be attached to a philosophical s., sequi philosophiam; esse a qâ disciplinâ: to go over to a s., ad sectam transire: to found a s., novam sectam instituire; sectam condere: to incline to the s. of (the Stoics), auctoritatem (Stoicem) sectæ præferre.

SECTION, pars; dim. particula. portio.

SECULAR, ¶ Of an age, secularis. ¶ Not spiri-tual, a rebus divinis alienus (~~hæc~~ not mundanus).—profanus, civilis. A s. office, munus civile. ¶ Temporal, evanescent, fluxus, caducus, vanus. ¶ Devoted to worldly pleasures, vanus, rerum inanum amans, voluptatibus deditus.

SECULARIZATION, Crcl. with the verb.

SECULARIZE, prps exaurigare (opp. inaugurare).—profanum facere (opp. sacrum esse velle) See CON-SECRET.

SECURE, adj. ¶ Safe, tutus, securus; see SAFE. ¶ Careless, securus, negligens, imprudens (Syn. in CARELESS).

SECURE, v. ¶ To make safe, put out of dan-ger, tutum reddere, facere, or prestare. in tuto collo-care qd (e. g. one's reputation, famam).—munire (to provide with a defence).—confirmare qd or spem ca rei (e. g. spem successionalis, Suet.; pacem, regnum, &c.). To s. oneself agst danger or casualties, corpus tutum reddere adversus pericula (Cels.). to be secured agst athq, tutum or munimur esse a qâ re. ¶ To appre-hend, comprehendere; in custodiam tradere. To be secured, comprehendî; in custodiam tradi: (of a per-manent state), in custodiâ haberi or servari; custodiâ teneri or retineri.

SECURELY, tute. tuto (*safely*).—secure. indifferenter (*carelessly*).

SECURITY, *Freedom from danger, incolumitas, salus*; see **SANCT**. || *Protection*; vid. || *Pledge, guarantee*, cautio (*g. t.*)—satisfactio (*at law*). To give s., cautionem interponere; cautionem cavere; satisfactio (pro re); satisfactionem interponere, prestare, or dare: to ask or demand s., exigere a qd satisfactionem; satisfactio a qd: to receive s., satis accipere: to offer s., cautionem offerre; satis or satisfactionem offerre: to give away back his s., cautionem ei remittere [*all fm legal writers*]: to give s., praedibus cavere (*Dict. Antiqu.*). To give s. to twice the amount, cavere in duplum: to have given s. for aby to a large amount, intercessisse pro qd magnam pecuniam. One who gives s., sponsor; fidejussor; vas, vadis, m.; praes [*STR. in BAIL*].

SEDAN, sella. lectica (*lectica = palanquin, the person being recumbent*).—sella gestatoria (*Suet.*). To ride in a s., lectica or sella vehi; gestamine sellae pervehi (*to a place*; e. g. *Bala*, T.).

SEDATE, lentus (*without emotion*).—ab animi perturbatione liber (*free fm passion*).—tranquillus (*calm*).—quietus. sedatus (*composed, collected*).—placidus (*of an even temper, mild*). JN. quietus placidusque; sedatus et quietus; sedatus placidusque; placidus et sedatus.

SEDATELY, lente. tranquille. quiete. sedate. sedatio animo. placide. JN. sedate placideque. placide et sedate.

SEDATENESS, lentitudo. animus ab omni perturbatione liber [*STR. in SEDATE*].—animi equitas, aequabilitas. animus aequus (*equanimity*).—animus sedatus (*composed*).

SEDATIVE, mitigatorius (*Plin.*—mitigativus, late). Or by *Crcl.* with dolorem sedare, compescere.

SEDENTARY, sedentarius (*e. g. opera sedentaria*; C. (I) ap. Col.).—sellaris (*of a machano whose work is done in a sitting posture*; C., L.: sedentaria ars, App.). To lead a s. life, vitam sedentariam (not vitam domilem) agere; domi (desidem) sedere [*STR. Domisida is the epith. of a woman who stays at home*; *Orak. Inscript.* 1639. For a person of s. habits, Krebs recommends reconditis, but this is reserved.—umbraticus (homo; opp. to reges; *Plaut. Cure.* 4, 3, 24) is one who stays at home, avoiding public life and public duties.—qui in totum at certe plurimum domi moratur (C. ap. Col., but this may include the idea of activity and movement in the house).—*qui inter parietes libenter se confinet.

SEEDGE, carex. ulva palustris.

SEGDY, ulvosus (*Sidon.*) ulvā abundans or obductus.

SEDIMENT, subsidentia, pl.; sedimentum. crassamentum. quae in qā re subsidunt (*e. g. in urnā*). To deposit a s., habere quaedam subsidentia (*Col.* 2, 5). S. of wine, fax vini.

SEDITION, seditio. motus (a disturbance in the state).—tumultus (*with the Romans any sudden disturbance, sudden war*).—vis repentina (a sudden s.).—rebellio. rebellum. rebellatio (*rising of a vanquished people agst their conquerors*). To raise or cause a s., seditionem, tumultum facere, concitare; seditionem commovere, concitare: to inflame s., ignem et materiam seditioni subdere: to endeavor to stir up s., sollicitare, concitare qm: to suppress a s., seditionem sedare, laesare, tranquillam facere, comprimere, extinguere: a s. arises, seditio oritur, concitatur, exardescit; breaks out again, seditio recrudescit; abates, seditio languescit; dies away, conticescit.

SEDITIOUS, seditiosus (*engaged in a disturbance*).—rerum evetendarum or rerum novarum cupidus; rerum mutationis cupidus (*disposed to overthrow the existing order of things*).—rebellans (*that rises agst a conqueror*).—turbulentus (*restless, unquiet*). JN. seditiosus ac turbulentus; e. g. civis. To be s., novas res quærere; novis rebus studere (*seditiously disposed*); in seditione inter se esse (*in a state of sedition*): to make s. speeches agst any one, seditiosis vocibus increpare qm: to hold s. language, seditiosus pro cætus disserere (*T. Ann.* 3, 40, 8): the Gauls are a s. people, Galli novis rebus student et ad bellum mobiliter celerenter excitantur (*Cæs. B. G.* 3, 10).

SEDITIOUSLY, seditiose. turbulente. turbulenter. turbide.

SEDUCE, a rectā viā abducere (*propr.*, to mislead) qm transversum agere (*fig.*, to draw fm the path of virtue).—corrumpere ca animum et mores, or simply corrumpere qm (*to corrupt*).—qm ad nequitiam adducere. ci fenestras ad nequitiam patefcere (*to entice to*

debauchery or a dissolute mode of life).—In stuprum mittere (*of illicit amore*).—In errorem inducere (*to deceive*).

SEDUCER, qui qm ad nequitiam abducit, corruptor, auctor flagitii, fraudia. (*with ref. to female chastity*) qui qm in stuprum licit.

SEDUCTION, corruptela. illecebræ. Or by the verbs. Ars of s., ars ad libidines adolescentulorum excitandas accommodata.

SEDUCTIVE, omnibus libidinis illecebris repletus (*e. g. regio*).—captivus (*dangerous, e. g. societates*).—corruptrix (*of persons and things, fem.*).

SEDULITY, sedulitas (*indefatigable bustling activity in small matters*).—assiduitas (*continued, uninterrupted exertion*).—diligentia (*careful and close application*).—industria (*industry of a high and elevated kind*). See **INDUSTRY**.

SEDULOUS, sedulus (*busily active, bustling*; opp. piger).—assiduus (*constantly active*).—industrius (*restlessly active in high matters*; opp. segnis).—diligens (*carefully and closely applying one's thoughts and exertions to the attainment of an object*). To be s. in any business, in re agenda acrem et industrium esse.

SEDULOUSLY, sedulo. assidue. industrie. diligenter. *STR. in SEDULOUS*.

SEE, s. *sedes (episcopi).

SEE, v. || *Perceive or distinguish by sight*, videre (idein, to possess the faculty of vision; *STR. tueri, in the same sense, is post.*).—cernere (spivein, to discern, distinguish by the sight), or oculis cernere qd, oculis percipere. spectare (to look at attentively or anxiously, to survey closely or narrowly).—aspicere (to turn the eyes to, to look at).—conspicari (to see at a distance; usually in the perf. pass. part., and in Cæs.). To go to see, vlsere: to see well, bene, acute, acriter videre; acres et acutos habere oculos: to see to a great distance, longe videre: not to see, carere sensu oculorum (not to possess the faculty).—cæcum esse (to be blind, to have lost or been deprived of the faculty): to be able neither to see nor to hear, oculis auribusque captum esse: not to see so well with the right eye as with the left, dextro oculo non sèque bene uti (Np.). qm. sinistro oculo minus videre (*Suet.*): to see well with one eye, altero oculo bene videre (C.): to see clearly, clare videre oculis (Plaut.); videre perspicue, diligenter, recte: not to be able to see ath, fugit qd aciem, obtutum oculorum; effugit qd sensum oculorum (opp. cadere in conspectum): not to endure to see ath, vultum cs pati non posse; oculi mei qd ferre non possunt: worth seeing, visendus; spectandus; conspiciendus; visu or spectatu dignus: it is worth seeing, qd dignum est, quod spectetur: see! = **BEHOLD**; vid. *STR. After 'to wait, &c.' a dependent interrogative clause often follows immediately, 'to see' being omitted: 'when all were waiting to see who would be &c.' expectantibus omnibus, quisnam esset &c. || *Fig.* To observe, percipere, notice, videre; videre animo; cernere (mente); also perspicere; animadvertere; intolligere: to see in a dream, videre qd in somnis (C.); per somnum, per quietem (*Suet.*): the enemy saw himself obliged to retreat, hostis se recipere coactus erat: to see through, perspicere, animo videre: to see through a plan, quid agat qd, quid moliat, sentire et videre. || To consider, videre, considerare. I will see presently, mox video (*STR. less commonly video. Matth. Escure de fut. exact.*). || To take precaution, be on one's guard, videre. cavere. || To provide, videre. providere. curare. || To conjecture, concidre, videre. intelligere. colligere. colligere.*

SEED, || *PROPR.* semen. To sow s., semen sparere (C.); semen jacere, serere (*Plin.*); semen solo ingerere, or terræ mandare (*Col.*); semen jactare, demittere in terram (*Parr.*). S. is apt not to come up, semen difficulter animatur: s. comes up, semen prodegit or prodiit. To go to s., in semen ire or abire in semina crescere. || *FIG.* semen, causa: JN. semen et causa (C.). stirps. igneum ac semina. To sow the s. of ath, sementem ca rei facere; velut semina jacere ci rei (*e. g. bello*).—novā semina militatari ci rei (*of sowing the s. of another, war, &c. bello*). To sow the s. of political troubles, civiles discordias serere.

SEED-CORN, semen. sementia.

SEED-PLOT, seminarium (*Col.*, *Parr.*).

SEED-TIME, sementis (*Col.*). sationis tempus (C.) tempus sativæ (*Plin.* 19, 8, 40).

SEED-VESSEL, vasculum seminis.

SEEDSMAN, qui semina vendit.

SEEDY, granosus, or by *Crcl.* with semen. *STR. seminosis is late.*

SEEING THAT, siquidem (*implies something known*

and granted; Zumpt, § 315)—quum (relating to time as well as stating a reason).—*quia*, quod. quoniam. quandoquidem (implying also a reason, with this difference, that 'quum' alleges a simple reason merely, our 'since'; 'quia' and 'quod,' of which the former is the stronger, allege a reason founded on necessity, our 'because'; 'quoniam' alleges a reason deduced from the accidental occurrence of circumstances, our 'whereas'; 'quandoquidem' gives a reason inferred from some preceding circumstance).

SEEK, [Trans.] To search for, querere. [To desire and pursue, petere. appetere. expetere. sequi. persequi. sectari. consecretari. captare. aucupari. studere or servare ci rei. To s. a livelihood, victum quaerere (Plant.): to s. one's own interests, rebus et commodis suis servire: omnia ad utilitatem suam revocare (C.).] To ask in order to receive, petere. [To endeavour, studere (with an inf., or more rarely ut); operam dare, ut; capere (with an inf., to s. to; *quod* but querere with an inf. or ut is not found in the best prose). To s. one's life, i. e. to compass one's death, insidias vitae moliri.] **[Intrans.]** To make search, querere. indagare. vestigare. investigare. [To endeavour to do or effect, conari. moliri. machinari.]

SEEKER, by the verbs. See also **SEARCHER.**

SEEM, vidēri. The impersonal form 'it seems' is only translated personally: 'it s. that our friends will not come,' amici nostri non venturi videntur. To s. in any s. eye, iudicio ca esse; a quo existimari; videri ci; esse apud qm: it seems to me that you are a passionate person, stomachosus esse vidēris; it does not s. to me, non ita mihi videtur; it does not s. to me that he., non mihi videtur (with acc. and inf.): to s. to oneself, sibi vidēri.

SEEMING See **APPARENT.**

SEEMINGLY, ut videtur.

SEEMLY, decōrus, decens (becoming; opp. indecōrus).—honestus (honorable; opp. inhonestus, turpis). To be s., decōrum, honestum esse ci; decēre (with an acc. of the person to whom althg is s.): it is s., equum est, par est (followed by an inf.): it is s. that he., convenit (followed by an acc. and inf.; see Benecke, C. Cat. 1, 2, 4); it is not s., non decet: it is not at all s., qd., minime decet (both followed by an acc. and inf.; e. g. oratorem israel minime decet). 'It is s. for,' may frequently be rendered by est with a gen.; e. g. est juvenis, 'it is s. for a young man.'

SEER, See PROPHET.

SEETH, See BOIL.

SEGMENT, [Part of a circle, *segmentum (t. t.; not in this sense in Pliny).] A part, portio, segmentum, pars, portio.

SEGREGATE, See SEPARATE.

SEIGNIOR, dominus.

SEIZE, [Prop.] To lay hold of with the hand, prehendere. apprehendere. comprehendere. arripere (to snatch to oneself, to s. hastily). To s. the hand of any one, dextram ca compelli (as a suppliant, &c.): to s. any one by the hand, manu prehendere (g. t.); manu reprehendere (in order to bring him back): to s. a pen, calamus sumere; stilum prehendere; ad scribendum se conferre (q. t.): to s. a person, qm prehendere, comprehendere; qm arripere. [To take, catch, capere (to get possession of a thing in order to keep it).—sumere (to remove a thing in order to use it).—prehendere (to take hold of a thing in order to hold it; all with an acc.).—tangere qd (to touch).—manus adhibere ci rei; manus afferre ci rei (fig., to endeavour to get a thing into one's own possession; e. g. vestigiis, alienis bonis).—decendere ad qd (to have recourse to, when other ways and means do not succeed): to s. althg violently, eagerly, rapere, arripere qd (hastily).—involare in qd (fig., to fly or pounce upon; e. g. in alienas possessiones).] **[Fig.]** To fall upon suddenly (of things without life), arripere. corripere. occupare (to take possession of).—invadere. insecrere (to fall upon, espily of fear): the fire s. althg, ignis or flamma comprehendit, corrigit qd: a disease s. me, I am seized by a disease, morbo tentor or corripior; morbo implicor; in morbum incido: a panic s. me, pavor me occupat; metus, pavor mihi incutitur; timor me incescit: to be seized by fear or a panic, metu affici; in timorem dari; timore percilli: to be seized with compassion, misericordii capli or corpi; with astonishment, stupor, admiratio me incescit: to be seized with anger, ira incendi; (ira) exandescere; ira exalcul (of the most violent anger): to s. the mind, animus commovetur, permovetur.

SEIZURE, [Prop.] A laying hold of, prehensio.

hensio (Varr. ap. Gell.).—captus (Vat. Mex.). Usually by the verbs. [Fig.] Attack (of a disease, &c.), tentatio (ac. morbi; C. Att. 10, 17, 2). A slight s., commotiuicula (C. Att. 12, 11, act.).—levia motuicula (Suet. Vesp. 24): to suffer under the s. of a disease, tentari morbo: to experience a slight s., levi motuicula tentari (Suet.) not accessio febris, which is = 'a paroxysm.'

SELDOM, raro (opp. vulgo, saepe, &c., and distinguished from interdum). Very s., admodum raro (C.); raro admodum (Q.); perquam raro (Pitt.).; rarissime (Suet.).—frequently, now and then...but s., frequenter...interdum...raro autem: so s., ita raro (C.); sic raro (H.); Jm. insolenter et raro (opp. vulgo; C.); not s., non raro (Q. 9, 4, 74): this is s. found, hoc rarum est inventu: it s. happens, raro fit (ut &c.). Rare (Plant.), rarerer (Cat.) are ante-Class.

SELECT, adj. electus, selectus. electus (electus improp. = excellent); Jm. conquisitus et electus.—exquisitus (searched out, = excellent).—eximius, egregius, praestans (excellent). A s. band, electa manus: s. letters, *selectae epistolae.

SELECT, v. eligere (g. t., to choose from several things, without ref. to any particular object).—deligere (to choose what is or appears to be most suitable; Cae. B. G. 7, 31, huius rei idoneos homines deligebat).—selegere (to choose and set apart). To s. a place for a camp, locum castris castris; locum idoneum castris diligere: to make or let any s., facere ci potestatem optionemque ut eligat utrum velit.

SELECTION, [The act or right of selecting, electio. electio. selectio [Syn. in SELECT].—optio (free choice, option). To make a s., electum habere, facere: with a s., cum delectu: electe; diligenter (with care); eleganter (with good taste); without any s., sine ullo delectu; promiscue. [Things selected, by the adj. selectus; e. g. a s. of letters, *epistolae selectae.]

SELF (as a def. pron.), ipse. *When 'self' is combined with a pers. pron. (myself, himself, &c.) observe carefully whether it be as an active (subject) or a passive (object); in the former case ipse is put in the nom. or in the acc. (only when connected with an acc. and infn.); in the latter, ipse is in the case of the pers. pron., whatever it may be; as s. ego se ipsum irridet (he laughs at himself, and at s. other; he laughs at himself alone); se ipse irridet (he laughs at himself, and no other laughs at him; he alone laughs at himself). qd sibi ipse inimicus est (is an enemy to himself). 'Self' is also denoted by the appendage of mot to the pers. pronouns ego, tu, sui, and their cases; also with the addition of ipse in the same case as the pron.; e. g. myself, memet, memet ipsum (self), but never memet ipse). Of my (your, him, or it) self, ipse; mea (tua, sui) sponte (without external impulse or cause).—ultra (of free will, voluntarily).—per se (by oneself).—a se (self-originating).—sine magistro (without a teacher): his other s., alter idem for nominat.; for another case, se, &c. alterum: Pompey said I should be his other s., me alterum se fore: a friend to like one's other s., tamquam alter idem: like your other s., tamquam ipse tu; s. tamquam exemplar mei, tui, sui, &c., may be used; e. g. he who has a friend looks upon him as his other s., is tamquam exemplar aliquod inestruat sui: the door opened of itself, valva se ipse aperuerunt: to recover himself, ad se redire: for itself (= for its own sake), propter se or esse (e. g. amicitia propter se expetenda); natura (e. g. honestum—natura est laudabilis; C.). *With gen. sui = themselves, the sing. person is used; e. g. sui colligendi (not colligendorum) causa. Many pass. verbs have a purely reflexive meaning; as, falli (to deceive oneself); cruciari (to torment oneself); see Krüg. § 471. [As an intensive] ipse. vel adeo; e. g. virtus itself is despised, virtus ipse contemnitur: the enemy themselves could not refrain from tears, vel hostes lacrimis temperare non potuerunt: you yourself are angry with me, tu adeo mihi succensas. See also HIMSELF.**

SELF-CONCEIT, vana or arrogans de se persuasio. To have no little c. (of oneself), multum sibi tribuere; se qm esse putare; magnifice de se statuere; magnos sibi sumere t. i. i. (to be conceited): to have a great deal of s.-c., tumescere inani persuasione (Q. 1, 2, 18); sibi placere: full of s.-c., arrogantia plenus.

SELF-CONCITED, arrogans (assuming).—superbus (proud, haughty). A s.-c. person, homo opiniosus inflatus (C. Off. 1, 26, 91); homo nimium amatus ingenii sui (Q. 10, 1, 88).—"qui sibi prae ceteris sapere videtur.

SELF-CONFIDENCE, SELF-CONFIDENT. See CONFIDENCE, CONFIDENT. Blind s.-c., stolidus sui

Educia: *reasonable s.-c.*, haud vana de se persuasio (afr. Q. 2, 12).

SELF-CONTROUL, temperantia (opp. libido).—moderatio (opp. effronata cupiditas).—modestia (opp. petulantia).—continentia (opp. luxuria, libido). *To exercise s.-c.*, sibi temperare; in se ipsum habere potestatem; se habere in potestate.

SELF-DEFENCE, contra vim defensio (C. M. 5, 14). *To practise s.-d.*, ipse me contra vim defendo: *to carry arms for s.-d.*, sui defendendi causâ telo uti (C. M. 4, 11).

SELF-DENIAL, animi moderatio. dolorum et laborum contemptio. rerum humanarum contemptus ac despectus. *To practise the most rigid s.-d.*, omnia quae iucunda videntur esse, ipsi naturae ac necessitati denegare (afr. C. Ferr. 5, 14, 35).

SELF-EVIDENT, ante oculos positus. manifestus. Apertus. evidens.

SELF-EXAMINATION, *spectatio vitae nostrae. *Sis meditatio* (Q. 10, 1, 17) or sermo intimus (C. Tusc. 2, 22, 51) *may suit*. *To institute a s.-e.*, in sese descendere (Pers.); me ipse perspicio totumque tento (C. Legg. 2, 22, 59).

SELF-GOVERNMENT, imperium sui. See **SELF-CONTROL**.

SELF-KNOWLEDGE, *we may say* cognitio sui. conscientia factorum suorum; or, *by a turn of the expression*, noscere semet ipsum; a. g. *Pythius Apollo enjoinis a.-k.*, jubet nos Pythius Apollo noscere nosmet ipsos; monet Pythius Apollo, ut se quisque noscat.

SELF-LOVE, cæcus amor sui (poet.). *To possess s.-l.*, se ipsum amare: *all men possess s.-l.*, omnes sibi esse melius quam alteri malunt (in bad sense; in good sense, see **SELF-PRESERVATION**): *s.-l. betrays itself*, est se ipsum amantia.

SELF-POSSESSED, suus (e. g. semper in disputando suum esse, *like himself*; C.).

SELF-PRAISE, de se prædicatio.

SELF-PRESERVATION, ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus (C. Fin. 5, 9, in.).—conservandi sui custodia (C. N. D. 3, 48, astr.).—corporis nostri caritas (Sen. Ep. 14, 1). *The instinct of s.-p. belongs to all living creatures*, omni animali primus ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus a naturâ datus est, se ut conservet (C. de Fin. 5, 9, 24); omne animal se ipsum diligit, ac simul ortum est, id agit, ut se conservet (ib.); generi animantium omni est a naturâ tributum, ut se, vitam corpusque tueatur, declinetque ac, quæ nocturna videntur, omniaque, quæ sunt ad vivendum necessaria, acquirit et parat (C. Of. 1, 4, 11); omni animali insita est corporis sui caritas (Sen. Ep. 14, 1); omnibus ingenuis animalibus conservandi sui natura custodiam (C. N. D. 3, 48, astr.).

SELF-SATISFACTION, admiratio sui (afr. Np. Iph. 5, 1).—immodica sui estimatio. vana or arrogans de se persuasio. nimis sui suspectus (Sen. Ben. 2, 26, 1).

SELF-SATISFIED, sibi valde placens (Pers. 126, 9).—immodicus sui estimator (Cw. 6, 1, 22).

SELF-TAUGHT, qui artem literis sine interprete et sine quâ institutione percepit (afr. C. ad Rom. 9, 19, 5). *Epicurus used to boast that he was entirely s.-t.*, Epicurus gloriabatur, se magistrum habuisse nullum.

SELF-WILL, animus obstinatus. obstinatio (in althg) *ca rei (determined perseverance in one's own way, without listening to advice, &c.)*.—pervicacia. animus pervicax (the same, in order to carry a point or achieve a triumph).—pertinacia (doggedness in maintaining an opinion, &c.).—animus præfractus (obstinacy).—contumacia (untractableness).

SELF-WILLED, obstinatus. pervicax. pertinax. præfractus. contumax (Syn. in **SELF-WILL**). *A s.-w. man*, homo qui nimium sui juris sententiaque est.

SELFISH, suo commodo or privato (domesticæ) utilitati serviens. qui suis commodis metitur omnia. qui suis commodis inservit. qui sua cupiditate, non utilitate communi, impellit (C. Off. 1, 19, 63). *To be s.*, suo privato commodo or privatæ (domesticæ) utilitati servire; ad suum fructum or ad suam utilitatem referre omnia; id potius intueri, quod sibi, quam quod universis utile sit: *to be completely s.*, nihil alterius causâ facere, et metiri suis commodis omnia: *without any s. motive*, suorum commodorum oblitus; nulla utilitate quæsitâ; innocenter; sine quæstu.

SELFISHLY, propter sui commodi (or lucri) studium. ob aliquod emolumentum suum. illiberaliter. avaro. *To act s. in althg.*, ad suam utilitatem referre quod; *lucri facere qd.* = *to be acting s. under the mask of patriotism*, bonum publicum simulamentum pro sua potestate certare (afr. S. Cæd. 28, 3; of ministers and public men).

SELFISHNESS, respectus privatarum rerum (L.). *privatæ utilitatis studium. *avarum rerum studium. avaritia (avarice). *From s.*, commodi or quæstus sui or utilitatis suæ causâ; respectu rerum privatarum, or (with ref. to pecuniary advantage) pecuniæ causâ: *to do althg. for s.*, referre quod ad utilitatem domesticam: *to lose althg. without s.*, amare quæ nulla utilitate quæsitâ (C.): *without s.*, integre; innocenter; suorum commodorum oblitus (C.).

SELL, ¶ **TRANS.** vendere. dividere (to s. in parcels or lots, to s. single articles).—venum dare (to expose for sale).—venditare (to offer for sale). *To be sold, vendi*; *venire (to go for money)*; *venum ire (to be exposed for sale)*. *To s. oneself*, se venditare (to undertake a service or burden for pay); se auctorare (to bind oneself, by receiving money, to the performance of a service; as in the case of a gladiator contracting with the lanista, ad qm, ad qd): *to sell oneself to any one*, se vendere (i. prop. or fig.); pecuniam accipere ab eo (to receive a bribe): *to sell one's country*, i. patriam venditare: *to be selling off*, dividere; distrahere; foras, quidquid habeo, vendo (Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 67). ¶ **INTRANS.** vendi. *venire*.

SELLER, venditor. qui, quom vendit, &c.

SELLING, venditio. See **SALV.**

SELVEDGE, hmbus.

SEMBLABLE, similis. See **LIKE**.

SEMBLANCE, See **LIKENESS**, **PRETENCE**.

SEMI- (in composition), semi-, or the Greek hemi-, hmi-.

SEMICIRCLE, hemicyclus (ἡμικύκλος) and hemicyclum (ἡμικύκλιον), or pure Lat. semicirculus. semi-orbis. dimidia pars orbis or circuli (g. 14.). dimidia circuli forma (as to its form). *To describe a s.*, hemicyclum describere: *the rainbow forms a s.*, arcus sit dimidia circuli forma.

SEMICIRCULAR, hemicyclius (ἡμικύκλιος), or pure Lat. semicirculatus (not semicirculus); in semicirculi aspectu.

SEMI-DIAMETER, dimidia pars orbis (Sen.).—radius (line drawn from the circumference to the centre of a circle, C. Un. 6).

SEMINAL, Crel. with gen. of semen.

SEMINARY, See **SCHOOL**. *Sem* Seminarium = nursery-garden (prop. and fig.).

SEMITONE, semitonium (Macrob. Sorn. Scip. 2, 1).

SEMPITERNAL, sempiternus. See **ETERNAL**.

SEMPITRESS, puella or mulier quæ acu victum quærit (afr. Ter. And. 1, 1, 18).

SENATE, senatus, ūs. *In speaking of this assembly*, C. *ays*, summum consilium orbis terræ (Phil. 7, 7, 19); publicum orbis terræ consilium (Pam. 3, 8, 4). *A decree of the s.*, senatus consultum (when formally sanctioned by the tribunes of the people, and so having received the force of law): *senatus auctoritas* (properly, a measure proposed but not carried, yet its use for senatus consultum); *senatus or patrum decretum* (a decree of the s. investing magistrates with authority for the discharge of some special duty, or ratifying and giving force of law to decrees of the people): *a sitting of the s.*, conventus senatus; *senatus*: *to call a s.*, senatum vocare or convocare (to summon); *senatum cogere* (to send for individual members): *to dismiss the s.*, mittere or dimittere senatum: *a full s.*, senatus frequens.

SENATE-HOUSE, curia.

SENATOR, senator. *The s.'s*, ordo senatorius; patres conscripti: *the youngest s.*, minimus natu ex patrum concilio.

SENATORIAL, senatorius. *S. duties*, senatoria munera.

SEND, ¶ *To despatch fm one place to another*, mittere (g. 1.).—legare (to s. on public business). *To s. away*, ablegare (Ter.); *dimittre qm* (C.): *to s. for*, accersere (implying that the party comes and appears); *accire qm*; *qm evocare or exire (of magistrates)*; *to summon aby to appear before them*: *to s. help to aby*, auxilium submittere ci: *to s. forth*, emittere: *to s. forth, i. e. publish*, a book, librum emittere, edere: *to s. out*, mittere; *dimittre*: *circummittere* (with or without in omnes partes); *emittere* (only as a military term, of the sending out a division of an army against an enemy; as Cæs. B. G. 5, 19, 2, cæsaribus ex sylvâ emittebat). ¶ *To grant*; vid. ¶ *To transmit*, vid. ¶ *In English 'to send' may best be scribere in ref. to sending news &c. by letter*. *I hear a somewhat different report fm what I sent you in my last*, nescio quid alter audio atque ad te scribam. *To s. me* (all the news), perscribere (omnes res urbanas, &c.).

SENIOR, major natu. or major only (opp. minor natu).—prior. superior (the one who lived first).

SENIORITY, *etatis privilegium* (Just. 2, 10, 12, = *primogenitura*, *etatis* not *primogenitura*). Or by *Crel.* with major natu.

SENNIGHT. See **WEEK**.

SENSATION, [*PROP.*] *Effect produced on the bodily organs, sensus. An agreeable s., corporis voluptas: a painful s., corporis dolor: to experience agreeable s.s., suaviter affici; fm atq., qâ re; voluptate quâdam perfundi: atq. occipere a painful s., dolore affici ex qâ re; dolorem percipere ex qâ re (C.): to have a s. of atq., sentire qd; sensu cs rei commoveri: to be deprived of s., sensu carere; callus sensui obductus est (e.g. of a limb): to have no s. of atq., qâ re non moveri: to have no s. whatever, omni sensu carere; omnes sensus exuissae: to have lost all s. (of limbs, &c.), torpescere; obtorpescere; torpore hebetari (Val. Max. 3, 8, extr. 6): to lose the s. of atq., sensum cs rei amittere: no s. remains in the body, in the soul, nullus residet in corpore or animo sensus: all s. ends with this life, pariter cum vitâ sensus amittitur; post mortem sensus nullus est; mors omnes omnino sensus aufert: when s. is at an end, sensus perempto. || Fig. *E motion of the mind, animi motus. || Popular excitement, turbæ, pl.; motus: to produce a s. (of a person who is admired), culvis injicere admirationem sui* (Np. Iph. 3): to create a s., turbas dare, facere, efflicere.*

SENSE, [*The faculty of perception, sensus, fcs (e.g. oculorum; videndi, cernendi; aurium, audiendi). To make any impression on the s.s., sensus movere: to soothe the s.s., sensibus suaviter blandiri (C.): to be deprived of s., sensu carere; sensibus captum esse: beyond the reach of the s.s., quod in sensum non cadit; quod nullo sensu percipi potest: pleasures of s., voluptates corporis (C. Fin. 1, 18); corporales voluptates (Sen. Ep. 78; *sed* not corporeæ, weh would be 'corporeal, consisting of a body,' ex corpore constantes; Frotscher, ad Murel. 1, 143). || Understanding, mind, mens, animus: pl. senses; e.g. to be in one's s.s., compotem esse animi (Ter.), mentis (C.); apud se esse (Ter.); esse sanâ mente; mente constare; mente bonâ prædium esse (C.): to be out of one's s.s., mentis non compotem esse (C.); animi non compotem esse; non esse apud se (Ter.): to lose one's s.s., a mente deserri; mente capî (C.): to be hardly in one's s.s., dubiam sanitatis esse: to have lost one's s.s., mente captum esse; de ore ex mente exilisse; mente alienatâ esse: to recover one's s.s., ad sanitatem reverti, respicere: are you in your s.s.? salî'n sanus es? I am in my s.s., mens mihi integra, or sana, est. || Will, animus, mens, voluntas, sensus. To take those of the country, populum in suffragium mittere. || Opinion, sententia. || Taste, relish, perception, gustatus or voluntas cs rei (e.g. of beauty): *fig. by the verb, e.g. fm a s. of their superiority, quum se superiores esse sentiant or sentirent: impressions on the s.s., see IMPRESSION. || Meaning, signification, sententia. via. ratio (C.). sensus (Q., Phadr., Sen., Gell.; *sed* but sententia is the best word; see Klotz ad C. Tusc. 1, 36, 87). To attach a certain s. to a word, sententiam sub qâ vocis subijcere (C.): to ascertain the s. of every passage, cujusque loci sententiam assequi (Wyttanb.): these words furnish a good s., *verborum sententia satis bona est (*sed* but not verba fundunt sensum satis bonum, weh is not Lat.): the word semulatio is used in a good or bad s., dupliciter dicitur semulatio (C.): this name is found in both a good and a bad s., nomen in laude et in vitio est (C.).**

SENSELESS, [*Without (external) senses, sensation, &c., sensu carens. sensibus orbatus, attonitus (thunder-stroke)—sensus expers. a sensu (or sensibus) alienatus, nihil sentiens (prop., without sensation, e.g. to lure qm sopitum vulnere ac nihil sentientem, L. 42, 16). To be s., sensu carere; nihil sentire; nullius rei sensu moveri; a sensu abesse or alienatum esse (without sensation); durum, ferreum, inhumanum esse; inhumano esse ingenio (Ag., usufeling). || Irrational; vid. || Foolish, silly, insulans (e. in-salans)—absurdus (foolish s.), ineptus (e. in-aptus, without tact and propriety)—infectus (opp. factus: all three of persons or things)—infatus (weak, foolish; of persons). Jn. ineptus et absurdus. Very s., perabsurdus: to be s., ineptus; nugari, nugas agere: a s. expression, verbum inane (not omni sensu carens).*

SENSELESSLY, inepte, stulte, stolidè, insulse.

SENSIBILITY, [*Faculty of perception, see SENSE. || Tenderness of feeling, see SENSITIVE.*

SENSIBLE, [*That falls under the cognition of the senses, sensibus or sub sensu sub-*

*jectus. sensibus perceptus, quod sentiri or sensibus percipi potest. sensibilis (*sed* not in C., but as early as Vitr. 5, 3, 6). S. objects, ea, quæ sub sensibus subjecta sunt; res quæ subjectæ sunt sensibus (both C.). || Sensitive; vid. || Of good sense, intelligens, sapiens, prudens. || Persuaded, convinced, see CONVINC.*

SENSIBLY, [*Perceptibly, ita ut facile percipi possit. || Greatly; vid.*

SENSITIVE, [*Quick of sensation, *facile sentiens (*sed* not sensibilis in this sense). The eye is a very s. organ, oculi facile læduntur. || Alike to emotion, mollis; qui cs animus facile movetur. The s. plant, *mimosa sensitiva (Linn.). || Irritable, mollis ad accipiendam offensionem (e.g. animus; C. Att. 1, 17, 2)—irritabilis (excitable)—iracundus, facile exandescens, iram in promptu gerens (irritable; the latter, Plant. Pseud. 1, 5, 33). To be (over) s., animo esse molliore; in qd est animus mollis.*

SENSITIVELY, animo molliore.

SENSITIVENESS, animi or naturæ molliitas (C.). *animus molliores sensus facile concipiens. *animus mollior.

SENSUAL, ad corpus pertinens, or by the gen. corporis (of the body; of things)—voluptatibus corporis deditus (given to s. pleasure)—libidinosus (delivering oneself up to s. pleasure; of persons). S. pleasure, corporis voluptates; voluptates ad corpus pertinentes; res venereæ (with ref. to love); s. love, amor venereus; s. desires, libidines: to be s., voluptatibus plurimum tribuere; omnia ad corporis voluptatem referre: to have a s. effect (of things), sensus movere or pellere.

SENSUALITY, voluptas or voluptates corporis, corpus (the body or flesh, as the seat of sensual desires).—temeritas (opp. ratio).

SENSUALLY, mollior; or by the adj. To be s. inclined, corpori servire; voluptatibus corporis deditum esse; servum libidinum esse.

SENTENCE, s. [*Judgement, judicatio (C. Tusc. 4, 11, 26)—arbitrium (the decision of an umpire; then any decision)—decretum (a legal opinion)—responsum ac decretum, judicium (sentence of a judge)—decisio (the decision of a person conversant with a matter)—pronuntiatio (the pronouncing of a judicial s.; C. Cluent. 20, 56; Petron. 80, 7). S. of condemnation, damnatorium judicium; *sententia, quâ cs capitis condemnatio (of death): to pronounce s. of condemnation on any (i. e. of condemnation to death), capitis or capite damnare qm; capitis condemnare qm; supplicium constituere in qm: to give or pass s., respondere; responsum dare or edere (g. i.); decernere (to give a decision on any subject; of magistrates or private persons); oraculum dare, edere, fundere (of an oracle); judicare: sententiam dicere (of a judge); disceptare; arbitrari (as an umpire; the latter, Scæv. Dig. 4, 8, 44, and Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 35): to reverse a s., rem judicatam rescindere (C.): to leave or refer to the s. of any one, arbitrio cs permittere; subijcere; conferre ad arbitrium cs: a definitive s., *sententia, quâ omnis controversia dirimitur, or quâ lis judicatur (*sed* in the late Latin of the lawyers, sententia terminalis; Cud. Just. 4, 31, 14): to pass a definitive sentence, item judicare (see H. Od. 3, 5, 54). || Opinion; vid. || Period, sententia (e.g. sententiam detornare; Gell.)—periodus; see PERIOD.*

SENTENCE, v. damnare or condemnare qm (with either gen. of the crime, if that is mentioned, with or without nomine or crimine, or with de and abl.: the punishment, however, is generally put in the gen., seldom in the abl., or with ad or in with accus.; see Exempl. § 447). To s. any to death, qm capite or capitis damnare or condemnare; qm poenæ capitalis damnare; qm morti addicere: to s. any to eightfold damages, qm octupli damnare: to s. any to hard labour, qm damnare ad or in opus publicum: to s. to pay the costs, damnare in expensâ: to s. any without trial, or unheard, qm indictâ causâ damnare or condemnare.

SENTENTIOUS, sententiosus (C.).

SENTENTIOUSLY, sententiose.

SENTIENT, sensu præditus; also patibilis (e.g. natura; C. N. D. 3, 12, 44).

SENTIMENT, ingenium, natura (natural character or disposition)—animus (mental or spiritual power or energy)—sensus (inclinations and feelings)—ratio (manner of thinking)—voluntas (will or inclination)—mens (mind). Also *Crel.*; e.g. quo animo vltra, cogito (what I think); or quæ sentio (what I feel). Kind, friendly s., animus benignus, benevolus, amicus; towards any, in qm; also studium cs; benevolentia erga qm; hostile s., animus infestus; towards any, in qm or ci; odium cs or in qm (hated); nobis s., mens

liberalis: to *find out* *aby's s.*, in *cs* *sensum* intrare: to *endeavour* to *find out* *aby's real s.*, *cs* *animum* tentare: to *discover* *one's s.*, *cl* *sensus* suos aperire: to *conceal* *one's real s.*, *sensus* suos penitus abdere: to *adhere* to *one's s.*, in *sententiâ* suâ permanere: *sententiam* suam non mutare; de *sententiâ* suâ non decedere: to *change* *one's s.*, *animi* iudicium, *op* consilium, *op* *sententiam* mutare: *these are our s.*, *hec mens* nostra est. || In *rhetoric*, *thought* (in *contradistinction* to *expression*), *cogitatio* (the *act* of *thinking*; and *also* that *which* is *thought* in *concreto*)—*cogitatum* (that *which* is *thought*). || *Opinion*, *opinio* (in *as far* as it *rests* on *any* *pre-
sumed*)—*sententia* (*opinion* either *kept* to *oneself* or *expressed*; *espily* if *grounded* on *certain* *reasons*; then *also* = *memorable* *thought*).

SENTIMENTAL, *qui, quæ, *animi* motibus nimis indulget. To *be s.*, *animo* esse molliore.—*nimia *animi* molliâ laborare; **animi* motibus præter modum indulgere.

SENTIMENTALITY, *nimis molles *animi* *sensus*; *nimia *animi* *op* naturæ molliâ.

SENTINEL, excubitor (*Cæs.*). miles stationarius (*Ulp.*). statio (*Cæs.*; *s.* placed at the gates as out-
post).—excubie (*T.*; *espily* before a palace, as guards of honour, &c.)—vigil (by night, *L.*; collectively vigiliæ). To place *s.*, disponere excubias (*T.*), stationes (*Cæs.*). Also, in a wider sense, custos, speculator.

SENTRY, || *A sentinel*, vid. || Watch guard, excubie (*pl.*). statio (*SYN.* in SENTINEL).—vigiliæ (*pl.*, by night). To keep *s.*, excubare (*C.*); excubias agere (*Suet.*); in statione esse (*Cæs.*); stationem habere, agere (*L.*).

SEPARABLE, dividuus (that can be divided into separate parts).—separabilis (that can be disjoined or disconnected *fm* some other thing). To *be s.*, dividi or separari or disjungi posse (*SYN.* in SEPARATE).

SEPARATE, *adj.* separatus (*apart*).—privus (*single, alone*).—disiunctus, sejunctus (*disjoined*). Each has his seat and his dish, separatæ singulis sedes et sua culque mensa: to conclude a *s. treaty* (*of peace*), suum consilium ab reliquis separare (see *Cæs.* B. G. 7, 63).

SEPARATE, *v.* || *TRANS.* dividere (to divide, so that the parts may be distinguished *fm* each other).—dirimere (to dissolve the connexion between things, to break a line of continuity).—separare (to part one thing *fm* another, so that it ceases to have any connexion with it; *opp.* con-
jungere).—sejungere, disjungere (to cause those things to be distinct, *which* otherwise would be united; *opp.* ab-
jungere for *sejungere* is *Class.*, but very rare, *C. Att.* 2, 1; *Cæs.* B. G. 7, 57, *Krebs*).—segregare (*prop.*, to take out of a flock; hence, to remove, part).—secedere (*espily* what is pure or good *fm* the impure and bad).—semo-
vère (to put aside).—secludere, discludere (to *s.* by *aliqui* placed between; *e. g.*, of mountains or rivers *with s. countries*).—*Jx.* semovère et discludere: to *s. oneself fm* *aby*, *se* *sejungere* ab *qo*: to *s. oneself fm* *human society*, *ab hominum consuetudine *se* *removère*; hominum consuetudini *se* *excerpere* (*Sen.* Ep. 5, 2). That can be separated, separabilis. || *INTRANS.* solvi. dissolvi. sejungi. discedere. *Jx.* discedere *ac* *sejungi*.

SEPARATELY, separatim (*apart*); *opp.* conjunctim.—seorsum (*singly*; *opp.* uno).—singulatim or singulatim (one by one).—singulariter (alone before others). Frequently, however, the English adverb, when used in *ref.* to persons, is expressed by the adjectives solus (alone: *opp.* to several) and singuli (each one singly, one after the other); *e. g.*, to ask each *s.*, de *qo* solo querere. I will answer each *s.* singulis respondebo. If 'separately' be = 'apart, aside', and belong to the verb, it is usually expressed by a verb compounded with *se*; as, to place *s.*, seponere: to shut up *s.*, secludere.

SEPARATION, sejunctio (ab *qâ* re); disjunctio (*cs* re); separatio (*cs* rei); discussio, digressus, digressus et discussus (*of persons*). || *SYN.* in SEPARATE.

SEPARATIST, *qui secreta or privata sacra colit, sequitur.

SEPTEMBER, mensis September (*C.*); September (*Parr. L. L.*). The Calends (*Names, Ideas* of *S.*, Calendæ (*Names, Ideas*) Septembres.

SEPTEMARY, numerus septenarius.

SEPTENNIAL, septennis (*Plaut.*); septem annorum.—septimo quoque anno factus (or other suitable *particp.* of what is done every seven years).

SEPTUAGINARY, septuaginta annorum. annos septuaginta natus (septuagenarius, *Pand.*).

SEPULCHRAL, sepulcralis (*O.*); sepulcro similis, *x* otherwise by *Croc.* with the subst

SEPULCHRE, sepulcrum (*C.*); conditorium (*Plin. Ep., Suet.*).—tumulus (a mound, barrow). || *SYN.* and *PHR.* in GRAVE.

SEPULTURE, sepultura, humatio (*interment*).—funus, exsequia (*funeral rites*). To refuse *s.*, *qm* sepulturâ prohibere.

SEQUEL, exitus. eventus (*differ nearly* as *our 'event' and 'result'*, *C. Inven.* 1, 28, 42, eventus est *cs* exitus negotii, in *qo* queri solet, quid *ex* *quâ* re evenit, eveniat, eventurus sit; hence also exitus eventusque; eventus atque exitus)—finis (*the end*).

SEQUENCE, ordo. series (sequela, late). See also ORDER.

SEQUESTER, SEQUESTRATE, || To set aside *fm* the use of the owner, apud sequestrum or sequestrem ponere or deponere; in sequestro or in sequestri ponere or deponere; sequestro dare (goods or merchandise).—*in usum creditorum administrandum curare (an estate). || To set aside, *qd* seponere: to *s. oneself*, hominum consuetudini *se* *excerpere* (*Sen.* Ep. 5, 2); *ab hominum consuetudine *se* *removère*.

SEQUESTRATION, sequestratio (*Cod. Theod.* 2, 28, 1).

SEQUIN, *numus aureus Venetus. *sequinus (*l. i.*).

SERAPH, sérâphus (*Ecclesi., l. i.*).

SERENADE, *s.* *concentus nocturno tempore factus.

SERENADE, *v.* *qm* fidium ac tibiarum cantu honorare (with a full band).—*qm vocis ac fidium cantu honorare (when a single singer accompanies himself on an instrument).

SERENE, sérênus (clear, cloudless, of the sky and weather; rarely *fig.* in prose; as *C. Tusc.* 3, 15, 31, frons tranquilla et serena).—sodus (not damp or rainy, of the atmosphere and weather).—clarus, pellucidus (clear, transparent, of glass, &c.).—tranquillus (of internal tranquillity).—lætus. hilaris or hilarus (cheerful; *opp.* tristis, of persons). *A s. sky*, serenum. serenitas. sodum. In a sky, sereno; serenitate; ubi serenum, sodum est. *S. Highness*, Serenitas (as a title of the emperors, *Veget.*).

SERENITY, serenitas (only *prop.*).—hilaritas (gaiety). Imperiturbabile *s.* of disposition, *immota animi tranquillitas. See also the *adj.*

SERF. See SLAVE, VASSAL.

SERGE, *pannus crassior.

SERGEANT, apparitor. accensus (an inferior officer, of magistrates).—præ optio; or princeps decurionum; instructor cohortis (in the army); causidicus; patronus; actor causarum (at law). *S. at arms*, accensus.

SERIES, series (a succession of things).—ordo (a row of things, with *ref.* to their local relation to each other).—tenor (an unbroken line, continuity). *A s.* of defeats, continuum clades.

SERIOUS, severus. serius (severus, that causes no mirth; serius, that contains or has no mirth. The former is used, by *Class.* writers, of persons, and then *fig.* of things, *e. g.*, when things are represented with *ref.* to the impression *which* they make, *cs*, severa oratio; whilst seria oratio would be, a speech seriously meant: severus also refers to seriousness of disposition).—gravis (of dignified gravity; said of persons or things).—*Jx.* gravis seriusque (*e. g.* res, *C. Off.* 1, 29, 103).—austerus (caustic; *s.* in countenance or deportment; *opp.* iucundus).—*Jx.* austerus et gravis; tristis (*gloomily, sad*). To write *aliqui s.*, gravis *qd* scribere: to assume a *s. look*, vultum ad severitatem componere; vultum componere: to talk in a *s. tone* to *aby*, severe sermonem cum *qo* conferre (*cf. Titimm. ap. Non.* 509, sq.).

SERIOUSLY, severe. serio, extra jocum (without jokes).—*ex animo* (*fm* the heart).—graviter (with dignity or gravity).

SERIOUSNESS, severitas. gravitas. austeritas (*SYN.* in SERIOUS). A gloomy *s.*, tristis severitas. tristitia. *Jx.* tristitia et severitas.

SERMON, *oratio quæ de rebus divinis habetur; *oratio de rebus divinis habita (but not concio sacra). *A s. on a gospel*, or an epistle, *ratio, quæ explanatur pericope evangelica, epistolica: to preach a *s.*, *sere* To PRÆCHARE: to attend or hear a *s.*, *orationem, quæ de rebus divinis habetur, audire: to attend *s.* constantly, *numquam a Christianorum sacris abesse. || *IM-
PROPR.* *oratio severa, aspera, or acris.—verborum castigatio. To preach *aliqui a s.*, *qm* verbis castigare; graviter invehi in *qm*; *qm* graviter monere (*l. e.* to rebuke severely).

SEROUS, serosus (of serum).—*sero similis (*l. e.* serum).

SERPENT. [PROPR.] *serpens* (g. t.).—*anguis* (a large, formidable s.).—*coluber* (a small s.).—*draco* (poet.).—*anguicula* (a little s.). *A s's cast off skin or slough, anguina pellis* (Cat.). *spolium serpentis* (Plaut.). *exuvie serpentis* (V. Æn. 2, 473). *The sting of a s., ictus serpentis: bite of a s., morsus anguis* (C.). [FIG.] *A crafty or treacherous person, homo versutus, astutus, fallax, fraudulentus.* [A kind of firework, "draco volans igneus."

SERPENTINE, *anguineus, colubrinus* (only fig., Plaut.); or by the gen., *anguis, draconis, serpentis, angulium, &c.*; in modum serpentis (serpentinus, Ambros.).

SERUM, *serum* (Plin.).

SERVANT, *servus* (a slave; opp. dominus).—*puer* (espy a young slave).—*famulus* (one who serves in the house, a domestic).—*minister* (a helper).—*stator, apparitor* (a magistrate, officer; the former in the provinces, the latter at Rome).—*pedissequus, a pedibus* (a lackey, footman). *Your most humble and obedient s.* (in letter-writing), *tui studiosissimus* or *observatissimus.* *A female s., famula* (g. t., a female domestic).—*ancilla* (a maid).—*ministra* (an assistant).—*ministra et famula.* *A good s., famulus bonæ frugi* (Plaut.). *The s's, a set of s's, ministerium, or pl. ministeria* (of the silo. age).—*famuli, ministri* (the s's; familia is the whole household): *my, thy servants, mei, tui, &c.* (see Plin. 1, 4, 3): *s's of state, public s's, ministerium alicuius* (courtiers, late).—*qui publicis muneribus funguntur; qui publica munera administrant* (ministers of state).

SERVE, [To render service, servire ci or apud qm (espy as a slave).—*ci famulari, ex cs famulatu esse, in famulatu or in ministerio cs esse, ministerium ci facere* (as a servant for hire).—*In cs operis esse, operam suam ci locavisse* (to be a day-labourer).—*ci apparere* (as a secretary, or magistrate's officer).—*ci or cs rebus adesse* (in a court of justice, as an advocate; opp. ci abesse).—*qm colere, venerari* (to s. with reverence; as, God).—*militare, merere*; *stipendia facere or merere* (mereri); *stipendia merere in bello* (to do military service). *To s. on horseback, on foot, equo (equis), pedibus merere*; *equo (equis), pedibus stipendia facere* (merere). *To s. for pay, mercède apud qm militare: to s. under aby, qm imperatore or imperante, sub qo merere*; *sub qo or sub signis cs militare*; *cs castra sequi.* *To s. with aby, militare cum qo*; *cum qo in castris esse: we have served together, eum commilitonem habui*; *simul militavimus.* *He had served thirty-five years, quinque et triginta stipendia fecerat: to s. out one's time, emereri* (g. t.).—*stipendia conficere or emereri* (of soldiers): *to have already served out his year, annum tempus jam emeritum habere: to have served out one's time, rude donatum esse* (prop., of gladiators; then fig., and factis also of others, H. Ep. 1, 1, 2. Schmid.).—*stipendia or militiâ functum esse* (of soldiers). [To show favours or civil attentions to aby, ci servire, deservire, inservire; ci adesse, præsto esse (to assist, to be ready to help; in time of need).—*ci gratiam facere, gratificari* (to show kindness to aby): *to s. one in athg, qm juvare qâ re* (to help with athg).—*commodare ci qd* (to lend). [To be useful to or for athg, esse (with a dat.): *also with a gen. of the partic. future passive, and of a subst.*.)—*prodesse* (to be good for athg).—*usui or ex usu esse, utilem esse* (to be useful or serviceable).—*utilitatem habere or afferre* (to have or bring advantage).—*conducere, juvare* (to be conducive, to aid).—*valere contra qd, mederi ei rei, facere ad qd* (to be of service as a remedy agst athg; of medicines): *to s. as an alleviation, levationem facere; levamentum præstare.*

SERVICE, [Duty or benefit rendered, work performed, opera, æ, f.; officium (fm politeness or kindness).—*beneficium* (a kindness, act of friendship, &c.).—*usus, utilitas* (advantage accruing fm an act of s.): *to perform or render s. to aby, operam ci navare, dare, dicare* (to work for).—*ci gratiam facere, gratificari*; *officia ci præstare, in qm conferre* (to show kindness to).—*ci prodesse* (to be useful to; also of medicines): *to do s. to the state, reipublicæ operam præbere.* *A person does me excellent s., optima cs datur opera*; *mirabiles mihi præbet utilitates: to offer one's s's, offerre se si quo usu operæ eest; to or in athg, ad qd operam suam profiteri.* *To be always ready to render aby important s's, utilitatibus cs parare.* *To be able to dispense with the s's of aby, cs utilitatibus carere posse.* *I am quite at your s., cupio omnia que vis* (poet.); *ad omnia que vells præsto adero* (cf. C. ad Fam. 4, 8, 3). *Every thing I have is at your s., omnia mea tibi patent, parata sunt.* [The work or duty of a soldier, militiâ (g. t.).—*res militaris* (g. t., every thing that belongs

to the soldier and his duties).—*munus militiæ* (the obligation under wch one lies to serve as a soldier).—*munus belli, munus militare* (a single duty belonging to s. in war, or in the field; hence munera belli or militaria, military s., as denoting the single duties of a soldier). *To learn military s., militiam or rem militarem discere*; *militiam edoceri: capable of military s., homo ætate militari* (in respect of age; T. Ann. 2, 60, 8; cf. L. 22, 11).—*qui arma ferre or qui munus militiæ sustinere potest* (in respect of strength; cf. Cas. B. G. 6, 18; L. 1, 44): *not to be capable of s., ad arma inutilem esse: to call out all who are capable of s., omnem militarem ætatem exire* (L. 7, 7). *To declare aby capable of military s., qm probare* (cf. Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep. 42): *to enter upon military s., militiam capessere* (to undertake).—*nomen dare militiæ, or, fm the context, simply nomen dare* (to enlist. ~~not~~ not nomen profiteri): *to enter military s., as a volunteer* *voluntariam extra ordinem profiteri militiam* (L. 3, 7): *to enter military s. under aby, ad qm militatum ire or abire: to be in the s. of aby* (as a mercenary), *apud qm* (e. g. apud Persas) *mercède militare: to do military s., see To SERVARE* (as a soldier): *to release or dismiss aby fm military s., militiâ solvere qm* (T. Ann. 1, 44, 4). *To be free fm military s., militiâ immunem esse*; *militiâ or munere militiæ vacare*; *militiæ vacationem habere: to quit s. (of soldiers), "discedere ab armis; "missam facere militiam* (of servants), "divertere ab hero. [Office, business, ministerium (as, of a scribe, lictor, &c.).—*munus, officium, provincia* (a public office). *To discharge a s., ministerio, munere fungi.* [Condition of a servant, servitus, servitium, famulatus (of a domestic s.). [Benefit, advantage, lucrum, fructus, commodum, emolumentum, utilitas, usus. [SYN. in GAIN.] *To be of s., utilitatem or usum afferre or habere or præbere*; *usui esse, prodesse, conducere* (to be advantageous), *all with ci, to aby: also ex usu esse* (to be of use) or *usui esse: to be of great s., magnæ utilitati esse*; *magnam utilitatem afferre*; *plurimum or valde prodesse: to be of little s., non multum prodesse: to be of too little s., parum prodesse: to be of s. to aby, esse ex usu cs; esse ex qâ re or in rem cs* (to be profitable to aby).—*ci prodesse* (to be in favour of aby, of persons and also of things, profitable to aby).—*qm juvare* (to help aby on).—*ci adesse* (to assist aby by advice and by deed, both of persons). *To be of little s. to aby, longe ci abesse* (of a thing). *To try to be of s. to aby, ci non deesse* (not to leave aby in the lurch).—*ci favere* (to assist him by one's influence). *To make aby to be of s. to us, cs animam conciliare et ad usus nostros adjungere.* *To be of s. to others by one's own knowledge, and the insight one has of things in general, suam intelligentiam prudentiamque ad hominum utilitatem conferre.* *To be of s. to the state by the experience one has acquired, consilio et prudentiâ rem publicam adjuvare: to be of no s., nihil prodesse.* *See also 's. no PUKROS.* [Public office of devotion, Del cultus, divinus cultus (divine worship, in general).—*res divini* (athg relating to that worship)—*sacra, s. pl.* (every thing respecting the outer worship, sacrifice, &c.). *To read the s., sacra procurare, sacris operari, res divinas rite perpetrare* (in the sense, at least, of the ancients); *also facere sacra publica: to be at the s., sacris adesse* (of the people).—*rebus divinis interesse* (of the minister): *belonging to the s., ad Dei cultum* (or ad res divinas or ad sacra) pertinens. [I (dable) set of dishes, &c., synthesis (Stat. Sylv. 4, 9, 44; Mart. 4, 46, 15).—*ferculum* (a course of dishes; Petron., Suet.; missus, a course, late Latin).

SERVICE-TREE, *sorbus.* "sorbus aucuparia (Linn.). **SERVICEABLE,** *utilis* (useful; ~~not~~ not conducbilis in good prose).—*salubrer, salutaris* (wholesome).—*efficax* (efficacious).—*commodus, accommodatus, aptus* (fit): *to be s. to, adjuvare qm, adjuvare* (sem. adjuvare) *esse ci, adjuvamento esse ci* (g. t., to help, support); *auxillari ci, auxilio esse ci* (to aid or help one in need); *sublevare qm or qd* (prop., to raise one up); *consulere ci* (to consult the good of aby). *To be serviceable to a person in any matter, adjuvare qm or adjuvare (adjuvare) esse ci in qâ re or ad qd* (g. t., to assist).—*commodare ci operam suam ad qd* (to lend one's help to athg).—*In re ci non deesse* (not to withdraw one's aid).—*sublevare qd qâ re* (to lighten or render easy, e. g. fugam cs pecuniâ). *He has been to me for that purpose, ejus operâ consecutus sum, quod optabam.*

SERVICEABLENESS. See UTILITY.

SERVICEABLY. See USEFULLY.

SERVILE, [PROPR.] *servilis*. [FIG.] *humilis, liberalis, abjectus* (e. g. animus): *s. imitator, servum*

pecus imitatorum (*H. Ep.* 1, 19, 19): *s. imitatio*, *servilis imitatio* (*Ruhnck.*).

SERVILELY, **||** **PROF.** *serviliter*. **||** **PRO.** *humiliter illiberaliter*, *abjecte*.

SERVILITY, *humilitas*, *illiberalitas*. *Or by the adj.* **SERVITUDE**, *servitus*, *servitium*. *Jugum* (*oppressio*, *s. a yoke*). *To deliver* *fm s.*, *qm ex servitute in libertatem vindicare*; *jugum servitutis ci demere*: *to free oneself fm s.*, *servitium* *or* *jugum exuere*; *jugo se exuere*: *jugum servile a cervicibus ducere*.

SESAME, *sesamum orientale* (*Lin.*).

SESSION, *sessio* (*a sitting*).—**CONSENSUS** (*the same, of several*). *A s. of the senate*, *senatus* (*not sessio senatus*).

SET, *v.* **||** **To put, place**, *rem in loco ponere*. *locare*. *collocare*. *statuere*. *constituere*. *To s. on*, *imponere in*: *to s. on the table*, *ponere*, *collocare* *qd in mensa*: *to s. foot into a place*, *pedem inferre in qm locum*: *never to s. foot in ab's house again*, *numquam postea limen cs superare*, *subire*. *You are not suffered to s. foot in your prince's*, *prohibiti estis in provinciâ vestrâ pedem ponere* (*C.*): *to s. one's foot upon atq*, *pedem imponere ci rei*: *to s. up a trophy*, *trophæum ponere* (*Np.*), *statuere* (*C.*). *To s. a boundary or limit*, *terminum ponere* (*T.*), *pangere* (*C.*). *See also PLACE*. **||** **To appoint, constitute**, *statuere*, *constituere*. *See APPOINT*. **||** **To prescribe**, *prescribere*, *prescribere*. *To plant*, *vid.* **||** **To replace** (*a thing*), *in sedem suam compellere* *or* *reponere*; *reponere*; *in suas sedes* (*or* *in suam sedem*) *excitare* (*Cels.* 8, 10). *To s. a broken hip*, *coxam fractam collocare* (*Plin.* *Ep.* 2, 1, 5). *Not to s. it well*, *parum apte collocare* *qd* (*e. g.* *coxam fractam*, *Plin. l. c.*). **||** **To enclose** (*in gold, &c.*), *circumdare*; *circumcladere* *qd qâ re*; *marginare* *qd* (*to put in a frame*). *To s. in gold*, *auro includere* (*e. g.* *smaragdus*, *Lucr.*); *qd a labris circumcladere auro* *or* *argento* (*to surround with gold* *or* *silver at the edge*; *e. g.* *cornu*, *Cæs.* *B. G.* 6, 28). *To s. a stone in a ring*, *fundâ claudere* *or* *includere gemmam*. **||** **To variegate by something placed or fixed in atq**, *instruere*, *extruere* *qd qâ re* (*to furnish copiously* *or* *sufficiently with*).—**ORNARE**, *adornare* *qd qâ re* (*furnish, adorn with atq*).—**||** **distinguere** (*to s. with things which attract observation by their colour and brilliancy*).—**||** **distingere** *et* *ornare*. **||** **PHR.** *To s. bounds to*, *terminis circumscribere*; *terminos statuere ci rei*; *terminos*, *modum*, *ponere ci rei*: *to s. fire to*, *aucendere*: *to s. one's mind on atq*, *ad qd animum adicere*: *to s. to music*, *aptare*: *to s. a net*, *rete ponere*: *to s. a dog on ab*, *instigare canem in qm*: *to s. in order*, *disponere*; *see ARRANGE*: *to s. a price on*, *pretium imponere ci rei*: *to s. sail*, *see SAIL*. *To s. to*, *see APPLY*. **||** **FIGHT**. **||** **In composition**: *to s. about*, *see BEGIN*, *UNDERTAKE*. *To s. agst*; *see OPPOSE*. *To s. aside*; *see OMIT*, *REJECT*, *ABROGATE*. *To s. by*; *see REGARD*, *ESTEEM*. *To s. down* (= *put down by a severe speech*), *verbis castigare*; *see REGISTER*, *FIX*, *ESTABLISH*, *DEGRADE*. *To s. forth*; *see PUBLISH*, *DISPLAY*, *REPRESENT*, *SHOW*. *To s. forward*; *see ADVANCE*, *PROMOTE*. *To s. in*; *see BEGIN*, *COME*. *To s. off*; *see ADORN*, *COMMENT*. *To s. on*; *see INCITE*, *ATTACK*. *To s. out*; *see ADORN*, *DISPLAY*. *To s. up*; *see ERECT*, *ESTABLISH*, *APPOINT*, *FIX*. *To s. upon*; *see ATTACK*, *PUT*.

SET, *v.* **||** **INTRANS.** (*Of the heavenly bodies*), *occidere*. *obire*. *abire*. *The sun is near his setting*, *jam ad solis occasum est*: *the sun s.*, *sol occidit*. *nox appetit* (*night draws on*). *Set is* (*as a tide*). *see INCLATE*; (*as the spring*), *appetere*. *See COME*. *S. out*; *see DEPART*.

SET, *adj.* **||** **Formal, regular**, *vid.* *A s. speech*, *oratio bene commentata*; *oratio meditata et composita*; *oratio apparatus*, *or apparatus et composita*.

SET, *s.* **||** **Number of things suited to each other**, *ordo* (*or* *my* *by Cels.*, *e. g.*, *a s. of horses*, *equorum jugum*; *equi juncti*, *jugales*). *A s. of ashes*, *synthesis*. **||** **Preparation for an attack**, *saltus*; *impetus*; *see ATTACK*. **||** **A layer**, *propago*.

SETLING, *talca*, *clavilla* (*Varr.*). *viviradix* (*C.*). *surculus*, *malleolus* (*Clav.*).

SETON, *fonticulus*. *To make or open a s.*, *fonticulum aperire* *quo corruptus humor exeat*: *fonticulus aperto evocare corruptum humorem* (*corruptum humorem evocare is found in Cels.* 2, 17).

SETTEE, *sedes*, *sedile*.

SETER (*dog*), *canis avem faciens* (*ast. Sen. Esc. Comitor.* 3, p. 397, 24, *ed. Bip.*).—"caulis avicularius.—*canis venaticus* (*g. l.*).

SETTING, *occasus* (*of any of the heavenly bodies*).—

obitus (*of the moon and stars*). *At the s. of the sun*, *sole occidente*; *primâ vesperi*: *fm the rising to the s. of the sun*, *ab ortu solis ad occasum*: *the sun is near its s.*, *jam ad solis occasum est*.

SETTLE, *v.* **TRANS.** **||** **To fix, establish**, *statuere*. *constituere*. *componere*. **||** **To adjust amicably**, *e. g.* *differences*, *&c.* *componere*.—*dirimere*. *cum bonâ grâtiâ componere* *controversias componere*, *minuere* (*the latter in Cæs. B. G.* 7, 23, *Her.*). **||** **To calm, tranquillize** (*e. g.* *animos*).—*sedare* (*to make quiet*, *to appease*, *e. g.* *anger*, *&c.*).—*placare* (*to assuage*).—*permulcere* (*to appease by caresses*, *&c.*).—*lenire* (*to cause to abate*, *e. g.* *anger*, *fear*, *&c.*): *to s. ab's mind by exhortations*, *remonstrances*, *&c.*, *cs animum verbis confirmare*: *by consultations*, *qm solari*, *qm* *or* *animum cs consolatione lenire*, *permulcere*: *to become settled*, *acquiescere*; *consolatione se lenire* (*by consoling oneself*). **||** **To arrange finally** (*a business*), *finire* *qd*, *finem facere* *or* *imponere ci rei* (*to end* *or* *finish atq*).—*conficere* *qd* (*to effect*, *accomplish*, *complete*; *but* *conficere* *cum* *qâ de re*, *to finish a business with ab*, *to close with ab about a thing*).—*negotium procurare* (*on behalf of another*).—*qd transigere*, *decidere*, *transigere* *atque* *decidere* (*with any one*, *cum* *qâ*, *emly by agreement*).—*disceptare* *qd* (*to decide*, *esp. after a previous examination of proof on both sides*). *To s. an account*, *rationem expedire*, *solvere*, *exsolvere*. *To s. one's family accounts*, *rationes familiares componere*. *To s. a dispute*, *controversiam dirimere*, *disceptare*, *dijudicare* (*to adjust*, *as a judge*); *componere litem* (*to come to an arrangement*, *of the contending parties*): *to s. atq amicably with a person*, *qd cum* *qâ sub voluntate decidere*; *qd cs voluntate transigere*: *not to s. a matter*, *rem in medio* *or* *integram relinquere*. **||** **To occupy with colonists**, *&c.*, *colônos* *or* *colôniam deducere* *qd* (*in one's own person*).—*colôniam mittere in locum* (*to send out a colony*): *to s. oneself as a colonist*, *domicilium* *or* *sedem stabilem* *et* *domicilium collocare*; *domicilium constituere*; *locum* *qm* *sedem sibi deligere* (*not* *consideri* *qo loco*, *i. e.* *to remain fixed in a place*). **INTRANS.** **||** **To subside**, *residere*; *subsidiere*. **||** **To light or fix oneself upon**, *assidere* *in qo loco*, *consideri* *qo loco*. *devolare in qm locum* (*as a bird*).—*in terram decidere* (*O.*). **||** **To become fixed**, *re adhaerere* *or* *manere*. **||** **To take up one's abode**, *domicilium collocare* *or* *constituere* *qo loco* (*not* *consideri* *qo loco in this sense*). **||** **To marry**, *vid.*

SETTLE, *s.* *sedes*, *sedile*.

SETTLED, *part.* *a.* *certus* (*sure*, *certain*).—*exploratus* (*found sure*)—*perspectus*, *cognitus* *et* *perspectus* (*fully perceived*).—*confessus* (*confessed*, *placed beyond all doubt*). *A s. thing*, *re* *confessa*: *it is a s. point with philosophers*, *inter omnes philosophos constat*: *it was spoken of as a s. thing*, *constans fama erat*: *as if it were a s. thing that &c.*, *quasi id constet*: *the matter is not yet s.*, *adhuc sub judice lis est* (*H.*). *It is a s.*, *exploratum*, *certum*, *manifestum* *et* *apertum est*; *constat inter omnes*: *omnes in eo conveniunt*: *to consider as s.*, *pro explorare habere*.

SETTLEMENT, **||** **Arrangement**, *constitutio*; *institutio*; *ordinatio* (*act of settling*).—*constitutum*, *institutum* (*matter adjusted or settled*). **||** **An adjustment of an account**, *rationes confectæ et consolidatæ* (*if the s. has taken place*), *or* *conficiendæ et consolidandæ* (*if it be yet to take place*): *after a s. of accounts*, *rationes subductæ*; *rationibus confectis et consolidatis*. *To have a s. of accounts with ab*, *putare rationem cum qo*; *calculari*, *ponere cum qo*; *ci rationem reddere* (*of the debtor*).—*qm* *vocare ad calculos* (*of the creditor*). **||** **A colony**, *colonia*; *coloni*, *pl.* (*the colonists*).—*colonia* (*the place*): *to establish a s.*, *colôniam condere*, *constituere*, *collocare*. **||** **Dregs**, *trex*, *crassamen*, *crassamentum* (*Col.*).—*subsidentia* (*pl.*, *particp.*). *See SEDIMENT*.

SETTLER, *colônus*.

SEVEN, *septem*, *septēni*, *m.* *a* (*distributively*; *also = seven at once*; *emly with subit.* *that are only used in the pl.*, *e. g.* *boys of s. years*, *pueri septēni annorum*: *s. letters*, *epistolæ*, *litteræ septem*; *not litteræ septem*, *i. e.* *seven letters of the alphabet*): *consisting of s.*, *septenarius* (*e. g.* *numerus = number s.*; *verus = consisting of s. members*; *statura = a tube which measures s. feet in diameter*; *s. feet long*, *large*, *&c.* *septempedalis*: *s. twelfth parts of the whole*, *septunx* (*e. g.* *Jugerii*): *lasting s. years*, *septennis*: *a course of s. dishes*, *synthesis septenaria* (*Mart.* 4, 46, 15). *A committee* *or* *commission of s. members*, *septemviri*: *atq relating to such a commission*, *septemviriatus*: *a space of s. years*, *septem anni* (*septennium late*): *once in s*

years, septimo quoque anno: *s. and a half*, septem et semis.

SEVENFOLD, septuplus: *the 7, septuplum (later)*. Also by septies tantum, quam quantum, &c., e.g. they have reaped *s.*, septies tantum, quam quantum satum sit, ablatum est ab his (aft. C. Ferr. 3, 43, 102).

SEV Not to be mistaken for septemplex (i.e. divided into seven parts).

SEVENTEEN, septemdecim (very often in *L.*: only twice in *C.*); decem et septem (*L.*); septem et decem (*C.*); decem septemque (*Np.*); decem septem (*L.* 24, 15); (if with a subst. that is used only in the pl.) septēni deni; (*distib.*) septēni deni: *s. years old*, septēdecim annos natus; septēdecim annorum: *s. times*, septies decies.

SEVENTEENTH, septimus decimus.

SEVENTH, septimus. Every *s.*, septimus quisque: for the *s. time*, septimum. One *s.*, (pars) septima: two *s.*, due septime.

SEVENTIETH, septuagesimus.

SEVENTY, septuaginta: (with a subst. that is used only in the pl.) septuagēni (*distib.*) septuagēni: *a man s. years old*, homo septuaginta annorum; septuaginta annos natus (*C.*); septuagenarius (*Pand.*). *S. times*, septuagies.

SEVER. See SEPARATE.

SEVERAL, *More than one*, plures, *n. plura*. complures, *n. complura* (of wch plures always implies comparison with a smaller number; it may be with two only: compl. = an indefinite number of several individuals considered absolutely as forming a whole).—nonnulli. *Different*, diversus. See SEPARATE.

SEVERALLY. See SEPARATELY.

SEVERE, durus; molestus (*troublesome*).—gravis (*oppressive*).—acer (*violent, severe*).—acerbus (*sour, peevish*).—iniquus (*unjust*; hence *oppressive, hard*).—austerus (*grave*)—sevērus (*rigid, strict, harsh*): very *s.*, atrox (*fierce*); sevēus (*cruel*). *A s. battle*, praelium durum (*L.* 40, 16); certamen acre; pugna or praelium atrox (*very s.*): there was a *s. battle*, acriter or acerrimo concursu pugnabatur: *s. toll*, labor gravis or molestus: *a s. disease*, morbus durus, gravis, or periculosus: *to have a s. complaint or disease*, gravi morbo laborare or conficari; graviter egrotare or jacere: *a s. winter*, hiems gravis or acris: very *s.*, hiems atrox or aeva: *a s. government*, imperium grave, iniquum, or acerbum; imperii acerbitas: *if I should experience a s. stroke* (of misfortune, &c.), si mihi qd acerbitalis acciderit; si durior acciderit casus. See also HARSH, STRICT.

SEVERELY, *Not gently, harshly, severely*; acriter; asper; restricte: *to judge s.*, sevēre iudicare: *to treat s.*, severitatem in qm adhibere; sevēritus adhibere qm (*C.*): *to rule s.*, acerbior imperio (*N.*). *Carefully, accurately, diligently*; accurate; diligentissime; accuratissime; sevēre (*C.*). *Paragonously, parce ac duriter*.

SEVERITY, *Harshness, rigour, severitas* (opp. facilitas; humanitas; indulgentia).—rigor, rigor et severitas (opp. clementia).—duritia, asperitas (*roughness*).—acerbitas (with the infliction of injury, &c.).—aevitia (*despotic, tyrannical cruelty*). *A accuracy, extreme care*, diligentia. *FIG.* (*Of the weather, &c.*) severitas, asperitas. duritia: *s. of the winter*, aevitia hiemis (*T.*); rigor hiemis (*Just.*): *s. of the cold*, vis frigus (*C.*); asperitas, rigor frigus (*T.*): *s. of the climate*, duritia cœli (*T. Ann.* 13, 35).

SEW, suere. *To s. on*, assuere ei rei: *to s. in*, insuere in qd: *to s. together*, *s. up*, consuere (*to s. together*): *to s. up a wound*, vulnus fibulis consuere; vulneris oras fibulis or suturis inter se committere (but vulnus alligare = *to bind up a wound*); obsuere (*to stop up by sewing*).

SEWER, *One who sews*, qui sult, consult, &c. Sutor = a cobbler, shoemaker.

SEWER, *A drain, &c.*, emissarium (simply for water, i.e. a gutter, conduit).—latrina (*for filth*); the latrine lead into the cloaca, main sewers)—cloaca (i.e. receptaculum purgamentorum, *L.* 1, 56). *To clear out the sewers*, cloacas purgare or detergere.

SEWING, *s. suendi ars* (the art of *s.*). Usually by *Crci.* with the verb.

SEX, sexus, *da*. The male *s.*, sexus virilis: the female *s.*, sexus muliebris; sexus femineus (*Suet. Calig.*); genus femineum (*P.*); mulieres, *pl.* (*Plaut.*) Children of both sexes, liberi utriusque sexus (*Suet.*); liberi virilis ac muliebris sexus omnes (*Ast. L.* 31, 44, 4). Without any distinction of *s.*, sine ullo sexus discrimine (*Suet. Cal.* 3). *To forget their s.* (of a woman), sexum egredi (*T.*). *To make separate baths for the*

two sexes, lavacra pro sexibus separare (*Spart. Hadr.* 18, fin.).

SEXAGENARY, sexagenarius. sexaginta annos natus.

SEXTON, *prps* edituus, edititimus.

SEXUAL, by *Crci.* with sexus. *S. desire*, desiderium naturale; conunctionis appetitus procreandi causus: *s. intercourse*, coitus.

SHABBILY, sordide, misere (*prop. and fig.*). *To be s. dressed*, male vestiri.

SHABBINESS, *PROP.* *Crci.* with adj. *FIG.* See MEANNESS, ILLEGALITY.

SHABBY, *PROP.* *Mean in dress or appearance*, male vestitus, sordidus, pannosus; pannis obitus (*rugged*). *FIG.* *Mean in disposition or conduct*, sordidus, vilis, levis.

SHACKLE, *s.* See CRAIV, FETTER.

SHACKLE, *v.* *PROP.* catēnis vincire or constringere qm. catēnis ei indere or injicere. *FIG.* See FETTER.

SHADE, SHADOW, *s.* *PROP.* *Want of light*, place not lighted by the sun, umbra (*opp. lux*); opacitas (*opp. lumen*; *s. g.* umbra planti, terræ; opacitas ramorum). *To afford or give a s.*, umbram facere (*P.*), præbere (*Sen. Trag.*); umbrare (*once, Col.* 5, 7, 3). *To repose in the s.*, in or sub umbra requiescere: *to cast a s.*, umbram jacere, ejaculari (*Plin.*), afferre (*s. g.* colles afferunt umbram vallibus, *C. de Rep.* 2, 6). *A thick s.*, umbra densa (*H.*), nigra (*Luc.*). *To be afraid of a s.*, umbras timere (*C.*). *To be afraid of one's own s.*, suam timere umbram (*Q. C. Pet. Cons.* 2). (*Prov.*) *To throw any into the s.*, obstruit qd luminibus ea (*C.*): *to cast any into the s.*, removere et obstruere qd (*opp.* in luce ponere qd, or insignie facere qd, *C.*). *FIG.* (*in painting*) umbra (*s. g.* ars pictoria invenit lumen et umbras, *Plin.*; lumen et umbras custodire, *ib.*; in umbris et in eminentia, *C.*). *To throw any into the s.*, qd in imagine ita ponere, ut recedat (*prop.*); qd removere et obstruere (*fig.*, *opp.* qd in luce ponere or insignie facere). *FIG.* *A slight or faint trace of any*, umbra (*s. g.* glorie, juris, libertatis); adumbrata imago; imago; simulacrum; species (*opp.* effigies eminens; res solida et expressa). *A departed spirit*, umbra; (*pl.*) umbræ (the shades; also manes). *Leisure, ease, umbra*; otium. *Protection*, umbra; tutela. *Difference or degree of colour*, discrimen: *there are many shades even in white*, in candore ipso magna differentia est: *to have a s. of black*, nigricare (*to be blackish*); nigrescere (*to become black*): (*of violet*) in violam vergere, violam sentire, in violam desinere (*Plin.*). *White with a s. of violet*, candidus color violam sentiens (*Plin.*). See HUR. *FIG.* (*Of meaning, &c.*) discrimen. *To distinguish the nice shades of meaning in words*, tenuissimas discrimina significationum verborum definire. *In painting*, umbræ (*pl.*). See also SHADING. *Protection* (*for the eyes*), umbraculum oculis a luminis splendore tuens.

SHADE, *v.* umbram facere (*q. t.*)—umbrare (*to make a s. when none ought to be*)—umbram præbere (*to furnish a s.*) *to s.* a picture, in picturâ umbras dividere ab lumine.

SHADING (*in painting*), umbræ, umbra et recessus, transitus colorum (*q. t.*). Delicatis or soft *s.*, tenues parvi discriminis umbræ (*O. Met.* 6, 62).

SHADY or SHADY, opacus, umbratus (*the distinction between which, perhaps, is like that of shadowy and shady, but which prob. was hardly observed or noticed*; umbrifer, however, = *throwing a shade over, or affording shade*, *is poet.*)—*This s. plane-tree*, platanus, quæ ad opacandum hunc locum patulis est diffusâ ramis. *UNSUBSTANTIAL*, *vid.* *Typical*, *vid.*

SHAFT, *Something rising upward*: hence, *s. g.*, the spire of a temple, fastigium turris. *The shaft of an arrow, &c.*, hastile (*opp. apiculum, i.e. the iron point*): of a gun, lignum (lit. the wood): of a tree, truncus; sâpinus or sâpinus (*of the fir-tree*). *Of a column, scapus*. *The handle of an instrument*, see HANDLE. *The pole of a carriage, prps* brachium, or, as we may say, temo bifurcus (*the temo was prop. a single pole*). *A narrow perpendicular pit*, (from the context) puteus or specus fodina (*a pit in general*).

SHAG, villus, pannus villosus (*shaggy cloth*).

SHAGGY, villosus (*full of shag*)—hirsutus, hirsutus (*rough*).

SHAKE, *s. quassatio* (*s. g.* captivâ).—jactatio (*s. g.* cervicium). Usually by the verb. *A s. of the voice*, vox or sonus vibrans (*see Plin.* 10, 39, 43).

SHAKE, *v. TRANS.* || **PROP.** quater. quassare. concutere. agitare. To *s. the head*, caput concutere, quater, quassare: to *s. the head at alth* (i. e. to show unwillingness or hesitation), renuere qd; dubitare; hesitare; nolle qd facere; rem improbare: to *s. hands with aby*, manus cs quassare (C.): and *prps* prensare manus cs (L.): to *s. out or down*, excutere; decutere: to *s. oneself*, se concutere (of animals, Juv.). To *s. one's clothes*, excutere vestem; excutere pulverem e veste: to *s. the voice*, vibrare (Titinn., *op. Fest.*, who explains it by vocem in cantando crispare). || **FIG.** quater. quassare. concutere. concuassare. lab-facere; labefactare. convellere. Jn. labefactare convellereque; percutere, percellere (to make a violent impression upon). To *s. the kingdom*, regnum concutere, labefactare; imperium percutere: to *s. the credit of aby*, fidem cs moliri: *credul* was shaken, fides concidit. **INTRANS.** quati. concuti. quassari. To *laugh till one's sides s.*, concuti cacinno: to *s. with fear*, cohorrere, inhorrere. See TREMBLE.

SHAKE OFF, decutere (*prop.*). excutere (*prop. and fig.*). To *s. off dust from clothes*, excutere vestem: to *s. off the yoke*, excutere jugum (*prop. and fig.*).

SHAKING, || **Act of shaking**, quassatio. jactatio. See the verb. || Tremulous motion, tremor, motus.

SHALL, often only the sign of the future, *etc. of the imperative*; but it conveys also the idea of a) duty, and may be rendered by debere. b) Necessity, oportet, necesse est. c) Compulsion, cogi; or the part. fut. pass., e. g. hodie ei abundum est. d) Command, jubere. praeceptum. e) Desire, entreaty, jubere velle (e. g. quid me facere vis, jubes? quid hinc mihi faciendum est?). f) Possibility, by the subjunctive, e. g. si forte tibi occurrat; si quispiam dixerit. See SHOULD.

SHALLOP, lembus (Curt.). celox (L.). scapha navi annexa (C.).

SHALLOW, *s. vadum*; locus vadosus (Cæs.). **SHALLOW**, *s. vadum*; locus vadosus (Cæs.). **SHALLOW**, *s. vadum*; locus vadosus (Cæs.).

SHALLOW, *adj. PROP.* tenuis vadosus (full of shallows, Cæs.). *S. water*, aqua languida, tenuis. **FIG.** tenuis ardens. jejunus. levis. *S. knowledge or learning*, levis rerum cognitio; parum subtilis doctrina: *s. wit*, ingenium jejunum, aridum, tenue.

SHALLOWNESS, *PROP.* vadosa tenuis cs loci natura, ratio. **FIG.** jejunitas levis, tenuitas.

SHAM, *s. simulatio* (v. *pr.*, a pretending that a thing is, *which really is not*).—dissimulatio (is a pretending that a thing is, *which really is not*; concealment of truth or fact).—fallacia (trickery).—præstigiæ (sleight of hand).

SHAM, *adj. falsus* (g. t.).—simulatus—fucatus, fucosus.—adulterinus. subditus, suppositus. fallax. alienus. [**SYN.** IN FALSE.] *A s. fight*, decursio. decursus. decursio campestris or camp. decursus ludicri (the two former, g. t.); the latter, as an exercise, or for amusement; decursio always denoting the action, decursus the state).—simulacrum ludicrum; simulacrum praelii voluptarium; certamen ludicrum; imago pugnae (as a contest between troops for exercise and amusement, *ast. L.* 26, 51, in.; 40, 6, & 9; Gell. 7, 3, p. 273, Bip.).—meditatio campestris (as a preparation for a battle, *Plin. Paneg.* 13, 1). *A naval s. fight*, simulacrum navalis pugnae: to appoint a s. fight, militibus decursionem or certamen ludicrum indicere (see *Suet. Ner. 7*). To enter upon a s. fight, milites in decursionem or in certamen ludicrum educere (to march out troops to a s. fight, *ast. Veget. Mil.* 2, 22).—certamen ludicrum committere.

SHAM, *v. simulare*. fingere. mentiri. See FEIGN. **SHAMBLES** laniæna (= butcher's stall).—macellum (market). **CARNARIUM** = a place where meat is kept, a safe, larder.

SHAME, *s. pudor* (sense of a.).—verecundia (respect for others).—pudicitia (modesty; opp. impudicitia, libido, cupiditas). Jn. pudor et verecundia; pudor pudicitiaque; pudicitia et pudor. To have lost all s., pudorem dimisisse, procijsse; pudor me non commovet (Ter.); pudor mihi detractus est (Curt.). To be alive to a sense of s., est pudor in aliquo; pudore affectum esse, moveri: to do *ath* out of s., verecundiâ ad quædam, impulsu facere qd (opp. pudore refugere ab qd re; pudore prohiberi ab qd re): to feel s. on account of *ath*, pudet me cs rel: for s. I prohi pudor! o indignum facinus! It is a s. to do so or so, turpe est, &c. || **Part of the body which modesty conceals**, pars pudenda, verenda. || **Disgrace**, dedecus. opprobrium. ignominia.

SHAME, *v. ruborem ei afferre*; pudori esse. **SHAMEFACED**, pudens. pudicus. verecundus. **SYN.**

in SHAME. **PODIBUNDUS** is foreign to the prose of the gold age.

SHAMEFUL, turpis.—fœdus (stronger term, both in a moral and physical sense).—Jn. turpis et fœdus.—obscœnus (creating disgust when seen or heard).—spurious (of a disgusting nature, disgustingly dirty, both with regard to the sight and the smell).—ignominiosus (bringing disgrace upon the person, ignominious, e. g. fight)—inhonestus (dishonest, immoral, of persons and things). Jn. turpis et inhonestus.—flagitiosus (full of or abounding in disgraceful actions, vile, of persons and things).—sceleris contaminatus (stained with crime, of persons).—nefarius (acting contrary to divine and human law, detestable, of persons and things). *S. things*, res turpes. flagitia. nefaria (the last a stronger term). To lead a s. life, turpiter or flagitiose vivere: it is s. to say, turpe est dictu: shamefull o indignum facinus! in a s. manner, turpiter. fœde. flagitiose. nefarie. **SYN.** above.

SHAMELESS, impudens (of one that has no shame, in general)—confidens (bold, in a bad sense).—impudicus (of one who has no natural shame, unchaste).—invirecundus (immodest). *A s. fellow*, or without shame, homo quem libidinis infamiaeque neque pudet neque tædet: he is a s. fellow, verèi perdidit (he has lost all shame or proper feelings, *Plaut. Bœch.* 1, 2, 50). To turn quite s., pudorem ponere; omnem verecundiam effundere (to strip oneself of all feelings of decency).

SHAMELESSLY, impudenter. confidenter. (**SYN.** IN SHAMELESS.)

SHAMROCK, trifolium (Plin.).

SHANK, cruris. (of a column) scapus. (of a plant) scapus.

SHAPE, *s. figura*. forma. species. Jn. figura et forma; forma figuræque; figura et species; forma atque species; species atque figura or forma. (**SYN.** and **PHR.** in **FORM.**)

SHAPE, *v. formare*. conformare. figurare. fingere. confingere. Jn. fingere et formare. formari cs rei facere. (**SYN.** in **FORM.**) To *s. one's course*, cursum dirigere qd.

SHAPELESS, figurâ carens (*prop.* without form).—horridus inconditus (unshapely, ill-formed).

SHAPELINESS, formositas. forma.

SHAPELY, formosus. formâ præstans.

SHARD, testa.

SHARE, *s. || Portion, part, pars* (considered simply as a portion of a whole).—portio (a part of a whole, so far as any one has a right to it, a share, portion; **PO** in Classical Latin, only in the expression pro portione). Each according to his s., pro ratâ parte; pro portione (C. *Verr.* 3, 21, 55). To receive one's s., pro ratâ (parte) accipere: to have a s. in *ath*, participem esse cs rel (g. t., to be partaker).—venire in partem cs rel, habere partem in ea (a share considered as property).—socium or adiutorem esse cs rel, venire in societatem cs rel (to co-operate with); to have no s., expertem esse cs rel: to take a s. in *ath*, societatem habere cum rel: to give a s., qm facere participem cs rel; qd communicare, participare cum qd: to have had a s. in a crime, accleri affinem esse; cs in scelere consortem esse. || **Part of a plough**, vomer or vomis, èris, m. *S. beams*, dentalia.

SHARE, *v. || INTRANS.* To take a share; **TRANS** To give a share; see the subst. To *s. the command with aby*, equato imperio uti (L.). || **Share with**, i. e. to give up a part to any one, partem cs rel cedere ci. See also **PARTAKE**.

SHARER, qui partitur, &c. (one who gives a share).—particeps (one who takes or has a share). *Sharers*, socii.

SHARK, || *A kind of fish*, squalus (Linn.). *A cheat, rogue*, homo ad fraudem acutus (*ast. Np. Dion.* 8, 1); homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus; fraudulent; præstigiæ or. *A thorough s.*, homo qui totus ex fraude et fallaciis constat; qui totus ex fraude et mendaciis factus est.

SHARP, || **PROP.** Of the senses, acutus.—sagax (having a fine sense of hearing or smelling, sagacious). **Obs.** oculi acuti; oculi acres et acuti: visus acutus; acris videndi sensus; nares acutæ; nasus sagax: acris acutæ. || **Of the mental faculties**, acutus (quick).—acer (vigorous, penetrating).—subtilis (fine, discriminating accurately).—argutus (over-acute, making too fine distinctions).—perspicax (clear sighted). *A s. understanding*, ingenium acre or acutum. *A s. understanding*, peracutus, peracer: to be very s., acutissimus, acerrimo esse ingenio; ingenii acumine valere. || *Violent, severe*, acerbus; gravis. *S. want*, summa egestas, mendicitas; *s. hatred*, acerbum odium: *s. cold*, frigus acerbum. || **Biting, cutting, reproach**.

ful, acerbus, amarus, mordax, aculeatus. S. words, voces contumeliosæ, contumellarum aculei: a. letter, litter aculeatæ: to use s. language to aby, qui gravissimis verborum acerbitatibus afficiere.

SHARPEN, præcure (to make pointed at the end or in front).—acure, exacure (to make sharp or pointed in general).—acuminare, cuspidare (to put on a point at one end or in front, to fix a pointed head).—cuneare (in the shape of a wedge). To s. on a whetstone, cote acure qd.

SHARPER, veterator, fraudator, præstigiator, homo ad fraudem acutus, or ad fallendum paratus or instructus, homo totus ex fraude factus.

SHARPLY, **||** **PROF.** acute **||** *Of the senses, acute (cernere, audire).—acriter (intuēri qd). Of the mental powers, acute, acriter, subtiliter. [Syn. under SHARP.] || Severely, severe, amare, acerbe, asper, gravior. To accuse one s., acerbe or gravior accusare qm: to reproach one s., asperè vituperare qm.*

SHARPNESS, **PROF.** acies. *The s. of an axe, acies securi. [Fio.] || As opp. to mildness, a) Of taste, acritudo (as a lasting property).—acrimoniosa (as felt at any time, e. g. of mustard, sinapis). b) Of character, severitas.—acribitas. 'To use s.,' severitatem adhibere (agut aby, in qo): with s., severe. || As a penetrating power, a) Of the senses, acies: s. of sight, acies oculorum; of smell, nasus sagax; of hearing, aures acutæ. b) Of mental powers, ingenii acumen or acies (the former implying more of depth: of original and inventive ability) or acumen only.—acies mentis.—ingenium acre.—judicium acre et certum.—perspicacitas, prudentia perspicax (insight, taking in all at one glance).—subtilitas (fine discrimination).—sagacitas (the power of accurate investigation). Ovis acrimoniosus is 'life', 'energy', &c. [Fio.] acrimoniosus iudicii (Murel.) incorrect.*

SHARP-SIGHTED, **||** **PROF.** acute cernens, acri visu. To be s., acute cernere: to be very s., acerrime esse visu. **||** **PROF.** perspicax (that sees things at a glance).—sagax (that has a thorough insight into things; e. g. sagax ad suspicandum; sagax ad pericula perspicenda).

SHARP-SIGHTEDNESS, **||** **PROF.** acies oculorum, visus acris. **||** **PROF.** perspicacitas, prudentia perspicax.

SHATTER, **||** **PROF.** break in pieces, frangere, confringere, quassare. **||** **PROF.** weaken, crush, debilitare, infirmum reddere, minuire, imminuere, comminuire, frangere, conficere, affligere. *My strength is shattered, vires me deficiunt; debilitor et frangor: to s. the enemy's forces, hostium vim pervertere.*

SHAVE, **||** **PROF.** (with a razor, &c.) radere or abraderè barbam &c (with a razor, &c.).—tondère cs barbam (with scissors, &c.). See **Suet.** Oct. 79, modo tondère, modo radere barbam). To s. oneself, barbam radere or tondère: to be shaved, tondèri; tonsori operam dare (**Suet.** Oct. 79): to be shaved for the first time, primam barbam ponere (for wch **Petr.** 74, *extr., in the language of rusticity, says, barbarum facere): to be shaved every day, faciem quotidie rasitare (**Suet.** Oth. 12): **Ag.**, to s. one, i. e. to cheat, impose upon, qm attondere (**Plant.** Bacch. 5, 1, 9). To s. closely, qm admutilare ad cutem (**Plant.**). **||** **PROF.** (with a plane, &c.), radère; radere et levare: to s. off, abraderè, deradere (also to make smooth).—subradere (fm below).—circumradere (all round).*

SHAYER, tonsor. A female s., tonstrix: of or belonging to s., tonstrorius. See also **BARBER**.

SHAVINGS, ramenta, crum (e. g. abietis).

SHAWL, *amiculum muliebre.

SHE, fem. of pronouns in **HE**.

SHEAF, fascis (bound together in order to be carried, e. g. stramentorum, &c.).—dim. fasciculus, manipulus (a bundle not too large to be carried by hand). To bind sheaves, fascis colligare, vincire.

SHEAR, tondère (v. pr.).—recidere, præcidere (to cut short, or too short: e. g. capillum).

SHEARS, forx (to force = tongs or pincers).

SHEATH, theca (e. g. i. e. s. of a razor).—vagina (for a long sharp instrument; also of plants).—involuerum (covering, wrapper; e. g. of a shield, for papers, &c.).

SHEATHE, in vaginam recondere: to s. again, put up again into a s., vaginam reddere.

SHED, v. effundere, profundere. To s. around, circumfundere: to s. tears, lacrimas offundere, profundere, or profligere; lacrimare; flere: to s. blood, sanguinem effundere, profundere (one's own blood, e. g. pro patriâ).—crædem or sanguinem facere (the blood of others): to s. the blood of aby, cs sanguinem haurire: to s. teeth, primores dentes amittere, mutare. To have

s. all one's teeth, omnes dentes habère et renatos et immutabiles (**Plin.** II. N.): to s. a coat, villos mutare (of a horse, &c.): to s. horns, cornua deponere.

SHED, a. tugurium. dim. tuguriolum, officina (as a workshop; subgrandum = the eaves of a house).

SHEDDING, effusio, profusio. S. of tears, fletus (weeping); lacrimæ (tears): s. of blood, cædes. Usually by **Crc.** with the verb.

SHEEP, ovis (prop. and fig.). dim. ovicula (laniger, bidens, poet.).—pecus, fides, f. (a single head of s.; pl., oves); pecus, fides, n. (ovarium, ovillum, or lanigerum). A flock of s., grex ovium: a s. dog, canis ovularius, pecuarius, pastoralis: s. shearing, ovium tonsura (**Col.**).

SHEEPCOT, **SHEEPPOLD**, ovile, ls, n.

SHEEPHOOK, pedum, baculum pastorale.

SHEEPISH, timidus, demissus pavidus.

SHEEPISHLY, timide, pavidè.

SHEEPINESS, timiditas, animus timidus, pavidus.

SHEEP-SHEARING, tonsura ovium. To have one's s. s., tondère oves.

SHEEPSKIN, pellis ovilla (**Plin.**).—corium ovillum (prepared). S. s. cloak, mastruca.

SHEEPWALK, *pascuum ovularium.

SHEER, purus, mernus. See **MEAN**.

SHEER OFF, (clam) se subducere, cedere loco, discedere de or ex qo loco, se amoliri (**Ter.** **Plaut.**).

SHEET, **||** (Of a bed, &c.) ppæ. lodix. (tota is = counterpane; linteum, a linen cloth, g. t.). A thin plate, lamina, bractea; bracteola (dim.). s. of copper, s. iron, lamina, lamella, ænea, ferrea. A piece of paper, plagula.

SHEET-ANCHOR, ancora ultima; also fig., e. g. fessis (**Sil.** 7, 24).

SHEET-LIGHTNING, fulgetrum (**Plin.**).

SHEKEL, silius (**Ecc.**).

SHELF, **||** Board to lay things on, pluteus (when covered over, or when one s. is above another in a set).—tabula (as a single board). Book-shelves, (librorum) foruli, culcamenta; pluteus. Sand-bank, sylvia; Lat. pluvium.

SHELL, s. cortex (e. g. of nuts).—crusta (a crust; hard, thick coat).—corium (a leather-like covering; e. g. of chestnuts).—cutis (a thin covering, skin).—putamen (of eggs, nuts, beans, testaceous animals).—testa (of animals, and eggs).—folliculus (of pulse and corn).—tunica (husk of corn).

SHELL, v. **||** **TRANS.** putamen ei rei detrabere; desquamare (to take off the scales). **||** **TRANS.** cutem, corticem, &c. deponere, exuere, desquamari (fm scale). To s. teeth, dentes cadunt, excludunt.

SHELTER, s. **||** That wch covers or defends, tectum (roof).—peritgium (place of refuge, or offering a s.).—deversorium (a place to put up at, on the road).—hospitium (if in the house, or under the roof of a friend)—asylum (an asylum). To afford a s., tectum præbere; also hospitio accipere, tecto, ad se or ad se domum, recipere (under one's roof, in one's house); tectis ac sedibus recipere; manibus, tectis, recipere (of the inhabitants of a town, with regard to fugitives); asylum aperire (to give an asylum). To find a s., hospitium nancisci. At some places I cannot even find a s., multis locis ne tectum quidem accipio. **||** Protection, praesidium. **||** Protector, scutum (**Ag.**, i. e. shield). **||** A protection agst rain, &c., subgrunda, subgrandum.

SHELTER, v. **||** To give or to take shelter, see **SHELTER**, subit; see also the **SYN.** in **TO DRYEN**, **TO GUARD**. To s. agst the heat of the sun, contra solem protegere (e. g., one's head). To s. agst the cold and the heat, contra frigorem æstusque injuriæ tuæ. The harbour was sheltered fm the south-west winds, portus ab Africâ tēgatur. To be sheltered by one's post as ambassador, legatioms jure tectum esse: to be sheltered, tectum or tutum esse.

SHELVING, declivis, acclivis, proclivis (sloping; decl. if looked at fm above, and accl. if fm below, procl. if gradually).—fastigatus (in the way of a roof).—deruptus (rather steep; e. g. decepta ripa, of the bank of a river).

SHEPHERD, opilio (**Col.**). ovium custos (**C.**) ovium pastor, or pastor (g. t. for one who feeds herds or flocks). A s.'s life, vita pascuorum (the life of s.'s)—vita pastorica (also, a life like that of a s.). A s. boy, *puer pastoris. A s.'s staff, pedum, pastorale baculum: s.'s pipe, flauta pastorica or pastoralis. A s.'s dog, canis pastoralis or pastoricius; canis pecuarius: of or belonging to a s., pastoralis, pastorius, pastoricius: s.'s weather-glass (a plant), *anagallis arvensis (**Lin.**).

*s. s. purse (a plant), *thlaspi bursa pastoris (Linn.): s. s. needie (a plant), *scandix pecten (Linn.).*

SHEPHERDESS, *femina pastoris.

SHERBET, *prpe sicera (late).

SHERIFF, The nearest word is *prpe* prætor; but the English term must often be retained for the sake of perspicuity.

SHERIFFALTY, *prpe prætura.*

SHEW. See SHOW.

SHIELD, [PROR.] clipeus (a large s., round or oval). —scutum (large, oblong). —parma (small, round). —pelta (small and light, of various shapes, usually with a semicircular indentation on one side, pelta lunata). [FIG.] Defence, vid.

SHIFT, s. [Artifice, trick, dolus, ars (artificium, techna, Com.).] Expedient, ratio, modus, remedium. To put one to his s's, multum negotii ei facessere; negotium facere ei; qm torquere. I am put to my last s's for money, consilia rerum domesticarum sunt impedita (C.); to make the best s. one can, molit tantum saluta litan, qui non habent thura (Prov., Plant.). [Chemist, indusium; or by Crcl. imum corporis velamentum (aft. Curt. 5, 1, 38).

SHIFT, v. [To change, vid.] To use expedientia, consilium s. presentii necessitate repetere (Curt. 6, 4, 10).

SHILLING, *schellinus (in the Latin of the middle ages). —*schillingus (s. l.). To pay twenty s.'s in the pound, solidum suum culque solvere (i. e. the whole amount, C.); to pay ten s.'s in the pound, dimidium ex eo, quod debebat, ex solvit (Q. 5, 10, 105).

SHIN, ubia.

SHINE, s. claritas, splendor, nitor, candor, fulgor. [SYN. IN BRIGTHNESS.]

SHINE, v. [PROPR.] splendēre, fulgēre, nitēre [SYN. IN SPLENDOR]. —micare (to sparkle, twinkle; of bodies wh shoot forth beams suddenly at intervals). —~~flare~~ rutilare (to s. with a gold colour). —radiare (to beam, cast beams). —coruscare (to dart forth, of flames) and candēre (to s. brightly) are only poetic. To s. with ivory and gold, ebore et auro fulgēre. [FIG.] splendēre (to make a show). —fulgēre (to s. forth, in aby, in qo; of good qualities). —nitēre (to be illustrious; e. g. recenti gloriā). —enitēre or elucēre (to be conspicuous; e. g. in bello, in foro; of persons and things, as virtues, &c.); by ath, qā re. To endeavour to s. with ath, se ostentare (easily externally, and in speech). —honoris et gloriæ cupidum esse (to strive after honour and glory).

SHINE FORTH, elucēre, enitēre, effulgēre (prop. and fig.). —fulgēre, exsplendēre (fig.). The sun s's forth between the clouds, sol inter nubes effulget; fig. even in youth his excellent disposition shone forth, fulgebant jam in adolescentulo indoles virtutis. The good and beautiful s's forth in the virtues I have named, honestum decorumque ex his, quas commemoravi, virtutibus perlicuit.

SHINE THROUGH, translucēre, perlucēre, interlucēre. The moon s's through the windows, luna se fundit per fenestras (V. Æn. 3, 153).

SHINE UPON, luce collustrare. The moon s's upon the earth, luna mittit lucem in terram.

SHINGLE, scandula (not scindula). To be roofed with s., scandulis tectum esse; scandula contextum esse.

SHINGLES, [Loose stones on a beach, *prpe* lapilli litorales (or *poet.*) litorel. [A kind of disease, *zona morbus (s. l.).

SHINING, [PROPR.] lucidus (s. with a bright, pure light; opp. obscurus). —pellucidus (transparent, pellucid). —illustrius (existing in light; of a road, star, &c., C. Ferr. 3, 94, 219). —luminosus (having abundant light). —nitidus, nitens (s. beautifully, with pure brightness). —splendidus (s. with dazzling, splendid brightness). —fulgens (blazing with fiery brightness; e. g. of a comet; opp. *non* nitidus). [FIG.] Illustrious, vid.

SHIP, s. navis (s. l.). —navigium (a smaller s.; in later Latin as g. t. for navis; carina, puppis, ratis in this sense are *poet.*). The several kinds of s's with the ancients were the following, navis oneraria (g. t. for any s. carrying heavy freight). —navis mercatoria (a merchantman). —navis frumentaria (for carrying corn). —corbita (a slow-sailing vessel, laden with goods). —gaulus (gaul, a Phœnician merchantman, of an oval form, *Gell. 10, 25, and Fest.). —cercurus (κερκυρος, a light sailing-vessel, with oars only in the fore part, peculiar to the Cyrenians). —bippagous (ἵππαγος, a horse transport, *L. 44, 28, § 7). —actuaria, actuatorium (a small light sailing vessel, provided with sails and oars). —navis longa (or rostrata (u s. of war, long,

armed with a strong head or beak; if with two banks of oars, biremis; with three, triremis; with four, quadriremis; with five, quinqueremis). —navis prædatoria or piratica (a pirate). —myopiro (μυοπιρος, a pirate, of smaller size). —celox (a light, fast-sailing vessel, with two or three oars). —lombus (λῆμπος, a low, sharp-built vessel, adapted for very fast sailing, skiff, yacht). —lenunculus (a little skiff, or fishing-boat). —priista (πριίστης, a long small sailing-vessel, like the lembus). —phasellus (φασέλλος, a small fast-sailing vessel in the shape of a kidney-bean, such as was in use among the pirates of Phœlia, on the borders of Lycia and Pamphylia). —aphractus (ἀφρακτος, a long vessel, without deck; in use among the Rhodians). —cleritum, clericia (κλέρητος, a kind of galley with two banks of oars). Of or belonging to s's, navalis, nauticus. To build a s., navem construere, edificare (C.), facere (Cæs., L.), fabricare (Curt.). To repair a s., navem redicere, reparare. To fit out a s., navem instruere, ornare, adornare (L.), armare (Cæs.); to dismantle or unrig a s., navem exarmare (Sen.). to go on board a s., navem ascendere (Ter.), conscendere (C.); in navem ascendere (C.). A s. lies at anchor, navis stat, consistit in ancoris. To sink a s., navem deprime (Cæs.), demergere (L.). A s. is ready for sea, navis apta est instructaque omnibus rebus ad navigandum (Cæs.). A s. is driven out of its course, navis tempestate discedit suo cursu (Cæs.). S-timber, materia navalis; arbores navales.

SHIP, v. in navem (naves) imponere. To s. goods for a place, qo merces devehendas dare.

SHIP-BUILDING, By Crcl. with edificare navem; e. g., the art of s.-building, ars edificandi navem, or *architectura navalis.

SHIPMATE, socius or comes navigationis (C.).

SHIPMENT, By Crcl. with the verbs.

SHIPPING, navem, navigia (pl.) classis (a fleet).

SHIPWRECK, s. naufragium. To suffer s., naufragium facere (C., Np.); navem frangere (Ter.). [naufragium pati, Sen. Trag. ~~not~~ to be followed.] To perish by s., naufragio perire, interire (C., Cæs.); naufragio intercipi (T.). One who has suffered s., naufragus, qui naufragium fecit; also ejectives only. Also fig.; e. g. if these men remain at the helm of affairs, there is reason to fear a general s., qui nial a gubernaculo recesserint, maximum ab universo naufragio periculum est (C.). In the s. of the state, in naufragio reipublice.

SHIPWRECK, v. See To WRECK.

SHIPWRIGHT, *architectus navalis (naupægos, Pand.).

SHIRE, provincia; some say *comitatus.

SHIRT, tunica intertia. Intertia, subucula (with the ancients, the under tunic, made of linen or cotton; the upper tunic was called indusium; see Bekker's Gallus, vol. 2, p. 89, eqq.). —sindon (a fine s. worn by young slaves in attendance, tucked up at the knees); wearing a s., in a s., subuculatus; linteo succinctus (with a sindon; Suet. Cal. 26). PROV. Near is my s., but nearer is my skin, tunica pallio propior (Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 30); proximus egomet sum mihi (Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 12).

SHIVER, v. [TRANS.] frangere, confringere. See BREAK. [INTRANA.] horrere, horrescere (to shudder with cold, &c.). —tremere, contremiscere (to tremble). To s. all over, totum tremere horréreque; omnibus artibus contremiscere.

SHIVER, s. [A broken piece, fragmentum, fragmentum (poet.). —frustum (a little bit).

SHIVER, s. [A shuddering, horror: cold s's, febrim frigus; frigus et febris (aff. æstus et febris, C. Cat. 1, 13, 31); fm the contrast, frigus only; e. g., to be attacked with cold s's, corpus frigore tentatur (H. Sat. 1, 1, 89). To have cold s's, frigore et febris jactari (aff. C. l. c.).

SHIVERING, horror (opp. febris, Cæs. E. C. 3, 28).

SHOAL, [A multitude, copia, multitudo, vis. [A sand-bank, sylvia (Lak.); pulvinus.

SHOCK, s. [Collision, concussion, vid. [Conflict of enemies], vid. [Offence, offensio, injuria, contumelia. [SYN. IN OFFENCE.] [A pile of sheaves, *accervus. [A shagged dog, *canis aquaticus (L.).

SHOCK, v. [To shake, vid. [To offend, vid.

SHOCKING, [Offensive, quod offensum est; quod offensum habet or affert. quod offendit. quod non vacat offensio. quod displicet (that gives offence). —exemplo haud salubere, malis or pessimi exempli (that sets a bad example). [Atrocious, dirus (of things that excite horror). —atrox (exciting fear; e. g. facinus). —fœdus (foul). —abominandus, detestandus

detestabilis (*detestable*).—nefandus, nefarius (*the former of actions: the latter of men, their thoughts and actions*).—immanis (*shocking; of actions*).—teter (*hideous, shocking; abominable in character and conduct*).—odiosus (*hateful, abominable*). A s. villain, homo omni parte detestabilis, homo impurus, monstrum hominis.

SHOCKINGLY, atrociter, immaniter, fœde, tetre.

SHOE, s. calceamentum, or (post-Aug.) calcatus, ōs (*collectively, for all that covers the foot*).—calceus (*if of a small size*).—calceolus (*the s. wch covered the foot up to the ankle, made of black leather, and laced with a leather strap; it was worn only together with the toga*).—crepida (*κρηπίς*), or, pure Latin, solea (*the sandal only protecting the foot sole, worn by the Greek women; by the Romans only in the house and on a journey. The crepida differed fm the solea inasmuch only as it might be worn on either foot; compare Gell. 13, 21, 5, sq.—*

1825 The gallicæ [*sc. soleæ*], introduced shortly before the time of Cicero, were also sandals of that description made after the fashion of the Gauls).—sandalium (*σανδάλιον*, a high sandal, made of wood, cork, or leather, tied to the foot by means of a leather strap, worn at Rome, especially by the rich ladies, who had them enriched with all manner of ornaments: with the Greeks they were worn also by the men).—caliga (*the s. of the common soldier, a sole simply with iron nails, laced with leather thongs up to the middle of the leg*).—sculponeæ (*sc. soleæ*, wooden s.'s worn by slaves and rustics).—pero (*a large s. of untanned leather, generally with the hair of the animal on it, that covered the foot up to the ankle, and was fastened with leather thongs like the calceus. It was worn by the most ancient Romans, with exception of the senators; in later times it was worn by slaves and peasants*).—soccus (*σώκος*, a low, thin, light s., worn by females and actors of Greek comedy).—cothurnus (*κόθουρος*, the s. of the huntsman in Crete, introduced by Æschylus on the stage, with soles four inches thick. Females of a short stature used to wear it, for the sake of making themselves look taller): wide s.'s, calcei laxi: tight s.'s, calcei pedibus minores (*ast. H. Ep. 1, 10, 43*): easy s.'s, calcei habiles et apti ad pedem. One that has s.'s on, calcatus; soleatus. One that has taken off his s.'s, without s.'s, discalcatus: to wear s.'s, calceis uti: to change one's s.'s, se or pedem calceare; calceos sibi inducere; calceos sumere. To put on his s.'s, calceos mutare. To assist aby in putting on his s.'s, qm calceare; calceos inducere ci; calceare qm soccis (*see above*). To ask aby to put on one's s.'s, committere ci pedes calceandos: to take off one's own s.'s, excalceare pedes: to take off aby's s.'s, excalceare qm: to make aby take off one's s.'s, or to have one's s.'s taken off by aby, præbere ci pedes excalceandos: the right, left, s., dexter, sinister calceus (*Suet. Aug. 92*): a horse s., solea ferrea: to cast a s. (*of a horse*); see HORSE-SHOE: to patch a s., laciniam assuere calceo. The s. pinches, calceus urit (*†*). PROV. Every one knows best where the s. pinches him, * sua quisque incommoda optime novit.

SHOE, v. qm calceare. calceos inducere ci. To s. a horse, equo induere soleas ferreas, equum calceare (*both in the sense of the ancients, who employed s.'s that could be put on and off at pleasure*).—equo ferreas so eas clavis suffigere (*after our manner*).
SHOE-BLACK, * calceos detergens.
SHOE-BRUSH, * peniculus quo calceamenta deterjuntur.
SHOE-HORN, * cornu quo calcei pedibus or in pedes inducuntur.
SHOEING-SMITH, * faber ferrarius, qui equis soleas ferreas supplegit.
SHOEMAKER, sutor (*g. l.*).—sandalarius (*one that makes sandals; see SYN. in SHOE*).—crepidarius (*one that made soles*). A journeyman s., * aurtori operas præbens. A s.'s apprentice, tabernæ sutorine alumnus (*T. Ann. 15, 34, 3*).

SHOESTRING, obstragulum crepidæ (** Plin. 9, 35, 36*).—habena, corrigia (*if of leather, see STRAP*).
SHOOT, s. virga (*twig, g. l.*)—surculus, talea (*such as will serve for sellings, &c.*).—samentum (*a useless s.*)—atolo (*a hurtful sucker, Dôd.*).—germen (*shoot, eye, that would serve for grafting*).

SHOOT, v. || TRANS. To propel a weapon, &c., mittere. emittere, conjicere (*of weapons hurled; sagittas, &c.*).—permittere (*so as to hit the mark*). To s. arrows, sagittas mittere. sagittas conjicere (*e. g., into a castle, in castellum, Cæs.*); also poet., sagittam arcu expellere (*0.*); telum trajicere (*fm one point to another*): with a gun, * glandes e selopeto mittere (*if loaded with ball*): to be going to s. (*at altho*). ictum intentare. To s. at aby or athy, telo perire qm or qd; tela in qd conjicere; telum

in qm immittere (*C.*). To s. at a mark, destinatum petere. He shot with so sure an aim, that he could hit birds flying, adeo certo ictu destinata feriebant, ut aves quoque exciperet (*Curt. 5, 41*). [*See AIM.*] PROV. To s. with a long bow, gloriose mentiri; gloriofus de ne prædicare (*of one whose tales magnify his own deeds*). || To hit with a missile, qd ictu ferire. To s. aby dead, qm telo occidere (*g. l.*).—qm sagitta configere (*on an arrow*). To s. game, &c., bestias venabulo (*sc.*) transverberare (*C.*). To s. oneself, suâ manu cadere: to s. off aby's arm, leg, &c., ictu telli auferre ci brachium, pedem, &c.: to s. a bolt, obdere pessulum ostio (*is the nearest expression*). || INTRANS. To move rapidly, ferri,—rapidè ferri. To s. up into the air, sublimè ferri: to s. down, præcipitari, præcipitem ire (*g. l.*).—præcipitem devolvi (*e. g. per saxa, of a river*).—proripere se (*P. to s. or dart away*).—emicare (*of the heart, lightning, flame, water, blood*). A vine s., vitis in jugum emicat (*Col.*). || To grow quickly, proslire (*of plants, e. g. frutex, Col.*).—adolescere (*of corn*).—avide se promittere (*to grow large; of trees*).—herbescere (*of corn in the blade*). || To prick, smart (*or wounds*), pungere (*me, te, eum, &c.*). || To shoot ahead, prævehi (*præter qm or qd*).

SHOOT FORTH, (*i. e. to bud, &c.*) gemmare. gemmascere. progemmare (*to put forth buds*).—germinare. egerminare. progeminare (*to get twice or branches*).—pullulare, pullulascere (*afresh*).—fruticare or fruticari (*to form a stalk, of some plants, as cabbage, &c.*).—then of bushy trees, as the willow, &c.). The tree s. forth, gemmæ proveniunt. exsultunt.

SHOOT THROUGH, || TRANS. trajicere. transfigere (*with an arrow or javelin*).—transverberare (*with a javelin or the like*). || INTRANS. FIG. transcurrere. transmittere.

SHOOT UP, || To dart up (*as water fm a fountain, &c.*), emicare. with or without alie or in altum; sublime ferri. || To grow rapidly, adolescere (*of persons; also of corn*).—exrescere (*of persons*).—avide se promittere (*of trees*).—herbescere (*to grow in the stalk, of corn*).

SHOOTING-GROUND, jaculatorius campus (*Vlp. Dig. 9, 2, 9*).

SHOP, tabernæ (*v. pr.*); dim., tabernacula, pergula (*a building in wch goods were exposed for sale, and works of art for inspection, &c., see HARD. Plin. 35, 10, 36, n. 12, § 84*).—officina (*a workshop*). Bookseller's s., taberna libraria: to keep a s., tabernam habere: to shut s., tabernam claudere.

SHOP-BOY, tabernæ mercatorie minister (*ast. T. Ann. 15, 34, 3*).

SHOP-KEEPER, tabernarius.—(*faciè, of goods that do not find sale*), merx invendibilis. merx quæ emptorem non reperit.

SHOP-PRICE, * pretium quo qd in tabernis venditur.

SHORE, s. litus (*as the line of coast*).—ora (*as a more extended space, bordering on the sea*). To lie at anchor off a s., in salo navem tenere in ancoris. *1825* acta (= litus) should not be used except with ref. to Greek history, &c. [*according to Dôd. 'coast as presenting agreeable views, a pleasant residence, &c.'*].—Towns on the s., urbes maritimæ. To keep close in to s., litus or oram legere: to sail along the s., litus prætervehi; as closely as possible, quam proximè poterant, litus tenere (*L. 44, 12, 6*): to set aby on s., qm fm terram exponere: to bring a vessel to s., navem ad terram appellere, applicare, ad litus appellere.

SHORE, v. See PROP. SUPPOT.

SHORELESS, || PROP. sine litore. || FIG. Boundless, interminatus, infinitus, immensus.

SHORT, || Of small extent in space, brevis (*g. l., opp. longus, latus*).—curtus (*cut short; too short*).—contractus (*narrowed, limited in extent*).—strictus (*drawn tight; short in breadth or wid'h*). Jx. contractus et strictus. artus. angustus (*right, narrow*).—minutus (*made very small*).—precisus (*broken off, abrupt; e. g. conclusiones*).—presus (*compact*). Very s., perbrevis; brevissimus: s. of stature, staturâ brevis; brevis; brevis corpore: a s. way, via brevis or compendiarîa; viæ compendium (*post-Aug.*): s. hair, capilli breves (*OPP. capilli longi*); capilli tonsi (*cut; Juven. 9, 149*): s. sight, oculi non longe conspectum ferentes: to have s. sight, oculis non satis prospicere: to be s. (*in speaking or writing*), breviter or paucis or præcise dicere (*opp. copiose, plene et perfecte dicere*); breviter prædicere; paucis or breviter scribere or perscribere: to be s. (*in narrative or description*). breviter exponere or paucis absolvere qd; in pauca conferrò qd; breviter astringere qd (*e. g. argumenta*): de s., in pauca couter;

verbo dicas; *præcide*, id, si potes, verbo expedi: *I will be as s. as I can*, in verba conferam paucissima: *in s. to be s.*, ut in pauca conferam; ne longum faciam; ne longus sim; ut ad pauca redeam; ut paucis dicam; ne multa; te morer; de quo ne multa dicerem; ne multa; ne plura; quid multa? quid plura? quid quæris? ad summam; denique (denique *emphatically* when a conclusion is added to a series of enumerations); uno verbo (in one word); *only when no more than one word follows*; see *Cato*, R. R. 157, 5; C. Phil. 2, 22, 54). *Also* *quo* (often) is used to express 'short' (in order to resume; see *Interp.* ad *Cæs.* B. G. 2, 3; ad *C. Catil.* 3, 8, 28; ad *C. de Legg.* 1, 18, 48, § 2, 7, 16). *S. and sweet*, paucis quidem, sed bene. || *Of brief extent in time*, brevis exiguus (unimportant, inconsiderable). — *contractus* (contracted, shortened; e. g. noctes). *The shortest day*, dies brumalis (opp. dies solstitialis); *bruma* (the winter solstice; opp. solstitium); *the shortest night*, nox solstitialis (opp. nox brumalis, in *O. Pont.* 2, 4, 26); *solstitium* (the summer solstice; opp. bruma). *¶ The writers of the best age, and even Sen. N. Qu.*, 7, 1, 3, use solstitium only in this sense; and hence it is unusual to say solstitium brumale or hibernum for bruma, or solstitium æstivum for solstitium alone; see *Ruhnck. Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 28; *Och. C. Ecl.* p. 284). *A s. syllable*, syllaba brevis: to mark a syllable as s., syllabam corripere (opp. producere): to pronounce s., breviter dicere syllabam in incultus the first letter [syllable] is short, incultus dicimus [dicitur] brevi primâ literâ: a s. memory, memoria hebes: in a s. time, brevi tempore; brevi spatio, or more only, brevi, celeriter (quickly): in a very s. time, perbrevis: a s. time before, brevi ante, paulo ante, proxime; modo (just now, not long since); nuper (late); but of a point of time more or less remote; see *C. Ferr.* 4, 3, 6, quid dico nuper? immo vero modo ac plane paulo ante. *¶ Recens* for modo or nuper is not classical: a s. time after, brevi post or postea; paulo post or post paulo (see *Interp.* ad *L.* 22, 60, 16); non ita multo post; brevi spatio interjecto: a s. time before (a person's death, &c.), haud multum ante (mortem cs): a s. time after (a person's death, &c.), haud multum post (mortem cs): a s. time before day, paulo ante lucem; plane mane (early in the morning): to cut s. a conversation, sermonem incidere (*¶* sermonem abruptum belongs to the silver age and the poets); to cut s. an acquaintance, friendship, &c., societatem, amicitiam dirumpere, discindere; amicitiam repente præcidere (opp. sensim disuere): to be s. with aby, qm severius adhibere (*C. Att.* 10, 12, 3).

SHORT-HAND, ars dicta or dictata velocissime excipiendi (aft. *Suet. Tit.* 3). — *tachygraphia* (l. t.). — *scriptura compendium*. To write in s.-h., notare (opp. rescribere): to take down in s.-h., per compendia excipere qd (e. g. cursim loquentis voces, *C. Manil.* 4, 198); notis excipere qd. (*Prudent.* uses punctis dicta præceptis sequi, and notare verba fictis signis. *¶* Abbreviare is low Latin: per notas scribere has a different meaning.) A s.-h. writer, notarius (one who takes down a speech, &c., by the use of certain contractions, notæ; called poet. by *Manil.*, *Astron.* 4, 160, scriptor velox: *¶* Notarius velox is not Latin, cf. *Interp.* ad *Plin.* ep. 3, 5, 15; *Geiser. Chronol.* *Plin.* p. 11, sq.). — *actarius* (one who takes notes of speeches delivered in a court; see *Suet. Cæs.* 55). — *scriptor velox*, cui litera verbum est (l.).

SHORT-SIGHTED, || *Propr.* myops (μῑωψ, *Ulp. Dig.* 21, 1, 10, § 3) — (in *prop. Latin* qui oculis non satis prospicit, or cuius oculi non longe conspectum ferunt. To be s.-s., oculis non satis prospicere. || *Fig.*) Unwise, silly, stultus (opp. intelligens, sapiens). *¶* Imprudent, in this sense, is not classical.

SHORTEN, curtare. decurtare (with the idea of maiming or mangling); detrachere qd (in respect of number). — *contrahere* (e. g. orationem). — *In angustum cogere* (to contract, abridge; e. g. commentarios, *Sen. Ep.* 39, 1). — *amputare* (g. l., to cut shorter; e. g. orationem). — *imminuere* (to abridge the number of syllables in pronouncing a word, as, audisse for audivisse, *C. Or.* 47, in.). — *notare* (to abbreviate in writing).

SHORTLY, || *Briefly*, not at length, breviter (g. l.). — *arte*, anguste (narrowly). — *paucis* (sc. verbis), breviter (with few words). — *strictim*, carptim (superficially; opp. copiose). *Jñ*, breviter strictissimeque; præcise (abruptly, with few words; opp. plane et perfecte; then also, roundly, flatly; e. g. negare). — *preste* or *pressius* (briefly, but thoroughly; e. g. definire). || *Soon*, vid.

SHORTNESS, brevitās (g. l., in space and time). — *exiguatās* (limited extent). *S. of stature*, brevitās cor-

poris. s. of time, temporis brevitās (g. l.); temporis exiguitās or angustia (in respect of a business, &c.).: s. in speaking, brevitās dicendi (g. l.); breviloquentia (as a property, *C. ap. Gell.* 12, 2, med.); celeritās dicendi (quickness). To study s., brevitati servire; brevitem adhibere; (in athl) in qā re (e. g. in interpreting).

SHOT, a || *The act of shooting*, teliactus or coniectus (of a weapon, as discharged) — *ictus* (of a weapon, as having hit the mark). — *sclopeti* or tormenti fragor (in as far as it caused a report). To fire a s., *telum e sclopeto emittere (but by no means sclopetum dispiodere or explodere); *tormentum mittere or emittere. || *That which is discharged*, (in the sense of the ancients) telum (thrown either with the hand or by a machine). — *sagitta* (an arrow. *¶* spiculum is poet. only) — *pl. tela missilia*, and missilia simply (but emissilia, cf. *C. de Legg.* 3, 9, 20, is a doubtful reading). — *globus* (any round mass, e. g. of lead, thrown by a sling). — *glans* (a ball of clay or lead, which was made hot and thrown by a sling; see *Interp.* ad *Cæs.* B. G. 5, 43; hence a proper expression for our 'musket-ball'; also telum will suit for the latter three; compare *Fig.*). — *telum* tormento missum (aft. *Cæs.* B. G. 3, 51, extr.). — *globus tormento missus* (after the preceding passage). — *grando plumbæ* (small shot). — *globus ferro secto et pulvere pyro completus* (grape shot). || *Reach of missiles*, teli coniectus. To come within s., ad teli coniectum venire: to fight within s., eminus pugnare (opp. cominus pugnare).

SHOULD, A) *Implying duty, propriety, &c.*, 1) debeo. oportet (oportet denoting objectively the moral claim that is made upon aby; deb. subjectively the moral obligation that he is under). *¶* The perf. inf. after 'should' is usually translated by the pres. inf., debeat facere = 'he should have done it.' Let the pupil also observe, that before the Eng. perf. inf. a past tense of debeo, oportet should be used 2) The gerundive or participle in d. 'Friendship is to be desired for its own sake, amicitia propter se expetenda est. 'Should' is translated in this way to denote general truths, &c. B) *Should* (as the past tense of shall) is often a future (being the form which the Eng. future assumes after a past tense). He said that he s. sail, &c., dixit se navigaturum esse. C) *Should* is often a conditional form, to be translated by the present or imperfect subjunct. (the imperfect est, but not exclusively, when it is implied that the condition is not realized; the present is by far the more common when this is not to be implied). It occurs both in the conditional and in the consequent clause: si Scipionis desiderio me moveri nequeam — *meniar* (if I s. deny, &c., I s. tell a lie). — *si forte quaeretur* &c., *putarem* (if it s. be enquired, &c., I s. think). D) *Sometimes 'should' is used as a modest expression of what one does not really doubt, as, I s. think, &c., putem; where, for the present subj., the perf. is also used, crediderim* (I s. imagine). Velim, nolim, malim, are very common forms. E) *Sometimes 'should', after 'that', has no potential, future, or conditional meaning, and is translated by the pres. inf.* It is strange that you s. say so, mirum est te hæc dicere.

SHOULDER, s. humerus (of men). — *armus* (in old Latin and the poets denotes the upper arm with the shoulder, but in *Class. prose* it is used only of animals). *S.-blade*, scapula (usually pl. scapulae). s. bent, os humeri; pl. scapula, orum, n. pl. (Cels. 1, 1, but ed. *Almel.* reads scutula). *S. of mutton*, *armus vervecinus: broad over the s., *atus ab humeris: to carry on the s., humeris portare or gestare (prop.); humeris gestare (prop. and fig.; e. g. universam rempublicam): to carry burdens on the s., onera humeris portare (g. l.); bajulare (as a porter): to take aby on one's s., qm in humeros suos efferre (in order to raise him up so as to show him to others); qm humeris sublevare (in order to carry him when weary): to take athy upon one's s., tollere qd in humeros (prop.); suscipere or recipere qd (to take athy upon oneself; rec. with the accessory notion of being responsible for it): he was turned out neck and s., foras deturbatus est (*Plaut.*); turpiter ejectus est (O). These burdens are removed fm the s. of the poor to those of the rich, hæc onera in dites a pauperibus inclinata sunt.

SHOULDER, v. qd in humeros tollere. To s. a gun, *sclopetum humero acclinare.

SHOULDER-BELT, balteus or balteum.

SHOUT, s. clamor (freq. in pl., if it means the s. of several persons). — *convicium* (of a turbulent assembly of persons). *Jñ*, clamor conviciumque; clamor atque convicium. — *vores* (of a turbulent mass of people): vociferatio, vociferatus (loud vehement cries fm dispen-

sure, pain, anger, &c.—*streptus* (*din*).—*fremitus* (*h-low murmuring of a multitude*).—*clamor inconditus*—*clamor dissōnus*; *clamores dissōni*; *clamor dissōnus* in diversa vocantur (*some shouting one thing, some another*). *A dreadful s.* *clamor ingens*; *arises, fit or writor or exoritur: to raise a s.* *clamare*; *vociferari* (*violently*): *s. of joy, clamor et gaudium* (*T. Hist. 2, 70, 3*); *clamor lētus* (*V. Æn. 3, 524*). *To receive or greet ably with a shout of applause, clamore et vocibus ci astrepere*; *with s. of applause, cum plausibus clamoribus*; *que to receive ably with s. of applause, plausu or plausu et clamore prosequi qd. to receive with s. (s. g. ably's arrival), clamoribus excipere qd. or qm: with s.* *cum clamore*; *cum vociferatu: to proclaim or call out ably with s. s.* *clamare qd.*

SHOUT, v. clamare (*g. t., intrans. & trans., of a loudly-raised voice in speaking, shouting; also to proclaim clamorously, &c.*).—*conclamare* (*intrans. & trans., to s. together; of a multitude of persons*).—*vociferari* (*intrans. and trans., to s. violently, passionately, with exertion, fm pain, anger, dissatisfaction, &c.*).—*clamorem edere* or *strepere*; *strepitum edere* (*to s. so that it resounds*).—*strepitum facere* (*with alth, qd re*).—*tumultum facere*. *tumultuari* (*s. turbulently; the former also in a camp, at the approach of the enemy*).—*clamitare* (*loudly*): *to s. against ably, acclamare ci* (*C*): *clamore qm sectari*; *ci obstrepere, ci reclamare, conciliis lacessere qm: to s. after ably, clamare or inclamare qm; clamore qm insequi*; *clamoribus qm consecrari*.

SHOVE, See PUSH.
SHOVEL, s. pala (*g. t.*).—*batillum* or *batillus* (*exply a fire-s.*).—*ventilabrum* (*for shovelling corn, &c.*). *S. full, pala plena*.

SHOVEL, v. batillo tollere (*to s. away coals, &c.*).—** pala tollere* (*to s. away alth*).

SHOW, s. Appearance, vid. Prelexis, species, imago, simulacrum, *sts color* (*Q*). *Under the s. of, specie, in speciem* (*opp. reapse*): *verbo, verbo et simulatione* (*opp. revera, re ipsa*); *nomine* (*in order to palliate*); *per simulationem* (*opp. sub prætactu, or sub obtentu, not to be recommended*). *Spectacle, spectaculum. See also SIGHT.*

SHOW, v. significare (*to declare, make known*).—*indicare* (*to point out*).—*ostendere* (*to exhibit*).—*profiteri* (*to profess, declare publicly*).—*præ se ferre* or *gerere* (*to have the appearance of*).—*promere, depromere, expromere* (*to produce, bring forward*). *To s. one's sentiments, sententiam suam promere, expromere, depromere, prodere, aperire*; *sententiam suam ostendere*; *quid velim* or *sentiam dicere, ostendere, profiteri*; *to s. one's joy openly, lætitiā apertissime ferre*; *to s. one's hatred or hostile disposition, odium indicare, expromere*; (*openly*) *profiteri et præ se ferre odium in qm: to s. attention to ably, observare qm; colere et obervare qm* (*C*); *officium et cultum ci tribuere*; (*marked attention*) *qm præter ceteros or perofficlose observare*; *diligenter observare et colere qm; significare studium erga qm non mediocre*; (*marked and affectionate attention*) *perofficlose et peramanter observare qm* (*C*); *to s. good will to ably, benevolentiam ci declarare* (*to manifest*) or *præstare* (*to prove*): *to s. contempt for ably, qm habere contemptui: to s. pity to ably, coram suum dolorem ci declarare*.

SHOWER, v. fundere, effundere, superfundere (*prop. and fig*).

SHOWER, s. Pluv. (*imber* (*g. t.*)).—*nimbus* (*a sudden s.*).—*pluvia* (*rain*). *A heavy s. fell, magnus imber rubeat cælo* (*densi funduntur albi æthere nimbi, O*). *a sudden and heavy s.* *nimbus effusus* (*L*). *April s.* ** pluvia cui sol interfulget. Fig.* (*imber, nimbos, copia, vis, velut procella* (*e. g. of missiles, L. 37, 41*). *There fell such a s. of stones, that &c., tanta vis lapidum creberrimæ grandinis modo effusa est, ut &c.*

SHOWER-BATH, balneæ pensilis (*Sprengel, Geschichte der Medic. 2, 23*). *To take a s.-b., aqua perfundi* (*vid. Auct. ad Heren. 4, 9 & 10*).

SHOWERY, pluvius (*C. &c.*).—*pluvialis* (*poet. and p. st. Aug.*).—*nimbosus*.

SHOWILY, splendide, magnifice, laute.

SHOWINESS, splendor, apparatus, magnificentia.

SHOWY, splendidus, magnificus, lautus. Jx. splendidus et magnificus, magnificus et lautus.

SHRED, s. segmentum, segmen, resegmen (*g. n.*).—*recisamentum* (*panni, of cloth, Plin.*).—*ramentum* (*fm metal, by scraping, &c.*).

SHRED, v. concidere in partes, or simply concidere, consecrare, minutim scicare.

SHREW, mulier jurgiosa (*Gell. of Xanthippe*).—*mulier rixosa* (*rix. Col. 8, 2, 5*).—*mulier litium et rixæ cupida* (*ast. H.*).

SHREW-MOUSE, sorex, vels, m. (Ter., Linn.)—mus araneus (*a kind of s.-m., Plin. 8, 55, 85*).

SHREWD, prudens, prudentia plenus (*well-versed and experienced in practical life*).—*sapiens* (*skilled in the nature and value of things*).—*acutus*; *peracutus* (*penetrating*).—*dexter* (*clever, possessing tact*).—*multarum rerum peritus in doctrinâ* (*practised*).—*callidus* (*clever fm experience or practice*).

SHREWDLY, prudenter, sapienter, callide.

SHREWDNESS, prudentia (*skill and experience in practical life*).—*sapientia* (*insight into the nature and value of things*).—*dexteritas* (*cleverness, and tact in one's conduct towards others*).—*calliditas* (*practical talent*).

SHRIEK, s. vociferatio, vociferatus, ejulatus (*howling*).—*ululatus* (*of the war-cry of the Gauls, and the wild s. of the Bacchanalians*).

SHRIEK, v. vociferari, clamare, clamorem edere or tollere.

SHRILL, canorus (*clear, loud; opp. fuscus*).—** clarissus* *in poet.*—*acutus* (*high; opp. gravis*).—*clarus* (*distinct, loud; opp. obtusus*).—*exilis* (*slender, squeaking, as a fault, of the voice; whereas the former words imply rather commendation; opp. plenus, full, or gravis, deep*).

SHRIMP, Prop. ** cancer pagurus* (*Linn.*). *A dwarf, vid.*

SHRINE, A sacred place, sacrarium (*g. t.*).—*sacellum* (*a small chapel with an image in it*).—*edicula* (*a small temple*). *A reliquary, * sacrorum reliquorum capsula. A liar, vid.*

SHRINK, To contract, se contrahere, contrahi, se astringere. To withdraw, se retrahere or removere. retro cedere, recedere, regredi. To s. fm, vitare, declinare, fugere, defugere. He exhorted them not to s. fm openly declaring, &c., hortabatur, ut sine retractione libere dicere auderent, &c. (C. Tusc. 5, 29, 83).

SHRIVE, See CONFESS.

SHRIVEL, Trans. *corrugare. Intrans.* *corrugari.*

SHROUD, v. See SHELTER, LOP, PRUNE.

SHROUD, s. vestimentum mortui, ferale amiculum. SHROUDS, See SAILS.

*SHRUB, A low tree, frutex. A little s., frutex pusillus. A kind of liquor, by Crcl. with potus, ha (e. g. * potus saccharo et vino ludico conditus; or retain the word for sake of perspicuity).*

SHRUBBERY, fruticetum (*Suei*).—*frutectum* or *fruticum* (*Col*).—*locus fruticosus* (*Pin.*).

SHRUBBY, fruticosus, frutecosus.

SHRUG, s. humerorum allevatio atque contractio (*Q. 12, 3*).

*SHRUG, v. * humeros allevare* (*ast. supercilia allevare, Q.*, and *humerorum allevatio*).

SHUDDER, s. horror. A secret s., terror arcanus.

SHUDDER, v. horrescere, exhorrescere (*at alth, qd: the latter also followed by an infin.*). *I s., horror me perkindit; (very much) toto corpore perhorresco: I shudder at alth, me qd stupidum detinet* (*cf. C. Parad. 5, 2, 37*).

SHUFFLE, To agitate tumultuously, so that one thing is thrown into the place of another; see TO CONFUZE. To s. cards, prps paginas miscere or permiscere. To evade seir questions, &c., deverticula or deverticula flexioneque querere (but in C. this is propr.).—tergiversari (to twist and turn oneself; not to face alth fairly; to shirk alth). Without shuffling, directe or directo (in a straightforward manner): he answered the question in a shuffling manner, alto responsonem suam derivavit. To play mean tricks, fabricam fingere ad qm. trugulam in qm conjicere. technis qm fallere (all Com.).—fraude qm tentare. There is some shuffling in the matter, qd doli subest: there is no shuffling in it, nihil doli subest.

SHUFFLER, fraudator, homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus.—circumse ipter.—præstigator, veterator (a practised deceiver).

SHUFFLING, s. dolus, dolus malus.—doli atque fallacie, ars, artes, machine, fraud. (Syn. in DECEIT.) A s. disposition or character, multiplex ingenium et tortuosum (*C. Læl. 18, 65*).

SHUN, fugere, defugere (*to fly from, and so keep out of the way*).—*vitare, devitare* (*to go out of the way of*).—*declinare* (*to turn as de fm*). *To s. a battle, prælium defugere: a danger, periculum fugere, defugere* (*not to expose oneself to it*); *vitare* (*being exposed to it, to get out of the way in good times: to s. ably's society, defugere qm; defugere cs alitum sermonemque: to s. hurtful things, ca, quæ nocitura videantur, decli. are.*

SHUNNING. vitatio. devitatio. evitatio (Q.).—fuga (ca rel.).—declinatio (ca rel.).

SHUT. [TRANS.] claudere (g. f. fores; oculos, of a dying person closing them for ever).—occludere (shut agst a person; e. g. ostium, Januam, tabernam, aedes).—obdere (by a bar or bolt; e. g. fores).—operire (opp. aperire, s. by a covering, or s. up by a door; e. g. oculos, fores, ostium, domum).—obturare (block up; e. g. foramina).—comprimere (press together, often an act of the will; e. g. the mouth, the eyes). To s. the eyes, pupulas claudere. **SHUT** oculos claudere (prop. to s. the eyes for ever; i. e. to die); oculos operire (to s. the eyes on going to sleep). To s. one's eyes agst alyd (i. e. to avoid the necessity of noticing it), connivere in qā re (C.): to s. one's ears to athg, aures claudere ad qd (e. g. ad doctrinas voces): to keep athg s., qd clausum tenere; (with one's hand) manum opponere ante qd (e. g. ante oculos, O.): to s. one's hand, i. e. to double one's fist, manum comprimere pugnumque facere: to s. one's hand fm or agst the poor, pauperes or egenos non sublevare or sublevare nolle, &c. **SHUT** in, includere (in qā re). To s. in with a wall, muro (muris) seipre; mœnibus cingere: to s. in the enemy, hostem circumvenire; hostem locorum angustias claudere (in defiles, &c.): to s. in by athg, qā re cingi, circumdari, contineri: to s. a river in by banks, amnem coercere ripa. **SHUT** up, shut up in, claudere; concludere; (in athg) concludere, includere in re. To s. oneself up at home, se includere domi; aby up in prison, qm in custodiam includere: the soul is s. up in the body, animus in corpore conclusus est; animus in compagibus corporis inclusus est: to s. up between two walls, parietibus continere or cohibere. **SHUT** out, excludere (prop. and fig.); fm the city, mœnibus excludere qm; fm an office, excludere qm honore magistratū: to be s. out fm all honours, omnibus honoribus exemptum esse; fm the inheritance of a brother's property, ab hereditate fraterna excludi.

SHUTTER, foricula (Varr. 1. 59, 1).—fenestrarum lumen valvata, pl. (Pist. 6. 3, 10).

SHUTTLE, radius.

SHUTTLECOCK, *pila pennata. To play at battledoor, &c., *pila pennatā ludere or se exercere: to strike the s.-c., pilam (pennatam) reticulo fundere (O. A. 1. 3, 6).

SHY, adj. **Timorous,** pavidus. pavens. timidus. timens. A s. horse, equus pavidus (by nature); equus terrore pavens; equus consternatus (frightened): to be s., pavere, in pavore esse. **Bashful,** pudens. verecundus.

SHY, v. saltum in contraria facere (O. Met. 2. 314, of a horse).

SHYLY, pavidè, timide (with fear).—pudenter. verecundè (bashfully).

SHYNESS, pavor. timor (fear).—pudor. verecundia (bashfulness).

SIBILANT, siblans. sibilus.

SIBYL, sibylla, æ. f.

SIBYLLINE, sibyllinus.

SICK, æger (of body or mind; opp. sanus, valens).—ægrotus. morbidus (s. of a disease, and thereby unable to act; the former of persons, animals, and things personified; as also of the mind, disordered by passion; e. g. Ter. Andr. 1. 2, 23, and Heaut. 1. 1, 48: morbidus only of animals).—affectus valetudine. invalidus. infirmus. imbecillus (unwell; frequently euphon. for æger or ægrotus). Jx. invalidus et æger. æger atque infirmus. infirmus atque æger. Dangerously s., gravi et periculoso morbo æger: to fall s., morbo or valetudine affici, tentari, or corripi; morbum nancisci (to be attacked by a disease); in morbum cadere, incidere, or delabi; in adversam valetudinem incidere; implicari morbo; in morbum conjici; morbum or valetudinem contrahere (to contract a disease): to be sick, ægrotare (opp. valere); ægrotum esse; in morbo esse; morbo laborare, affectum esse; valetudine affectum esse; morbo vexari or confictari; ægro corpore esse; infirmū atque gravit valetudine esse (to have a sickly body); (very s.) graviter or gravi morbo ægrotum esse; (dangerously s.) periculose ægrotare; (mortally s.) ægrotare mortifere; mortifero morbo affectum esse; novissimā valetudine confictari; (slightly s.) leviter ægrotare or ægrotum esse: to be on a s. bed, in lecto jacere or esse, or, fm the context, simply jacere or cubare; lecto tenere or aliam esse: to be or lie s. of athg, ægrotum esse aliquā re (e. g. vulneribus; gravi et periculoso morbo); ægrotare ab or ex re (e. g. ab or ex amore; ex cupiditate glorie); cubare ex re (e. g. ex duritie alvi); laborare qā re, ab or ex qā re (to suffer in any part; e. g. ex pedibus, ex renibus); to be s. at heart, ab animo

ægrotum esse; animus ægrotat; miserum esse ex animo (Plaut. Trin. 2. 3, 6): to pretend to be s., ægrotum simulare; valetudinem simulare. Attendant on a s. person, cuius curam custodique (ægrotus) q's mandatus est (Plin. Ep. 7, 19); assidens (Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 11).

SICK-BED, grabatūs (see BED).—fm the context, simply lectus. To lie upon a s.-b., cubare ex morbo: to attend the s.-b. of aby, to watch and attend on him, ei assidere (v. pr.; see Gierig. Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 11); assidere ea valetudini (T. Agr. 45, 5). To rise fm a s.-b., assurgere ex morbo. A physician attending the s.-b. of a patient, medicus assidens. See also SICK.

SICK-CART (in time of a pestilence, &c.), arcera (Legg. XII. Tab. Græc. 20, 1, § 25).

SICK-CHAMBER, SICK-ROOM. See Crcl. in SICK-BED.

SICKEN, [INTRANS.] in morbum incidere. morbo corripi. adversam valetudinem contrahere. [TRANS.] See DISOUST.

SICKLINESS, ad ægrotandum proclivitas (C. Tusc. 4, 12, 48).—valetudo tenuis, incommoda, infirma, infirma atque ægra, mala. valetudinis imbecillitas; or, fm the context, simply valetudo (a weak state of health).—corporis imbecillitas or infirmitas (bodily infirmity). **SICK** not in valetudo, for wch Orelli has restored valetudo fm Codd. in uli passages of Cicero, where it occurred in old edd.; see his remarks on C. Att. 7, 2, 1.—Freund marks the word as doubtful.

SICKLY, morbosus. valetudinarius. ad ægrotandum proclivis (only of persons; respecting the latter, cf. C. Tusc. 4, 12, 27, 28).—invalidus. infirmus. imbecillus (imbecillitas is late).—affectus valetudine. Jx. invalidus et æger. æger et invalidus. infirmus atque æger (of persons, also of the body or the health). To have a s. body, et valetudine et naturā esse imbecillum: to be always s., semper infirmā atque etiam ægrā valetudine esse.

SICKNESS, morbus (disease of body or mind).—ægrotatio (a diseased condition or state, so far as it shows itself, of body or mind).—causa (i. e., as an obstacle to the due operations or functions of the body).—valetudo (state of health, only with adversa, infirma, ægra, or with s. implied fm the context). **SICK** Agrotatio, in classical prose, is only = disorder of the mind; it denotes bodily s. only in later writers. A contagious s., contagio; lues: an epidemic s., pestilentia (**SICK** only poet. pestis): a light s., morbus levis: a heavy s., morbus gravis: a dangerous s., morbus periculosus: not dangerous, but tedious s., non periculosus, sed longus morbus: s. attacks a person, morbus qm opprimit; vis morbi qm invalidi or incessit: to die of a s., morbo mori; a morbo perire; in morbum implicitum mori or decedere: to be snatched away by s., morbo absumi or consumi or confici: in cure a s., morbo mederi; morbo curationem adhibere (to wait and attend upon it): to remove a s., morbum depellere; morbum evellere: to recover fm s., ex morbo recreari; vires recolligere; ex morbo convalescere: to get through a s., morbo defungi; ex morbo evadere: a s. increases, morbus or valetudo gravescit, aggravescit, or ingravescit; morbus crescit; morbus or valetudo increascit; morbus fit amplior: a s. abates, morbus minuitur, senescit; morbus levior esse cepit: a s. is unabated, morbus consistit or subsistit or quiescit: a s. returns, morbus repetit.

SIDE, s. [PROP.] In a wide signification, surface of a body (except the upper and under), part, pars (g. f.). **SIDE** not latus in this sense). On all s.'s, undique; in omnes partes; ab omnibus partibus: on both s.'s, utrimque; ultro citroque: towards every s., quoquo versus: on this s., ab, ex hac parte: on that s., ab istā parte: on the s. and on that, hinc illincque; hinc atque illinc: to this s., to that, in hanc partem, huc; in illam partem, illuc: to different s.'s, in diversas, contrarias, partes: s. of a hill, latus collis. If = part wch aby takes, or ought to take, see PART. **Part** of the body, latus (of persons, animals, or things; opp. frons, tergum). A pain in the s., dolor lateris, —um: to be always at aby's side, nunquam a latere ca discedere: to walk by the s. of aby, a latere ea incedere: the s.'s of a ship, stamina (pi.); costæ (Cæs.). A s. of bacon, pars lardi suillæ: the lying on one's s., cubitus (pi.) in latera (pi.). **Side**, Part, pars, partes (pi.): to be on aby's side, cum qo esse (C.); stare ab or cum qo (opp. facere adversus qm, L., Cæs.); stare et sentire cum qo (L., Np.); facere cum qo; studere rebus cs; esse partium cs; studiosum esse ca; sentire cum or pro qo (C.): to have aby on one's s., est, facit, sentit q's mecum; suum habere qm: to draw o'er to one's s., qm in suas partes ducere, tra-

here (T.); trahere qm in suam sententiam (L. 8, 28); suum facere qm; qm ad se perducere (magna pollicitationibus (C.): to go over to *aby's* s.; in partes ca transire (T. Hist. 1, 70) or transgredi (ibid. 4, 39): ad causam ca se adungere (C.); accedere ad qm (Cael. ap. C.): on the s. of, a. ab. ¶ Of consanguinity, latus. Genus. On my s. and yours, a meo tuoque latere (Pitt. Ep. 8, 10, 3): the father's, mother's side, paternum, maternum genus: on the father's s., a patre; si spectus genus patris; ratione habitā pat-rii generis: on the mother's s., materno genere (S. Jug. 11, 3).

SIDE, adj. lateralis. laterarius (on the s., lateral).—obliquus (oblique).—transversus (transverse). S. looks oculi obliqui, oculi limi. To cast s. looks at nith, oculis limis or obliquis aspicere or intueri qd. ¶ Side-room, cubiculum continens, or junctum et continens, conclavi. cella minor (g. l., a smaller room, Vitr.).

SIDE BLOW, SIDE-THRUST, plaga obliqua. latus obliquus (prop., H. Od. 3, 22, 7).—obliqua oratio. obliqua sententia (fig., a covert or incidental allusion). To give one a s.-b., ¶ obliquē plagam inficere or infligere (prop.).—ensem obliquare in latus. O. Met. 12, 486, is poet.).—qm carpere obliquis orationibus. qm oblique perastilgere. jaculare in qm obliquis sententiis (fig.).

To SIDE WITH, ab qd stare. partibus ca favēre. ci studere. See also 'To be on *aby's* SIDE.'

SIDEBOARD, abacus (for display).—*tabula lateraria (a board or table placed at the side of athg for convenience).

SIDELONG, obliquus. transversus (nerous). To cast a s. glance, limis oculis aspicere, inuēri, &c. (fig.). mentionem ca rei inchoare (fig., to mention cursorily).

SIDERAL, sideralis; or by Crel. with siderum.

SIDEWAYS, SIDEWISE, ¶ PAOR. oblique. obliquum (obliquely).—transverse. per transversum (transversely). ¶ Fio. tecte. furtim. clam. clanculum (Com.). See SECRETLY.

SIDLE, prope procedere oblique (in latus). To s. up to *aby*, ad qm se applicare. aq ca latus se applicare.

SIEGE, obsessio. obsidio. circumsessio. conclusio (a shutting in, blockade; obses: also fig. ¶ Obsidium is not found in classical prose).—oppugnatio (a storming; ¶ not to be confounded with expugnatio; i. e. a taking by storm). Of or belonging to a s., obsidionalis; oppugnatorius: a protracted s., longinqua obsidio: diuturna conclusio: to make preparation for a siege, administrare quom ad obsidionem or oppugnationem pertinent: to commence a siege, obsidionem or oppugnationem loco inferre; oppugnatione n incipere (¶ obsidia urbium capessere, P. Ann. 12, 13, extr. is poet.): to lay a s., obsidēre: circum sedēre; obsidionem (urbis) inferre: in obsidione habēre or tenēre; obsidione claudere, premere; operibus cingere; operibus claudere omnique commatu private (all these, to shut in, blockade, περιποιεσθαι; the first two also fig.); oppugnare: oppugnatione premere; opera (urbis) admovēre (to storm, πολιορκεῖν, προσβάλλειν); circum-sistere (fig. to lay s. to *aby*): to lay s. to on all sides, coronā cingere, circumdare; coronā (moenia) aggredi; circumvallare (to surround with a line of circumvallation a town, &c.: the latter also an enemy): to maintain a s., in obsidione urbis perseverare: to protract a s., obsidionem in longius trahere: hærere circa muros urbis: to raise a s., obsidionem (oppugnationem) omittēre or relinquere: obsidione (oppugnatione) desistere; ab oppugnatione discedere; oppido abscedere: to deliver or relieve fm a s., obsidione liberare or solvere; (ex) obsidione eximere: to endure or stand a s., obsidionem tolerare, ferre, pati: to like a town by s., urbem obsidione capere; obsidione expugnare oppidum: after a long and fruitless s. they retired fm the citadel, ab arce, quom diu nequiquam oppugnata esset, recessum esse: the town was taken after a s. of seven months, urbs septimo mense, quam oppugnari cepta est, capta est (Curt. 4, 1, 19): to turn a s. into a blockade, conalla ab oppugnandā urbe in obsidendam vertere.

SIESTA, meridiatio (the taking of a nap at noon, C. Divin. 2, 68, extr.).—somnia meridianus (sleep at noon, as Plin. Ep. 9, 40, 2). To take a s., meridiari (¶ meridiare is late); meridle conquiscescere (¶ diindere diem inlicito somno meridie is a conjectural reading, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5).

SIEVE, cribrum. ¶ Culum = colander, strainer. A fine s., cribrum tenue: a very fine s., cribrum angustissimum et tantum transmittens (Plin.).

SIFT, ¶ PAOR. cribrare (past Aug.). cernere cribro or per cribrum. cribro succernere, or succernere only. excernere cribro (to separate by sifting). ¶ Fio. To investigate, rem excutere, scrutari. per-crutari. See EXAMINE, INVESTIGATE.

SIFTINGS, ¶ Things sifted out, excreta, &c. (Col. 8, 4, 1). excrementum (Col. 8, 5, 25).

SIGH, s. suspirium.—suspiritus (sighing).—gemirus (groaning). With s. and groans, cum crebro suspirio et gemitu: to utter a suppressed s., occulte suspirare (C.): to suppress s's, gemitus compescere or comprimere: to heave a s. or s's; see the verb.

SIGH, v. suspirare (e. pr.).—gemere: gemitus edere (to utter a loud s., to groan). To s. deeply, ab imo pectore suspirare or suspiria ducere (O. Met. 2, 156; 10, 402); suspiria tr-here (O. Met. 2, 733); suspirium alto petere (Plant. Clit. 1, 1, 18): to s. over or on account of athg, gemere qd; ingemere or ingemiscere ci rei: on occasion of athg, ingemiscere in qd re or ad qd; ingemere in qd re: to s. under an oppressive burden, qd re oppressum esse.

SIGHT, ¶ Power of seeing, visus, sensus videndi, cernendi, sensus oculorum. A short s., oculi non longe conspectum ferentes: a good s., oculi acres et acuti (such see clearly); acies incolimus. Inoffensum oculorum lumen (as good as ever it was): a bad s., oculi hebetiores; obtusior or hebes oculorum acies: to lose one's s., aspectum or oculos or oculorum lumina amittere; oculos perdere; oculis capi: to recover one's s., oculi ci restituntur: *aby's* s. is growing bad, visus or oculorum acies hebescit. (See EYE.) ¶ As a sensation, conspectus (also, the sphere of our view). To get s. of athg, qd conspiciere; cadit or datur mihi qd in conspectum: to lose s. of land (of ships), a conspectu terræ auferri: to vanish out of *aby's* s., abire ex oculis ci; recedere a conspectu ca (by removal to a distance): to shun or avoid the s. of *aby*, ca oculos or aspectum vitare; fugere ca conspectum; ca aspectu se subtrahere († with draw fm; not choose to be near): get out of my s., age illuc, abscede procul a conspectu meo (Com.): to fly fm *aby's* s., evolare a conspectu quasi fugientem (of a fast sailing ship): to come in s., sub oculos cadere; in oculos cadere, incurrere; sub aspectum cadere or venire; aspectu sentiri: in aciem prodire: beautiful to the s., pulcher or venustus ad aspectum (C.): as far as our s. reaches, quom longissime oculi conspectum ferunt (L.): to be in s., in conspectu esse: to be within s. of the town, esse in oppidi conspectu (C.). ¶ Act of seeing, or state of being seen, aspectus (actively, the act of seeing).—conspectus (passively, the state of being seen; hence, also, appearance, and the sphere of our vision).—obtusus (in a neuter sense, 'the look'). Oms. intuitus is late. To know *aby* by s., qm de facie nosse: not to know *aby* by s., ignorare qm (Np. Arist. 1, 4): the frequent s. of athg, consuetudo oculorum: at first s., primo aspectu; primā specie: athg wins our affection at first s., qd statim conspectum voluntatem concillat amoreque a-jungit (Muret): to decide a question or form an opinion on any subject at first s., uno aspectu et quasi præteritis judicare de re (C.); ex primā statim fronte judicare (Q.): at s. (re) ¶ payable at s.), prps 'die præsentī; die oculatā (Plant. Pseud. 1, 3, 67): 'with pay-day definitely before one's eyes,' for ready money: opp. die cæcā; cognitis his literis (on reading this instruction or mercantile advice): 'cognitā hāc syngraphā. ¶ A thing seen, species (appearance).—aspectus, ūs (how athg looks).—spectaculum (an exhibition, also a theatrical spectacle).—objectus, ūs (Np.; coming upon us suddenly). A pleasant s., aspectus jucundus; spectaculum gratum: to present a melancholy s., triste spectaculum præbere ci; tristem esse aspectu: to bear the s. of pain, terror, &c., speciem doloris, terroris, ferre or sustinere: it was a pleasant s. to the populace, gratum id spectaculum multitudini fuit (L.): a very interesting s., conspectus jucundissimus (C.): a magnificent s., spectaculum magnificentum (Curt.): a sad or piteous s., miserabilis facies (Curt.): miserabilis (rei) aspectus (C.): a sudden or unexpected s., repentinus objectus (Np.): to present a hideous s., deformem turpemque aspectum habere: to see a sad s., luctuosum aspectum videre (C.): what sadder s. have we ever seen? quid miserius, quid acerbius vidimus? there is no s. more beautiful than that of a well cultivated field, agro bene culte nihil potest esse specie ornatius (C.): what a s. ¶ quale spectaculum! quæ facies! o spectacula magnificum! o speciem miram tristemque! at this unexpected s., quo repentinio objectu visus (Np. Hann. 3, 2). ¶ In a trigonometrical instrument, 'dioptra (dioptra).

SIGHTLY, formosus. pulcher. venustus. speciosus. specie venusta. formā pulchrā (Syr. in BEAUTIFUL).

SIGN, s. ¶ A mark, token, signum (g. l.).—insigne (a characteristic mark).—nota (mark made on athg to distinguish it).—indiciū (indication); Jn. Indiciūque insigne.—vestigium (track); Jx. nota et ves-

tigium: *of alth* *cs rei*: the proper *s.* of *alth*, *cs rei* in-
signe proprium et peculiare: proprium *cs rei*: to mark
with a *s.*, notam apponere *ci rei*; qd notare: with *alth*,
qā re (e. g. columnas cretā): are these the *s.* of a rich,
or of a poor man? hanc utrum abundantia, an egentia
signa sunt? the *s.* (criterion) of true and false, veri et
falsi nota: insigne veri: to bear the *s.* of *alth* on one-
self, vestigiis *cs rei* notatum esse; qd prae se ferre
(e. g. merorem): *s.* of the cross: see *CROSS*. | Pre-
sage, portent, signum. Indiciū (an indication). | O-
stentum, prodigium. portentum (ostentum, *g. t.*, any
uncommon appearance interpreted as significant of the fu-
ture: prodigium and portentum referring to the dis-
tant future: prodigium, any extraordinary appearance
of nature: portentum, *alth* wch portenda, empty misfor-
tune).—omen (*alth* heard or seen accidentally, fm wch
one forebodes good or evil).—augurium (drawn fm the
flight of birds). A good *s.*, omen bonum, dextrum, secu-
ndum, faustum: a bad *s.*, omen triste, fœdum, fun-
estum: to accept a *s.*, he satisfied with it, omen acci-
pere: placet omen. | *Alth* hung out at a door,
ſc., prps titulus. The *s.* over your door is, superpositus
est cellae tue titulus. | Constellation; vid.
| Signature: vid. | *Israele*: vid.

SIGN, *v.* | To signify, to be a sign or token,
significare, declarare. | To mark with charac-
ters, with one's name, qd subnotare (to mark at the
foot of *alth*, *g. o. n.* name): nomen suum notare *ci rei*
(to put one's name to *alth*; *g. g.* to a letter, epistolæ,
Flor. 2, 12, 10).—subscribe (to *s.*, to confirm by one's
signature, with acc. and dat.; with the latter if = to ac-
cede to *alth*). To *s.* one's name, nomen subscribere, or
subscribere simply: to *s.* a document; see *DOCUMENT*.

SIGNAL, *s.* signum. To give a *s.*, signum dare (*g. t.*).
—signum canere (with the trumpet): to give the *s.* for
an attack, clausum canere (if with the trumpet): the
s. for an attack is given, clausum cant: to give or
make a *s.* by fire, ignibus significationem facere: a *s.* at
night, insigne nocturnum (*g. g.* of three lights, trium
luminum, L. 29, 25, § 11, on board the flag ship): a *s.*
of distress, periculum signum: to give or fire a *s.* of dis-
tress, tormento significationem periculi facere: to fire
s. guns, tormento significationem (periculi) tacere (if
in a case of distress): *s.*-ship, navis speculatoria; navi-
gium speculatorium.

SIGNAL, adj. See DISTINGUISHED. A *s.* defeat,
calamitas, obitus (as euphemistic expressions used by
the Romans: see the remark in *ROUT*).

SIGNALIZE. See TO DISTINGUISH.

SIGNATURE, | A sign or a mark impressed,
in general; see SIGN. | A person's name
signed, nominis subscriptio (as act.)—nomen sub-
scriptum (the name that has been signed). To put one's
s. to *alth*, qd subscribere: a return verified by a per-
son's *s.*, respecting the number of acres he possessed,
subscriptio *cs* profectio iugerum. | With printers
(to distinguish the sheets), prps nota since we say cretā
notare qd (to mark with cretā).

SIGNET, | A seal, annulus, quo signatorio utimur
(*Val. Max.* 8, 14, 4, or emly, fm the context, annu-
lus only. This was also called by the Romans sym-
bolum, fm the Greek σύμβολον, see *Plin.* 33, 1, 4, § 10,
inasmuch as it answered to a ticket to be admitted in cer-
tain assemblies)—forma, quā signatori utimur (a seal
used instead of signing one's name: *Val. Max.* 8,
14, 4). A counterfeited *s.*, signum adulterinum: a col-
lection of *s.*, dactylotheca (δακτυλοθήκη, *Plin.* 37, 1, 5).

SIGNIFICANCE, | Meaning: vid. | Weight,
importance: vid.

SIGNIFICANT, significans (of words, &c.).—effi-
ciens (of words; see Q. 10, 1, 6).—argutus (expressive of
a person's air, mien, &c.): or by *Crci.* with words
under SIGNIFY. See also EXPRESSIVE.

SIGNIFICANTLY, significanter.

SIGNIFICATION, | Act of signifying; by the
verb. | Meaning, significatio. *vis*; see MEANING.
A word of wide *s.*, vox late patens: the original *s.*, ea
verbi significatio, in quā natum est (*Gell.* 13, 29, in.).
—naturalis et principalis significatio verbi (see Q. 9, 1, 4).
—vera atque propria significatio verbi (*Gell.* 12, 13):
this is the original *s.* of this word, huic verbo domi-
cilium est proprium in hoc: to depart fm the original
s., ab eā verbi significatione, in quā natum est, de-
cedere.

SIGNIFY, | To betoken, mean, significare. de-
clarare (show, declare).—sonare (to sound).—valēre (to
avail, conſuiri this or that sense). What does this word
s.? quid sonat hec vox? quae vis est huius vocis? sub
hac voce quae subiicienda est vis? to *s.* one and the
same thing, idem significare, declarare, or valēre; idem

significare ac tantumdem valēre: to *s.* nothing, omni vi
carere. | To denote, point out, significare (to de-
note).—indicare (to point out) *ci* qd: do ēre *ci* qd (with a
view to teach: *ſc.* indigare and innuere in this sense
are not Latin; see *Buhn.* *Merc.* 2, p. 117). To *s.* by
words, voce significare: by *Crci.* qd circuitu plurium ver-
borum ostendere. | To portend, significare, porten-
dere. That *s.* is good to us, id nobis triste futurum
est; in omen ea res vertitur: the dream *s.* the unlimited
dominion, somno portenditur orbis terrarum arbitrium:
that *s.* something, ominosus. | To be of moment,
valēre; vim or auctoritatem habēre; qd esse numero (of
persons)—grave esse: *cs* moment *e-ss*; qd momenti
or discriminis habēre (of things). To *s.* nothing, nullo
esse numero; nullum numerum obtinēre; nihil posse
or valēre (of persons).—ieve esse; nullus momenti
esse (of things).

SILENCE, *s.* silentium (stillness, when every thing is
still; *g. g.*, the *s.* of the night, silentium noctis).—taci-
turnitas (*s.*, as natural disposition, or as the result of a
determination to be silent; taciturnity, forbearance of
speech; see *C. ad Q. Fr.* 2, 1, 1: Lupa ex presenti
silentio, quid sentius sentiret, se intelligere dixit. Tum
Marcellinus, Noli, inquit, ex taciturnitate nostrā,
Lupa, quid aut probemus hoc tempore, aut impro-
bus, iudicare).—intermissio, cessatio (*s.*; *g.* littera-
rum, in answering a letter): *s.* gives consent, quā
tacet, consentit: to keep *s.*, silēre; silentium tenēre
or obtinēre: to keep a lasting *s.*, diuturno uti silentio:
to observe *s.*, respecting *alth*, tacēre de qā re; silēre
de qā re; reticēre de qā re or qd (the latter more in
the sense of concealing): to pass over in *s.*, silentio
or tacitum praeſtere qd: to order, or to enjoy or im-
pose, *s.*, silentium fieri jubere; silentium imperare; by nod-
ding, or waving one's hand, manu poscere silentium:
they ordered the most profound *s.*, to be kept respecting
the circumstance, rem summā ope tacēri jubent: in *s.*,
silentio; prae silentium; cum silentio: to look at *alth*
in *s.*, qd silentio transmittēre: to put to *s.*, *cs* linguam
retundere (of a person who complains with a loud voice;
see L. 33, 31, extr.).—comprimere (to quell, to make
quiet; *aby*, qm; *Plant. Rud.* 4, 4, 81, &c.): one's con-
science, conscientiam animi (*C. de Fin.* 2, 17, in.); con-
futare (to check, to stop, to suppress; *g. g.* caudam;
then also to confute, to beat by argument; *g. g.* *aby*'s
proofs, *cs* argumenta).—refutare (to make altogether in-
valid, to refute, to cause to fall to the ground; *g. g.* tri-
bunos libels, maledictas; opprimere (to oppress, to put
down, *g. g.* *aby*'s complaints, *cs* querelas). Silence!
quā tacet! tace modo! silēte et tacēte! favete lingua!
or imply, favete!

SILENCE, *v.* | To oblige to hold peace; see
to put to SILENCE, subst. | To still, sedare
(proprie, to cause *alth* to settle; hence to quell, to subdue,
&c.; discord, discordias; *aby*'s complaint, lamentationem).—tranquillare (to tranquillize, to quiet; *g. g.* *cs*
animum, opp. *cs* animum perturbare)—comprimere
(to still rather by force, to check; *g. g.* sedationem, opp.
seditionem extinguere).—compescere (not to allow to
grow, or to get the better of *aby* or *alth*; *g. g.* pain,
complaints, dolorem, querelas).

SILENT, adj. silens (of things; proper and fig.).—
tactus (of persons and things; proper and fig.).—taci-
turnus (of persons habitually *s.*). To be *s.*, tacēre (not
to speak).—silēre; silentio uti; silentium tenēre
or obtinēre (not to make a noise).

SILENTLY, silentio. cum silentio (without noise,
quietly).—tacite (secretly).—sedate (calmly).—quite
(quietly).

SILK, sericum, bombyx (the silk worm; also silk;
Plin.). Clothed in *s.*, sericatus: *s.* threads, fila bomby-
cina: *s.*'s, serica; bombycina, orum, n. pl.: a *s.* gar-
ment, vestis serica, holoserica, or bombycina: a piece
of *s.*, panniculus bombycinus: the *s.* trade, negotium
sericarium (*Aust. Arel. Vict. Vir.* 11, 72): a *s.*-weaver,
textor sericarius (late): a *s.* mercer, negotiator seric-
arius (late): a *s.*-dyer, infector sericarum: a ball of *s.*,
*glōmus serici.

SILKEN, sericus, bombycinus.

SILKWORM, bombyx (*Plin.*).

SILKY, *serico similis, bombycinus (like silk).

SILL, limen inferum (*Plant. Merc.* 5, 1, 1).

SILLILY, fatue, stulte, stolidæ, inepte, infeste,
insulse, absurde, pueriliter. Rather *s.*, subaburde:
very *s.*, peraburde. (*Syn.* in *SILLY*).

SILLINESS, fatuitas, stultitia (foolishness).—Insul-
titas, absurditas (*Clau.* *Mamert.* 8, 11).

SILLY, fatuus, desipiens (unwise).—veorus (sense-
less; these three only of persons).—stultus (foolish).
—stolidus (dull, stupid).—ineptus (awkward).—insulsus

(without good taste).—absurdus (absurd).—subabsurdus (somewhat absurd).—parabsurdus (very absurd; these seven, of persons or things).—puerilis (trifling; of things). To be s., despere; ineptire (espily in one's conduct).

SILVAN, silvestris. silvaticus (Varr.). silvicola (poet.).

SILVER, s. argentum. Good, real s., argentum probum: verough s., s. plate, argentum; argentum factum; supellex argentea: s. money, argentum; numi argentei: how much s. do you want? quantum opus est tibi argenti (Ter.): to pay in s., argenteo solvere: of s., argenteus: set in or adorned with s., argentatus: a s. mine, metallum argenti; metallum argentearium; argentaria (sc. fodina): a s. sound, sonus argenti (prop.); sonus purissimus, suavissimus (fig.): white as s., argenteus: colore argenteo, or coloris argenti.

SILVER, adj. argenteus (of or like silver).—argenteatus (covered with s.). S. locks, crines argentei (poet.).—capillus canus (grey hair).

SILVER, v. argenteo inducere qd; bractees argenteas inducere ei rei.

SILVERSMITH, faber argentarius (Jabol. Dig. 34, 2, 39).

SILVERY, argenteus. S. hair, crines argentei (poet.).—capillus canus (grey hair).

SIMILAR, similis. See LIKE.

SIMILARITY, similitudo (similitudo).—convenientia. consensus. consensio. concensus (agreement; suitability).—congruentia (so far as the similitude depends upon or rests in the symmetry of the component parts; the latter, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11).—congruentia morum (of manners, character; Suet. Oth. 2). S. of name, nominis vicinitas: there is some s. between persons, est similitudo inter eos: to bear a s. to, s. to, ad, atq., similitudinem habere cum eo: cum qd re: similitudo mihi est cum eo: there are certain points of s. between the body and the mind, sunt quaedam animi similitudines cum corpore.

SIMILE, SIMILITUDE, similitudo. simile (g. t., any comparison nearer or more remote; to be distinguished in exemplum, i. e. an example, with which it is frequently found in conjunction; e. g. C. de Or. 3, 53, 204; Auct. ad Her. 2, 29, in.).—parabole (παράβολή), or pure Latin, collatio (of things different from or opposed to each other; see Q. 5, 11, 23). To use or employ a s., similitudine or simili quodam uti: to make s., similitudines comparare: to keep to the same s., ut in eodem simili verser.

SIMMER, See BOIL.

SIMONY, *simonia. *munerum ecclesiasticorum nudatio. To practise or be guilty of s., *munera ecclesiastica nudari.

SIMPLE, || PROPR. simplex (like ἀπλός, in almost all the senses of the English word).—attenuatus, nudus (without ornament; of a speech). S. food, cibis simplex (not artificially prepared): s. dress, vestis non pretiosa: the soul is a s. substance (i. e. not compounded), natura animi simplex est: nihil in animis est mixtum atque concretum. || Plain; vid. || Artless (as praise rather than not), simplex. sine affectatione (of persons).—apertus (open-hearted; homo, animus, &c.).—nullo cultu (without ornament or polish; of things).—(as blame rather than not), non artificiosus. Inconditus. || Wanting art, unskilful, artis non peritus, artis ignarus. || Silly, stupidus, hebetioris ingenii. I am not so s. as to think &c., non is sum, qui credam &c.—|| Not simplex in this sense.

SIMPLES, herbæ medicæ or medicinales. herbæ medicinis idoneæ. See also DRUGS.

SIMPLETON, homo stultus. stipes. See also FOOL.

SIMPLICITY, simplicitas (g. t., propr. and impropr.).—ἀπλεια, or pure Latin nulla ars (see Q. 2, 20, 2; artlessness).—natura (nature itself; e. g. mentis; see Q. 10, 2, 5).—veritas (the truth, or the simple truth; also simplicitas in this sense). S. of expression, pressa et tenuis (n. pl.): s. in dress, vestis non pretiosa: rural s., rusticitas (i. e. sincerity, straightforward conduct of the peasant). || In a bad sense = silliness, stupiditas (stupidity).—ingenium hebes (slowness, dulness). See also SILLINESS.

SIMPLIFY, *simpliciter qd reddere.

SIMPLY, || Without art (as praise), sine arte. nullo cultu. simpliciter (without all else). || Merely, solum. tantum. modo (|| Avoid solum modo). || Foolishly; vid.

SIMULATION, simulatio (i. e. a pretending what is not; dissimulation is dissimulation, i. e. a concealing what really is). See also PRETENCE.

SIMULTANEOUS, ejusdem temporis. temporis ejus (of that time).—eorum or eorundem temporum (of those things).—qui (quæ, quod) uno or uno et eodem tempore est or fit (that happens at the same time).—æqualis ei or ei (living at the same time).

SIMULTANEOUSLY, simul, uno et eodem tempore (at one and the same time).—eodem tempore (at about the same time; e. g. to happen or occur s., eodem tempore, quo aliud, esse or fieri; e. g. bellum Volcorum eodem fere tempore quo Persarum bellum fuit, broke out almost s., or at the same time when &c.). The battle was fought s. in all parts, pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis.

SIN, s. peccatum (opp. rectum, virtus).—delictum (opp. recte factum).—|| C. uses peccatum and delictum as synonymous; fatetur qd se peccasse, et ejus delicti veniam petit, Mur. 30, 62.—flagitium (a base deed).—nefas (an unnatural, impious, horrible offence). To commit a s., peccare; delinquere; peccatum, delictum, nefas admittere; delictum committere: to live in s., imple or flagitiose vivere: s. is the fruitful source of misery, nihil est, quod tam miseros faciat, quam impietas et scelus (C.).

SIN, v. See the subst. ad fin.

SIN-OFFERING, sacrificium placulare. piaculum (as a remedy agst sin).

SINCE, prep. || Because, forasmuch as, quia. quoniam. quod. quum (subj.). quando. quandoquidem; also by qui, quippe qui [Syn. in BECAUSE]. S. those things are so, quæ cum ita sint. || From the time that, e or ex (when an intimate connexion is implied).—a or ab post (from, denoting the point of commencement). S. that time, ex eo tempore, or simply ex eo; ex quo tempore, or ex quo (at the beginning of a sentence): s. the time when, ex quo (in L. and later writers; but cum is the more classical, and should be preferred in writing Latin; e. g. nol est annus ex quo, or duo sunt anni ex quibus, but est annus, &c. cum; Krebs).

SINCE, adv. abhinc (with an acc., when an interrupted duration is implied; with an abl., when there is reference merely to the time in or during which a thing is done; the abhinc preceding): sta ante with hic. Three years s., abhinc annos tres or tribus annis; six months s., ante hos sex menses: || Sta the abl. only: paucis hic diebus (a few days ago); and ante is found for abhinc without hic; e. g. qui centum millibus annorum ante occiderunt. || Long s., pridem (opp. nuper, marking a distant point of time).—dudum (opp. modo, marking a space, but only of some minutes or hours; all often used with jam): he died long s., jam pridem mortuus est: you ought to have been executed long s., ad mortem te dudum jam pridem oportebat.—|| Not diu, vobis, goes with the perf. def.: jam diu mortuus est, 'he has been long dead.'

SINCERE, sincerus. simplex. candidus. A s. man, homo apertæ voluntatis, simplicis ingenii, veritatis amicus. [Syn. in SINCERITY.]

SINCERELY, sincère. vere. candide. simpliciter. genuine. sine dolo. sine fraude. I will speak s. what I think, quid ipse sentiam vere, ingenue, ex animi sententia dicam: to speak s., ut ingenue or aperte dicam.

SINCERITY, sinceritas (purity or probity of mind: without admixture, falseness, or malice).—animi candor (spotless purity of mind; openness, true heartedness).—simplicitas (natural, straightforward frankness; without any double dealing).—integritas. justus sine mendacio candor (Plin. Paneg.). With s., see SINCERELY.

SINCURE, *munus sine armis, or ppus *munus curâ et negotiis vacans. *munus ab opere vacans, or munus quod cura, &c. vacat.

SINEW, nervus (propr. and fig.). Money is the s. of war, nervi belli pecunia (C.).

SINEWY, nervosus.

SINFUL, pravus cupiditibus deditus (of persons).—impious (in deos; of persons).—improbis flagitiosus (of persons or things). To regard a thing as s., nefas esse ducere.

SINFULLY, scelestè. imple. nefarie.

SINFULNESS, nefas. scelus. impietas.

SING, canere. cantare (espily according to rules of art).—cantare (to s. often). To s. a song, carmen canere, cantare: to s. well or in tune, præclare, modulate canere: to s. badly or out of tune, absurde canere: to s. to an instrument, ad chordarum sonum cantare: (of poets) canere, cantare; also, versus scribere, canere: carmina facere: to learn to s., cantare discere: to learn to s. of a master, *cantare or cantum doceri.

go: a good voice for singing, vox ad cantandum egregia: singing-bird, avis canora: to s. at night, ab oculo canere (afl. Petron. 75, 4): to s. often, cantare: to s. again, recanere (C.): recinere (H.): recantare (Mart.): to s. well, canere suaviter et modulate: to s. in parts, or in concert, concinere; concentum facere (C.): to s. without accompaniment, assa voce canere (Parr.): to s. with an accompaniment, vocem sociare nervis (O.). || TRANS. To celebrate in song, qm carmine celebrare. es laudes or de ca laudibus canere; ca facta canere (of praising his achievements): ab's name in one's writings, nomen ca celebrare scriptis; memoriam ca scriptis prosequi (the latter if the person is dead).

SINGE, adurere. amburere (all round). To s. the beard with a hot coal, barbam adurere candente carbone: to s. a pig, suem, ex tenuibus lignis flammula facta, glabrare (Col. 12, 45, 4).

SINGER, cantor (Mart.). f. cantatrix (Claudian). qui, quæ cant, &c.

SINGING, cantus, ūs (the act of s.)—ars canendi (the art of s.).

SINGLE, || Sole, alone, unus. solus (propr.). unicus. singularis (in genere); also sg. = distinguished, unique. Not a s. one, nemo unus; nemo fuit omnino militum quin vulneraretur (there was not a s. soldier but qd., Cæsar): a s. time, semel: not a s. time, ne semel quidem: for this s. reason, hâc unâ de causâ: s. combat, certamen singulare. || Not double, simplex. In a single line (of ships, &c.), simpliciter directâ acie; simplicibus ordinibus (cf. B. Alex. 37, 8. B. Afr. 13, 2; 59, 2). || Unmarried, cælebs (of a man).—innupta (of a woman).

SINGLE OUT, v. See CHOOSE, SEPARATE.

SINGLY, singularem or singularem (C.); s. sigillatim (Sueton.).

SINGULAR, || Of which there is but one, unus, solus (propr., alone, only one).—unicus. singularis (also impropr. = distinguished). || Excellent; vid. Strange, surprising, mirus. mirabilis (that causes astonishment).—novus (new, that did not exist or was not seen heretofore).—singularis (strange in its kind). A s. mistake, novus error: many of them have s. ideas, quibusdam miserabilia quædam placentur: it seems or appears very s. to me, perquam mihi videtur: that saying seems rather a s. one, hoc dictum est difficillius (see C. Eccl. p. 129); or hoc nescio quomodo dicatur (see C. Tus. 2, 20, 47): it is s. how &c., mirabile est, quam, with subj.: Singular! mira narras or memoras! (you are telling us strange things).—in a s. manner, mire; mirum in modum: a s. thing, *res mira or nova: he has many s. ways or habits, *in multis rebus ab aliorum more plane discedit: it would be a s. thing, if &c., mirum (est) alio noli &c.: it is s. that &c., mirum est, quod &c.: it is not very s. indeed! nonne monstrum simile est? a s. fellow, *mirum caput: a man of a s. character, *homo mirabiliter moratus.

SINGULARITY, *singularis ratio or natura. On account of the s. of the case, quum res in suo genere sit singularis.

SINGULARLY, unico (with ref. to one case and no other).—mire. mirum in modum (in a singular or strange manner).—singulariter (in a singular mode, peculiarly).

SINISTER, (lit. 'to the left,' hence =) Unlucky; see CALAMITOUS. || Bad, perverse; see CORRUPT. || Deviating fm honesty, unfair; see DISHONEST.

SINK, s. latrina (for improprieties).—emissarium (for water). See also SKWER.

SINK, v. || INTRANS. PROPR. sidere (to go to the bottom).—considerare (to s. down together).—desidere (to go downwards).—residere. subsidere (to go down gradually).—mergi. demergi (to go down in water; to be sunk, as ships, &c.). To be sunk in a deep sleep, somno mergi (L. 41, 3); artus somnus qm complectitur (C. Somn. 2). || FIG. To fall, to go to ruin, cadere. considerare. corrumpere (quickly, violently).—labi. extingui. demergi. inclinare: one's courage s., animum demittere or submittere; animo cadere or deficere: he is sunk deeply in depravity, est moribus admodum corruptus; prorsus a virtute decedit: to s. below the level of the brutes, omnem humanitatem lati exuere, ut vix bestie æquiparandum sit qd.: sinking Latinity, Latinitas labens (opp. florens; Ruhek.). || TRANS. demittere. submittere. To s. a well, puteum fodere (Plaut.). effodere (Col.), imprimere (Pallad.). To s. a ditch, fossam deprimere: to s. a ship, navem deprimere (v. pr. submergere t): he sank a ship at the entrance of the harbour (i. e. to block up the entrance), faucibus portus navem (onerariam) summersam objecit (Cæsar).

B. C. 3, 39, 2): the cheeks s. in, genæ labuntur (Sen. Hipp. 364): sunk eyes, oculi concavi, conditi, abditi, or latentes.

SINLESS, insona. sceleris purus; or by Crel.

SINNER, qui (quem) peccavit or deliquit. homo implus, improbus, or flagitiosus. mulier imple, improba, or flagitiosa.

SIP, v. || PROP. sorbere. sorbilla (Ter., App.). summum poculum libare (afl. P. Georg. 4, 54). To sip a little wine (in order to taste it), degustare vinum. || FIG. promissio or primoribus labris gustare or attingere qd (C.).

SIP, s. sorbitio; or by the verb.

SIPHON, siphon, ōnis, m.; dim. siphuncululus (see Gierig. Plin. Ep. 10, 35, 2).

SIPPET, frustum (panis).

SIR, || Common title of respect, domine (under the emperors; see Ruhek. ad Sen. Ep. 3, 1). || Title of a knight, eques; of a baronet, *baronetus.

SIRE SEE FATHER.

SIREN, siren, enis, f. A s. song, sirenum cantus (propr.); illecebri (fig., allurements): to be deceived by the s. song of pleasure, Irretiri corruptelam illecebris; delectari illecebris voluptatis.

SIRNAME, cognomen (prope not cognomentum in C.; see Orelli, C. Fin. 2, 1, 15). To take a s., cognomen sumere or trahere (ex qâ re): to have a s., cognomen habere; cognomine appellari; est ci cognomen (with the s. following in nom. or dat., rarely in the gen.). || In Roman names, cognomen was the family name, which was joined or added to the nomen, or name of the gens or clan; e. g. M. (prænomen), Tullius (nomen), Cicero (cognomen). The cognomen was sometimes followed by an agnomen, or additional title, as Scipio Africanus.

SIROCCO, atabulus (see Heind. H. Sat. 1, 5, 78).—auster (poet. H. Sat. 2, 2, 41).

SIRRAH! furcifer! scelus!

SISTER, soror, dim. sororcula; soror parva. S.-in-law, glos (Jct.). a father's s., &c.; see AUNT.

SISTERLY, sororius. A s. kiss, osculum sororium (t).

SIT, || PROP. sedere. To s. long, persedere: to s. at or near alth, assidere ei rei (C.): to sit on a horse, in equo sedere (C.); insidere (L.); herere (C., to s. firmly): to s. at table, accubare, accumbere in convivio (in the Roman sense): to s. still, quietum sedere; ac non movere loco: to s. in the senate, or on a bench (of magistrates), sedere, sedem or locum habere in senatu, in judicio. || FIG. sedere, herere (to be at rest, or to remain long in a place): to s. closely at or long over alth, occupatum esse qâ re; assidue, studioso tractare qd: to s. before a place (of besiegers), ad urbem sedere: to s. upon eggs, incubare ovis or ova; fovere ova: to s. apart, in different places, non una sedere (see C. Mii. 20, 54). || Dissidere is not found in this sense. To s. out a play, *fabulam ad finem usque spectare.

SIT DOWN, considere. residere. subsidere. assidere (to s. d. by the side of others already seated). To s. d. at table, recumbere (to recline, acc. to the ancient custom).—discumbere (to recline, said of several): to s. d. by the side of aby, propter qm considerare: to sid aby s. d. by the side of aby, qm propter qm assidere jubere.

SIT DOWN TO PLAY, ad talos (tesseras, &c.) se conferre.

SIT UP, non ire cubitum (not to go to bed).—vigilare. pervigilare noctem (to pass the night awake). To s.-up to the last, postremum cubitum eo (opp. primus cubita surgo).

SITE, situs, ūs (situation).—area (place to be occupied with building).

SITTING, || Act of sitting, sessio, consessus (of several). || Assembly for deliberation, &c. sessio (used by Ulp. of the s. of the praetor).—consensus. concilium (of a deliberate assembly). A s. of the senate, senatus (not not sessio senatus). A s. of a learned society, &c., acroasis: to hold such a s., acroasin facere: s.-up (for study), leucratio.

SITUATE, || Having a certain position, positus. To be s., jacere (g. of countries and places, of natural or artificial localities; espily of those in low positions)—situs esse, positum esse (the former of both natural and artificial localities; see C. Ferr. 4, 48, 106; the latter only of artificial localities, and apply the more elevated): to be s. at or near a place, qm locum adiacere; qm locum tangere, attingere, contingere (g. ii.); ci loco applicatum, appositum esse (of artificial localities): to be s. in a place, in quo loco jacere, positum esse, positum esse: to be s. over against a place, e regione or ex adverso ca loci jacere, situm esse: to be s. towards

a place, jacere, situm esse ad qm locum versus (g. l.); prospicere qm locum; prospectum dare ad qm locum (*to have a prospect towards*); *to be s. round about a place, circa qm locum in orbem situm esse; qm locum ambire (both, e.g., cf islands) to be s. under a place, ci loco subiacere; jacere sub qo loco: to be s. above, &c., jacere supra &c.: to be s. before or in front of a place, jacere, situm esse ante qm locum.* || *In certain circumstances, comparatus affectus. or by Crel. with res.* See CIRCUMSTANCE.

SITUATION. See POSITION.

SIX, sex, seni, æ, a (*distrib.* six at each time, six to each; e. g. senos viros singuli curvus volebant; *espily with subst. used only in the pl.; e. g. senas literas uno tempore accepi, s. letters; sextus maris senis horis recipi, every s. hours. Consisting of s. senarius: at s. o'clock. hora sexta: s. or seven, sex septem; sex aut septem. twice s., bis sex: s. years old, sexennis: the number s., numerus senarius (Macer); thes. on dice, senio (Suet.); s. times, sexies: s. hundred, sexcenti; (with subst. found only in pl.) sexcenti; (*distrib.*) sexcenti: one of a body or committee of s., sevir: s. years after the taking of Veii, sexennio post Velos captos: every s. years, sexto quoque anno; transactis senis annis: s. twelfth, semis: to drive s. horses, sejulibus vehi: he did not do it till he had been reminded s. times, sexies admonitus fecit: s. fold, sexies tantum (see C. Verr. 3, 43, 102; *not* sextuplus); s. fingered, sex or senis digitis; seculigis; cui in manibus digiti seni: a s. pounder, * tormentum globis senum librarum mittendis aptum: s. oared, hexeris (L.); sex remis instructus: a house s. stories high, domus sex tabulationes habens (Afr. Vit. 5, 7); consisting of s. parts, sex partibus constans; sextantarius (Plin.).*

SIXTEEN, sedecim (Ter.).—sexdecim. decem et sex; (*distrib.*) seni deni. S. times, sedecies: s. hundred, sedecies centum: s. years old, sexdecim or decem et sex annorum: boys of s., pueri senum denum annorum.

SIXTEENTH, sextus decimus. A. s. part, pars sexta decima.

SIXTH, sextus. Every s., sextus quisque: one s., a s.-part of athg, sextans; sexta pars: for the s. time, sextum.

SIXTHLY, sexto.

SIXTIETH, sexagesimus.

SIXTY, sexaginta. (*distrib.*) sexageni, æ, a. S. years old, sexagenarius; sexaginta annorum; sexaginta annos natus: s. times, sexagies: s. thousand, sexagies mille; sexaginta millia.

SIZAR, *sizaror, quem vocamus or qui dicitur.

SIZE, s. || Bulk, amplitudo, magnitudo moles (mass).—s. forma. In a smaller s., minore charta (on smaller paper); minore tabella (on a smaller tablet, of pictures; see Plin. 35, 10, 36, no. 5, § 72, pinxit et minoribus tabellis libidines); of the s. of a memorandum book, ad paginas et formam memorialis libelli (Suet. Cæs. 56). || Glutinous substance, gluten, glutinum.

SIZE, v. || To make of due size, cause to fit, accommodate qd ci rei or ad qd. || To besmear with size, glutinare (e. g. chartas, Plin.).—glutine tegere (Prudent, glutino).

SIZEABLE, by Crel. with justa magnitudo or amplitudo.

SKATE, v. In soleis ferreis currere (Wyllenb.).—*soleis ferratis per glaciem transcurrere.

SKATER, *soleis ferratis per glaciem transcurrans. SKATES, || A kind of shoes or pattens used for sliding on the ice, *soleis ferratis. || A fish, *squalus squatina (Linn.).

SKATING, *soleis ferratis per glaciem decurrendi exercitatio, studium.

SKELETON, corpus nudis ossibus coherens (in pl. also nudis ossibus coherens; see Sen. Ep. 24, 17).—o sa, ium, n. (the bones; e. g. belluæ, lacertarum et serpentium). *Skeleton, skeletos, is = a dried body, a mummy; cf. Appul. Met. 315, 2 & 9, with 314, 34, sq. He is a mere s., vix ossibus hæret (V. Ecl. 3, 102); ossa atque pellis totus est (Plaut. Aut. 3, 6, 28). IMPROPR.* homo (e. g. senex) macie et aqualore confectus.

SKELETON-KEY, clavis adulterina (g. t. for false key). Some think clavis Laconica was a skeleton-key; see Dict. Antig. 238.

SKETCH, s. adumbratio (whether with pencil, &c., or in words).—forma cs rei adumbrata (C.). Kraft gives delineatio; brevis descriptio. Ichthyographia in Vit. only. To give a mere s. of athg, formam ac speciem cs rei adumbrare: to give a mere s. of history, tantummodo summas attingere (opp. res explicare; see Brem Np. Pelop. 1, 1).

SKETCH, v. formam ac rei lineis describere. spo-

ciem or imaginem cs rei lineis deformare. Imaginem cs rei delineare (prop.).—adumbrare qd (prop., of a sketch partly shaded; see Freund. sub voc.; also Impropr. of graving tools or words).—partes cs rei disponere (to arrange the separate component parts).—delineare qd (to draw an outline of it).—breviter paucis describere qd: to merely s. athg, see 'to give a mere sketch': to s. figures, &c., in outline, extrema corporum facere or pingere et desinentias picture modum includere (of mere outlines, Plin. 35, 10, 36); to s. out, delineare, designare (to draw in outline; designare also fig. verbis); primis velut lineis designare (in a speech, Q. 4, 2, 120); describere (to describe in outline); adumbrare (to represent with a due mixture of light and shade; fig. to represent in due manner, dicendo); to s. out a work, *rationem operis describere: to s. out a speech, primas velut lineas orationis ducere; orationis partes disponere: to s. out a plan of athg, rationem cs rei describere or designare (e. g. belli).

SKETCHING, *ars delineandi or deformandi.

SKEWER, s. *acus (ligna).

SKEWER, v. *acu (ligna) transfigere.

SKIFF, s. scapha (*espily a ship's boat*).—cymba (a small boat to navigate a lake, for fishing, &c.).—alveus; lembus (flat-bottomed).—linter (canoe).—navicula; navigium, actuariolum, lenuculum. S. navis, navigium. SKIFF, v. *scapha or cymba navigare.

SKILFUL, bonus (as one ought to be)—qui qd commode facit (that does athg well or properly).—qui qd scienter facit (that does athg with skill or knowledge of the art).—arte insignis (distinguished in the practice of an art; e. g. medicus arte insignis)—peritus cs rei (that has knowledge of a thing; *not* always with a genitive of that in which a person is skilled)—exercitatus in qâ re (practised, well versed; *not* always with in and an ablative of that in which one is skilful; e. g. homines in rebus maritimis exercitati).—eruditus (learned, trained)—dexter (adroit, dexterous; *prop.* post-Aug. in prose).—ingeniosus (ingenious, fertile in expedients or new ideas)—sollers (possessing inventive power and practical genius). In a skilful manner; see SKILFULLY.

SKILFULLY, dextre (L.).—sollenter. Ingeniose commode. scienter. perite. docte. More s., dexterius (H.): he managed affairs so s. that, rem...ita dexter egit, ut (L.). [SYN. IN SKILFUL.]

SKILL, habitus (*espily bodily dexterity*).—habitus (when one is, as it were, at home in an art, &c.; see C. Invent. 1, 25, 86).—ars (s. in an art).—usus cs rei (practice and experience).—exercitatio (readiness, or knowledge acquired by exercise; see Q. 10, 5, 19).—facultas (ability, power of doing athg)—ingenium ad qd aptum or habile (natural talent for athg). *not* Ingenii dexteritas, or simply dexteritas, ad qd = dexterity, address, worldly wisdom; see L. 28, 18; 37, 7, extr. Gell. 13, 16; in the sense of 'skill, g. t., it is not Lat.).—sollertia (cleverness, talent)—docilitas, ingenium docile (aptness to learn, docility).—periticia cs rei (insight into a thing).—scientia cs rei (acquaintance with a thing).—eruditio, doctrina (scientific education and knowledge). To have or possess s. in athg, habilem or aptum esse ad qd; natum esse ad qd; with s., scite; scienter.

SKIM, || PROP. desumpare (Cels.). To s. a pot, desumpare carnes (Plin.): to s. milk, *floreum lactis tollere. || FIG. leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere. celeriter or leviter perstringere atque attingere (of touching on a subject lightly). For 'to read cursorily,' see CURSORILY. To have skimmed athg, leviter imbutum esse qâ re; leviter attigisse qd.

SKIMMER, cochlear (g. t. for spoon: to wch *desumpandis carminibus, *flori lactis tollendo, &c., may be added, if necessary).

SKIN, s. cutis (of men).—tergus (of animals; both, the skin without hair).—pellis (bristly, with pill).—vellus (woolly, with villi). Men have cutis; elephants, snakes, &c., tergora; lions, goats, dogs, &c., pelles; sheep, velera, Dôd.). Skin, when taken off, pellis, corium (thick hide).—exuvie (poet.). A thin or fine s., membrana; membrana e. g. a fine membrane. PROV. He is old skin and bones, ossa atque pellis totus est (Plaut. Aut. 3, 6, 28); vix ossibus hæret (V.): I should not like to be in his s., *nolim esse eo, quo ille est, loco: to come off with a whole s., integrum abire; salvum evadere; latere tecto evadere (Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5, Ruhnck.); the s. of a horse, pellis: his s. is harsh and dry, aret pellis (V.): a harsh, dry s., pellis dura ac frigida: to cast its s. (of the serpent), pellem exuere; venerationem or senectam exuere. || S. of certain vegetables (e. g. the onion), cutis (thin covering of soft vegetables; e. g. of berries, of the kernel of a nut).—

membrana. tunica (membr. of chestnuts, walnuts, &c.; tunlc. of mushrooms, wheat, bark, &c.).—corium (thick outward skin; e. g. of grapes).—callus. callum (of apples, &c.).—folliculus (husk of corn).

SKIN, v. || To take off a skin, pellem detrahare ei or cs corpori (not degubere). || To cover with a s.: athg (e. g. a wound) is skinned over, obducta est ei rei cicatrix.

SKINFLINT, Crcl. e. g. pumex non est æque aridus, atque hic senex (Plaut.); prps *homo vel pumice aridior.

SKINNER, pellio, pellationarius (Inscr.).

SKINNY, macilentus. macie torridus (C., homo vegrandi macie torridus). See also LEAN.

SKIP, v. salire, exsilire (to s. high).—exsultare. as-sultum ingredi (Plin., to s. about, often). To s. over; see OMIT, OVERLOOK.

SKIP, s. saltus, exsultatio (skipping).

SKIRMISH, s. prœlium leve or levius. prœlium parvum or minutum (a slight or trifling engagement).—pugna fortuita (a fortuitous engagement, as distinguished from a regularly planned battle).—concuratio (an engagement of short duration; e. g. meliorem concuratio quam comminus militem, Curt. 8, 14, 24).

Concuratoria pugna is late).—procuratio (an engagement of light troops, in advance of the line).—levis armaturæ prima excursio (C., of a s. of the light-armed troops; see quotation in s. IMPROPR.). To fight in s.'s, parvulis prœliis cum hoste contendere; minutis prœliis inter se pugnare; hostem levibus prœliis lacerare (also vellitari, aft. manner of the velites; in the s. the Gubiniens usually had the best of it, parvis prœliis Gabina res plerumque superior erat. || IMPROPR. prolusio—tamquam levis armaturæ primæ eis rei excursio (the preparatory s.; opp. ipsa pugna; e. g. sin mecum in hac prolusione nihil fueris, quem te in ipsâ pugna cum acerrimo adversario fore putemus? Div. in Cæcil. 14; compare hæc tamquam levis armaturæ est prima orationis excursio—nuic comminus agamus, De Divin. 2, 10, 26).—vellitatio (Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 41). Nothing took place but a few s.'s, levia tantum prœlia fiebant (off. L. 26, 27).

SKIRMISH, v. vellitari (prop. and impropr.).—procurare cum qd (prop.). See also SKIRMISH, subst.

SKIRET, *sium isarium (Linn.).

SKIRT, s. limbus (on a garment).—ora (fig. e. g. Galli oram extremam silvæ circumcidissent, L., the outer skirts).

SKIRT, v. finitimum, vicinum, confinem esse ci loco. adjacere ci loco (to be near).—tangere, attingere, contingere locum (to touch upon).

SKITTISH. See FRISKY.

SKITTLE, prps conus (C.). To play at s.'s, *conis globis petere: to set the s.'s up, *conos statuere.

SKY, cœlum; see HEAVEN. Altum (neut. adj.) is poet. (Enn., V. 36). To praise aby to the s.'s, qm ad cœlum (or ad astra) tollere or ferre; cs laudes in astra tollere: athg, qd ad cœlum laudibus efferre.

SKYLARK, *alauda arvensis (Linn.).

SKYLIGHT, *fenestra, quæ est in tecto (domûs).

Fenestra (in) tecto is not Latin.

SLAB, s. quadra (a square s., as used in the base of a pillar).—crusta (e. g. a marble s., crusta marmoris. Freund says that lamina may also be applied to marble). To cover with marble s.'s, crustis marmoris operire qd: to cut into s.'s, in crustas cessare (e. g. marble).

SLAB, v. crustis cs rei operire (e. g. crustis marmoris).—pavire (to pave; e. g. terram, aream).—pavimentum fœcere.

SLABBER, by Crcl. with fluit, madet, os cs salivâ. There is no safe authority for sallvere, intrans.

SLACK, laxus (not tight, loose; opp. strictus, artus; also FIG. = not strict; e. g. imperium laxius).—remissus (not strained; opp. adductus, contentus; also FIG. of the mind = relaxed).—flaccidus (hanging down loose; e. g. of sails, ears of animals, &c.; opp. rigidus).—pendulus (hanging down, not firm).—fluidus (not fast or firm in its component parts; opp. compactus).

Thus, according to L. 31, 47, § 5, *corpora fluida are bodies whose fleshy parts are not firm; according to C. (Tusc. 2, 23, 54), however, they are bodies whose nerves are in a relaxed or languishing state. To make s., laxare; relaxare; remittere; cessare; mollire; emollire (e. g. the thong of a spear, jaculi amentum emollire; then also impropr. to weaken, to effeminate): to become s., laxari; remitti; flaccescere; languescere (SYN. above): to be s. (of business, trade, &c.), jacere; cessare.

SLACKEN, || TRANS || To make slack, laxare (y i., to lessen the tension of athg).—relaxare (to relax, to unbend: e. g., of a bow or its string t).—remittere (to

lessen the tightness, to let go to some degree: e. g. the reins, a bridle; then of the string of a bow; also of the latter, arcum tendere t).—mollire, emollire (prop.: e. g. of the thong of a spear, jaculi amentum emollire; then also impropr., to s. aby's energies, to weaken or effeminate; see also 'to make SLACK.' || To loosen, solve, resolve, relaxare (to relax, to make rather loose).—expedire (to set free athg that was entangled). || To mitigate, mitigare. mitiorem facere, mollire. mollirem facere (to cause to become more yielding, to cause to give way).—levare (to alleviate, to cause some relief). || To weaken; see DEBILITATE. To s. the energies of the mind, frangere vires animi; debilitare animum: to s. both the bodily and mental energies, corporis et mentis nervos frangere: to s. aby's mental energies, languorem afferre ei. || To dissolve time, macerare (i. e. to soak). The slackening of time, maceratio calis. || INTRANS. || To be freed fm tension, laxari, relaxari, remitti. (SYN. above). || To languish, laxari, relaxari, remitti. languescere, clanguescere, relanguescere. || To become rather loose, flaccescere (of salts; then impropr., of a speech). || To abate, remittere. remitti (e. g. rain, fever, pain, &c.).—minui, minuire (to lessen, to be lessened; e. g. of the violence of waters, &c.; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. on the intrins. minuire).—de-fervescere (to subside; e. g. passions, anger, &c.).—residere (to cool, to abate, to go off; e. g. anger, impetuosity, &c.). To s. for a time, intermittere (e. g. of a flame, of rain, &c.); aby's activity is slackening, languescit industria: the zeal of aby for athg s.'s, languidiore studio est in qâ re: to allow one's zeal to s., studium cs rei deponere; friendship, amicitiam sensim dissuere (C. Læf. 21, 76): you never s. in your work, nullum tempus remittis: to s. for a while, qd intermittere.

SLACKLY. By the affj.

SLACKNESS, Crcl. with the past partic. of the verbs in TO SLACKEN or SLACK.

SLAG, scoria.

SLAKE, extinguere. sedare. To s. one's thirst, sitim explere (C.). extinguere (O.), restinguere (V.), sedare (O.), depellere (C.). To s. time, macerare glebas calcis (Vitr.); calcem extinguere (id.).

SLANDER, s. calumnia (false accusation).—crim-natio (the traducing aby's character).

SLANDER, v. calumniari (to accuse falsely and with malignant intention).—falso criminari qm apud qm. de famâ or ex-iltimatione cs detrahare. male dicere ci. absentem rodere (H.). de qd absente detrahendi causâ maledice contumelioseque dicere (C. Off. 1, 37, 134). ci absenti male loqui (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 55). I am slandered, detrahitur de meâ famâ.

SLANDERER, calumniator. fem. calumniatrix. ob-trectator.

SLANDEROUS, calumniosus (late)—falsas crimi-nationes continens (of things).—qui calumniatur, &c. (of persons).

SLANT, || TRANS || obliquare. || INTRANS || obli-quari; or by Crcl. with obliquus, in or per obliquum.

SLANTING, obliquus.

SLANTINGLY, oblique. ex or ab obliquo (sidelong).—in or per obliquum (sidewise).

SLAP, s. alapa (colaphus = a blow with the fist).

SLAP, v. ci alapam ducere.

SLASH, v. cœdere, incidere.

SLASH, s. incisura; or by the verbs.

SLATE, s. saxum fissile (in masses).—*lapis fissilis (in smaller pieces). A s. quarry, *lapidis fissilis fodina: a s. roof, tectum cui tegulae e lapide fissili impostæ sunt: s. colour, *color lapidis fissilis; color nigricans: a s. (for writing on), *tabula e lapide fissili facta: a s. pencil, *stilus e lapide fissili factus.

SLATE, v. *tegulas e lapide fissili tectis imponere.

SLATER, *contegular (Georges; but without autho-rity).—scanduaris (Dig. = one who covers a roof with planks or boards). Crcl. with the verb.

SLAUGHTER, s. cædes (q. l.). trucidatio (a slaying, as of cattle).—jugulatio (only of persons; Avoid laniena in this sense). A dreadful s., cædes atrox: there was no battle, but a s. as of cattle, non pugna erat, sed trucidatio velut pecorum: the s. is general, cædes omnia obtnet: to breathe forth s., cædem eructare sermonibus: to commit s., cædem or stragem edere, facere.

SLAUGHTER, v. cœdere, trucidare. jugulare. mactare (as a sacrifice). (SYN. in SLAY.)

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, *ædes mactandis bestiis destinatæ, exstructæ. Laniena, a butcher's stall, according to Freund and others; but Krebs says that it is the Class. term for a s.-h.

SLAVE, *servus*. *verna* (*born-s.*).—*mancipium* (*s. by purchase, or prisoner taken in war*).—*famulus* (*as attendant*).—*puer* (*as waiting-boy*).—*minister* (*as waiter*). *The s.*, *servi*; *servitia*; *also servitium*; *corpora servilia*; *mancipia*: *young s.'s* (*i. e. recently bought*), *venales novitii*: *the s.'s of a family*, *familia*: *to be a s.*, *servum esse*; *in servitute esse* (*servitutum servitū rare and forced*): *to be abys s.*, *servire ci* or *apud qm*: *to make aby one's s.*, *qm in servitutum redigere*; *ci servitum injungere*; *qm servitute afficere*: *to sell aby for a s.*, *qm sub coronā vendere*: *to be sold for a s.*, *sub coronā vendi*: *a runaway s.*, *fugitivus*. || *FIG.* *The s. of lust*, *servus libidinum*: *to be the s. of aby or althg*, *servum esse cs* or *cs rei*; *servum esse pote-tatis cs*; *ci rei obedire*: *to be the s. of sensual pleasures*, *voluptatum esse ministrium*; *corporis voluptatibus se dedisse*; *voluptatibus obedire* (*C.*).

SLAVE-DEALER, *negotiator mancipiorum*. *venaliciarius*. *venalicius* (*g. th.*). *mango* (*who tries to conceal their defects*, &c.).

SLAVE-MARKET, *locus, quo mancipia* or *corpora servilia proponuntur venalia*. *Bought in the s.-m.*, *de lapide emptus* (*according to Roman custom*).

SLAVERY, *servitus*. *servitudo* (*the former the condition of a slave, the latter the manner of being in that condition, inasmuch as it is connected with debasement, pressure, work, &c.*; *but servitium is = the service or work of a s.*).—*jugum servitutis* (*the yoke of s.*); *also jugum servitū*. *To reduce aby to s.*, *jugum ci imponere*: *to free fm s.*, *jugum ci solvere* or *demere*; *qm eximere servitū*: *to keep aby in s.*, *qm servitute opprimere* *tenere*: *to hate s.*, *odisse conditionem servitutis*: *to shake off the yoke of s.*, *jugum decutere* or *excutere* or *exuere*; *jugo s.*, *exuere*, *jugum servile* *ci cervicibus deicere*; *servitutum* or *servitutum exuere*: *to reduce or put aby to the yoke of s.*, *ci jugum servitutis injungere*: *to deliver aby fm the yoke of s.*, *jugum servitutis cervicibus cs depellere*.

SLAVISH. See *SERVILE*.

SLAVISHLY, *serviliter*.—*vernilliter* (*also in a sneaking manner*).

SLAY, *trucidare* (*in a barbarous or horrible manner*).—*jugulare* (*to cut the throat*).—*mactare* (*prop.*, *to kill as a sacrifice*; *all three of men or animals*).—*deicere* (*to strike to the ground*; *an animal or person*).—*credere*, *occidere* (*to cut down enemies*, &c.).—*interficere*. *Interimere* (*to kill*).—*conferre* (*to kill those who offer resistance*). *To s. many enemies*, *multos hostes conferre*. See also *TO KILL*.

SLAYER, *cs interfector* (*never without a gen. of the person slain*: *occisor cs only in Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 64*: *Interemptor and peremptor are late, and to be avoided*). Or *Crel.* with the verbs. *Man-s.*, *homicida*.

SLEDGE, || *A heavy hammer*, *malleus fratrius*, *fabriliis*. || *A kind of vehicle*, *traha* (*Col.*). *To drive a s.*, *trahā vehi*.

SLEDGING, *s. prps traharum vectioes* (*nft. quadrupedum vectioes*, *C. N. D. 2, 60, 151*).

SLEEK. See *SMOOTH*.

SLEEP, *s. somnus* (*natural, healthy s.*).—*sopor* (*a heavy s.*, *unnatural, as of persons intoxicated, sick, or weary*).—*quies* (*s. considered as repose, rest fm exertion*). *A sound, deep s.*, *gravis* or *artus somnus*; *artus et gravis somnus*. *I am seized or overcome with s.*, *somnus me opprimit*; *somno opprimor*. *To fall into a deep s.*, *arte et graviter dormire cæpisse*; *arto somno opprimi*; *arto et gravi somno opprimi*: *to cause s.*, *somnum facere*, *gignere*, *afferre*, *conciliare*, *concitare*, or *arcessere*: *to endeavour to get some s.*, *somnum querere*, *allicere*, or *moliri*: *to drive away s.*, *somnum fugare* or *aufferre*; *somnum adimere* or *avertere*: *to be overcome with s.*, *somno vinci*. *I have not been able to get a wink of s. all night*, *somnum ego hac nocte oculis non vidi meis* (*Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 82*). *I get no s. at night*, *noctem insomnis ago* (*I am unable to s.*); *but* *noctem pervigilio means*, *'I do not attempt to go to s. all night'*. *If I could but get some s.*, *ego si somnum capere possem*. *I cannot get any s. after I have been once awakened*, *ego somnum interruptum recuperare non possum*. *To arouse out of s.*, *e somno excitare* or *expergefacerre*: *to awake fm s.*, *expergescere*. *expergefieri*: *somno solvi*. *In or during s.*, *per somnum*; *per quietem*; *in somno*; *somno*; *dormiens*: *to put or lull to s.*, *sopire*, *conspire*; *ci somnum afferre*, *parere*, *conciliare* (*prop.*); *securum* or *lentum* or *negligentem reddere* or *facere* (*fig.*). *To go to s.* (*prop.*), *obdormire*, *obdormiscere* (*also = to die gently*).—*somnum capere* (*to take s.*).—*somno opprimi* (*to be overcome with s.*). *I go to s.*, *somnus me arripit* (*agst my inclination*, *Justin 11, 13, 1*). *To have gone to s.*, *somno sopitum*

esse: *to have fallen into a deep s.*, *arte et graviter dormire cæpisse*: *to go to s. again*, *somnum repetere*: *to go to s. at or over a thing*, *indormire ci rei*; *obdormiscere in re* (*e. g. in mediis vitæ laboribus*, *C. Tusc. 1, 49, 117*, *there = to die*). *To go to s.* (*fig.*), *torpescere*. *refrigescere* (*to grow cold*).—*In oblivionem ire* or *adduci* (*to fall into oblivion*).—*Industriam remittere* (*to abate one's diligence*). *To have gone to s.* (*i. e.*, *to be forgotten*), *jacere*; *in oblivione jacere*; *oblivione obrutum esse*; *oblitum esse*.

SLEEP, *v.* || *PROPR.* *dormire* (*g. t*)—*dormitare* (*to be in a deep s.*),—*quiescere* (*to be at rest after exertion*).—*somnum capere* (*to fall asleep*). *To prevent aby fm sleeping*, *qm somno prohibere*. *To cause aby to s.*, *sopire*, *conspire*, *ci somnum afferre*, *parere*, *conciliare*. *To s. soundly*, *arte et graviter dormire* (*fig.*) *altum dormire* (*is poet.*). *To s. sweetly*, *sine omni curâ dormire*; *dormire in utramvis aurem otiose* (*to s. but little*, *minimum dormire* (*on a single occasion*, *Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 11*).—*Brevissimi esse somni* or *brevissimo somno uti* (*habitually*; *Suet. Claud. 33. Sen. Ep. 83, 6*; *but* *parcissimi esse somni* *is a false reading in Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 3*, *for erat somni paratissimi*). *To s. or have slept enough*, *somno*, or *quiete*, *satiari*. *To s. upon aby* (*i. e. to take a night to consider of it*), *noctem sibi sumere ad deliberandum rem*, or *simply ad deliberandum*: *to s. off or away* (*i. e. to get rid of by sleeping*), *edormire* (*e. g. vinum*, *crapulam*). *To s. through*, *edormire* (*e. g. litionam*; *edormire*; *i. e.*, *to s. through the part he should be acting*). || *FIG.* *securum*, *lentum* or *negligentem esse* *dormitare*. *To s. over a business*, *indormire ci rei* (*C.*). *also in qâ re faciendâ* (*e. g. in homine colendo*, *C.*). *To s. away*, *edormire qd* (*e. g. tempus*). See also *SLEEP*, *s.*

SLEEPER, || *One who sleeps*, *dormiens*, *qm dormit*, &c.: *dormitor* (*Martial*). || (*In architecture*). See *CROSS-BEAM*.

SLEEPILY, || *PROPR.* *Crel.* with the *subst.* or *verb.* || *FIG.* *Negligently*, *tarde*, *lente*, *segniter* (*somnolose only in Plaut.*).

SLEEPINESS, || *PROPR.* a) *As a temporary state*, *somni necessitas*, *oscitatio* (*yawning*). b) *As a characteristic quality*, *veternus* (*fig.*) *not somnolentia*, *which occurs for the first time in Sidon. Ep. 2, 2*). || *FIG.* *Stiveness*, *tarditas*, *segnities*.

SLEEPING-ROOM, *cubiculum dormitorium*; or *simply dormitorium* (*Plin.*); *cubiculum noctis* et *somni* (*Plin. Ep.*); *zotheca*, *zothêcula* (*a small chamber*). *The s.-r.* (*as a part of a house*), *dormitum membrum*.

SLEEPLESS, *insomnis* (*that cannot sleep*).—*ex-somnis*, *vigilans* (*that does not desire to sleep*). *To pass a s. night*, *noctem insomnem agere* (*involuntarily*).—*noctem pervigilare*; *noctem perpetuis vigiliis agere* (*voluntarily*).

SLEEPLESSNESS, *insomnia* (*involuntary*).—*vigilia* (*voluntary*).

SLEEPY, || *Drowsy*. a) *As a temporary state*, *dormitans* (*beginning to sleep*).—*somni plenus*; *somno gravis* (*overcome with sleep*).—*somni indigena* (*needing sleep*).—*oscitans* (*yawning*). *To be s.*, *dormitare* (*to be falling asleep*).—*somni indigere* (*to want sleep*).—*somno urgere* *ultra debitum* (*to be unusually drowsy*). b) *As a characteristic or permanent state*, *somniculosus*; *somno deditus* (*fig.*) *somnolentus* *is found only in later writers*. || *FIG.* *Slow*, *tardus*, *lentus*, *segnis*. || *Soporific*, *qui somnum affert* or *conciliat*; *soporificus*.

SLEET, *pruina*; *nix concreta pruina* (*Lucr.*).—*imber nivius*;—*pluvia grandinosa* or *nivea*.

SLEEVE, *manica* (*v. pr.*).—*manica* (*a sort of long s. covering the hand*, *xepis*, *as a defence agst the cold*): *having s.*, *manicatus*, *manuleatus*, *chiridotus* (*Gell. 7, 12*). *To wear no s.*, *partem vestitus superioris in manicas non extendere* (*T. Germ. 17, 3*). *To shake athg fm the s.* (*i. e.*, *to speak or write with ease or without preparation*), *qd effundere* (*with ease*).—*extempore dicere* (*without preparation*). *To laugh in one's s.*, *furtim cachinnare* (*Lucr.*). *not cachinnari*; *sensim atque submissim ridere* (*Gell.*).

SLEIGHT (*of hand*), *præstigia* (*circulatoria præstigia*, *Teri. Apol. 23*).—*fallacia* (*trickery*, *g. t.*).—*vana miracula* (*false miracles*, *L. 7, 17, 4*). *To practise s. of hand*, *præstigia agere*: *one who practises s. of hand*, *præstigator*; *fem. præstigatrix*.

SLENDER, || *Thin and long*, *procærus* (*tall, opp. brevis*).—*gracilis* (*thin, opp. obesus*)—*tenuis* (*thin*)—*Jx. procærus* et *tenuis* (*e. g. collum, neck*). *fig.* *torribus membris*, *in Suet. Cæs. 45*, *is said of a well-proportioned stature or shape*. || *Slight*, *parvus* (*small, not grown up*)—*pauillus*, *pauillulus* (*small, opp. magnus* or *multus*; *e. g. equi hominesque pauilli gracilesque*, *Z.*

35, 11, 7) —puellus (*stunted in its growth, very small*). —minutus (*of the smallest size*). —humilis (*low, not high, of the stature or shape of men, animals, plants*). —humilis stature. humilis statura (*of short size, small in stature*). —parvulus. infans (*quite young*). —exiguus (*inconsiderable, small, short, relative to quantity, number, &c.*). —macer (*lean, opp. pinguis*). —strigosus. strigosi corporis (*expy of animals, produced by want of food, opp. obesus*). —exilis (*not full, that has not its usual fullness, e. g., the thigh, &c., opp. plenus; then also of no value, e. g., production of an author, speech, &c.*). —Jx. exilis et macer.

SLENDERLY. See SLIGHTLY.

SLICE, v. To CUT.

SLICE, s. *Any piece cut off, frustum. A s. of bread, frustum panis. A s. of bread and butter, panis butyro illitus. A spatula, spatula. A s. of an egg-spoon, cochlear ovis utile (Mart. 14, 121).* SLIDE, s. lapeus. *A s. upon the ice, iter glaciale; stadium glaciatum, or per glaciem (of the act of sliding).*

SLIDE, v. labi (v. pr.). —fallente vestigio cadere (*Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5*). To s. on the ice, per glaciem currere or decurrere.

SLIGHT, adj. tenuis (*proper, thin, opp. crassus; then impropr. small, inconsiderable, &c., e. g., spes, hope; suspicio, suspicion*). —exilis (*not strong, weak, opp. plenus, e. g., voice, vox*). —parvus. non magnus (*small, not great, e. g., non magna signa ea rei, a s. proof only of atq; hope, spes; faith, fides*). —exiguus (*small, trifling, of no note, e. g., force, manus; hope, spes; credibility, fides*). —levis (*light, without intrinsic value, opp. gravis, e. g., munus leve; suspicio, suspicion; proof or argument, argumentum*). —infirmus (*not firm, weak, not able to undergo or bear atq; of persons and things; glimmer, lumen; taste, apor; proof, argumentum*). —invalidus (*not powerful, inefficient, e. g., poison, venenum; medicamentum, medicamentum*). —iners (*without life, dull, e. g., colour*). —imbecillus (*imbecillitate; opp. fortis, e. g., pulse, imbecilli venarum pulsus*). —levidens (*proper, lightly wrought, of a light texture, Isidor. Orig. 19, 22, § 19: hence meton. = without value; e. g., munusculum, C. Fam. 9, 12, 3; Orelli, N. Cr.*). —nullus (*obscure, next to none; see C. Fam. 7, 3, 2; Np. Phoc. 1, 1*). —vilis (*without worth, according to quality, mostly as a term of contempt*). —dilectus parvus (*hardly worth mentioning; e. g., accident, res*). —tener. mollis (*tender, delicate*). —gracilis (*slim, thin, of shape; delicate; e. g., legs, crura*). *Negligent, neglectus (not taken care of)*. —parum accuratus (*on which no pains have been bestowed*). —negligens. dissolutus (*of the person*). *Smaill (of number), numerus exiguus, parvus, pauci (a few)*. —paucitas (*fewness*). With s. trouble, sine negotio; nullo negotio: *not in the slightest doubt, ne minima quidem dubitatio: not in the slightest degree, nihil (in no respect); ne minima quidem re (not by the least thing); e. g., to offend aby, offendere qm; minime (in the least); e. g., quod minime putabat: to consider as very s., parvum, parvi, &c. ducere; parvi aestimare; contemnere; despiciere (to look on with contempt); Jx. contemnere et pro nihilo ducere; vile habere; leve habere or in levi habere (the latter, T. Ann. 3, 54, 4, and Hist. 2, 21, 2: all = not to have the slightest knowledge, omnium rerum rudem esse: to have not the slightest idea of atq; or to be able to form, &c., notionem ea rei non habere; fugit qd intelligentiae nostrae vim et notationem s. causas, parvulus causa: a s. attack of an illness, commotuluncula; levis motuluncula (Suet. Vesp. 24).*

SLIGHT, s. See CONTEMPT.

SLIGHT, v. *To pass over unnoticed, to disregard, praeire silentio or taciturn; or, fm the context, praeire simply*. —repulsam dare ci (*not giving a place or post applied for*). —parvum or parvi ducere; parvi aestimare; pro nihilo ducere; vile habere; leve habere or in levi habere (the latter, T. Ann. 3, 54, 4, and Hist. 2, 21, 2: all = not to make much of, to disregard, pass over); elevare (*to deprive of credit, respect, &c.; qm or qd, to condemn with words*). To be slighted, praeteriri (g. t.); repulsam ferre or accipere (*to be refused a post or office*). For stronger terms, see 'To treat with CONTEMPT.'

SLIGHTING, y. contemptum (*contemptuously, with contempt*). —male (*ill*). To speak s. of aby, contemptum or male de quo loqui: to think s. of aby, male de quo opinari (see Bremi, Suet. Oct. 51): to treat aby s., qm contemptum tractare; qm contemnere: to look down on aby s., qm or qd despicere or despiciatui habere or despicatum habere: to think s. of, parvum or parvi ducere; parvi aestimare; pro nihilo ducere; leve or in levi habere. See To SLIGHT.

SLIGHTLY, *To a certain degree = a little, paulum, and with a compar. paulo; nonnihil, aliquid (in a certain measure; e. g., it s. comforts me when I come to think that &c., nonnihil me consolatur quum recorder)*. —leviter (*e. g., saucius, eruditus, indexus, agrotare*). To differ s. fm atq; qd differre: to be s. vexed with aby, qd succensere ci: s. incensed agut aby, subtratus: to be s. incensed, subtracsi. If = slightly, vid.

SLIGHTNESS, exiguitas. levitas. vilitas (Syn. in SLIGHT, adj.).

SLIM, See SLEWY.

SLIM, gracilis (*thin, of shape*); see also SLENDER.

SLIME, pituita (*in the body of men or animals*). —mucus (*when thick*). —saliva (*of snails, &c.*).

SLIMY, pitulosus. mucosus (*full of s.*). —pituitae similis (*like s.*). —lubricus (*slippery*).

SLING, s. *As instrument for throwing stones, funda. To put atq; into a s., in fundam indere qd: to throw atq; with a s., fundā librare or excutere qd; fundā mittere. A throw, a sling; see FLING. (From its resemblance = a hanging bandage, vinculum. mitella (as t. chirurg.). To use a s. for one's arm, or to have one's arm in a s., brachium mitella excipere; also brachium suspendere ex cervice (if it hangs down fm the neck): the broader part of the s. is intended for the arm, and its ends are tied to the neck, mitella latitudine ipsi brachio, perangusti capitibus collo injicere.*

SLING, v. *To throw with a sling, fundā mittere or librare or excutere. To hurl, jaculari (e. g., a lance, &c.). —mittere. emittere (to throw with the hand, &c., in general). —jaculare (to throw repeatedly, e. g., lances; hence also of throwing out one's arms, brachia). —Torquere or contorquere, for jaculari, only poet; see To FLING. To hang as in a sling; see To HANG.*

SLINGER, funditor (*one that throws by means of a sling*).

SLINK, *To steal out of the way, clam se subducere.*

SLIP, s. *A false step, [PROPR.] vestigii lapsus. To make a s., vestigio falli: to make a s. and fall, vestigio fallente cadere. [IMPROPR.] lapsus (departure fm what is right), —error (a mistake), —peccatum (an offence): to make a s., labi; peccare: 'there's many a s. 'twixt the cup and the lip,' luter os et offam (sc. multa intervenire possunt; a prov. of Calo's, Gell. 13, 17); multa cadunt inter calicem supremamque labra (a transl. of πολλὰ μεταὶ κώλες κώλεος καὶ χεῖλεος ἔκρου; see Faccoli, in Arcusius): a s. of the memory, offensatio memoriae (labentis); or by Crci. with memoriā labi (e. g., to do atq; fm a s. of the memory, memoriā lapsuū facere qd, or perperam edere qd). A branch set in the ground, surculus. A long thin board, &c., *pala. A noose; vid. [PARR.] To give the s., excidere. elabi. Jx. excidere atque elabi.*

SLIP, v. INTRANS. vestigio falli. vestigio fallente cadere (when one s's and falls). My foot s's, me instabilis gradus fallit (Curt. 7, 11, 18); vestigium fallit (*Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5*): one's foot s's on the ice, glacies vestigium non recipit (L. 21, 36): to slip on the steep rocks, praerupta saxa vestigium fallunt (Curt. 4, 9, 18); se subducere (as earth s's): to let an opportunity s., occasionem amittere (Ter.), omittere (C.): to s. out, excidere; elabi (both proper and fig.); Jx. excidere atque elabi: a thing s's out of my hands, qd de manibus excidit, delabitur, fuit; qd mihi excidit atque elabitur: a word s's out fm me, verbum (or vox) excidit or elabitur (ex ore): a thing s's fm my memory, excidit or effluit qd ex animo; elabitur qd memoriā; exit res memoriā: the name has slipped fm me, nomen perdidit: to s. through or away, perlabi per &c. (to s. through entirely, &c.); elabi (to give the slip; with custodiam, of a prisoner); evadere (to escape); se subducere, subtrahere, surripere (to get out of the way quickly and imperceptibly). [TRANS.] To s. a knot, nodum solvere, expedire.

SLIP INTO, v. TRANS. rem in re inserere or in-jicere.

SLIPPER, crepida, dim. crepidula; pure Lat. solea (see Gell. 13, 21, 5). In s's, soleatus: a maker of s's, crepidarius (Gell.).

SLIPPERY, *That does not afford firm footing, lubricus. [FIG.] Uncertain, fickle; vid. I said he was a s. fellow, dixi volatilius esse ac levem, et to non pedem ejus tenere, non pennam* [Dangerous, vid.

SLIT, v. incidere (to make a slit in atq;). —scindere. discludere (to s. up or open).

SLIT, s. scissura. fissura. Or by the verb.
 SLOE. *prunus sylvestris (Linn.).
 SLOOP, lembus. celox. See SHIP.
 SLOP, *Poor drink*, *potus villor et tenuior.
 — *Water, &c. spill*, lacina. lacuna. lutosa. —
Ready-made clothes for sale, vestes pro-
 merciales.
 SLOP-BASIN, labrum eluacrum (Cat.; but the read-
 ing is doubtful).
 SLOP-SHOP, officina vestium promercallum (Suet.
 Gramm. 23).
 SLOPE, s. declivitas (downwards).—acclivitas (up-
 wards).—proclivitas (a sloping position).—locus declivis,
 acclivis, proclivis (a sloping place).—ascensus (of
 ascent); see Herz. Cas. B. G. 1, 21). To go up a great
 s., ascensu ingreditur arduo: a hill with a gentle s., collis
 leniter editus or clementer assurgens; molle et ele-
 menter editum montis jugum: a town on the s. of a
 hill, urbe applicata collis.
 SLOPE, v. [INTRANS.] declivem, deversum esse
 (Cas. C.). proclinari (Virg.). [TRANS.] *declive
 reddere qd.
 SLOPING, declivis. acclivis. proclivis (declivis, as
 seen from above; acclivis, from below; proclivis, s. gradu-
 ally and stretching out to some length). A hill s. in front,
 collis frontem fastigatus (see Herz. Cas. B. G. 2, 8).
 SLOPPY, lutosus. viduus. madidus.
 SLOTH, *Idleness*, ignavia. pigritia. segnitias.
 inertia. scordia. desidia [SYN. in IDLENESS]. fuga
 laboris. To be sunk in s., desidia marcescere; mar-
 cescere otio et inertia sopori. See IDLENESS, LAZINESS.
The animal so called, *bradypus, ôdis (Linn.).
 SLOTHFUL, ignavus. piger. socors. deses. desidio-
 sus. segnis. fugiens laboris. [SYN. in IDLENESS:
 PHRASES in IDLE, LAZY].
 SLOTHFULLY, ignave. pigre. segniter. socorditer
 (L.). [SYN. in IDLENESS].
 SLOUGH, s. *A deep miry place*, locus cœ-
 nozus. [Cast off skin, pellis. exuvie (poet.). To cast
 a s., pellem exuere; vernationem or selectam exu-
 ere (of serpents).]
 SLOUGH, v. (Med. t.) crustâ obduci.
 SLOVEN, SLOVELY, squalidus. disinctus (in
 dress).—negligens (g. t.; e. g. in cultus; in re familiari).
 SLOVENLINESS, squalor (in person and appear-
 ance).—cultus corporis parum accuratus (in person,
 &c.).—negligentia (carelessness in general).
 SLOW, tardus (opp. celer, veloc; also of the mind).
 lentus (opp. citus; and of the mind, opp. acer).—segnis
 (opp. promptus). According to Döderlein, tardus de-
 notes slowness with ref. to the great length of time spent;
 whereas lentus with ref. to quietness of motion (Hand-
 buch, p. 209). S. in transacting business, tardus in rebus
 gerendis: to be s. in writing, cessatorem esse in literis:
 s. in learning, tardus ad discendum or in discendo;
 lentus in discendo; ingenio tardus: piger (slothful):
 s. of apprehension, hebes, hebes ad intelligendum, tardus
 (stupid); stupidus (dull, stupid); Jx. stupidus et
 tardus; mente captus (without understanding): s.
 poison, venenum lentum.
 SLOWLY, tarde, lente (also of the mind).—tardo
 peio. tardo gradu or passu (with slow pace).—leniter
 (gently).—paullatim. pedetentim (gradually); Jx. lente
 et paullatim.—segniter (only of the mind: sleepily,
 sluggishly). To walk s., tarde ire or ingredi; tardo
 pede or gradu incedere; lente incedere: to move s.,
 lente moveri.
 SLOWNESS, tarditas (bodily or mental, of persons or
 of things).—segnitia. segnitias (sluggishness of charac-
 ter).—*Non* lentitudo was not used in this sense during
 the best age. S. of pace, tarditas in inessu: s. in
 transacting business, tarditas in rebus gerendis.
 SLUG, *A kind of snail*, limax (Col., Linn.).
A kind of shot, *massa or massula plumbi, ferri.
 SLUGGARD, dormitor (Plaut.). somniculosus.
 somno deditus.
 SLUGGISH, ignavus. piger. deses. desidiosus.
 segnis. socors. iners [SYN. in IDLENESS]. fugiens
 laboris. For phrases, see IDLE, LAZY.
 SLUGGISHLY, ignave. pigre. segniter. socorditer
 (L.). [SYN. in IDLENESS].
 SLUGGISHNESS, igna-ia. pigritia. segnitias. so-
 cordia. desidia. inertia [SYN. in IDLENESS]. fuga
 laboris. Jx. tarditas et ignavia; scordia atque igna-
 via; languor et desidia. See LAZINESS.
 SLUICE, catarracta. To form s. (for the purpose
 of breaking the force of water), catarractis aquæ cursum
 temperare (Plin. Ep. 10, 69).
 SLUMBER. See SLEEP.
 SLUR, macula. labe. nota turpitudinis. To cast a

s. on aby, labem or labeculam aspergere ci or ei rei: ci
 ignominiam inungere; infuscare, deformare, infamem
 facere, fœdare, oblinere.
 SLUT, mulier disincta or negligens.
 SLUTTISH, disinctus. negligens. dissolutus.
 SLY, callidus. versutus. vafer. astutus. subdolu.
 Jx. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; versutus
 et callidus. [SYN. in CUNNING].
 SLYLY, astute. callide. vafrè. subdole.
 SLYNESS, astutia. vafrities. versutia. calliditas.
 dolus.
 SMACK, s. *Taste, savour, sapor*; see TASTE.
A loud sound, crepitus. fragor. sonitus fragilis
 (Lucr. 6, 111). *A loud kiss*, basium. They gave
 each other a hearty s., osculo (osculis) collata labra cre-
 pitabant (Petr.). *A small sailing-vessel*, scapha.
 SMACK, v. [INTRANS.] To make a cracking
 noise, fragorem dare. crepare. sonitum fragilem dare
 (after Lucr.). To taste, vid. [TRANS.] To slap,
 ci aliam ducere.
 SMALL, parvus. exiguus. minutus. Ferys., par-
 vulus. perexiguus [SYN. and PHR. in LITTLE]: a s.
 letter (i. e. not a capital), litera minuta (see Plaut.
 Bacch. 4, 9, 69: C. Terr. 4, 21, 74).
 SMALL-BEER, *cerevisia dilutior. Not to think*
s. b. of himself, esse qm or qd esse putare.
 SMALL-CLOTHES, femoralia (pl., Suet.). braccæ
 (pl., T.). Wearing s.-c., braccatus, braccis indutus:
 to wear s.-c. and stockings in winter, hleme muniri
 feminalibus tibialibusque (Suet. Oct. 82).
 SMALL-POX, variolæ, spl.
 SMALL-TALK, garritus (late).—Or Crcl. with gar-
 rite quicquid in bucam.
 SMALLAGE, *aplum graveolens (Linn.).
 SMALLNESS, parvitas. exiguitas. Or by the adj.
 S. of stature, staturæ brevitatis, or, fm the context,
 brevitatis only (Cas. B. G. 2, 30).
 SMART, s. dolor. cruciatus. angor.
 SMART, adj. *Sharp in flavour*, acer. acidus.
Quick, vigorous, acer. vehemens. *Witty*,
 clever, acutus. salsus. mordax (pungent). *Fine*,
 gay, ornatus. comptus.
 SMART, v. dolorem capere ex qâ re. dolore affici
 ex qâ re or ob qm rem. I will make him s. for it, hoc
 non impune fecerit; hoc non impunum omittam.
 SMART-MONEY. See FORFEIT.
 SMARTNESS. See SHARPNESS, SEVERITY.
 SMATTERER, rudis et tiro. tiro. semidoctus.
 mediocriter doctus. leviter eruditus, qui primoribus,
 ut aiunt, labris literas attingit (C.). *Do* avoid sciolus,
 uch occurs first in Arnob.
 SMATTERING, Crcl. with leviter eruditus. To
 have a s. of learning, primoribus, ut aiunt, labris literas
 attingere.
 SMEAR, linere. oblinere. perlinere. ungere. per-
 ungere.—*Do* linere, to cover with a sticky, adhesive
 substance: ungere, to cover, &c., with a greasy, oily
 substance.
 SMELL, s. *Sense of smelling*, odoratio. odoratus.
olfactus, both for odoratus and for odor, is
 not found in Class. prose. *Scent*, odor (y. t.). nidor
 (vixena, of roast flesh and fat things prepared on the
 fire).—anbellitus (of spirits). A bad s., odor malus or
 teter; odor foetidus; factor (a stench): a pleasant or
 agreeable s., odor suavis; suavitatis odor: a strong,
 penetrating s., odor gravis: to take a s., odore imbui
 (see H. Ep. 1, 2, 69: *Non* odorem ducere or ad se du-
 cere is not Latin); alieno odore infici (aft. Plin. 15, 3,
 4): to have or emit a s., odorem habere, præstare. emit-
 tere (*Non* poet., spargere, spirare, diffundere): to have
 or emit a good, agreeable s., bene or jucunde olere: a
 bad, disagreeable s., male olere, foetere: to have the s. of
 a thing, olere or redolere qd: a thing loses its s., cs rei
 odor non permanet integer (aft. Colum. 10, 49, 3):
 without s., that has no s., odoratu or odoris sensu
 carens (that has not the sense of s.); odore carens,
 ex qâ re odor non afflatur or odores non afflantur (that
 yields no s.).
 SMELL, v. [TRANS.] olfascere. olfactare (to s. a thing;
 olfactare also = to try or examine by smelling).—odorari
 (to try or examine by smelling).—ad nares admovere (to
 hold to the nose for the purpose of smelling; e. g. fasci-
 culum florum). IMPROPR. To s. out a thing, quodam
 odore sup-picionis qd sentire (C.). [INTRANS.] olere
 (to have a scent; emit a bad scent).—fragrare (to s.
 sweetly).—redolere (to have a strong s., good or bad).—
 perolere (to have a strong bad s.). To s. sweetly, bene or
 jucunde olere (C.); suavem odorem reddere (Plin.):
 the flowers s. sweetly, odores e floribus afflantur. to
 s. badly, male olere; reddere foetorem.

SMELLING, adj. olidus (*osply with a bad smell*).—*odoros (with a good smell)*.

SMELLING-BOTTLE, olfactorium (Plin.).

SMELT, v. liquefacere, liquare, conficere, excoquere.

SMELT, s. *salmo eperlanus (Linn.).

SMERK, subridere.

SMERLIN, *cobitis aculeata (Linn.).

SMILE, s. risus lenis (Mart.). With a s., subridens: *to force a s. fm aby.* excutere ei risum.

SMILE, v. subridere. *rendere (when a smile is considered as lighting up the features)*. To s. upon, (leniter) arridere ei (*prop.* and *fig.*); blandiri ei; affulgere ei (*fig.*): *fortune s.'s upon him*, fortuna ei aridet or affulget; *fortuna blanditur cæptis suis*.

SMILINGLY, risu leni; subridens.

SMITE, see STRIKE, PROP. and FIG. *Smitten with love*, amore captus or incensus; *amore perditus (Plaut.)*: *to be smitten with love of aby.* furere or insanire in qd; *amore ca mori (Propert.)*, perire, or deperire.

SMITH, faber (ferrarius, argentarius, aurarius).—*uplex ferri*, &c.

SMITHY, officina ferraria (B. Afr. 20).—*fabrica ferraria (Cato) *if for the purpose of forging arms*, officina armorum, Cæs.; *fabrica armorum*, Veget.).

SMOCK, indusium (chemise).

SMOCK-FROCK, *amiculum agreste. *amiculum lineum.

SMOKE, s. fumus. *To make a s.*, fumare: *full of s.*, fumosus: *to cure or dry by s.*, in fumo suspendere (Cato, R. R. 162, extr.); *fumo siccare (Plin. 19, 5, 24)*: *s. rises*, fumus evolvitur ex &c.; *also fumat qd (e. g. domus, culmen: see To SMOKE)*.

SMOKE, v. [TRANS.] *To dry in the smoke*, fumo siccare (Plin. 19, 5, 24).—*in fumo suspendere (Cato, R. R. 162)* *To burn (to baco)*, *herbæ Nicotianæ fumum ducere. *To jeer, vid. [INTRANS.] fumare*, vaporare. *The house s.'s*, domus fumit; *culmen fumat (i. e., s. ascends fm the chimney)*; **ventus in conclave fumum regerit or refun it (aroom is filled with smoke)*.

SMOKY, fumidus, fumosus. *To have a s. taste*, *fumum sapere: *to have a s. smell*, fumum redolere.

SMOOTH, adj. PROP. [Not rough, levīs (g. t., opp. asper: *levīs but in the sense of 'without hair,' i. t. is only poet.*)]—levigatus, politus (*rendered s., polished*). *To make s.*, levigare, polire. [Slippery, lubricus. *Without hair, bald (by nature)*, sine pilo or pilis. *pilo carens: (by artificial means)*, depilatus (g. t., deprived of hair).—rasus, tonsus (*shaven, shorn*; opp. intonsus)—glaber (*prop. naturally s., without hair*; opp. pilosus; then, also, rendered s. by shaving or plucking of the hair). FIG. [Bland, mild, blandus (e. g. words, a tongue).—mendax (lying). *Flowing, soft (of style)*, fluens. *Easy, vid. [To facilitate, vid.]*.

SMOOTH, v. PROP. [To free from roughness, levigare, more rarely levare (g. t.)—polire (so that the thing smoothed receives a polish; also of the smoothness of style, &c. *levigare Both levigare and polire are used of making s. with a knife, a file, pumice stone, or in any other manner*).—limare (to file)—runcinare (to plane).—fricare (to smooth by rubbing; e. g. pavementum).—radere (to scrape, rub with pumice stone; see Mart. 1, 118). *To level, vid. [To facilitate, vid.]*.

SMOOTHLY. [Not roughly, by Crcl. with the *adage*. (*leviter does not occur*).] *With soft language*, leniter, blande, comiter, benigne. See GENTLY. **SMOOTHNESS**, levor (smooth quality; e. g. chartæ).—levitas (quality of being smooth, also of gentleness in expression)—mollitia (softness).—mollitudo (as lasting quality). *Mildness*, see GENTLENESS.

SMOOTHER, [PROP.] *To suffocate, suffocare*. animam or spiritum intercludere.—strangulare (to strangle). *To s. aby by throwing a number of clothes over him*, opprimere qm inieciit multas vestis (T.): *to smother aby with blankets*, inieciit lodebicus in caput faucesque spiritum intercludere (ast. L. 40, 24, where it is inieciit tapetibus): *to s. oneself by putting one's pocket handkerchief into one's mouth, or by stopping up one's mouth with a pocket handkerchief*, sudario coartatis ore et faucibus spiritum intercludere: *to be smothered, suffocari*; spiritum intercluso exsurgit: *to be smothered by aby, qd re suffocari*. [IMPROPR.] *To put down or out, extinguere*, restinguere (e. g. of fire, &c.); *then to quell, to suppress, e. g. an insurrection, &c.*—auferre, tollere (to stifle, &c.; e. g., all sense of honour). *To s. in the very birth*, nascens qd opprimere. See also CONCEAL.

SHOULDER, fumare.

SMUGGLE, *inscriptas merces clam importare, ne

portorium dem (ast. Lucil. ap. Non. 37, 18).—merces sine portorio importare (ast. C. Ferr. 2, 70, 171). *Smuggled goods*, *inscriptas merces.

SMUGGLER, *inscriptas merces importans.

SMUGGLING, *inscriptarum mercium importatio.

SMUT, s. [Blackness, nigritudo]. *macula ex rubiginis concepta. [Obscenity in expression, obscenum verbum. canticum obscenum, obscena dicere.

SMUT, v. [TRANS.] rubiginem obducere ei rei.—denigrare (to turn black). [IMTRANS.] *To gather mould*, rubiginem obduci. *rubiginem infestari or ledi or corripit*. In aeruginem incidere (the latter of copper).

SMUTTILY, sordide.—obscene. See the adj.

SMUTINESS, Crcl. with the adj. See also SMUT.

SMUTTY, fumosus (sooty, soiled with smut).—fumidus (of the colour of smoke or smut; also, smelling of it).—rubiginosus, æruginosus (covered with rust, rusty).—colore nigro (of a black colour)—cineraceus (of the colour of cinders).—pullus (of a dirty black, either by nature or fm soil).—sordidus (black in general). [Obscene, obscenus. S. language, obscenum verbum: to make use of it, obscena dicere.

SNACK, [A share, a part taken by compact, portio (the part of a whole, inasmuch as it forms one's share, used only with 'pro'; see also SHARE). *A meal taken in haste, a slight repast*, cenabula, gustatio. *To have a s.*, cenabula facere.

SNAPPLE. See BIT.

SNAIL, cochlea (g. t.).—limax (without a shell). *A s. in its shell*, limax conchæ implicitus (C.): *like a s.*, cochleæ speciem habens, referens: *a s.'s shell*, domus cochleæ (Suet.); *cochlea (Mart.)*: *a s.'s pace (fig.)*, incesus tardus, lentus (C.); *gradus testudinum (Plaut. Aut. 1, 1, 10)*: *people who travel at a snail's pace*, homines epistagradisim, tardiores quam corbitæ sunt in tranquillo mari (Plaut. Pæn. 3, 1, 4).

SLAKE. See SERPENT. *The beard's s.*, *coluber naja (Linn.).

SLAKY, angulus, anguineus or by Crcl.

SNAP, s. [A sudden noise, fragor, crepitus. *A bite, morsus, ùs.* *A catch, captus, ùs.*

SNAP, v. [TRANS.] *To break, frangere*; diffingere; see BREAK. [INTRANS.] frangi, confringi.—*dissilire (e. g. of the blade of a sword)*. See BREAK, INTRANS.

SNAP AT, hiant ore captare qd (*prop.*).—*Inhale ei rei (to open the mouth at aby; also, fig., to seek eagerly)*.

SNAP DRAGON, *antirrhinum (Linn.).

SNAPPISH, SNAPPISHLY, &c. See CROSS, ILTEMPERED, &c.

SNARE, [PROP.] *Althg set to catch an animal, a gin, a noose, laqueus (a sling, &c.)*. *To lay a s.*, laqueum ponere, also with 'venandi causa': *to fall or get into a s.*, in laqueum or laqueos cadere: *to have fallen into a s.*, in laqueis hærrere (all three also impropr.). [IMPROPR.] *insidie (trap)*—laquei (snarres, traps). *Decipula or decipulum = 'gin, trap,' never occur in the proper meaning, and they are either ante- or post-Classic.* *To lay a s.*, insidiari: *for aby, insidias ei tendere, ponere*; *insidiis petere qm*; *dolum ei nectere* (to deceive, to defraud): *to entice aby into a s.*, in fraudem pellicere qm: *to get or fall into a s.*, in insidias incidere: *I am falling into the s. which I have laid for others*, eadem capior viâ quâ alios captabam: *to have fallen into the s.*, laqueis irretitum teneri: *to catch as it were in a s.*, velut indagine capere.

SNARL, gannire (also impropr. of men).

SNARLER, canis, qui gannitu lascivit (ast. Appul. Mel. 6, p. 175, 30).—*homo, qui allatrat omnes, et gannitibus improbis lascivit* (ast. Mart. 5, 61, 2).

SNARLING, s. gannitio (Pest. p. 74 and 109).—*gannitio (also fig. of men)*.

SNATCH, s. [Act of catching hastily, captura, or by the verb. *By snatches (i. e. at intervals)*, per intervalla (Plin. 8, 42, 66); *prps carptim*; per intermissa spatia. *S.'s of sunshine*, *sol interdum nubibus interfulgens.

SNATCH, v. rapere. *To s. at*, captare, prehendere: *to s. from*, eripere; adimere: *auferre (to take away unjustly)*; avellere, divellere (to tear away); extorquere (to wrest from the hands, *prop.* and *fig.*; e. g. ci regnum); ei eripere de (or e) manibus (*prop.* and *fig.*): *to s. from the mother's arms*, qm de amplexu matris avellere, or de complexu matris abripere: *to s. one's fm danger*, fm death, eripere ex periculo, a morte; fm destruction, servare qm ab interitu.

SNEAK, v. repere, serpere. *To s. off or away*, clam se subducere.

SNEAK, s. homo occultus, tectus (C.).—tenebris (Parr.).

SNEAKING, abjectus. humilis. villa.
SNEER, s. See GISS.
SNEER, v. To s. at aby, qm ludicari or deridēre. qm tridare et vocibus increpare. qm irrisu insectari. qm cavillari. To s. at the misfortune of others, aliena mala ludificari: to s. at aby in his misfortune, adversis rebus os insultare: to gibe and s. at aby in all possible ways, qm omnibus contumelias eludere. [Syn. in GISS.]
SNEEZE, v. sternuere, sternutare. To s. again, sternutationem iterare: to s. repeatedly, sternutationes frequentare: to hear aby s., sternutationis sonum accipere: the elephant utters a noise as when any one is sneezing, elephas sternutamento similem elidit sonum; to say 'God bless you!' when aby is sneezing, sternutationis salutare; salutem ei imprecari: to cause to s., to make aby s., sternutamentum movere or evocare or excitare: to cause frequent sneezing, ei crebras sternutationes commovere.
SNEEZE, s. sternutatio (as act).—sternutamentum (the state in which one is when sneezing).—sternutationis sonus (the sound or noise produced by sneezing).
SNIFF, v. [Pnor. and Fio.] anhelare (to draw breath audibly up the nose). To draw in with the breath, spiritu (spirando) ducere. (spiritu) haurire. [A language of contempt. To s. about, odorari et pervestigare (prop. of dogs, then meton. of men; see C. Ferr. 4, 13, 31). To be sniffing about in all corners, in omnibus latebris perperare.
SNIFF, s. anhelitus.
SNIP, s. [Act of cutting, sectio. sectura. [An incision, incisura (Plin.).] A piece cut off, segmentum. recisamentum. particula. A s. of paper, resagmen chartæ (aft. Plin., res. papyri, 13, 12, 23).
SNIP, v. secare. dissecare qd.
SNIFE, scolopax (Nemesian).—scolopax gallinago (Linn.).
SNIVEL, s. mucus (μῦκος), or pure Lat. narium excrementa, orum, pl.
SNIVEL, v. p. p. mucum resorbere.
SNIVELLING, mucosus. muculentus.
SNORE, v. sternere.
SNORE, or **SNORING**, rhonchus (ῥόγχος), or pure Lat., stertentis (or stertentium) sonitus.
SNORER, stertens.
SNORT, fremere (as a horse).—vehementius anhelare. Imo de pectore spiritum trahere (to fetch breath forcibly)—fremere. snivare (to rage).
SNORTING, fremitus.
SNOUT, rostrum. An elephant's s., proboscis. See Nox.
SNOW, s. nix, gen. nivis, f.; usually in pl., nives (of a great fall or quantity of s.). Consisting of s., nivialis: full of s., nivosus: while as s., nivus: a fall, nives cadunt (Sen.); delabuntur (L.): to be covered with s., nivibus obrui, oppelli: the s. is deep, nix alta jacet (V.); alim nives premunt terram (Curt.): there is a deep fall of s., plurima nix e oculo delabatur (L.); plurimæ nives cadunt (Sen.): to make one's way through the s., nives eluctari (T. Hist. 3, 59): mountains covered with perpetual s., montes perenni nive rigentes; montium iuga perenni nive obruta (Curt. 7, 11, 8); montes in quibus nives ne aestus quidem solvit (aft. Sen. Ep. 79, 4): a s.-ball, 'globus ex nive compactus; glebula nivalis (Scrlb. Larg.); globus nivialis (Macrob. Sat. 7, 12): a fall of s., nix casus (L. 21, 35): a flake of s., floccus nivialis: a s. storm, nives volantes; tempestas nivosa: a s. drift, 'agger niveus; vix nixis exaggeratis; moles, magna vis nivium (aft. C.): a s. boat, 'calevus nivibus trajicendis aptus factusque: s.-water, aqua nivialis (Gell.): aqua ex nivibus resoluta; nives ex montibus prolutæ (Cæs. B. C. 1, 48); nives de montibus solutæ (O. Met. 8, 558). To cut a road through the s., nivem discindere atque ita viam patefacere.
SNOW, v. It snows, ningit; nives cadunt (Sen.), de labuntur (L.).
SNOW-DROP, 'leucolum vernum (Linn.).
SNOWY, nivalis (consisting of snow).—nivosus (full of s., covered with s.).—niveus (while as snow).
SNUB, v. ei convicium facere, qm conviciis or contumeliis consociari.
SNUB-NOSE, nasus almus. nares resimæ (turned up).—nasus collisus (Aat). That has a s.-n., almus or almus; homo simā nare (Mart. 6, 39, 8); homo narius resimæ.
SNUFF, s. [Burnt wick of a candle, fungus candelm; or, fm context, simply fungus (V.).] Powdered tobacco, 'pulvis sternutatorius (Kraff).—medicamentum ad sternutamentum movendum efficax (aft. Cels. 3, 18, p. 157, ed. Bip.; Georges). To take s.,

*ducere pulverem sternutatorium (Bau.); *medicamento ad sternutamentum movendum efficaci uti (Georges). [Ager, scorm, vid.]
SNUFF, v. INTRANA. [To inhale, haurire narius. [To scent, smell, vid. [Fig.] To turn up the nose, fastidium ostendere, prae se ferre. To s. at, qm suspendere naso (H.).] TRANA. To crop the wick of a lighted candle, 'fungum candelm demere (Sax. not emungere).
SNUFF-BOX, 'theca sternutatoria.
SNUFF-TAKER, 'qui utitur pulvere sternutatorio. *qui ducit pulverem sternutatorium. A great s.-t., *qui crebro utitur &c.
SNUFFERS, emunctorium (Bibl. Vulg. Exod. 25, 38).—*forfex candelarum.
SNUFFLE, de nare loqui (Pers.).
SNUG, SNUGLY. See CLOSE, CLOSELY.
SO, adv. [Referring to a subject already indicated, a demonstrative; in this manner, in this degree, sic (in such wise; used only subjectively, or with reference to a fact as conceived in the mind of a speaker, not implying the actual existence of the thing).—Ita (used subjectively, and also with reference to a fact as actually existing—under these circumstances).—tantū (in so high a degree).—tam (so very; only with adj., adverbs, and participles, followed by another clause with ut or qui; and with verbs in comparatives, followed by quam, quasi, &c.: sic and ita are more rarely found with adj.).—adeo (up to that limit; places two things on an equality in point of intensity, &c., followed by ut: adeone esse hominem—infelitem quemquam, ut ego sum! Ter.). b) relative; in such manner or degree, ita. sic. It is so, sic atque; ita res se habet: it is not so, non ita res se habet; sic res non est; alter factum ac narra. [Referring to something which follows; e.g. Be so good as to come to me, da mihi hoc, ut convenias; me velim convenias; be so good as to pardon him, eā sis liberalitate, ut ei ignoscas: who is so rich as you? quis tanta, quantus tu, habet divitiarum? (O. No. s.-as; see An. [Comparative; by constr. with aequ, ac, or atque, non minus, quam. [Conditional; by Crel. (e.g. quod ai feceris, gratum mihi erit, so you will oblige me). [Consecutive; ita (= and so, thus): e.g. deus vester... expers... virtutis, ita [= and so] ne beatus quidem est. [After detailing the various opinions of philosophers], ita [and so] cogimur disensione sapientum dominum nostrum ignorare; Pr. Intr. ii. 778, n.).—itaque (= and so, accordingly; e.g. itaque rem suscipit, et a Sequanie impetrat). [How? why? to quid ita? (si dāi). [Comparative; as ... so, ut ... ita, or inverteo, ita ... ut (sic sicut, prout, ut, quomodo, quo pacto, quemadmodum: sic quam, quasi, tamquam, sicut, atque ac).—ut ... sic; sic ... ut (less frequently the correlative to ita is quemadmodum, tamquam, quasi; Pr. Intr. ii. 778, 2).—tam ... quam (with adj. &c.): nemo tam multa scripsit, quam multa &c.).—adeo (in such a degree; with adj., adverbs, and verbs, or absolute; e.g. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 92, unam aspicio vultu adeo modesto, adeo venusto, ut nihil supra; or C. Qu. Pr. 1, 2, 5, rempublicam funditis amissimus; adeo, ut Cato adulescens nullius consilii, sed tamen civis Romanus et Cato, vix vivus effugeret). For 'so' with an adj. in the positive degree, e.g., so good, so great, &c., the Latin employs a superlative, e.g., so fine a city, urbes pulcherrimas; or (adj.) talis, hic (of such a quality; of persons and things).—tantus (of such quantity; of things only), or (adv.) ita, sic; e.g. itaque et Siciliae amissum et Lacedæmoniorum victorias culpe sue tribuuntur, quod talem virum et civitatem expulsum (so illustrious or so excellent a man, Np. Alc. 6, 2).—celeri rumore dilato, Dionii vim allatum, multi concurrerant quibus tale facinus displicebat (so atrocious a deed, Np. Dion. 10, 1).—non id tempus esse ut merita tantummodo exsolverentur (not so good, L. 2, 29, § 8).—jam Latro is status rerum erat, ut (so sad, L. 8, 13, § 2).—quoniam Aristovetus hanc sibi populo Romano gratiam referret, ut (was so ungrateful, Cæs. B. 1, 35).—senatus consultum tantam vim habet (is of so little worth, C. Fam. 1, 7, 4).—Hegestas lo si putat Atticum (so good, C. Brut. 83, 286). By Crel. (e.g. quales pueri, teneris annis assuefacti sumus, tales adulti manemus, so we are in manhood). For 'sic', like our 'so', ita is 'such'; 'a good man, for so he was', vir bonus, sic enim fuit. [So so—but moderately or indifferently, sic (e.g. Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 93. Doe. Quid rei gerit? Gel. Sic, tenuiter. Ter. Andr. 4, 8, 9. Crit. Quid vos, quo pacto hie i satine recte? M. Nones? sic, ut quimus, alunt). So much for to-day, in hunc diem hactenus; reliqua differamus in crastinum.]

SO CALLED, quem, quam, quod vocant, dicunt. qui, quæ, quod dicitur. *Not sic, ita dictus, nominatus, appellatus.*

SO FAR, LONG, MANY, MUCH, SOON, TRUE, WELL ... *as.* See **AS**.

SOAK, *v.* || **TRANS.**) macerare (to put a thing in water, in order to soften it, as *flax, flax*).—*aquâ perfundere* (to wet well with water, as *corn*).—*madefacere* (*g. t.*, to make quite wet). To be soaked with rain, *pluvîâ* or *imbre* *madefieri*. || **INTRANS.**) *madefieri*. *madescere*.

SOAKING, *maceratio* (*by steeping in water*).—*perfusio* (*by pouring water on*).

SOAP, *s.* *sapo*, *ônis* (*Plin.*). *A piece or ball of s., bulla saponis.*

SOAP, *v.* *sapone* *linere* or *oblينere* *qd.*

SOAP-BOILER, **saponis coctor*. **qui saponem coquit*

SOAP-HOUSE, **officina saponis.*

SOAP-SUDS, **aqua saponis infusa.*

SOAR, *sursum* or *sublime ferri* *subvolare* (*to fly up, of birds and things*). To *s. aloft* to heaven, in *cælum* *ascendere*; *sublime* *abire*; *ad deos abire* (*of persons dying*): to *s. aloft* to a higher region, in *cœlestem locum* *subvolare*.

SOB, *v.* *singulare* (*Cels.*).—*singulare* (*Q.*).

SOB, *s.* *singultus*, *ûs*.

SOBBINGLY, *cum singultu* (*with a sob, C.*).—*modo singultantium* (*as those who sob, Q.*).

SOBER, || *That avoids excess in drinking*, *sobrius* (*C.*).—*qui crapulam vitat*. *qui modice bibit*. || *Moderate*, *sobrius*, *temperans*, *temperatus*.

SOBERLY, *sobrie* (*prop.*). *temperanter*, *temperate* (*fig.*).

SOBRIETY, || *Abstinence from excessive drinking*. *Crel.* *with sobrius*. || *Moderation*, *sobrietas* (*Sen.*).—*temperantia* (*C.*).

SOCCAGE, *servitus*, *servitium*. In *s.*, *servus*; or *by Crel.*, *e. g.* *Lycyrus* *agros locupletium plebi ut servitio colendos dedit* (*in s.*, *C. Rep.* 3, 9, 16).

SOCIABLE, *commodus* (*suiting his manners to those of others*).—*affabilis* (*ready to speak, condescending in conversation*).—*sociabilis* (*inclined to intercourse with others*).—*congregabilis* (*apt to unite in a flock or herd*).—*facilis* (*as a quality of character*). *Not s.*, *in sociabilis*, *morosus* (*sullen*).

SOCIABLENESS, *socialitas* (*as prevailing in a society, Plin.*).—*mores faciles* (*as a person's character*).

SOCIABLY, *socialiter*.

SOCIAL, *socialis* (*inclined to union and companionship*).—*sociabilis* (*capable of or inclined to union and companionship with others*).—*congregabilis* (*also capable of being easily united with others in a herd or set*; *e. g.* *apum examina, C.*).—*facilis* (*easy of access, companionable*). *S. life*, *vita societas*; *societas conjunctionis humane*; *caritas atque societas humana*: *to bring uncivilized men to the habits of s. life*, *homines dissipatos congregare*, *et ad (or in) vitam societatem convocare*: *to lead a s. life* (*i. e. life of friendly intercourse*) *with one's companions*, *societatem caritatis coire cum suis*: *man is a s. animal*, *homo est animal sociale*; *natura nos sociabiles fecit*; *natura hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis et ad vite societatem*: *the s. union*, *civilis societas*; *homium inter homines societas*; *societas consortio humana*; *consociatio hominum*; *societas generis humani*; *conjunctio congregatioque hominum*; *societas hominum conjunctioque*; *convictus humanus* (*all C.*).

SOCIETY, || *Union*, *societas*. To *live in s.*, *congregatos esse* (*copy of animals*; *opp.* *solvagos esse*; see *C. Tusc.* 5, 13, 88); *societatem caritatis colisse inter se* (*in mutual inclination*): *man is born for s.*, *homines naturâ sunt congregabiles*; *natura nos sociabiles fecit*; *natura hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis et ad vite societatem*; *natura impellit hominem ut hominum coetus et celebrationes et esse et a se obiri velit*. || *Companionship*. To *give one's s. to* *abey*, *esse cum quo* (*to be with him*); *qui comitari*; *ei comitem se adire* or *adungere* (*to accompany abey as an attendant*): *in the s. of abey*, *cum quo*: *to shun the s. of abey*, *cs aditum sermonemque defugere*: *to seek the s. of abey*, *cs consuetudinem appetere*: *bad s. spoils good manners*, *maliginus comes quamvis candido et simplici rubiginem suam affricat* (*Sen. Ep.* 7, 6). || *Union of several persons for a common end*, *societas* (*copy of literary societies, trading companies, &c.*).—*sodalitas* (*of colleagues*; *e. g.* *of certain priests at Rome*; *then, g. t.*, *of any s. in which any secret exists*; *e. g.* *of freemasons with us*).—*factio* (*a party, copy for a bad purpose*; see

Trafon ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 36 [43], 1).—*collegium* (*a corporation*; *e. g.* *of merchants, artisans, priests, &c.*). To *enter into s. with abey*, *societatem cum quo facere*, *inire, coire* (*g. t.*); *ratiorem communicare cum quo* (*to make common cause with abey*); *societatem contrahere cum quo* (*to enter into a partnership*); *to receive abey into a s.*, *qm in societatem assumere* or *scribere* (*g. t.*); *qm in collegium cooptare* (*into a corporation*); *to dissolve a s.*, *societatem dirimere*: *human s.*, *societas humana*, *hominum*, or *generis humani*; *civilis s.*, *societas civilis*. || *A body of persons united for one object*, *cœtus*, *conventus hominum* or *amicorum* (*g. t.*), *an assembly of friends*.—*circulus* (*a social circle*).—*congressus* (*an assembly which meets together for some purpose*).—*acroasis* (*an assembly of learned persons in which abey is read*).—*sodalicum* (*an assembly of colleagues, copy of certain priests and others, in order to celebrate the private worship of a deity with feasting*): *a s. of friends*, *congressio familiarium*: *a large s.*, *frquentia*, *celebritas*; *celeberrimus virorum mulierumque conventus*: *to be fond of attending s's and meetings*, *circulos et cœtus inuicem consectari*.

SOCK, *soccus* (*worn by comic actors, Plaut.*).

SOCKET, *myxus* (*in a candlestick or lamp, i. e. the part in which the wick stood*; *Mar.* 14, 41).—*tubus* (*a tube*).—*vagina* (*a sheath*).—*theca* (*a case*). *S. of the eye*, **cavum oculi*.

SOCKLE (*in architecture*), *podium* (*Vitr.*).

SOD, *crespes* (*gleba = a clod*). To *cover a roof with s's*, **cæspite tegere* or *contegere*.

SODA, *soda* (*i. t.*, *prepared*).—*nitrum* (*in its natural state*).

SODALITY. See **SOCIETY**.

SOEVER, *cunque* (*added to a word*; *e. g.* *quiscunque, whosoever*).

SOFA, *lectus* (*g. t.*).—*lectulus*. *lectica lucubratoria* (*copy for reading or study*).—*grabatûs* (*a low couch*).—*hemicyclium* (*of a semicircular form, for two or three persons, copy for conversation, &c.*).—*stibadium* (*Plin Ep.*).—*signa*, *âtis* (*Mar.*), *of a semicircular form*. *Arms or side of a s.*, *pluteus* (*e. g.* *plutei fulcrâ, Propert.*). *S. cushion or squab, torus lecti*.

SOFT, || **PROP.**) *mollis* (*not hard*; *opp.* *durus*).—*tener* (*tender*; *opp.* *asper*).—*mitis* (*gentle, mild*). *Very s.*, *præmollis*: *s. boiled eggs*, *ova mollia* or *sorbilia*. *A s. hand*, *manus mollis* (*O.*). *A s. voice*, *vox lenis*: *a s. air*, *aer tepidus*. See *also GENTLE, MILD*. To *grow s.*, see **SOFTEN**. || **FIG.**) *mollis*, *tener*.

SOFTEN, || **PROP.**) *mollire*, *emollire*, *mitigare* (*trans.*); *emolliri*, *mollescere*, *emollescere*, *mitigari* (*intrans.*). || **FIG.**) *mollire*, *emollire*, *commovere* *animum* *cs*; *qm, cs animum*, *lenire*, *delenire*, *mitigare* (*trans.*); *molliri*, *leniri* (*intrans.*). To *s. down atq in the telling*, *ad qm in mollis referre* *qd* (*T. Ann.* 14, 39).

SOFTLY, *molliter* (*g. t.*).—*leniter*, *placide*, *clementer*, *pacate* (*gently, mildly, quietly*).

SOFTNESS, *mollitia*.—*mollitudo* (*as an abiding quality*).

SOHO, *heus!* *eho!* *heus tu!* (*Ter.*).

SOIL, || **GROUND**, *earth*, *terra*, (*terre*) *solum* (*surface of the ground*).—*ager*: *soli natura*, *ingenium*; *solum* (*in respect of its natural quality and its produce*). *A rich s.*, *solum pingue*. *A thin s.*, *solum macrum* or *exille*. *A loose or close, moist or dry s.*, *solum solum* or *vel spissum*, *humidum vel siccum*. || *Dung*, *stercus* (*of men and animals*).—*excrementum*, *usually pl. excrementa*, *orum, m.* (*of men and animals*; *post-Aug.*, *but Class.*). || *A spot, stain, vid.*

SOIL, *v.* *qd qd in inquire* (*to cover with dirt; the strongest term*).—*contaminare* (*to s. more slightly, copy by use or frequent handling*).—*turpare* (*to take off the freshness of a thing*; *not deturpare*).—*maculare* (*with spots*).—*spurare*, *conspurare* (*so as to make foul or loathsome*). To *s. one's fingers* (*fig.*), *se sceleribus contaminare* (*C.*); *flagitiis suis dedecorare* (*S.*); *contaminare*, *inquinare*, *polluere* (*C.*).

SOJOURN, *s.* and *v.* See **ABIDE**, **ABODE**; **DWELL**, **DWELLING**.

SOLACE, *v.* See **CONSOLE**.

SOLACE, *s.* See **CONSOLATION**.

SOLANDER, **scabies*.

SOLAR, *solaris*, *solaris* or *by gen. solis*. *A s. eclipse*, *solis defectus* or *defectio*; *solis deficiens* (*see ECLIPSE*). *The s. year*, *annus qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe* (*L. 1, 19, extr.*).—*annus solstitialis* (*Serv. P. Æn.* 4, 653). *The ancient Romans reckoned a lunar year, the latter a s.*, *Romani veteres ad lunæ cursum, et sequentes ad solis anni tempora digesserunt*.

SOLD, *part.* of **TO SELL**.

SOLDER, *s. ferrumen* (*Plin.*). 'Soft s.' (*Sam Slick*),

palpum (e. g. mihi obtrudere non potes palpum, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4. 1. 35).

SOLDER, v. ferruminare. conferruminare (to s. together, *Pila*).

SOLDIER, miles (v. gr.; its collective for milites).—armatus (an armed man, usually pl. *bellator*, pug-nator, proclator, a warrior, poet).—homo or vir militaris (as when we say 'a good s.', 'a distinguished s.', in speaking of a veteran or general: *only the poets and later prose writers employ militaris for miles*). Of or belonging to a s., militaris. A raw or fresh s., miles tiro, or tiro only (C., *Cæsar*); miles tirunculus (*Suet.*). An old or veteran s., veteranus: s's with respect to their profession, homines or viri militares. A common s., miles gregarius, or miles only. The common s's, milites gregarii; militum or armatorum vulgus. A brave or good s., miles fortis, strenuus, bonus, acer (C.); ad pugnandum alacer or paratus; studio pugnae ardens, incensus atque incitatus (C.). A cowardly, bad s., miles ignavus, timidus (C.), pavidus (S.). S's of the line, (milites) legionarii: to turn s., to enlist as a s., nomen dare, or profiteri, militum (L.); sponte militiam sumere (T.). To go out as a s., militatum abire (Ter.); in militum disciplinam proficisci (C.). *these phrases are not to be employed in the sense of 'to turn s.', 'enlist as a s.', 'become a s.'* To be, serve as a s., militare; militum munus sustinere; stipendia merere, mereri (C., *L.*); militiam tolerare (V.), colere (O.). A s.'s wife, ux militis: a s.'s child, puer (puella) militaris: a s.'s life, vita militaris. A s.'s cloak, sagum: a s.'s dress, vestitus militaris; habitus gregalis (of the common s., T. Ann. 1. 59): s.-like, militaris; in a s.-like manner, militum more, modo (C.); militariter (L.).

SOLDIERY, milites, pl.; miles, armati, pl.

SOLE, adj. solus, unus.—unicus (e. g. filius, filia, &c.—illa villa solius tua, you have s. possession of). See **ALONE**, **ONLY**.

SOLE, s. 1 The bottom of a foot, planta. *not solea in this sense. To find no place for the s. of one's foot, locum, ubi consistat, non reperire. 1 The bottom of a shoe, solea. 1 A fish, "pleuronectes platissa" (Linn.).*

SOLE, v. "calceis soleas suffigere.

SOLECISM, vitium, error.—*barbarismus, a fault in single words, as though one should say Mæcenum for Mæcenatem, or should use an outlandish word, e. g. canthus, for ferrum quo rote vincuntur; solecismus, a fault in grammar or construction, e. g. non feceris, for ne feceris; acyrolologia, Gr. or Lat. improprium, an erroneous combination of words, as, hunc ego al potui tantum sperare (for timere, dolorem; Q. 1. 8, 6).*

SOLELY, solum, tantum. See **ONLY**.

SOLENN, sollemnis (festive, ceremonial).—gravis, severus (grave, serious). To take a s. oath, persancte jurare or delectare; jurare per plures (or omnes) deos.

SOLEMNITY, 1 Gravity, seriousness, by *Cæcilius* with the adj. 1 A festive or formal celebration, solenne (*solemnitas is late*).—cerimonia (a solemn religious ceremony).—pompa (a solemn procession). To keep a festival with great s., "diem festum magno cum apparatu celebrare (cf. T. Hist. 2. 95. 1).

SOLEMNIZE, 1 To celebrate, agere, agitare (v. pr., festivals, birth-days, holidays, &c.).—celebrare (to assist by one's presence in making a numerous assembly; e. g., birth-day, marriage-feast: less frequently of a festival). To s. a day as a festival, diem prosequi (*Np. Att. 4. extr.*). To s. a festival for three days, diem festum agere triduum or per triduum; public games, ludos facere or committere. To s. divine service, sacra procurare; sacris operari: res divinas rite perpetrare; but, in the modern sense, better "rebus divinis interesse (of the officiating minister).

SOLENNLY, sollemniter (in a festive or ceremonial manner).—graviter, severè (gravely, severely).

SOLICIT, 1 To seek for, ask, petere, expetere (to petition for).—querere (to seek with pains and exertion).—consectari (to pursue zealously)—captare, aucupari (to snatch eagerly at altho; all these with an acc.). To s. the favour of the people, auram popularem captare; gratiam ad populum querere: one who s's (for an office), petitor; candidatus (see **CANDIDATE**). The act of soliciting, petitio, ambitio (concocting).—prensatio (taking voters by the hand, in order to gain their favour).—ambitus (by unlawful means; whereas ambitio, in the best age, was only by lawful means). 1 To attempt a b'y's mind, sollicitare qm or cs animum (e. g. pretio, pecuniâ); pellicere qm.

SOLICITOR, 1 One who solicits, qui petit &c.; petitor; and see the verb. 1 A legal assistant or adviser, causidicus (in a depreciating sense). See **ATTORNEY**.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL, advocatus fisci (legal assistant of the treasury in judicial proceedings; *Europ.* 8. 18 [10], init.).

SOLICITUDE. See **ANXIOUS**.

SOLITUDE. See **ANXIETY**.

SOLID, densus, condensus (consisting of compressed parts; opp. rarus).—spissus (consisting of parts so compressed, that scarcely any interstices are visible; almost impervious, incompressible; opp. solutus).—solidus (consisting of a firm mass, massive; opp. cassus, pervius).—confertus (pressed together, crammed, as it were; opp. rarus).—artior or arctior (compressed into a small space).—pressus (of an orator's style, concis e, nervous).—brevis (also of style, &c.). S. Jovis, cibus plenus: s. learning, doctrina or eruditio accurata, subtilis, recondita, exquisita (*not solida; yet solida gloria, solida utilitas are correct*). To make s. (according to the above distinctions), densare, condensare, spissare, conspissare, solidare: to become s., densari, &c. (pass. of the above verbs); spissescere, solidescere.

SOLIDLY, solide, dense, spisse. See the adj.

SOLILOQUY, "sermo secum ipso habitus (comp. C., sermo intinuum cum huc secum [qz loquitor], of a purely mental s.). *Soliiloquium frst in Augustin. Sta meditatio (Q.) sermo intinuum may be used for a mental s. To hold a s., ipsum secum loqui: intra se dicere (Q.); also secum loqui; solum secum colloqui: he held the following s., hunc secum colloquutus est; ipse secum huc locutus est.*

SOLITARY, 1 Single, vid. 1 Lonely, remote from others, solitarius, solivagus (living alone, of men and animals).—solus, desertus (without inhabitants, of places; opp. celebr, frequens). A s. life, vita solitaria (g. l.); vita inculta et deserta ab amicis (friendless): to lead a s. life, vitam solitariam ago; in solitudine vivere; tempus solum in secreto vivere; vitam agere segregem (*Sen. Benef. 4. 18. 2*); hominum conventus fugere (to avoid society); solitariâ naturâ esse (of animals which frequent s. places, *Farr. R. R. 3. 16, 4*): a s. place, locus solus or desertus (opp. locus frequens or celebr); locus ab arbitris remotus (where one has no witnesses).

SOLITUDE, solitudo (state and place).—orbitas (loss of children).—viduitas (widowhood).—solitudo literu-rum, viduarum (the condition of orphans or widows).—locus solus or desertus (a solitary place; opp. locus celebr or frequens); locus ab arbitris remotus (private and retired): to live in s., see 'to lead a SOLITARY life': to retire into s., se conficere or se recipere in solitudinem; vitam solitudinis mandare (g. l.); a publicis negotiis se removere; de foro decedere; se ab omni parte republicæ subtrahere (to retire from political life): to seek s., solitudines captare: to wander about in s., full of deep sorrow, in locis solis mæstum errare.

SOLO, unus cantus. To sing a s., solus qs cantat. To play a s., "solus qs fidibus canit; on the flute, solus qs tibis cantat.

SOLSTICE, solstitium (at the beginning of summer).—bruma (at the beginning of winter).—*It is un-Class. to say solstitium æstivum, for solstitium, or solstitium brumale or hibernum for bruma. At the s., solstitiali die (in summer).—brumali die (in winter).*

SOLSTITIAL, solstitialis.

SOLUBLE, qui (que, quod) solvi or dissolvi potest; dissolubilis (C.).—solubilis (*Amman*).

SOLUTION, 1 The act of dissolving, &c., *Cæcilius*, by the verb. 1 Answer, solutio, dissolutio (both apply of a captious question).—explicatio, enodatio (of a perplexed or obscure matter). See **ANSWER**.

SOLVE, solvere (a riddle, a question).—dissolvere (a question).—enodare (perplexed or captious questions; for such we may also say, captiosas solvere; [captions] explicare, discutere). To s. a doubt, ambiguitatem solvere, resolvere; dubitationem tollere; dubitationem ci eximere.

SOLVENCY, solvendi facultas; or *Cæcilius* by the adj.

SOLVENT, 1 Able to pay, qui est solvendo (C.).—qui est ad solvendum (*Vitr.*)—idoneus (e. g. debitor). To swear that one is not s., bonam copiam jurare. 1 Able to dissolve, "qui corpus qd solvere, dissolvere, potest.

SOME, aliquis (any, indefinite).—ullus (opp. nullus, eply after negations).—quisquam (nearly = ullus, but always implies a number, out of each any indifferently may be supposed: mihi nec substantively; but

not always: si agricola quispiam &c., C.; see the word in **SOMEbody**.—quidam (a certain one, without specification).—aliqui (indefinite).—nonnulli, or nonnemo, sing. (in ipsa curia nonnemo hostis est, C., several).—aliquot (more than one).—plerique, complures (s., and, indeed, several or many).—often aliquid with gen.: e. g., s. indulgentia, qd venie. It is s. consolation to remember, in qd re nonnihil me consolatur quum recordor &c.: s. progress has been made, nonnihil est profectum (C.). S. ... others, alii ... alii; quidam ... alii: s. ... others ... others, quidam (alii) ... alii ... alii (and thus alii may be used successively &c. times or more; but Cicero also varies it by partim, &c.; see C. N. D. 2, 47, extr.): s. in one direction, others in another, alii alio, &c.: s. in one manner, others in another, alii aliter, &c.: s. few, pauci: s. twenty days, aliqui viginti dies: in s. measure, aliquo modo; aliquo ex parte (partly); aliquid (in s. respect; see C. B. G. 1, 40, Heid.). **SO** Avoid quidamtenus.

SOMEbody, aliquis, quispiam, aliquispiam, quisquam, ullus. (1) aliquis, aliqua, aliquod, subst.: aliquis or aliqui, aliqua, aliquod, adj. (2) aliquispiam, quispiam [subst. and adj.; but usually quispiam is found as a subst., and aliquispiam as an adj.: Z. § 129]. relate to a multitude, intimating that it is immaterial wch individual of that number is thought of. Quispiam often in objections, e. g., s. will say, dixerit quispiam:—quidam (a certain one, whom it is not necessary to specify).—**SO** Aliquis, indef. and affirmative; also like our 'somebody', used for 'a person of consequence': si vis esse aliquis: ego quoque sum aliquid (C.).—quispiam (subst.) and ullus (adj.) are indef. and negative; therefore also in interrogative clauses, where a negative is implied.

SOMEHOW or **OTHER**, nescio quo modo. nescio quo casu. nescio quo pacto.

SOMETHING, **SO** *to nothing*, aliquid (usually with a gen. of the subst. joined with it; e. g. aliquid numulorum; after the particles si, ne, quo, ut, num, see *find* simply quid, unless there be a particular emphasis; see Kühner, C. Tuae. 1, 20, 45; Hermann, *Viger*, p. 731).—paullum aliquid (some little thing, a trifle).—nonnihil (a pretty good deal, also followed by a gen.).—quidquam (in negative propositions).—quidam, quaedam, quoddam (certain, wch one cannot or may not mention; e. g. singularis est quaedam natura atque vis animi).—numquid, equid (in questions, *athg*). A s., nescio quid: to reckon one as s., aliquem magni facere: that is s., but far from being all, est istuc quidem aliquid, sed nequaquam in isto sunt omnia: to think s. of oneself, putare se esse aliquid: he seems to be s., aliquid esse videtur. **SO** *to not*, = somewhat, in some measure or degree, paulum (with comparatives, paulo). nonnihil, aliquid (e. g. nonnihil me consolatur, quum recordor). **SO** Aliquantum, Aliquanto, always mean 'in a considerable degree'. Sls this is implied in a comparative adj.; e. g. soror meliuscula est, 'is something better.'

SOMETIMES, aliquando (g. l.).—Interdum (now and then).—nonnumquam (rather frequently).—unquam (in interrogative clauses, where a negation or doubt is implied).—quandoque (Cels.). S., though not often, etiam si raro, non tamen nunquam (Q.).

SOMEWHERE, aliquibi, uspiam, usquam (with the same difference of meaning as between aliquis, quispiam, and ullus; see **SOMEbody**).

SOMNIFEROUS. See **SOPORIFIC**.

SON (with reference to parents), filius (opp. puella).—(with reference to sex) puer, sexus virilis (also of several s's, Np.).—strips virilis (also of all the s's of a family collectively, L.).—so also suboles virilis (T.). **SO** In the poets, and also in Q., we find natus or gnatus for filius, but it is never thus used as a subst. by the best prose writers: so that we cannot say natus meus, tuus, &c., for filius meus, tuus, &c.; or nati parentum for liberi parentum. In C. Amic. 8, 27, and De Fin. 5, 25, 65, natus is used as a participle. A young s., little s., filiolus; filius parvus: to have a s., another s., filio, filiole augeri (C.); sexu, stirpe virili augeri (Afr. L. and T.): to be abys son, quo natum, progenatum esse (L.); quo ortum esse (C.): to lose a s., filium amittere, perdere: to leave no s., sexum virilem non relinquere (Np.).

SON-IN-LAW, gener.

SON OF MAN (a title assumed by our blessed Saviour), *mortali matre natus.

SONG, carmen (g. l.).—canticum (act of singing or the thing sung, as an effect of talent or art).—canticum (that wch is or may be sung).—cantilena (as adapted to a well-known air. Döderlein remarks, that cantica and canti-

lenae are only s's adapted for singing, in which, as in popular ballads, the words and melodies are inseparable, and serve to excite mirth and pleasure, in opp. to speech and that wch is spoken: indeed canticum means a favourite piece, still in vogue; cantilena, a piece which, being generally known, has lost the charm of novelty, and is classed with old s's).—cantio (as s. sung, esply as a form of enchantment). It is the old s., cantilena eandem canis (you are always singing the same thing, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 10); nihil nisi idem quod saepe scribis (you are always writing the same); semper ista eademque audio (I am always hearing the same thing); uno opere eandem incudem die nocteque tundit (he is continually doing the same thing, C. de Or. 2, 39, init.).

SONGSTELT, cantor.—vocis et cantus modulator (Cat. 1, pref. 3).

SONGSTRESS, cantrix.

SONNET, carmen (tetradecastichum).

SONOROUS, sonans (C.).—canorus (C., sounding well).—sonorus (Tibull., poet. and post-Aug. prose). A s. voice, vox canora.

SOON, **SO** *in a short time*, brevi tempore, or simply brevi (denoting the short space of time in which althg happens).—mox (very s. afterwards, immediately after, always supposes a comparison between circumstances or points of time, of which the one follows after the other).—jam, more strongly jamjamque (in a moment, represents the time of an action as present, which one indicates as impending).—prodiem (as s. as possible, to-morrow, denotes a definite point of time up to wch any thing may happen). Very s., perbrevis: s. afterwards, or thereupon, paulo post or post paulo; brevi postea; non ita multo post; brevi spatii interjecto: I will s. be here, jam hic adero. **SO** Quickly, immediately, celeriter, cito; see **IMMEDIATELY**. As s., statim; post (e. g. Germani statim e somno lavantur, as s. as they get up) as s. as Feit was taken, post Veios captos; or by an abl., e. g. s. adventu, discessu, as s. as one had come, gone: solis occasu, as s. as the sun had set. **At an early period**, mature, mane (early in the morning). Too s., ante tempus; mature or maturus (see Bremi, *Suet. Cæs.* 26): to do althg s., maturare qd facere: as s. as, simul ac or (when a vowel follows) simul atque: as s. as possible, simul; simul ut; ut primum; quum primum; quum maturare: as s. as I came to Rome after your departure, ut primum a tuo digresso Romam veni: as s. as the meeting was over, ambasciatores were sent, ab illa concione legati missi sunt. **SO** Easily, facile, facili negotio. It is s. said, proclive dictu est (C. Off. 2, 60, 69).

SOONER, **SO** *rather*, potius, citius. prius. S. than, potius quam; citius quam; prius quam; also non tam cito ... quam (putting, of course, the epithet that is preferred after the quam; e. g. quem tu non tam cito rhetoricum dixisses, quam ... πολιτικόν, i. e., would sooner call a πολιτικός than a rhetorician): I would s. die than &c., mori malo, quam &c.

SOOT, fuligo.

SOOTHE, qm or cs animum placare (to pacify, calm).—mitigare (to moderate, alleviate).—lenire or delinire (to soften, make less painful or disagreeable). JN. cs animum lenire et placare, placare et mitigare. To s. one's anger, cs iram lenire, mollire, permollire, placare, sedare: to s. pain, dolorem mitigare: to s. grief, levare luctum. See also **ALLEViate**.

SOOTHISAYER, vates, divinus (an inspired prophet; C.).—vaticinans (O.; very rare, = vates).—faticicus (one who foretells the destiny of man; C.).—fatioquus (poet. = faticicus).—sortilegus (one who divines by lots; C.).—haruspex (one who foretells events fm the appearance of the entrails of victims).—augur (one who foretells fm the flight of birds).—fem., vates, mulier faticica, fatioqua. Interpres divum (L.). saga (C.).

SOOTY, fuliginosus (full of soot; late).—fuliginosus (looking like soot).

SOP, s. *frustum in aqua (embammate, lacte, &c.) intinctum. A s. to Cerberus, *quasi Cerbero offam oblicere (the pros. being taken fm V. *Æn.* 6, 420).

SOP, v. intingere qd in aqua, lacte, &c.—macerare in quam rem (C. qd re).

SOPHISM, sophisma, atis, n. (or Lat., as rendered by C., conclusivuncula fallax, cavillatio; wch did not, however, obtain currency).—captio dialectica or sophistica, or simply captio, when the context shows the sense. To detect or expose a s., sophisma diluere; captionem refellere or discutere.

SOPHIST, sophistes (C.); also by Crel. qui ostentationis aut questus causa philosophatur (C. Acad. 2, 28, 73).

SOPHISTICAL, *sophisticus* (*Gell.*). captiosus (*of things; e.g., a question; C.*)—ad captiones repertus (*Gell.*). *S. conclusions, conclusionum fallaces* (*C.*; *vid. in* **SOPHISM**): *s. questions, interrogationes fallaces et captiosae* (*C.*).

SOPHISTICALLY, *sophistarum modo, more* (*oft. C.*). *sophistice* (*Appul.*).

SOPHISTRY, *¶ A false argument; see* **SOPHISM**. *¶ The art or practice of using sophisms, captiones. interrogationes captiosae* (*¶* **sophistice**, = *captiosus, very late; Appul.*).

SOPORIFIC, *somnifer* (*Plin., O.*). *somnificus* (*Plin.*). **medicamentum somnum concilians. A s. (medicine), sopor* (*Np., Sen.* *¶* *¶* *medicamentum somnificum is not Class.; potius somnificus is altogether without authority: to administer a s., ei soporem dare: to take a s., soporem sumere* (*Sen. Ep. 83, fin.*) or *potare*.

SORB, *sorbus, l. f. (tree)*—*sorbium* (*fruit*).

SORCERER, *magus, veneficus, incantator* (*late*).

SORCERESS, *мага, venefica* (*O.*). *saga* (*C.*). *strix* (*O.*).

SORCERY, *ars magica* (*L.*). *magice* (*Plin.*). *veneficia, pl. (C.)*. *Jr. veneficia et cantiones (sorceries and incantations)—magica* (*Appul.*). *S.'s, sacra magica* (*V.*): *superstitiones magice* (*T. Ann. 12, 59*).

SORDID, *humilis* (*low-minded; opp. altus, excelsus*); *abjectus* (*despicable*).—*liberalitas* (*ungentlemanly*)—*sordidus* (*base and mean*)—*turpis* (*disgraceful; opp. honestus*)—*impurus* (*vicious; opp. castus*)—*improbus* (*vile, bad*)—*ferus* (*disgusting*). *A s. spiritus, sordes*.

SORDIDLY, *humiliter, abjecte. liberaliter, sordide, turpiter. Jm. turpiter et nequiter. sine dignitate.* [*SYN. in* **SORDID**.]

SORDIDNESS, *humilitas, liberalitas, improbitas, animus abjectus* or *humilis, sordes, mens sordibus oppleta, indignitas.* [*SYN. in* **SORDID**.]

SORE, *s, ulcus, eris, m. See* **ULCER**.

SORE, *adj. ¶* **PROPR.** *auctus, stritus* (*made sore by rubbing*). *S. places, attrita, m. pl.; attrite partes: to rub a s., atterere; atterendo saucire. ¶* **FIG.** *Painful, distressing, gravis; acerbus.*

SORELY, *graviter, egre, moleste.*

SORREL, *s. ¶ A plant, *rumex pratensis* (*Lin.*; *common s.*)—**oxalis acetosella* (*Lin.*; *wood s.*)—**andromeda arbores* (*Lin.*; *red s., s. tree*).

SORRELY, *adj. (= equus) albus subdubius.*

SORRILY, *See* **POOLY**.

SORROW, *tristitia, maestitia, mueror* (*great s.*). *Feigned s., tristitia simulata: to give way to s., se trahere tristitia: to cause s., tristitiam ei adferre or inferre.*

SORROWFUL, **SORROWFULLY**. *See* **SAD**, **SADLY**.

SORRY, *¶* **Sorrowful; vid. To be sorry for; 1) *To repent, regret, poenitet me* *cs. rel. I am not s. that I held the same opinion as they did, me haud poenitet eorum sententia fuisse: I am s. that I was not there, dolet mihi non adfuisse.* 2) *To grieve over, dolere, egre or moleste ferre. lugere* (*to mourn for*). *To be s. for any one's lot, vicem cs. dolere: one ought to be sorry that &c., dolendum est quod* *¶* **Poor, mean, vid.****

SORT, *s. ¶* **Kind, genus; see** **KIND**. *Sit a sort of may be expressed by quidam; e.g. non perspicitis aliam quandam esse in hostis deligendis* (*C.*) *or by omnis; e.g. omnes egreditur, metus, perturbationes; omnia pericula: sit by nota* (*prop. a mark put on althg*); *hence, e.g. vinum bonae, male notae* (*of a good or bad s.*); *quocunque vini nota* (*wine of every s.*); *vini nota optima* (*the best s. of wine; Col.*); *cujuscunque notae caseus* (*cheese of every s.; Col.*); *secundum notae mel* (*of the second s.; Col.*). *¶* **Manner, vid.**

SORT, *v. in genera digerere* (*oft. C. de Or. 1, 42, 190*). *dizerere. in ordinem digerere; discernere, rejicere* (*to reject in sorting*).

SORTIE, *excursio, eruptio* (*a violent s.*). *To make a s., erumpere; facere excursionem or eruptionem: to make a s. fm a town, excursionem or eruptionem facere* *ex oppido; eruptione ex urbe pugnare; portis se foras erumpere: to make a s. upon the enemy, egredi et portis et hosti signa inferre.*

SOT, *homo ebrius, praeter modum vino deditus* (*oft. C.*). *homo in vinum eductus* (*Cur. 5, 1, 37*). *vinolentus, potator* (*Plaut.*).

SOTTISH, *ebrius, temulentus.*

SOTTISHNESS, *ebrietas, vinolentia.*

SOUL, *¶* **The spirit of man, anima (*the principle of life; also the s. apart fm the body, the spirit: the s. not = the intellect in the best prose*).—*spiritus* (*the***

breath of life).—*animus* (*the living power, the sensitive and appetitive nature, ð ðuois; then the whole spiritual nature of man, opp. corpus*).—*mens* (*the intellect; ð vois*). *To believe the immortality of the s., censere animum semper permansere; censere animum immortale esse: fm my s., ex animo; vere: with all my s., toto animo. ¶* **A living being, a person, anima, caput, homo. Not a s., nemo: there was not a s. in the house, nemo natus in aedibus fuit (*Com.*); *hominum numerus caput xxx millium erat* (*30,000 souls; Cae.*). *¶* **FIG.** **A principal actor, leading principle or power, auctor, princeps** (*leader*)—*fundamentum* (*groundwork*). *He was the very s. of the undertaking, dux, auctor, actor rerum gerendarum fuit* (*oft. C. Sext. 28, 61*); *princeps erat agendae rei* (*L. 4, 48, § 8*); *piety is the s. of virtue, pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum.***

SOUND, *s. ¶* **A noise, sonus** (*the thing*).—*sonitus* (*a sounding, the giring of a sound*).—*vox* (*voice*).—*tin- nitus* (*clang, tinkling, ringing*).—*clangor* (*clapping, flapping*)—*atrepitus* (*rushing*).—*crepitus* (*clear, sharp, crushing, rattling*).—*tonus* (*a tone, in music; ¶* **musical**) *is the melodious combination of s.'s in music, not s. itself*. *To have a s., sonare: to give or emit a s., sonum or vocem, &c. edere: empty s. of words, inanis verborum sonitus; tinnitus* (*T. Dial. 26, in.*). *¶* **A probe; vid. ¶** **A shallow sea, fretum. ¶** **A cuttle-fish, sepi.**

SOUND, *adj. sanus, validus* (*healthy*).—*rectus, integer* (*right*). *I am safe and s., salvus sum et incolu- mie: s. sleep, somnus artus, plenus: a s. constitutio, firma corporis constitutio; corpus bene constitutum: a s. mind in a healthy body, mens sana in corpore sano* (*Juv. 10, 356*); *to get a s. beating, vehementer vapulare: to give a s. beating, verberibus or flagris implere; male mulcare; verberibus subigere or irigare; verberibus mulcare* (*all comic*): *to give a s. scolding to, graviter increpare qm; acerbè et contumeliose in qm invehi.*

SOUND, *v. ¶* **INTRANS.** *To give a sound, sonare. s. num edere or reddere* (*prop.*). *That s.'s well, hoc bene sonat* (*prop.*).—*oratio honesta est* (*Fig.*). *¶* **TRANS.** *To s. a signal, canere classicum: to s. a re- treat, receptum canere, signum receptum dare* (*L.*); *millites tubæ revocare: to s. (a trumpet, &c.), infare* (*buccinam, &c.*); *to s. the praises of althg, magnificè prædicare qd; buccinatorem cs vel esse* (*C. Pk. Fam. 16, 21*). *¶* **PROPR.** *To try the depth of water, *cataporrati uti: *maris altitudinem cataporrati tentare* (*oft. Liv. Orig. 19, 4; see* **FERRUS**, *cataporrates*). *¶* **FIG.** *To try, voluntatem cs perscrutari* (*C.*); *animi cs scrutari* (*C.*) *or explorare; degustare qm* (*used playfully, to see what is in him*); *pertentare cs animum; sciscitari quid cogitet* (*to try and find out his sentiments*).

SOUNDING, *sonans, canens* (*rich in tone; ¶* **sonorus *is poet.*). *¶* **A s. speech, oratio verbis sonans.****

SOUNDING-LEAD, *cataporrates, m, m. (Leider).*

SOUNDLY, *probe, valde, vehementer, graviter. To beat s., acold s., see the adj. To sleep s., acite [= aciete] et graviter dormire.*

SOUNDNESS, *sanitas* (*of body or mind; opp. morbus, ægritudo*).—*integritas* (*of body or mind; also, completeness, unimpaired condition of althg*).

SOUP, *jus. Hos s., jus fervens, fervidum: s. warmed up again, jus hesternum.*

SOUR, *adj. ¶* **Not sweet, acerbus** (*opp. mitis*).—*amarus* (*opp. dulcis: according to Dôd, acerb. of a biting, amarus of a nauseous, bitterness: acerbus is far more emly used fig. of s. in words, character, &c.*).—*acidus* (*opp. dulcis; s. to taste or smell*).—*acer* (*sharp*).—*Jn. acer acidusque. Somehat s., acidulus, sub- acidus. Very s., acidissimus, peracerbus, acerbissimus, peracer. acerrimus* (*¶* **malum acidum is an apple s., though ripe; m. acerbum, an apple s., because unripe). *To be s., acere; acidum or acerbum or acrem esse; gustatu acido or acri esse sapore. To be turning s., acescere, coacescere: s. milk, lac acidum* (*Plin.*): *very s. vinegar, acetum acidissimum* (*Plin.*). *¶* **A s. grape, uva acerba** (*¶* **not austera**). *¶* **Cress, ille-tempered, difficilis, inoratus, tristis: s. look, vultus acerbi (*O.*), *severi* (*Mart.*). *To put on a s. look, acerbos sumere vultus* (*O.*); *severos ducere vultus* (*Mart.*); *frontem contrahere* (*C.*); *frontem attrahere, adducere* (*Sen.*). *To make s., acidum facere.*****

SOUR, *v. ¶* **TRANS.** **PROPR.** *acidum facere. ¶* **FIG.** *qm exacerbare. ¶* **INTRANS.** *accescere, coaccescere.*

SOURCE, *¶* **PROPR.** *fons* (*the water well rises, and the spot fm wch it springs*).—*scaturigo* (*the springing water*).—*caput* (*the place where a spring rises*). *¶* **FIG.** *fons* (*g. t.*)—*caput principium* (*beginning*).—*Jn. fons*

et caput; principium t fons, origo (origin).—causa (cause).—Jm. causa atque fons. *fm a good s., i. e. author, bono auctore: fm an authentic s., certo, or haud incerto, auctore. S. of profit, see PROFIT. They were the s's, inde ducenda (repetenda); eo referenda; inde originem trahunt.*

SOURNESS, aciditas (late).—acidus sapor (acid taste). || *Of temper, acerbitas, morositas, tristitia, severitas, asperitas.*

SOUTH, s. merides, plaga or regio australis. *To look to the s., in meridiem spectare; aspiciere meridiem (the latter, Col. 8, 2).*

SOUTH, SOUTHERN, adj. meridianus (s. meridionalis, or meridialis, only in late writers); in meridiem spectans; australis. *The s. wind, auster, ventus meridianus.*

SOUTH-EAST, regio inter ortum brumalem et meridiem spectans. *To the s.-e., inter ortum brumalem et meridiem spectans: s.-e. wind, euronotus (south s.-e.).*—vulturnus (s.-s. by south). *Libonotus, or Lat. austroafricus, south-west by south.*

SOUTH-WEST, (regio) inter occasum brumalem et meridiem spectans. *S.-w. wind, aflicus: s.-w. by west wind, subvesperus.*

SOUTHERNWOOD, abrotōnum, l. n.: or abrotōnus, l. f. (Lucan.).—artemisia abrotōnum (Linn.).

SOUTHWARD, in meridiem (s. g. spectare).—ad meridiem (s. g. vergere).

SOVEREIGN, adj. supremus, summus (supreme, highest). *A s. prince, rex sui juris. A s. people, natio dominatrix, or penes quem est summa rerum; populus sui juris: s. power, summa potestas; summum imperium (C.) summa rerum; omnium rerum potestas (Np.).*

SOVEREIGN, s. dominus, rex, tyrannus (C.). princeps (of the emperor).—ad quem unum omnis p-tentia collata est (af. T. Hist. l. 1); penes quem est omnium summa rerum (C. de Rep. l. 26); penes quem est summa potestas.

SOVEREIGNTY, dominatio, dominatus, principatus, summum imperium, summa imperii, omnium summa potestas, omnium rerum potestas. [Syn. in DOMINION.]

SOW, s. porca (Cat.). sus (Farr.). femina sus. acrofa (for breeding; Farr.). or by Creli., sus ad partus edendos idonea (Col.).

SOW, v. || TRAWA, seminare (prop.).—serere (prop. and fig.). *To s. land, agrum seminare: to s. (seed), (semen) spargere (C.), jactare, serere (Plin.). To s. barley, wheat, seminare hordeum (Col.), serere triticum (C.). To s. with atq., serere, conserere qd re (prop.); obsere qd re (prop. and fig.). To s. discord, civiles discordias serere. The sky sown with stars, totum coelum astris distinctum et ornatum. || INTRAHA, sementem facere; semen spargere (C.), jactare, serere (Plin.); semen terrae mandare; sulco deponere semina; semen ingerere solo (Col.); semen jactare, demittere in terram (Farr.). Prov. *As a man s's, so shall he reap, ut sementem feceris, ita metes (C. de Or. 2, 65, 261). To reap where one has not sown, ex aliorum laboribus laudem libare (Auct. ad Her. 4, 3, 5). To s. to the Res. pravas sequi cupiditates (opp. virtuti, sanctitati studere, Bau.).**

SOW-BANE, *chenopodium rubrum (Linn.).

SOW-BREAD, *cyclamen europaeum (Linn.).

SOW-FENNEL, *peucedanum officinale (Linn.).

SOW-THISTLE, *sonchus (Linn.).

SOWER, sator (Col.). seminator (C.). qui semina spargit.

SPACE, intervallum, spatium interjectum (either of place or time).—tempus interjectum (of time; *are seldom find distantia of local s., as in Vir. 6, l. 7). To leave a s., spatium relinquere, or intermittere: after a brief s., interjecto haud magno spatio. A s. of two years, biennium.*

SPACIOUS, amplus; luxus, spatiosus (roomy).—capax (able to hold much). *A s. mansion, ampla domus (C.).*

SPACIOUSLY, ample, spatiosae.

SPACIOUSNESS, amplitudo (e. g., of a city, urbis).—laxitas (e. g., of a house, C.).—capacitas (C.).

SPADE, pala (Plaut.). bipallum (with a cross-bar in the lower part of the handle, just above the broad part; by means of wch, a person using the s. could dig more deeply into the earth; Farr., Col., Cat. *Ligo = a hoe, mattock. Prov. To call a s. a s., qd it appellat ut appellant qui plene et latine loquuntur (af. C.): rem quamque suo nomine appellare.*

SPALLERS, adminicula, orum, n.; pali. *To fasten vines to s's, vites jugare or adjugare. To furnish with s's, vites adminiculare; palare et alligare arbores.*

SPAN, s. palmus (Farr.); spithama (Plin.); dodrans (id., three-fourths of a foot). *A s. wide, palmaris (Farr.); dodrantalis (Plin.): e.g., life a s. long, exigua vitae brevitas (C. Tusc. 4, 17, 37).*

SPAN, v. *palma metiri qd.—*palma amplecti qd (to s. round it).

SPANGLE, s. *bracteola. *bracteola micans.

SPANGLE, v. *bracteolis [micantibus] distinguere. *The spangled sky, coelum astris distinctum (C.).*

SPANIEL, *canis avicularius (Linn.).

SPAR, s. || A kind of stone, lapis specularis (Plin.); argyrolithus (t. f.).

SPAR, s. || A round piece of wood, canterius (Virg.). *A little s., capreolus (Cæs.).*

SPAR, v. || PROPR. se exercere or (pass. in mid. sense) exerceri (to practise; it being understood fm the context that the persons are boxing; athlete se exercens; athlete, quum exererent).—*se exercere pugnis certando (af. se exercere saliendo, Plaut., and pugnis certare, C.). || FIG. (de doctrinā) digladiari inter se, cum quo; certare.

SPARE, adj. || LEAN, vid. || Superfluous, abundans (see SUPERFLUOUS). *S. time, see LITURGE.*

SPARE, v. || TO RESERVE, servare, reservare, condere, recondere, qd. *Not parcere, comparcere, qd in this sense. || To use or apply carefully or parsimoniously, parcere ei rei. To s. pains, expense, parcere labori, impensae: to s. no pains about atq., graviter, strenue laborare, elaborare in qd re; sedulo agere qd (af. C.). To s. one's praises, maligne laudare (opp. non maligne, plenā manu, laudare). To s. the butter, parce uti butyro: to s. one's words, parcere verbis (Sen. Ep. 29, l.). To s. no entreaties, omnibus precibus petere, contendere; etiam aqua etiam rogare (af. C.). To have no time to s., vacui temporis nihil habere. || To leave off, omit, supersedere qd re; omittre qd. || To refrain fm severity, parcere ei (g. t.).—temperare (to be moderate or gentle).—indulgere (to be lenient), cl.*

SPARING, || (Of things), angustus, tenuis. Jx. tenuis et angustus, exiguus, parvus. Jx. tenuis et exiguus (*parvus, in this use of it, only in the poets; the best prose writers apply it exclusively to persons*). || (Of persons), parvus (v. pr.). restrictus. Jx. parvus et restrictus. tenax. Jx. parvus et tenax. restrictus et tenax. frugi (comp. frugallior, superl. frugalissimus; the positive frugalus was not in use).—malignus. *To be s. of atq., parce dare qd (e. g. civitatem Romanam parcissime dedit, Suet. Oct. 40). So s. was he of time, tanta ei erat parsimonia temporis (Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 12).*

SPARINGLY, || (Of things), exigue (*not tenuiter*). || (Of persons), parce, maligne.

SPARK, s. || A particle of fire, scintilla (prop. and fig.; the smallest part of atq. wch appears first or remains to the last; see C. de Rep. 2, 21; ad Fam. 10, 14, extr.).—igniculi (beginnings, small appearance at first; see G. 6, Proem. 7; cf. C. Att. 15, 26, 2).—ga significatio ea rei (some sign or symptom of a thing; as, C. Off. l. 16, 46, puto neminem omnino esse negligendum, in quo ga significatio virtutis apparet, in whom some s's of virtue appear): s's of virtue, igniculi virtutum; virtutum quasi scintillae (C. Fin. 5, 15, extr.). *A s. of hope, spes exigua; see GLIMMER of hope. Every s. of hope has disappeared, omnes spes mihi crepta, praecia est. If you have the least s. of feeling, of honour, *nisi omnem humanitatem, nisi omnem pudorem exultis. If you have a s. of love for me, si quid in te residet amoris erga me. || A showy man, homo elegantior; or prps, homunculus bellus (Farr. ap. Gell. 13, 11, 3).—trossulus (a dandy; Farr. l. 82).*

SPARKLE, scintillare (Plaut.); radiare (Plin.); micare, fulgere, nitere [Syn. in GLITTER] *His eyes s., oculi ardent (are, as it were, on fire; C. Perr. 4, 66, 148).—vultus ejus ardore animi micant (with rage).*

SPARKLING, ardens, scintillans, micans.

SPARRING, || PROPR. pugilum exercitatio. || IMPROPR. *What s. there is amongst the learned, quanta pugna est doctorum hominum (C.). There is a constant s. between the Stoics and Epicureans, pugna perpetua inter Stoicos et Epicuri sectam secutos (C.).*

SPARROW, passer.

SPARROW-HAWK, *falco nisus (Linn.).

SPASM, spasmus (Plin.).—distentio nervorum (as a translation of the Greek word, Cels.). *To be seized with s's, spasmo convelli, tentari, corripit. To suffer fm s's, spasmo vexari (Scrib. Larg.), jactari, laborare.*

SPASMODIC, spasticus (Plin., affected with spasms).—convulsus (convulsed, Suet.).—spasmo similis (like spasms).

SPASMODICALLY, *quasi spasmo vexaretur.

SPATTER, aspergere qd re, or aspergere qd cl.
SPATTERDASHES, *scortae, pl.; pennulae scortae (Jan).

SPATULA, spatula (Cels.).

SPAVIN, *vitium suffraginum. A spavined horse, equus suffraginosus (Col.).

SPAWN, s. ova piscium.

SPAWN, v. ova parere, gignere (C.: fecundare, Solin.).

SPEAK, ¶ To utter articulate sounds as expressions of thought, loqui (to express one's thoughts; opp. tacere or reticere; apply in familiar conversation).—dicere (to enunciate, utter in words; more formally, as in a set speech).—fari (rare in prose; used by poets of solemn or set speech).—fabulari, and (of several) confabulari (almost exclusively Com.).—verba facere (of a set speech, by an orator). To learn to s., loquendi facultatem consequi (Cels.). To s. together, or with one another, colloqui, sermocinari. sermonem conferre: to be always (often) speaking of a thing, usurpare qd sermonibus; in ore habere qd: to s. of a thing, narrare qd: to s. good Latin, bene, or scienter, Latine loqui: to s. plainly, loqui plane, dilucide: to s. generally, loqui generatim, universe: to s. quickly, rapidly, lingue celeritatem inclinare; volubili esse lingua (C.); precipitare sermonem (L.). Not to s. of all of them, remotis his omnibus: not to s. of this, that &c., ut taceam, ut sileam, followed by an acc. and infn.; ut prætermittam, followed by quod or an acc. and infn.; præterquam quod præter id, quod &c.: to wish to s. with aly, qm velle: to s. evil of aly, secus de qd dicere (C.); loqui (T.); ei male dicere, probra dicere: not to s. a word with one, non unum verbum commutare cum qo (Ter.). To s. to a person, alloqui, appellare, compellere qm. To finish speaking, dicendi or loquendi finem facere (g. l.).—sermonem conficere (to end a conversation).—perorare (to come to a conclusion in a speech). Not to suffer aly to finish speaking, qm or ca orationem interpellare (not to occupy). Let me finish speaking, sine me pervenire quo volo; sine omnia dicam; sine dicam quod cepl. ¶ To deliver an oration, orationem habere, agere, or dicere: to s. before the people, orationem dicere ad populum; verba facere apud populum: to s. in public (to an assembly regularly convened), concionari; concionem habere (C.). ¶ To be very expressive, to bear witness, &c., by Crcl. (e. g. huius rei testis est pugna Marathonis, s. s. for): a speaking argument, example, manifestum, aptum, promptum argumentum, exemplum. A speaking image or picture, imago viva. The thing s. for itself, res loquitur ipsa (C.); si res verba postulare, ac non pro se ipsa loqueretur (C. Fam. 3, 2). ¶ Speak to; see ACCOST, ADDRESS.

SPEAKING, ¶ The act of speaking, locutio (opp. silentium, taciturnitas).—sermo (apply in conversation).—dictio (delivery of a speech). ¶ That which one says, speech, sermo. oratio. verba, dicta (pl.): much s., multa verba; loquacitas; verborum intemperantia (Bau.). To avoid much s., ut rem paucis absolvam, dicam; ne multa; ne longus sim: mode of s., verba; dicendi genus: modern writers say, loquendi genus (Muret.); loquendi forma (Ruhnck., Ern.). or formula (Wolf); ¶ Avoid the Grecian phrase; also loquendi ratio.

SPEAKING-TRUMPET, *tubus qui vocem longissime fert.

SPEAR, hasta (v. pr.).—lancea (ῥογχή, the lance or comparatively stender s. of the Greeks; used by the cavalry, and also by hunters: Iphicrates added greatly to its dimensions: it was used also by the Spartans; and in the time of the emperors was the ordinary weapon of the Praetorian guards).—pilum (voavē, the javelin, much thicker and stronger than the Grecian lance: its shaft, often of cornel, was partly square, and free and a half feet long; the head, nine inches long, was of iron. It was used to thrust with: was peculiar to the Romans, and gave the name of pilani to the division by which it was used).—hasta velitaria (the lighter s. of the light-armed).—verutum (the s. or apt of the Roman light infantry).—gesum (properly a Celtic weapon, but adopted by the Romans: it was given as a reward to any soldier who wounded an enemy).—sparus (a rude missile, used when no better could be obtained).—jaculum, spiculum (g. H. for dart resembling the lance and javelin, but smaller; used by the jaculatores, and in hunting).—sarissa (the long s. of the Macedonians).—romphēa (the Thracian s. with a long sword-like blade).—silista (an Illyrian s. like a hunting pole).—franch (a German s., with a short, narrow, but very sharp head).—falarica or phalarica (a large s. of the Saguntines, impelled by twisted ropes: it had a long iron head, and a ball of lead at the other end, and often carried flaming pitch or tow).—matara, tragula (s. s. used in Gaul and Spain: the trag, probably barbed. The Aclis and Cateia were much smaller missiles).—[Chiefly from Dict. of Antiqu. compare the account under MISSILE, with the Ramahorn.] To hurt a s., pilum conficere, also torquere; mittere (tulum, &c.) mittere. The shaft of a s., hastile: the head of a s., acies, cuspis, spiculum: to be wounded by a s., hastā vulnerari: to transfix aly with a s., hastā transficere; oneself, inducere se hastae: to brandish a s., hastam vibrare. A little s., hastula.

SPEARMAN, hastatus (Cicero once uses doryphorus δωρυφόρος: but only of a statue by Polyctetus, known by this name).—sarissophorus (one who carries the sarissa: see under SPEAR.—[S.] lancearius is late and badly formed).

SPECIAL, singuli (e. g. singulus lites; opp. generales cause, Q.).—singularem partium (relating to separate parts, not to the whole of aly; e. g. index singularem partium ca rei).—singularis (peculiar).—proprius (only for a particular case or end).—intimus (intimate; of friends and friendship).—[S.] specialis, opp. generalis, is common in Q. See &c. ¶ uses Crcl.; thus to generale quoddam decorum se opposit aliud huic subjectum, quod pertinet ad singulas partes honestatis.—Ulp. uses definitus: et generales questiones et definitae.

SPECIALLY, singulatim, separatim (apart).—nominalim (by name; expressly)—proprie (individually; opp. communiter; [S.] not specialiter). ¶ Especially, vid.

SPECIES, pars (opp. genus; C. de Invent. 1, 28, 42, genus est, quod partes aliquas amplectitur, ut cupiditas; pars est, quae subest generi, ut amor); more rarely, species (in logic).—species (C. Top. 1, 31; in natural history).—forma.

SPECIFIC. See SPECIAT.

SPECIFICATION, *index singularem partium.

SPECIFY, singulatem enumerare.

SPECIMEN, (artis) specimen (exhibited in order that one may judge).—documentum (apply as an example or pattern, fm wch one may copy).—exemplum (an example, sample).—experimentum (by way of proofs or trial). To give a s., (artis) specimen dare, edere (aff. C.), ostendere (L.).

SPECIOUS, speciosus (having a fair appearance).—simulatus, fictus, fucatus, fucosus (C.); coloratus (Sew., showy, but false). S. eirtus, virtutis species (C.); virtus simulata, non vera (C.).

SPECIOUSLY, in or per speciem. specie. simulatione. simulate, fecte.

SPECK, **SPECKLE**, parva macula. labercula (if it distinguere).

SPECKLE, v. maculare (Plaut.). Speckled, maculosus (Col.); maculis sparus (L.). To be speckled, maculari (Plaut.); commaculari (T.); maculis spargi (L.); maculam trahere (aff. Plin.).

SPECTACLE, species, aspectus, spectaculum. [Srv. and PHA. IN SIGHT.]

SPECTACLES, *opespicillum; or by Crcl., e. g. s. s. vere not yet invented, *nondum oculi arte adjuvi erant.

SPECTATOR, spectator (C.). To be a s. of aly, ei rei se immiscere (L.), or admiscere (Ter.). To be an idle s. of aly, otiosum spectatorem ei rei se præbere (C. Off. 2, 7, 26; opp. non otiosum, non lenio animo spectare qd). A female s., spectatrix (T.); quæ spectat, quæ spectatum venit.

SPECTRAL, larvalis (Sen.). *larvæ similia.

SPECTRE, species (any appearance, e. g. mortui, Appul.).—simulacrum vanum (O., deceitful appearance).—umbra (shadow, e. g. mortui. Suet.).—larva (disembodied soul, as an evil spirit of the night).—[S.] Spectrum is not Lat. in this sense: σῖδρον only in the sense of the Stoics: mostellum found only in the second (spurious) argument of Plaut. Mostellaria.—Appul. has also occurra noctium.—bustorum formidamina. sepulcrorum terribilimenta (terricæ s. s. haunting graves). To fear s. s., simulacra vana timere: to be disturbed by s. s., umbris inquietari. I see s. s., obvia mihi sunt species mortuorum.

SPECULATE, ¶ To think, cogitare de qd re; studium in contemplatione rerum collocare (philosophically).—de exitu rei divinare (to hazard a conjecture). ¶ To make an adventure: for gasu, lucra, questum servare (to be an habitual speculator, aff. C.).—ape et cogitatione rapti a domo longius (C. de Rep. 2, 4; to go abroad on a speculation).

SPECULATION. *Thought, imagination, &c.*, cogitatio: *s.*, studia cogitationis (C. Off. 1, 6, 19); studia scientiarum cognitionisque (A. *plan* or *advocatus* for *gain*, *spec* et cogitatio *questus*. To be fond of *s.*, emendi aut vendendi *questus* et lucro duct. A turn for *s.*, solertia (*fm* context).—merandi studium or cupiditas. merandi cupiditas et navigandi (see C. Rep. 2, 4, 7; for mercantile *s.*).—questus studium (*desire of gain*). To undertake or be connected with foreign mercantile *s.*, aleam maris et negotiationis subire (Afr. Col. 1, *pref.* 8). To lose all one's money in mercantile *s.*, pecuniam omnem in mercatoribus perdere (Gell. 3, 3); *fm* a love of *s.*, merandi cupiditate; merandi causa; *questus* studio. **SPECULATIVE**, (philosophia) *spec* contemplatione rerum continetur; or simply (philosophia) contemplativa (Sen. Ep. 91, 10). A *s.* genius, ingenium solers, acutum; or, *fm* the context, solertia (C.).

SPECULATORT, *questuosus*. qui *questui* servit. A *s.* in corn or provision, fenerator or tocius ex anomae caritate lucrans (Suet. Ner. 45). A *s.* in corn, dardanarius (Ulp., &c.).

SPEECH. *Faculty of speech, vox (voice; g. i. for power of utterance; of beasts or men).*—oratio (power of expressing one's thoughts and emotions in articulate *s.*).—lingua (the tongue; also *s.*).—lingue or sermonis usus. To be without the faculty of *s.*, mutum esse; orationis expertum esse (not to possess the faculty at all); elinguem esse; lingue usu defectum esse (to be unable to utter any articulate sound); one who has been deprived of the faculty of *s.*, cui sermonis usus ablati est: to deprive ably of the faculty of *s.*, see 'to render SPEECHLESS': to lose, recover, the power of *s.*, lingue usum amittere, recipere (Afr. O. Met. 14, 99). *Manner of speaking, vox, lingua.* An impediment in his *s.*, lingue hæbitantia. *An address, harangue, allocution* (address of a persuasive, consolatory, or warning kind): a soft *s.*, blandum or lenè allocutionem, L.).—allocutio (speaking to).—appellatio (addressing a man quietly; e.g. to request alms).—compella: to (direct address in *s.*; rhet. term).—oratio (formal studied *s.*).—concio (address to a popular or military assembly, harangue).—sermo (*s.* of an unmediated, conversational kind). A set or studied *s.*, oratio bene commentata; oratio meditata et composita; oratio apparata or apparata et composita: to make a *s.*, orationem habere, agere, or dicere (g. II.). concionem habere, concionari (to the people, troops, &c.): to make a *s.* before ably (i. e. to him), verba facere apud qm; to the people, verba facere apud populum: to compose a *s.*, orationem facere or conficere: to prepare a *s.*, orationem meditari or commentari: to learn a *s.* by heart, orationem ediscere: to read a *s.*, orationem de scripto dicere: orationem recitare (to read ably's *s.* before an audience): an extempore *s.*, oratio subita et fortuita (opp. commentatio, a prepared *s.*): a little *s.*, oratiuncula: to end a *s.*, perorare: dicendi finem facere. *A thing said, dictum, vox, verbum.* Cutting a *s.* (= saying, words), verborum aculei: unkind or abusive *s.*, maledicta, pl.

SPEECHLESS, mutus (dumb).—elinguis (deprived of the faculty of speech; e.g. *fm* fear). To render ably *s.*, qm elinguem reddere: ei usum lingue auferre (of a thing; O. Met. 14, 99): to be or become *s.*, elinguem esse: lingue usu defectum esse: I am or become *s.*, vox me deficit; qd mihi vocem intercludit or præcludit (alibi deprives me of the power of utterance). *S.* *fm* amazement, stupidus.

SPEED. *s.* festinatio. properatio (C.). properantia (S. T.). maturatio (Auct. ad Her.). With *s.*, festinanter; prope; raptim; properanter; cursim; curriculo: with the *stimulus* *s.*, præprope; properantius; maturius; quam celerime (C.); quam ocellume (S.); velis remis; remis velisque (C.): to make all possible *s.*, omni festinatione properare (C. Fam. 12, 25, 3); ventis remique festinare (C.); nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliquum facere (Cæs. B. G. 2, 26): more haste *s.*, sat celeriter fit, quicquid satis bene (Suet.); sat cito si sat bene.

SPEED, v. *INTRANS.* To hasten, festinare (to do a thing in a hurried and imperfect manner).—maturare (to take care to be in good time).—properare (to take care that an opportunity does not pass; C.).—festinationem adhibere (Np.).—celeritatem studere (Cæs.).—accelerare. currere (to make haste; C.).—se inclitare (Cæs.).—prope tendere. contendere qd (to hasten to a place; L.). *TRANS.* To hasten, accelerare qd (to endeavour to bring alth about quickly).—maturare qd, or with inf. (not to put off alth weh should be done now; but admaturation is only = to bring alth to maturity,

Cæs. B. G. 7, 54).—representare qd (to execute alth without delay, even before the time).—præcipitare qd (to accelerate it too much). *To prosper; vid.*

SPEEDILY. See QUICKLY.

SPEEDY. See QUICK.

SPELL. *s.* carmen (Plin., H.). cantus magicus (Col.). incantamentum (charm, incantation; Plin.).—canticum (Appul.). To pronounce a *s.*, carmen incantare (Plin.): *s.* bound, (Sg) defixus (T.).

SPELL, v. ordinare syllabas litterarum (Præc.); to arrange the syllables and letters)—litteras in syllabas colligere. To *s.* correctly (in writing), recte ordinare syllabas litterarum: to know how to *s.* a word, nosse quibus quæque syllaba literis constet.

SPELLING, Crcl. with the verb.

SPELLT, far (Sæa, weh Pliny also writes in Latin, zen).—triticum spelta (Linn.).

SPEND. *To lay out, apply, convertere* qd in qm rem. conferre qd ad qm rem. ponere, collocare, consumere, conterere qd in qd re. adhibere, impendere qd ci rei. erogare qd in qam rem (Sg); not ci rei; e. g. in ludos, not ludis). *To pass (time), degere, agere.* transigere (e.g. diem, vitam, or etatem). To *s.* (time) in alth or with any one, (tempus) ducere qd re (e.g. noctem jucundis sermonibus); consumere or conterere qd re or in qd re (to consume, bestow upon alth, or, in a bad sense, to throw it away)—absumere qd re (to *s.* uselessly, to waste; e.g. tempus dicendo, diem frigidis rebus).—extrahere qd re (to wear out, to protract, without any result; always used of spending time in talk, &c., instead of action). To *s.* one's whole life in study, totam vitam in studiis litterarum conterere, absumere, or consumere; etatem ducere in literis: to *s.* one's life in idleness and entertainments, vitam in otio et conviviis agere: to *s.* one's life in travelling, etatem suam consumere in perpetua peregrinatione: to *s.* whole days over the fire, totos dies juxta focum aque ignem agere: to *s.* the whole day in running about, totum diem circando atque ambulando conterere: to *s.* a day with any one, diem cum qo ponere (C. ad Fam. 5, 21, 3); I spent three days with him, triduum cum eo fui: let us *s.* this day merrily, hilarè hunc consumamus diem (Afr. Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 23, where humamus is only poetic; see Ruhnck. in l.). to *s.* the night in a place, pernotare qd loco (to pass the night); manere qd loco (to remain anywhere during the night; e.g. in tabernaculo; inter vias et vias; usually with the idea that one cannot travel further or find a lodging elsewhere; see Ruhnck. Suet. Cæs. 39): to *s.* the night with any one, pernotare cum qo or apud qm.

To SPEND ITSELF, absumi. consumi.

SPENDTHRIFT. homo prodigus, profusus, effusus. heluo. gurgis; Jx. gurgis aque heluo. nepos (a young *s.*).

SERM. semen (Cels.). spermæ (Sulp. Sever.).

SPERMATIC, spermaticus (L. L.); or by gen. seminis.

SPEW. vomere. evomere. vomitum vomere (Plin.). **SPHERE.** *PROPR.* sphaera. The celestial *s.*, coelestia loca, n. pl. *FIG.* munus. munia, ium, pl. To keep within one's *s.*, se rerum suarum finibus continere.

SPHERICAL, by Crcl. with sphaera. Sphaericus, sphaeroides, late.

SPHINX. sphinx, gis. f. (Auson.).

SPICE. *s.* condimentum (g. L., alth by weh food is rendered savoury; also Sg., e.g. condimentum amictum)—arabica, atis, m. (foreign *s.*, as cinnamon, ginger).

SPICE, v. (elbos) aromatibus condire. *aspergere aromatæ cibis.

SPICERY. *omne aromatum genus. *omnia aromata.

SPICY, aromaticus (Spartian.); or by Crcl. with aroma.

SPIDER, arānes (Linn.). araneola. Of a *s.*, araneus: a *s.*'s web; see COWEB: the *s.* orkis, *ophrys aranifera (Linn.). *s.*-wort, *anthericum lillastrum (Linn.).

SPIGOT, obturamentum. embdium. epistomium (Parr.).

SPIKE, s. *An ear of corn, &c., spica.* *A long nail, clavus spicatus.* *A javelin, spiculum.* *A kind of lavender, *lavandula spica* (Linn.).

SPIKE, v. spicare. spiculare. To *s.* cannon, *tormenta clavæ adacta inutilia reddere.

SPIKENARD, spica nardi (Plin.). spica (Serib. Larg.).

SPILL, s. *A thin shiver of wood, assula.*

SPILL, v. effundere. profundere.

SPIN, [TAAVS.] nere. ~~Spina~~ Stamina nere. stamina duere versato fuso, stamina torta duere manu, are found in the poets, but are admissible in prose; but fila deducere, stamina torquere digitis or pollice are purely poetical.—lanam tractare (as a business).—pensum facere or peragere (as a task). To s. a web (of the spider), texere telam: to s. off, deducere stamina colo (Tibull. 1, 3, 88): to s. out, deducere (to s. to the end; propr. or fig.); excogitare; comminisci (to think out): to s. out a thing, i. e. to unfold it copiously, uberius or fusius disputare de re; pluribus docere, exponere qd. [INTRANA.] = To turn round quickly, in ortem agi, circumagere, or circumferri [CIRC.] rotari is rather proper; gyro variare (to make circles, as birds do in the air).

SPINACH, SPINAGE, *spinaciae oleracea (Linn.).

SPINAL, spinæ (gen.).

SPINDLE, [In a spinning wheel, fusus. To work a s., fustum versare (O.). **[In a slender pointed rod made to turn round, cylindrus, axis.]**

SPINE, spina. One of the vertebrae of the s., spondylus; vertebra (Cels.).

SPINNER,* qui, quæ net, fila or stamina deducit.

SPINNING, florum deducendorum opus (Bau.). S. of wool, lanificium: to live by s., lanâ victum querere (Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48): the art of s., aru mendi, stamina or fila deducendi: a s. machine, *machina staminibus nendis utilis: a s. wheel, *rhombus cujus ope stamina nentur.

SPINOUS, spinosus (prop. and fig.).

SPINSTER, virgo, inupta, æ.

SPIRACLE, spiramentum, spiraculum, lumen (any opening that admits light and air).—To open a s., spiramenta laxare, relaxare (t.). If 'spiracles' = pores, foramina invisibilia corporis (Cels. 1, præf. p. 14, Bip.). *pori (t. t.).

SPIRAL, quasi in cochleam serpens. in cochleam retortus, muricatum intortus (Plin. 9, 33, 52). A s. line, spira; lines tortuous (not spirals): a s. pillar, columna cochleæ (P. Vici. de Regg. urb. Rom. 8, 9): a s. staircase, *gradus quasi in cochleam serpentes or extructi. ~~Cochlea~~ Cochlea is without authority.

SPIRALLY, in cochleam speciem. In cochleam (Cels. 8, 10).—muricatum.

SPIRIT, [A]thg eminently refined, inflammable liquor raised by distillation, prope spiritus (t. t.).—*liquor acrior (Georges).—liquor tenuissimus, nobilissimus, efficacissimus (Bau.; Plant. says, flos vini). Hence [Essential quality, flos, medulla. The s. of Luther's works, flores o Lutheri scriptis decepti (affl. Plin. 14, 1, extr.).] **[Fie.]** *Liveitiness, vivacity (of style), spiritus; sanguis (freshness): to borrow fm poets the art of giving a subject a s. and life, a poetis in rebus spiritum petere (Q. 10, 1, 27): in Archilochus we find great s. and life, in Archilochus plurimum sanguinis atque nervorum (Q. 10, 1, 60). [The soul, powers of the human mind, animus (the vital power, the sensitive and appetitive nature, τὸ ζωοφυτικόν, δ θυμὸς; then the whole spiritual nature of man; opp. corpus).—mens (the intellect, δ νοῦς).—anima (in the best writers, denotes the principle of life = spiritus, πνεῦμα; it is only in later prose writers that it obtains the meaning of animus).—spiritus (almost = anima, the breath of life; then also those properties of the mind worth answer to our 'high s.' energy, inspiration, &c.).—ingenium (intellectual powers, talent, epy the creative or inventive faculty). Jn. animus et mens. A great or lofty s., animus magnus, excelsum, altus; Ingenium magnum, excelsum: a man of great s., animus magnus; vir magni ingenii: noble or choice s., clarissima ingenia: an inferior s., ingenium parvum, pusillum; homo parvi ingenii (of a person): a philosophical s., subtilitas (in disputando); vir subtilis, sagax (of the person): to have great s., magno ingenio esse; ingenio abundare: to show s., signa dare ingenii. [The prevailing opinion or constitution of mind, also that which principally guides the actions, animus, mens. studium ca rei (inclination to atqg). A servile s., animus servilis: a s. of contradiction, *obolquendi studium: a s. of novelty, rerum novarum or novandarum studium: a s. of private gain, *privatæ utilitatis studium: a warlike s., gloriæ bellicæ studium: studium bellicum. [Peculiar manner of thinking and acting, Ingenium (peculiar turn or constitution of mind).—natura (natural quality or state).—proprietas 'property'.—ratio (peculiar manner and way).—mens (the peculiar mode of thinking; hence, also, the sense attached by a writer to his words; opp. verba; see Paul.*

Dig. 19, 4, 19).—voluntas, or (ad Her. 3, 10) scriptoris voluntas (that which a writer means to say, that which he had in his mind when he wrote; opp. scriptum, verba, or literæ = literal meaning, the letter; see C. Cæcili. 23, 65; de Invent. 1, 4, 19), also voluntatis conjectura (opp. verborum proprietates).—sententia (idea contained in what is said, &c.; opp. verbum ac litera; see C. Cæcili. 27, 77).—id quod ex verbis intelligi potest (opp. to the words themselves). ~~Genius~~ Genius, in this sense, is not Latin. Whether the s. should be followed or the letter, verbis standum alt an voluntate (Q.): to follow the s. agst the letter, a voluntate et contra scriptum judicare de re (ad Herenn.). the letter agst the s., verba et litteras sequi, negligere voluntatem: to obey the letter, not the s., of a law, command, &c., ad verba ci obedire, non ad id, quod ex verbis intelligi potest, obtemperare: to preserve the s. of an author without tying oneself down to a strictly literal translation, non verbum pro verbo reddere, sed genus omne verborum vimque servare. The s. of eloquence among the Greeks in each successive age can be learnt fm their writings, ex Græcorum scriptis cujuscumque ætatis quæ dicendi ratio voluntasque fuerit, intelligi potest: to comprehend the s. of a writer, mentem ~~non~~ not genus ingenii scriptoris assequi; ad voluntatem scriptoris accedere: the s. of Lælius seems also to breathe in his writings, videtur Lælii mens etiam spirare in scriptis: the s. of the Gk language, *Græcæ lingue natura: s. of the age; see Aox. **[A simple incorporeal being, with the power of thought and will, prope spiritus (Sen. Ep. 41, in sacer intra nos spiritus sedet).—anima quæ relicto corpore errare solet (after death, acc. to Plin. 7, 52, 53). The Holy S., Spiritus Sacer; Deus (e. g. Deus tacuit est, Intus est, with Sen. l. c.): God is a s., Deus est mens soluta quædam et libera, segregata ab omni concretionem mortali (with C. Tusc. 1, 27, 66): an evil s., daemon (Lact. 2, 14, seq.); the s.'s of the dead, lemures (g. t.); manes (souls of the dead regarded with awe, as being no longer connected with matter, but like shades); lares (good spirits, worshipped as domestic gods); laræ, manes (bad spirits, supposed to wander about at night as ghosts); pii (the pure spirit; see C. Phil. 14, 12, 32); umbra, epy with inferne (shades of the departed in the lower regions): the world of s., *quæquid sine corpore viget (every thing incorporeal).—caelestis, lum. s. (in heaven).—plorum sedes et locus (habitation of the pious, blessed). To enter the world of (happy) s., plorum sedem et locum consequi.**

SPIRITED, alacer (brisk, lively, in body or mind).—acer (full of fire and energy).—vividus (lively, energetic).—vegetus (of the mind, lively, quick).—vigens (fresh, strong, in body or mind).—concitatus (impassioned).—animosus (full of high courage; of men, of horses, O.). A s. speech, oratio fervidior: a s. orator, orator agens; calens in dicendo: to give a s. account or representation of atqg, se rei imaginem exprimere quæ veluti in rem præsentem perducere audientes videatur (affl. Q. 4, 3, 123): a s. contest, contentio acris; certamen acris (figh); the battle is s., fit pugna acris certamine.

SPIRITEDLY, alaci animo, acriter.

SPIRITLESS, imbecillus, tardus, tardi or pinguis Ingenii (of weak mind).—frigidus, inanis. Jn. frigidus et inanis (without vigour or life).

SPIRITUAL, [T]hat consists of spirit, incorporeal, corpore carens; in quo nihil est mixtum atque concretum, aut quod ex terrâ natum atque fictum esse videatur; or ab omni concretionem mortali segregatus (see C. Tusc. 1, 27, 66). ~~Incorporeus and incorporealis are not found in Classical prose. Pure s. existences, animi per se ipsos viventes (C. Tusc. 1, 16, 37).~~

[T]hat concerns the mind or spirit, by the gen. animi, ingenii (e. g., s. joys, animi voluptates). ~~Avoid the barbarous spiritualia. S. goods, animi bona: the s. welfare of mankind, æterna animi felicitas: s. excellences, animi virtutes: with s. eyes, animi oculus. [Not secular, ecclesiasticus (ecclesiastical, Eccl.).—sacer (accused).—clericorum (gen. pl. of belonging to the clergy, a. g. ordo clericorum). A s. person, clericus, ecclesiasticus.~~

SPIRITUALLY, animo, ingenio, mente (opp. sensu).

SPIRITUOUS, *fervidus.

SPIT, s. veru, n. verum (Plaut.). To turn a s., veru versare.

SPIT, v. [To fasten on a s., * (carne) veru transigere. [To eject from the mouth, spere, expuere. To s. blood, sanguinem vomere, ejicere, extusare; sanguinem per tuum excreare or ejicere; tussis sanguinem extundit (Cels.); sanguinem per os reddere; sanguinem (ore) rejicere (Plin.): to stop a

*spitting of blood, excretaiones cruentas inhibere: to s. at or on, qd sputo aspergere or respergere; inspuere in qd; conspuere; consputare (g. i., in good or bad sense). ASPUERE, *Plin.* 28, 4, 7, and *insputare, Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 21 & 23, are unusual: to s. in *aby* face, inspuere ei in frontem or in *cs* faciem; os *cs* sputo respergere; also consputare qm: to s. forth, out, or up, excreare (in clearing the throat, or coughing); spuerre, expuerre (to s. out); sallivare (to emit as spitte, of the mures, *Plin.* 9, 36, 60); vomere, evomere; ejicere, rejicere (to vomit); evomere also of volcanoes); per os reddere (to emit from the mouth): to spit forth flames, ex montis vertice ignes erumpunt; mons ignes vomit (†) or damnis emittit (fig.) to s. out venom and gall, acerbissima virus evomere; against *aby*, apud qm: to s. out death and destruction, cædem eructare sermonibus.*

SPIRAL. See **HOSPITAL.**

SPITE, s. odium oculum, tactum, simulat obsecra (a secret, suppressed dislike or enmity between two parties or persons, apply in political matters; opp. similitas aperta; *Diod.* and *Herzog.* show that similitas alone does not express our 'spite').—odium inclusum (*C. Fam.* 1, 9, 54). To cherish s., odium oculum gerere adversus qm (*ast. Plin.* 8, 18, 26); occulta similitas mihi cum qd intercedit (*ast. Cæs. B. C.* 2, 25); in s. of, by the prep. adversus or in; adv. marking opposition and inconsistency between the two things; in expressing the existence of a state, but implying inconsistency between it and the other assertion. Something was done in spite of a treaty, a decree of the senate, adversus inducias, senatus consultum: stultus est adversus ætatem et capitis cantilem (in s. of his age and grey hairs); sed in hac ætate utrique animi juveniles erant; tamen in tot circumstantibus malis mansit quam diu immota ætas; or by *abl. absol.* with contemptum, neglectus, &c. (e. g., in s. of *aby*, invito or nolente qo); he proceeds in s. of difficulties, licet tot difficultates obstant, obliquantur, tamen incepto suo non desistit: he retains his opinion in s. of all contrary arguments, contemptis, neglectis, omnibus adversarij rationibus, in sua perseverat sententiâ: you see how poor it is in spite of its fine name, qui tam tanto nomine quam sit parvus vides.

SPITE, v. | To be spiteful; see 'To cherish SPITE.' | To show spite or ill-will towards *aby*, odium oculum habere *cs* rei or in qm: to be spited by *aby*, esse ci in odio, or apud qm in odio.

SPITEFUL, malignus (opp. benignus).—malevolus, malevolens (ill-natured)

SPITEFULLY, maligne.

SPITEFULNESS, malignitas, malignitas multo veneno tincta (*Sen.*).

SPITTER, sputator (*Plaut.*).—qui sputat, &c.

SPITTING, by sputum (spittle): or by the verb. *S. box*, cistula or vas apud expiendi collocata (*Hor.*); *vas in quod inspuatur.

SPITTLE, saliva, humor oris (whether spit out of the mouth or not).—sputum (only as spit out).—oris excrementa, *pi.* (post-Aug.). To create s., sputum clære, movere, or facere.

SPLASH, aspergere qd re or aspergere qd cl.

SPLAY, v. luxare (e. g. membrum). *There is no sufficient authority for luxare.*—ejicere (armum, a shoulder, *Veget.* of a horse)—movere sua sede, or de suo loco.

SPLAY-FOOTED, varicus (*O. A. A. S.* 304).

SPLEEN, s. *PROPR.* splen (*Plin.*),—lien (*Cels.*) Disorder of the s., morbus lienus (*Plaut.*); malum hypochondriacum (*L. L.*). | *FIG.* Ill-will, bills: indignatio, (*cs* rei) indignitas, ira. To vent one's s. upon or agst *aby*, stomachum in qd erumpere; dolor meus in qm incurat; iram in qm effundere, evomere, erumpere.

SPLENDID, splendidus (*propr.* and *imprpr.*).—spendens, fulgens, nitens, nitidus. [*BYN.* in *BYRON.*]—micans (glittering, bright).—illustra, magnificus (*imprpr.*; the latter referring more to the real nature of the thing).—*JX.* splendidus et magnificus, præclarus (illustratus).—*JX.* magnificus et præclarus, lautissimus (very neat and elegant, exquisitely fine).—*JX.* magnificus et lautissimus. The s. passages in a poem, eminentia, lum (*Q.*); s. achievements, magnificæ res gestæ; facta splendida (†). To gain a s. victory, magnifice vincere. A s. reputation, nomen illustre. A s. edition, editio et chartæ et literarum formis ornatis: liber et chartæ et literarum formis ornatis (*Q.*) not editio splendidissima, or liber splendidissimus).

SPLENDIDLY, magnifice, splendide, præclare, lautissime, egregie. To live s., largiter se invitare (with ref. to food and drink).—magnifice vivere (in respect of magnificence).—luxuriose vivere (g. i., in respect of luxury). The affair went of s., prorsus ibat rea.

SPLENDOUR, s. *PROPR.* As a property of a body, splendor (bright lustre; of any colour).—fulgor (strong and dazzling brightness; of light; esp. of the colour of fire, or the like).—nitor (of a polished or glossy surface).—candor (clear brightness; esp. of the sky, the sun). To give s. to a thing, splendidum or nitidum facere qd; in splendorem dare qd; nitorem induere ci rei. | *FIG.* Magnificence, illustris quality, splendor (of *sth* great or imposing).—fulgor (of character or reputation).—claritas (renown).—magnificentia (pomp, magnificence). S. in style of living, vitæ cultus: s. of diction, splendor verborum: s. of a name, splendor et nomen: to be still in the s. of glory, recenti gloriâ nitere: the s. of a thing to extinguish, ei rei splendor delatur: to show its s., obsolescere (of things): to show itself in its s., fulgere qd re (of persons); totum splendore (of things); enlure (of things) we attract observation).

SPLENETIC, s. *PROPR.* splenicus, spleneticus. illeceus (*Plin.*). | *FIG.* stomachicus, morosus, tristis, æger animi or animo.

SPLICE, jungere,nectere. See *JOIN.*

SPLINT, SPLINTER, s. A fragment split off, fragmentum. A s. of a broken bone, ossis fragmentum (*Cels.*): to take out s.'s, fracta ossa extrahere (*Plin.*). | A thin piece of wood to keep a set bone in its place, canalis, canaliculus (*Cels.*); also pl. ferulus (the stalks of that plant being used as s.'s), to which *Cels.* adds, explaining their use, quæ fissæ circumpositæque ossa in sua sede continent (*Cels.* 8, 10, 1). To put on s.'s, ferulas accommodare, or circumponere, or imponere (*Cels.* id.); ferulas circumdare (id.).

SPLINTER, v. *TRANS.* *In assulas tenues findere qd. *INTRANS.* *assulam abscedere.

SPLIT, TRANS. findere (g. i.).—diffindere (asunder).—cædere (with an axe; e. g. lignum).—split (part.), fissus (g. i., as *Suet. Cæs.* 61, ungula).—bisulcus (in two parts, as cloven, ungula, pes, lingua). To s. a rock, saxum diffindere: to s. in the middle, medium scindere; ictu diffindere (with a blow). *INTRANS.* findi, diffindi. To s. (of stones), rumpi in testas.

SPLUTTER, s. *PROPR.* Crci. with the verb. | *IMPRPR.* To make a great s. about *sth*, magno conatu magnas nugæ dicere (*Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 8); excitare fluctus in simpulo, ut dicitur (*C. Leg.* 3, 10); laborare sine causâ (*C. Fam.* 13, 1); what a s. he makes! quas tragedias efficit! (*C. Tusc.* 4, 34, 73).

SPLUTTER, v. tumultuari (may express the noisy spluttering of one in a passion).—ore confuso loqui or blaterare (os conf. opp. os planum or explanatum).—voce perturbatâ loqui (vox perturb. inarticulate, opp. vox explanabilis; *Sen. de Ir.* 1, 3, 8).—*raptim atque perturbate loqui.

SPOIL, v. | To plunder, prædari. prædam, prædam facere or (of living creatures) agere, rapere. rapinas facere. | To devastate; vid. | To corrupt, destroy, *TRANS.* corrumpere. depravare. perdere. pervertere. vitare. The dinner is spoiled, corruptum cœna (*Plaut.*), prandium (*Ter.*); the fish are spoiled, places corruptuntur (*Plaut.*): to s. fruit, fruges perdere (*C.*): to s. corn, frumentum corrumpere (*Cæs.*): to s. one's pleasures, gaudium *cs* contaminare (*Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 4), acerbare (*Stat. Theb.* 12, 75); gaudium *cs* turbare; voluptas *cs* corrumpitur qd re (†); to s. one's character, depravare, corrumpere mores (*C.*): to s. a child, indulgentiâ puerum depravare or corrumpere; delictis solvere; molli illâ educatione, quam indulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes mentis et corporis frangere (*Q.*): to be spoiled by a luxurious and indolent life, luxu atque inertia corrumpi (*S.*): to be spoiled (of children, &c.), remollescere, effeminari. *INTRANS.* corrumpi, depravari, perdi.

SPOIL, s. præda prædæ. S.'s, pl. spolia, orum, n., exuvie (the former, arms, standards, and all trophies taken from an enemy; the latter, only arms taken off the person); spolia opima, orum, n. (arms taken from a general); manubie (money obtained from the s.'s; then the general's share of them; see *Interp.* ad *Np. Cim.* 2, 5); sectio (booty divided into portions; then the share which fell to the treasury; see *Interp.* ad *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 23; *Ernesti, Clav. C. s. e.*).

SPOKE, radius (*Col., Pitr.*).

SPOKESMAN, qui loquitur, orator.

SPOLIATE. See **SPOIL.**

SPOILIATION, direptio, spoliatio, expilatio (*C.*)

or by spolia; e. g. aliorum spolia facultates suas augere (C. Off. 3, 5, 22).—peculatus (peculation).

SPONDAIC, spondaeus.

SPONDEE, spondus.

SPONDYL, spondylus (Plin.). vertebra (Cels.).

SPONGE, spongia. To wash with a s., spongiā abstergere: to squeeze a s., spongiā exprimere.

SPONGY, spongiosus (Cels., Plin.).

SPONSAL, sponsalia. nuptialis. (sponsalitus, Cod. Just.).

SPONSOR, s. Surety, vid. *At baptism*, sponsor (Terst. Bapt. 18). To stand s., *ca* baptismo sponseorem interese.

SPONTANEITY, voluntarius animi motus (C. Fat. 11, 25). The human mind possesses s., animus humanus ex se ipse sua sponte movetur (Aft. C. N. D. 2, 12, 32).

SPONTANEOUS, s. Voluntary, vid. *Of its own accord*, Crcl. by sponte, sua sponte (1625) not sponte sua, *which is found only in poets and later prose writers; the pronouns are put first for emphasis; see Illez. ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 9.*—ultra, volutate, sua volutate, ipse. (1608) Seneca introduced the use of spontaneous, ultroneus; these words can be adopted only as t. i.)

SPONTANEOUSLY. See SPONTANEOUS.

SPOON, cochlear (terminated with a point at one end, broad and hollow at another: the pointed end was for drawing snails, cochleae, out of their shells, and eating them; the broad end for eating eggs, &c.)—ligula (provincial lingua, a flatter s., for eating preserved fruit with; savillum, for scooping up honey, &c.). S-shaped, *in formam lingulae redactus. The handle of a s., *manubrium cochlearis or ligulae.

SPOONFUL, cochlear (= 1-24th of the cyathus; used as a measure of medicine).—ligula (Plin.).—lingua (Plin., semen lonchitidis duabus linguis ex aqua potum; 26, 11, 73). Two or three s., duarum aut trium ligularum mensura (Plin.): a s. of salt, ligula salis: a large s., cochlear cumulatim, ligula cum data. To take a s. of atq., qd mensurā cochlearis bibere: to take a s. of it in water every day, cochlearis mensurā in die sumere or sorbere qd in aquā: to give aby a s. of atq., qd cochleari or cochlearis mensurā dare.—cochlearium (Plin., Scrib. Larg.) is another form of cochlear.

SPORADIC, dispersus, diffusus, dissipatus. Jx. dissipatus et dispersus.

SPORT, s. s. Play, ludus, jocus. See PLAY. To make s. of atq., qm ludere, deludere, illudere. In s., per jocum, per ludum et jocum, per ridiculum.—joco, joculariter (e. g. ci obijcere qd). *Mockery*, irrisio, derisio, derisus (post-Aug.).—cavillatio, ludibrium. To make s. of, ludibrio (sibi) habere qm or qd: to be the s. of the winds, ventorum ludibrium esse. qd or qm irridere, deridere, cavillari: to make great s. of, acerbis facilius qm irridere: to be made s. of, irrideri, ludibrio esse. *Pursuit of game*, venatus. *To enjoy field s.*, *venandi studio teneri, multum esse in venationibus, venandi studiosum esse. *Fondness for field s.*, venandi studium or voluptas or studium ac voluptas.

SPORT, v. *To play*, ludere, ludendo tempus terere, ludicra delectari delectatione. ludionibus delectari *To pursue some sport*, venari.

SPORTIVE, SPORTIVE, hilaris, hilarus, lætus, solutus, festivus. To be s., animum explere, animo obsequi, oblectare (C.).: hilarum se facere.

SPORTFULLY, SPORTIVELY, hilarē, læte, festive, jocose (C.): joculariter (Suet., in jest).

SPORTFULNESS, SPORTIVENESS, hilaris animus et ad jocandum promptus.

SPORTSMAN, venator. S. like, in a s.-like manner, *venatorum more: of or belonging to a s., venatorius: a s.'s word or term, *verbum venatorum: a company of sportsmen, *cohors venatorum.

SPOT, s. s. A stain, mark, macula (weh marks a thing otherwise of a single colour; also for labeles).—labeles (weh renders unclear; in prose mly fig. = stain, blot, blemish).—nota (a mark used for distinction).—nævus (natural s. on the skin)—ærgo (a s. of rust)—atramenti litura (a blot [so Georges; but Freund gives no instance of litura in this sense, its meaning being that of staining over, e. g. in erasure]m a waxen tablet: thus linere atramentum is to cover with a wash of black paint:—better, nota or labeles atramenti, aft. tractata nota m labem que remittunt Atramentum, H.).—rubor (a red s.).—livor, sugillatio (a blue s. on the body; the former natural, the latter in consequence of a blow).—glaucoma, âtis, n. (a blue or grey s. on the eye)—sarclon (a vein in a precious stone).—vitium (fig. a fault, stain) To

make a s. in atq., maculam facere in qā re: to take away or remove a s., maculam tollere, delere, auferre; fm atq., e or de re (g. 4.); maculam (atramenti labelem) abluere; fm atq., e re; with atq., qā re (to wash out); maculam extingere (to draw out): to remove a s. fm the body, maculæ corporis nederi; fm the face, maculam e facie tollere: to be without a s., omni vitio carere. See also BLEMISH, STAIN. *Place, locus*. In the right s., suo loco: not to move or stir fm the s., nusquam se vestigio movere: not to remain in one s., nusquam insistere: to be always looking to one s., eadem contueri: not to stir or advance fm the s., nihil promovere.

SPOT, v. maculare, commaculare. maculis aspergere (espely to make s. on atq. white).—inquinare (to disfigure by s.'s).—contaminare (to pollute, fig.).—obliuere (to be weary).—labelem or labelem aspergere ci rei (to affix a stain of infamy to). See TO STAIN, POLLUTE.

SPOTLESS, s. (PROPR.) sine macula or maculis purus. *Fig.* integer, castus, candidus. A s. life, vita sine labe peracta (O.); vita pura (H.): s. conduct, mores labe carentes (O.).

SPOTTY, maculatus, maculosus, maculis sparsus. SPOUSE, conjux (husband or wife).—maritus (husband).—uxor (wife).—sponsus, sponsa (betrothed).

SPOUT, s. s. A tube from weh water springs forth, siphon, ônis, m.; os, oris, n. (mouth of a vessel). *A cataract*, vid. *Under the eaves* (for collecting rain-water), canalis, qui excipit e tegulis aquam cœlestem (Vitruv. 3, 5, 15). *Tegule colliciales were the gutter-tiles down weh the rain-water flowed* (Cat. R. R. 14, 4). *Water-s.*, typhon.

SPOUT, v. *PROPR.* prosilire (poet. and post-Aug. prose).—emicare (†); se ejaculare in altum (all three of the blood, O. Met. 6, 259).—scaturire (to bubble up; post-Aug., very rare).—exsillire (of water, Lucr. 2, 200) *Fig.*—See TO DECLAIM.

SPRAIN, s. Crcl. by the verb: luxatura (dislocation, very late).

SPRAIN, v. convellere (e. g. armos, Col.).

SPRAT, *clupea sprattus (Linn.).

SPRAWL, porrigere manus et crura. *Sprawling*, stratus, porrectus. To lie sprawling, supinum jacere porrectis manibus et cruribus: resolutum stratis in verbis porrigi († O. Met. 7, 254); *projectum humi jacere (if one has been struck down): projectus humi (T.).

SPRAY, s. A little branch, ramulus, raminusculus, virgula, germen, surculus (sprig) *Foam of the sea*, spuma.

SPREAD, v. *TRANS.* tendere, contendere (to s. out).—distendere (to stretch apart or asunder).—extendere (to stretch out, extend).—pandere, dispandere (to open, s. out).—explicare (to unfold). To s. nets, plagas tendere (C. Off. 3, 17, 68); r. tia tendere (for an animal, alicui; also fig.). To s. the sails, vela dare ventis; vela tendere or pandere (poet.). *INTRANS.* diffundi (of trees and their branches)—luxurari (to grow luxuriantly, of plants). To s. far, late diffundi (of branches); vastis or patulis diffundi ramis (of trees), manare, serpere (of a calamity, a rumour; the latter also with the notion of gradual, unobserved progress); increbrescere, invalescere (as customs, &c.); diffundi, evagari (of diseases); luxury s., luxur excrevit or pulchre cepit: to s. further, longius serpere atque progredi (of an evil): to s. further every day, serpere manareque in dies latius: a rumour s. through the whole town, rumor tota urbe manat or discurrit: the doctrine of Pythagoras far and wide, doctrina Pythagoræ longe lateque fuebant.

SPREAD, s. (PROPR.) pandere, expandere, dispandere explicare (as troops, ships, battle array).—extendere (to stretch out, extend).—diffundere (to s. a. in different directions, as a tree spreads its branches)—sternere (to stretch out upon the ground). *Fig.* diffundere, differre, circumferre, disseminare, spargere; dispersere (to scatter).—vulgare; divulgare; pervulgare (among the people).—evulgare. In vulgus edere (to divulge what ought to be kept secret). *INTRANS.* diffundi, se diffundere (of trees and fluids).—se spargere (of trees).—vagari per locum; spargi per locum; late vagari (to wander over a place, of persons).—diffundi et patescere (of a road).

SPREAD, s. By Crcl. with the verb.

SPRIG, surculus, germen, virgula. A s. of olive, virgula oleagina (Np.).

SPRIGHT, s. See SPIRIT.

SPRIGHTLINESS, vigor, animus acer or alacer, hilaritas.

SPRIGHTLY, hilaris, hilarus (either at the moment

or habitually).—alacer gaudio (at the moment). See GAY. *Sis* vegetus; alacer; virgens. [SYM. IN ALBERT.]

SPRING, s. || *The vernal season*, ver. tempus vernum (the time of s.). At the beginning of s., primo vere; principio veris; ineunte et inito vere (the former when it begins, the latter when it has begun): it is early in s., prævernat (Plin. 18, 26, 65, no. 2, § 239): that happens or is found in s., vernus: the s. of life, flos primus ætatis (Sæp. ver ætatis is poet.): the beginning of s., veris principium; ver primum: a s. day, dies vernus; dies veris (Sæp. species verna diei is poet.): s. weather, tempestas (Vern.); cœlum vernum: it is s. weather, cœlum (or aer) quodammodo ve. nat (see Plin. 2, 50, 51): warm s. weather, vernus cœli tepor. || A principle of motion, elater. || spira e ferro recellente facta; || spira recellens or resillens. S. of a watch, elater horologii. || A leap, saltus, ūs. || A fountain, (prop.) aqua saliens (Suet.); saliens (Vitr.). salientes (sc. aquæ, C., Vitr.). || A source, origin; vid.

SPRING, v. || *INTRANS.* To begin to grow, progerminare (Col.).—emergere (C.).—enasci (Col.). || To arise, oriri (g. t.). scaturire, excurrere, at a place, ex (to bubble forth, of fountains).—originem habere (to have its origin any where, of rivers).—profundere (of fountains and rivers).—fluere. manare. proficisci. nasci. gigni. exsistere. erumpere ex qâ re (Sg.), to have its foundation or ground in althg.—sequi qd (to be the consequence of althg.). Injurious consequences s. from that measure, inutilis res sequuntur illam viam consilii: to s. from another quarter, gigni aliunde: spring from, natus or prognatus qd (born from); ortus ab qd (descended fm); oriundus ab qd (that derives its origin fm aby of more remote descent): to be sprung fm a place, fm a person, ortum esse ex qd loco, ab ex qd: natum esse qd loco, qd (in respect of the place, the rank, or the person fm whom one is derived); oriundum esse ab qd loco or ab qd (of the place or person fm whom our ancestors were descended); hence freq. opp. to natus; e. g. L. 24, 6. Hippocrates et Epicydes natii Carthagine, sed oriundi ab Syracusis. || To leap, saltare. To s. up, subsillire; exsillire (de); prosillire (a). || To fly with elastic power, dissillire. rumpli. disrumpli. The door s. open, Janua se aperit. || *TRANS.* To burst, rumpere. disrumpere. || *PHR.* To s. an arch, camerare, concamerare, conforilicare, qd. To s. a leak, rimas agere. The ship s. a leak, navis rimis fatiat (V.). To have sprung a leak, (omnibus) compagibus aquam accipere; plurimis locis laxati co. xisæ (in several places). To s. a mine, v. pulvis pyrit canaliculum discutere: to s. a rattle, *insonare crepitaculo (aust. insoluitque flagello, V.).

SPRING-GUN, *sclopetum quod suâ sponte discluditur.

SPRING-TIDE, (maritimus) æstus, quem luna plena (or luna nova, as the case may be) maximum edicit (aft. Cæs. B. G. 4, 29). S. t. s., maritimi æstus maximus, or quos luna plena maximus effect (ib.).

SPRINKLE, || To scatter water by drops, spargere. aspergere (e. g., water on the ground). To s. on althg., aspergere qd cl re: to s. on the ground before the d. n., spargere or conspergere humum (ante ædes). To s. the roads in order to lay the dust, vias conspergere propter pulverem. || To spot, maculis variare (Sæp. not maculare): sprinkled, maculosus. coloris maculosi. Sprinkled with white, maculis albis: sprinkled with black, maculis nigris: sprinkled with gold, ex aureolo varius: aureis maculis sparsus: sprinkled with blue and yellow, ex cæruleo fulvoque varius.—Sæp. Sparsus alone can never mean 'sprinkled.'

SPRITE, See SPIRIT.

SPROUT, s. germen (as in a bud, &c.).—surculus (shoot of a tree, that may be used as a setting to propagate the species, tree, &c.).—særmantum (a useless twig or shoot).—stolo (an injurious s. or sucker).

SPROUT, v. germinare. egerminare. progerminare. prosillire (of trees).—herbecere (of grass, &c.).

SPRUCE, bellus (pretty; mly but not always with praise).—nitidus (carefully and strikingly neat, &c.). e. quos vides pexo capillo nitido, C. Cæs. 2, 10, [Ortelli puts a comma after capillo].—lepudus (used in a bad sense in C. Cæs. 2, 10: ni pueri, tam lepidi, tam delicati, alluding to their fine and effeminate dress, appearance, &c.).—lepide ornatus (Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 84). Sæp. comptus almost always refers to neatness, &c. of style, composition, as lepudus often does.—Fm a s. man he becomes a rustic, ex nitido fit rusticus (H.). A s. gentleman, bellus homunculus (Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 10).—homo totus de capsula (as if come out of a bandbox, Sen. Ep. 115, 2).

SPRUCELY, lepide, nitide, or lepide nitideque, concinne. A s. dressed man, nitidus (H.). S. and neatly dressed, concinne et lepide vestita (Plaut., of a female).

SPRUCENESS, nitor (e. g. in cultu, Q. 8, 5, 34, speaking of dress; Att. ap. Non. has nitiditas).—nitidus or lepudus cultus, vestitus.—cultus justo mundior (L., over fine attire).—concinnitas (Sen.; non est ornamentum virile concinnitas, Ep. 115).

SPUD, s. rastellus.

SPUNGE, v. parasitari (Plaut.): upon aby, ca mensâ vivere (aft. alienâ vivere mensâ, Juc. 8, 2).

SPUNGER, parasitus (one who fawns and flatters for the sake of good cheer, Plaut.).—conarum bonarum assessor.

SPUNGY, spongiosus (Cels., Plin.).

SPUR, s. calcar (of a boot; also of a fighting-cock: it is only in the poets that it is improper. = incitemetum, impulse, &c.; though the whole phrase 'to set spurs to,' 'to need the spur,' &c., is used improperly).—radius (of a fighting-cock).—stimulus, aculeus. incitamentum (Sg., = an incitement). To set or put s. to, equo calcaria subdere; equum calcaribus concitare or stimulare (prop.); cl calcaria adhibere or admovere (prop. or Sg.); qm stimulare or incitare (Sg.). To require the s. (improper.), egere calcaribus (opp. egere frenis, C.). Althg. is a great s. to althg. (Sg.), est qd maximum es rei incitamentum.

SPUR, v. cl calcaria subdere. qm calcaribus concitare (prop.).—cl calcaria adhibere or admovere (prop. or Sg.). To s. a horse on, (equum) calcaribus stimulare: to s. aby on (Sg.), stimulos subdere es animo; calcaria cl adhibere or admovere or addere; calcaribus uti in qd; qm incitare ad qd.

SPURGE, euphorbia (Plin., Linn.). S. fleur, *daphne thymelea (Linn.): s. laurel, *daphne laureola (Linn.): s. olive, *daphne cneorum (Linn.): s. wort, *Iris xiphium (Linn.).

SPURIOUS, || Not genuine, adulterinus (g. t.; opp. probus, verus).—fictitius (fictitious; opp. verus).—fucatus, fucusus (showy, but false; opp. sincerus, probus).—subditiuus (Plaut); subditus, suppositus. insitivus (suppositus, s. g., a child, book, will, &c.). || Illegitimate, see BASTARD.

SPURN, || *PROPR.* pedibus qm concalcare or proculcare. || *IMPROPR.* spurnere. aspernari. See DEPRISSE.

SPURRED (wearing spurs), *calcaribus instructus.

SPURRIER, *faber calcarum.

SPURT, v. || *TRANS.* spargere. To s. over, spargere or conspergere qd qâ re. aspergere qd cl rel. || *INTRANS.* prosillire. emicare. A pen s. s., pennæ chartam atramento respergit.

SPUTTER, oris humorem spargere (aft. Q. 11, 3, 56, with anger).—indignatione bullire (Appul.).

SPY, s. explorator (a professed s., espily in war; one who examines every thing closely on the spot, and reports it to his party).—speculator (a scout; one who observes or watches althg fm a high ground at a distance).—emissarius (one who is sent out by another, whose creature he is).—excursor (one who runs far out to spy).—Jn. excursor et emissarius (e. g. istius excursor et emissarius, C.).—delator (one who endeavours to detect dangerous political opinions, &c., and report the holders of them to the magistrates; a police-s.). A female s., speculatrix.

SPY, v. explorare. speculari. To s. into, introspicere: to s. out, perpicere. pervidère.

SQUAB, || A cushion, pulvinus. See CUSHION.

|| A young bird, pullus.

SQUABBLE. See QUARREL.

SQUAD, manipulus (Cæs.). militum manus (C.).

SQUADRON, || (Of troops), turma: by s. s., turmatim. To divide the cavalry into three s. s., equites dividers turmatim in tres partes (L. 20, 33). || (Of ships), classis (Suet.). dim. classica (C. Att. 16, 2, 4).

SQUALID, squalidus, sordidus.

SQUALL, v. vagire (like an infant).—vagitus edere.

See CRY.

SQUALL, s. || Cry, ejulatio. ejulatus. vagitus.

See CRY.

SQUALL, s. || Sudden gust, procella. subita tempestas. Ventus turbo, or turbo only. A s. comes in, ventus turbo exoritur (Plaut.).

SQUALLY, procellosus (L.). ventis turbidus (O.).

SQUALOR, squalor, sordes.

SQUANDER, effundere. profundere (to spend lavishly).—conficere. consumere (to consume by lavish expenditure).—Jn. effundere et consumere. dissipare (g. t., to scatter abroad, dissipate).—abigurrere (to con-

sume by luxurious or dainty living.—*lacerare* (to cut up).—*perdere* (to destroy).—*beluari* (to lavish upon immoderate feasting).—*progrederi* is an old word, *revolved in the decline of the language; and therefore to be avoided*. To *s. one's property*, rem suam conficere or *lacerare*: to *s. one's time*, tempus perdere; tempore abuti.

SQUARE, *adj.* quadratus. quadrangulus. *A s. foot*, pes quadratus.—*quadrata cubita soli* in quadratum quaternis denariis venduntur (*four cubits s.*). *Ten feet s.*, deni in quadrum pedes: to *build* (s. *g. a forum*) *s.*, in quadrato constituere: *built s.*, in quadrato constitutus. quadratus. *A s. letter*, littera quadrata.

SQUARE, *s.* *The mathematical figure*, quadratum. tetragonum, or *pure Lat.*, figura quadrata or quadrangula. *A thigh of a square shape*, quadrata. *S. of a chess-board*, prope quadrata tabula latruncularis. [*In architecture*], quadratum. tetragonum (*Gr.*). [*In military tactics*], orbis (*lit.*, a circle; formed by the Roman soldiers in cases in which modern troops would form a *s.*: the *s.*, in this sense, was unknown in ancient tactics; for *agmen quadratum* denotes the whole army marching in battle array in the form of a parallelogram). To *form a s.*, orbem facere or colligere; in orbem coire; in orbem se tutari. [*A rule by which workmen form their angles*, norma (*Vitr.*).

SQUARE, *v.* quadrare (to make *s.*).—ad acerrimam normam dirigere; rem cum re committeri (to make to fit or agree). To *s. a number*, in se multiplicare.

SQUARE-ROOT, *radix quadrata.

SQUARENESS, *Crcl.* by the *adj.* or *verb.*

SQUARING, quadratura. *S. of the circle*, circuli quadratura (*Appul. Dogm. Plat.* 3, p. 275, *Quadr.*).

SQUASH. See *CAVASE*.

SQUAT, *v.* *To sit down on the hams or heels*, conquisliscere (*Plaut.*). subsidere (*L.*). *To settle*, *vid.*

SQUAT, *adj.* *Sitting low*, humil assidens. subsideus. [*Short and thick*, obesus.—habitu corporis brevis et obesus (*Gr.*) not quadratus, *weh* = of moderate stature, but *weh knit together*; corpus quadratum, neque gracile neque obesum, *Cels.* 2, 1).—ventriosus or ventricosus (*corpulent*, having a large stomach).

SQUEAK, stridère. *vocem argutum or stridulam edere.

SQUEAKING, stridulus; or by *Crcl.* with the *verb.* *A s. voice*, stridula et tenuis vox (*Sen. Ep.* 56).

SQUEAMISH, fastidiosus.

SQUEAMISHNESS, fastidium. fastidium delicatissimum.

SQUEEZE, premere. comprimere. To *s. out*, exprimere: to *s. out oil*, oleum exprimere: to *s. out water*, &c. *In a sponge*, spongiam exprimere: to *s. it dry*, aquam plenam spongiam manu premere ac siccare: to *s. oneself into a corner*, compingere se in angulum: to *s. to death* (*hyperbol.*), qm compellendo necare (*fm affection*, as *apes their young ones*): to *be squeezed to death* in a crowd, prae turba elidi exanimarique.

SQUIB, *A small firearm*, *missile pyrium. radius pyrium (*Bow.*). *A pasquinade*, *vid.*

SQUILL, *A bulbous plant*, scilla (*Plin.*). *scilla maritima (*Lin.*). *A crustaceous fish*, squilla (*C.*).

SQUINT, *v.* limis or perversis oculis esse. strabonem esse (*C.*, naturally).—limis spectare (*in a single case*, *Ter.*). To *s. at*, limis oculis intueri or aspicere qd or qm.

SQUINT, SQUINTING, *s. limi* or *perversi oculi*.

SQUINTING, *adj.* limus. perversus (*of the eyes*).—strabo (*of persons*, squint-eyed).—qui est limis or perversus oculis (*of the natural defect*).—limis (oculis) spectans (*in a single case*, *Plaut.*).—pætus or pætilus (*strictly speaking* = looking askance, ogling, but *als used as a mild expression for strabo*; *H.*).

SQUIRE, armiger (*V.*).

SQUIRREL, sciurus (*Plin.*). The common *s.*, *sciurus vulgaris (*Lin.*): the *flying s.*, *sciurus volans (*Lin.*).

SQUIRT, *v.* [*TRANS.*] spargere. [*INTRANS.*] proillire.—*poet.*, emicare.

SQUIRT, *s.* *A syringe*, siphon. *Water squirted*, scatebra.

STAB, *v.* [*PROPR.*] fodere. figere. transfigere. emdere, vulnerare qm. sicca, gladio, pungere, ferire qm. punctum ferire qm: with a dagger, &c., sicca or pugione pungere or compungere. To *s. aby to the heart*, cultum in corde ca desigere (*L.* 1, 58): sicam in corpore ca desigere (*C. Cat.* 1, 6, 16): gladium infigere ci in

pectus (*C. Tusc.* 4, 22, 50): ictum ca corpori infigere: qm ictu vulnerare: to *s. oneself*, cultro se pungere, vulnerare, ledere. [*Fig.*] To *injure*, destroy, *vid.*

STAB, *s.* ictus. plaga. *A s. in the side*, punctio lateris: *in the breast*, punctio pectoris.

STABILITY, [*PROPR.*] firmitas. firmitudo (*Arm.*).—stabilitas (*power of standing firmly or steadily*, *Cass.*). To *glor. s.*, to confirmare, firmare. [*Fig.*] firmitas. stabilitas. constantia (*opp.* mobilitas).—gravitas (*opp.* levitas). *S. of character*, animi constantia propositique tenacitas (*Eicht.*). Not to possess *s. of character*, non satis firmâ animi constantiâ munition esse.

STABLE, *adj.* firmus. stabilis. fixus. See *FIAM*. **STABLE**, *s.* equile. equorum stabulum, or stabulum (*g. l.*, for any stall or *s.*). *S.-door*, janus stabuli (*Col.*). *S.-keeper*, stabuli magister: *s.-boy*, stabularius (*g. l.*).—agâo (*a groom*). To *clean out a s.*, stabulum purgare (*a stercore*), convertere or evertere. [*PROV.*] To *shut the s.-door when the steed is stolen*, clipeum post vulnera sumere (*O.*).

STABLE, *v.* stabulare (*Varr.*).

STABLING, stabula (*pl.*)—stabilatio (*e. g.* hiberna, *Col.* 6, 3, 1, for cattle in winter).—præsepia (*pl.*).

STABLISH. See *ESTABLISH*.

STACK, *s.* acervus (*e. g.* lignorum, stramentorum, fœni).—strues (*e. g.* lignorum).—(*Gr.*) fœnile, rather the barn or yard in which the hay was kept for use: meta fœni, = a cock of hay: congeries, in the best writers, denotes a heap of things put together without order or regular form; therefore, not = stack. *A s. of chimneys*, *ordo (fumariorum, fumariorum).

STACK, *v.* cumulare. acervare (*rare*).—conacervare. construere (*e. g.* fœnum).

STAFF, [*A stick used for support*, baculum, more rarely baculus (*a walking-stick*, for use).—scipio (for ornament; *s. of office*).—fuatils (*for striking blows*).—sceptum (*a sceptre*).—pedum (*shepherd's staff*). [*Fig.*] *Prop.* *vid.* [*In military language*, a number of officers acting together, legati tribunicus (*ast. Cass. B. G.* 4, 23).—prætorius (*Cass. L.*). *A s.-officer*, tribunus militum (*colonel*).—legatus (*general*).—legati tribunicii militum (*the s.-officers*).

STAG, cervus, *of a s.*, cervinus.

STAGE, [*A raised platform*, suggestus, fœs (*L.*). suggestum (*C.*).—catasta (*a platform on which slaves were exhibited for sale*).—tabulatum (*made of boards*).—machina. machinatio (*considered as an artificial structure*).—pegma, kith (*Auson.*). [*Gr.*] In *Cass.* writers = a book-case (*C.*), or a machine used in a theatre (*Sen.*). To *prepare a s.*, machinam comparare; machinationem præparare, instruere. [*Place for actors in a theatre*, proscenium (*space between the scena, scena, and the orchestra*; the pulpitum was the part of the proscenium which was nearest the orchestra). Our word *'stage'* may be represented by the more general terms, scena, theatrum. Of or belonging to the *s.*, scenicus, theatralis. To enter upon the *s.*, in scenam prodire, prodire (*of an actor*). To retire fm the *s.*, de scenâ recedere; scenam relinquere (*of an actor*). To make one's first appearance on the *s.*, esse DEBUT. The action is represented on the *s.*, res agitur in scenis: on the *s.* = theatrically, in fabulis: to bring upon the *s.*, novam fabulam in scenam inducere, producere. [*Fig.*] Place of action or display, theatrum, scena. To go off the *s.*, a publico rerum gerendarum theatro recedere: e sole et pulvere in umbram et otium recedere (*ast. C.*); so remove a publicis negotiis (*C.*). To quit the *s.* = to die, a vitâ recedere; vitâ decedere (*C.*). [*Degree in a journey*, statio, stabulum (*place for changing horses*; v. *pr.* of the *sliv. age*; see *Gierrig. Plin.* Ep. 6, 19, 4).—hospitium ac stabulum, stabulum ac deversorium (*quarters*). *A stage-coach*, i. e. coach that travels by *s.*, vehiculum publicum. [*Single step in any progress*, gradus.

STAGE-PLAYER. See *ACTOR*.

STAGGER, [*INTRANS.*] titubare (*prop.*, to trip).—vacillare (*e. g.* ex vino).—labare (*as to fall*).—labascere. labefieri (*prop.* and *fig.*). To *s. home*, titubante pede domum reverti. [*Fig.*] claudicare. fluctuare. fluctuare animi or in animo; incertum esse; hæsitare. dubitare. In dubio esse. [*TRANS.*] [*PROPR.*] labefactare. labefactare. [*Fig.*] labefactare, labefactare. collabefactare (*O.*). To *s. aby's opinion*, labefactare, labefactare qm: labefactare ca opinionem, sententiam: movere ca sententiam. To *s. aby's fidelity*, fidem ca labefactare, sollicitare. To *s. aby's strength*, labefactare (*Ter.*). labefieri, labefactari (*C.*). *Ally a's me* (= make

me almost doubt the conclusion I thought certain), dubitatio mihi movetur or affertur.

STAGGELS, vertigo. To be seized with the s., vertigine corripit: to have the s. vertigine laborare (Plin.). vertiginem pati (Macrob.).

STAGNANT, stagnans (post-Aug.). — reses (s. g. aqua; Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 8). — lentus. torpens (Iaculus, Stat.). — piger (sluggish). — Jn. stagnans pigerque (s. g. aqua, Plin.).

STAGNATE, stagnare (Plin.). immotum esse (C.). coagulari (to coagulate).

STAGNATION, Crcl. with the verb. S. of trade, mercatura frigens, jacoens, torpens.

STAIN, s. macula (a mark *weh variegates*). — labes (a mark *weh disfigures*). — nota (a mark *weh distinguishes*). All these words prop. or fig.: to denote a s. on the character more distinctly, *we may say*, macula sceleris; labes turpitudinis or ignominis; nota turpitudinis. A slight s., labecula. parva macula. To get a s., maculam trahere. To take out a s. (prop.), maculam, labem eluere. maculam delere. maculam (s. veste) abluere (Plin.), (de veste) auferre (O.). To wipe out a s. (fig.), labem abolere, maculam delere (C.).

STAIN, v. STAIN, v. To mark or disfigure with a stain, maculare (Plin.). maculis variare, to spot, sprinkle; — maculis aspergere. rei labem imponere. To colour, vid.

STAIR, gradus (a single step). — scalæ, arum (a flight of steps, s.). — descensio (a flight of steps leading downwards). To live up three pair of s.'s, tribus scalis habitare (Mart. 1, 118, 7): up s.'s, contra scalas; down s.'s, secundum scalas: to throw aby down s.'s, qm per gradus deicere: to fall down s.'s, per gradus precipitem ire.

STAIR-CASE, scalæ, arum.

STAKE, s. quæ A pale, palus (g. t.). — sudes (flat, and pointed). — stipes (round, uncut). — vallus (a palisade). To fasten to a s., palare qd; alligare qm ad palum (C.). To drive a s. through the body, adigere stiptem per medium hominem (Sen. Ep. 14, 4). To Post at *weh a real or pretended malefactor is burnt*, *palus (ad quem nocens alligator igni comburendus); hence fig., for death by fire, as a punishment, pena, quæ qd igni crematur (as Cæs. B. G. 1, 4); *sic fm the context, rogus (funeral pile)*. To die at the s., igni necari; flammis circumventum exanimari (eulogistically). The condemned must die at the s., damnatum poenam sequi oportet, ut igni cremetur. A *thg laid down at play*, pignus. *Athg is at s.*, agitur qd (e. g. caput, one's life is at s.; rarely in this sense agitur de qd re, *weh = 'athg is treated of'*, cf. Corlle, S. Cat. 52, 10). — in discriminate versatur qd (*athg is in a dangerous position or situation*; e. g. salus mea). — dimico de qd re (I am running the risk of losing *athg*; e. g. de vitâ, de famâ, dimico; cf. Interp. ad Np. Timoth. 4, 3). Some have their life at s., and others their reputation, alii de vitâ, alii de gloriâ in discrimen vocantur.

STAKE, v. To fasten by stakes, palare qd. To wager, hazard at play, ponere (cf. Plant. Cure. 2, 3, 76, pono pallium; ille sum annulum opposuit, staked against it). — in medium conferre (Suet. Oct. 71, in singulos talos singulos denarios in medium conferbat, he staked a denarius upon every throw). — qd in pignus dare. Say what you will s., dic, quo pignore mecum certes. Hence, fig., to hazard, fortunæ committere (C.). — aleam jacerre (Suet.).

STALE, vetus, vetustus (old). — non recens (not fresh). — vapidus (of liquore). S. bread, panis strictus (Juv. 5, 69); panis vetulus.

STALK, s. (of a plant), stirps (the whole lower part of plants or trees; stem, including the roots; of reeds, Plin.). — stilus (of asparagus, Col.). — caulis (e. g. brassicæ). — (of corn), culmus (as bearing the ear); calamus (as hollow). — pediculus (fruit or leaf s.). — petiolus (fruit s.). — scapus (e. g. lupini, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, fm.). Bean s.'s, fabalia, um.

STALK, v. Incedere, ingredi. To s. proudly, magnifice incedere: to s. in purple and gold, insignem auro et purpura conspici.

STALKING-HORSE. See PRETEXT.

STALL, Place for cattle, stabulum (g. t.). — Jubile (an ox s.). A bench, mensa. A small house or shed used by a tradesman, taberna (as a place of sale). — officina (as a workshop). In a cathedral, *scannum, subellium, locus (place, dignity) canonicorum.

STALLION, equus mas. equus admissarius; also simply equus or admissarius, fm the context (Col.).

STAMINA. stamen. pl. stamina.

STAMMER, balbutire (intrans. and trans.). — balbutio esse. lingua hæsitare (intrans.).

STAMMERER, balbus (habitual). — blæsus (unable to pronounce the sibilants s, z, my). — lingua hæsitans. balbutiens (denoting simply the fact).

STAMMERING, hæsitantia linguæ. There is no authority for balbuties.

STAMP, s. forma (instrument for stamping with). — signum, nota (impression). — species (appearance given to *athg*). Stamped paper, *plagula signo reipublicæ notata: the price of s.'s (i. e. a stamped paper), *pecunia, quæ pro plagulis signatis solvitur (Plin. not sigillum). With the foot, pedis suppositio.

STAMP, v. To impress with a mark, signare (g. t.). — signo reipublicum signare or notare (to affix a public or official mark upon, e. g. plagulam). formâ publicâ percutere. publice probare (e. g. mensuram). To s. a thing, fig., cl rei speciem s. rei conciliare. To strike with the foot so as to make a noise, suppedere pedem. terram pede pulsare or percutere. terram pedibus tundere. To beat; vid.

STAMPER, plattium.

STANCH, v. (sanguinem) suppressere (Cels.). sistere (Plin.). — (sanguinis profluvium) inhibere (Curt.), sistere (Plin.).

STANCH, adj. firmus, stabilis, constans, certus.

STANCHION. See PROP.

STAND, v. INTRANS. stare (g. t.). — consistere. resistere (to stand still, halt, not to flee). — collocari (of statues, &c.; not stare). — durare. perdurare. obdurare. sustentare (to hold out, esp. in a contest). — pererrare (of plants *weh endure the cold of winter*). — manere. esse ratum (to remain unchanged; e. g., if he wished his measures to stand, si suas res gestas manere vellet, Np. Alcib. 10). Nothing will s. of all that &c., nihil earum rerum erit ratum, quæ &c. (Np. Alc. 10): tears begin to s. in *aby's* eyes, lacrimæ oberiuntur ex oculis: to s. by an agreement, stare pacto or conventu; by a promise, promissis stare; by an opinion, in sententiâ suâ manere, permanere, perseverare: to s. by *aby*, ei non deesse; qm non deserere, destituere, &c.: to s. still, stare in vestigio; consistere in loco (not to walk about, opp. inambulare); consistere, resistere (not to proceed, or to retire; opp. procedere, fugere); subsistere (to halt, stop, of persons, e. g. in itinere; or things, e. g. a clock); insistere (to stop one's course); non residere (not to sit down); to keep *aby* standing, qm residere non jubere.

PHR. To s. in = to cost, stare or constare, with an abl. of the price: to s. for = to be bound for, sponsorem esse or spondere pro qd [see BAIL, SPONSOR]. To s. high in one's opinion or favour, esse in gratiâ, in honore, apud qm; gratisimum esse ci; gratiâ plurimum valere apud qm: to s. on *aby's* side, stare ab qo; facere ab qo: it stands in my power, penes me est; est in meâ potestate; situm est in meâ potestate; mea est potestas; also stat per qm (Plin. but not stat apud qm, which is barbarous): how stand matters with you? quo loco sunt res tue? (Ter.). to s. out, exstare; promittere: to stand out against, resistere; obniti: to s. in awe, see To BE AFRAID: to s. in doubt, see DOUBT, HESITATE: to s. in need, see To NEED, WANT: to s. on end, stare; horrire (e. g. stant arrectæ horrore comæ, V.; stant comæ, ibid.: horrent capilli, Tib.; comæ, O.: rigent comæ metu, terrore, horrore, ibid.): to s. up, surgere (to rise): to s. as a candidate, munere candidatorio fungi (C.); petere; ambire: to s. good, manere; valere; ratum esse: to s. upon ceremony, magno apparatu qm accipere, excipere, colere: not to s. upon ceremony, nullo, sine ullo apparatu; simpliciter: pray do not s. upon ceremony with me, ne magno apparatu, quæso, me accipias: one who does not s. upon ceremony, homo simplex. [TRANS.] pati. perpeti (to endure, suffer; perpeti, to the end). — ferre. perferre (to bear; perferre, to the end). — tolerare. toleranter ferre (to endure with constancy). — perfungi qd re (to discharge). Jx. perpeti qd et perfungi. sustinere (to hold out). — parem esse ci rei (to be a match for). To s. pain, dolores perpeti, subire: to s. torture, subire cruciatum: to s. trouble, danger, molestia, periculo perfungi: to s. toil, laboribus perfungi; labores perferre: not to be able to s. *athg*, vinci qd re; succumbere or imparem esse ci rei: that can s. *athg*, pariens, tolerans can ferre (Plin. of the silver age): to s. fight, in acie stare ac pugnare (opp. fugere, in castra refugere); pugnari non detractare.

STAND, s. A station, statio, locus. A stop, mora. To be at a s., stare; sistere: to come to a s., subsistere. Act of opposing or resisting, Crcl. with verbs in OPPOSE, RESIST. A frame or the like on *weh athg is placed*, statumen, suggestus

basil. pes. **||** *A set* (e.g., a s. of arms), arma, pl.; armatura.

STANDARD, s. **||** *That which has been established or stands as a test, a settled rate or measure, mensura* (g. t.).—mensura publicae probata (as a measure, *Modestini* Dig. 48, 10, 32, no. 1).—pondus publicum probatum (as a weight, *ibid.*). **||** *Fig. A model, rule, regula*. norma. lex. **||** *An ensign in war, signum militare; or, fm the contest, signum only*. vexillum (*Sym. and Phr. in Colours*).

STANDARD, adj. **||** ad publico probatus mensurae (or ad ponderis publicae probati) normam reductus.

STANDARD-BEARER, signifer, vexillarius (L.).—vexillifer (*Prudent.*).

STANDING, part. a. stans. S. upright, erectus: s. water; see **STAGNANT**: a. s. camp, castra stativa, orum, n. pl.: a. s. army, (we may say) milites perpetui: a. s. festival, festi dies anniversarii.

STANDING, s. **||** *The act of s., status, ūs.* **||** *A place where one stands, locus.* **||** *Condition, circumstances, status, conditio.* **||** *Rank, position, locus (position in civil relations).*—dignitas (station according to character, family, &c.).—sors (the state of life to which one has been called or born).—genus: stirps (family, descent). **||** *Ordo never means rank or standing, but the whole number of persons of a certain rank or standing, a class.* **||** *Age. Aty of the same s. as another, aequalis ci; as myself, aequalis meus.*

STAND-STILL, statio, instille (g. t., but eply of the apparent standing still of certain stars, stellarum). To be at a s.—, constare; vestigio hærere (not to be able to walk on); in dicendo deficiere (in a speech); in q̄ re hærere or inherere; nescio quid agam or quo me vertam (of not knowing what to do); nescio quomodo me expediam: business is at a s.—, mercatura jacet or friget; negotia jacent: every thing is at a s.—, omnia tanquam in quodam incill adhæserunt (*Cur. ap. C. Fam. 8, 5*).

STANZA, prps tetrastrychon. A poem arranged in s.'s, * carmen tetrastrychum or tetrastrychōn (gen. pl.); carmen (Q.).

STAPLE, s. **||** *A mart, emporium, forum venaliū.*—receptaculum peregrinarum mercium. **||** *A loop of iron, ** hamus (ferreus).

STAPLE, adj. S. commodities of a country, * que q̄ terra gignit or parit (i.e. natural products); es terræ opera et artificia (i.e. manufactures, &c.).

STAR, stella (any single a.).—astrum (any of the larger heavenly bodies, as the sun, moon, planets, or large fixed stars).—sidus (a constellation, freq. also astrum; **||** astrum belongs rather to the style of poetry and science, sidus to common and historic prose). Translated to the s.'s, stellatus (C. Tusc. 5, 3, 8); born under a lucky s., dextro sidere editus or natus; unlucky, malo astro natus: shooting s., trajectio stellæ (C. de Dio. 2, 6, 16); stella transvolaris (Sen. N. Q. 2, 14); pl. stellarum discursus (*Plin. 2, 36, 36*). There is a shooting or falling s., scintilla et stellā cadit; stella cadit or propeps cœlo labitur; stella volat or transvolat: a fixed s., stella inerrans; sidus certā sede infixum; pl. sidera quæ certis locis infixā sunt: the courses of the s.'s, stellarum, siderum cursus (C.): brighter than the s.'s, clarior stellis (e.g. oculus): a map of the s.'s, *tabula cœlestis; *tabula complexum cœli exhibens: like a s., in stellis figuram reductus (*Col. 12, 15, extr.*).

STAR-GAZER. See **ASTROLOGER**, **ASTRONOMER**.

STAR-LIGHT, sideribus illustris (e.g. nox; T. Ann. 1, 50, 3; 4, 5, 1).—**||** stellans and sublustris are poet.

STARBOARD, * latus navis dextrum.

STARCH, s. amyllum.

STARCH, v. *lintea amyllare or *amylo solidare.

STARCHED. See **STIFF**.

STARE, v. torpentibus oculis qd or qm intueri (aff. Q. 11, 9, where torp. oc.).—defixis oculis intueri qd. obtinuit figere in q̄ re. To s. aby in the face, oculos defigere in vultu es (*Cur.*): to s. with astonishment, stupere.

STARE, s. oculi torpentes defixi. * obtutus in q̄ re defixus.

STARKE; see **QUIRE**. S. naked, plane nudus.—omni veste exutus (strip of all his clothing): s. mad, delirius.

STARLING, sturnus (*Plin.*).—*sturnus vulgaris (*Linn.*).

STARRY, adj. stellarum plenus (full of stars).—astra distinctus et ornatus (adorned with stars).—**||** stellifer, stellatus, stellans are poetical. A s. night, nox sideribus illustris (T. Ann. 1, 50, 3): the heavens, cœlum astris distinctum et ornatum (C. N. D. 226

2, 37, 95): nocturna cœli forma undique sideribus ornata (C. Tusc. 1, 28, 68).—**||** cœlum stelliferum or stellans, stellatum or siderum, are poetical.

START, v. **||** *INTRANS.* To startle, concitari terrore et metu. metu concuti. commoveri, percelli re novā. stupere. stupescere. To s. back, resilire; resutare: to s. at alth, refugee, timere, vereri, horrere, reformidare qd: a horro s., equus consternatur. **||** To make a beginning, incipere. Initium facere. **||** To set out, abire, proficisci. To s. fm a certain place, excurrere; e carceribus emitti (in a race). **||** To burst asunder, dissiliri. rumpl. **||** *TRANS.* To arouse, excitare. clēre. **||** To set on foot, rei initium facere. aggredi qd or ad qd faciendum (e.g. ad hanc disputationem, ad diendum, C.; also acc. only, ancipitem causam, C.; in S. always acc. only; in poet. and post-Aug. prose, infin.).—fundamenta rei ponere or jacerre. To s. a question, rem commovere (quæ &c., C. Brut. 87, 297). **||** To burst, rumpere.

START, s. **||** *Sudden action of the body fm fear, repens terror.* **||** *A sudden impulse or rousing, impetus, impulsus.* **||** *A beginning, initium.* **||** *A setting out, profectus.* To have made a false s., ad carceres revocari (affect for cause). **||** *Advances, precedences, plus vize confectum.* To have the s. of aby, præcipere iter ci (L. 3, 46); antecedere, antecessisse qm (to have got before aby): the king had got a considerable s., aliquidum vize rex præceperat (L. 38, 19), or longius spatium præceperat (e.g. Jugā, L. 22, 41): to have scarcely four hours s. of aby, vix quatuor horarum spatium antecedere (to be hardly four hours' march ahead; Cæsar): Antony had got two days' start of me, biduo me Antonius antecessit (*Brut. ap. C. Ep. 11, 13*).

STARTING-PLACE, carceres, pl.

STARTLE, **||** *INTRANS.* See **START**. **||** *TRANS.* territare, terrere, terrificare. ci terrorem inferre, offerre, injicere, incutere. qm in timorem concitare.

STARTLING, formidolosus (Ter., S.). terrorum injiciens, offrens, inferens. terribilis, horribilis. A s. speech, verbum territas (*Plaut.*): a s. blow, ictus ad terrendum, terroris causā, paratus, incensus.

STARVATION, fames (*Augur.*)—inedia (abstinence fm food). To die of s., fame mori, perire, absumi, consumi, confici.

STARVE, **||** *TRANS.* To kill by deficiency of food, fame necare, macerare, suffocare. To s. oneself, fraudare se victu suo; fraudare ventrem: to be starved to death, fame mori, absumi, perire, or interire (through want); inedia mori; inedia vitam finire; per inedia m a vitā diacerere (voluntarily, to s. oneself to death); fame necari (either as a punishment or otherwise): to s. out, qm fame enecare, conficere; (urbem) fame domare or suffocare; inopiā expugnare: starved out, fame enectus, confectus. **||** To kill with cold, frigore necare, &c. **||** *INTRANS.* To be suffering fm hunger, fame necari. To be dying of hunger, fame mori, confici, consumi, &c. (See above). **||** To be suffering fm cold, frigere; plane frigere (C.); frigore frigescente (C.); *frigore extingui, exanimari (to die in consequence of the cold); frigore mori (H.); morietur frigore si non Rettuleris pannum).

STATE, s. **||** *Condition, status, conditio* (cond. is lasting, status transient).—locus (the situation of a person or thing as brought about by circumstances: see *Herr. Cæs. B. G. 2, 26*).—causa (any unusual, embarrassing s., of which the end is still uncertain).—res (circumstances in the widest sense). A good or flourishing s., bonus status; bona conditio; bonus locus; res bonæ or secundæ or florentes: to be in the same or in a similar s., in eodem loco esse; in eadem causā esse; eadem est mea causa: to find oneself in a better s., in meliore conditione or in meliore causā esse; meliore loco res meæ sunt: to be in a wretched s., in summā infelicitate versari; pessimo loco esse: to be in a bad s., deteriore statu esse: to keep a thing in a good s., qd integrum et incolume servare; qd tuū: to restore a thing to its former s., in pristinum restituere; in antiquum statum restituere (g. t.): in integrum restituere (eaply in juridical matters); reficere; restituere (to mend): to remain in its original s., statum suum tenere (to remain as it was); integrum manere (to remain unquarred): a hopeless s., res pessima, perditā: *Plautus* is in nearly the same s., eadem fere causā est *Plani*: the s. of affairs, rerum status: the s. of affairs is entirely changed, magna facta est rerum commutatio; vera sunt omnia: the unfavourable s. of affairs, iniquitas rerum or temporum: according to the s. of affairs (circumstances), pro re; pro re natā; pro rei conditione or

statu; ut res se habet; ut res fert. *Commonwealth*, civitas (the whole body of persons in the full enjoyment of civil rights and privileges, and lords of the soil).—res publica (with ref. to the public institutions and ordinances, as designed for the common good).—res (with ref. to its power and influence).—regnum (a kingdom).—imperium (an empire). *Office of s.*, munus reipublice; magistratus (of a magistrate): business or affairs of s., publica res; publicum negotium: records of the s., s. papers, tabulae publicae: a servant of the s., homo publicus; magistratus: great officers of s., summi honores fungentes or functi: to enter upon the service of the s., rempublicam or magistratus capessere; ad rempublicam accedere: revenues of the s., vectigalia, lum, n. pl.; pecuniae vectigales; publici fructus: a s. yri-soner, qui in custodia publica est: a s. secret, arcanum aulicorum consilium: it is a s. secret, hoc tacitum, tamquam mysterium, tenent aulici (see C. de Or. 3, 17, 64): the good of the s., rationes or utilitas reipublice; communis omnium utilitas: for the good of the s., e re publica: a robe of s., vestis forensis (opp. vestia domestica): a s. coach, arpentum; pilentum: a minister of s., socius et administrator reipublice regenda: amicus regis, qui semper adest in consilio et omnium rerum civilium habetur participes (see N. Eum. 1, 6): council of s., consilium publicum (C. Mil. 33, 90); consilium reipublice (Flor. 1, 1, 15): religion of the s., sacra publica, n. pl.: the helm of the s., gubernacula reipublice, civitatis, or imperii: to preside at the helm of the s., ad gubernacula reipublice sedere; gubernaculis reipublice assistere; gubernacula reipublice tractare; clavum imperii tenere: the constitutions of the s., civitatis forma or status; reipublice ratio or modus; reipublice genus: to give a constitution to the s., rempublicam instituit temperare; rempublicam or imperium constituere. *A higher class of citizens*, ordo. *Pomp, splendour, magnificentia*, splendor, apparatus, cultus, supellex ad ostentationem luxūs comparata (C.).

STATE, v. indicare (to point out, disclose).—edere (to s. publicly).—profiteri qd. professionem et rei edere or conficere (to profess, make a public return or declaration).—memorare, commemorare (to mention; of writers, &c.).—auctorem esse et rei (to be a voucher for alth; likewise of writers).—significare (to give to understand by signs).—monstrare (to show, call attention to). To s. alth verbally and explicitly, pronuntiare (see C. Off. 3, 16, 66): to s. his debts, res alienum profiteri: to s. one's income (to a magistrate), profiteri (apud praetorem): to s. one's property too low, censum extenuare: to s. all things accurately, omnia diligenter persequi.

STATE-PAPER-OFFICE, tabularium or tablinum (place in a Roman house where papers were kept).—tabularium (place where public records are kept: later, archivum, archium, grammatophylacum).

STATELY, magnificus, splendidus, lautus.

STATEMENT, ratio, descriptio, designatio (a description, sketch).—indictum (in a court of justice).—descriptio (information, notice)—libellus de qd datus (in writing; Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 11).—profectio (with or without bonorum, s. of property; or nominis, of one's name; esp. before a magistrate; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 7, 2).—argumentatio, confirmatio (in rhetoric, a s. of the grounds or proofs with which one supports his argument).—auctoritas (allegation of a writer; see C. Cæcin. 23, 65). According to the s. of Livio narrante; Livio auctore or teste; si sequaris Livium auctorem or Livii auctoritatem: to make a s., indicare qm (as an accuser); nomen cs deferre (to give in the name of any one before the judge); accusare qm (to make a formal accusation); dare de qd libellum (to hand in a written accusation agst any one; Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 11): to make a s. of alth agst any one, deferre qd ad qm: to make a false s., calumniari qm: an old woman made this s. to me, id indicium mihi anus fecit.

STATESMAN, vir rerum civilium peritus, vir regenda civitatis peritus or sciens (not vir politicus). *Statesmen*, principes rempublicam gubernantes: as great a s. as a general, magnus bello nec minor pace: to be a great s., reipublice regenda scientissimus esse.

STATICS, statico (s. t.).

STATION, s. *Place, position, statio, locus*, sedes (of a thing fixed or quite at rest). *Rank, locus, dignitas, ors*. (SYN. IN STANDING.) *Office, munus, partes, pl.* *A place of lodging or rest on a journey, mansio*.

STATION, v. locare, collocare. To s. in several places, disponere: to s. troops, milites constituere (in colle, L.; in fronte, S.): to s. guards round the house,

domum seipre custodibus (Np. Dion 9, 1): to s. guards along the bank of a river, custodias ad ripam disponere.

STATIONARY, immotus, fixus, stabilis, loco se non movens, statarius (miles, pugna, orator).—stationarius is low Latin. To be s., commorari (e. g. Romæ): to be s. (of a disease), consistere (opp. incrementum et decrecere).

STATIONER, *chartarius. To be a s., *chartas venditare.

STATIONERY, *materia scriptoria. *charta (see Bremi ad Suet. Ner. 20).

STATISTIC, ad civitatum, ad rerum civilium, cognitionem pertinens.

STATISTICS, rerum publicarum scientia, cognitio (C.). *Modern s.*, cognitio regnorum rerumque publicarum nostri ævi (Wytténb.).

STATUARY, *One who makes statues*, flector (C.). *statuarum artifex* (Q.). *simulacrorum sculptor* (Jul. Firm.). *statuarius* (Plin.). qui signa fabricatur (C. Off. 1, 41, 147). *marmorarius artifex, or simply marmorarius* (Pitr., Sen., in marble). *The art of making statues*, ars signa fingendi, fabricandi (aff. C.). *sculptura* (Plin.).

STATUE, signum (any plastic work; opp. tabula, pictura).—simulacrum (image of a god; see IMAG).—statua (full-sized image of a person, in marble or brass; *statua* never = the image of a god).—effigies (a bust).—herma or hermes (a s. of Mercury; then g. t., a s. representing only the head with part of the breast of a person, the trunk consisting merely of an oblong stone). A s. of brass on horseback, or on foot, statua ænea equestris or pedestris: to erect a s. to any one, ci statuum ponere, constituere: he stands like a s., taciturnior est statuâ (aft. H. Ep. 2, 2, 83): to make a marble s., sacro cs simulacrum e marmore.

STATURE, statura, habitus, corporis statura (C.). *Great or high s.*, statura magna, procerâ: *little or low s.*, statura parva, brevis: *middle s.*, statura media (L.). *mediocris* (Just. 1, 2): *short of s.*, brevi corpore (Suet.).

STATUTE, lex. According to s., legibus conveni- enter; legitime. See LAW.

STAUNCH, adj. firmus, stabilis, constans, certus. STAUNCH, v. (sanguinem) sistere, suppressere; profluvium (sanguinis) sistere, cohibere, inhibere.

STAVE, *Plank of a cask*, *dolii lamina. *In music*, *lineæ quibus notæ musicæ rescribuntur, completuntur.

STAY, s. *Continuance, mansio* (C.; e. g. in vitâ).—commoratio, permansio (continued s.; also perseverance in alth; C.). *Fig.* Support, collium (of persons).—adminiculum, firmamentum, præsidium, subsidium (of persons or things). See SUPPORT, fig.) To be the s. of alth, fulcire or fulcire et sustinere qd; præsidio or subsidio esse ci or ci rei, &c.; in quo salus cs nititur; in quo omnes cs spes sunt sitæ. *Delay*; vid. *Stand-still*, vid.

STAY, v. *INTRANS.* To remain at a place or with any one, morari, commorari, versari, at a place, in loco, se tenere, continere se (loco), degere, or degere vitam, vivere loco (to live anywhere).—habitare, sedem ac domicilium habere loco (to dwell anywhere).—considero loco (to abide any where for a time; v. pr. of sailors who lie any where). To s. frequently at a place, multum versari in loco; locum frequentare: to s. idle at home, sedere desidem domi: to s. in the country, ruri se continere (never to go to town); rusticari (to live in the country, esp. for pleasure): to s. long in town, diu in urbe hætere: to s. with any one, commorari (to abide, habitare (to dwell, live), deversari (for a short time), apud qm: hospitio cs uti (as a guest).

TRANS. morari, remorari, moram facere ci rei, moram afferre cs or ci rei, moram et tarditatem afferre ci rei (to occasion delay in alth).—tardare, retardare (to hinder in the prosecution of a thing; e. g. the pursuit of an enemy, a journey, &c.).—tenere, retinere, sustinere (to check the course, of a person or thing).—reprimere (to check or keep back by force; e. g. fugam hostium, redundantem lacum).—arceere, cohibere (to keep or ward off).—ducere, trahere, extrahere (to protract). To s. any one, morari, demorari, remorari qm (g. t., to cause to tarry); detinere, demorari et detinere qm: to delay any one, to keep back fm a point at which one aims: to stay the course of a thing, moram et tarditatem afferre rei; morari celeritatem rei (e. g. belli).

STAYLACE, *vinculum astrictorium.

STAYS, prps mamillare (used to confine the bosom; Mart. 14, 66), or *thorax.

STEAD, locus. In s. of loco or in loco (in the place

of); vice or in vicem (in the room of), with a gen.; pro (for; with an abl.). To be or act in s. of, as vice fungi (g. t.); as officio fungi (to discharge the duties of abg's office); vicem cas rei praeare (g. t. of things); ad cas rei vicem addi; in vicem cas rei sumi (to come in s. of, in locum cas or pro qd substitui (to be put in abg's place); in vicem cas, or in locum cas, or simply ci, succedere (to be abg's successor); in cas locum subrogari or suffici (to be elected in abg's room); succedere in vicem imperil cas (to succeed in command); qd expicere (of things).

STEADFAST, firmus (firm, resisting any attempt to alter or destroy it; hence unchangeable, of things and persons).—stabilis (not yielding or varying; of persons and things).—constans (steady, consistent; opp. varius, mobilis).—fidus (which may be confidently trusted; of persons and also of things, as, pax fida).—Jv. certus et constans; firmus et constans.—status (fixed, not subject to alteration; as, e. cursus siderum: Plin.).—ratus (calculated; hence settled, immutable; s. g. in omni eternitate rati immutabilesque siderum cursus).—Jv. ratus et certus; constans et ratus; ratus atque firmus.

STEADFASTLY, firme, firmiter, constanter, stabili et firmo animo. See the adj.

STEADFASTNESS, constantia, firmitas or firmitudo (animi).

STEADILY, firme, or by Crel. with the adj.

STEADINESS, stabilitas (s. g. of infantry; opp. mobilitas equitum, C.; and of the s. given to abg by a firm support; also of a principle, &c.).—constantia (firm continuance in abg). Jv. stabilitas et constantia.—firmitas (firmness, strength; of things and persons).—firmitudo (of things or persons; s. g. pontis, Cael., and of the mind, animi). S. of mind, firmitas or firmitudo animi; firmitudo gravitatis animi; firmitas et constantia (with ref. to the steady continuance in abg: s. g. friendship, C.; opp. ardor quidam): s. of character, gravitas; constantia (in respect of opinion); constantia morum; mores temperati moderatique (in respect of manners and behaviour).

STEADY, v. firmare, confirmare, stabilire.—Jv. confirmare stabilireque qd.—stabilitatem dare ci rei. To support and s. abg, qd dat stabilitatem ci rei, quam sustinet (C.).

STEADY, adj. Firm, not moveable, firmus, immotus, fixus, stabilis. Grave, serious, gravis (of dignified gravity; opp. leviss).—constans (that acts according to fixed principles, consistent; opp. mobilis, varius). S. old age, metas gravior; aetas constans. Steadfast, vid.

STEAK, offa (Plaut.). Beefsteaks, carnes bovillus in carbonibus superimpositas (Theod. Prisc. 1, 7).

STEAL, furtum facere ci (g. t.). furari ci qd, or qd ab qd (secretly; clerepere ci qd, basely, is an old word, but retained in the phrase rapere et clerepere).—sublegere ci qd; surripere ci qd, or qd ab qd (g. t., whether really or en jest; s. g. multa a Nevio surripulisse, really; puellam suavium surripere, in jest).—furto abigere (of animals which are driven away by the thief). To s. a little time, qd spatii surripere: to s. out of the town, urbe elabi: to s. away from a company, clam se subducere circulo: stolen goods, oblatum furtum (as offered for sale, Gaj. Dig.; actio oblati, an action agst abg for offering goods for sale, knowing them to be stolen, Gell.).—res furtiva (Q.), or furtum; furta, pl.

STEALTH, furtum. By s., furtive, clam, clanculum. STEALTHY, furtivus, tectus (secret, hidden).—olandestinus (clandestinus).

STEAM, s. vapor. A pipe or flus for conveying s., vaporarium.

STEAM, v. vaporare (trans. and intrans.).

STEAM-ENGINE, STEAM-BOT, *machina, navis, vaporaria, or vi vaporis impulsiva.

STEED, equus. See HORSE.

STEEL, s. chalybs (g. t.). For striking fire the ancients used either a large nail, called clavus, or a second stone; see Plin. 36, 19, 30.

STEEL, v. durare, indurare (to harden).—confirmare (s. g. animum). To have steeled oneself agst abg, obstinatum esse adversus qd (s. g. adversus muliebres lacrimas, L.).

STEELYARD, statera.

STEEL, adj. praeptus, deruptus (shelving)—praeptus (precipitous).—arduus (almost perpendicular; hence, difficult of ascent). Jv. arduus et deruptus. A s. place, locus praeptus: s. places, praeperta or derupta, orum, s.; praecipitia, lum (Swed.). to have a s. approach, arduo esse ascensu.

STEEL, v. mergere in aquam (C.). ingingere in aqua (Virg.). madefacere (to moisten, wash).

STEEPLE, *turris medi sacrae imposita.

STEEPLY, praeptus.

STEERNESS, Crel. with the adj.

STEER, v. [TRANS.] (navem) gubernare, moderari, regere. To s. any where, tendere qd; cursum dirigere qd. [INTRANS.] navigare.

STEER, s. juvenens (a young bullock).—bos novellus (somewhat older; see Farr. R. R. 2, 5, 6).

STEERAGE, [The act of steering, Crel. by the verb; or scientia gubernatorum (Cael.). ars gubernandi (C.).] The hinder part of a ship, puppis.

STEERSMAN, gubernator, rector navis. The s. is at the helm, gubernator sedet in puppi clavum tenens (C.): the ship has a good s., navis utilis scientialimo gubernatore (C.).

STEM, s. [A trunk, truncus (NOT not caudex or stirps).—arboris corpus (Plin.).] Prow of a ship, prora.

STEM, v. obstare, obistere, resistere. Jv. repugnare obistereque. Abg may be stemmed, ci rei repugnari obelstique potest: to try to s. the torrent (fg.), obicere qd fluctibus; dirigere brachia contra torrentem (prov. Juv.): to s. the torrent of public calamities, ductus (qos) a communi peste depellere (C.). See RESIST, OPPOSE.

STENCH, fœtor. See STINK.

STEP, s. [A pace, gradus (s. taken).—gressus (s. stepping).—] passus in the best prose writers always includes the idea of a certain length, a pace. To take a s., gradum facere (prop.). agere et moliri (fg.): to take long s's, magnos facere gradus; grandibus esse gradibus: to take short s's, gradum minuire (Q.); parvo procedere passu (Q.): not to stir a s. out of the house, como pedem non efferre; domi or domo se tenere: to take a hazardous s., *periculoso consilium inire; se in casum dare: to keep s. with abg, gradum equare (prop.); parem esse ci (fg.): s. by s., gradibus; gradatim (up or down, acc. to a certain measure); pedetentim (with great care and caution); minutatim (little by little): to take the first s. in abg (fg.), initium facere cas rei; qd facere corpore, to tread with a firm s., certo gradu incedere: to urge abg to take a bold s. (fg.), qm ad audendum qd concitare. [A footstep, vestigium. To follow the s's of abg, vestigii insistere (C.). vestigia persequi (C.), legere (O.), premere (T.).] A stair, gradus. S's, pl. scale (a flight of stairs)—gradus, pl. (single stairs)—descensus (a place for going down): a flight of s's, gradus scalarum. [FIG.] A degree, gradus. [MEASURE, ratio, consilium, via. See MEASURE. To take a s., agere et moliri: to take a rash s., temere or inconsiderate agere.

STEP, v. gradum facere, incedere, ingredi. To s. back, regredi; retrogredi: to s. out = go quickly, pleno gradu tendere; gradum addere, accelerare, corripere: to s. on, abg, pedem ponere in qd rei; ingredi qd (to set foot on); intrare qd (to enter); prodire in qd (s. g. in scenam): to s. on shore, exire in terram, in litus: to s. on board a ship, incendere navem, or in navem: to s. into, inire, introire, intrare, or ingredi qd (s. g. domum inire; domum, or in domum, introire; limen intrare): to s. over, transire: to s. aside, succedere (g. t.); de viâ succedere (sm the road or path, to make room); viam, locum dare; locum dare et cedere (that abg may pass).

STEP-BROTHER, mariti or uxoris frater. levir (husband's brother).—sororis maritus (sister's husband).

STEP-DAUGHTER, privigna.

STEP-FATHER, vitricus.

STEP-MOTHER, noverca; adj. novercalis.

STEP-SISTER, mariti or uxoris soror. glos (Pand.; husband's sister).

STEP-SON, privignus.

STERCORACEOUS, stercorarius. stercorosus (full of dung).

STEREOTYPE, *formae litterarum fixae. *stereotypus (t. t.).

STERILE, infecundus (in reference to procreative power, also of the soil; opp. fecundus).—sterilis (in ref. to productive power, that bears no fruit; also of the soil, of the year; opp. fertilis and [in ref. to soil] optimus. fig. in ref. to the female sex).

STERILITY, sterilitas (opp. fertilitas).

STERLING, adj. verus, bonus (s. g. of money, numi; opp. num. adulterini). S. coin of the realm, nummus cui publica forma est; numus publicae formae (t. s., coin of the realm); numi Anglica monetae percussu (A. Appul. Apol. 298, the mention of 'sterling' being apply applied to English money on the Continent). See GENUINE.

STERLING, s. A pound s., prps fm context, libra pondo.

STERN, *s. puppis.*

STERN, *adj. austērus. durus. severus. naturā asper.*

STERNLY, *dure. severe. torve.*

STERNNESS, *severitas. duritas. austeritas.*

STETHOSCOPE, **stēthoscōpium (s. t.).*

STEW, *v. *incluso intus vapore excoquere. *testā testā vapore suo qd mitigare. *in ollā clausā coquere.*

STEW, *s. *Stewed meat, 'carnea vapore suo temperata, mollit' (Bau.). *A brothel, lupanar. lustrum. fornic. stabulum. (Collog.) Difficily, angustie. difficultas. To be in a s., angustius se habere; in angustia esse (to be harassed with difficulties); perturbatum esse (to be perplexed or confused); incertus or dubius sum, quid faciam; nescio quid agam; nescio quid agam, quo me verum (not to know what to do, or whether to turn) to put aby in a s., qm or cs animum perturbare or conturbare; qm in angustias adducere.*

STEWARD, administrator.—procurator (manager of the affairs of an absentee by commission).—villicus (under-steward of a manor). To commit the management of an estate to a s., villicum fundo familieque præponere: a house-s., qui res domesticas dispensat; dispensator.

STEW-PAN, *olla clausa.

STICK, *s. baculum or (more rarely) baculus (a walking-stick for use or convenience).—sciplo (for ornament, also as a walking stick).—fustis (a cudgel).—ferula (a little s., rod). To lean upon a s., inniti baculo; artus baculo sustinere (†); to use a s. (for striking), fustem ci impingere; qm fuste coercere (as corrective discipline); e. g. puerum, H.).: e. g. of sealing-wax, *scapus cæcis or lacce signatorius.*

STICK, *v. [TRANS.] figere. infigere. To s. on or to, affigere ad qd: in front of, præfigere ci rei: through, inserere ci rei or in qd: into, figere or infigere in qd; inserere ci rei or in qd. [INTRANS.] fixum or infixum esse in qd re. affixum esse in qd re. hærrere in qd re. To have something sticking in one's throat, faucibus qd obstat (Q.): a bone s.'s in aby's throat, os devoratum fauce cs hæret (Phædr.): to s. (in speaking), in dicendo deficere: to s. to, inhærrere ci rei or ad qd (prop.); hærrere, adhærrere rei or ci (prop. and fig.); to s. close to, se applicare ad qd (to apply closely to); prensare qd (to seize and press: e. g. cs genua); ci blandiri (to fauon upon aby); se applicare ad qm (in a friendly manner); se insinuare in cs familiaritatem or familiarem usum, insinuare in cs consuetudinem: to s. out, eminere; exstare; see PROXET.*

STICKINESS, lentitudo.—tenacitas.

STICKLER, rei defensor acerrimus. To be a great s. for alth, acris studio qd defendere; cs rei esse propugnatorum.

STICKY, tenax (lenacius; e. g. wax).—resinaceus (like resin).—glutinosus (like glue).—lentus (capable of being easily extended or bent; hence 'sticky').

STIFF, *[Rigid, rigidus (also of statues, signa, C.).—rigens. S. with cold, frigore rigens, torpidus, torpens: to be s., rigere, torpere. [Formal, starched, durus (opp. mollis).—moribus inopositus. To have a s. gait, durius incedere; in incesu duriorum esse.*

STIFFEN, rigidum facere, reddere qd (to make more rigid; g. t.).—densare (to thicken). To s. with starch, (vestem) firmare.

STIFFLY, rigide. dure.

STIFF-NECKED, see OBSTINATE.

STIFFNESS, rigor (rigidity).—also in painting, sculptura, &c.).—mores asperi or duri (Q.; formal and unpleasant manners).

STIFLE, *[PROPR.] suffocare qm (C.).—intercludere ci animam, spiritum (L.).—interprimere ci fauces (Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 46).—strangulare (to strangle). [FIG.] opprimere. exstinguere. To s. genius, exstinguere vires ingenii: fear, anguish, stifles the voice, metus, angor, præcludit, intercludit vocem.*

STIFLING, *Crci. with the verbs. [FIG.] Strangulatio = strangling; suffocatio, Plin., only mulierum.*

STIGMA, nota. labe. nota turpitudinis. macula. stigma, atis (= a branded mark on slaves, &c., was used as a mark of infamy, by Suet., Mark, &c.).

STIGMATIZE, maculam or ignominiam or notam turpitudinis ci inurere. qm ignominia notare (of the censor).

STILETTO, sica. mucro.

STILL, *v. [To suppress, reprimere. sedare. [To pacify, tranquillum qm or cs animum reddere or facere. [To dissip, (liquores) destillare.*

STILL, *s. *alembicum (s. t.).*

STILL, *adj. *Motionless, immotus. stabilis. fixus. To stand s., consistere; see STAND. [Trans- quiet, quiet, tranquillus. quietus. placidus. sedatus*

[Syn. and Phr. in CALM].: *[Silent, allens. tacitus. To be s., silere (not to make a noise); tacere (not to speak); silentium tenere; quiescere.*

STILL, *adv. [Always, vid. [Nevertheless, vid.*

[Followed by a comparative, etiam (in the golden age); e. g. tantum et plus etiam mihi debet, C. still more].—adhuc (in later writers); e. g. adhuc difficilior obcuratio est, Q. still more difficult; [FIG.] to be avoided.

—also jam (= hñ, when there is a progression implied); e. g. non ad maritimos modo populos, sed in mediterraneis quoque, et montanis et ferocioreis jam populos, C.—Pr. Intr. II. 865]. S. more, magis etiam; multo etiam magis. [FIG.] The 'still' is s. omitted (with diminished emphasis); e. g. Indignum est a pare vinci, indignus ab inferiore; and 's. more' is often plus, amplius, only; e. g. plus pecunie poscit.

[Of time, (= yet, up to this or that time) adhuc (up to this time).—(usque) ad id tempus. ad id. ad id locum (up to a past time spoken of; on ad id loc. see Cortie and Fabri on S. Aug. 63, 6. Gronov. L. 27, 7, 17).—etiam (where 'still' is emphatic, implying that it is surprising the thing, state, &c., should even now exist, inasmuch as it might have been expected to have ceased before this; are you s. muttering? muttis etiam? do you still refuse to speak? taces etiam? when he was s. asleep, quum iste etiam cubaret).—etiamnunc (a strengthened etiam; it may be used of the past, apply in oblique narrative of what was the speaker's present); e. g. dixisti paululum tibi esse etiam nunc no moræ, &c., C. and in letters; Brutus erat in Neside etiam nunc, 'is still', &c., it being the writer's present. Also with verb in imperf. subj. with quum, the principal verb being in the perfect; see Pract. Intr. II. 331—334]. How long a s.?

quandiu etiam &c. s. at this day, hodie; hodie etiam; adhuc: do you s. not know me (= my character)? non satis me pernoti etiam qualis sim? and a more, or s. further (in continuing argument, &c.), quid vero; verum etiam; et, quod plus est; et, quod magis est: nay, what is s. more, imo; imo enim vero: and a more if &c., præsertim si.

STILLNESS, silentium (silence).—quies (repose). S. of the water at sea, malacia (Cæc.); maris tranquillitas (C.). see CALM.

STILTS, grallæ, pl. (Varr. ap. Non. 115, 19; defined by Fest. 'peritice furculas habentes'). The pace of one in s., grallatorius gradus: to go on s., *incedere grallis; *super grallis ambulare (prop.); pompam adhibere in dicendo (improp. of an author): one who walks on s., grallator (Varr.).

STIMULANT, **STIMULUS**, incitamentum. Irritamentum (means of incitement).—stimulus (qu. a good).—glorise stimuli. To have no stimulus, calcaribus egro.

STIMULATE, stimulare. excitare.—Incendere; inflammare; extimulare (poet. post-Class.).

STING, *s. [PROPR.] aculeus (of insects).—aculeus; spina (of plants). Wound from a s., ictus. [FIG.] aculeus. morsus. The s.'s of conscience, conscientie stimulus; animi morsus; conscientie angor et sollicitudo, cruciatus (C.).*

STING, *v. pungere; compungere (g. t. for pricking or causing a pricking pain).—ferire (to strike).—mordere (of a biting pain; e. g. of a nettle).—urere (of a burning, smarting sting; e. g. as that of a nettle, &c.). To be stung by a serpent, a serpente pungi or feriri (Plin.); by a nettle, urticæ aculeis compungi: the stinging leaves of a nettle, urticæ folia mordentia. [IMPROP.] mordere (s. g. valde ne momorderunt epistole tuæ); conscientia mordere (C.); pungere or stimulare ac pungere.*

STINGILY, tenuiter. parce. Jm. parce ac tenuiter. illiberaliter. sordide. maligne.

STINGINESS, parsimonia. sordes. illiberalitas (C.).

STINGY, parcus. tenax. sordidus. illiberalis (L.).

STINK, *s. odor malus. fœditas odoris; also, fig. context, odor only.—fœtor (common Lat. and post-Class., Col., Plin.).—olor (according to Dôd., avoided as a too common and coarse word).*

STINK, *v. male olere.—fœtere (less common).—putere (Syn. in STINKING). To s. of alth, olere or obolere qd (e. g. of garlic, allium).*

STINKING, male olens (g. t.).—fœtidus (foul, giving forth a strong, bad smell; e. g. anima, the breath; os, the mouth).—putidus (in a state of corruption, putrid; e. g. ulcus).—olidus (having a strong smell; s. g. capra, H.).

STINT, modum facere ci rei. qm circumscribere. coartare. coercere. To s. one as to time, in speaking, in breve tempus conligere qm (T.): to s. oneself for time, sibi temperare in dicendo, in scribendo (qst. C.):

to *s. one in food, arte colere qm* (*S. Jug. 85, 35*); *parce habere qm*; *ei cibum subducere* or *deducere*: to *s. oneself, parce vivere*; *sumptus circumcidere*; *modum facere sumptibus* (to contract one's expenses; also *impensas corripere, Suet.*); to *s. oneself in food, parce fraudare se victu suo*; *fraudare ventrem* (*825*) *defraudare genium suum is rather poet.*; *opp. defraudare nihil sibi, Petron. 69, 2*).

STIPEND. *beneficium annuum. annua in benefici loco praeibita, *pl. (if necessary, as t. l., *stipendium; but in Lat. authors we find stipendium of the pay of soldiers, not of civil officers.)*

STIPENDIARY, *qui beneficio annuo sustentatur (*825*) *not stipendiarius in this sense*.

STIPULATE, *pacisci. depacisci. qd. convenit ei cum qo. or inter aliquos (to agree with abt. about althg., or among another).*—*sibi depacisci (to reserve to oneself, to s. for oneself).*—*sibi excipere (to exempt oneself).*—*stipulari (to cause formally to be promised to oneself).*

STIPULATION, *pacis. stipulatio. conditio. To make a s., conditionem ferre, proponere: to accept a s., conditionem accipere (opp. conditionem aspernari).*

STIR, *v. TRANS.* *movēre. excitare. To s. the fire, ignem languentem excitare (cf. Cæs. B. G. 7, 24); ignem extinctum suscitare (aft. O. A. S. 597): to s. with a ladle or spoon, rudiculā peragitare; rudiculā or rudiculum miscere: to s. up; see AROUSE, EXCITE. TRANS. movēre. se movēre.*

STIR, *s. tumultus. turbā. pl.; see also CONFUSION. To make a s. about althg., about nothing, &c., multum in agendo discursare (Q.); jactare, venditare qd.; qd. mirifice extollere, or miris laudibus efferre (to praise highly and officiously).*

STIRRING, *sedulus. navus. industrius. laboriosus. strenuus. acer. impiger. A s. life, vita negotiosa. 825 Actuosus used by C. only as epithet to virtus, and of the part of an oration which ought to be the most animated, &c. Sen. says vita actiosa; animus actuosus and agilis C. would have said for the first, operosa, semper agens qd. et mollius: for the second, qui viget, omnia movet, et motu praeclitus est sempiterno.—activus is a post-Class. philos., and gramm. t. l. (Krebs).*

STIRUP, *stapla, stapēda (in the Lat. of the middle ages)—seala (fm the sixth century; see Vogel's Hist. of Inventions, vol. i. p. 431). S. leather, *lorum staplē.*

STITCH, *v. consuere. acu conserere qd.*
STITCH, *s. A pass of the needle, *tractus (acus)—*ductus (filii). Or by the verb. A sharp pain, dolores lateris (or laterum) subtili, qui punctationem afferunt (Plin. 34, 15, 14).*

STOCCADO, *pettio. ictus.*

STOCK, *s. The trunk or body of a plant, truncus. arboris corporis. stirps (825) not caudex (or stipes). S. still, immotus; immobilis: to be standing s. still, tanquam in incilio qd. adherere (Prov. Crl. ap. C.); immotum stare. A race, lineage, vid. Great quantity, vis. copia. magnus numerus. Store, copia. apparatus. A large s., vis magna, maxima: to lay in a large s. of corn, frumenti vim maximam comparare. Capital, voss. capit. (In ship building) Stocks, pl. navalia, um, pl. To put a ship upon the s's, navem modificare or extruere (in navibus): to take a ship off the s's, navem deducere: a ship leaves the s's, navis exit navibus. Pl. Stocks, hold for the legs, compedes, pl. If = funds, vid.*

STOCK, *v. suppeditare ci qd. instruere. extruere (rare)—ornare. Jn. instruere et ornare qm qā re. Stocked, instructus. ornatus.*

STOCKADE. See PALISADE.

STOCK-DOVE. See PIGEON.

STOCK-GLILFLOWER, *leucolion (Col.). *cheiranthus incanus (Linn.).*

STOCKING, *s. We may say tibiale (the sing. occurs, Paul. Dig. 49, 16, 14; the plural, Suet. Oct. 82). To wear s's, tibialibus munire. The ancient tibialia were in fact bandages, fasciae or fascioli, which were worn usually by none but the infirm, and stis in winter by other persons, fasciis vincire pedes, or vestire crura.*

STOIC, *Stoicus. A complete s., germanissimus Stoicus (C. Acad. 2, 43, 132). Fig. perfectus e Stoicā scholā sapiens (Wytenb.).*

STOICAL, *PROPR.* *Stoicus. Fig. lentus. durus. To regard althg. with s. indifference, non movēri, non duci, non tangi qā re. durum esse ad qd. animus obduruit ad qd. lente ferre qd. See also APATHY.*

STOICALLY, *Fig. inhumane, lente.*

STOLE, *stōla.*

STOMACH, *PROPR.* *stomachus (prop. the canal that conveys the food into the belly; then also the s.,*

including all the digestive organs in man and beast).—ventriculus, venter (belly; as the receptacle of food: venter also for the whole lower part of the body). [See BELLY.] A weak s., stomachus infirmus, invalidus, imbecillus (opp. stom. firmus, fortis). To have a weak s., stomacho parum valēre.—languenti esse stomacho (a sluggish s., that does not digest properly). This is not good for the s., haec stomacho aliena sunt, non apta sunt or non convenient. To overload the s., largius se invitare: to injure the s. by any (improper) food, stomachum ea rei vitiare (aft. Suet. Vesp. 24). An overloaded s., stomachus marcescens cibi onere (Suet.). To have a pain in one's s., torminibus or ex intestinis laborare, torminibus affectum esse. Disorder of the s., stomachi resolutio (Cels.); defectus, uom, pl.; dissolutio (Plin.). The s. is out of order, stomachus dissolvitur (Plin.), non consistit. Fig. Anger, indignation, vid.

STOMACH-ACHE. See BELLY-ACHE, under BELLY.

STOMACHER, *strophium (C.). mamillare (Mart.). [These words do not exactly apply: the first was used either to raise or depress the breasts, the latter only for the lat' or purpose.]*

STOMACHIC, *quod stomachum reficit, recreat, corroborat. A s. (medicine), recreantes stomachum suci (aft. O. Pont. 4, 3, 53).*

STONE, *s. lapis (g. t.).—lapillus (a small s.).—saxum (a large s.).—gemma (a precious s.).—sillex (flint) (cotes is a whet-s.).—os, ossis. granum (in fruit).—saxum scitile, lapis scitilis (free s.).—pumex (pumice s.).—magnes (lapis) (a loadstone). Full of s's, lapidosus. granosus (of s's in fruit). To clear (a field) of s's, elapidare agrum. A heap of s's, acervus lapidum; lapides in unum locum congesti (825) not congestus lapidum: s's throw, lapidum coniectus. Set with (precious) s's, gemmatum. gemmis distinctus: to turn to s., lapidescere. In lapidem (in saxum) verti. In the human body, calculus (as a disease): to cut for the s., ci calculus excidere: to cure of the s., ci calculus pelere, discutere, or curare. ci lapillum ejicere. Prov. Not to leave one s. upon another, domum, or urbem, diruere atque evertre, solo aquare or adaequare. To kill two birds with one s., de eadem fideliā duos parietes dealbare (= to dispatch two things at once; Curio, ap. C. ad Fam. 7, 29, extr.).—unā mercē duas res assequi, or uno saltu duos apros capere (= to obtain a double advantage with one effort; C. Rosc. Am. 29, 80. Plaut. C. 2, 8, 40). Not to leave a s. unturned, nil intantum linquere (H. A. P. 235); nihil inexpertum omittre (Curt. 3, 6, 14); omnia experiri (Ter.); nihil reliqui facere (T.); nihil sibi reliqui facere (Cæs.). A certain weight, octo (or quatuordecim, as the case may be) libræ pondo.*

STONE, *v. To take away stones, (agrum) elapidare. To clean with a stone, cote despumare (pavimentum). To kill with stones, lapides in qm conficere. qm lapidibus co-operire (825) not qm lapidibus obruere, qm was a false reading in C. Off. 3, 11, 48). 825 qm lapidare is not found in the best prose; wech has only the impersonal lapidat, usually with imbrī or de celo, 'it rains s's.'*

STONE-BLIND, *cæcus. See BLIND.*

STONE-CUTTER, *STONE-MASON*, *lapicida, m. (Varr.)—lapidarius, sc. faber (late).*

STONE-PIT, *STONE QUARRY*, *lapicidinæ (pl.; C., Varr.). lautumiæ (pl.; C., Plaut., L.). latomia lapidaria (Plaut.).*

STONING, *s. The act of destroying with stones; must be expressed by the verbs or phrases mentioned under To STONE. Lapidatio means 'a throwing of stones.' 825 Lapidatio cs. is not Latin.*

STONY, *lapideus. saxeus (of stone).—lapidosus. saxosus (full of stones).*

STOOL, *s. A low seat, sellula (T.). sedecula (C.). subsellum. scabellum (a foot-s.). Natural evacuation of the bowels, alvus. To go to s., alvum exonerare (Plin.). necessitati or naturæ parēre; secedere ad exonerandum corpus (Sen. Ep. 70, 17). To have a s., alvum dejicere (C.), solvere, exinuire (Cels.).*

STOOP, *v. PROPR.* *se demittere. caput demittere (C.). caput inclinare (Prisc.). se flectere (Cæs.). flecti, incurvescere (C.). Fig. To condescend, vid.*

STOOP, *s. inclination. flexus. Or by the verb.*

STOP, *v. TRANS.* *morari. remorari. moram facere ci rei. moram afferre cs or ci rei. moram et tarditatem afferre ci rei (cause a delay in althg.)—tardare. retardare (to retard the prosecution of althg.; e.g., of a journey, of the pursuit of an enemy). tenere. retinere. sustinere (to s. the progress of something; a thief, a carriage, a*

horse.—reprimere (to check forcibly; fugam hostium; redundantem lacum).—arcere. cohîbere (to hold athq off, so that it may not approach).—inhîbere. sistere (sistere, of persons or things; inhîbere, of lifeless objects in motion, currus, or flumen, sistitur; currus inhîbêtur). To *s. aby*, morari, demorari, remorari qm (g. t. for delaying him).—detinere, demorari et detinere qm (to draw him back, with ref. to some object pursued by him).—abumpere (to *s. abruptly*): to *s. aby* on a journey, retardare qm in viâ; remorari cs iter: to *s. aby's* pursuit of an enemy, tardare qm ad insequendum hostem (of a marsh or other obstacle): to *s. the progress of a war*, moram et tarditatem afferre bello; morari celeritatem belli; the onset of an enemy, tardare or retardare hostium impetum: to *s. horses*, equos sustinere (opp. agere, incitare); frenare; refrenare (to bridle: to hold in check): to *s. mischief*, obviam ire ci rei (to meet a difficulty or danger by counteracting measures): *s. theif* tenete furem! to *s. one's* breath, animam comprimere (Ter.). spiritum retinere (Cels.). hold one's breath: to *s. the course of a vessel*, navigium inhîbere: to *s. a sedition*, uproar, &c., seditionem, motus comprimere: to *s. one's self*, se sustinere; se reprimere; se cohîbere: to *s. aby's* mouth, linguam ci occludere; ei os obturare; comprimere linguam cs, or vocem cs, or qm only (all Com.): to *s. payment*, non solvendo esse: to *s. aby* on the high road, viatorem invitum consistere cogere (Cæs. B. G. 4, 5; not of itself implying robbery). || **INTRANS.** To *stay*, abide, manere. permanere. To *s. on the road*, devertere ad qm (in hospitium): to *s. with aby*, in cs domo or apud qm habitare; apud qm or in cs domo deversari (for a time, as a guest); cum qo habitare (to live together); commorari (to be stopping at, or abiding for a time). See **STRAY**. || To *pause*, consistere. insistere. subsistere. quiescere. 1) in speaking, paulum respirare; in lectione spiritum suspendere (Q. 1, 8, 1); intervallo or intervallis dicere (opp. sine intervallis dicere, est. C. Or. 3, 48, 185; also uno tenore dicere, to speak without intermission). 2) in singing, distinguere (to observe the proper stops). 3) in singing, intermittere. 4) in writing or printing, interpungere. 5) in drinking, intermittere. Without stopping, sine intervallo; non intervallo quidem facto; sine ulla intermissione; uno tenore: to drink without stopping, non respirare in hauriendo (Plin. 14, 22, 28). || To *cease*, vid.

STOP UP, obturare. obstopare. claudere (shut in).—obstruere. obsepere. intercludere. To *s. up* the way, viam præcludere. viam obstruere (barricade).—iter obsepere. iter intercludere. interrumpere. To *s. up* with athq, qâ re pro tomento uti.

STOP, *s.* || **Delay**, mora. impedimentum. or by the verb. || **Pause**, intermissio. intermissus (Plin.); or by the verb. || **Point** (in writing), punctum. || (On a musical instrument), by the Gr. *ῥόμφα* or *ῥόμφο*: some say *epistomium (in a wind instrument); *manubrium, *capulum (in a stringed instrument). To open all the *s's*, omnia sonorum itinera aperire (Bau.).

STOPPAGE, By the verbs. *S. of the bowels*, alvus suppressa, obstructa (Cels.).

STOPPING, interpunctio, or pl. interpunctiones. interpuncta (pl.) verborum (C.). interductus libraril (C., as marked by the scribe). In the *s.*, in interpunctionibus verborum (C.).

STOPPLE, STOPPER, obturamentum (Plin.). The *s. of a tobacco-pipe*, *obturatorium fumisugil; *pistillus ardentis herbe Nicotianæ comprimendæ inseriens.

STORAX, styrax (Plin.). *styrax officinalis (Linn.).

STORE, *s.* || **Stock**, copia. apparatus. To lay in a *s. of provisions*, rem frumentariam providere. A large *s. of athq*, vis maxima cs rei (e. g. of corn). || **Magazine**, receptaculum (g. t.).—apotheca, cella (for fruits, wine, provisions, &c.).—horreum (a granary).

STORE, *v.* || To provide with necessities, instruere. ornare. Jx. instruere et ornare qâ re; extruere (rare). **Stored**, instructus. ornatus. || To lay up, concavare. colligere. congerere.

STORE-HOUSE, receptaculum (g. t.).—apotheca, cella (for fruits, provision, wine, &c.).—horreum (granary).

STORE-KEEPER, promus. cellarius. condus (in a Roman family). Sis promus condus or procurator peni (promus = qui promittit: condus = qui condit).—horrearius (Ulp. Dig.).—horrei administrator (who has the care of such stores as are placed in a horreum, or granary).—commensalis administrator.

STORK, ciconia. *ardea ciconia (Linn.). *S's* bill, geranium (Linn.).

STORM, *s.* || *A tempest*, tempestas (v. pr.).—procella (a squall or gust of wind).—nimbus (rain).—imber maximus (a heavy *s. of rain*; e. g. to arrive anywhere in a *s.*, maximo imbri qo pervenire). *A thunder-s.*, tonitrua ac fulgura, n. pl. (thunder and lightning).—tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque (bad weather, with thunder and lightning).—tonitrua, n. pl. (thunder). *A rises*, tempestas venit, excitatur, oritur, concitatur, nubilatur (A. clouds collect or gather).—cooritur tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque (a *s. arises* with a crash and thunder): *a rises*, tempestas, procella, furit, sevit. To dread a *s.*, tonitrua (ac fulgura) expavescere: to wait till *a s.*, shall have passed by, transitum tempestatis expectare (C. Att. 2, 21, p. in., fig.). || **Flo.** tempestas. procella (of troubles, &c.).—impetus (of passion). || **Assault** on a fortified place, oppugnatio. impetus. vis. To take a town, &c. by *s.*, vi or impetu capere. vi or per vim expugnare. impetu facto scalis capere. To determine on a *s.*, exercitum ad urbem oppugnandam admovere: to order a *s.*, urbem vi adori or oppugnare; scalis muros aggredi. See also **STIEGE**.

STORM, *v.* || **INTRANS.** To rage, vid. || **TRANS.** **PROPN.** oppugnare. impetum facere in qd (urbem, castra), vi adori. aggredi (to approach for attack).—vi expugnare (to take by *s.*). || **Flo.** oppugnare (of persons; with or without verbs).—vexare. agitare. exagitare. To *s. one* with prayers, precibus fatigare. precibus expugnare (when the request is gained). To *s. one* with letters, questions, &c., obtundere literis, rogitando.

STORMILY, tumultuose. turbide. turbulenter. violenter (fig.).

STORMY, turbulentus (disturbed, propr., e. g. tempestas; then fig., e. g. tempus, annus, concio).—turbidus (propr., e. g. cœlum, tempestas; and fig., e. g. res, mores).—procellosus (only propr., e. g. ver, cœli status, mare, ventus).—tumultuosus (fig., full of disturbance or tumult; e. g. vita, concio: ~~fig.~~ propr., e. g. tumultuosum mare, is only poet.)—violentus (propr., e. g. tempestas, cœli status; and fig. = done or attended with noise or uproar; e. g. impetus, ingenium).—vehemens (violent; e. g. ventus, clamor). Jx. vehemens et violentus. *A sea*, mare procellosum (in wch storms are frequent); mare vi ventorum agiatum atque turbatum (in wch a storm rages): to have *s. weather*, tempestate turbulentâ uti: a *s. assembly*, concio tumultuosa or turbulenta.

STORY, *A short and amusing narrative*, fabella (C.). narratiuncula (Q. ~~fig.~~ historiola is without authority). To fill one's head with idle *s's*, centones sacre (Plin.). *A mere s.*, res ficta; fabula; fabula ficta. || **History**, vid. || **Floor**, see Floor = story. Of one *s.*, domus, quæ unam tabulationem habet (see **Vitr.** 6, 5, 7).

STORY-TELLER, narrator. *A good s.-l.*, narrator dulcis (Wyttenb.).

STOUT. See **STRONG, HEALTHY**.

STOUT-HEARTED, impavidus. intrepidus. fidens. audens. audax. (Syn. in **BOLD**.)

STOUTLY, audacter. fidenter. confidenter. impavide. intrepide. libere.

STOVE, fornax. dim. fornacula (furnace). ~~fig.~~ furnus, an oven; caminus, a kind of *s.* for heating rooms; focus, a pan or brazier, for the same purpose. Of a *s.*, fornacalis.

STOW, ponere (g. t.).—disponere; digerere; collocare (to put in place or order).—seponere, reponere qd (to *s. away*).

STRADDLE, divaricare.

STRAGGLE, palari.—spargi (L.). dispergi; dissipari (Cæs.).

STRAGGLER, STRAGGLING, dispersus. dissipatus. Jx. dissipatus et dispersus. disiectus.—palantes. palati, pl. (e. g. palatos aggressus). To collect the *s's* (after a retreat), contrahere ex fuga palatos (L.).

STRAIGHT, adj. || *Not crooked or curved*, rectus (opp. curvus, pravus).—directus (in a *s. line*).—libratus (horizontal).—erectus (upright; a *s. road*, planus (even, level). *A s. line*, linea directa: a *s. road*, via recta or direct: a *s. growth* (of a person, tree, &c.), proceritas: to make a *s. what* before was crooked, qd corrigere: to make a *s. thing* crooked, recta prava facere: to become a *s.*, se corrigere. || **Direct**, right, vid.

STRAIGHT, adv. rectâ viâ. rectâ. recto itinere. recto.

STRAIGHTEN, corrigere (Col., Plin.). dirigere, erigere, qd (L.) ad rectum revocare qd (wch before was crooked).

STRAIGHTWAY. See IMMEDIATELY.

STRAIN, s. | *Forca*, via intentio (the straining; opp. remissio). | *A musical sound*, see MUSIC. | *A song, carmen*. | *Stylis, manner, tone*, vid.

STRAIN, v. | *To stretch*, contendere, intendere. *To s. every nerve*, contendere nervos omnes; manibusque pedibusque obnixi facere omnia (Prov. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 134); in athg, omni virium contentione incumbere in qd or labore in re; omni studio incumbere in qd; rem magno conatu studioque agere; contendere et laborare, or omni opae atque operâ eniti, ut &c. *To s. the mind, the eyes, animus, aciem oculorum* intendere. | *To force*, vid. | *To purify by filtration*, deliquare (by pouring off a liquid; Col. 12, 39, 2).—percolare (by passing through a strainer).—defecare (to clear from the dregs).—desumpare (to take off the scum, to skim).—diffundere (to s. by drawing off, wine; see the Interp. ad H. Ep. 1, 5, 4). | *Sprain*, convellere.

STRAINER, colum. *To pass athg through a s.*, percolare, per colum transmittere.

STRAIT, adj. See NARROW, DIFFICULT.

STRAIT, s. | *A narrow part of the sea*, fretum, euripus (the former the common and pure Latin word; the latter borrowed from the Greek; with the Greeks and Romans, also apply the s.'s between Eubœa and Boeotia, hodie Golfo di Negroponte).—fauces angustæ or artæ (a narrow channel); s's bosporus (e. g. bosporus Thracicus, Cimærius). The s.'s of Gibraltar, fretum Gaditanum or Herculeum. | *Difficultly*, vid.

STRAIT-WAISTCOAT. *To put in a s.-w.*, constringere qu (C.). *Ought not you to have a s.-w. put on you?* tu mentis esse compos? tu non constringendus? (J. Phil. 2, 38, 97).

STRAITEN. See CONFINE, LIMIT.

STRAITLY. See CLOSELY, STRICTLY.

STRAND, s. litus, ora maritima. See SHORE.

STRAND, v. | *To drive on shallows*, impingere (navem vadis, saxo); in terram deferre. *To be stranded*, vado, in vadum, or litibus illidi; in terram deferri; in litus ejici (to be wrecked and cast ashore). | *To untwist (a rope)*, retorquere, relaxare.

STRANGE, Foreign, vid. (Fig. a) *Unacquainted with athg.* *To be s. (stranger) in a thing*, in qd re peregrinum, hospitem, non versatum esse; in qd re peregrinum atque hospitem esse; alienum esse in re (not to be trusted with athg).—rudem esse in re (to have no knowledge of athg). b) *Unusual*, insolitus, insolens; novus (new)—mirus (wonderful, striking). *To be s.*, mirum esse or videri. *A thing seems s. to us*, mirum qd mihi videtur; miror, demiror, admiror qd; admiror de re (it excites my astonishment).—offendit me qd; ægre or moleste fero qd (it is very offensive to me); very s., permirum qd mihi accidit. *This ought not to appear s. to us*, mirabile nihil habet ea res. | *Not belonging to oneself or one's family*, extrarius, extraneus (the former, that does not belong to one's person, e. g. extrarius canis, a s. dog; Suet. Vit. 4: the latter, that does not belong to the family; opp. domesticus; see Col. 12, præf. § 4. Suet. Claud. 4).—alienus (g. t., that does not concern or relate to one; apply in respect of possession; opp. meus or noster, amicus, &c.). *S. persons*, extranei (opp. familiares, &c.).—alienisimî (Cæs. B. G. 6, 31). *To pass into s. hands*, in alienas manus incidere. (Fig. a) *To be s. to a person or thing*, t. e. not suited, alienum esse; abhorrire a &c. b) *To be s. (i. e. averse, disinclined)*, averso or alieno esse in qm animo.

STRANGE, interj. papæ! (Ter.): nosne hoc mirum est? nonne hoc monstri simile est?

STRANGELY, mirum in modum. admirabiliter, monstruose, miro, novo, insolito modo.

STRANGENESS, Cret. with the adj.

STRANGER, A foreigner, externus (not a citizen; opp. civis, popularis).—alienigena (born in a foreign country; opp. indigena).—advena (that has come into the country, but was not born in it; opp. indigena; but propr. advena are opp. aborigines, αὐτόχθονες, the original inhabitants).—peregrinus (propr., one who, as a traveller, stays with us a longer or shorter time, but does not enjoy the rights of a citizen; then g. t., one of a foreign nation residing at Rome; opp. civis).—hospes (the peregrinus enjoying civil rights).—barbarus (not a Roman; apply that does not speak the Roman language or adopt Roman manners; see Daehne, Milit. 7, 1). *Fig. All these terms (except hospes) are also used adjectively, and frequently together; e. g. Jx. externus et advena (e. g. rex); alienigena et externus; peregrinus et externus; peregrinus et advena; peregrinus atque*

troupe. | *One not of our family*, extraneus, alienus. | *One not versed in athg*; see STRANGE.

STRANGLE, strangulare, with or without laqueo (to be distinguished from jugulare = to cut the throat; and suffocare = to suffocate).—laqueo interimere (H. Sat. 2, 3, 131: ~~laqueo~~ laqueo gulam frangere, S. Cat. 55, 5, should be avoided as obsolete).—fauces ei interprimere, interstringere (Plaut., Suet.). spiritum elidere (Suet.). fauces elidere (O.).

STRANGLES, *panus (t. s.).

STRANGING, STRANGULATION, strangulatio (Plin.), spiritus interclusus (Curt.). fauces interpreser (Plaut.).

STRANGURY, dysuria (Gr. in C. Att. 10, 16; Cæl. Aur.)—stranguria (Gr. in Cels. 2, 1, and translated difficultas urinae, C. Plin.).—urinae tormina (Plin. 29, 8, 30).—Suffering from s., dysuricus (Firm.); stranguriosus (Marc. Emp.).

STRAP, lorum, corrigia (a thin s., apply for tying)—taures (used in inflicting punishment).—habena. amenum (a thong on a javelin, &c.).

STRATAGEM, bell. ars (g. t.).—stratagemā, ntlis, w. (Gr.) or pure Lat. consilium imperatorium (C., who adds quod Græci οὐρανόγρημα appellant; N. D. 3, 6, 3m.). S's, furta belli (S. Fragm. op. Serv. Æn. 11, 515, 3c. Cf. furta incensum decipit hostem, O. Met. 13, 161).

STRATIFICATION, Cret. with the verb.

STRATIFY, in struem congerere. accumulare. extruere.

STRAW, stramentum (Suet. stramen is poet.). Made of s., stramenticius (~~Suet.~~ stramineus, poet.). *To go to s.*, in culmum or in festucam crescere (culmus, festuca, = the stalk, while standing; a bundle of sheaf of s., fascis stramentorum (Hirt. B. G. 8, 15).

STRAW-BED, lectus stramenticius. The ancients used s.-b.'s, antiquis torus e stramento erat.

STRAW-COLOUR, color flavens, flavescens.

STRAW-YARD, cohors, cors (cohors in Lie MSS.; Col., Varr.).

STRAWBERRY, frugum (pl. frage, V., Plin., s's). S. plant., *fragaria vesca (Linn.); s. tree, *arbutus unedo (Linn.); its fruit, arbutum (V.).

STRAY, v. errare, errore vagari, vagari et errare. *To s. from, deerrare, aberrare* ab qd (qd re), or simply (propr. and fig.) qd re: *to stray from the road*, deerrare itinere; aberrare viâ: *the child strayed from his father*, puer aberravit inter homines a patre: *to s. from one's design*, aberrare a proposito.

STRAY, adj. errans, vagus.

STREAK, s. linea (a line; apply on paper).—lines (for distinction).—virga (a stripe; apply of a different colour from its ground).

STREAK, v. virgis distinguere qd. *Streaked, virgatus (V.).*

STREAM, s. Propri. fumen (v. pr.).—cursus (the flowing of a river).—amnis (large s. or river).—torrens (mountain-torrent). *To flow with a rapid s.*, rapido cursu ferri: with the s., secundo flumine (not fluviu); secunda aqua; secundum naturam fluminis: *to swim or flow with the s.*, secundo flumine or secunda aqua deferri: Prop. nunquam dirigere brachia contra torrentem (Juv.); against the s., adverso flumine; contra aquam: *to s. against the s.*, contra aquam remigare (Sen. Ep. 122, extr.); adversum fumen subire (Curt.: both propr. ~~ferri~~ not fluminibus se obvium ferre; the true reading in Cæs. Rep. 1, 4, 7, is fulminibus). | *Fig.* S. of time, cursus temporis: (of a speech, &c.) fumen (e. g. velut fumen quoddam eloquenti); vis (great abundance; g. t.).

STREAM, v. fluere (flow; g. t.).—ferri (to be borne rapidly; of rivers, cf. Hirt. B. G. 8, 40, 3c., and of persons in alarm, &c.).—se effundere or effundi (to pour out; propr. of streams discharging themselves into a sea or lake; then also of men, &c.). *To s. out of a gate* portâ se effundere or effundi.

STREAMER, vexillum nauticum.

STREAMLET, rivus, rivulus.

STREET, via (having houses on each side).—platea (a broad or open place in a town; opp. to more dense or crowded parts, lanes, &c.).—vici (a main s., with several by-s's, forming a whole quarter or ward of a town). In the s. = publicly, in publico (opp. in privato): *to walk in the s.*, in viâ ire: *to cross the s.*, per viam ire: *to go out into the s.*, in publicum prodire.

STRENGTH, Force, vis; vires, pl. (power).—robur (physical ability to endure toil, &c.).—nervi, lacerti (muscular powers, for work). Exertion of s., contentio; labor; virium contentio: *to possess great s.*, bonis esse viribus; viribus plôlere (S.): with all my s.,

as far as my s. permits, pro mea viribus (605) not pro v. illi parte); omnibus viribus; viribus; ut possum; ut potero; quantum in me, in mea potestate, situm est; quantum per vires licet: *that is beyond my s.*, hoc excedit virium mearum modum; hoc superat vires meas; hoc facere, efficere, non possum: *to lose s.*, vires amittere (C.): *my s. fails me*, vires me desiciunt (Cae.): *to gather s.*, vires colligere (C. L.); viribus armari, augeri, crescere (q. C.): *to recover one's s.*, vires recolligere (Plin.), recuperare (T.), revocare (C.), convalescere (*to recover from sickness*): *to put forth one's s.*, contendere nervos, vires: *to try one's s.*, vires suas exercere; nervos atque vires experiri: *s. of mind, vis*, vires, robur animi; nervi mentis || *Efficacy*, vis, virtus, efficacitas, efficientia. || *Civil or military power or influence*, "la. potentia. opes; pl. copiae, facultates (for war).

STRENGTHEN, roborare, corroborare, firmare, confirmare. *To s. the body by food or exercise*, corpus firmare cibo (L.), labore (C.); exercitatio corpus robustum facit (Q. 5, 10, 82): *to s. the nerves*, nervos confirmare (Cae.): *to s. the memory*, memoriam confirmare (C. L.): *to s. the stomach*, stomachum corroborare: *to s. oneself*, se corroborare or reficere; vires reficere: *a strengthening medicine*, remedium quod valetudinem confirmat, or quod valetudini firmandae, corroborandae adhibetur (605) not firmamentum *in this sense*: *to s. by arguments or witnesses*, confirmare, with or without rationibus or argumentis; probare; comprobare (*to declare to others as true, valid, or fit*): *by alth, qd re: by examples*, exemplis comprobare, firmare, affirmare, confirmare (*to s. the truth of alth*): fidem ci rei addere (*to add confirmation or credit to alth*).

STRENUOUS, strenuus, fortis, animosus, acer. **STRENUOUSLY**, strenue, fortiter, animose, animo strenuo, animo magno fortique, acriter.

STRESS, || *Force*, vis, see **FORCE**. || *Euphæstis*, pondus, significatio (emphasis, as t. i. in Q.).

STRETCH, v. **TRANS.** Intendere (*that web before was slack*; e. g. chordas, arcum).—contendere (*that web was already stretched, to draw more tightly*; e. g. arcum, tormenta).—extendere (*to stretch out, in length*).—intendere qd qd re (*to s. alth over another*).—producere (*so as to lengthen*).—nimis extendere, modum excedere in qd re (*to overstrain, outdo*; e. g. one's authority). *To s. out*, porrigere; portendere (*before one*); tendere; extendere (*at full length*): *to s. out the arms*, brachia projicere (opp. contrahere): *to s. oneself out on the grass*, se abjicere in herbâ (605) not in herbam; see C. de Or. 1, 7, 23, Orelli). || **INTRANS.** porrigi, pertinere, patere, diffundi, excurrere, procurare, tendere, extendi (605) not pertinere. See also **EXTEND**, **REACH**. || *To stretch, or stretch oneself*, = *to yawn*, pandiculari (= 'toto corpore oscitantem extendi'; Fest.).

STRETCH, s. Intentio (opp. remissio), or by Crel. with the verb.

STREW, spargere, conspergere. See **SCATTER**.

STRIATED, striatus (Plin.).

STRICKLE, radius, hostiorum (Priscian).

STRICT, || *Severe, rigid, durus*, austērus, severus, acerbus, strictus (Manil., Aulon.). || *Careful*, vid.

STRICTLY, || *Severely, rigidly, dura*, austēre, severe, acerbè, strictè (Pam.). || *Carefully*; vid.

STRICTNESS, || *Severity*, acerbitas, severitas, austeritas. || *Carefulness*; vid.

STRUCTURE, annotatio (a note).—explicatio. Interpretatio (exposition). *To make s.*, annotare (de qd re).

STRIDE, magnus gressus, grandis or plenus gradus. *To take long s.*, pleno gradu incedere (*of a rapid pace*); magnos facere gradus; grandibus esse gradibus (Plaut.). *to make great s.*, ag., longe progredi; procedere et progredi; processus (605) in the best writers never profectum) facere in re.

STRIFE, rixa, jurgium, contentio. *To cease fm s.*, *rixari desinere (605) not deligare = *to weary oneself with s.*. See **DISCORD**, **QUARREL**.

STRIKE, || **TRANS.** PROPRI. pulsare qd qd re.—percutere qd qd re. *To s. one's head agst the wall*, caput illidere or impingere parieti (*with a murderous intention fm despair*). *To s. the lyre*, pulsare chordas lyrae (†). *To s. with fists*, qm pugnis cadere; qm colaphis pulsare; *with a club*, qm fusti verberare; fusti in qm animalavertere; qm verberibus cadere, or in qm verberibus animalavertere. *To strike alth home*, see **HOME**, adv. *To s. with the fist and on the face*, cs os manu pulsare; pugnum ci impingere in os: *to s. with the flat of the hand on the cheek*, ci alapam ducere: *to s. with a stick* qm or qd petere baculo: *struck by light-*

ning, fulmine ictus, percussus (C.); ictu fulminis attactus (of trees; Inscript.); de coelo percussus (e. g. turres, C.): *to be struck dead by lightning*, ictu fulminis deflagrare (C., of Phaeton). || **PHR.** *To s. sail*, vela subducere demittereque antennis (prop.). *to aby*, *vella subductis se victum tradere ci (prop.); cedere ci (improp.). *To s. a balance*, conferre, conficere rationes: *to s. a bargain with aby*, pacisci cum qo; pactionem facere or conficere cum qo (605) not convenire cum qo; *but we may say*, res convenit mihi cum qo; convenimus inter nos). *To s. fire*, ignem elidere e silice; ignem silici excudere (see V. Georg. 1, 135). || *To strike (= coin)*, percutere numos (e. g. *with this impression*, hac notâ; post-Aug. in this sense). || **FIG.** a) *To surprise by novelty*: *a thing's s. me*, moveor or commoveor re; percutit qd animum meum (produces a sudden and powerful expression)—res habet qd offensionis (is offensive). || b) *To appear unusual*, esse notabilem (*to be remarkable*; of persons and things).—conspicil, conspicuum esse (*to attract the attention*; of persons and things; see Bremi, Np. Att. 13, 5, and Suet. Oct. 45). || **INTRANS.** (Of a clock). *Indicare horas. || *To cease fm working*, opere faciundo cessare; nolle operam suam mercede collocare.

STRIKE OUT, || *To destroy, erase, delere*, extinguere (q. t., *to destroy*).—inducere (*to erase writing with the blunt end of the style*).—eradere (*to scratch out, erase*). *To s. aby out of a list*, nomen cs eximere de tabulis (of senators); eradere qm albo senatorio (T. Ann. 4, 42, fm.); a name fm a book, nomen tollere ex libro. || *To invent, find, vid.*

STRIKE TOGETHER, collidere (e. g. manus). (605) manus complodere is of the sivo. age.

STRIKE UP (a tune), incipere (cantum); (a friendship), pervenire in amicitiam; jungere amicitias; se conjungere, societatem inire cum qo; se applicare ad ca societatem (Np.).

STRIKING, notabilis, notandus (remarkable).—insigne; insignitus (*that attracts the attention*).—conspicui; conspicendus (worthy of observation; see Bremi, Suet. Oct. 45).—mirus (wonderful). *A s. dress*, discentis a ceteris habitus: *a s. likeness*, vera proxima imago; indiscrata veri similitudo (Plin. 34, 7, 17): *to produce s. likenesses*, imagines similitudinis indiscratè pingere (Plin. 35, 10, 36, no. 14, § 88): *s. thoughts*, sententiae acute or concinnæ: *s. remarks*, commode dicta: *on this subject there is a s. remark in Plato*, de qua re præclare apud Platonem est: *a s. example*, exemplum illustre or grande.

STRIKINGLY, mirum in modum, admirabiliter. miro modo.

STRING, s. || *A thread, line, cord*, linea, lnum.—funiculus (a little rope, Plin.). *Prov. To have two s. to one's bow*, duobus sellis sedere (Liber. ap. Sen. Controv. 3, 18, fm.). || *Of a musical instrument*, chorda (χορδή), or in pure Lat. fides (*but fides is always used in the plural = 'the strings'*; except C. Fin. 4, 27, 75, and in poet.).—nervus (νεῦρον, s. of animal sinews or gut). *To touch the chords*, nervos tangere.

STRING, v. inserere lino (*to put on a thread*; e. g. margaritas, Tert. Hab. Mat. 9).—resticulum or resticulus perserere per &c. (*to put a cord or s. through alth, in order to hang it up*; e. g. resticulus per ficos maturas perserere, Varr. R. 1, 41, 5).—nervo, nervis aptare (*to put a s. or s. to a musical instrument*). *A stringed instrument*, fides, lnum, pl.

STRINGENT, see **STRICT**, **SEVERE**. *S. measures*, consilia asperiora.

STRIP, s. lacinia (e. g. of cloth, of land).—scidula (chartæ), resegmen (chartæ).

STRIP, v. || **PROPR.** detrahare rem ci. re qm nudare. exuere qm veste (q. t., *to take off one's clothes*).—detrahare ci vestem (*to draw off clothes*).—nudare qm (*to s. aby*; e. g., in order to scourge him).—qm veste or vestibus spoliare (*to deprive or rob of clothing*). *To s. oneself*, exuere vestem; ponere, deponere vestem; corpus nudare: *to s. a tree (of leaves)*, nudare arborem foliis; detrahare folia arboris; stringere arborem or frondes. || **FIG.** qm spoliare (*to deprive*); qm nudare (*to deprive of all his property*). *To s. entirely*, omnibus rebus spoliare; omnibus bonis exuere; evertere fortunam omnibus; ad vivam cutem tondere (Comici); *to shave to the very blood*, Plautum; qm emungere argento; qm perfabulare (*to cheat, defraud* of Cornu.). *to s. (a narrative or fiction) of its ornaments*, *ornatum detrahare, exuere: *stript of his hypocritical disguises*, evolutus integumentis dissimulationis.

STRIPE, s. || *A line*, linea, limes, virga (fascia, a cloudy streak in the sky, Juv.). || *A blow*, plaga, verber (usually pl. verbera).

STRIPE, v. virgis or lineis distinguere. striare.

STRIPLING, adulescentulus. See YOUTH.

STRIVE, *To endeavour*, niti or aniti ad qd. petere or appetere qd. expectare qd. affectare qd. aspirare ad qd. Imminere in qd. (not ad qd) or ci rei. —sequi or persequi, sectari or consectari qd. studere ci rei. To s. that, niti, eniti or id contendere, ut; operam dare, ut; studere, with an infin., or, more rarely, ut; omnibus nervis contendere, ut. *To contend*, vid.

STRIVING, contentio. appetitio (ca rei, after athg). —Impetus ad qd. consectatio ca rei.

STROKE, s. *A blow*, ictus, ictus. plaga. pulsus (remorum). *A violent s.*, ictus validus: *a s. of lightning*, fulmen. *Fig.* *A loss*, damnum. *Line with a pen*, &c., linea (lineamentum, Petron.). —limes. To make a s., lineam ducere: *s. of letters*, litterarum ductus: *by a single s. of his pen*, unā litterarum significatione (C. Man. 3, 7, of a single letter producing a great effect). *Act of one body on another. A finishing s.*, confectio: *to give a finishing s. to athg*, finire qd; *finem ca rei or, more rarely, ci rei facere* (to make an end). —ad finem or ad exitum adducere qd (to bring to an end). —conficere, transigere qd (to accomplish). *A masterly effort*, facinus. dolus; machina (a s. of crafty policy).

STROKE, v. mulcere. demulcere (e. g. ci caput). —palpare. palpāri (ci or qm).

STROUL, v. obambulare (L.). —deambulare. inambulare (C.).

STROLL, s. obambulatio (Auct. ad Her.). —deambulatio (Ter.). —ambulatio (C.).

STROLLER, *One who wanders about*, qui obambulat, &c. —erro (a vagabundo). —homo vagus (a wanderer). —qui circum fora vicosque vagus est (afl. Plaut., a lounge). *A wandering player*, *histrion vagus, paganicus, or rusticanus.

STRONG, *Powerful, able to resist*, robustus (opp. imbecillus). —firmus (opp. labans, lubricus, vacillans). —validus. valens (opp. invalidus, debilis). —stabilis (opp. mutabilis, mobilis). —solidus (opp. fluidus, fluxus). —pollens (possessing internal strength or powers). *Very s.*, praevalidus; viribus ingens; qui est magnatum virium: *to be very s.*, praevalere (L.); maxima esse viribus (Suet.). *in body*, eximio esse corporis robore (Curt.); virium robore insignem esse (Plin.); corporis firmitate excellere (L.): *to grow or become s.*, convalescere; viribus crescere, augeri; incrementa virium capere: *a s. man*, vir robustus, validus, valens; magnatum virium: *a s. garrison*, praesidium firmum (L.): *to be s. by sea*, in cavali, classe maritimaque rebus valere; multum valere equitate. *Numerous*, numerosus. frequens. magnus. *A s. army*, exercitus magnus; numero amplius. *Firm, compact* (of things without life), robustus. firmus. solidus. *A s. door*, fores robustae (H.). *firm*, solidae: *a s. food*, cibi robustiores (Cels.), non faciles ad concoquendum (C.), pleniore, valentes (C.): *a s. cloth*, pannus firmior, solidior: *a s. paper*, charta firma, solida, densa: *a s. wall*, murus firmus, robustus, solidus. *Fig.* e. g., *a s. memory*, memoria firmior, tenax (Q.), magna (C.): *a s. mind*, animus robustus, firmus, confirmatus, fortis: (of arguments, proof, &c.) *convincing*, ad pervincendum idoneus; firmus ad probandum (fit or apt for evidence; e. g. proof, argumentum). —gravis (weighty, and thus also convincing, argumentum; cf. C. Roec. Com. 12, 36). —argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum (i. e., the most s. proof). (Of speech) *emphatic, nervous*, gravis, vehemens. potens. fortis. *A s. word or expression*, vocabulum, verbum, grave, vehemens. *Of spirituous liquors*, &c. *A s. wine*, vinum validum (Plin.), forte (H., Pall.), plenum (Cels.): *a s. medicine*, medicamentum validum, potens, praesentissimum, also strenuum (Curt.): *the medicine was so s.*, tanta vis medicaminis fuit (Curt.). *Vehement, violent*, acer. gravis. vehemens. magnus. *A s. wind*, ventus vehemens (Q.), magnus (Cae.): *a s. smell*, odor gravis, acer, potens (Plin.): *a s. voice*, vox robusta (Plin.), firma (Q.), plenior, grandior (C.): *a s. consolation*, solatium valens (Sen.), magnum (C.): *to be in a s. fever*, graviore, vehementiore febris laetari (afl. C.).

STRONGLY, valde. vehementer. multum. fortiter. vi. See the adj.

STROPHE, strophā (Macrob.).

STRUCTURE, structura. conformatio. The s. of the human frame, omnis membrorum et totius corporis figura, or corporis figura igitur: *fm contexti* also corpus (e. g. maximi corpora; immani corpora magnitudine). *corporatura* is in Class.; corporis structura, without authority. The s. of a period, (verborum) compo-

sitio (cf. Q. 9, 4); numeri (rhythm): the s. of a speech, *structura orationis.

STRUGGLE, v. *To strive*, luctari. To s. with aby, cum quo luctari; ci congedi: *to s. through athg*, eluctari qd (L., T.; not C. or Cae.). see also STRIVE. *To contend*, vid.

STRUGGLE, s. *Effort*, nisus. conatus. contentus. See also EFFORT. *Content*, vid.

STRUMA, struma (Plin.).

STRUMOUS, strumousus (Col.).

STRUMPET, meretrix, prostibulum. See HARLOT.

STRUT, v. magnifice incedere; or simply incedere. se inferre (Ter.); videri ignarum, ut se inferat (how he strutts?). —se jactare (magnificentissime, C.).

STRUT, s. *By the verb*.

STUBBY, truncus, curtus.

STUBBLE, stipula. *A s. field*, *ager aestuosus; if necessary, add et stipulis horrens.

STUBBORN, pertinax. perversa. obstinatus. obfirmatus. contumax (SYN. in OBSTINATE). —prae fractus (not yielding) —perversus (perverse, not so as it should be). —difficilis. naturā difficilis (obstinatus, difficult to manage or to treat). Jm. difficilis et morosus. *Refractarius and praefractus are entirely foreign to standard prose*.

STUBBORNLY, perverse. pertinaciter. contumaciter. praefracte. perversaciter. [SYN. in FROWARD.] —obstinato animo. obfirmatū voluntate.

STUBBORNNESS, pertinacia. perversicia. contumacia. animus obstinatus. voluntas obfirmatio. [SYN. in OBSTINACY.]

STUCCO, opus tectorium, or tectorium only (prop. plasterer's work). —gypsum (plaster of Paris). —opus albarium (Firr.). —marmoratum tectorium, or marmoratum only (a plaster of beaten marble and lime, for covering walls or floors).

STUD, *A nail with a large head*, clavus. *Button*, *orbiculus or *abula. *A collection of horses and mares*, equaria (Farr.). —equitum (Pand.).

STUDENT, bonarum litterarum studiosus (not but not studiosus alone). —doctrinae studiosus. doctrinae studiosus deditus. *A s. at the University*, academiē civis (Ruhnk.). —juvenis bonarum litterarum studiosus: *fresh s.*, recentēs a puerili institutione thronos (Wyttenb.); *to be a s.*, versari inter civēs academiē (Ruhnk.); *litteris in academiā operam dare*, navare (Herm.).

STUDIED, mediatus. commentatus. apparatus. *S. epile*, accurata malitia: *a s. speech*, oratio bene commentata; oratio meditata et composita; oratio apparatus or apparatus composita: *a s. grace*, venustas in gestu (weh would make an orator theatrical, Auct. ad Her. 3, 15, 26).

STUDIO (of a sculptor, &c.), officina.

STUDIOUS, *Fond of study*, studiosus (litterarum, Np.). —litterarum studio deditus or addictus. studiorum amans. *Very s.*, valde studiosus et diligens (C.). *Attentive*, vid.

STUDIOUSLY, studiosē. attente. diligenter. sedulo.

STUDY, s. *Attention of the mind*, meditatio. commentatio. *Pursuit of literature*, studium. *Studies*, studia, pl.; litterarum studia; humanitatis studia atque litterarum: *to give oneself to s.*, in studio toto animo incumbere; in studiis ac literis omne tempus consumere (C.); *studii se totum tradere*; tempus transmittere inter libros (Plin. Ep. 9, 6, 1): *a plan of s.*, studiorum ratio (Murel., Ruhnk.): *to begin the s. of athg*, qd attingere: *I, though I did not begin the s. of Gk literature till late in life*, &c., ego, qui sero Graecas litteras attigissem, &c. (C.). *An apartment set apart for literary employment*, museum, umbra, umbraculum. studium (Capitol.). *Subject of attention*, studium (Ter., Np.).

STUDY, v. [TAANA.] meditari. commentari. cognoscere. explorare qd. operam dare ci rei; see also TO DEVISE. To s. a speech, orationem commentari (not studere orationi): *to s. a charge*, meditari accusationem: *to s. men's dispositions*, hominum animos explorare, pertentare, scrutari: *to s. philosophy*, law, philosophy, jus civile, discere (C.): *to s. medicine*, arti medicæ discendæ operam dare. [TAANA.] To pursue a literary object, studere litteris (C.); and simply studere, but not before the silver age (Plin. Ep. Q., Sen.). *we may say also studia exercere*, ad studia incumbere (to s. hard). —artes studisque colere. doctrinae, studia, se dedere. studiis doctrinisque deditum esse. litteris et optimis disciplinis studere. versari in artibus ingenuis. To begin to s., se conferre ad studia litterarum (C.): *to s. at college*, litterarum studiis in academiā operam dare (Herm.); in academiā scholis

gravioris disciplinas percipere (*Wyttenb.*); *litterarum, studiorum causâ versari, vivere, in academiâ; *versari inter cives academiæ: to *s. under aby*, discere ab qd; audire qm; operam dare ci; scholis ca adesse, interesse (*aff. C.*).

STUFF, *s.* *Matter, materies or materia.* *¶ Furnitura or goods, supellex, lectilia, f.;* bona, pl. (*goods*). *¶ A kind of cloth, pannus (laneus, sericus).* *¶ A flowered s.,* *textile sericum floribus distinctum. *¶ Trash, nugæ, gerra.*

STUFF, *v.* complere. implere. replere (*to fill*).—sarcire (*e. g., a cushion; also in cookery*).—effarcire, refarcire. *To s. with alth*, qd re pro tamento uti (*to use a thing for stuffing*). *To s. birds,* *avium pelles effarcendo veris avibus assimilare: *to s. a garment (with wadding, &c.),* *vestem linteo munire.

STUFFING, quo facturq qu. impensa (*in cookery, ingrédientia for s. a pie*).—tomentum (*reply for cushions, &c.*).

STUMBLE, *v.* *¶ Prostr.* pedem offendere. vestigio falli (*to slip, make a false step*).—labi (*to s. so as to fall*). *To s. against or upon,* incurere in qd; offendere ad qd (*e. g., to strike against*); allici ad qd (*to be dashed against with violence*): *to s. blindly upon aby,* cæco impetu incurere in qm. *¶ IMPROPR.* *To s. upon alth* (= fall upon alth, meet with it accidentally), imprudentem incidere in qd (*with adv., huc, &c., C., of stumbling on a word he did not intend to use, Ferr. 2, 4, 20*); de improviso incidere in qm (*C., of stumbling on a person*).

STUMBLE, *s.* offensio pedis. lapsus.

STUMBLER, (*of a horse*) offensator (*Q. 10, 3, 20*).—cæpitator (**a dairy-cutter, Serv. V. Æn. 11, 671*).

STUMBLING-BLOCK, *¶ PROPR.* offendiculum (*only in Plin. Ep. 9, 11, 1; not to be adopted*).—offensio (*C.*). *¶ PRO.* offensio. impedimentum (*C.*).—mora (*Ter., L.*).—quod offensionis est ci. quod qm offendit. *If = 'bad example,'* exemplum malum, perniciosum. *To cast a s. b. in aby's way,* in offensionem cs incurere, cadere; *by bad example,* malo exemplo qm offendere; turpi vitâ ci esse offensionis.

STUMPE, *Crcl.* by *adj.* truncus (*e. g. manus trunca; candelâ trunca*).

STUN, *¶ PROPR.* exsurdare (*v. prop.; e. g. aures*).—obtundere (*e. g., the ears, by loud talking, or aby by asking, qm rogitando*).—torpore afferre ci rei. torpore hebere qd (*to deafen, deaden*).—sopire (*to deprive of consciousness; e. g. of lightning*). *¶ FIG.* cs mentem animique perturbare.—in perturbationem conjicere. consternare. percutere (*not percellere*). *Stunned,* stupefactus ac perterritus.—afflictus (*deprived of all courage and energy*).—attonitus (*as if struck by a thunder-bolt*). *Juv.* confusus et attonitus.—spe dejectus (*having one's hopes utterly destroyed*).—fulminatus (*as if struck by lightning, Petron. 80, 7*).—exanimatus (*entirely beyond oneself, annihilated*). *To be stunned, stupere;* cs animus stupor tenet.

STUNT, impedire. morari. *To be stunted, male crevisse.*

STUPE, fovere. fomentis curare. fomenta adhibere.

STUPEFACTION, stupor (*prop. and fig.*).—torpor, *prop. and fig., T.*

STUPEFY, in stuporem dare. obstupefacere. cs mentem animique perturbare. In perturbationem conjicere. consternare. percutere (*not percellere*). *To be stupefied, obstupescere; stupescere; torpescere; and the pass. of the verbs above; stupere;* cs animus stupor tenet: *they are all stupefied, as it were, both in body and mind, by fear,* stupor omnium animos ac velut torpor insolitus membra tenet (*L. 9, 2*).

STUPENDOUS, stupendum.—admirabilis (*astounding; e. g. audacia*).—mirus. permirius (*wonderful*).—ingens. immanis (*immense*).

STUPENDOUSLY, stupendum in modum.—valde. vehementer.

STUPID, stolidus. stultus (*stolidus, of one who is defective in judgement; stultus, silly, inconsiderate; both also of things*).—ineptus (*imprudent, inconsistent; of persons or things*).—fatuus (*silly; only of persons*).—desipiens. insipiens (*mad*).—inconsultus. imprudens (*inconsiderate, imprudent*).—amens. demens (*without understanding*).—vectors. socors (*senseless*).—bardus. tardus (*slow in intellect*).—stupidus (*dull*).—*Juv.* stupidus et tardus; hebes (*ad intelligendum, dull, heavy*).—hebetatus. retusus. obtusus. brutus (*like a brute animal, without reason*): ingenium retusum; opp. acutum, *C. Div. 1, 36*. *S. as a post, stipes, truncus: s. as a beast, æque hebes ac pecus (C. de Div. 1, 32, extr. fm a poet); he made his pupils half as a goat, as he found them, discipulos dimidio reddidit stultiore quam accipit.*

STUPIDITY, stultitia. tarditas ingenii. recordia. secordia (*SYN. in STUPID*).—stupidiitas. stupor (*want of energy or force*).—vigor animi obtusus. Vis animi obtusa (*dullness*). *To do a thing fm sheer s., stultitiâ facere qd; to act with s., stulte et imprudenter facere.*

STUPIDLY, stolidè. stulte. stulte et imprudenter. insipienter. dementer. [*SYN. in STUPID*].

STUPOR, stupor (*prop. and fig.*).—torpor (*prop.; fig. in T.*).

STURDILY, fidenter. confidenter. impavide. audacter.

STURDINESS, fidentia. confidentia. audacia. animus audax.

STURDY, fidens. non pavidus. parum verecundus. audax.

STURGEON, acipenser (*C.*). *acipenser sturio (*Linn.*).

STUTTER. See STAMMER.

STY, *¶ Pen for swine, sülle. hara.* *¶ A humour in the eyelid, critho (L. L., Gr., Cels. 7, 7).*—hordeolus (*Marc. Emp.*).

STYLE, *s.* *¶ Instrument used in writing, stilus.* *¶ Manner, modus, genus. ratio.* *The ancient s. of architecture,* antiquum structuræ genus: *the old or new s. of the calendar, veterum, recentiorum, spatia temporis finiendi ratio.* *¶ Manner of speaking or writing, dicendi, or scribendi, genus. orationis, or sermonis, genus. oratio. sermo.* *¶ A flowery s., fusuam orationis genus: historical s., genus historicum: a book in Xenophon's s., liber conscriptus Xenophontis genere sermonis (not stilius denotes the characteristic manner, or style, of a single writer; therefore stilius Latinus, Græcus, is not good Latin).*

STYLE, *v.* nominare. appellare. vocare. dicere. See CALL.

STYPTIC, sanguinem cohibens, sistens, supprimens. *A s., medicamentum, or (if the juice of herbs) succus quo sistitur sanguis.*

SUAVITY, suavitas. dulcèdo. *Juv.* dulcèdo atque suavitas. gratia. [*SYN. in AGREEABLENESS*].

SUB ROSA. See 'IN CONFIDENCE.'

SUBALTERN, alius imperio, or alieno imperio, subiectus, obediens; alio inferiori loci, gradûs, ordinis. *A s. post, munus inferioris, minoris dignitatis.* *A s. officer, decanus (one who had the command of ten men); or prps succenturio.*

SUBDIVIDE, discernere qd in partes (*aff. C.*); (iterum) partiiri (*e. g. genus in species partiiri, C.*). *The other division is naturally subdivided into &c., altera divisio in (tres) partes et ipsa discedit (Q. 12, 10, 58).*

SUBDIVISION, pars. membrum (*not subdivisio, Cod. Just.*); quæ subjecta sunt sub metum, ea sic definiunt (*C. Tusc. 4, 8, 18; the s.'s of fear*).

SUBDUE, expugnare (*v. pr.; of place or person*).—domare (*to make oneself master of*).—superare (*to gain the upper hand*).—vincere (*to conquer; both implying less than domare; see Flor. 4, 12, 30, Germani victi magis quam domiti sunt*).—subigere (*to bring under the yoke*).—in ditionem suam or in potestatem suam redigere; ditionis suæ, or sui juris, facere; armis subigere atque in ditionem suam redigere (*to bring under one's power*).—continere. coercere. frangere (*to keep within check or limits; exply one's passions*). *To s. thoroughly or entirely, perdomare. devincere. See also CONQUER.*

SUBJACENT, subjacens (*Plin. Ep.*). *To be s., subjacere.*

SUBJECT, *adj.* *¶ Under the dominion of another, imperio, or ditioni, or sub cs dominationem subjectus (under the authority of).*—ci parens (*obedient to*).—ci obnoxius (*under the power of: T. has subjecti, e.*). *To be s. to, esse in cs ditione, or ditione ac potestate; cs juris esse aut haberi; sub dominationem cs, or cs rei subiectum, esse; ci or ci rei obnoxium esse.* *¶ Exposed, liable, obnoxius, subjectus (not subditus).*

SUBJECT, *s.* *¶ A matter, point, res (a thing, in general; e. g., a s. of importance, res magna, res magni momenti).*—argumentum (*for speaking or writing upon, s. matter.*). *¶ Avoid materia or materies, = only the materials, thoughts, &c., used in working out a s.; and thema, wch Quintilian ventures to use only with velut prefixed; instead of wch he [5, 10, 9] recommends the Class. argumentum; see Spald. in loc.; but C. says, materia ad argumentum subjecta)—causa (the point at issue).—locus (a single point, chief point; reply of a philosophical system, wch forms the s. of discussion; e. g. omnis philosophiæ locus, C. Or. 33, 118; hic locus a Zenone tractatus est, C. N. D. 2, 24, 63).—questio.*

Id quod querimus. Id quod posuit, opositum est, propositum (*question proposed, e. of investigation, copy of a philosophical one.*)—positio (*a proposition defended; Q. 2, 10, 15. Hey: Avoid the foreign thesis, although it is used by Quinti.; see Spald. in loc.*)—sententia, sententia (*principal thought or thought*).—summa (*main s.; e. g., of a letter, conversation, &c.*).—**Topic** o *matter of discussion*, questio, controversia, res controversa, disceptatio. *Often by Crcl. with quod edit in controversiam* o *disceptionem*. *To make alth the s. of discussion*, rem in controversiam vocare, adducere, deducere (*to s. under discussion is, who &c., quatur, quis &c.; questio est, quis &c.; in questione versatur &c.; to change the s., sermonem alio transferre. [In logic], subjectum [Marc. Cap.]; pars subiectiva [Appul.]. de quo qd declaratur [Appul.]. [One under the dominion or authority of another, see SUBJECT, adj.]. A man, homo. A bad or troublesome s., homo nequam.*

SUBJECT, v. subijcere. obnoxium reddere.

SUBJECTION, obedientia (*obedience*).—servitus (*servitude*). *To retain aby in s., qm in officio retinere. qm in dilectione atque servitute tenere. qm oppressum tenere.*

SUBJECTIVE, ~~pro~~ not subjectivus; *but by Crcl., e. g., s. man, homo ipse (opp. the objective world), or by meum, ego quidem.*

SUBJOIN, subijungere. annexere, adjungere, qd ei rei or ad qd. subijcere, qd ei rei. [SYN. in ADD.]

SUBJUGATE, subigere. vincere et subigere (*to conquer, subdue*).—domare, perdomare (*to make oneself master of, to tame*).—JN. subigere et domare; in ditionem suam redigere (*to bring completely under one's power*).—in servitutem redigere (*to reduce to servitude*).

SUBJUNCTIVE, adjunctivus modus (*Diom.*). subjunctivus modus (*Diom., Prisc.*); conjunctivus modus, or conjunctivus only (*Marc. Capell., Serv.*).

SUBLIMATE, *clauso vase qd vi ignis solvere. **SUBLIME**, altus, celsus, excelsus, grandis (C.). sublimis (Q.). *Verg s., magnificus, divinus, augustus (C.). A s. poem, carmen sublime (O.). A s. style, genus dicendi sublime (Q.). To place s. images before the mind, imagines cum amplissima dignitate ante oculos constituere (C. Tusc. 5, 3, 13).*

SUBLIMELY, e. celsae. sublate. elate (C.). sublimiter (Q.).

SUBLIMITY, altitudo, excelsitas, elatio (C.). sublimitas (Q.); *or by the adj. S. of style, orationis elatio atque altitudo. grande dicendi genus: s. in expression, sublimitas in verbis; majestas verborum (C.).*

SUBLUNARY, quod infra lunam est (C.). *All s. things are transitory, infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale et caducum (C. Sonn. 4).*

SUBMERGE, submergere. in aquam mergere.

SUBMERSSION, Crcl. by the verb. (submersio, Jul. Firmic.)

SUBMISSION, *Usually by the verbs; obsequium (T., obedience of subjects); s. by officium (e. g. magnam partem Galliae in officio tenere, continere, Cæs.). See also OBEDIENCE.*

SUBMISSIVE, qui se subijcit &c.; dicto audiens. obediens. obtemperans.

SUBMIT, [INTRANS.] se submittere ei. se dedere ei. se subijcere ei imperio. in ea potestate se permittere. in ea ditionem venire. sub ea imperium ditionemque cadere. sub nutum ditionemque se pervenire. *To s. to the laure, se subijcere legibus (Plin. Pan. 65); legibus parere (C.). To s. to an indignity, or = to condescend to alth, descendere, or sua voluntate descendere; to alth, ad qd (e. pr.). se demittere; to alth, ad or in qd. se submittere; to alth, ad or in qd.—dignari qd facere (not C.; but Catull., Lucr., V., Col., Suet., both positively and negatively). To s. to use all manner of entreaties, descendere in preces omnes: to s. to use flattery, se demittere in adulationem (T.): to s. to the disgrace of pleading one's cause as a criminal, submittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium (L.). [TRANS.] To refer, referre (ad). See REFER.*

SUBORDINATE, adj. ei subjectus or obnoxius; ei imperio subjectus, parens (subject).—inferior (*lower in rank, &c.*).—secundus (*second in rank*). *To act or play a s. part in alth, secundas tantum aut tertias (sc. partes) agere in qd re.*

SUBORDINATE, v. subijcere. supponere (e. g. a species to a genus). ~~pro~~ Subordinare is not Lat.; and subijungere, subnectere = to subjoin, to make coadjunct. *To s. one's own interests to the public good, republicae commoda privata necessitatibus potiora*

habere (C.): to be s., ei rei subjectum esse o subesse; inferiorem esse qd re (*to be under or lower*); satellitem et ministrum (or ministrum) esse ea rei (*to be in the relation of servant or assistant*); ei rei obedire debere (*to be bound to obey*).

SUBORDINATION, discrimina (pl.).—gradus ordinum (*gradation, difference of rank*).—disciplina (*discipline*).—obsequium (*obedience*); *also in an under sense, modestia (e. g. in mille modestiam desiderare, Cæs. B. G. 7, 52). A spirit of s., obsequii amor: want of s. among the troops, immodestia, intemperantia militum (Np.): to maintain strict s., severe regere disciplinam militarem (Suet. Cæs. 48).*

SUBORN, qm subijcere (Cæs.).—subornare (C.).—(homines) comparare (L.).—immittere (S.).

SUBORNATION, *By Crcl.; e. g. qd instigante, impellente, impulsare; ea impulsu facere qd.*

SUBPŒNA, s. denunciatio testimonii (C. Flacc. 6, 14).

SUBPŒNA, v. testimonium ei denunciare (C. Rosc. Am. 38, 110).—or absol. denunciare (e. g. non denunciavi, C. Flacc. 15, 35). *Aby is subpoenaed, ei denunciatur* (sc. ut adesset; cf. C. Verr. p. 826, Zumpt. and Q. 8, 7, 9: duo genera sunt testium, aut voluntarium, aut eorum, quibus in iudiciis publicis lege denunciari solent).

SUBSCRIBE, subscribere, with an acc. or dat. (*prop., to ratify by a signature; hence fig. with a dat. only, to approve, s. l.*).—qd subnotare (*to sign one's name at the foot of alth*).—nomen suum notare ei rei (e. g. epistolae).—nomen subsignare; nomen profiteri (*to add one's name to a subscription list*). *To s. one's name, nomen subscribere, also simply subscribere; nomen subnotare: to s. for a book, libri emptorem se profiteri (nominis subscriptione).*

SUBSCRIBER, qui nomen subseribit, &c. *S. to a book about to be published, emptorem libri se profectus or professus. We confidently hope to have a large body of s. to that work, non paucos illud opus patronos naturum esse confidimus, qui nominis sui subscriptione favoris documenta sint daturi: s. names will be received until the end of June, nomen profiteri poterunt empturi usque ad finem mensis Junii.*

SUBSCRIPTION, *nominis subscriptio (*the act of subscribing*).—*nomen subscriptum (*a name subscribed*). *By s., subscriptionis lego.*

SUBSEQUENT. See LATRE.

SUBSEQUENTLY. See AFTER.

SUBSERVE, ei opem ferre, auxiliari, opulari, succurrere, subvenire (subservire, Plaut. = to be subject to, serve). [SYN. in AID.]

SUBSERVIENT, [Subject, vld.] Conducive, utilis, commodus. See CONDUCTIVE, USEFUL.

SUBSIDE, residere. considerare. remittere (*of winds and stormy passions*).—subsiderere (*of winds and water*).—abire, decedere, remitti (*of fever, &c.*).—decreescere (aequa, undae decrescunt, O.; admiratio decrescit, Q.). *The wind has already subsided, venti vis omnis cecidit.*

SUBSIDIARY, by adjumento, auxilio, &c.; utilis ad.

SUBSIDIZE, pecuniam conferre, dare (*to give a supply of money*).—subsidiium, auxilium mittere (*to send aid*).

SUBSIDY, collatio (*contribution of money to the Roman emperors*).—stips; collecta, s. (*a contribution*).—subsidiium, auxilium (aid).

SUBSIST, constare, consistere (*to have a continued existence; opp. to non-existence*).—esse (*to be*).—valere (*to avail, be valid*).—exerceri (*to be observed or kept*).—vigere (*to be in force; as when we say a law or institution subsists in all its force*). ~~pro~~ Obstinere in this sense is quite unclassical; see Klutz, C. Tusc. 3, 41, 118.

SUBSISTENCE, [Real being, by Crcl. with the verb.] Life, vita.

SUBSTANCE, [That which is or has being, res. res creata (~~pro~~ Avidens et essentialia). *A living s., animans (man); animal: an intellectual s., mens; natura intelligens, mente or ratione praedita. [A essential part, natura (element)—corpus (body)—natura atque vis. vis et natura. [A] substantia is found in Q., Sen., and later writers: often by esse or esse in rerum natura. [Means of life, facultates, res. omnia ad vitam necessaria (C.). The chief part of a thing, medulla. floe vires atque nervi. summa, caput rei. [Reality, as opposed to appearance, veritas, or by ipse (e. g. to have the appearance of virtue, but not the s., speciem virtutis prae se ferre, non virtutem ipsam praeditum esse). To have some s., stabilitas] qd habere (C., of a philosophical opinion).*

SUBSTANTIAL, *Belonging to the nature or being of things, solid, verus (true, real)*—*principus (chief)*—*ad rei cs naturam pertinens. In rei cs naturā positus, situs (essential)*. — *Substantialis, Eccl.*—*gravissimus, maximus (weighty, important)*. *A s. difference, discrien in ipsā naturā cs rei posum: the s. part of a thing, interiora, pl. (opp. to the mere outside); natura (opp. to the accidents)*. *Posessed of substances or competent wealth, qui est solvendo, dives. See Rich.*

SUBSTANTIALLY, *re naturā genere. S. diferent, ipsā naturā diversus, separatus.*

SUBSTANTIATE, *firmare. firmum reddere. See CONFIRM.*

SUBSTANTIVE (in Grammar), *nomen substantivum (Gramm.)*.

SUBSTITUTE, *v. qm in locum alterius substituere. qd in locum or in vicem cs rei reponere. To s. one word for another, aliud verbum reponere (Q. 11, 2, 49).*

SUBSTITUTE, *s. vicarius (one who administers an office in the place of another, eply in the place of one who still retains his office, either in public or in private life)*—*procurator (an agent, either in public or in private life, one who acts on behalf of another during his absence)*. *To be or act as a substitute, alienā fungi vice (to be a vicarius); procurare (to be a procurator); cs vice or officio fungi (as vicarius); cs negotia or rationes procurare; ci procurare (as procurator): to procure a s. for aby, ci vicarium expedire (e. g., to serve as a soldier, L. 29, 1, 8); for oneself, vicarium mercēdo conducere (e. g., to serve in the militia, &c.).*

SUBSTITUTION, *Crl. with the verb.*

SUBTERFUGE, *lalebra (qu. a hiding-place, a pretext)*—*deveritulum. deverticulum ac flexio (an evasion)*—*excusatio (an excuse)*—*causa simulata or speciosa (an alleged specious reason)*. *To seek a s., deverticula, or deverticula flexionesque querere; tergiversari (to twist and turn oneself in every direction, in order to escape althg): to find a s., rimam quam reperire (Prov., Plant. Curc. 4, 2, 24): to have a s., latebram habere: he answered by a s., alio responsonem suam derivavit: without a s., directe or directo (in a straightforward manner).*

SUBTERRANEAN, *subterraneus. A s. passage, crypta: to put into a s. cavern, qm sub terrā demittere in locum saxo conceptum (L.): the s. deities, dii inferi or inferi.*

SUBTLE, *PROPR. Thin, fine, subtilis, tenuis. exilia. [FIG.] Acute, nice, subtilia, acutus. See ACUTE. [CRAFTY, artful, astutus, versutus, callidus.*

SUBTLETY, *FINENESS, subtilitas, tenuitas (Plin.). [ACUTENESS, acies, acumen, subtilitas, acies ingenii. [CRAFT, astutia, versutia (natural)—calliditas (acquired by practice).*

SUBTRACT, *TO TAKE AWAY, subtrahere. detrahere. deducere. adimere. auferre. [IN COMPUTATION] to deduct, deducere (S) but not subtrahere or detrahere in this sense.*

SUBTRACTION, *by Crl. with deducere (e. g. addendo deducendoque vidēre, quæ reliqui summa sit, C. Of. 1, 18, 59, by addition and subtraction).*

SUBURB, *suburbium (C.).*

SUBURBAN, *suburbanus (C.).*

SUBVERSION, *SUBVERT. See OVERTHROW.*

SUBVERSIVE, *by Crl. with evertre or subvertre. SUCCEED, TRANS. To follow, sequi. subsequi.*

SUCCEED, *TRANS. To follow, sequi. subsequi. See FOLLOW. To follow another in a post or office, succedere ci or in cs locum (g. l., to take the place of another)—in cs locum subrogari or suffici (to be elected to an office in the place of a person dead or discharged); the former, of election by the comitia; the latter, of election by the people. To s. one on a throne, succedere regno in locum cs. [INTRANS.] To have a prosperous issue, succedere. procedere (S) the former rarely with bene or prospere, the latter rarely without one or the other; cf. Herz. Cas. B. G. 7, 26. It has succeeded to my wish, ex sententiā successit (opp. parum processit): a thing s.'s with me, succedit mihi qd (it has a good result or issue); prospere or ex sententiā evenit qd (it has the desired result).*

SUCCESS, *successus, ūs (L., T.)—eventus felix, bonus, or optatus.—often by Crl. with the verb; eply in such phrases as 'to meet with s.' and the like. Elated with s., successu rerum ferocior (T.): to be elated with s., successu quo tumēre (Just. 39, 2, 1); successu exultare (V.).*

SUCCESSFUL, *felix, fortunatus, beatus, faustus, secundus, prosper, bonus. [SYN. and PHR. in FORTUNATE.]*

SUCCESSFULLY, *felicitē, fortunatē beate, fruste, prospere, bene (well)—ex sententiā (according to one's wish).*

SUCCESSION, *usually by Crl. with the verb (but successio is Class. for 'a following in an office'; &c.): or successio in cs locum (Pseud. C. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 17). Order of s., ætatis privilegium (privilege of birth, Justin. 2, 10, 2): the kingdom came in order of s. to Astyages, regnum per ordinem successioni ad Astyagem descendit: of these (sons), Artamenes, as the eldest in order of s., claimed the throne, ex his Artamenes maximus natu ætatis privilegio regnum sibi vindicabat: to leave a kingdom to aby by the order of s., regnum ci per manus tradere: a war (respecting the order) of s., *bellum propter ordinem successioni in regno confatum, gestum, &c.: in s., delnceps; continenter (without interruption); S) not continue or continuo; ordine (in order); alter post alterum; altus post allum (one after another; the former, of two; the latter, of several); often also by continuus (uninterrupted); e. g. three days in s., triduum continuum; tres dies continuos: to go through all in regular s., per omnes in orbem ire.*

SUCCESSIVE, SUCCESSIVELY. *See 'IN SUCCESSION.'*

SUCCESSOR, *successor (always, except in connexion, with a gen. of the office to which one succeeds); usually by Crl., qui in cs locum succedit, sublegritur, substituitur, subrogatur, or sufficitur: a s. on a throne, qui succedit (in cs locum) regno: to give a s. to any one, qm in cs locum substituere, sublegere, subrogare, or sufficere (by election); ci successorem dare, mittere (by removing him; Suet. Oct. 88. Dom. 1): a person receives a s., ci succeditur (g. l.); cs successorem accipit (he is removed; Plin. Ep. 9, 13, eutr.).*

SUCCINCT, SUCCINCTLY. *See BRIEF, BRIEFLY.*

SUCCORY, *cichorium (Plin.). *cichorium intybus (Linn.).*

SUCCOUR, *s. auxilium. adjumentum. subsidium. ops. [SYN. and PHR. in AID.]*

SUCCOUR, *v. succurrere ci. auxilium ferre ci. auxiliari ci. esse ci auxilio. optulari ci. [SYN. and PHR. in AID.]*

SUCCULENCE, succus.

SUCCULENT, *succi plenus. succosus (Col.). succulentus (Appul.).*

SUCCUMB, *succumbere, cedere rel. See YIELD.*

SUCH, *talis (relatively qualis, s. an one; as: also = Gk. τοιοῦτος, so great, so good, &c.)—ejusmodi. hujusmodi (of that or this kind or sort)—hujus or ejus generis, id genus (of that kind)—often is or hic only (e. g. mater, cujus ea crudelitas, ut nemo eam matrem appellare possit). And more s., et quæ sunt generis ejusdem; et id genus alia; and several s., atque ejusdem generis complura: s. is the nature of man, natura hominum ita est comparata (S) not instituta ut &c.: s. is the fact, sic res est; ita res se habet: he is just s. as I wished him to be, ut volebam eum esse, ita est (Ter.): in s. wise, tali modo; eo modo; ita; sic: of s. sort, talis; ejusmodi; ejus generis.*

SUCK, *v. [TRANS.] sugere (s. pr.)—bibere (s. up, drink in; e. g. spongia aquam bibit). To s. in, imbibere, bibere (e. g. colorem): to s. in false notions with one's mother's milk, errores cum lacte matris sugere: a sucking pump, *antlia aquas sugens, bibens: to s. out, exsugere. [FIG.] To exhaust, enfeebly, exhaurire; exinanire; expilare (to exhaust the strength of a country); defenrare; fenore trucidare (to drain with usury): to s. the life's blood out of any one, cs medullam peribere; cs sanguinem or qm absorbere (Com.). [INTRANS.] sugere. sugere mammam matris. A sucking (pig, &c.), lactens (with subst.); a sucking: subrumus only in the language of peasants: to let althg s., ad ubera admittere qm (of animals); ad mammam matris admovere qm (of a person making a young animal s.): subrumare belongs to the language of peasants; mammam dare or præbere ci (of a mother): to s. still, he still s.'s his mother's teats, adhuc sub mammā (or sub mammis, of several) habet: a sucking-spoon or boat, *rostrum ad sugendum factum.*

SUCK, *s. by the verb, or by Crl. with mamma or uber; e. g., to give s., mammam dare or præbere; uber dare (Plin.); nutritie infantem admoto ubero (Phedr.).*

SUCKING, *s. suckus, ūs (Plin.); or by the verb.*

SUCKLE, *ci mammam dare or præbere (of women and animals): S) lactare is without good authority in this sense)—qm ad ubera admittere (of animals)—qm uberibus alere (qm, to feeding in any other way; of women and animals)—qm lacte suo nutritie (of a mother, instead of employing a wet-nurse; Gell. 12, 1):*

also nutritre only (Just.); nutrire (of a sow suckling so many pigs; Varr.).

SUCKLING, *s.* || *The act of giving suck; by the verb.* || *An infant at the breast, (infans) lactens* (187) *subrimus, a term used by the peasants. Romulus, when yet a s., Romulus parvus et lactens.*

SUCTION, *suctus, ds (Plin.), or by the verb.*
SUDATORY, *adj. sudatorius; or by the verb, or sudatio.*

SUDIATORY, *s. sudatorius (Sen.). sudatio (Varr.).*
SUDEN, *subitus (opp. ante provius, of the manner in which a thing comes upon or appears to us).—repens or repentinus (opp. expectatus, meditatus et preparatus; of the manner in which a thing happens).—non ante provius, improvisus (unforeseen).—nec opinatus, inopinatus (unexpected, nearly in the sense of subitus).—inexpectatus, non expectatus (nearly in the sense of repentinus). We often find JN. subitus et repentinus; subitus atque improvisus; subitus inopinatusque; repentinus et necopinatus; inexpectatus et repentinus; improvisus atque inopinatus. A s. storm, tempestas subita; tempestas improvise concitata (i. e., which takes one by surprise); tempestas repentina (i. e., which arises hastily; fig. in C. Sect. 67, 140): a s. arrival, adventus necopinatus: to die a s. death, repentina morte perire, or repentino mori (i. e., with respect to the person who dies. 187) subita morte perire, or subito mori, would mean 'to be carried off unexpectedly, as far as one's friends or relatives are concerned'.*

SUDENLY, *subito, repente, repentino, derrepente* (187) *derrepentino is late).—improvisio, ex or de improvise, nec opinatio, ex necopinatio, inexpectatio, ex inexpectato. praefer opinationem improvise (C. Verr. 2, 74, 182). repente ex inopinato (Suet. Galb. 10).*
SUDENNESS, *by the adj. or adv.*

SUDORIFIC, *sudorem ciens, movens, faciens, eliciens (Plin.). diaphoreticus (med. t. l.).*

SUDS, *'aqua saponis infecta.*

SUE, || *To request, pray for, rogare, orare qm qd. flagitare, efflagitare qd a qo (with eagerness and impetuosity). To s. the gods, precari a diis; precatione uti; precationem ad deos facere: to s. humbly althq fm aby, supplicare ei pro re; petere, postulare suppliciter qd a qo; orare qm supplicibus verbis; orare or rogare qm suppliciter: to s. importunately and almost with tears, omnibus precibus, pene lacrimis etiam obsecrare qm: to s. in the most earnest manner, qm ita rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possim: to s. for votes, ambire, prearsare (absol.: i. e., to go about soliciting votes, to shake hands, &c.). 187 ambire honores, &c., is not Latin). || *At law, lege agere cum qo (187) not in qm) s. rei or de re; legibus experiri de re; qm in jus vocare. See 'to bring an ACTION.**

SUET, *adeps renium (Plin.).*

SUFFER, || *TRANS.* || *To endure, bear, ferre, pati. perpeti, tolerare, perferre, sustinere. JN. ferre et perpeti. pati ac ferre. pati et perferre. perpeti ac perferre (SYN. IN ENDURE). To be able to s. hunger and cold, inedie et algoris patientem esse: the heat is so great that one's hand cannot s. it, tam vehemens calor ut manus apposta patiens ejus non sit: not to be able to s. any one, ab qo animo esse alieno or adverso (to be averse); odium habere or gerere in qm (to hate); ei esse infensum atque inimicum (to entertain hostile feeling): not to be able to s. althq, alienum esse, abhorreere ab qā re (to be disinclined or averse); qd mihi odio in odio est (to detest). || *To undergo (an evil), accipere qd (to be affected by althq); affici ab qā re (to be affected or afflicted with althq). To s. a defeat, cladem accipere: to s. shipwreck, naufragium facere (not pati): to s. loss, damage, damnum, detrimentum, jacturam facere (not damnum or jacturam pati); detrimentum capere, accipere.—187 naufragium pati (only in Sen. Herc. Cēt. 118), damnum pati (only in Sen. de Irā, 1, 2, 3, in an amended passage, and Ulp. Dig. 8, 2, 19), and jacturam pati (only Col. 1, praef. 11) are wrong, because in Class. Latin pati is always = aequo animo ferre, to bear with patience; e. g. damnum pati (L. 22, 41; Lucan. 8, 749). || *To permit, pati (to allow).—sinere (not to hinder; see LEX).—ferre (to bear).—pati qd fieri (to s. althq to be done).—permittere (to allow, not to forbid; opp. vetare. 187 tolerare in this sense would be wrong). I will not s. it at all, non feram; non patiar; non sinam (C. Cat. 1, 5, 10): should I s. this? egone hoc feram? the matter s. no delay, res dilationem non patitur. || *INTRANS.* || *To be sensible of an evil or pain, mala ferre, perpeti, affectum esse qā re (to be affected by).—premi qā re (to be oppressed with). To s. (fm pain), dolores ferre, pati: to s. (fm want),****

*inopla premi, laborare: to s. (fm injustice), injuriam pati, ferre: (at the hands of aby), qm mihi injuriam facit, inferi: the patient s. much (pain), agrotus magnos dolores patitur, or magnis doloribus cruciatur: to s. fm althq = to be sick of, agrotum esse re or ex re; laborare ex re: to s. very much in the eyes, gravi oculorum morbo affectum esse: to have suffered much (of ships), gravius afflictas esse (Caes.). the regiment suffered severely in the engagement, legio vehementer proelio erat attenuata: his honour s. s., ejus existimatio in ea re agitur: the country suffered much in this war, hoc bellum reipublice erat calamitosissimum: his health has suffered much, *ejus valetudo valde afflictā est: the ships suffered much fm the storm, tempestas naves afflictavit: to s. (punishment), penam dare; supplicium pati: to s. for a fault, &c., luere (to atone for); penas s. rei dare, luere, or persolvere (to give satisfaction for): to make aby s. for a fault, penas s. rei ab qo expetere (opp. impunitum ei qd omittit [S. Jug. 31, 13], lagnoscere ei qd, veniam dare ei s. rei; to pardon): I will make you s. for this, hoc non impunitum feceris; hoc tibi non sic abibit.*

SUFFERABLE, *tolerabilis, tolerandus (opp. intolerabilis).*

SUFFERANCE, || *Endurance, toleratio (act of suffering).—tolerantia (power of suffering; C. Paradox. 4, 1, 27).—perpassio (act of suffering steadily): JN. perpassio et tolerantia.—patiētia (capability of bearing; absol. and s. rei; e. g. frigoris, famis). || Permissio; vid.*

SUFFERING, *s. || Act of enduring, perpassio* (187) *passio is quite un-Class.).—toleratio (C. Fin. 2, 29, 94; both with a gen. of the thing suffered). || Pain, grief, dolor (bodily).—agritudo (mental).—187 Later writers use agritudo also of bodily s. (Ramsch). See PAIX. || Misfortune, malum. S. s., res adversae; mala; calamitas: to be involved in s., in res adversas incidere: to endure s. s., mala ferre, perpeti: to bring s. s. upon any one, mala ei inferre; qm calamitate afficere (of things).*

SUFFICE, *sufficere, satis esse. See SUFFICIENT.*

SUFFICIENCY, *quod satis est; see PHRASES IN ENOUGH. A s. (of property, &c.), victus (what one can live on); quod satis esse videtur (what is probably enough): to have a s., habere in sumptum (C.); rem habere; *habere, unde commodum vivam: not to have a s., deest mihi in sumptum ad necessarios usus (Gell.).*

SUFFICIENT, *quod satis esse videtur or visum est (enough).—par (a match for).—satis idoneus (proper, fit, as it ought to be); also by satis (enough) with a gen. 187 Sufficiens althq is late. 'Sufficient' may often be translated by (= such) followed by a relative clause with posse, &c. (e. g. Deiotarus non eas copias habuit, quibus inferre bellum populo Romano posset). I am not s. for these things, *non in sum, qui haec facere &c. possum: to leave a s. garrison, praesidium, quod satis esse videtur (visum est), relinquere: s. eloquence, satis eloquentiae: s. knowledge of althq, *satis idonea s. rei scientia: to have strength s. for althq, sufficere ad qd: to be s., satis esse; suppetere ei rei; for a person or thing, sufficere ei, ad qd [see ENOUGH]: to have s., to live on, habere in sumptum (C. ad Fam. 9, 20, 1, Manut.; opp. deest mihi in sumptum ad necessarios usus, Sen. Benef. 2, 10, 1, Gronov.); rem habere (C. Off. 2, 21, 73).*

SUFFICIENTLY, *satis (187) sufficienter is late). More than s., plus quam satis est; satis superque; abunde (abundantly). 'Sufficiently' is also its expressed in Latin by satiare (to satisfy) or satiari (to be satisfied); e. g. to manure the land s., agrum stercore satiare: to sleep s., somno satiari.*

SUFFOCATE, *suffocare qm (C.). intercludere ei animam, spiritum (L.). To be suffocated, suffocari (C.); intercluditur mihi anima or spiritus; intercludi spiritum extingui (Curt.). Suffocare and suffocari also fig.*

SUFFOCATION, *suffocatio. spiritus interclusus. Or by the verb.*

SUFFRAGAN, *suffraganeus (l. t.). chorepiscopus (Eckl.). *episcopi vicarius.*

SUFFRAGE, *See VOTE.*

SUFFUSE, *suffundere. Eyes suffused with tears, oculi suffusi lacrimis: a face suffused with blushes, facies multo rubore suffusa.*

SUFFUSION, *suffusio (Plin.). Use the verb.*

SUGAR, *s. saccharum (Plin. 12, 8, 17; of the s-cane): a s-baker, *sacchari coctor: s.-basin, *pyxis sacchari: s.-candy, *saccharum crystallinum: s.-loaf, *meta sacchari (fig., of a conical hill, collis in modum metae in acutum cacumen fastigata, L.): s.-paper,*

*charta crassior sacchari metis amictendis: *s. plum.*, amygdalum saccharo conditum (*a large s. p.*): *spira saccharo condita (*a small s. p.*): *a s. house*, *officina saccharo coquendo: *a s. case*, arundo saccharifera (*Bau.*): saccharum officinarum (*Plin.*): *sweet as s.*, dulcissimus; mellitus; *sacchari dulcedinem habens.

SUGAR, *v.* *saccharo condire qd.

SUGARED, *saccharo conditus. *saccharinus; *mellitus (*honeyed*).

SUGGEST, suggerere, subijcere ei qd (*to prompt*).—monere qm qd; or monere qm, followed by ut (*to give warning*).—cl injicere (*to incite, to inspire*; *to inspire to poet. and post-act.*). *To s. any one the idea that &c.*, mentem ei dare, ut &c.; in eam mentem qm impellere, ut &c.: *a speech such as anger and dissimulation s.*, sermo qualem ira et dissimulatione gignit (*T. Ann. 3, 57, 3*): *to s. what one ought to say or answer*, subijcere, quid dicat qs; admonere, quid respondet qs.

SUGGESTION, monitum. consilium. *Or by the verb. At abys's s.*, qd monente; qd auctore: *to follow the s.'s of others*, aliorum consilia sequi. *See also HINT.*

SUICIDAL, qui sua manu se occidit.

SUICIDE, *Self-destruction, mors voluntaria. mors accessita (*Plin.*). mors quesita or sumpta (*T.*). finis voluntarius (*T.*). *To commit s.*, mortem or necem sibi consciscere; mortem or vim sibi inferre; vim afferre vitæ suæ; manu sibi exhaurire vitam; manus sibi afferre; se ipsum vitæ privare; vitæ durius consulere; sese mortem multare; se ipsum interficere; se interficere; ipsum interemptorem sui fieri (*Sen. Ep. 76, 12*): voluntaria morte perire (*V. Pater.*); de se statuere (*T.*).—*to s.* se interficere occurs in *Sulpic. in C. Epp. Fam. 4, 13, 2*, and *L. 31, 18, 7*. *C. also has Crassum suapte manu interfectum*, *Or, s. 3, 10*; se occidere is quoted by *C. fm a lost oration of C.*, cum ipse esse conaretur occidere; *Q. 5, 10, 69*. *To drive aby to commit s.*, qm ad voluntariam mortem perducere or propellere; qm cogere, ut vitæ se ipse privet: *to dissuade aby fm committing s.*, efficere, ut manus qd a se abstinere. *A person who commits self-destruction*, interemptor sui (*Sen.*), or qui sua manu mortem sibi consciscit. *See the preceding meaning.*

SUIT, *TRANS. *To adapt*, accommodare qd ei rei or ad rem. facere or efficere ut qd congruat or conveniat cum re (*to make althg s. another thing*). *To s. the words to the thoughts*, verba ad sensus accommodare; sententias accommodare vocibus: *a speech to the place, circumstances, and persons*, orationem accommodare locis, temporibus, et personis. *To dress; vid. INTRANS.* *To fit well*, aptum esse or apte convenire ad qd. apte convenire in qd (*e. g. calcei ad pedes apti sunt or apte conveniunt*).—bene sedere (*to sit well; of a coat, vestis, &c.*). *To be fit for a person or thing*, (= *be suitable for*), decere (*become*).—aptum esse ei, or ei rei, or ad qd. accommodatum esse ei rei or ad qd. convenire ei, or ei rei, or cum qd re. congruere ei rei or cum qd re (*SYN. in AGREE*). *Not to s. althg*, abhorre re a re: *the name does not s. him* (= *is not applicable to him*), nomen non convenit or cadit. *To be agreeable to*, ei gratum esse (*v. pr.*): ei placere (*to please*): ei arridere (*to make a good impression on*): *not to s.*, ingratum esse: *a thing s. me*, qd gratum juvat (*poet.*); delectat me qd or delector qd re: *these things do not s. me*, ista, hic mihi præter omnes locus ridet or arridet (*ast H. Od. 2, 6, 13*).

SUIT, *Action at law, litis causa; see ACTION. *Costs of a s.*, litis summa; impensæ in litem factæ (*Paul. Dig. 3, 3, 30*). *A suit of clothes*, vestimenta, orum, pl.; *synthesis* (*a complete suit, Mari. and later writers*). *A petition*, vid.

SUITABLE, SUITED, accommodatus ei rei or ad rem (*adapted*).—aptus ei rei or ad qd (*appropriate*).—conveniens. congruus (*congruous is not Lat.*).—consentaneus ei rei or cum re (*that agrees with*).—decorus ei or ei rei (*becoming*).—dignus qd or qd re (*worthy*). *Jn. aptus et accommodatus*, aptus consentaneusque. congruens et aptus. aptus et congruens, commodus (*in due measure*).—opportunus (*proper, fit; reply of situation or position, then of time, of age, &c.*).—idoneus (*fit, adapted by nature*). *Jn. opportunus et idoneus*, commodus et idoneus. habilis et aptus. *Very s.*, peregrinmodus; peropportunus; peridoneus (*to althg, ei rei or ad qd*): *a s. opportunity*, occasio idonea or comoda et idonea; opportunitas: *not a s.*, alienus: *a s. punishment*, pro modo poena: *a s. speech*, decora oratio: *s. to time or circumstances*, consentaneus temporis; ad tempus accommodatus; ... and persons, aptus

consentaneusque temporis et personæ: *to be s.*, convenire ad qd; consentire or congruere ei rei or cum qd re; respondere ei rei; (*of climate, food, &c.*) salubrem esse: *not to be s.*, gravem, parum salubrem esse.

SUITABLENESS, convenientia. congruentia (*Plin. Ep. 7, Sen.*). *Rather by the adj.*

SUITABLY, apte (*e. g. dicere, qd disponere*).—ad qd apte, accommodate, or apposite.—cl rei conveni- enter, congruenter. *Jn. apte congruenterque*; congruenter convenienterque. idoneæ. appositæ. commode.

SUITE, comitatus. comites (*s. i. attendantæ*).—cohors. associæ (*reply of a governor going into a province*).—delecti (*chose companions*).—atipatio, stipatores corporis (*as a body-guard*; also *as by Cret.*; *e. g. qui eunt or proficiantur cum qo*; qui sunt cum qo; quos qd secum ducit; qui qm sequuntur, comitantur). *To be in the s. of a prince*, inter comites duci aspic; ... of a prætor, associam esse prætoris: *to join the s. of aby*, se comitem ei adungere: *one of aby's suite*, associæ es.

SUITOR, *Petitioner, petitor. supplex. *A wooer*, amasius (*Plaut.*).—amator. petitor (*Appul.*). nec quisquam, cupiens ejus nuptiarum, petitor accedit).

SULKY, SULLEN, morosus. difficilis. *Jn. difficilis ac morosus durus. A s. brow*, fronsasperata.

SULLENLY, morose. dure.

SULLENNESS, morositas, natura difficilis.

SULLY, inquinare. polluere (*to stain, pollute*).—maculare. commaculare. maculis aspergere (*with spots*). *See also STAIN.*

SULPHUR, sulfur or sulphur. Sulphureous (*of s.*), sulphureus: *full of s.*, sulphureus: *saturated with s.*, sulphuratus.

SULTAN, *Imperator Turcicus.

SULTANA, SULTANESS, *Imperatoris Turcici conjux.

SULTRINESS, æstus fervidus (*H. Sat. 1, 1, 38*).

SULTRY, fervidus. æstuosus (*a. g. dies*). *It is s.*, sol æstuat: *the most s. part of the day*, servidissimum diel tempus.

SUM, *s. A* *sum amount*, summa. *A small s.*, summa: *a large s. of money*, magna pecunie summa; pecunia magna or grandis. *Whole contents*, summa. caput. *The s. of all*, summa summarum; *see also SUBSTANCE, SUMMARY.*

SUM, SUM UP, *v. ca* rei summam facere. rationem es rei inire, ducere, subducere. calculos ponere, subducere.

SUMACH, rhus, gen. rhois, c.—*rhus coriaria (*Linna.*).

SUMMARILY, brevisiter (*shortly, g. t.*).—paucis (re. verbis), brevisiter (*in few words*; *e. g. reddere, exponere, exprimere*).—strictim. captim (*but slightly, not at length*; *opp. copiose*). *Jn. brevisiter strictimque*.—præcise (*touching the principal heads, with omissions*; *opp. plene et perfecte*).—presse or pressus (*in a compressed form, but fully and sufficiently*; *e. g. definire*).—arcto (*or arcte*).—anguste (*in small compass*).

SUMMARY, adj. brevis. angustus. concisus. astrictus. pressus. *Jn. contractus et astrictus*. [*SYN. in SHORT.*] *A s. narration*, narratio brevis: *to be s. of a speaker*, brevem (*opp. longum*) esse; breviter adhibere in qd re; breviter servire: *to take a very s. view of a subject*, perquam breviter perstringere qd atque attingere.

SUMMARY, *s. summa*, epitome. summarium. brevium (*the latter word common in Seneca's time, Sen. Ep. 39: the former in earlier use*).

SUMMER, *s. and adj. mætas* (*opp. hiems*).—tempus æstivum. *The beginning, middle, and end of s.*, mætas hiems, media, exacta: *a wet, dry, hot s.*, mætas humida, pluvialis, carena, perfervida: *towards the end of s.*, æstate summa, prope exacta: *s. is almost over*, non multum mæstatis superest (*C.*): *it is almost s.*, mætas imminet, instat: *to spend the s. at a place*, mæstam agere qd loco (*to s. æstivare qd loco, Svet. Galb. is not to be recommended; of or belonging to s.*, mæstivus: *a s. evening, vesper æstivus: s. quarters* (*for troops*); æstiva. pl.: *the s. holidays, vacationes æstivæ*; ferias æstivæ (*Ruhnck.*): *a s. freckle* (*a spot on the skin*). *lentigo* (*Plin.*); *lenticula* (*Cels.*): *a s. flower*, flos mæstivus or solstitialis: *s. fruit*, fructus æstivus; fructus qui æstate provenit; frumenta æstiva. pl. (*Plin.*): *a s. house*, mædes æstivæ: *a s. residence*, mæstivus locus (*C. Qu. Fr. 3, 1, 1*); mæstiva, orum, pl. (*prop. s. quarters*; hence ironed, *C. Verr. 5, 37, 96*, *of the summer residence of an effeminate and indolent person*): *Prænestæ, a delightful s. residence*, mæstivæ Prænestæ delicias (*Plor. 1, 11, 7*): *heat of s.*, fervor mæstivus (*Plin.*); æstivi solis ardores (*Just.*): *in the hottest part of s.*, flagrantissimæ æstate (*Gell. 19, 5, 1*): *a s. dress*, vestis mæstivæ levitate (*Plin. 11, 23, 27*).

SUMMER-HOUSE, **sedes æstivæ* (not æstivum).

SUMMIT, [PROP.] *Top of a mountain, &c., cacumen, culmen* (cacumen = that which runs up to a point; hence of the *s.* of a pyramid, of a tree, &c.; culmen = 'the highest part'; both also of the top of a mountain). — *fastigium* (prop. the gable of a roof, represents the *s.*, as that which is most striking or conspicuous; but never in prose for the *s.* of a mountain). — vertex (crown of the head; hence, top, *s.* e. g. of a mountain). — also freq. by *Crel.* with summus; e. g., the summit of a mountain, summum jugum montis; mons summus; (with historians) summum montis or collis. [FIG.] Height, fastigium; or, mly, by *Crel.* with summus, supremus; e. g., the *s.* of glory, gloria summa. To raise oneself to the highest *s.* of human greatness or power, in summum fastigium emergere et attolli: to stand at the *s.*, stare in fastigio. See also HEIGHT.

SUMMON, [TO CALL OUT OR FORTH, PROVOCARE] (to challenge to a contest, whether in jest or in earnest). — vocare, evocare ad bellum, &c., also simply evocare (to call out to military service). — appellare (to go to any by way of request, or in a threatening manner). — cohortari (to exhort, encourage to a performance). — appellare cohortari, depocere (to press or urge to a performance, also to challenge to a contest). — admonere (to warn with threats; e. g. a debtor to payment. To *s.* any as a witness, testem qui citare or excitare: to *s.* a town, an enemy, to surrender, postulare ut urbe tradatur; denunciare urbi ut se dedat (with threats); hostem ad deditionem invitare (in a gentle manner); denunciare hosti ut se (urbemque) dedat (in a threatening manner): to *s.* to fight, to battle, laceare proelium, pugnam. [TO CALL (before a court), citare] (of the herald; a defendant, reum; a witness, testem; see Ernesti, Cl. C. s. v.). — qm in Jus vocare or in iudicium adducere (of the plaintiff or accuser himself; the former in civil, the latter in criminal cases). — *in iudicium vocare or accersere* is not Lat. [TO CONVOKE, CONVOKE, CONVOCARE; see CONVOKE. A summoning of Parliament, *ordinum convocatio] (convocatio is used in a similar sense, Auct. Orat. post Red. in Sen. 15, 38).

SUMMONS, [A message to call any to one, scilicet] (but only in abl. accitui; it may have a gen. of the person who summons, but not an adj. also; thus, 'on a *s.* fm his brother, fratris accitui; but 'a hasty *s.* fm his brother, must not be cito fratris accitui, Krebs). *Crel.* by accire, accersere, advocare. [A legal form, evocatio] (g. t. for summoning a person before a court, &c.). — vocatio (before a court; Farr. in Gell. 13, 12). — in Jus vocatio.

SUMPTUARY, *A s. law, lex sumptuaria* (C.). — lex quæ modum faciat sumptibus (L.). — lex cibaria (with ref. to food).

SUMPTUOUS, sumptuosus. magnificus. splendidus. lautus. See COSTLY.

SUMPTUOUSLY, sumptuose. magnifice. splendide. laute.

SUN, *s.* sol (sol, dux et princeps et moderator luminum, C. Somn. Sc. 4, 10; sol astrorum obtinet principatum; sol conficit conversionem annum quinque diebus et sexaginta et trecentis, quætera fere diei parte addit, C. N. D. 2, 19, 49). The *s.* enters Cancer, sol introitum facit in Cancrum (Col. 11, 1, 49); is in Capricorn, consistit in Capricorno: fm *s.*-rise to *s.*-set, ab orto usque ad occidentem solem: the course of the *s.*, solis cursus or circuitus; solis lustratio (C. N. D. 1, 31, § 7, ed. Orelli.); solis anfractus redditusque (C. Rep. 6, 12). *solis orbis* = 'disk of the *s.*', Plin. 2, 3, 21). The light or rays of the *s.*, sol: solis radii: grapes ripen in the *s.*, uvæ a sole mitescent: to be in or to have the *s.*, solem accipere; sole uti; soli expositum esse (of places): to put any in the *s.* (*s.*-shine), in solem exponere (Plin.); in sole ponere qd (Col.); soli or solibus exponere (to lay in the *s.*, expose to the *s.*): to dry any in the *s.*, qd in sole assiccare (g. t.); in sole pandere (to spread abroad in the *s.*, in order to dry): to be dried in the *s.*, in sole siccare: to bask in the *s.*, apicari: to walk in the *s.* (*s.*-shine), in sole ambulare: the villa has plenty of *s.*, villa plurimum solis accipit: the room is very warm in winter, because it has a great deal of *s.*, cubiculum hieme tepidissimum est, quia plurimo sole perfunditur (Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 34): a room has the *s.* on all sides, cubiculum ambitus solis fenestris omnibus sequitur: a room has the *s.* all day long, cubiculum toto die solem accipit; cubiculum totius diei solem fenestris amplissimis recipit: a room has the morning and the evening *s.*, sol in cubiculo nascitur conditurque: a room has plenty of *s.*, cubiculum plurimo sole perfunditur: a room is full of *s.* (Plin. 11, 1, 12).

without *s.* (= shady), opacus: the path of the *s.*, orbita solis (Q.), or, fm context, simply orbis: lines ecliptica quæ soli cursum agit circum terram (Serv. ad V. Æn. 10, 216): spot on the *s.*, quasi macula solis (Aft. C. Somn. Scip. 6): *s.*-rise, solis ortus (C. Cæc.); sol oriens, ortus (L.); lucis ortus, exortus (Curt.); also simply ortus (C.): at, after *s.*-rise, solis oriente; sole orto; luce ortâ: about *s.*-rise, sub or circa ortum; sub exortu lucis; appæte jam luce (T.): *s.*-set, solis occasus; occidens (C.): he came a little before *s.*-set, paulo ante quam sol occideret, venit (L.): *s.*-shine, solis fulgor, candor, nitor; sol: we had some gleams of *s.*-shine to-day, sol hodie subinde e nubibus emicabat: an eclipse of the *s.*, solis defectio, defectus, obscuratio (Aft. Avoid eclipses solis, Plin.; deliquium solis, late): a stroke of the *s.*, ictus solis; also simply soles (Plin.); morbus solstitialis; sideratio (as a disease): a *s.*-dial, horologium solarium; or simply solarium (modern); solarium descriptum (opp. solarium ex aqua, C. N. D. 2, 34, 37; Ernesti uses 'solarium lineare): to be a worshipper of the *s.*, 'solem pro deo venerari: in their religion they are chiefly worshippers of the *s.*, in superstitionibus atque curâ deorum præcipua soli veneratio est (Aft. Justin. 41, 3, 6).

SUN, *v.* in sole ponere (to put out in the sun). — insolare (to expose to the light or heat of the sun). To *s.* oneself, apicari.

SUNBEAM, radius solis. — pl. sol. soles.

SUNBURN, adustioris coloris (L. 27, 47, 2; of a person). — adustiore colore (Plin. 2, 58, 59; of a stone).

SUNDAY, *dies solis, dies Dominica (Ecccl.). — dies Deo sacer (Aft. O. Fast. 2, 52). A *S. service*, 'sacra die solis facta' (pl.). *S. clothes*, vestis seposita (Aft. Tibull. 2, 5, 8), or diem sollemnium ornatus (Aft. Col. 12, 3, 1). Of *S.*, *dominicus: every *S.*, *dominicalis.

SUNDER, See DIVIDE, PART, ASDIVID. **SUNDRY**, varii. diversi. Jv. varii et diversi. *S. ways*, varis. diverse. non uno modo. At *s. times*, sæpe, sæpenumero.

SUN-FLOWER, *helianthus annuus (Linn.).

SUNNING, insolatio c. rei. — apicatio (of oneself).

SUNNY, apicus; soli or solibus expositus (exposed to the sun). *S. spots*, loca aprica or solibus exposita.

SUP, cenare. cenam (in the Roman sense, which was an evening meal, though answering rather to our dinner), or cibum vespertinum, nocturnum, sumere.

SUPERABOUND, abundare. superesse (be in abundance). — circumfluere (qm circumfluere, Curt.). — Jv. circumfluere atque abundare. — (nimis) redundare qd re (exply in something bad). See also ABOUND.

SUPERABUNDANCE, abundantia. affluentia (the having somewhat more than one needs). — ubertas (a large supply, without ref. to what is required). *S. of provisions*, copiæ (Cæc. B. G. 1, 30). *S. of goods*, suppeditatio bonorum: *s. of all things*, omnium rerum abundantia. affluentia. affluenties omnium rerum copiæ. Also Jv. saturitas coplaque.

SUPERABUNDANT, abundans. affluens. copiosus. **SUPERABUNDANTLY**, abunde. satis superque. abundanter. cumulate.

SUPERADD. See ADD.

SUPERANNUATED, ad munera corporis senectâ invalidus (unfit for bodily service fm the weakness of old age. But *senectâ* invalidus alone is simply = without strength or power, weak). — annis et senectâ debilis (that has lost the strength of his limbs through old age). Of soldiers, &c. See INVALID.

SUPERB, magnificus. splendidus. lautus. opiparus. Jv. splendidus et magnificus. magnificus et lautus. magnificus et præclarus.

SUPERBLY, splendide. magnifice. laute. ample. opipare.

SUPERCILIOUS, superbus. arrogans. insolens (STX. in ARROGANT). alio pr se contemnens. fastidiosus. nimis admirator sui.

SUPERCILIOUSLY, insolenter. arrogant.

SUPERCILIOUSNESS, fastidium. arrogantia. superbia. insolentia. nimis sui admiratio aliorumque pr se contemptio.

SUPEREMINENCE, præstantia; or by the adj.

SUPEREMINENT, eminentissimus (Q., and later writers). — præstans. egregius. Jv. eximius et præstans; singulari eximique (e. g. virtus); eximius et præclarus. To be *s.*, supereminere. See EXCEL.

SUPEREROGATION, supererogatio (s. t., occurs in Q. in the sense of a paying over and above).

SUPEREROGATORY, supererogatorius (s. t.). ex abundanti.

SUPEREXCELLENT, eximius. præstans. egregius ac præclarus (STX. in EXCELLENT).

SUPERFETATION, *Crci.*, *af. Farr. R. R. 3, 12*: quare quum catulos habent recentes, alios in ventre habere reperitur; *or by superfetare* (e. g. lepus superfetatur; *Plin. 8, 35, 81*).

SUPERFICIAL, *¶ Prop.* *Crci.* by superficies, summum, *or adj.* summus. *¶ Fio.* levis (*of persons and things, not thorough; slightly made or done*).—parum diligens (*acting or done without due care*).—parum accuratus (*of things, carelessly done*).—parum subtilis (*of persons or things, not thorough or complete*).—*¶* *Avoid superficialis and perfunctorius.* *A s. author*, levis auctor (Q.). *A s. scholar*, homo leviter eruditus; qui leviter attigit literas (*af. C.*). *To have a s. knowledge of literature*, leviter imbutus esse literis (Q.). primoribus labris literas gustasse, attigisse (C.); *opp.* habitare, bene versatum esse in literis. *af. C.*

SUPERFICIALITY, leviter strictini (C.). in transitu (Q.). leviter brachio (C.). *¶* *Avoid per transennam; and observe that perfunctorio belongs to later Lat.* *To touch or handle alth. s.*, strictini, leviter, extremis ut dicitur digitis attingere, primis ut dicitur labris attingere qd (C.).

SUPERFICIES. See **SURFACE**.

SUPERFINE, subtilissimus (*the finest*).—longe præstantissimus (*the best*).

SUPERFLUITY, redundantia (C.; *fig.*). superfluitas (*Plin.*).—Id quod ci supererat (e. g. de eo, quod ipse supererat, aliis gratificari voluit (C. *Fin. 5, 15, 42*). See **SUPERABUNDANCE**.

SUPERFLUOUS, supervacaneus (*¶* *in the best age supervacuum was only poet.*; superfluum was not earlier than the third century). *Jn.* supervacaneus atque inutilis. *It is s.*, supervacaneum est; non *or* nihil attinet; alienum est; *all with an infn.*

SUPERHUMAN, quod supra hominem, *or* supra hominis vires est (*exceeding human power*); also quod supra hominem est Deoque tribuendum (e. g. ratio).—ultra humanas est rei fidem (e. g. ultra humanarum virium fidem, *with reference to strength*; ultra humani ingenii fidem, *with ref. to talents, &c.*, *af.* ultra humanarum irarum fidem *avere*). *S. size*, forma (viri) aliquid amplius humana (L. 1, 7); *of s. size*, humana *or* mortali specie amplior.—divinus *or* singularis at pene divinus (*divine*).—immanis (*colossal*). *S. strength*, vires humanas majores; vires majores quam pro humano habitu. *His præcesses almost s. talenta*, in eo plus ingenii est, quam videtur natura humana ferre posse; *of almost s. talenta*, ingenio singulari at pene divino (*of Aristotle*); audire sunt voces, quasi ex quo numine, supra humanas (e.; *see T. Aen. 16, 25*).

SUPERINDUCE, addere (*to add*).—afferre. parère (*causa, bring on*).—ferre, efficere (*produce*).

SUPERINTEND, ci rei præesse (*to be or preside over alth.*);—qd procurare (*for another in his absence*). *To s. the domestic affairs*, domum regere, domesticam agere curam (*in general*).—res domesticas dispensare (*with regard to receipts and expenditure*).

SUPERINTENDENCE, cura (management; *cs rei*).—gubernatio, moderatio (*government, the conducting of state affairs, rei publicæ*).—gestio (*the managing, e. g. negotii*).—curatio procuratio (management, a taking care of alth.). *To commit the command of alth. to aby*, ci qd curandum tradere; curam *cs rei* ci demandare.

SUPERINTENDENT, qui rei præest. antistes (*¶* *prop.*, *of a temple and sacred services; said., and only in the ntv. age, for s. in general*).—præfectus (*rei*); *or, for perspicuity*, *superintendens (L. 1).

SUPERIOR, *adj.* superior (*higher*); also, *more powerful, excellent, or noble*.—Inter alios præcellens. excellens. eminens. præstans. virtute superans (*in meris*).

SUPERIOR, s. præses (*president*).—magister (*master*).—præfectus (*not without a gen. or dat. of the office in the best style*).

SUPERIORITY, *By the adj. or Crci.*; e. g. s. of numbers, numerus superans; *or, fm the context*, numerus only (e. g. fretus numero copiarum suarum, relying on his s. in numbers); also multitudo. See **EXCELLENCE**.

SUPERLATIVE, eximius, egregius, præclarus (*Syn. in EXCELLENCE*). summus, optimus, maximus. *Jn.* eximius at præstans; eximius et præclarus; singularis eximiusque. *The s. degree (in grammar)*, gradus superlativus (*Gramm.*).

SUPERLATIVELY, summe.

SUPERNAL, coelestis, supernus (O.).

SUPERNATURAL, divinus (*divine*).—incredibilis (*incredible*).—prope singularis (*almost unique*).—

incredibilis et prope singularis et divinus.—*¶* prodigiosa, portentosa, quod præter naturam existit, means 'a natural'. See also **SUPERHUMAN**.

SUPERNATURALISM, *ratio eorum qui divinitus de rebus divinis edoctos esse homines dicunt. *supernaturalismus.

SUPERNATURALIST, *qui divinitus de rebus divinis edoctos esse homines dicit. *supernaturalista.

SUPERNATURALLY, divinitus. vi superâ et coelesti, supra quam natura potest.

SUPERNUMERARY, *adj.* ascriptivus, *or* ascriptivus (*of soldiers; for each later writers said supernumerarius*). *To be s.*, postea additum esse, quum jam numerus completus esset.

SUPERSCRIBE, inscribere (*superscribere, Gell.*).

SUPERScription, inscriptio, titulus, index.

SUPERSEDE, *¶ To come in the place of, in locum cs rei succedere. rem inutilem reddere. ¶ To set aside, cashier, loco suo qm movere (g. t.) removere, abmovere, submovere a munere (esp. fm a public office).*—abolere ci magistratum (*a magistrate*).

SUPERSTITION, superstitio, falsa religio. *Silly and contemptible s.s.*, superstitiones pene aniles. *To fall with s.*, superstitione qm imbui; *cs* animum superstitione impleire: *to deliver fm s.*, superstitione qm liberare *or* levare: *to destroy or eradicate s.*, superstitionem funditus tollere; superstitionis omnes stirpes ejicere.

SUPERSTITIOUS, superstitiosus (*of persons and things*).—superstitione imbutus, superstitionibus obnoxius, capti quadam superstitione animi (*of persons*).—*¶* Religious in this sense is found only in Gell. 4, 9, fm a poet. *S. practices*, superstitiones.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, superstitiose.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, edificatio (C. *de Or. 2, 15, 63, but only fig. of composition*). Having laid the foundation of your works, don't grade into the s., ne graveris edificare id opus, quod instituti (C.).

SUPERVENE, supervenire, de improviso adesse (*suddenly*).

SUPERVISION. See **SUPERINTENDENCE**.

SUPINE, *adj.* *¶ With the face upwards*, supinus, resupinus. *¶ Negligent, careless, indolent*, supinus (*post-Aug.*, Q.). socors, otiosus. *Jn.* otiosus et supinus; supinus securusque (Q.).—negligens.

SUPINE, s. (*in grammar*), supinum (*acc. verbum*).

SUPINELY, supine, accorditer, negligenter.

SUPINENESS, negligentia, accordia, incuria, supinus animus (*† Catull.*).—accordia atque desidiosa.

SUPPER, cena (*in the Roman sense*). *For periphrasis it may be necessary to say cibus vespertinus *or* nocturnus (af. cibus meridialis, Suet.). ¶ The Lord's supper, cena Domini. *cena *or* mensa sacra, eucharistia (Eccl.). To partake of the Lord's s., sumere cenam Domini; *ex sacra cenâ sumere cibum. To go to the Lord's s., accedere ad mensam sacram: to celebrate the Lord's s., celebrare eucharistiam.*

SUPPLANT, supplantare (*prop.*, to trip up the heels).—vincere (C.). præcurrere qm (Np.). autevertere ci (*Ter.*, to get the start *or* upper hand of).—privare qm *cs* favore *or* gratiâ (*to displace in the esteem of aby*).

SUPPLE, flexibilis, mollis, tractabilis (*prop. and fig.*).

SUPPLEMENT, supplementum (*a fresh supply*).—additamentum (*alth. added*).

SUPPLEMENTAL, *Crci.* with the subet., *or* with the verbs supplere, supplemento explere.

SUPPLENESS. *By the adj.*—flexibilitas (*Solin.*). tractabilitas (*Vitr.*).

SUPPLIANT, supplex, rogator, qui supplicat, rogat, &c.

SUPPLICATE, supplicare, orare supplicibus verbis. obsecrare, obtestari. *Jn.* obtestari atque obsecrare. orare et rogare. See also **PRAY**.

SUPPLICATION, obsecratio, obtestatio (*a beseeching by things sacred or dear to aby*).—preces supplices (*humble entreaties*). Earnest supplication, precum constantia (T. *Germ. 8, 1*).—preces infimæ (*entreaties in the most submissive terms*).—*¶* supplicatio, with religious ceremonies, = a Litany. See also **PRAYER**.

SUPPLY, v. *¶ To fill up what is deficient*, supplere (*to add what is wanting*).—complere, explere (*to complete*).—reficere, redintegrare (*to restore, repair*). *To s. a loss*, quod perit, deperit, explere: *to s. in thought*, intelligere, supplere, qd (*¶* *sub-audire was used in this sense in the silver age, but subintelligere is not Latin*): to supply the place of aby, obire *cs* vices (*Plin.*); fungi *cs* vice (L.).—

vicarium *ca esse (to act in his stead)*.—succedere in *ca locum (to occupy his room)*. || *To yield, afford, dare, praebere*. || *To furnish; vid.*

SUPPLY, s. || *That by which a deficiency is filled up, supplementum, complementum, explementum.* || *complementum rem perficit; supplementum id quod deerat adjicit.* || *Provision, quod datur ad qd (considered as given or provided), facultates, opes, copiae, res (things considered in themselves, as for the purposes of use).* || *A good s. of alky, copula. vis: s. s. (of food, &c. for an army), commestus, frumentum. res frumentaria: to get, or take care of, s. s., rem frumentariam providere, comparare. frumentum conferre. commestum petere: to furnish s. s., commestum supportare (Cass. B. G. 3, 23); subvehere (L.); adducere (Curt.); frumentum subministrare (Cass.). to be without s. s., re frumentaria laborare (C.) or premi (Cass.); rei frumentariae difficultate affectum esse (Cass.): to be short of s. s., angustia re frumentaria uti.*

SUPPORT, v. || *To prop, fulcire, statuminare. adminiculari (e. g. arborem). || To maintain, nourish, alere (prop. of living creatures, to nourish, provide with food; hence fig. of things, e. g. spem, libertatem).—sustinere, sustentare (to praesere fm falling: of persons or things). || To aid, assist, befrend, favere ci, cs rebus or partibus (to s. both in will and action).—ci studere: ca esse studiosum (to s. by affection and kindness).—juvare, adjuvare qm (applicable both to persons and to fortunate circumstances).—esse ci adjumento; afferre ci adjumentum (applicable to persons only).—fovère qm. fovère ac tollere qm. sustinere ac fovère qm; gratia et auctoritas suâ sustentare qm (to s. aby in reference to civil honours).—benevolentia qm prosequi. benevolentiam ci prestare, or in qm conferre (show him kindness, good-will, &c.).—suffragari ci (to give him one's vote, interest, &c.). || To end ure, bear, tolerare, sustinere. pati. perpeti. perferre. Abie, unable, to s. alky, patiens, impatiens rei ca.*

SUPPORT, s. PROP. || *A prop, fulcrum (copy of the leg of a bed, sofa, &c.).—fultura (Vitruv., Plin.).—id quo fulcitur, sustinetur, firmatur, &c.—statumen (Col.). statuminalio (Vitruv., atq. placed by or under something else to s. it, the latter only of the foundation or ground-work of a building).—adminiculum (prop or other s. of a young tree; e. g., a vine).—pedamentum, pedamentum (pois, as s. of a tree). To place a s. under alky, qd fulcire or statuminare. Fict. A stay, pillar, column (prop. a round wooden pillar supporting a building; then fig. of a person on whom alky, e. g., the state, a business, a family, rests).—firmamentum (that which makes alky firm; e. g., the state, reipublicum).—firmamen only in O.).—adminiculum (the person or thing on which aby leans for s.).—praesidium (a protection; of persons or things, e. g. praes. generis).—subsidium (the person or thing to which one flies in time of need; e. g. Balbus esse praesidium senectutis nostrae). S. in canvassing for an office, &c., suffragatio (C., vote and interest): to be the s. of a person or thing, qm or qd fulcire (s. g. amicum, rempublicam).—ci esse praesidium or subsidio (s. g. cs senectuti). Jx. fulcire et sustinere. To be the s. of a family, domum fulcire ac sustinere. Chrysippus is looked upon as the s. of the Stoic sect, Chrysippus fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum. To give aby to aby as a s., dare ci adminiculum qm. 'Supporti' may also be translated by Crcl. Aby is my only s., omnes meae spes sunt in qo sitae; solus qs me sustentat: you will be the only remaining s. of the state, tu eris unus, in quo nitatur salus civitatis (C.). to rest on (or have) more s. s., pluribus munimentis insistere (T.). || Sustenance, food, victus (said of all the necessities of life).—alimenta, pi. (prop. nourishment; hence, in a legal sense, of the necessities of life). To furnish s., ci victum or alimenta praebere. ci vestitum et caetera quae opus sint ad victum praestare: means of s. (a profession, trade, &c.), quaestus.*

SUPPORTABLE, tolerabilia, tolerandus.

SUPPORTER, s. || *A support, vid.* || *One who supports; by the verb.*

SUPPOSABLE, quod arbitrari, &c. potest.

SUPPOSE, s. || *To imagine, ikin, arbitrari. putare. videli with an inf., or mihi videtur qd. opinari. veri. animi or in animum inducere. existimare. ducere (Syn. and Phn. in BELIEVE). || To require as previous, ponere, facere, rem esse. Fac = s. for a moment (of an improbable supposition). S. that the soul does not remain after death, fac animos non remanere post mortem: s. that you could, fac potuisse. For 'supposing that,' 'even supposing that,' see 'granting,' 'even granting that,' in GRANT.*

SUPPOSITION, opinio.—*conjectura (conjecture); so by Crcl. with the verbs. A mere s., opinio, commentum: no third s. is possible or conceivable, tertium nihil inveniri potest; tertium esse quidquam nego. Eten on the s. that, see 'even granting that,' in GRANT.*

SUPPOSITIOUS, suppositus (Plaut.). || *subditus (L.); subditicius (Plaut., C.); subditivus (Plaut., Suet.); suppositicius (Varr.; e. g. filius subditivus, Suet.; libri subditicii, Q.).*

SUPPRESS, opprimere. comprimere. reprimere (more or less).—*supprimere. extingquere (entirely), qd. To s. a rebellion, comprimere seditionem, tumultum: to s. a rumour, rumorem extingquere (C.): the report was suppressed fm fear of the king, suppressa fama est propter metum regis (L. 5, 1): to s. the truth, veritatem deprimere (O.): to s. grief, ægritudinem supprimere (C.): to s. tears, laughter, sighs, anger, lacrimae or fletum, risum, gemitus, iracundiam, reprimere: suppressed laughter, repressus risus (Varr. ap. Non. 456, 9): to s. books, a name, reprimere libros (Suet.); nomen ca (T. Hist. 2, 96).*

SUPPRESSION, By Crcl. with the verbs.

SUPPURATE, suppurare (trans. and intrans.).—*in pus verti (to form matter; intrans.).*

SUPPURATION, suppuratio (Plin., Cels.). or *by the verb.*

SUPREMACY, dominatus, principatus, summa rerum, imperium. To hold the s., dominari, summum imperium habere. summa est penes me potestas.

SUPREME, summus, supremus. S. lord or ruler (of man), rerum omnium dominus; (of God), regnator omnium, cujus nomen parent omnia: God is s., regnator omnium Deus; caetera subjecta et parentia (T. Germ. 39, 5).

SUPREMACY, summe, praecipue, potissimum, imprimis, maxime. (Syn. in ESPECIALLY.)

SURCHARGE, "nimium onus imponere ci rei. "nimio pondere onerare qd. To be surcharged with business, negotiis obrutum or oppressum esse: to s. oneself (with eating and drinking), se ingurgitare.

SURE, certus, firmus, stabilis, constans, ædus. Jx. certus et constans, firmus et constans, status, ratus. Jx. ratus et certus, ratus atque firmus, constans et ratus, stabilis, fixus, ratus, certus, ratus, firmus, fixus. (Syn. and Phn. in CERTAIN.)

SURELY, || With certainty, certo, certe (certo objective: certe subjective. Certo rarely occurs in C. except in certo scire, which is more common than certe scire).—liquido (clearly, when the statement is asserted to be manifestly true).—haud dubie, sine ulla dubitatione, profecto ('assuredly': a strong assertion that the thing is so: also 'surely,' 'doubtless,' in assumption).—næ (= profecto, stands always at the beginning of a sentence, and only before personal pronouns).—sane (in the judgement of every sound mind).—nimium (of an assertion which it would be strange if you did not grant: e. g. nimium recte: omnibus regibus... hunc regem nimium in antepontis, C.). I am s. persuaded, persuasum est mihi; persuasi mihi. I shall s. do, &c., certum est mihi (qd. facere); certum est deliberatumque; stat sententia; statum habeo. —~~It~~ 'Surely' may be often translated by non dubito, quin, &c.; non dubium est (or videtur) esse quic. 'This may s. be accomplished,' non dubito, quin hoc fieri possit, &c. It appeared fm this letter that he would s. arrive before that day, prorsus ex his literis non videbatur esse dubium, quin ante eam diem venturus esset (C.). || In answers, certe (certainly).—vero (assuredly: an emphatic assent).—recte (a polite form of assent).—ita. Ita sic est (just so).—Ita plane (exactly so; just so).—etiam. sane. sane quidem (concessive forms).—|| At least, at all events, saltem, certe. certe quidem. sit tamen. If not... yet s., si non... at saltem: si non... tamen.

SURENESS, firmitas, stabilitas (Aedness, stendness); or by adj. certus, exploratus, non dubius, &c.

SURETY, sponzor, fidejussor, vas, vadis, m.; praes (one who gives security). (Syn. in BAIL.)—obes (a hostage).—vadimonium (security given). To be s. for aby or alky, sponsozem, praedem esse pro qo; intercedere pro qo (also intercedere pecuniam pro qo: to be his s. by consenting to forfeit a sum of money if he does not perform the thing in question)—praestare qm, qd. or de re (to be s., to answer for, in a wider sense).—spondere, fidem interponere pro qo. vadem fieri ejus sistendi (to answer for aby's appearance).—praedem fieri pro qo and ca rei; viderem ca rei fieri.—also vadem se dare ci pro qo. See more in BAIL.

SURETYSHIP, sponso, fidejussio.

SURF, locus æstuosus, fluctus in litus saxorum esse illidentes. *The s. runs high, crebri fluctus ex alto in litus evolvuntur* (L. 4, 2).

SURFACE, *superficies in this sense is found in Plin., Col., and later writers, but is not Class.: the best writers explain the meaning by summus in agreement with a subst.; s. g. summa corpora* (Q. 10, 2, 15); amphoræ summæ (Np. Hæm. 9, 2); summa cutis (Cels. 3, 6, p. 137, Bip.).

SURFEIT, v. nimis implere, replere qd qd re. rei satietatem parere or creare. fastidium movere. *To be surfeited with food, &c.*, onerari epulis, vino (S.); epulis refertum esse (C.).

SURFEIT, s. satietas (too much).—fastidium (loathing).

SURGE. See SURF; WAVE.

SURGEON, chirurgus. *pure Lat.*, vulnerum medicus, or medicus qui vulneribus medetur.

SURGERY, *Professio of a surgeon*, chirurgus, chirurgus, or ars chirurgica. ea pars medicinæ, quæ manu medetur (Cels. præfat. p. 13, Bip.). *Place or room for surgical operations*, officina chirurgi or chirurgica.

SURGICAL, chirurgicus (χειρουργικός, Hyg. Fab. 274). *A. s. operation*, curatio, quæ manu editur or quæ corpori manu adhibetur.

SURGICALLY, chirurgice.

SURLILY, morose, austerè, dure.

SURLINESS, morositas, mores austeri, asperi, difficiles, difficultas (C.; rare).

SURLY, morosus, austerus, difficilis.

SURMISE. See CONJECTURE.

SURMOUNT, superare or transire qd. defungi or perfungi qd re (*super* exaurire qd, e. g. labores, is poet.). *To s. difficulties, obstacles, difficultates superare* (Vell.). impedimenta superare, vincere (C.). See also CONQUER; OVERCOME.

SURNAME, cognomen, cognomentum (very rare in C.—agnomen, late). *To give a s. to any one*, cognomen imponere, indere, ei: *to assign a s. to any one*, cognomine qm appellare: *Aristides bore the surname of Just*, Aristides cognomine Justus appellatus est: *to derive a s. fm alth*, cognomen trahere ex re.

SURPASS, excedere, superare, exsuperare. *It s. my power*, id virum mearum modulum superest, excedit. id efficere, perficere nequeo: *it s. belief*, hoc excedit fidem (Vell.); est supra humanam fidem (Plin.); hoc est supra quam cuiquam creditibile (Cels. 6, 3); *it s. all imagination*, supra quam quicumque mentis, cogitatione, fingere possit. ne cogitari quidem potest (ast. C.).

SURPLICE, vestis lineas religiosaque (Suet. Otho, 18).—*violæ sacerdotalis.

SURPLUS, reliquum, reliquæ, residuum (remainder).—or by Crel.: e. g. quod redundat ex or de qd re (e. g. quod redundabit de vestro frumentario quantum; ad quos aliquantum ex quotidianis sumptibus . . . redundet). *Small as my income is, I shall have some s.*, ex meo tenui vectigali qd tamen redundabit (C.): *there is a s. revenue*, ex vectigalibus superest pecunia, quæ in ærario reponatur (cf. Np. Hæm. 1, 5).

SURPRISE, v. *to astonish*, qm in admirationem conjicere. in stuporem dare, obstupescere (to astound). *Crel.* by mihi mirum videtur, &c. *You s. me by &c.*, mihi mirum videtur, to &c.: *to be surprised*, obstupescere; obstupesci; stupefieri (to be astonished; also stupor me invadit; qd stupidum me tenet); mirari, admirari, demirari qd (acc. with inf. or quod): *I am surprised at your not writing to me*, miror te ad me nihil scribere: *I am surprised at your not laughing*, miror quod non rideas, or to non ridere. *To come upon unexpectedly*, opprimere qm (with or without incautum, imprudentem, improvisum). *To be surprised by the enemy*, adventu hostium occupari.

SURPRISE, s. *to astonish*, miratio, admiratio. *To excite s.*, admirationem efficere, movere, habere: *to feel s.*, admiratione affici, admiratio me incendit: *to fall s.*, qm in admirationem conjicere: *to throw oneself into an attitude of s.*, in habitum admirationis seingere (Q.): *to my s.*, mihi mirum videtur; miror. *Sudden arrival or attack*, adventus repentinus, impetus repentinus. *Incurso subita*. *To take a place by s.*, impetu facto capere: *to take sby by s.*, opprimere qm; occupare adventu.

SURPRISING, stupendum, admirabilis, mirus, mirificus, mirabilis.—*Sic ingens, immanis* (Aug., immense). *A s. amount of money*, immanes pecunie: *to perform s. cures*, mirabiliter mederi ægrotis (Plin.).

SURPRISINGLY, stupendum in modum.—mirum

in modum.—mirandum in modum.—mirabiliter.—valde.

SURRENDER, v. *TRANS.* *To give up, yield, concedere qd.* cedere qd or qd re; *to aby*, cedere ei qd or qd re. concedere ei qd. transcribere ei qd (to s. in writing, Dig.). *To s. a part of a thing*, cedere ei qd de qd re: *to s. one's share in alth*, cedere parie suâ: *to s. the possession of a thing to aby*, cedere ei possessione ea rei: *to s. the throne to aby*, concedere ei regnum, imperium. *INTRANS.* *To capitulate*, arma conditione ponere. arma per pactationem tradere.—certis conditionibus hosti tradi.—de conditionibus tradendæ urbis agere cum qd (to treat about capitulating, L. 37, 12). *To s.*, ad conditiones deditious descendere: *to refuse to s.*, nullam deditious conditionem accipere. conditiones rejicere, recusare: *to consent to s. on terms*, ad conditiones accedere; certis conditionibus de deditioe cum hoste pactari.

SURRENDER, s. deditio, traditio (a fortified place or town).—abdicatio (of an office, munera, L. 6, 16).—or Crel. by the verb.

SURREPTITIOUS, *Done by stealth*, furtivus, clandestinus, occultus, surrepticius (Plaut.). *Fraudulent, fraudulentus*.

SURREPTITIOUSLY, *By stealth*, furtim, clam, c'anculum. *Fraudiently*, fraude, fraude malâ, fraudulenter (Col., Plin.).

SURROUND, circumdare ei rei qd or rem qd re.—cingere qd re, circumstare (stand round).—circumscindere (sit round).—circumistare (place oneself round, with accessory notion of oppressing)—circumcludere. *To s. a besieged city*, circumvallare (s. with palisades); vallo et fossâ munire or cingere; circummunire; munitione asperire (with works generally); stipare (to s. in masses); seipso or circumseipso (with a hedge or other defence). *Carthage is quite surrounded with ports*, Carthago succincta est portibus: *to s. with walls*, mœnibus cingere; muris seipso.

SURROUNDING, qui circa est or sunt.

SURTOUT, amiculum (C.).—Q. has epitogium for a garment worn over the toga.

SURVEY, *To look at attentively*, oculis insare or obire. See also CONTEMPLATE, CONSIDER. *To measure land, &c.*, metiri, dimetri.

SURVEYING, mensurarum ratio (see Col. 5, 1, 3).—geometria (art of measuring land; of or belonging to s.).—geometricus. *To understand s.*, mensuram rationem nosse.

SURVEYOR, mensor (g. t.; see Col. 5, 1, 3).—decempedator (one that measures a piece of land with a rod, C. Phil. 13, 18, 37).—finitor (one that assigns and fixes boundaries; s. g. in a distribution of land).—metator (one that measures out alth, and fixes marks [metas] at the boundaries; s. g. the place for a camp, for a town; see C. Phil. 14, 4, 10).—geometres (a land-measurer, one who measures a country, forests, &c., in order to discover the superficial contents, &c.).

SURVIVE, superstitem esse, with a dat. (*to rarely with a gen. in the best writers*).—superesse, with a dat. (*to survive in the elder age*).—vita superare, with an acc. *To s. only a short time*, non diu superstitem esse.

SURVIVOR, (alteri) superstes.

SURVIVORSHIP, Crel. with the adj.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, agilitas, ut ita dicam, mollietasque nature (i. e., aptitudo to receive impressions, emotions, &c.; see C. Alt. 1, 17).—ca rei percipiendæ or sentiendæ facultas. Usually by Crel. with the adj.

SUSCEPTIBLE, capax (g. t., able to contain alth).—docilis ei rei (that easily learns what he hears; e. g., prævi, H. Sal. 2, 2, 52).—natus factusque ad qd (constituted for).—mobilis ad qd (excitable; see L. 6, 6). *A heart very s. of alth*, mollis animus ad accipiendum qd (ast. C. Alt. 1, 17, 2): *to be s. of alth*, qd admittere or suscipere (to admit, receive); qd sentire (to hear a taste for): *not to be s. of alth*, qd re non moveri or non tangi; qd me non tangit or in me non cadit (e. g., dolor): *to be no longer s. of alth*, omni sensu carere; omnem sensum exuisse: *to render one s. of alth*, qm ca rei sensu imbure.

SUSPECT, suscipari (alth of aby, qd de qd).—suspicionem habere ca rei (to have a suspicion with respect to alth; s. g., periculi). *To s. that &c.*, suscipari or veniri ei in suspicionem, both followed by an acc. and infn. *Suspected, suspectus; suspicius* (strongly suspected): *to be suspected*, suspectum esse; in suspitione esse; suspitione non carere; a suspitione non remotum esse; of alth, suspectum esse de qd re: *to be suspected by aby*, ei in suspicionem venire: *to render or cause to be suspected*, qm suspectum reddere; qm in

suspicionem vocare or adducere; suspicionem in qm conferre.

SUSPEND, *¶ To hang athq on a thg*, suspendere qd ci rei or (de, a, ex) qd re. *¶ To be suspended*, pendere (prop. and fig.); *on or fm athq*, a (de, ex, in) qd re.—dependere (prop.); *both pend. and depend. denote the hanging loose fm a fixed point, without a support under the thing*; *on athq*, (de, ex) qd re. *To be suspended fm the ceiling of a room*, dependere de laquearibus, de camera (e. g. a lamp, &c.). *¶ To defer*, differre. proferre. conferre.—procrastinare. J. s. differre et procrastinare.—producere. prolatere.—rejicere in or ad. protrudere (Syn. in DEFER). *To s. hostilities*, facere or inire indultas: *to s. one's judgement*, in dubio esse; dubitare. *¶ To check, interrupt*, vid. *¶ To leave off*, intermittere (v. prop.).—omittere, dimittere (= *to leave off entirely*).—abjicere (*not to continue*).—desinere (*to cease to practise*; e. g. artem).—desistere re or a re (*to desist fm*). *To s. payment*, bonam copiam ejurare (lit., *to declare upon oath that one is insolvent*, C. Fam. 9, 16, 7). *¶ To remove fm an office*, loco suo (ad or in tempus) qm movere.—(ad or in tempus) removere, amovere, summovere qm a munere.

SUSPENSE, dubitatio. *To be in s.*, animo or animi pendere; in dubio esse; dubitare; dubium esse; incertum esse: *to keep aby in s.*, *qm incertum habere.

SUSPENSION, by Crel. with the verb. S. of hostilities, indutiae: *to agree to a s. of hostilities*, consentire ad indultas: *during a s. of hostilities*, per indultas: *after the s. of hostilities*, indutiarum tempore circumacto.

SUSPENSION-BRIDGE, *pons pensilis or pendulus.

SUSPICION, suspicio. *To excite s.*, suspicionem movere, commovere, excitare, facere, præbere, dare, or afferre: *to entertain s. of aby*, de qo suspicionem habere; *of athq*, suspicari de, or super, qd re: *I have a s. that*, venit mihi in suspicionem (with an acc. and inf.); *to regard aby with s.*, qm suspectum habere: *to fall under s.*, in suspicionem cadere, venire, or vocari; suspicio cadit in me, or pertinet ad me: *to bring under s.*, qm in suspicionem vocare or adducere; suspicionem in qm conferre: *to free oneself fm s.*, suspicione se exsolvere; injectas suspiciones diluere: *to avoid s.*, suspicionem cs rei vitare: *a s. attaches to or falls upon aby*, suspicio pertinet ad qm; *convenit in qm (from its being natural that he should have done it*; C. Rosc. Am. 23).

SUSPICIOUS, *¶ Apt to suspect*, suspiciosus. suspicax (very seld. L., T.). *¶ That is suspected*, suspectus. suspiciosus (very s.). T. uses suspicax (e. g. silentium).

SUSPICIOUSLY, suspiciose (e. g. dicere qd, i. e., so as to excite a suspicion agst somebody in the minds of one's hearers, C.).

SUSTAIN, sustinere (in nearly all the meanings of the English word, wch is derived fm it; onus, causam, se, personam civitatis, qm or necessitatem cs opibus suis, mala, labores, alio impetum hostis, Cæs.).—sustentare (to hold upright).—servare. conservare (to keep, preserve; e. g. rem familiarem conservare).—tuere (to maintain, keep up). J. s. tuere et conservare. alere (by nourishment; then also g. t., to support, maintain). J. s. alere et sustentare. sustentare et alere; and (in the sense of propping up, supporting) fulcire et sustinere. *To s. oneself*, se servare; se conservare; salutem suam tuere; alii, sustineri, se sustentare; by athq, qd re (to prolong one's life by, &c.). *To s. aby's life*, qm (integrum) conservare; ci salutem esse; salutis auctorem esse ci (g. t., to save one's life); ci sanitatem restituere (to restore one's life, as a physician): *to s. one's credit*, fidem suam tuere; expedire: *to s. the part or character of aby*, agere qm or pro qo (¶ se agere qm is incorrect; see Benecke, Justin. 1, 6, 16): gerere, sustinere cs personam (¶ se agere cs personam is incorrect); vicem cs implere (to take the place of aby).

SUSTENANCE, See SUPPLY.

SUTLER, lixa, m, m.

SUTURE (with surgeons), sutura (f. t.).

SWADDE, infanem incubulis colligare (Plant. Amph. 6, 1, 52); infanem fasciis involvere.

SWADDLING-CLOTHES, panni. incubula, pl.

SWAGGER, se jactare. See STRUT, BRAG.

SWAGGERER. See BRAGGART.

SWAIN, pastor; pastor ille Corydon.

SWALLOW, v. *¶ A bird*, hirundo: *a s.'s nest*, nidus hirundineus: *a s.'s tail (in joinery)*, securicula (Virg.): (if double) subcus, adis: *a s.'s word*, *Aclepias

vincetoxicum (Linn.). *¶ The throat*, gula (Plin.) fauces, pl. (C.).

SWALLOW, v. glutire (prop.); *to gulp down*; post-Aug.).—absorbere (to take down, things dry and liquid).—devorare (prop.); *to swallow greedily, to devour, dry food*; also fig. *to put up with it*; e. g. molestiam, C.).—exsorbere (fig.); *to bear athq or put it with it*; e. g. difficultatem, C.).

SWAMP, s. palus, ūdis. locus palustris. locus. uliginosus [Syn. in FEN]; stagnum (covered with standing water).

SWAMP, v. *¶ (PROPR.) mergere*. demergere. cœno ac palude mergere qm (T.). *To s. a vessel*, navem deprime (Cæs.); suppressere, demergere (L.); navem in alto mergere (L.). *¶ FIG.* mala mergere qm: *to be swamped*, demersum esse (e. g. quavis sint demersæ leges cs opibus, emergunt tamen aliquando, C.).

SWAMPY, palustris. uliginosus.

SWAN, cygnus. cygnus (C.); olor (V.); *anas olor (Linn.): *s. down*, pluma cynea (Ov.): *swan's song*, cantus olorinus (Plin.); cantus olorinus (Swan.); vox cynea (C. de Or. 3, 2, 6; Prop.); extremæ morientis voces; tamquam cynea vox (C.); carmen cygneum. All his geese are s.'s, arcem facit e cloacâ; arces facit, or facere solet, e cloacis (aft. C.).

SWARD, cæpes. locus gramineus or gramine vestitus: the green s., cæpes; cæpes vivus or viridis: *to cast oneself upon the s.*, se abjicere in herbâ (C. de Or. 1, 7, 28).

SWARM, s. apum pullities (Col.; of bees).—examen (apum, C.; also of other things).—vis, turba (great number).

SWARM, v. examina condere (V.).—examinare (Col.; of bees).—affluere. abundare (to abound): *to s. about aby*, circumvolitare qm.

SWARTHY, fuscus (C.); dim. subfuscus (T.); ex rubro subniger (Cels.); adusti coloris.

SWATH, striga (Col.).

SWATHE, s. fascia.

SWATHE, v. fascis involvere. ligare.

SWAY, v. See RULE, SWINK.

SWAY, s. *¶ Power*, imperium. dominatio. *¶ Motion to and fro*, vacillatio. motus.

SWEAR, *¶ INTRANS.* *To take an oath*, jurare. *jurjurandum jurare or dare (that; acc. with infin.)*. *To s. to athq*, jurejurando firmare (to confirm by oath).—jurare qd or with absc. and infin. (to s. that a thing really is so; e. g. morbum, to s. that a person is sick, to s. to a sickness).—adjurare, followed by acc. and infin. (to assure upon oath that a thing is or is not so, that one will or will not do athq).—jurare in qd (to lay an oath upon athq: e. g. in litem, i. e., to s. that a person is really indebted to one, to s. to one's accusation; but espy to bind oneself by oath to athq, to undertake upon oath; e. g. in foedus, in legem): *I s. (as a witness) to evidence*, juro testimonium dicens: *I can s. to it with good conscience*, liquet mihi jurare: *I will s. to it that &c.*, dabo jurejurandum. *¶ To use profane language*, diras, impias voces edere: *to curse and s.*, maledicere ci qm execrari, et diras, impias voces, dira verba, diras exclamations addere. *¶ TRANS.* *To put upon oath*, jurejurando or jursurandum ad or jursurandum qm adigere: *jursurandum ab qo exigere (g. it.)*.—qm sacramento rogare or adigere (a soldier). Sworn, juratus. A swearing or swearing in, adactio jursurandi (L. 22, 38).

SWEARER (profane), *dirarum jactator. qui male precatur, male imprecatur ci.

SWEAT, s. sudor. A cold s., sudor frigidus (Cels.), or gelidus (Virg.); frigidus sudor mihi occupat artus (Ov. Met. 5, 632); gelidus manabat corpore sudor (Virg. Æn. 3, 175): *to put into a s.*, sudorem movere (Cels.); facere, ciere, vocare (Plin.); elicere (Cels.): *in a s.*, sudore madens, diffusus: *to be in a s.*, sudare (C.); sudorem emittere: *to be in a great s.*, multo sudore manare (C.), or diffuere (Phædr.): *to check or suppress s.*, sudorem coercere, inhibere, sistere, sedare, reprimere (Plin.): *earned by the s. of one's brow*, sudore partus; multo sudore ac labore partus.

SWEAT, v. *¶ INTRANS.* sudare. sudorem emittere. sudore manare. FIG. The walls s., parietes madent (Plaut.); or asperguntur (aft. aspergo parietum, Cato, Plin.): *to s. blood*, sudare sanguine or sanguinem. *¶ TRANS.* sudorem movere (Cels.), facere, ciere, evocare (Plin.), elicere (Cels.).

SWEET, v. verrere (e. g. pavimentum, ædes, vias). *To s. down*, detergere: *to s. off*, abstergere: *to s. out (i. e., cleanse by sweeping)*, evertere. evertere et purgare

(to remove by sweeping, as dung from a stall; and, to cleanse by sweeping, as a stall).—vertere (to s., cleanse, e. g. a house).—purgare. depurgare. emundare (g. s., to cleanse): to s. clean (fig., of plunder), evertere et extergere (e. g., templi, of Verres; C.).

SWEET, [Act of sweeping; by the verb.] *A chimney-sweeper*, "caninus detergendis artifex."—*Compass of a stroke*, ambitus. circuitus. circum-actio. [Space, spatium.

SWEET, [PROPR.] dulcis (v. *prop.*; opp. amarus, austerus, asper). *S. as honey*, mellis: *cloyingly s.*, languide dulcis (Plin.). [FIO.] *Of sounds*, dulcis, suavis, mollis. *dulcis* a. s. voice, vox dulcis, suavis, mollis. [Of smell, suavis. jucundus (C.); mollis (Plin.).] *Agreeable, pleasant*, suavis. jucundus. dulcis: s. sleep, somnus dulcis or jucundus (C.). mollis (V.), levis (H.): the s. name of liberty, dulce nomen libertatis (C.).

SWEETBREAD, glandula vitulina (Plin.).

SWEETEN, qd dulce facere, reddere (with sugar).—*saccharum* ci rei incoquere (aft. Plin. 34, 17, 48).—*saccharo condire* (aply to preserve). *To alleviate*, vid.

SWEETHEART, dilecta (g. t.; e. g. Plin. 35, 11, 37. *My amata does not occur*).—amica (in a dishonourable sense). *My s.*, amor noster. *delicious meat*, voluptas nostra: to have a s., qm diligere (with ref. to a particular person, in a good sense); amare (in a bad sense): to have many s.s., multos amare.

SWEETLY, [PROPR.] By the adj.; e. g. to taste s., dulci esse sapore. [FIO.] dulciter. blande. molle. suaviter.

SWEETNESS, [PROPR.] dulcedo. (dulcedudo, rare; C.) *Avoid dulcitas, which is late*. [FIO.] suavitas. dulcedo (e. g. dulcedo, suavitas, orationis. dulcedo cantus, gloriæ; C.).

SWELL, v. [INTRANS.] tumescere. intumescere. extumescere (tumescere contumescere very late); turgescere (turgescere very late).—*creresco*. accrescere (to grow).—augeri. augescere (to increase). [To be swollen, turgere. tumere (Dd. makes turg. denote actual fullness, tumere, apparent fullness, but real emptiness; but this does not always hold: tum. seems, however, to be used esp. of unnatural, unhealthy cases; turgere, though not exclusively, of natural, healthy ones: the seed, corn, a grape, &c. s.s., semen turgens; frumenta turgens; gemmae in lacte palmitis turgens; uva turgens meto: the body is swollen with poison, corpus tumet veneno). *His eyes are swelled with weeping*, humina turgens gemitu (Prop.): his face is swelled for a blow, ora turgens ab ictu (O.).] [FIO.] To s. with passion, turgere (Plaut.).—turgescere. tumere (C.; of swelling with any vicious passion); (Vitruv.) billa turgescit (Pers.). To be swelled (with pride, &c.), inflatum, elatum esse (tumidum esse, in Sen. and T.; but rare). *My heart s.s. with joy*, letitiam magnam perfuror. letitiam or gaudium exultat. [TRANS.] tumescere (to cause to s.).—augere (to enlarge; e. g. tumen).—implere (to fill).—inflare. inflationem habere, facere, or parere (to inflate): to s. the sails, vela tendere or intendere; vela implere (to fill them): swollen sails, vela turgida or tumida (the former when they have caught the wind, the latter when filled with useless air; so Dd.: but *prop.* with too nice a distinction).

SWELL, s. (of the sea), aestus (maris).

SWELLING, adj. tumidus. turgidus. S. words, ampullæ. jactatio. jactantia. See also BAGOIPIO.

SWELLING, s. tumor (g. t.).—tuber (a projecting tumour, boil, &c.).—panus (inflammation of the glands of the neck, under the arms, &c.). A s. on the legs, tumor crurum.—bona (a s. on the legs from much walking; Fest. p. 25).—scirrhus, tūla, s.; scirrhus (a hard s. without pain, but dangerous). A s. grows hard, tumor occalescit: a s. goes down, tumor detumescit.

SERVE, decedere. declinare. See DECLINE;

DEPART.

SWIFT, adj. citus. celer. velox: s. of foot, pernix. pedibus celer (C.). *celeripes is poet.*: a s. horse, equus celer or velox. See QUICK, RAPID.

SWIFT, s. [A bird, apus (Plin.); *hirundo apus (Linn.).

SWIFTLY, cito. celeriter. festinanter. velociter.

SWIFTESS, celeritas. velocitas. pernicitas (Hartmann); or by Crel. with the adj. The s. of a stream or river, rapiditas fluminis: s. of time, temporis celeritas.

SWIG, SWILL, v. glutire. hausire.

SWIG, SWILL, s. haustus. potus. A good s., largus haustus: et one s., uno haustu, potu.

SWILL, s. [Wash for pigs, colluvies (Plin. 24, 19, 116).

SWIM, [PROPR.] nare. natare. To s. in or upon, lunare. Innatare ei rei; at or near, adnare qd (Cæsar); adnatare ei rei (Plin. Ep.); or across, transire; nando transire. To s. with, against, the stream; see STREAM. [FIO.] redundare. inundari. madere. perfusum esse. circumfluere (e. g. sanguine redundare, madere, or perfusum esse. fletu or lacrimis perfusum esse. lacrimis madere. delictis diffundere. circumfluere omnibus oculis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere).

SWIMMER, natator (Farr. L. L.). To be a good s., bene, perite, natare posse: I am not a good s., non valde bonus natator sum (Muret.).

SWIMMING, natatio (Suet.). To save oneself by s., nando in tutum pervenire (Np. Chabr. 4, 4): the art of s., ars natandi: a s. place, natatio (Cels.): a s. school, *locus quo ars natandi traditur.

SWIMMINGLY, facile. prospere.

SWINDLE, fraudare. Imponere ci. qm emungere argento. circumdudere (Cov.).

SWINDLER, fraudator. circumscriptor. praestigiator. quadruplator.

SWINDLING, fraus. fraudatio. dolus malus. cis circumscriptio.

SWINE, sus (g. t.).—porcus (considered as tame and kept for food).—pl. pecus suillum (Col.). Of or belonging to s., suillus; porcinus: s.s. flesh, (caro) suilla or porcina: a drove of s., grex suillum.

SWINEHERD, subulcus (Col.).—suarius (Plin.).

SWING, v. [TRANS.] jactare (huc illic). [INTRANS.] *se jactare (huc illic). agitari. moveri. [To enjoy the amusement of swinging, oscillare (Schoel. Bob. ad C. Plane. 9).—ocillo moveri (Fest. p. 193).—tabula interposita pendente funibus se jactare (Hygin. Astron. 3, 4, p. 36, ed. Muncker).—pendula machina agitari (Schoel. Bob. l. l.).

SWING, s. [Act of swinging, oscillatio (late), or by Crel. with the verb. [An apparatus for swinging, oscillum.—laquei penisiles (Gloss. as explanation of oscillum).—pendula machina.

SWINISHER, [PROPR.] suillus. porcinus. [FIO.] beluinus (brutish).—stolidus. hebes. stupidus (stupid).

SWIPE, tollere, ōnis, m.

SWITCH, virgula.

SWIVEL, ppus verticula or verticulus. *rota versatile. *organon versatile. [A kind of gun, *tortementum versatile.

SWOLLEN, tumidus. turgens. A s. style, inflata oratio: verborum tumor.

SWOON, s. subita defectio (Suet. Catig. 50); in more moderna Lat., deliquium, syncope (Med. t. l.).

SWOON, v. animus qm linquit, deficit (Curt.).—anima deficit (Cels. 1, 17).—animus linqui qd cepit (Curt.).—animus linqui (Sen. de Irâ, 1, 12, 3).—animus qm relinquit (Cæsar. B. G. 6, 38).—intormi (L.).—collabi (Suet.).

SWOOP, pulsus, ōs. pettio.

SWORD, gladius.—ensis (in poetry, for the sword wielded by heroes; and in L. for that of a gigantic Gaul).—spatha (a long and very broad sword, such as those of the Gauls, Britons, and Germans; not used by the Romans till the times of the emperors).—scindica (scindica, scimitar of the Persians, Medes, Scythians, &c.).—ferrum (iron; used, like our steel, metal, for sword).—mucro (point of the sword; hence meton. for the whole sword, with ref. to its point and sharpness; but only in the higher styles of composition, and in suitable phrases: e. g., to fix or plunge one's sword into any's body, mucronem figere in eo, Q.). To have a s. by one's side, gladio (or ense, or acinace, spatha, ferro) succinctum esse: to lay aside one's s., latus gladio (or ense, &c.) succinctum nudare: to draw one's s., gladium (or ensenem, &c.) vaginâ educere; or only gladium educere; gladium stringere or destringere (poet. nudare): to sheathe one's s., gladium (or ensenem, &c.) in vaginam recondere: to seize one's s. (for defence), arma capere: to settle a dispute with the s., qd gladio decernere: to let the s. settle a dispute, rem gladio gerere: to perish by the s., hostium gladio or manibus perire: to perish either by the s. or by famine, vel hostium ferro vel inopia interire: with fire and s., ferro ignique, ferro atque igni; ferro flammâque; ferro, igni, quâcumque vi (seld. in the reverse order; but C. Phil. 13, 21, 47, has igni ferroque): to conquer any s. in hand, qm manu superare: the hiss of a s., capulus, the blade, lamina: the point, mucro: the sheath, vagina: the belt, balteus: a stroke with a s., ictus gladii: s.-bearer, *qui gladium fert.

SWORN, juratus. jurejurando firmatus (established by oath). A s. enemy, ci infestissimus; adversarius capitalis.

SYCOMORE, *sycomorus* (*Cels.*).—**ficus sycomorus* (*Lin.*).
SYCOPHANT, *sycofanta* (*Ter.*).—assentator. adulator (*Auct. ad Her.*).—*To play the s.,* adulari.
SYLLABIC, *by syllabem* or *syllabarum*. **syllabicus* (*l. i.*).
SYLLABLE, *syllaba*. *The last s.,* syllaba postrema (*Plaut.*); extrema; ultima (*Q.*); *the last s. but one,* penultima (*Gell.*); *to count s's,* syllabas dinumerare: *by s's, s. by s.,* syllabatim (*C.*); *of one s., of two, three s's,* monosyllabus, dissyllabus, trisyllabus.
SYLLOGISM, status ratiocinativus (*C.*; cf. *Q. as quoted in next word*).—*syllogismus* (*Q. passim*).
SYLLOGISTIC, ratiocinativus (*C.*; Cicero... statum syllogisticum ratiocinativum appellat. *Q. 5, 10, 6*).—*syllogisticus* (*Q.*).
SYLPH, **syphus*. **sypha* (*l. i.*).
SYMBOL, *A sign, imago, signum*. *A confession of faith; see CREED.*
SYMBOLICAL, *symbolicus* (according to the analogy of symbols in *Gell.*).—*or by Crcl. with imago, signum.*
SYMBOLICALLY, *symbolice* (*Gell.*).—*per signum* (or signa).—*sub imagine.*
SYMBOLIZE. *See AORRE.*
SYMMETRICAL, *symmetris* (*Vitr.*).—**symmetria* conveniens, respondens.
SYMMETRICALLY, **symmetria* convenienter.
SYMMETRY, *symmetria* (*Vitr.*—*Plin.* 34, 8, 19, *says*, non habet Latinum nomen Symmetria).—*commensus* (*Vitr.*).—*commodulatio* (*Vitr.*).—*congruentia et aequalitas* (*Plin. Ep.*).—*convenientia partium, concinitas. To pay the greatest attention to s.,* symmetriam quam diligentissime custodire (*Plin.*).
SYMPATHETIC, **a concordia rerum* petitus. **In convenientia et conjunctione naturae positus, altus. S. treatment* (in medicine), curatione a concordia rerum, a cognatione naturae et quasi consensu, ducta, repetita.
SYMPATHETICALLY, **per quandam naturae conjunctionem et convenientiam.*
SYMPATHIZE, *To have a common feeling, to agree, consentire, congruere, convenire. The mind sympathizes with the body, animus corporis doloribus congruit* (*C. Tusc. 5, 1, 3*); *the loadstone sympathizes with iron, magnes concordiam habet cum ferro* (*Plin. 34, 4, 42*). *To display fellow-feeling with another, una gaudere* (in joy).—*oe casum* or *vicem dolere* (in sorrow).—*cl miseris* cordiam tribuere or impertire. *To profess sympathy with aby, coram suum dolorem declarare ei: to manifest sympathy with aby's misfortune, ei miseriae s. se non alienas arbitrari: a sympathizing friend, amicus qui una gaudet* (in joy).—*amicus qui meum casum dolet; * qui vicem luctumque amici dolet* (in sorrow).
SYMPATHY, *Natural harmony or agreement, naturae quasi consensus, quam ova adhaerent* Graeci vocant (*C. N. D. 3, 11*).—*concordia rerum, quam ova adhaerent appellaverunt* Graeci (*Plin. 37, 4, 15*).—*also simply, concordia rerum* (*Sen. Ben. 6, 22*).—*sympathia*, (*Vitr.*). *Fellow feeling with another* (in joy and sorrow), humanitas (*Np. Dion. 1, 4*); (in grief or distress), misericordia, doloris sui coram declaratio (*af. Sulpic. in C. Ep. 4, 5*); *a letter of s., litterae consolatorie: to feel s., aequae dolere* (*C. ad Fam. 4, 6, in.*).
SYMPHONIOUS, *sympthoniacus* (*C. has symphoniaci, sc. pueri or servi, musiciani, chorister*).—*consensus, concinens, concora, consentiens.*
SYMPHONY, *symphonia* (*C.*).—**concertus musicus*. **opus musicum s. fidibus tibilibus canendum.*
SYMPTOM, *Sign, vid.* *Sign of a disease; pl., signa* (*C.*).—*indicia* (*Cels.*).—*ca morbi propriae notae* (*Cels.*).—*valetudinis significationes* (*C.*). *Dangerous, bad, alarming s's,* terrentia, tum: *if the alarming s's continue, si terrentia manent* (*Cels. 3, 2*); *if any unfavorable s's follow, si mala indicia subsequuta sunt* (*Cels.*); *every s. of inflammation, omne indicium inflammationis* (*Cels.*).
SYNAGOGUE, *synagoga, s. (Eccl.)*.
SYNCHRONISM, **compositio rerum uno eodemque tempore gestarum.*
SYNCHRONISTIC, *eiusdem temporis*. (*res*) *gestae uno eodemque tempore.*
SYNCOPATE, **litteram, syllabam, detrudere de verbo.*
SYNCOPE, *syncope, es* (*-a, m, f.*).
SYNDIC, *cognitor civitatis* (*C.*; in the ancient sense).—*syndicus* (*Pand., modern*).
SYNDICATE, *munus syndici* (the office of syndici).—*syndici, pl. (the syndici).*
SYNECDOCHE, *synechoche* (*Q.*). *By s., per synecdochem*.—*synecdochic* (*l. i.*).
SYNECDOCHIC (*l. i.*).
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SYNOD, *conventus* (*C.*).—*synodus* (*Cod. Just. and Amm.*).
SYNONYM, *vocabulum idem declarans or significans; usually pl. verba idem declarantia, idem significanta* (*Q.*). *To be a s., idem declarare, significare valere: a number of s's, collecta vocabula quae idem significant* (*Q. 10, 1, 7*).
SYNONYMOUS, *idem declarans. Idem significans, quod idem declarat, significat, or valet* quod idem intelligi potest (cf. *C. Fin. 3, 4, 14*; *Q. 10, 1, 7*).—*cognominatus* (*synonymos*). *Q. verba: a sure reading, C. Partit. 15, 63*). *Some expressions have the property that they are s. with several words, sunt alia hujus naturae, ut idem pluribus vocibus declarant.*
SYNOPSIS, *synopsis* (*Pand.*).—*epitome, summarium, brevarium. See COMPEND.*
SYNTACTICAL, **syntacticus*. **ad syntaxim pertinentens.*
SYNTACTICALLY, *grammaticae* (*e. g. loqui, Q. who distinguishes it fm Latine loqui*).
SYNTAX, *verborum constructio* (*C.*).—*syntaxis* (*Gramm.*).—*verborum consecutio* (*Gramm.*).
SYNTHETICAL, **per conjunctionem or colligationem.*
SYHINGE, *s. siphon; dim siphunculus* (*Plin.*).—*oricularius elyter* (*s. s. for injection into the ears, Cels.*).
SYRINGE, *v. conspergere qd qd re.*
SYRUP, **syritpus* (*Med. i. l.*). *So Georges.*—*Kraus gives syrampus.*
SYSTEM, *forma, formula, or descriptio disciplinae* (outline of a scheme or doctrine).—*disciplina* (a doctrine; *e. g. of a philosophical sect*).—*ratio* (the rules or principles of a science or art).—*ratio et disciplina. ars* (the theory of an art). *Jx. ratio et ars, artificium* (an artificial s. or theory; *a. g. memoriam*).—*sententia* (opinion, principle; *g. l.*). *The s. of the Stoics, ratio, or ratio et disciplina Stoicorum: a good, complete, or well-arranged s., ratio bene instituta; ars perpetua praeceptis ordinata; accurate non modo fundata, verum etiam exstructa disciplina; satis et copiose et eleganter constituta disciplina: a bad or imperfect s., ratio male instituta: to reduce to a s., certam quandam es rei formulam componere; formam ca rei instituire; qd ad artem redigere; qd ad artem et praecepta revocare; qd ad rationem revocare: to compose a s., artificium componere de qd re (e. g. de jure civili): to be reduced to a s., in artis perpetua praeceptis ordinatum modum venire* (see *L. 9, 17*): *to have been reduced to a s., arte conclusum esse: s. of government, descriptio civitatis a majoribus nostris constituta* (*C.*).
SYSTEMATIC, *ad artem redactus; ad artem et ad praecepta revocatus; ad rationem revocatus; perpetua praeceptis ordinatus. A s. compendium or treatise, libri in quo omnia artificii et via traduntur* (see *C. Fin. 4, 4, 10*; or *see may say, libri in quo praecepta ordinate traduntur; libri in quibus artis praecepta alia ex aliis nexa traduntur*). *Not liber systematicus.*
SYSTEMATICALLY, *must be expressed by Crcl.*; *e. g. es rei rationem artemque tradere, or qd articulo et via tradere* (to treat of s.). *Not systematico qd proponere or docere.*
SYSTEMATIZE, *certain quandam philosophiae forumam componere* (*C. Acad. 1, 4, 17*).—*philosophiae formam instituire* (*ibid.*).—*artem efficere, instituire* (*C. de Or. 1, 41, 183*).—*ad artem redigere qd* (*C.*).—*ad rationem revocare qd* (*Id. de Rep. 2, 11*).

T.

TABARD, **toga laetam tegens*. **caduceatorie vestis.*
TABBY, *maculosus, maculosi coloris.*
TABERNACLE, *v. tabernaculum, taberna.*
TABERNACLE, *s. habitare* (qd loco). *domicellum or sedem ac domicellum habere* (qd loco).
TABLATURE, *In music, orbis, ambitus mellicus* (*Bow.*). *Paintings on walls or ceilings, (opus) tectorium. udo tectorio diligenter inducti colores* (*Vitr.*).
TABLE, *A board on which meals are spread, mensa; dim. mensula* (*Plaut.*).—*monopodium* (*a l. with a single pillar or leg*). *To sit at s., assidere mensae* (according to the modern fashion); *accumbere mensam* (in the Roman manner); *to sit down to s., assidire mensam* (according to the modern fashion); *accumbere mensae* (in the Roman fashion); *to cover a s., *intereun*

superinjicere mensæ (i. e., to lay the cloth): to set food on a t., mensam exstruere epulis: to clear the t., mensam tollere (according to the Roman custom). || *A meal, entertainment, cœna, cœnatio, convivium, epulæ* (S.); also mensa (Curt.): at t., apud mensam (Plaut.); super mensam (Curt.); super mensas (H.); better, super cœnam (Plin. Ep., Suet.); inter cœnam (C.); inter epulas (S.); super vinum et epulas (Curt.): to purchase fish for t., ad cœnam pisces emere: to invite to t., qm invitare, vocare, ad cœnam: to be at aby's t., cœnare apud qm (C.); cum qd (H.): to rise fm t., a mensa surgere (Plaut.); desurgere cœnâ (H. Sat.): a good t., lautus victus; epulæ conquistissimæ: to keep a good t., laute, lepide cœnare: the pleasures of the t., delectatio conviviorum; oblectamenta convivialia; voluptates epularum: to enjoy the pleasures of the t., delectari conviviis. || Any long or broad board, tabula; tessera (small). || For writing on, tabula, tabella; codicilli, pugillares (small tablet, memorandum book). || A written list, &c., tabula (e. g. tabulæ historice, chronologicæ).

TABLE-BEER, *cerevisia cibaria.

TABLE-CLOTH, linteum in mensâ ponendum or positum (linen): see Appul. Apol. 308, 19;—gausape or gausapes (woollen, worn on one side), or *mensæ linteum, only. To lay the t.-c., mensam linteis sternere (aft. tricinulum sternere, Mart.); *linteum superinjicere mensæ.

TABLE-SERVICE, mensæ vasa, orum, pl.; abacorum vasa, pl. (on a sideboard). vasa escaria, pl.—repositoria (supports for plates; waiters). T.-s. of silver, argentum escarium. argentum escarium et potiorum; or simply, argentum, when the context fixes the sense: of gold, aurea mensæ vasa, pl.

TABLE-TALK, sermo natus super cœnam.—fabulæ convivales (T. Ann. 6, 5). Agreeable t.-t., oblectamenta sermonum convivalia (aft. L. 39, 6); jucundi inter epulas, super cœnam, habiti sermones (aft. C.).

TABLET, s. tabula (of wood).—lamina (of wood or metal).—tessera (of wood, square).—charta (of any material); e. g. of lead).—tabellæ, pugillares (when consisting of several leaves).

TABOUR. See TAMBOURINE.

TABULAR. By gen. of tabula. ut tabula.

TACIT, tacitus. See SILENT.

TACITLY, tacite, tacilo. See SILENTLY.

TACITURNITY, taciturnitas, pectus clausum.

TACK, v. TRANS. || To join or unite, rem rei or cum re jungere, connectere, conjungere. rem rei ad rem annectere. || INTRANS. In navigation, rursus prorsum navigare pedibus prolati (aft. Plin. 2, 47, 48). || *pedem facere or proferre, ventum obliquum capere, &c., are = to sail with a half wind.*

TACK, s. || A small nail, clavulus. || The act of turning about ships at sea; by the verb.

TACKLE. See IMPLEMENTS.

TACKLING, s. armamenta, orum, n. pl. (Np.) *navalia, sub. instrumenta, is found in this sense only in V. Æn. 11, 320: in L. 45, 23, and Plin. 16, 11, 31, it is = naves.* To destroy the t. of a ship, navem armamentis spoliare. navis armamenta fundere (Suet.).—navem exarmare (said of a storm).

TACT, naturalis quidam sensus (e. g. non arte qâ sed naturali quodam sensu judicare qd); Ingenii dexteritas, or dexteritas only (ad qd, L., of t. in conduct towards others; in the sense of 'adroitness' generally, it is not Lat.).—sollertia, calliditas, prudentia, peritia; ingenium ad qd aptum or habile (natural adroitness, in a particular respect). By a certain t., naturali quodam bono (Np. Thras. 1).

TACTICS, || Military, res militaria. He made many improvements in military t., multa in re militari partim nova attulit, partim meliora fecit (Np.). || Fig. ars. modus. ratio agendi.

TADPOLE, rânula (Appul.).

TAFFETA, *pannus sericus tenuissimus.

TAG, s. *ligula. *acus strictiora.

TAG, v. *ferro, ligulâ, acu præfigere.

TAG RAG AND BOB TAIL, fœx populi. homines bjectissimi, perditî (C.).

TAIL, cauda (Np. not coda). A little t., cauda parva. caudicula (in later writers): to wag the t., caudam movêre or jactare (cl): to drop the t., caudam sub alvum reflectere: the t. of a comet, stellæ crines: to tie up a horse's t., *caudæ setas in nodum colligere.

TAILOR, sartor (Plaut.); vestifica, f. (Inscr.). To be a t., vestes facere.—*sartorium artem, vestificum exercere. The t. makes the man (Prov.), homo ex veste,

aut ex conditione, quæ vestis nobis circumdata est, vulgo æstimatur (aft. Sen. Ep. 47, 14).

TAILORING, *ars sartoria; *ars vestes faciendi; vestificina (Tertull.); vestificum (Gloss.).

TAINT, v. || PROPR. vitare, corrumpere. Inficere contagione qm labefactare. || Fig. Inficere vitilis. Imbuere erroribus, vitilis.

TAINT, s. By the verbs; or vitium, contagio (propr. and fig.).

TAKE, || TRANS. sumere (to remove that wch is at rest; to t. alth to oneself in order to use or to enjoy it, &c.).—capere (to t. hold of; then to make oneself master of a thing in order to possess it: hence = to capture, e. g., a town).—rapere (to snatch away, carry off hastily).—arripere (to snatch to oneself suddenly, unexpectedly).—accipere (to accept a thing offered; opp. dare, tradere, &c.; but the former words rather denote a taking of one's own accord).—deprehendere (to catch, t. in the act; e. g., of stealing).—tollere (to t. up).—promere, depromere (to bring or fetch forth, for the purpose of use).—auferre (to bear or carry forth or away; hence also simply 'to take,' in good or bad sense; and then = eripere, surripere, furari).—eripere (to snatch out, t. with violence; implying resistance on the part of a person in possession).—surripere (to purloin, t. by stealth).—furari (to steal).—expugnare (to take by storm, propr. or fig.). Not to t. alth, qd non accipere. qd accipere abnuo (courteously to refuse acceptance): to t. to pieces, dissolvere qd (e. g., moveable towers, turres ambulatorias, Hirt.; hence of taking to pieces puzzles, &c.).—in memoria (suâ) discerpere: to t. in the hand, in manum sumere; in manum capere (to seize with the hand): to t. in hand (a book, a writing, &c.), in manus sumere (e. g. Epicurum): to t. money, pecuniam sumere (to t. to oneself for any use, as Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 40, a me argentum, quanti est, sume).—pecuniam capere (to t. it whether the other party be willing to give it or not).—pecuniam accipere (to t. it when another offers it; hence also = to suffer oneself to be bribed). To t. up money on interest, pecuniam mutuari or mutuum sumere. || To assume, vid. To t. the name of king, regium nomen sumere. regium nomen sibi acciscere. PHR. To take for granted; see ASSUME (end of article). To t. upon oneself, a) To undertake a thing, suscipere (not to decline; opp. recusare).—recipere (to undertake a thing readily, and to answer for a good result; cf. Müller, C. de Or. 2, 24, 101). ß) To promise, to answer for, in se recipere (v. pr.: e. g. periculum).—præstare qd (e. g. culpam, es factum): I t. it upon myself, ad me recipio. To t. out alth (i. e., to reach or fetch out or forth), promere, depromere ex or de, &c. (to fetch a thing out of a place in order to use it).—eximere ex, de, &c. (to t. away a thing, whether for the purpose of removing it or of applying it to a different use).—demere de or ex, &c. (in order to remove it; e. g. secures o fascibus).—auferre ex, &c. (to t. away a thing in order to gain possession of it; e. g. pecuniam ex erario). That passage I have taken literally fm Diæarchus, istum ego locum totidem verbis a Diemarcho transtuli. To t. for alth; a) To receive payment for alth, accipere pro re. ß) To interpret, as, accipere in qd (e. g. in contumeliam). To t. (i. e. receive) into, recipere in qd (e. g. in ordinem senatorium); assume in qm (e. g. in societatem). To t. with one, qd auferre (to t. away with oneself).—qm secum educere (to t. out with oneself).—qm secum deducere (to lead any one away fm a place with oneself).—qm abducere (to lead or t. any one fm one place to another). To t. fm a person or thing, demere de, &c. (fm a thing, propr.).—demere ci qd, eximere ci qd or ex re (to t. alth fm a person, fig.; i. e., to free him fm alth). To t. a thing or person in alth = to make or compose alth out of a material, facere, or fingere, or effingere, or exprimere qd ex qâ re. To t. a thing or person to or as alth; a) To apply to alth, adhibere qm ad or in qd: ß) To choose one to a thing, sumere (only in the comic writers capere) qm, with an acc. of that to wch the person is chosen; e. g., to t. one as an umpire, qm arbitrum; to t. one as a general, qm imperatorem. To t. to oneself; a) To receive in to one's house, qm ad se, domum ad se, or, simply, domum suam recipere; qm tecto et mensâ recipere (to one's house and to one's table). ß) To put in connexion with oneself, pecuniam in crumenam suam condere. γ) To eat or drink, sumere (food and liquids; e. g. venenum).—cibum modicum cum aquâ (Cels.).—assumere (Lucr.: Cels. passim: e. g. nihil assumere, nisi aquam).—capere (food).—potare or bibere (to drink; e. g. medicamentum).—accipere (medicine, poison, &c.). To t. nothing (no food), cibo se abstînere: to t. a little (food), gustare (as a luncheon,

see *Giesig*, *Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 11*): to give one *athg* to *t.* (to drink, &c.), *ci* qd potandum accipere. To *t. well* or in good part, in bonam partem accipere. *belle ferre*. boni or aequi bonique facere. boni consulere: to *t. ill* or in bad part, in malam partem accipere. *ægre, graviter, moleste, indigne ferre*. male interpretari: to *t. kindly, benigne audire* (to listen kindly to). in mitiorem partem or mollius interpretari. mollius accipere (indulgently): to *t. thankfully*, grato animo interpretari: to *t. coolly*, æquo animo accipere: to *t. as a reproach*, accipere in ore ad contumeliam. *vertere ad contumeliam*: to *t. athg said in joke as if said in earnest*, quod dictum est per jocum, id serio prævertere (*Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 40*): to *t. a thing differently fm what was meant*, accipere in aliam partem ac dictum est. To *t. rest*, quiescere, requiescere, quiescere et respirare (*g. t.*). *acquiescere, conquiscescere, quietem capere, quieti se dare* (*fm bodily exertion*).—se reficere (*fm exertion of body or mind*).—animum relaxare (*of mind*). To *t. root*; see *ROOT*. To *t. a sketch of athg*; see *SKETCH*. To *put up with* (*an insult*), accipere. To *catch*, vid. || *INTRANS.*) To *succeed*, please, vid.

TAKE AFTER, *i. e.* to be like, imitate, follow, similem fieri *cs* or *ci* (to become like).—qm imitari (to imitate).—*cs* ingenium or mores induere (to adopt the character or manners of any one): to have taken after any one, *cs* mores referre. qm reddere et referre: to *t. after the father*, patris similem fieri (205 *Com. patris* sare); in *athg*, patrem in qâ re imitari: *he t.'s more after his mother than after his father*, matris similior est quam patris.

TAKE AWAY (without force), demere qd qâ re. detrahere qd *ci* rei. legere qd ex ore a qâ re: with force, or unjustly, adimere *ci* qd. detrahere *ci* qd (to withdraw *fm*).—eripere *ci* qd (to snatch *fm*). To *t. away the baggage fm the enemy*, hostem exuere impeditis: to *t. away an office fm any one*, abrogare *ci* munus: to *t. away the command fm any one*, adimere *ci* imperium.

TAKE BACK. To *t. back an article sold, on the ground of its being defective*, reddere *ci* qd.

TAKE IN, || To comprehend, capere, percipere, with or without animo or mente. *Jx.* percipere et cognoscere, cognoscere et percipere (*g. t.*).—accipere (*of a pupil who attends a lecture*). To *t. in athg quickly*, qd celeriter percipere (*Asl. Q. 1, 10, 34*). qd arripere: to *t. in greedily*, avidè arripere *qd*; quickly or easily, quæ iraduntur, celeriter, non difficulter, accipere. || To deceive, cheat, vid.

TAKE OFF, || To remove, demere qd qâ re. detrahere qd *ci* rei (to draw off).—legere qd ex ore ab qâ re (to gather).—levare qm qâ re (to *t. a burden fm any one*). To *t. off a limb, membrum amputare*: to *t. off the beard*, barbam ponere: to *t. off the hat*, pilum deponere (in order to lay it aside).—capere aperire (out of compliment to any one); capite aperit salutem qm: to *t. off a cloak*, pallium deponere (opp. se amicire pallio. 205 not exuere se pallio, wech = to draw off, opp. induere). || To abate, remittere *ci* qd de summiâ or pecuniâ. || To portray, draw, exprimere imaginem *cs* rei (*g. t.*).—formam (the whole figure) *cs* describere. delineare imaginem rei (in outline): in gold, waz, &c., exprimere qd auro, cerâ or in cerâ. || To burlesque, mimic, vid.

TAKE OUT, eximere *ci* rei, de ore ex qâ re (to remove *fm*).—exicipere de ore ex qâ re (to fetch out).—promere (to draw or fetch forth) ex, &c. To *t. out a tooth*, dentem eximere; *fm any one*, *ci* dentem exicipere or evellere. To *take out horses*, &c., (equos) disjungere. abjungere (*Virg.*).

TAKE ROUND, circumducere (*e. g.* per reses). To *t. any one round in order to show him objects worth seeing*, ducere qm ad ea quæ visenda sunt et unumquidque ostendere (*C. Verr. 4, 59, 132*).

TAKE UP. See ADOPT; ANSWER; OCCUPY; PATRONIZE.

TAKING, *s. Crel.* with verbs in TAKE. The *t.* of honey, &c., exemptio; *e. g.* alvi apiarii (*Varr.*); favorum (*Col.*).

TAKING, adj. See ATTRACTIVE; CHARMING.

TALC, talcum (*Linn.*). 205 lapis specularis, lapis phengites = mica.

TALÉ, || That *wech* one relates, a narrative, story, fabula, narratio, fabella. A mere *t.*, fabula ficta. *Acta et commenticia fabula: nursery t.'s*, fabulæ atque commenticia narrationes: to tell (relate) a tale, enarrare, denarrare, qd. fabulam narrare. || That *wech* one counts, a number, numerus; double *t.*, numerus duplicatus: the *t.* is right, numerus convenit: to tell (count) a tale, numerare, dinumerare (*C.*); numerum inire (*Curt.*); numerando percensere.

|| IMPROPR. This is the old *t.*, hoc vero tralaticium est (*e. g.* me exquississe qd, in quo te offendam, *C.*).

TALÉ-BEAKER, susurro (ϕιλοσοφία, late; *Sidon Ep. 5, 7*).—delator (*Tac.*); calumniator (*C.*); sycophanta (*Ter.*). To be a *t.-b.*, delatoribus faciliore: not to listen to *t.-b.'s*, delatoribus aures non habere: to listen to *t.-b.'s*, delatoribus aures patere.

TALÉNT, || A certain weight or sum of money, talentum. || Ability, indoles, natura. ingenium. nature habitus (natural, innate talent).—virtus (acquired by effort and practice; opp. ingenuum).—facultas, ingenii facultas (ability). Talents, ingenium; (of several), ingenia.—indoles (singular). *Jx.* natura atque ingenium. 205 ingenii dexteritas, or simply dexteritas, not = cleverness, adroitness; in general; but 'tact, address; skill in the art of pleasing.) A man of *t.*, ingeniosus: a man of great *t.*, peringeniosus: oratorical *t.*, facultas dicendi. ingenium oratorum. virtus oratoria: a *t.* for writing, ingenium et virtus in scribendo: to have but little *t.*, non maximi esse ingenii; for *athg*, ad *cs* rei intelligentiam minus instrumenti a naturâ habere: good *t.*, ingenii bonitas. magnæ facultates ingenii: good natural *t.'s*, nature bonitas. naturale quoddam bonum: to possess good *t.'s*, bonâ indole prædium esse. ingenio valere or abundare: to possess great, remarkable *t.'s*, præstantissimo ingenio prædium esse. excellentis ingenii magnitudine ornatum esse: to possess moderate *t.'s*, mediocri ingenio esse.

TALÉNTED (in bad English; *e. g.* a talented man, for 'a man of talents'), ingenious, peringeniosus. eximii ingenii, magno ingenio præditus.

TALISMAN, amuletum (*Plin.*); *imaguncula magica. sigillum magicum. To serve as a *t.*, amuleti naturam obtinere, amuleti ratione prodese.

TALK, *s. sermo* (*g. t.*), a conversation of several persons on any subject).—voices, pl. (loud talk).—fama, rumor (fame, report; see REPORT). There is a *t.*, &c.; see REPORT. To become the common *t.*, in sermone hominum venire; in ora hominum, or vulgi, abire or pervenire: to become the *t.* of ill-matured people, incurere in voculas malevolorum: to make *athg* the *t.* of the town, per totam urbem rumoribus differe: to be the common *t.*, or the *t.* of the town, in sermone hominum venire (*C. Verr. 2, 4, 7*); esse in ore hominum or vulgi; esse in ore et sermone omnium; omnium sermonibus vapulare: to be the *t.* of the town for one whole summer, qd unam æstatem aures refecit sermonibus.

TALK, v. loqui, colloqui (rarely fari, wech is poet.). fabulari, confabulari (of very familiar conversation). To *t. much of athg*, sermone qd celebrare. ex bris sermonibus qd usurpare (*C.*): to teach children to *t.*, parvulus verba edocere (*Plin. Pæneg. 36*): children learn to *t.*, pueri loqui discunt: when the parrot learns to *t.*, psittacus quum loqui discit (*Plin. 10, 42, 58*): birds that learn to *t.*, aves ad imitandum vocis humane sonitum dociles (*Curt. 8, 9, 16*): aves humano sermone vocales (*Plin. 10, 51, 72*): to *t. over athg* with *aby*, colloqui qd cum qo, usually colloqui de re (see INTERP. ad *Np. Them. 9, 4*).—conferre qd; consilia conferre de re; communicare cum qo de re (to communicate about *athg*).—agere, disceptare cum qo de re (to treat, discuss). To *t. over*, coram conferre qd: to *t. with the fingers*, digitis loqui (*O. Trist. 2, 453*); per digitorum gestum significare qd (see *O. Trist. 5, 10, 36*): talking with the fingers, digitorum signa, pl. (*Q.*); digiti nostram voluntatem indicantes (*Q.*).

TALKATIVE, garrulus, loquax (*SYN. in GARULOUS*).—affabilis (who likes to enter into a conversation, conversable, condescending).—linguâ or sermone promptus (ready to talk).

TALKATIVENESS, loquacitas, garrulitas.

TALL, altus, procerus (*C.*). A *t. man*, homo procerus, procerâ staturâ; procerò corpore (*Sen.*); homo celsus or excelsus.—longus homo (a *t. fellow*; loggerhead, contemptuously). A *t. tree*, arbor alta or procerâ (*Plin.*): a very *t. poplar*, populus procerissima (*C.*); Octavianus usus est calceamentis altissimulis, ut procerior quam erat videretur (*Isidor. Suet. Oct. 73*): taller than others, corporis proceritate elatior aliis atque celsior: plants of taller growth, plantæ majoris incrementi: trees wech do not grow *t.*, arbores non magni incrementi.

TALLNESS, altitudo proceritatis.

TALLOW, sebum. A *t. candle*, *candēla sebatâ. sebaceus (*Appt. Met. 4*): to make *t. candles*, sebare candelas (*Col. 2, 21, 3*).

TALLOW-CHANDLER, *candelarum fusor.

TALLOWY, sebosus (full of tallow, *Plin. 11, 37*,

86).—sebacosa (made or consisting of tallow, *Appul. Met.* 4).

TALLY, s. tessera.

TALLY, v. See AGREE; MATCH.

TALMUD, *Talmud. *corpus magistrorum Judaeorum. To be conversant with the T., *magistros Judaicos intelligere.

TALMUDICAL, *Talmudicus.

TALMUDIST, *Talmudicus. *Talmudis interpretandi peritus. *magister Judaicus.

TALON, unguis (Plin.); ungula (Plaut.); but the latter usually of quadrupeds). To strike with the t's, ungulas injicere (Plaut.); *ungulibus vulnerare, lacerare.

TAMARISK, *tamarindus (Linn.).

TAMARISK TREE, tamarix (also in Linn.).

TAMBOURINE, tympanum. To play on the t., tympanum pulsare.

TAME, a. || Not wild, gentle, clear (by nature; opp. ferus, immanis).—mansuetus (tamed, by art; opp. ferus).—domitus (broken in; opp. ferus, ferox). T. animalia, animalia domestica, or mansuetifera (if once wild). || Fig. || Cowardly, weak, animo defectus (Plin.); qui deficit animo (Cass.); qui animo est abjecto, demisso (C.); demissus, fractus (C.). || Fiat, insipid, jejūnus. languidus. exilis.

TAME, v. || PROPRI. domare (e.g. beluas, C.); mansuifacere (e.g. leones, Plin.). || FIG. domare. refricare. coercere. mansuifacere. mollire.

TAMER, domitor.

TAMPER, || To meddle, vid. || To practise secretly, occulto cum quo agere; qm or ca animum tentare or sollicitare (often with abl. of the means, pecunia, minis, &c.).—qm aggredi (to attack a person; e.g. varis artibus).—To t. with subjects or soldiers, ca animum ad defectionem sollicitare.

TAN, || To prepare leather, subigere, depaere (to work thoroughly).—conficere, perficere (to prepare). Fine tanned leather, aluta tenuiter confecta. || To make tawny, imbrown, colorare (of the sun; e.g. quum in sole ambulem, naturā fit, ut colorē, C. de Or. 2, 14, 6; so Q. 5, 10, 81).—cutem adurere or infuscare (Plin.).—sole colorare (Sen.).

TANGENT, *linea tangens. *linea circulum contingens.

TANGIBLE, quod sub tactum cadit (C.). tactilis (Lucr.). || Avoid tangibilis (Laotant.).

TANGLE, v. See ENTANGLE.

TANGLE, a. Crel. by turbatus, implexus, impeditus.

TANK, cisterna. lacus. castellum (a large reservoir connected with an aqueduct).

TANNER, coriarius. coriorum confector (late).

TANTALIZE. See TEASE.

TANTAMOUNT. See EQUAL.

TAP s. || A gentle blow, plaga levis. || A pipe for a barrel, epistomium. statula.

TAP, v. || To strike gently, leviter ferire. || To broach a vessel, * (terebra) dolum aperire (with ref. to our method).—dolum relinere (to take off the pitch; opp. oblinere, to cover with pitch, Ruhn. Ter. Hænat. 3, 1, 51).—promere vinum de dolo (to draw wine from the cask, H. Epod. 2, 47).—de dolo haurire (to drink wine immediately from the cask, C. Brut. 83, 287). To t. for the drops, cutem incidere.

TAP-ROOT, *radix maxima or altissima.

TAPE, tænia.

TAPE-WORM, tænia (Plin.); *tænia solum and vulgaris (Linn.).

TAPER, a. cereus, i; candela cerea.

TAPER, adj. *pyramidis formam habens. *in pyramidis formam reductus, erectus (pyramidalis).—*cono similis. *in conis formam reductus (conical).—cacuminatus, fastigatus (running to a point).

TAPER, v. in acutum or in tenuitatem desinere.—fastigium esse.

TAPESTRY, tapes, étis, m.; pl., tapètes (Plaut.); tapetum (P.).—auleum (a hanging, curtain).—textile stragulum (C.); stratum (Np.: for use, as a carpet, covered, &c.). On walls, vestia, velamentum parietum; to hang (walls) with t., (parietes) tapetis exornare, vestire.

TAPIS. To bring upon the t., commemorare qd. mentionem ei rei facere, inferre, or injicere. movere or commovere qd. in medium proferre qd. commemorare et in medium proferre.

TAR, a. pix liquida (Vitr., Plin.); also simply pix (Virg., Vitr.). a t. pot, *pixla picla liquidus servandæ.

TAR, v. pice (liquida) illinere or ungere or mungere; picare qd (Plin., Suet., Vitr.).

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TARANTULA, *aranea tarantula (Linn.); *lycosa tarantula (Latr.).

TARDILY, tarde, lente (of body or mind).—tardo pede, tardo gradu, tardo passu (with slow step).—leniter (gently, and so slowly; e.g., to act, flow).—paulatim, pedetentim (gradually). Jn. lente et paulatim. segniter (sleepily; of the mind)—diu (a long time; e.g. diu mori, perire, &c.). to go or move t., tarde iv or ingredi, tardo pede or gradu incedere, lente incidere (of persons and animals).—tarde moveri (of things; e.g., of a machine, &c.).—lente or (as praise) leniter fluere (of a river).—tardius procedere (of undertakings, &c.): to travel t., iter facere tarde: to advance or proceed t., tarde procedere (g. t.); lente et paulatim procedere (cautiously and gradually).

TARDINESS, tarditas (bodily or mental; of persons and things).—segnitia, segnitia (slowness, of character; phlegmatic disposition). || Not lentitudo, in this sense, in the best writers.

TARDY, tardus (that moves or operates slowly; of the mind, slow of comprehension, either indifferently or as blame; opp. celer, velox).—lentus (considerate; not hasty and precipitate, as praise only; and per euphemismum as a censure; opp. citus, celer).—segnis (sleepy; denoting want of energy; opp. promptus; all these of persons or things). piger (lax; as a consequence of natural heaviness or dullness, of persons; then also by personification, of things; as, remedia pigriora, in Col. 2, 17, 3).—lenis (that flows gently; of rivers).—longinquus (that lasts long, and so that passes away slowly; e.g. noctes).—serus (too late). The t. course of a river, fluminis lenitas (as praise).—segnis fluminis cursus (as a censure): t. of fool, male pedatus (Suet. Oib. 12): t. in business, tardus in rebus gerendis: t. in learning, tardus ad discendum or in discendo; lentus in discendo.

TARE, || A kind of plant, ervum (also Linn.). || A weed that grows among corn, spica inanis (Plin., an empty ear).—avena sterilis (among oats).—|| A mercantile term, Interitum (loss, waste).

TARGET, || A shield, vid. || A mark to shoot at, scopus (Suet. Dom. 19).

TARIFF, *formula portoria exigendi (list of duties to be paid).

TARNISH, TRANS. rem obscurare; præstringere nitorem rei; hebetare, præstringere qd (propri.: speculorum fulgor hebetatur, is tarnished); obscurare, obruere (fig.); then also decori obscuri (L. 1, 53, to t. one's reputation). || INTRANS. obscurari; splendorem, candorem amittere (C.); also hebescere (T.).

TARRY, morari; moram facere. See DELAY.

TART, adj. acedus. See SHARP, SOUR.

TART, s. artopticus panis dulcor (aff. Plin. 18, 11, 27). A t.-pan, artopta (Gr., Plaut. Aut. 2, 9, 4): a baker of t's, pistor dulciarius (late).

TARTAR, To catch a t., carbonem pro thesauro invenire (Plaut.).

TARTLET, *artopticus panis dulcor, minoris forme.

TARTLY, TARTNESS. See SHARPLY, SHARPNESS.

TASK, s. pœnum, pœnum imperatum (a day's work appointed; fm the practice of weighing out wool for spinning); opus (work to be done). To set or prescribe a t., pœnum imperare: to set oneself a t., proponere sibi qd faciendum: to be equal to a t., operi sufficere: to perform a difficult t., quod est difficillimum, efficere: to take one to t., reprehendere qm.—castigare qm verbis (to reprove).

TASK, v. pœnum ei imperare. To t. oneself, proponere sibi qd faciendum. See also CHARGE.

TASSEL, cirrus. A row of t's, fimbria.

TASTE, I. objectively A) PROPRI. as a property of things, sapor (Sap. gustus for sapor is un-Cicer.). To have a pleasant t., jucundo sapore esse. Jucunde sapere: atqz loses its t., es rei sapor non permanet integer: to have a t. that does not belong to it, alieno sapore inici (not alienum saporem ducere): to have a bitter t., amarum saporem habere: t. in the mouth, sapor in ore relictus: to have a t. in the mouth after alth, respere qd: pears leave a sourish t. in the mouth, pista acidulum saporem in ore relinquunt: the wine leaves a pithy t. in the mouth, vinum respit pitem. B) FIG. The good t. of atqz, elegantia (e.g., of a poem): the bad t. of atqz, insuluitas (e.g. villæ). || Inelegancia is not Lat.). II. Subjectively, as belonging to a person. A) PROPRI. The power or sense of tasting, gustatus, gustus (opp. odoratus, aspectus; but C. uses gustatus only): Sapor is quite un-Class. in this sense). B) FIG. I. By way of trial; slight participation, &c., gustus (gustum tibi dare volui = a short specimen;

Sen.—3) *Sense of the beautiful, &c.*, gustatus: *for* *athg*, *ca* *rel* (e. g. *facinorosi* *vera* *lauda* *gustatum* *non* *habent*, *C. Phil.* 2, 45, 115 [*so* *Or.*, *al.* *gustum*])—*sensus* (*perception of*: *for* *athg*, *ca* *rel*). *To form one's t.*, **animum* *ad* *elegantiam* *informare*: *to have a t. for* *athg*, *qd* *re* *delectari*, *gaudere*: *to have no t. for*, *abhorere*, *a re*; *qd* *suo* *sensu* *non* *gustare*: *to acquire a t. for* *athg*, *ca* *rel* *sensu* *quodam* *inbuli*: *to give* *aby* *a t. for* *on* *ari*, **ca* *aria* *veluti* *gustatu* *quodam* *inbulere* *qm*: *athg* *is* *according* *to* *my* *t.*, *qd* *elegantie* *meae* *esse* *videtur*: *athg* *is* *not* *a t.*, *res* *non* *sapit* *ad* *genium* *meum* (*see* *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 8, 6). Hence *taste*, *in a more restricted meaning* = *a* *the* *power* *and* *then* *the* *readiness* *to* *observe* *and* *feel* *the* *beauty* *or* *deformity* *of* *an* *object*, *iudicium* (*so* *far* *as* *it* *rests* *on* *a* *right* *judgement*; *sapor* *is* *here* *not* *Lat.*)—*intelligentia* (*understanding* *and* *appreciation of*): *a* *good* *or* *correct t.*, *elegantia* (*as* *a* *fine* *tact* *possessed*)—*iudicium* *intelligens* (*correct* *judgement*)—*elegantia*; *venustus* (*sense of the beautiful*). *Rel.* *sensus* *pulchritudinis* *or* *pulchri* *not* *Lat.* *Critical t.*, *teretes* *aures* (*critical* *in* *judging of* *language*, *music*, &c.). *A* *man* *of* *t.*, *elegans*; *politus*; *venustus*: *a* *man* *of* *admirable t.* *on* *every* *subject*, *homo* *in* *omni* *iudicio* *elegantissimus*: *bad t.*, *pravitus* *iudici* (Q.). *A* *person* *of* *no t.*, *homo* *exiguus* *sapiens*; *homo* *suae* *iudicio*; *homo* *parum* *elegans*: *a* *fastidious t.*, *fastidium* *delicatissimum*: *to* *possess* *the* *fine t.* *of* *aby*, *ca* *elegantia* *tinctum* *esse*: *to* *have* *t.* *in* *any* *matter*, *in* *q* *re* *sensum* *qm* *habere*; *elegantem* *ca* *rel* *esse* *speculatorem* (*on* *a* *subject of* *which* *the* *eyes* *can* *judge*): *to* *have* *no* (*or* *little*) *t.*, *exiguus* *sapere*: *to* *have* *a* *good t.*, *recte* *sapere*: *with* *good t.*, *scite* (e. g. *to* *dress* *oneself*, *coli*: *to* *prepare* *a* *banquet*, *convivium* *exornare*).—*commode* (e. g. *salutare*).—*scienter* (*scientifically*; e. g. *tibis* *cantare*).—*manu* *elegant* (*with* *tasteful* *hand*; e. g. *offingere* *acemam*): *to* *my* *t.*, *quantum* *ego* *sapio*; *pro* *mea* *sapientia* (*see* *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 73); *quantum* *quem* *iudicare* *possum*. b) *Manner of thinking or acting arising from taste of a particular kind*, *ingenium*.—*mos* (*the* *former*, *of* *character of* *mind*; *the* *latter*, *of* *practice*): *a* *t.* *for* *Gothic*, **ingenium* *Gothicum*. *Of* *artistic t.*, *stylus* (*style*).—*manus* (*hand*; *the* *execution* *of* *a* *particular* *artist*).

TASTE, v. *TAUSTA*. *gustatu* (*Rel.* *gustu* *libere* *is* *Lat.*) *explorare* (*to* *try* *by* *the* *t.*, *prop.*). *Rel.* *gustu* *libere* *is* *Lat.* *explorare*.—*gustare* (*to* *enjoy* *a* *little* *of* *athg*; *then* *fig.* = *to* *become* *slightly* *acquainted* *with*). *To* *t.* *athg*, *degustare* *qd*; *gustare* *de* *re* (*to* *take* *a* *slight t.* *of* *athg*; *then* *also* *fig.* = *to* *become* *acquainted* *with* *the* *pleasures* *of* *athg*; e. g. *degustare* *vitam*; *degustare* *honorem*): *to* *t.* *beforehand*, *prægustare* (*prop.*): *to* *t.* *the* *charm* *of* *life*, *gustare* *suavitatem* *vite*: *to* *enable* *the* *people* *merely* *to* *t.* *of* *liberty*, *tantummodo* *potestatem* *gustandi* *libertatem* *populo* *faceret*: *to* *t.* *adversity*, *calamitate* *affici*. *INTRAHA.* *sapere*, *q* *sapere* *esse*: *to* *t.* *of* *athg*, *sapere* *or* *resipere* *qd* (*prop.*): *redolere* *qd* (*fig.*): *to* *t.* *bitter*, *amaro* *esse* *sapere*: *to* *t.* *well*, *jucunde* *sapere*; *suavi* *esse* *sapere*.

TASTEFUL, *elegans* (*one* *who* *possesses* *and* *uses* *correct* *discrimination*; *of* *things*, *recherché*)—*non* *indectus*.—*venustus*. *T.* *dress*, *cultus* *amœnus*: *t.* *in* *the* *choice* *of* *words*, *elegans* *verborum* *delectus*.

TASTEFULLY, *scite*, *scienter*, *commode*, *manu* *elegant*, *elegant*, *venuste*. [*SYN.* *IN* *TASTA.*]

TASTELESS, *†* *PAURA*. *nihil* *sapiens*. *It* *is* *some-* *what* *t.*, *ca* *rel* *sapor* *nullus* *est*: *it* *is* *growing* *t.*, *ca* *rel* *sensus* *non* *permanet* *integer*. *†* *Pro.* *ineptus*, *indectus*, *insulsus* (*copid*, *of* *persons* *and* *things*)—*inelegans* (*copy of* *style*). *A* *t.* *aye*, **mæta* *indecta*.

TASTELESSLY, *insulso*, *inepte*, *indecte*, *insulse*, *ineleganter*.

TASTELESSNESS, *†* *PAURA*. **sapor* *ca* *rel* *nullus*. *†* *Pro.* *insulatas* (*with* *respect* *to* *outward* *arrangement* *or* *decor*; e. g. *villæ*).—*inscilia* (*wast* *of* *knowledge* *and* *judgement*). *Rel.* *inelegantia* *is* *found* *only* *in* *Gaji* *Iustit.* 1, § 84. *Go-ech.* *T.* *in* *dress*, *cultus* *parum* *amœnus*.

TATTLER, *see* *RAO*.

TATTLE, *babutire* (*to* *speak* *inarticulately*, *like* *a* *child*).—*garrire* (*to* *prate* *in* *a* *familiar* *or* *frivolous* *manner*, *fm* *fondness* *of* *speaking*).—*blaterare* (*to* *talk* *much* *about* *nothing*, *with* *ref.* *to* *the* *foolishness* *of* *what* *is* *said*).—*harrolari* (*to* *talk* *senseless* *stuff*, *like* *an* *insane* *soothsayer*).—*alucinari* (*to* *speak* *without* *any* *thought* *or* *consideration*).—*nugari* (*to* *bring* *forth* *stupid*, *trifling* *matter*. *These* *three* *my* *trans.* *with* *acc.*)—*fabulari*, *confabulari*, *fabulari* *inter* *se*, *sermones* *cædere* (*λόγους* *ἀσυνεπείς*; *of* *persons* *chattering* *together* *in* *a* *good-natured*, *confidential* *way*).—*effutire* (*qd*, *or* *abol.* *C.*).

TATTLER, *garrulus*, *loquax* (*the* *garrulus* *is* *tire-* *some* *fm* *the* *quality*, *the* *loquax* *fm* *the* *quantity*, *of* *what* *he* *says*)—*qui* *silire* *ascenda* *nequit*.

TATTTLING, *garrulus* (*late*)—*garrulitas*.—*loquacitas*.—*confabulatio* (*good-natured* *chattering* *conversation* *of* *one* *or* *more*; *late*).

TATTOO, *a*, **sonus* *tympani* *vespertinus* (*Bau.*: *receptus*, *signal* *for* *retreat*, *in* *the* *Roman* *sense*). *To* *beat* *the* *t.*, **revocare* *militis* *signo* *vespertino* (*Bau.*: *receptui* *canere*, *in* *the* *Roman* *sense*).

TATTOO, *v.* *corpus* *notis* *compungere* (*C. Off.* 2, 7, 25)—*notis* *pesignare*.—*notis* *inscribere* (*see* *Plin.* 18, 3, 4). *To* *t.* *compungere*, *corpus* *notis* *compungere* *or* *in* *scribere*; *corpus* *omne* *notis* *pesignare*: *tattooed*, *notis* *compunctus*; *virgatus* (*Vol. Fl.* 2, 159).

TAUNT, *a*, *convicium*, *contumelia*.

TAUNT, *v.* *contumeliam* *facere* *in* *qm*, *verborum* *contumeliis* *lacerare* *qm*, *contumeliâ* *qm* *insequi*, *ob-* *jurgare*, *cavillari*, *exprobrare* *ei* *qd*.

TAUNTING, *contumeliosus* (*insulting*).—*amarus* (*bitter*).—*acerbus* (*sour*).—*asper* (*rough*).—*mordax* (*biting*).—*invidiosus* (*calculated* *to* *raise* *a* *prejudice* *against* *the* *person* *attacked*).—*aculeatus* (*stinging*)—*probrosus*. [*SYN.* *IN* *CONTUMELIOSUS*, *CAIDE*.] *T.* *words*, *verborum* *aculei*.

TAUNTINGLY, *contumeliose*, &c. *see* *the* *adj.*

TAUTOLOGICAL, *idem* *verbum* *aut* *eundem* *ser-* *monem* *iterans*.

TAUTOLOGY, *ejusdem* *verbi* *aut* *sermonis* *iteratio*. *repetitio*. *iteratio* (*verborum*, *rerum*, *nominum*, *Q.*)—*crebra* *repetitio* (*C.*)—*tautologia* (*Marc. Cap.*) *To* *avoid* *t.*, *vitare*, *fugere*, *repetitionem* *ejusdem* *verbi* (*ast. C.*).

TAVERN, *see* *INX*.

TAWDRY, *speciosus*. *T.* *dress*, *cultus* *speciosior*, *quam* *pretiosior*. [*IMPROB.* *oblitus* (*of* *style*; e. g. *exornationes* *oblitam* *reddunt* *orationem*).

TAWNY, **nigricans* *e* *g* *ilvo* (*of* *a* *yellowish* *dark* *colour*).—*fuscus*, *adustus* (*brownish*, *sunburnt*).

TAX, *a*, *vectigal* (*g.*, *ex* *on* *land*. *Particular* *parts* *of* *this* *were* *decumæ, the* *tenth* *of* *corn*; *scriptura, the* *tenth* *of* *pasturage*; *portorium, harbour* *dues*, *customs*, *for* *which* *also* *the* *g.* *vectigal* *is* *used*).—*tributum* (*poll* *tax*, *property* *tax*).—*stipendium* (*like* *tributum*, *a* *kind* *of* *contribution* *imposed* *on* *conquered* *people*, *after* *a* *rate* *of* *property*).—*viagesima* (*a* *twentieth*, *five* *per* *cent*; *hereditatum*, *manumissionum*).—*quadragesima* (*a* *four-* *tieth*).—*onera* (*burdens* *borne* *by* *citizens*). *A* *door*—*ostiarium*: *to* *lay* *or* *impose* *a* *t.* *on*, *vectigal*, *tributum* *imponere* (*ei* *or* *ci* *rei*); *tributum* *indicare* *ei* (*on* *per-* *sons*: *Rel.* *not* *rei*): *to* *pay* *taxes*, *be* *tributary*, *vec-* *tigalia* *penitare*: *to* *pay* *the* *t.*, *tributa* *vectigalia* *pen-* *dere*: *to* *collect* *t.*, *vectigalia* *t.* *exigere*: *a* *collector* *of* *t.*, *t-gatherer*, *vectigilium* *exactor*: *to* *be* *a* *t-gatherer*, *vectigalia* *exercere*: *to* *remit* *t.* *for* *five* *years*, *tributum* *in* *quinquennium* *remittere* *ei*: *to* *petition* *for* *a* *reduction* *of* *t.*, *magnitudinem* *operum* *deprecari* *apud* *qm*: *to* *exempt* *from* *t.*, *a* *tributa* *vindicare* *or* *tributa* *liberare* *qm*: *free* *fm* *t.*, *immunis* *tributorum* (*opp.* *vectigalia*).

TAX, *v.* *vectigal*, *tributum* *imponere* *ei* *or* *rei*, *tributum* *indicare* *ei* (*Rel.* *not* *rei*; *see* *also* *ASSESS*). [*IMPROB.* *Natura* *seems* *to* *have* *laxer* *her* *creative* *powers* *to* *the* *utmost*, *natura* (*in* *hoc*) *quid* *efficere* *posset*, *videtur* *experta*.

TAX-GATHERER, *exactor* *vectigalium*.

TAXATION, *taxatio* (*Plin.*). *Cred.* *by* *the* *verb.*

TEA, *†* *the* *plant*, **thea* (*Linn.*). *Black t.*, **thea* *Bohea* (*Linn.*); *green t.*, **thea* *viridis* (*Linn.*). [*In-* *fusion* *or* *decoction* *of* *the* *leaves* *of* *the* *plant*, **potio* *e* *thea* *cocta*.—*caldia* *Sinensis*, **thea* *only*. *To* *invite* *aby* *to* (*drink*) *t.*, **invitare* *qm* *ad* *hæ-* *retum* *putum* *una* *sorbendum*, *bibendum*: *to* *drink* *a* *cup* *of* *t.*, **pocillum* *these* *haurire*.

TEA-CADDY, **pyxis* *them*.

TEA-CHEST, **cista* *them*.

TEA-CUP, **pocillum* *anatum* *in* *scutellâ* *positum*, *or*, *fm* *context*, **pocillum* *anatum* *only*.

TEA-KETTLE, **abñum* *them*.

TEA-POT, **hircus* (*Rel.* *not* *cantharus*) *them*.

TEA-SPOON, *cochlear*, *cochlearium* (*Plin.*)—*ligula* (*more* *shallow*, *Col.*).

TEA-TRAY, **abacus* *disponendis* *soutillis* *caldm* *Sinensis*.

TEACH, *docere* (*g.* *t.*)—*præcipere*, *præcepta* *dare* *de* *re* (*to* *give* *precepts*, *rules*).—*tradere* (*to* *deliver*; e. g. *the* *history* *or* *rules* *of* *an* *art*, &c.).—*profiteri* (*to* *profess* *or* *t.* *publicly*).—*ostendere*, *declarare* (*to* *show*, *prove*). *To* *t.* *aby*, *qm* *instituere*, *erudire* (*to* *instruct* *him*; *the* *latter* *copy* *of* *a* *beginner*); *qm* *condocefacere* (*to* *train*

or *t. an animal*: to *t. a person* *athq*, docere qm qd (see different *fm* edocere qm qd or de re = to give accurate information on a definite subject); instituire, erudire qm qd re, in qd re; tradere ci qd (see above); imbure qm qd re (to imbue with imperceptibly, but completely; also = to give a smattering of). *¶* Prov. To teach one's grandmother to such eggs: see Ego.

TEACHABLE, docilis, qui cito qd discit. To be *t.*, docilem se prebere ad qd.

TEACHER, doctor (one acquainted with an art or science who instructs others in it, and imparts to them elementary knowledge of it; the art or science wch he teaches is expressed by a gen. or an adj.: e. g. a *t. of eloquence*, doctor dicendi, doctor rhetoricus).—magister (master of an art or science, as presiding with authority over learners).—præceptor (one who gives instruction or rules for the practice of a science or art; cf. C. de Invent. 1, 25, in.; de Or. 3, 15).—pædagogus (παιδαγωγός, a slave who had the oversight of children, and gave them some elementary knowledge; see Q. 1, 1, 7, sqq.).—literator, literator (learned in languages, who lectured on the poets).—professor (a public teacher; e. g. sapientie; professor grammaticus).—ludi magister (a school-master). Jm. magister atque doctor. præceptor et magister. dux et magister. 'Teacher' may also be expressed by Cret.; e. g. qui doctoris partes agit; qui magistris personam sustinet; qui docere se profitetur; *t. of an art*, qui proficitur qm artem, &c. (see *but* qui proficitur without an object, as in *Plin. Ep. 2, 18, 3, is not Class.*; a good *t.*, magister ad docendum aptus: to be a *t. of a science*, qd docere (g. *t.*)—qd proficere (to be a public *t.*): to be the *t. of aby*, ca doctorem esse (g. *t.*)—es studia regere (to direct the studies of aby; e. g. docere qm fidibus canere, or simply fidibus; docere qm equo armisque; docere qm Latine loqui, or simply Latine): to have aby as a *t.*, habere qm doctorem, magistrum, præceptorem; uti qd doctore, magistro: in *athq*, qd magistro in qd re uti; qd auctore in qd re versari: to look for a *t. for one's children*, præceptorem suis liberis querere: to put oneself under aby as a *t.*, se dare ci ad docendum.

TEACHING, *¶* Instruction, institutio, eruditio, disciplina. *¶* Doctrine, system of instruction, doctrina, præcepta, ornum, s. præceptio. See also INSTRUCTION, DOCTRINE.

TEAL, *pprs* querquedula (Varr.).—*anas crecca* (Linn.).

TEAM, jugum. A *t. of horses*, equi jugales.

TEAR, s. lacrima. T.'s, lacrimæ, pl. ætus, ñs. With *t.'s* (in the eyes), lacrimans; oculis lacrimantibus; illacrimans; ñena: a flood of *t.'s*, magna vis lacrimarum: with a flood of *t.'s*, cum or non sine multis lacrimis; migno (cum) ñetu: to shed *t.'s*, lacrimas effundere or profundere; lacrimare; ñere (see lacrimari means 'to be moved to *t.'s*'): to shed *t.'s* of joy, gaudio lacrimo or lacrimas effundere; gaudio lacrimas mihi cadunt or manant: to refrain *fm* *t.'s*, cohibere lacrimas; ñetum reprimere, lacrimas sistere (to suppress *t.'s*): not to be able to refrain *fm* *t.'s*, lacrimas tenere non posse; *t.'s* come, lacrimas oboriuntur; ñetu, manant; burst forth, prorumpunt or erumpunt; ñetus erumpit: to yield or give way to tears, tradere se lacrimis; lacrimis indulgere (O. Met. 9, 142): to shed a flood of *t.'s*, vim lacrimarum profundere: to bedew or moisten with *t.'s*, qd lacrimis comedere (see lacrimis lavare qd to found only in the comedians): to draw forth or excite *t.'s*, lacrimas concitare or excitare: to move aby to *t.'s*, lacrimas or ñetum ci movere: to wipe away *t.*, abstergere ci ñetum (see C. Phil. 14, 15, 34): a *t. soon* dries, lacrima cito arecit; nihil facilius quam lacrima inarescit or lacrimas inarescent.

TEAR, v. *¶* TEARNS. In partes discindere (into pieces).—discerpere (to pluck to pieces).—concernere. scindere. concindere. lacrare (to lacerate). To *t. one's hair*, abscindere comas; vellere comam: to *t. aby away fm aby's arms*, qm a or ex complexu (not complexibus) ca abripere: to *t. oneself away fm aby's embraces*, ex complexu ca se eripere: to be torn by wild beasts, a feris laniari or dilanari: to *t. off* or away (a part fm a whole), abscindere (see not abscidere = to cut off): to *t. oneself away*, se propere (ex loco). avolare. abripere se: to *t. open*, divellere (to separate hastily); scindere; discindere (to separate with violence); a garment, vestem discindere: to *t. open* a wound, vulnus suis manibus divellere (prop.; Hirt. B. Afr. 88): to *t. up*, concerpere. concindere: to *t. up* a letter, epistolam scindere, concindere, or concerpere. *¶* INTRANA.) rumpi, dirumpi.

TEARFUL, lacrimans, lacrimosus.

TEASE, negotium facessere; negotium or molestiam

exhibere ci. To *t. aby* with *athq*, obtundere qm qd re (e. g. literis, rogitando).—obstreperere ci (e. g. literis); with entreaties, precibus fatigare qm. molestiam ci afferre. molestia qm afficere. ci qd re molestum or gravem esse.—*Sic* agitare, exagitare, vexare, commovere, sollicitare, &c.

TEASEL, *dipsacus fullonum (Linn.).

TEAT, papilla.

TECHINESS, morositas, difficultas (C., rare).—natura difficilis, asperitas.

TECHNICAL. A *t. term*, vocabulum artis; vocabulum artificibus usitatum. *t. terms*, verba artis propria (Q. 8, 2, 13); vocabula quæ in quaque arte versantur, vocabula artificum propria; vocabula artis; verbe or vocabula quibus philosophi or artifices (as the case may be) utuntur quasi privati ac suis; vocabula ex artis propriis necessitate concepta: to use a *t. term*, 'ut in arte dicimus'; 'ut more artificum loquar: to employ *t. terms* in teaching, verbis in docendo quasi privati uti ac suis.

TECHY, morosus, difficilis, naturâ difficilis. Jm. difficilis et morosus.

TEDIOUS, molestus, tædii plenus, tædium creans (e. g. oratio, narratio molesta, tædii plena, quæ facit ut temporis moram sentiamus). A *t. speaker*, odiosus in dicendo: a *t. war*, bellum diuturnum ac lentum: a *t. affair*, res lenta (L.); negotium lentum (C.).

TEDIOUSLY, moleste, lente.

TEDIOUSNESS, molestia, gravis tarditas, temporis molestia.

TEEM, *¶* PROPE. See PRÆSENT. *¶* FIG. See ABOUND.

TEETH, v. dentire.

TEETHING, dentitio. To assist the *t.*, facilem præstare dentitionem infantibus.

TEGUMENT, tegmen (tegimen, tegumen), tegumentum. Involucrum, integumentum, velamen, velamentum.

TELEGRAPH, s. *tëlegraphum, quod dicitur (t. t.). 'To communicate by telegraph' may be nearly expressed by per homines certis locis dispositis in singula diei tempora quæ aguntur cognoscere, et quid fieri volumus imperare (see Cæs. B. G. 7, 16).

TELESCOPE, *tëlescöpium. To look through a *t.*, *oculis armatis spectare qd or prospicere in longinquum. It appears that certain telescopic tubes, without glasses, were in use among the ancients.

TELL, *¶* To utter, speak, say, dicere, rem verbis exsequi or enuntiare. See SPEAK, SAY. *¶* To narrate, relate, narrare, commemorare. qm de re certior fieri. I. t. you this in perfect confidence, hæc tibi soli dicta puta; hæc tu tecum habeto; hoc tibi in aures dixerim; arcano tibi ego hoc dixi; hoc lapidi dixerim (see *not* sub rosa hoc tibi dixerim, wch is not Lat.). See INFORM, NARRATE, RELATE. *¶* To count, numerare, numerum ñfre, dinumerare. See COUNT.

TELL-TALE, delator (Suet. Cl. 15). To listen to *t. t.'s*, delatoribus aures patefacere (oft. C. Off. 1, 26 91; opp. delatoribus aures non habere, Suet. Cl. 15).

TEMPERITY, See RASHNESS.

TEMPER, s. *¶* Dux mixtura, mixtio (Vitr.).—mixtura (Plin.).—concretio, temperatio (C.). *¶* Disposition of mind, animi affectus (in the best prose writers).—natura, indoles, animus. To be in a good *t.*, lætum esse; alacrum esse animo: to be in a bad *t.*, stomachari; tristem, morosum esse. *¶* Coolness, evenness of mind, animus æquus. With *t.*, æquo animo; placide; sedate; placate; tranquillo animo.

TEMPER, v. *¶* To mix, mingle, temperare qd qd re, miscere, permiscere qd ci rei or qd re. *¶* To form (would) to a proper degree of hardness, durare, indurare (e. g. ferrum, Plin.).—temperare (ferrum, Plin.). *¶* To moderate, mollify, mollire, emollire, mitigare. lenire, temperare (e. g. calores solis, viticium, C.).

TEMPERAMENT, *¶* Of body, (corporis) affectio, constitutio (C.).—habitus (T.). See HABIT. *¶* Of mind, indoles, vis, affectio, natura, animus, ingenium. To be of a warm and sanguine *t.*, naturâ esse acrem et vehementem, or vehementem et ferocem; ingenio esse violento: to be of a mild or gentle *t.*, animo esse miti.

TEMPERANCE, temperantia (general and habitual self-government).—moderatio (the avoiding of excess, as an action).—continentia (opp. to libido; command over all sensual desires).—modestia (is an habitual preference of the modest, or true mean; the three last words are qualities).—abstinentia (abstaining fm desire for what is another's). Jm. temperantia et moderatio, moderatio et continentia; continentia et temperantia,

C. Of. 3, 26, *has moderatio continentis et temperantie.*

TEMPERATE, temperans. temperatus. continens. modestus. moderatus (rare). Jm. moderatus ac temperans. temperatus moderatusque. *Of t. habitus (in eating and drinking), sobrius (not given to drinking); parvo et tenui victu contentus; parvus in victu: a t. life, vita moderata, modica, or temperata (see abstemius, temperate, esoply as to drinking wine; used only in H. for abstemius). A t. climata, cœli temperies; t. zona, orbis medius (Plin.).* [Syn. in TEMPERANCE.]

TEMPERATELY, temperanter. modeste. moderate. continenter.

TEMPERATURE, temperatio. temperies. affectio (cœli).

TEMPEST. See STORM.

TEMPESTUOUS. See STORMY.

TEMPLE, *Id sacerdot building or place, medes sacra (as the habitation of a deity; sacra must not be omitted unless the name of the deity is added, or when the context otherwise fixes the sense).—templum (a place dedicated to a deity, with all its precincts).—lanum (a place set apart for a temple; hence also a temple itself).—delubrum (as a place of purification and expiation). A small t., edicula sacra; sacellum: to dedicate a t., deo edem (ediculam) or templum dedicare: to rob a t., sacrilegium facere, admittit, or committere. *Temples (of the head), tempora, pl. (rarely in the singular; Cels.)**

TEMPORAL, *Relating to time, temporalis (post-Aug.). *Of this world, externus (relating to outward things).—humanus (relating to men and human affairs). Terrenus and terrestres only in Eccl. writers. T. affairs, res externæ: t. possessiones, bona hujus vite; bona fluia, caduca. *Secular (not ecclesiastical), profanus (opp. sacer). *Belonging to the temples, Crel. by tempus or tempora. temporalis (e.g. vena, Veget.).****

TEMPORARY, in tempus structus (built for a present purpose, but to be afterwards taken down).—subitarius (hastily put together).—brevis et ad tempus (lasting but for a time).—caducus (quickly perishing).—non duraturus (not lasting). A t. theatre, subitarius gradus et scena in tempus structa (T. Ann. 14, 20); temporarium theatrum (Plin.).—temporarius is post-Class., except in Np. Alt., temporaria liberalitas: to run up t. buildings, subitaria edifica exstruere (T. Ann. 15, 29).

TEMPORIZE, *To delay, vid. *To comply with the times and occasions, tempori servire. Inservire temporibus (Np. Alt. 1, 3).—temporis causâ facere qd (Np. Alt. 9, 5; to accommodate oneself or submit to the times, to suit oneself to circumstances).—duabus sellis sedere (to play a double part).**

TEMPORIZER, homo bilinguis (a double-tongued man).—temporum multorum homo (a time-server, Curt. 5, 3, 4).—prævaricator (guilty of shuffling conduct). You are a temporizer, duabus sellis sedere soles (Liber. ap. Sen. Contr. 3, 18, et seq.). See TIME-SERVER.

TEMPT, *To attempt, vid. *To solicit to ill, entice, tentare, sollicitare qm or cs animum. pellicere qm. To t. the enemy across the river, by pretending to retreat, hostes cedendo sensim citra flumen pertrahere (L. 21, 54).**

TEMPTATION, *(see not tentatio), sollicitatio; usually by the verb. To yield to t., ci ad scelus sollicitanti cedere; succumbere culpæ.*

TEMPTER, qui qm tentat, sollicitat, &c. tentator (rare).

TEN, decem. with sublat. used only in pl., dēni, m. a. (distrib.) deni. Consisting of t., containing t., denarius: t. o'clock, hora decima: a t., (decas, Idia, Tert.) numerus denarius (Virg.): the figure t., numeri denarii figura: t. times, decies: t. times as much, decuplum, or rather decies tanto plus (L.); decies tanto amplius: t. years old, decennis (Plin., Q.), or rather, decem annos natus (C.); decem annorum (C., Np.).

TENACIOUS, tenax (prop. and fig.). See also FIRM.

TENACIOUSLY, tenaciter (prop. and fig.). See also FIRMLY.

TENACIOUSNESS, TENACITY, tenacitas (prop. and fig.). See also FIRMNESS.

TENANCY, by Crel. with conductus or locatus (e.g. contract, law of t., pactum, formula, lex conducti, locati).

TENANT, a. conductor (one who rents).—incola (as inhabitant).

TENANT. v. See INHABIT.

TENANTABLE, habitabilis (habitable, C.). Not t.,

inhabitabilis (uninhabitable, C.): to keep a house in t. repair, sarta tecta ædium tueri.

TENANTRY, clientis, pl. (in the Roman sense).

TENCH, tinea (Asom.); *Cyprinus tinea (Linn.).

TEND, TRANS. curare. procurare (to attend to, take care of).—colere qd. deservire ci rei (to take proper care of).—dare operam ci rei (to bestow pains or attention upon). To t. one's office, colere, obire munus [INTRANS.] PROP. tendere iter or cursum. tendere. peregre. [FIG.] tendere. spectare.

TENDENCY, inclinatio (prop. and fig.); proclivitas. propensio. animi inductio (of the mind and will). A strong t., studium. appetitus (of the mind or will): to have a strong t. to alth, proclivum, propensum esse ad qd; studio teneri cs rei; appetere qd.

TENDER, s. [Offer, vid. *A small vessel waiting on a larger, navicula; navigium.*

TENDER, adj. tener (t., sensitive; dim. tenellus).—mollis (soft, gentle).—blandus (showing visible signs of affection).—amoris plenus (full of love).—amans (mly with gen. of a person tenderly beloved; e.g. uxoris).—pius (full of dutiful affection to parents, children, &c.).—indulgens (overlooking faults); Jm. amans indulgensque.—delicatus (of too fine feelings, tastes, &c.).—effeminatus (effeminate).—*See affectuosus in very late writers; Macrob., Cassiod., Ter. T. upbraiding, molles querere: to write a t. letter to alth, literas amoris plenas dare ad qm; very t. words, verba blandissima, amantissima.*

TENDERLY, blande. amanter, melle [Syn. in TENDER]. To look t. at aby; prps molli vultu qm aspicere (O. Met. 10, 609): to behave t. towards, ci multa blandimenta dare. [Softly, tenere or tenerius (post-Aug.). molliter, delicata. To bring up children too t., molliter educare liberos.

TENDERNESS, *Affectionate feeling, pietas (as exhibited towards parents, &c.).—indulgentia (as shown in overlooking faults, &c.).—amor blandus. amor.—blandimenta (blandishments); winning, petting ways).—*Softness, mollities. teneritas.**

TENDON, nervus (Cels.).

TENDRIL, brachium (Cul.); (of a vine), pampinus, clavícula (C.). To put forth t's, in pampino, in aureolis crescere: to clasp with t's, *brachis, clavícula amplexi qd, inhaerescere ci rei: to cut off the t's of vines, vites pampinas, pampinos viti detegere.

TENEMENT, domicilium. habitatio. sedes [Syn. in ANODE].

TENET, placitum. dogma (opinion or doctrine of a philosopher).—præceptum (C.). The t's of the Stoics, ratio Stoicorum. See OPINION.

TENFOLD, adj. decemplex.

TENFOLD, adv. decies. To bear t., afferre cum decimo (C.); cum decimo (Parr.).

TENNIS, Tennis-ball, *pila pennata. To play at t., *pila pennatâ ludere.

TENON, cardo (Virg.; tignum cardinatum): dovetailed t's, cardines securiculi.

TENOUR, sententia. (tenor; Pand.) See DRIFT, MEANING.

TENSE (in Grammar), tempus, oris (Gramm.).

TENSION, tensio (Hygin.). Virg., post-Class. rare).—tensura (post-Class., Hygin., Veget.). Mly by Crel. with extendere (e.g. funem).—Intendere (e.g. chordas, arcum).—contendere (arcum, &c.).—intendere qd qâ re (e.g. sellam ioris).

TENT, tentorium (of cloth or skins, a military, moveable t.); Sen. Hirt.).—tabernaculum (C.: the word wch Cæs. uses for a soldier's t.; it denotes properly, a slight hut or habitation, made of boards, skins, &c.; but more durable and serviceable than tentorium; we often find pelles, pl. for 'tents'). The general's t., prætorium: to pitch a t., tabernaculum statuere, constituere (Cæs.); collocare, ponere (C.; also absol.). tendere (T., Curt.): to strike t's, tabernacula detendere (Cæs., L.): a t. bed, lectus in tentorio collocandus. lectus castrensis: a little t., tentoriolum (Hirt.): a t.-wall, paxillus tentorii.—*Id. a roll of linen put into a sore, turunda (Cat., penicillum (Cat., Plin.).*

TENTATIVE, quod tentat, &c. By a t. process, by t. methods, experientia. See TRY, ATTEMPT.

TENTER-HOOK, hamus, uncus (larger).

TENTH, decimus. A t., decuma; decuma or decima pars.

TENTHLY, decimo.

TENUITY, See TRINITY.

TENURE, Crel. by possidere. tendere. habere qd, or possessio, esse in possessione rei, possessionem rei habere (C.); possessionem cs rei tenere (Np.).

TEPID, tepidus. See LUKEWARM.

TEREBINTH, terebinthus (*P.Lin.*). *platacia terebinthus (*Linn.*).

TERGIVERSATE, tergiversari.

TERGIVERSION, tergiversatio.

TERM, s. *Space of time, spatium (g. t.)*.—temporis intervallum (*interval*).—dies certa, dies praestituta. tempus finitum, definitum (*a fixed, appointed t.*). *To fix or appoint a t., diem statuere, constituere, praefinire; tolerably long, diem statuere satis laxam (e. g., before the expiration of which payment must be made; quam ante, &c.; see C. Ath. 6, l. 16): to request a t. of a few days, petere paucorum dierum interjectum (of a defendant; T. Ann. 3, 67, 2): to grant a t. of some days to a debtor, ci paucos ad solvendum dies prorogare: to request for aby a short t., ab eo parvam exigui temporis usuram ci rei postulare (see C. Agr. 3, l. 2): the t. expires, exit dies (e. g. Induciarum, l. 4, 30. of 22, 33). *At the universities, &c., terminus (t. t.).* *A word, verbum, vocabulum, nomen.* *Condition, vid.* *Relation, ratio; pl., t. of friendship, &c.; by Crcl.; e. g., res mihi cum quo est; mihi cum hominibus his et gratia et necessitudo est (I am on good t. with; Crcl. ad C.).—si mihi tecum mihi esset, quam est cum omnibus (C.; if I were on less friendly t. with).**

TERM, v. See **CALL NAME**.

TERMAGANT, nullus rixosa or jurgiosa.

TERMINAL, *At certain periods, certis diebus; certis pensationibus (of payments).* *Of or in a term at the universities, &c., terminalis (t. t.).*

TERMINATE, *TRANS.* terminare *qd (to put a limit to althg, with regard to place)—concludere (e. g., a letter).*—finire *(to end)*.—finem facere *ci or ci rei*. finem ci rei imponere, constituere *(to put an end to)*. *To t. his speech, finem dicendi facere, perorare.*—ad finem or ad exitum adducere *qd (to bring althg to a conclusion = to accomplish it)*.—conferre, transigere *qd (to settle)*.—componere *qd (to t. amicably)*.—finem or modum imponere ci rei; finem statuere or constituere ci rei *(to put an end to althg, with regard to duration)*: *to t. a war, pacem facere (not concludere)*: *to t. a business, expedire negotium (to settle it)*.—profligare negotium *(by a violent exertion)*: *to t. a dispute, &c., controversiam componere or dirimere (dir., also of terminating althg by sudden intervention; nox proflum diremit).* See **END**. *INTRANS.* finem habere or capere. desinere *(to cease)*.—finem or exitum habere *(of time or an event)*.—terminari *(of space)*.—cadere or excidere *(in to end in such a letter or syllable; of words)*: *to t. in a long syllable, longa syllabâ terminari*; cadere or excidere in longam syllabam: *the matter is not yet terminated, res nondum finem invenit: to t. badly, fœde finire.* See also **END**, **CEASE**.

TERMINATION, conclusio *(the closing or finishing point)*; *C. Qu. Fr. l. 1, l. 16, in extremâ parte et conclusione muneris ac negotii tui.*—finis, exitus *(end, ultimate result)*.—extrema pars *(last part of a matter)*. *To bring a thing to a t., qd ad finem or ad exitum adducere: to come to a t., ad finem venire.* *T. of a word, terminatio or exitus: to have an a or e for its t., exitum habere in a aut in e: to have for its t., cadere or excidere in &c. (of words): to have the same t., similes casus habere in exitu, similiter cadere.* See **END**.

TERMINOLOGY, artiæ vocabula, &c. See **TECHNICAL**. *The only difference between Zeno and the Peripatetics lies in their t., inter Zenonem et Peripateticos nihil præter verborum novitatem interest.*

TERNARY, Crcl. by terni (ternarius, Col.; consisting of three).

TERRACE, solarium (*Plaut.*); *g. t. for any projection, &c. attached to a house, for the purpose of receiving the sun; balcony, &c.; Plaut., Suet., Aug. ap. Macrob.*—pulvinus (*Var.; in a garden*).

TERRAQUEOUS, *qui ex terrâ et aquâ constat.

TERRENE, TERRESTRIAL, terrenus, terrâ nativus, fœtus *(consisting of earth)*.—terrenus, terrester *(relating to the earth, living on the earth); often also humanus (opp. celestis, divinus).* *T. affairs, res humane (opp. noi res terrene); humana, pl.; interiora, pl.: i. goods, bona hujus vite; bona fluxa, caduca.*

TERRIBLE, *PROPR.* terribilis *(causing fright; terrificus is poet. only)*.—horribilis, horrendus *(causing horror)*.—atrox *(fearful, frightful; e. g. death, bloodshed)*.—immanis *(monstrous, quite unnatural, cruel; e. g. animal, dead, character)*.—fœdus *(causing indignation, abominable; e. g. project, war, fire, or conflagration)*.—dirus *(dire)*.—trux *(causing a shudder; e. g. of looks)*.—incredibilis *(that cannot be conceived, e. g. stupidity, stupiditas)*. *To be the bearer of some t. news, malos terrores afferre ad qm.*

TERRIBLY, *PROPR.* terribilem or horrendum in modum. *(Fig.)* fœde, fœdum in modum, atrociter.

TERRIER, *A kind of dog, *canis terrarius (Linn.).*

TERRIFIC, See **TERRIBLE**.

TERRIFY, perterrefcere qm. pavore percellere cs pectus. See also **TO FRIGHTEN**.

TERRITORY, territorium *(land belonging to a town; if = country, district, region, &c., ager, terra, regio, fines; &c.)*. Avoid dictio as not Class. in this sense). *The t. of the Helvetii, ager Helvetius; the Trojan t., ager Troas: to enter the t. of aby, intra fines cs ingredi: to add a district to the t. of aby, cs finibus regionem adicere (also fig.; e. g. ars dicendi non habet definitam regionem); locus (fig.; e. g. locus philosophiæ proprius).*

TERROR, metus, terror. See **FEAR**.

TERSE, tersus (*Q.*); *a. g. auctor tersior est Horatius*; pressus, brevis, sententia densus, creber (*SYN. in Concisely*).

TERSELY, breviter, paucis *(sc. verbis)*, breviter strictissime, præcisè, presse or pressius (*SYN. in Concisely*).

TERSENESS, brevitatis (dicendi), breviloquentia.

*astricta brevitatis.

TERNIAN, tertianus (*C.*). *A t. fever, tertiana (sc. febris, Cels.).*

TESSELATE, tessellare. In tessera formam figere *qd. A tessellated pavement, pavimentum tessellatum, pavimentum tessellis or vermiculatis crustis stratum.* See **MOSAIC**.

TEST, s. *PROPR.* obrussa (*Sen.*).—*(Fig.)* tamquam obrussa (*C.*). See also **PAOR**.

TEST, v. See **PROVE**, **TRY**.

TESTACEOUS, testaceus (*Plin.*); *e. g. operimentum, Plin. 11, 37, 55).*

TESTAMENT, *Will; vid.* *A name given to each of the two divisions of the Bible, testamentum (vetus, novum; Eccl.).*

TESTAMENTARY, testamentarius (*t. t.; or rather by Crcl. with testamenti or testamentum*).

TESTATOR, testator (*Suet. Ner. 17, and Jct.*); *or by Crcl., is qui testamentum facit (C. Ferr. 2, 18, 46).*

TESTATRIX, testatrix (*Ulp.*); *ea quæ testamentum facit.*

TESTIFY, testari (*g. t.*), attestari, testificari. testimonio confirmare *(to establish by a witness)*.—testimonio esse, testem esse *(to serve as a witness; the former of a thing, the latter of a person)*.—testificari, affirmare *(to affirm, assure).*

TESTILY, stomachosus, asper, acerbè.

TESTIMONIAL, testimonium *(a testimony, whether oral or written; e. g. testimonium quæ recitari solent; opp. præsentis testes; so legitè testimonium, C. Mil. 17, 46).*—*scriptum testimonium. —*litteræ cs rei testes. —litteræ commendatitiæ (*C.*); *a letter of recommendation.* *A t., or letters t.,* *litteræ dimissionis testes *(of servants or soldiers)*; testimonialis, *litteræ missionem honestam significantes (*g. t.*).

TESTIMONY, testimonium *(whether oral or written)*. *To bear t., testimonium dicere: to bear important t. in favour of aby, grave testimonium impertire ci (C.): to bear t. for aby on any point, ci perhibere testimonium cs rei.* See **WITNESS**, **EVIDENCE**.

TESTY, stomachosus, acerbus, difficilis.

TETHER, numella (= genus vinculi, quo quadrupedes deligantur, Fest. *As an instrument of torture, both the head and feet were inserted in it (Non. 144, 25, sq.)*; hence, this was probably the case when it was used as an instrument for confining cattle to their pasture, &c.): prps pedica (*g. t. for fetter*), or funis.

TETRARCH, tetrarches (*C.*).

TETRARCHY, tetrarchia (*C.*).

TETRASTIC, carmen tetrastichum (*Q.*). tetrastichum (*sc. carmen, Mart.*).

TETTER, lichen, or pure Lat. mentagra *(see Plin. 26, l. 2)*.

TEXT, *Words of a writer, oratio or verba scriptoris; oratio contexta (the words of the author, as opp. to commentaria; the last, Dion. 448, 24, P.).*—*exemplum *(in the same sense, so far as the text is written or printed, i. e. perhaps in such sentences as, 'the annotations we have added after the Greek t.' annotations quæ post Græcum exemplum exhibemus).* *To correct the t. of an author, verba scriptoris a corruptelâ sordibus judicando emendare.* *A portion of Scripture chosen as a subject of discourse, argumentum: to preach on a t., argumentum proposito orationem sacram habere.* *Argumentum propositio et sacro suggestu dicere.*—*textum or tex-

tus, *his* are allowed as *t. it.* by most writers on the subject; even *J. A. Wolf* uses them, *sic* with, and *sic* without ut its dicam. *qui* (quod) dicitur or vocatur.

TEXTILE, textilis (C.).

TEXTURE, textura (Plaut., Prop.).

THAN, *ast. comparatives, and verbs of comparison, (e.g. malo, praestat), quam; if the object of comparison be expressed in the nominative, where we may ask the question, who? or whom? 'than' may be expressed in Latin by the simple abl.; e.g., virtus is better t. gold, virtus est praestantior quam aurum or praestantior auro. Ast. the comparatives amplius and plus (more), minus (less), minor (younger), major (older), with ref. to number, quam is frequently omitted, and the number is in the case which would be required without quam; e.g., there are more t. six months, amplius sunt sex menses: he missed more t. two hundred soldiers, plus ducentos milites desideravit: less t. three hundred perished, minus trecenti perierunt: he is more t. twenty years old, major viginti annorum est (cf. Grof. § 219, obs. 3; Zumpt, § 483). T. that, quam ut or quam qui (quam, quod, &c.), followed by a subjunctive: the town was stronger t. he could capture, urbs munitionibus fuit, quam ut quae primo impetu capere posset (cf. Grof. § 283, 3; Zumpt, § 580): 'than in proportion to', *ast.* a comparative, is expressed by *L.* and later writers simply by quam pro (weh, however, does not occur in C. and Cas.; e.g., the battle was harder t. in proportion to the number of combatants, proclium atrocius erat quam pro pugnantium numero; see Zumpt, § 484, extr.). After 'no other' (or interrog., 'what other?') *than* may be expressed by nisi or quam, but with this distinction, that nisi requires the exclusion of all other ideas: quam is used only comparatively; e.g., the history was no other t. a compilation of annals, erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio (i. e., it was this and this only: C. de Or. 2, 12, 52): virtus is no other (or nothing else) t. perfect nature carried to the highest degree of excellence, virtus nihil aliud est, quam in se perfecta et ad summum producta natura (i. e., it is as perfect as, is equivalent to: C. Leg. 1, 8, 25; cf. Grof. § 269, a) obs. 3; Dölke, pp. 286 and 291).*

THANE, dominus.

THANK, gratias agere, persolvere (with words; see THANKFUL for the construction); gratiam referre, reddere, tribuere, beneficio respondere, beneficium remunerari (by action); gratiam habere, gratum esse erga qm. beneficium memoriam conservare, memori mente gratiam persolvere, gratia memoria beneficium (beneficia) prosequi (in the heart)—re ipsa atque animo esse gratum (in deed and in heart). To t. most earnestly, maximas, incredibiles, singulares gratias agere ci. amplissimis & singularibus verbis gratias agere ci: I t. you, benigne dicta (in accepting an offer): to have to t. one for alth, ci qd debere (alth good); ci qd acceptum referre (good or bad): to t. (i. e., merely to t., and so to refuse or decline), qd gratia rei accepta non accipere (to feel obliged by an offer, but not to accept it; see L. 22, 37)—recusare (to refuse)—deponere (to decline)—deprecari (to excuse oneself): I t. you! benigne (dicta)! benigne ac liberaliter! recte (not as an answer to a proposal or offer; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 51): I t. you for your kind invitation, bene vocas; jam gratia est (Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 36).

THANKFUL. By Crel.: e.g., To feel t. to one for alth, gratiam (rarely gratias) habere ci (χαρίν ἔχειν or εὐχαρίσκειν, when the thing for which one feels t. is either not expressed, as Cic. de Orat. 1, 24, extr., or it follows in a clause of its own with quod, as Cic. in Catil. 1, 5, 11; or in a clause subjoined by a relative agreeing with the person, which is put in the dative; as, I feel most t. to him for having, &c., ego illi maximam gratiam habeo, qui me ac penā multaverit, C. Tusc. 1, 42, 100). To be t. fm the bottom of the heart, gratiam habere, quantum maximam animus capere potest: to feel t. to aby for having done alth, is gratiam habere ci, qui... fecerit, &c.; but *sic* the indicative is used, to add more weight to the cause as a fact of actual occurrence: habeo senectuti magnam gratiam, qui mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit = for she has increased, &c. (see Fr. Intr. App. 17.).

THANKFULNESS, gratus animus. See GRATITUDE.

THANKLESS, ingratus. Immemor beneficii.

THANKLESSNESS. See INGRATITUDE.

THANKS, gratia (in the pl., when it expresses great number or variety of t.'s)—grates (solennis, religious thanksgiving; ~~not~~ not used in any other sense in good Classic prose). To deserve or merit t.'s, gratiam merei, gratiam inde apud qm or ab qo. gratum facere

ci: to owe t.'s to any one, gratiam ci debere: to give or return t.'s to any one, gratias agere or persolvere ci (χαρίν ἀποδοῦναι or χάριτας λένειν, by word of mouth or writing, followed by quod or qui, ~~not~~ not by pro re).—gratiam ci referre, reddere: for alth, pro re (χαρίν ἀποδοῦναι, to show oneself thankful by act and deed: ~~not~~ rarely gratias referre; in C. Phil. 3, 15, 39, it is found among other plurals). Not to return t.'s due, gratiam negligere: to reap t.'s, gratiam capere: deserving of t.'s, gratus (opp. ingratus; cf. Ruhn. Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 6)—qui bene meruit (of persons). You will get no t.'s for it, tibi ingratum erit: to require or demand thanks, gratiam exigere ab qo: to receive with t.'s, in gratiam accipere. grate accipere or excipere: t.'s be to God! est Deo gratia!

THANKSGIVING, grates, pl.; gratiarum actio (a returning of thanks)—grati animi significatio (as expressed)—'proces grati in Deum animi (of Christian t.). A public t., supplicatio, gratulatio (with festivity; ~~not~~ not festum or dies festus gratiarum actionis): to order a public t., gratulationem decernere. superis decernere grates (O.): to celebrate a public t., gratulationem facere (e.g. reipublicae bene gestae).

THANKWORTHY, propter quod gratia debetur, gratiae debentur (prop.)—laudabiles, laude dignus (praiseworthy).

THAT, conj. A) Serving to connect an idea with the chief proposition. This idea is either 1) the simple subject of the predicate connected with the copula in the chief proposition, or c) the verb which occupies its place. Then 1) if this idea be general and not compounded, the simple infinitive, or another noun, is used; e.g. It is a chief duty t. one assist him who is most in need of our help, (hoc) maxime officii est, ut quisque maxime opus indigent, ita eum potissimum optulari. Nothing is more pleasant than t. one be loved by all, nihil suavius est, quam ab omnibus diligi or quam amor omnium. 2) If the idea be limited to a single person, the accusative and infinitive is used. To this belong only the impersonal expressions, it is pleasant, delightful, sad, &c.: 'it is probable, clear, evident, true, profitable, just, necessary, lawful' (licet, after which the person with the infinitive is used in the accusative, if the permission be taken as general, but in the dative, if it refer only to a single person); see Krebs, § 457. (~~not~~ Several of these modes of expression take also quod and ut after them in certain cases; see below, Nos. IV. and V.) Examples: I am delighted t. you are well, gratum est to valere: it grieves me t. we have been almost too late in learning, dolet mihi, nos pene sero scisse, &c.: it is true (proved) t. friendship can exist only between the good, verum est (constat), amicitiam nihil inter bonos esse non posse: it is not permitted t. a man often do what he wishes, non licet hominem esse saepe ita ut vult. This idea may also be expressed by another noun with the pronoun possessive; as, it is pleasant (delightful) t. you are restored, grata est confirmata tua valetudo. 3) If it be a compound idea, either the infinitive with an adverb, or another noun with an adjective or participle, is used; e.g., nothing is more to be desired than t. one may live happily, nihil magis optandum quam beate vivere or quam vita beata: nothing was so prejudicial to the Lacedaemonians as t. the constitution of Lycurgus was taken away, Lacedaemoniis nulla res tanto erat damno, quam disciplina Lycurgi sublata. Or the idea is 11.) The simple object of the verb in the chief clause. Then we find either the noun in the accusative, with or without the pronoun possessive, or another noun in the genitive, or the accusative and infinitive. To this belong a) All the verba sensuum et affectuum, i. e. verbs express perception and feeling, knowing, recognizing, remembering, expecting, believing, &c.; see Grof. § 240, Zumpt, § 602, sgg. Hence, also, after fac when = finge, i. e. imagine, picture to yourself; e.g. imagine t. you were in my place, fac, qui ego sum, esse te; eum to esse finge, qui ego sum. (~~not~~ After the verbs 'to hope, swear, promise, vow, threaten,' the accusative and future infinitive are used, and after 'to hope,' also, the present infinitive, if in the next proposition the subject be only of the present, and the perfect infinitive, if the subject be of the past; see Krebs, § 442, Grof. § 250, Zumpt, § 605, 2. b) The verba declarandi, i. e. the verbs of saying, narrating, showing, reminding, convincing, teaching, proving, (efficeret, &c.); see Grof. and Zumpt, loc. cit. c) Nearly allied with all these are the ideas 'to settle, fix, will, forbid, impose, grant,' (t. a thing is so, &c.), which (if the object of the verb is named, simply as such, but not as a wish or end in view, for in this case it follows; see below, V.), take after them an accusative and infinitive; see Zumpt, §

614 sq. **605** a) The phrases 'they say, it is said' (dicunt, tradunt, ferunt, produnt, perhibent), admit a change into the passive form, when the accusative becomes the nominative; e. g., they say t. Romulus was the first king of Rome, dicunt Romulus primum regem Romanorum fuisse, or Romulus primus rex Romanorum fuisse dicitur. they say t. you were present, dicunt vos adfuisse, or vos dicebamini adfuisse; see *Grotef.* § 173, 3. *Zumpt.* § 607. b) After non dubito, 'I doubt not,' C. always uses quin; it is only in the sense of 'I do not hesitate' t. a simple infinitive follows; see *Grotef.* § 238, b. 3 and 240, obs.; *Zumpt.* § 540. Or, III. The idea is a local or other definite addition to the chief clause, which may be resolved into a noun in the ablative with a preposition. Then the infinitive is changed into the gerund or the participle future passive; e. g., the tribunes prevailed by this, t. they threatened, &c., tribuni pervicere denunciando, &c.: men learn to do evil by this, t. they do nothing, nihil agendo homines male agere discunt: justice consists in this, t. we render to every one his own, iustitia in suum cuique tribuendo cernitur. Or it is, IV. Description or circumlocution 1) of the subject, where 'that' may be exchanged with 'who, which,' &c. It is then to be rendered by quod. To this belong only the expressions, 'there is reason, there is no reason,' est (habeo), non est, nihil est (after which, however, we may also employ cur in Latin, as 'why' in English); see *Kruger.* § 618, Not. 6 (on the difference of the construction of quod with the subjunctive and indicative); *Zumpt.* § 562: also the expressions, 'it is pleasant, delightful to me, it pains me,' &c. Examples: There is no reason t. you should fear, t. you should envy, nihil est quod (i. e. illud, quod) timeas, quod invidias illis: it pains me t. you are angry, dolet mihi quod stomacharis. To this also we may refer the expression, 'to add to this,' eo or ut accedit; after which quod is used if a new reason is brought forward, at which a concomitant circumstance is added, to be for the first time brought under consideration; see *Krebs.* § 428, 3, and 434; *Hers. Cas. B. G.* 3, 15. 2) Of the object, where 'that' in English may be exchanged with 'since' or 'because.' Likewise by quod. This case can occur only after verbs which, being originally transitive, have become intransitive by use. To this belong only verbs of the affections and their expression; as, to be glad (gaudere), to be sad (dolere), to wonder (mirari), &c.; after which quod (or) is used when a definite fact is mentioned, but it (ei) if the thing appears as a mere conjecture or representation. Again, the verbs 'to thank, to congratulate, to praise, to accuse' in all such cases we can ask the question 'for what?' on what account? see *Grotef.* § 234 A; *Zumpt.* § 629; *Krebs.* § 427. 3) Of a definitive addition or complement; where, in English, 'that' may be exchanged with 'so far as.' Likewise by quod; e. g., I have never seen you, that I know, non ego te, quod (quantum) sciam, unquam vidi: see *Grotef.* § 234 A, 1; *Zumpt.* § 559; *Krebs.* § 349, 10. V.) In all three cases ut is used if the nature, aim, purpose, operation, or consequence, supposition, permission, exhortation, wish, or command, is to be marked as the subject, object, or definitive addition or complement of a chief proposition. For special uses of ut, see *Grotef.* § 235 sq.; *Zumpt.* § 616 sq.; *Krebs.* § 414 sq. **606** After the words dignus, indignus, idoneus, aptus, for ut, with is (hic), &c., the Latins use qui (quam, quod, &c.); e. g., pleasure does not deserve, t. a wise man should consider it, voluptas non est digna ad quam sapiens respiciat: see *Grotef.* § 236, 4; *Zumpt.* § 568; *Krebs.* § 344 (**605** dignus with an infinitive is not Classical; see *Protecker.* Q. 10, 1, 96, p. 87; *Krebs.* § 344). In like manner, qui for ut, is, &c., is used after is sum, non is sum; after talis, qualis, is (such an one), ejusmodi, &c.; after tam, tantus (usually with negatives); after quis? and after comparatives with quam, if these words import the degree of a property which can or ought to exist; e. g., who am I, t. I should, &c.? quis sum, qui (cujus, cui, &c.); e. g., quis sum, cuius aures laedi nefas sit? see *Grotef.* § 236, Obs. 3 and 4; *Zumpt.* § 556 sq.; *Krebs.* § 343. But we find also ut, &c., if an operation is to be signified, or else for the sake of perspicuity (especially if a qui, &c., be near); see *Krebs.* § 344 sq. CONCLUDING REMARKS: a) The construction with 'that not' does not alter in the cases mentioned under Nos. I. II. III. IV. and V. Only after the verbs 'to fear, to care,' 'that not' is ne non; more rarely ut; 'that' is ne: see *Grotef.* § 239, Obs. 5; *Zumpt.* § 553; *Krebs.* § 452: again, after the verbs 'to keep off, hinder, deter,' 'that not' is quin; see *Grotef.* § 238, c; *Zumpt.* § 543; *Krebs.* § 439. b) After a negation we find quin

for qui (quæ, quod) non, if no emphasis lie on the negation; in like manner also for qui non (why not?): see *Zumpt.* § 538. c) Ne is used for ut non, if the whole proposition is negated; but ut non if the negative refer only to one word; see *Hers. Cas. B. G.* 3, 17. d) Our 'that—not at all,' 'that—not by any means,' is expressed in Latin by ut ne, where ne must, for the most part, be placed separately from ut immediately before the idea which it precludes; e. g., t. I should not by any means do this, ut hoc ne facerem. e) 'I say, maintain, affirm, that not' (no, &c.), is usually expressed by nego with an acc. and inf.; e. g., he maintains t. there are no gods, deos esse negat. f) Denoting time: quum, ex quo (from the time t.): until t., dum, donec, quoad: it is many years ago t. I saw him, anni sunt plures, ex quo eum non vidi. g) Denoting emotions or passions: a) in wishes; t. I wish t. ut! utinam! o si!—God grant t. &c., faxit Deus, ut &c. t. oh t. not! utinam ne! b) in exclamation and in indignant interrogation, the Latins usually adopt an (apparently) independent accusative and infinitive; e. g., oh! me unhappy! t. thou shouldst for my sake have fallen into such trouble! me miserum! te in tantas erumnas propter me incidisse! see *Grotef.* § 241, II.; *Zumpt.* § 609.

THATCH, s. tegulum arundinum (*Plin.* 16, 36, 64); tegulum cannarum or cannularum.

THATCH, v. stramento integere (with straw).—tegulo arundinum operire domum (with reeds; *Plin.*).

THAW, s. tabes (liquefcentis nivis, *L.* 21, 36).

THAW, v. TRANA, liquefacere, solvere (ice).—regulare (to clear fm ice); then *Ag.* see *Sen. Ep.* 67, 1). **INTRANS.** liquecere, liqueferi, tabescere calore, t. perfectum mollior et tabescere calore, solvi (of ice).—regulare, regulari (of things which are freed fm ice; the latter also *Ag.* = to become lively or cheerful; see *Sen. Ep.* 67, 1).

THE, **1** As an article, not to be rendered by any corresponding word. But **2** If a substantive with the article is followed and defined by a relative clause, it should be translated by is (ea, id). **3** Emphatic; may also be represented by ille, illa, illud, or is, ea, id, or iste, a, ud. That is t. man, is est vir iste: is t. man who? hincne est ille, quis? Alexander t. Great, Alexander ille magnus. **4** Before a comparative, hoc, eo, &c.; e. g., he did t. more easily persuade them to it, id hoc facilius eis persuasit: (in order) that ... t. more easily, &c., quo facilius, &c. **5** The—the; quo—eo; eo—quo;—tanto—quanto (**605** Observe, however, that the clause with quo, quanto, often precedes). T. denser t. atmosphere, t. nearer to t. earth, eo crassior aer est, quo t. propior t. shorter t. time, t. happier it is, tanto brevius tempus, quo felicius est; cf. *Grotef.* § 164; *Zumpt.* § 487. Sit quam—tam (with superl.); e. g., quam quisque pessime fecit, tam maxime tutus est, *S. Jug.* 31, 14; but this is rare). In general propositions, instead of the comparative, we find the superlative with ut quisque ... ita; e. g., the better a man is, t. more backward he is to esteem others bad, ut quisque est vir optimus, ita diffidit alios improbos suspicatur; cf. *Grotef.* § 164. Then also the particles which connect the two propositions and the verb sum are omitted, in which case quisque is put after the superlative; e. g., t. wiser a person is, t. more calmly does he die, sapientissimus quisque equissimò animo moritur; cf. *Grotef.* § 252, obs. 4; *Zumpt.* § 710. T. sooner t. better, quam primum, primo quoque tempore or die (**605** quantocius is quite unclassical).

THEATRE, theatrum, scena (as we say, the stage; prop. and *Ag.*)—cavea (pars pro toto: C. opp. circus; ludii publici ... sunt cavea & circueque divisi, *Leg.* 2, 38). The parts of a t., according to modern usage, may be thus rendered; pit, cavea prima; boxes, cavea media; gallery, cavea ultima or summa. A temporary t. See TEMPORARY.

THEATRICAL, theatralis (with ref. only to the theatre, as a building; but not to be used with ref. to the actors, their poetry, art, manners, &c., in ref. to which scenicus must be used: hence scenaeus theatralis is right, but ludii theatralis wrong; for ludii scenici).—scenicus (resembling the habit, manners, art, &c. of the stage-players; opp. to what happens in ordinary life). Also histronum, gen. (in ref. to the actors). Affected and t. gestures, histronum genus inepti: to clap the hands together and strike one's breast is t., manus complodere scenicum est, et pectus cedere (Q.; not theatralic). Alig presents a somewhat t. aspect, qd velut theatri efficit spectem.

THEATRICALITY, scenice or velut scenice (Q. 6, 1, 38).

THEFT, furtum (*g. t.*, also literary *t.*: see *Vitr.* 1, præf. 7; for *ueh* ^{ueh} only moderns use plagiūm).—peculatus (*of public money*). To commit *t.*, furtum facere; upon any one, *ci*: to commit literary *t.*, auctorem ad verbum transcribere neque nominare (to copy a writer word for word without naming him, *Plin. H. N.* præf. § 22); *es scripta furantem pro suis prædicare* (see *Vitr.* 7, præf. 3).

THEME, propositio. propositum. id quod propositum est (*a subject proposed*).—quæstio, id quod querimus (*a subject of enquiry*).—argumentum (*contents, subject-matter*).—causa (*the subject*).—thema, *Ætis*, *n.* (*post-Aug.*); *Lat.* positio, or quod positum est (*a sentence proposed as the subject of discussion or debate*). To depart *fm* one's *t.*, a proposito aberrare, declinare, or egredi; *very far*, longius labi: *to return to one's t.*, ad propositum reverti.

THEN, ¶ *At that time*, tunc (*opp.* nunc, *when an event took place at the same time with another*); tum (*opp.* jam, *after another thing had happened*).—illo or eo tempore, illa or eâ ætate (*g. t.*, *at that time*). ^{ueh} Tum and tunc temporis belong to later writers, *esp.* to *Just.*, and ought to be avoided. *T.* at length; *t. first*, tum demum; tum denique: *now* and *l.*, interdum (*opp.* semper).—nonnumquam (*opp.* nunquam).—aliquando (*at times*; *at one or another time*). ¶ *Emphatic in argument, after enumerations*, deinde (see *Turs.* 2, 248, 5, *ext.* 1). ¶ *Therefore*, igitur. itaque.—quare, &c. See THEREFORE. ¶ Thereupon, vid.

THENCE, ¶ *From that place*, inde, ex eo loco; at the beginning of a proposition, if it refer to *algh* going before, unde, ex quo loco (*fm* *ueh* place).—illinc, isthinc, ex illo loco (*fm* *that place*).—indidem, ex eodem loco (*fm* *the same place*). 2) Denoting a reason; *therefore*, inde, ex eo. ex eâ re. hinc, hac ex re: *at the beginning of a proposition, relatively*, unde, qâ ex re.

THENCEFORTH, ex eo tempore; ex quo (tempore, *fm* *that* [*ueh*] time); postea (afterwards).

THEOLOGIAN, theologus (*t. t.*).

THEOLOGICAL, theologicus (*t. t.*); also by gen. *sacrarum literarum. *A t. treatise*, liber qui est de theologiâ, qui spectat ad literas sacras, sanctas: *a t. student*, theologice studiosus (*Ruhn.*); *sacrarum literarum cultor.

THEOLOGICALLY, theologice (*t. t.*).

THEOLOGY, theologia (*t. t.*); *literæ sacræ, sanctæ; *rerum divinarum scientiæ. To study *t.*, literis sacris (*in academiâ*) operam navare (*Eichst.*); sacræ theologie studia excolere (*Græv.*).

THEOREM, præceptum (*C. Fat.* 6, 11, as a translation of the Greek word, *ueh* *Gell.* first uses as *Lat.*, theorema).

THEORETICAL, quod in cognitione versatur. in cognitione et æstimatione positus. quod ab artis præceptis proficiscitur (*ast.* *C. Fat.* 6, 11). To have *a t. knowledge of algh*, qd ratione cognitionem habere: to have both *a t.* and *a practical application*, ad cognoscendi et agendi vim rationemque afferri: to have merely *a t. knowledge of algh*, doctrinam ad usum non adjungere.

THEORETICALLY, ratione. ex artis præceptis.

THEORY, ars (*the fundamental principles of an art or science*; see *Auct.* ad *Her.* 1, 2, 3; *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 27, 30; then, both in *sing.* and *pl.* = the rules of art; also a book of instructions: see *Cic.* *Brut.* 12, 48; *Q.* 2, 15, 4, *Spald.*, and 18, 1, 15, *Froesch.*).—artificium (*system*; an art or science; see *Cic.* de *Or.* 1, 32, 146, and 2, 19, *extr.*); doctrina. præcepta, orum, *pl.* *J.* ars et præcepta (*the principles or rules of an art or science*; see *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 11, *in.*).—ratiocinatio (*Vitr.* 1, 1; *opp.* fabrica, the scientific knowledge that can explain and justify its works on the principles of architecture). To construct *a t.*, artem componere: *a moral t.*, conformatio officiorum (*Cic.* *Fin.* 5, 6, 15); *t.* and practice, ratio atque usus: to combine *t.* with practice, doctrinam ad usum adjungere: *you must combine t. with practice*, discas oportet et quod didicisti agendo confirmes: to refer *algh* to *a t.*, qd ad rationem revocare, or ad artem et præcepta revocare: it is not enough to know the *t.* of virtue, without putting it in practice, nec habere virtutem satis est, quasi artem quam, nisi utatur.

THERE, ¶ *In that place*, istic (*in letters*; of the place to *ueh* the letter is going).—illie (*of a third place*).—ibi (*t.*, when a place has been already mentioned; as, *Demaratus sed fm Corinth to Tarquinii*, and there settled, *Demaratus fugit Tarquinios Corinth, et ibi fortunâ suas constituit*).

THERE, ¶ *Employed for emphasis with the verb subit.* What is *t.*? quid (quidnam) est?—is *t.* any news? num

quidnam novit?—*t.* is (one), are (some) ... who &c., est, pl. sunt, non desunt (*t.* are not wanting &c.).—inveniuntur, reperuntur (*t.* are found), qui &c. (followed by the indicative, when the relation of the predicate to the subject is represented as actual, but by the subjunctive when *this* is represented only as necessary or possible; e. g., *t.* is a God who forbids, est Deus, qui vetat: *t.* are philosophers who maintain, sunt philosophi qui dicunt: *t.* are persons who maintain, sunt, qui dicant, *t. e.*, who are ready to maintain, who would maintain; whereas dicunt would represent their maintaining as a fact): *t.* are cases or instances in *ueh* &c., est ubi (followed by a subj.); *t.* is no ground or reason for &c., non est (causa), cur (followed by a subj.): *t.* is a point up to *ueh* &c., est quatenus (followed by a subj.); &c. *Grotes.* § 236, 6; *Zumpt.* § 563; *Krebs.* § 45): *t.* is nothing more doubtful, nihil est magis dubium: *t.* is no third, nihil tertium est (whereas tertium non datur = no third is granted or conceded): *t.* is no happiness without virtue, vita beata sine virtute nulla est: *t.* are very few (many) springs in this country, fontes in hac regione rari (frequentes) sunt: *t.* is abundance of fruit this year, hic annus secundissimus est; magnum proventum frugum fructuumque annus hic attulit (*ast.* *Plin.* *Ep.* 1, 13, 1).

THEREABOUT, ¶ *Of quantity*, ferme. plus minusve. plus minus. See ABOUT. ¶ *Of place*. See NEAR.

THEREBY (denoting a means or instrument), eo, eâ re. is rebus. per eam rem. per eas res, or, at the beginning of a propos., by a relative pronoun, qâ re, &c. *Sls.* *fm* the context, 'thereby' is expressed by a participle joined with a pronoun: e. g., he encountered many dangers, but was not *t.* alarmed, multa pericula subit, sed neque hæc perperuss, &c.

THEREFORE, igitur (consequently).—ergo (on that account).—itaque (and so). (^{ueh} adeo, inferential, is bad Latin; see *Lindem. Ruhn.* *vita duumv.* p. 5.)—proinde (accordingly).—ideo (in consequence).—iccirco (on that account).—igitur and ergo are also, like the English 'therefore', 'then', rightly used for resumming the connexion after a parenthesis (^{ueh} ergo igitur and ergo propterea are not *Class.*, being found only in early and late writers; *Krebs* remarks that the phrase itaque ergo occurs several times in *L.*); also, in drawing an inference after a series of observations, 'therefore' is rendered by quæ quum ita sint (since these things are so). If the clause with 'therefore' does not contain a strict inference, but only explains the results of a ground or reason previously assigned, the word is not translated, but the demonstrative pronoun of the clause is simply changed into a relative; e. g., the works of Xenophon are useful in many respects, therefore read them carefully, libri Xenophonis ad multas res peritiles sunt, quoniam legite studioso: *t.* also, ergo etiam (this phrase has been rejected by some critics without reason; *Krebs*).

THEREIN, (in) eo, (in) lis, *pl.* (in that thing, those things).—eo loco (in that place). See also THERE.

THEREOF, by ejus rei, &c.

THEREUPON, inde, deinde, or contr. dein (after that, then).—exinde, or contr. exin (immediately after).—postea, post (afterwards); when *algh* is spoken of, only in respect of time, as later than another, or than the present; whilst inde, deinde, and exinde, denote that *algh* follows upon another).—tum (then; with ref. to an event going before).—quo facto (after this had happened or been done).

THERewith, eo. is. eâ, illâ, hac re (denoting instrumentality).—cum eo, is, &c. (denoting concomitancy).

THERIAC, theriaca, æ. or -e, es (*Plin.*).

THERMOMETER, *thermometrum (*t. t.*).

THESIS, thesis. positio.

THEY, **THEIR**, **THEM**. See *He.*

THICK, densus. condensus (consisting of compressed parts; *opp.* rarus).—spissus (consisting of parts so compressed, that scarcely any interstices are visible; almost impervious, impenetrable; *opp.* solutus).—solidus (consisting of a firm mass, massive; *opp.* cassus, pervius).—confertus (pressed together, crammed, as it were; *opp.* rarus).—artior or artior (compressed into a small space).—turbidus. turbatus. sæculentus (muddy, not clear). The thickest part of the wood, opacissima nemorum (*Col.*): *t.* darkness, crasse tenebræ (*C.*): *a t.* wood, silva densa (*C.*); condensâ (*pl.*) arborum (*Plin.*); opaca sepes (*Plin.*); nemus nigrum or obscurum (*V. Sen.*); nemus atrum horrenti umbrâ (*F.*).

THICKEN, ¶ **TRANS.** densare. condensare. spissare. conspissare. siliare (*Syn.* in *Thick*). ¶ **IN-**

TRANS. densari. condensari. spissari. spissescere. solidescere.

THICKET, frutices, virgulta, pl. (a collection of several bushes near each other).—fruticetum, frutētum (a place overgrown with bushes. &c.).—spinetum (overgrown with thorns).—viminetum (full of whistles).—locus crebris condensus arboribus (aff. Hiri. B. Afr. 50).—locus teneris arboribus et crebris rubis sentibusque obestus (aff. Cae. B. G. 2, 17).

THICK-HEADED. See STUPID.

THICKLY, dense spissae, solide. confertim. arcilus [Syn. in THICK]. frequenter. frequentissime (to be thickly inhabited, habitar, &c.; see INHABIT). T. planted with trees, condensus arboribus; crebris condensus arboribus: to plant or set t., dense serere, ponere: to place t., densare, comprimere.

THICKNESS, densitas. spissitas (close coherence of the single parts; e. g. densitas aeris)—soliditas (firmness). T. of hearing, gravitas auditus: to be affected with a t. of hearing, gravitate auditus laborare: t. of voice, vox obtusa, fusca.

THICK-SET, compactus (Plin. Ep.: Suet.).

THICK-SKINNED, callousus (prop.). durus (fig.). To become t.-s. (fig.), callum fieri; concalescere; ocalllescere; percalescere.

THIEF, fur (g. t.; also a literary t., and as a term of reproach).—homo trium literarum (because fur consists of three letters [Cum.], Plant. Aut. 2, 4, 46).—plagiarius (one that stole freedom as slaves, a man stealer; only in Mart. 1, 53, 9, of a literary t., where he compares his writings to manumitted slaves: so that plagiarius is always a man-stealer).—raptor (a robber). A petty t., furculculus: a t. that robs the treasury, peculator; depoculator erari; fur publicus (opp. fur privatorum furtorum = who robs private persons): to make out any one to be a t., arguere qm fur: to accuse any one as a t., cum qo agere furti: petty thieves are hanged, great ones run away, dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas (Juv. 2, 63); fures privatorum furtorum in nervo atque compedibus aetatem agunt; fures publici in auro atque in purpura (M. Cato ap. Gell. 11, 18, extr.); non rete accipit tenditur, neque milvo, qui male faciunt nobis, illis qui nil faciunt tenditur (Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 16, sq.); sacrilegia minuta puniuntur, magna in triumphis feruntur (Sen. Ep. 87, 20): a receiver or harbourer of thieves, furum occultator et receptor (aff. C. Mil. 19, 50); furum receptor et receptor (Ulp. Dig. 1, 18, 13; Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3, &c.): a den of thieves, furum receptaculum (aff. L. 34, 21); domus praedarum et furtorum receptrix (aff. C. Verr. 4, 18, 17): a nest of thieves, locus furum occultator et receptor (aff. C. Mil. 19, 50).

THIEVE. See STEAL.

THIEVISH, furax, furax (Lucil.).

THIEVISHLY, furtime, furto (by stealth).—furaciter (like a thief).

THIEVISHNESS, furacitas (Plin.).

THIGH, femur. T.-bone, os femoris.

THIMBLE, munimentum ab aculis injurilis digitum tuos. Mun. digitale would mean a guard of the measure of a finger. Varro has digitabulum in the sense of a finger-stall, a sort of glove used in mithring olives.

THIN, adj. tenuis (v. pr., not thick; opp. crassus).—subtilis (fine, tender).—tritius. attritus (worn thin).—gracilis. exilis. macer (lean; opp. obesus).—rarus (not close together; opp. densus).—angustus (narrow, small in the opening; e. g., the neck of a vessel; opp. latus).—liquidus (watery).—dilatius (mixed with liquids, made t.; e. g., wine, colour). Very t., praetenuis; per tenuis: to grow or become t., macrescere; tarescere; liquecere.

THIN, v. tenuare, extenuare (prop.). attenuare (prop. and fig.). emaciare. liquefacere. diluere. minuere. absumere. consumere (fig.). to lessen, consume, &c.). To t. trees, &c., collucare (thoroughly); interlucare (here and there); intervellere (to cut off branches here and there: not sublegere in this sense).

THINE. See THY.

THING, res (in all the senses of the English word).—negotium (business)—ens (phil. t. t., a being, ra 6vra). The Latins also express 'things' by the use of adjectives in the neut. pl.; as, shameful t's, turpia; wonderful t's, mira; t's future, futura; or they employ proper substantives; e. g., silly, trifling t's, nugae; ineptiae: a tedious, vexatious t. (i. e., business), lentum, molestum; negotium: before all t's, ante omnia; imprimis; praecipue (especially): that is not the right t., qd doli subest (there is some cheating in it); hoc monstri simile est (it seems contrary to nature).

THINK, § To have ideas with consciousness. 1) Without an object, cogitare. intelligere. notions rerum informare. 2) With an object, a) To think of alth; i. e., to imagine, conceive, qd cogitare. qd cogitatione comprehendere, percipere or complecti. qd mente concipere. qd cogitatione fingere or depingere (to form an image of alth in the mind).—qd conjecturā informare. In these parts I thought of nothing but fields and rocks, nihil in his locis nisi saxa et montes cogitabam: that cannot be thought of, id ne in cogitationem quidem cadit: t. for a moment that you were in my place, cum te esse finge, qui ego sum; fac, qui ego sum, esse te: to t. oneself such or such an one, qm sentire, intelligere talem (see C. Ecl. p. 141). b) To think on alth, = to meditate upon, cogitare de re; meditari rem or de re; rem versare in animo, or reputare in animo. § To believe, suppose, be of opinion, arbitrari. rerl. censere. existimare. ducere. animum or in animum inducere. autumare [Syn. in BELIEVE]. 'I think' (inserted parenthetically), credo. opinor (credo, like &c. sociae, implies irony, in absurd or self-evident propositions: puto inserted without a dependent word or clause is Class. but rare; Krebs). Sic mea quidem opinio. ut ego existimo. ut mihi visus sum. quomodo mihi persuasum (as I persuade or flatter myself; parenthetically, C. Rosc. Am. 2, 6, end). § To have in the mind, cogitare (with an infm.); agitare animo (or secum) qd: I thought of going to Rome, cogitabam Romam ire (where ire may be omitted; see C. Att. 16, 2, 4). § To remember, recordari. reminisci. meminisse [See REMEMBER]. cs rei memoriam comprehendere. rei cs memoriam habere. To t. no more of a thing, cs rei memoriam depouere; rem ex memoria depouere. § To consider, resolve in the mind, cogitare cum or in animo, or simply cogitare qd or de qd re. considerare in animo, cum animo, secum, or simply considerare qd or de qd re (to consider carefully).—qd agitare mente or animo, or in mente or cum animo (to turn over in one's mind).—perpendere, percutere qd (to weigh and ponder).—(secum) meditare ac qd re or qd (to t. over, consider how alth ought to be done or to be).—secum or cum animo reputare qd (to t. over alth put or present, or of which the mind has formed a conception).—apud animum proponere (to place before the mind; Sulpic. ap. C. ad Div. 4, 5, end).—deliberare (to deliberate). T. of this one thing, hoc unum cogita: I t. over many important subjects, versantur in animo meo multae et graves cogitationes: to t. seriously on alth, toto pectore cogitare de re; diu multumque secum reputare qd; animo contemplari qd; intendere cogitationem in qd. § To be of a certain opinion, be disposed in a certain way, cogitare. sentire. To t. affectionately towards any one, amabiliter cogitare in qm: to t. ill of any one, male opinari de qo (see Bremi, Suet. Cae. 51): to t. one thing and say another, aliter sentire, aliter loqui; aliud clausum in pectore. aliud promptum in lingua habere (S. Cat. 10, 5). § To judge, judicare. sentire. Jn. sentire et judicare.—statuere. To t. differently at different times on the same subject, alias alid isdem de rebus et sentire et judicare (C. de Or. 2, 7, 30): to t. the same, idem sentire; idem mihi videtur: to t. with any one, as he t's, cs sententiam sequi: to t. differently, aliter sentire; quite differently, longe dissentire; longe alia mihi mens est. § To have regard, care, consulere, prospicere ci or cs rebus, rationibus, curare qd. rationem cs rei habere or ducere. respicere qd. To t. of a person in one's will, in testando memorem esse cs (aff. L. 1, 34); legare ci qd in testamento (opp. in testando immemorem esse cs).

THINKER, usually by the verbs. Intelligendi auctor or magister, or auctor et magister. A speculator t., philosophus (in this sense always in C. in his philosophical treatises): an acute t., homo acutus ad excogitandum.

THINKING, adj. cogitans. Intelligens (that has distinct ideas).—cogitationis participes (that has the power of thought). A t. being, mens (C. N. D. 2, 5, extr.), see the verb.

THINKING, s. See THOUGHT, MIND.

THINNESS, tenuitas. raritas. gracilitas. exilitas. See the adjective.

THIRD, tertius. Every t., tertius quisque; e. g., every t. month, tertio quoque mense; for the t. time, tertium; for the second and t. time, iterum ac tertium; iterum tertiumque: that comes on every t. day, tertianus (as an ague, &c.); the t. part, tertia (with or without parties): a t. (= another), tertius.

THIRDIY, tertio. See also the forms of division given under FIRST.

THIRST, *s. sitis* (*propr. and fig.*)—*cupiditas* (*fig., desire*); for *algh*, *cs. rel.* *T. after liberty, sitis libertatis*: *t. after truth, cupiditas veri videndi*; *studium veri reperiendi*: to have a *t. after algh*, *sitire qd*: to have or suffer *t.*, *sitire*; *siti cruciari* (*violent f.*): to die of *t.*, *siti enecari, mori*: to cause or occasion *t.*, *sitim facere*, *gignere*, *afferre*, *stimulare*, *accendere*: to quench *t.*, *sitim restinguere*, *extinguere*: to remove *t.*, *sitim explere*, *depellere*, *reprimere*; *sitim haustu gelidæ aquæ sedare* (*by a draught of cold water*): *he ought to quench his t. only with cold water, potione aquæ tantum a siti vindicare debet*.

THIRST, *v. sitire* (*propr. and fig.*). To *t. violently*, *siti cruciari*; *sitis fauces urit* (*poet.*): *fig.*, to *t. after algh*, *sitire qd*; *cs. rel. cupiditate flagrare*; *rem ardentem cupere*.

THIRSTILY (*fig.*), *sitienter*, *ardenter*.

THIRSTY, *Tha* *thirsta*, *sitiens* (*propr. and fig.*; after *algh*, *cs. rel.*)—*situlosus* (*of the ground*)—*cs. rel. cupiditate flagrans*; *cs. rel. avidus*, *appetens* (*fig.*, very desirous of a thing). *Tha* *causa* *thirst*, *situlosus*, *sitim faciens*, *gignens*, or *stimulans*.

THIRTEEN, rarely *tredecim* (*L. 36, 45, & Frontin. Aquæd. 33*); usually (*in C. only*) *decem et tres*, or *tres et decem* (*see C. Rosc. Am. 7, 20; 35, 39; L. 37, 30, 8*). Every *t.*, *terni dñi*, or *dñi terni* *t. times*, *tredecies*.

THIRTEENTH, *tertius decimus*, *decimus et tertius* (*fig.* rarely *decimus tertius*, *Gell. 18, 2. extr.*: never *tertius et decimus*). For the *t. time*, **tertium decimum*.

THIRTIETH, *tricesimus* or *trigesimus*.

THIRTY, *triginta*. (*distib.*) *tricenā*, *æ*, a (*used also for 'thirty' with subst. wch have no singular*). A space of *t. years*, *tricennum* (*Cod. Just. 7, 31*); *triginta anni*: the males attain at the most to the age of *t. years*, *vita maribus tricenis annis longissima*; *t. years of age*, *tricenarius*; *triginta annorum*: *that lasts t. years*, *triginta annorum*: *thirty times*, *trices*; *trigesies*: *t. times as large*, *as small*, &c. **triginta partibus major*, *minor*, &c.: *months of t. days*, *cavi menses* (*opp. pleni menses*, those of *t-one*, *Censorin 20*).

THIS, *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc* (*for wch qui, quæ, quod must be used at the beginning of a new proposition when 'this' refers to a person or thing already mentioned: in Eng. we use in such cases 'and,' 'for,' 'but,' 'hence,' 'therefore,' 'now,' &c.; wch in Lat. must be omitted before qui for hic; see Krebs, § 570*).—*ille* (*is often used in Lat. with ref. to a statement to follow, where in Eng. 'this' is used. In quoting abys words, hic is however generally used: illud animarum corporumque dissimile, quod &c.; but, in hanc fere sententiam locutus est*). *T. and that, ille et ille; ille aut ille (= several, indefinitely; e.g. commendo vobis illum et illum). As antecedent to a relative, is the regular unemphatic pron.*, but *hic, iste, ille*, can all be used with their proper meaning: *ista quæ a te dicta sunt (iste us demonstrative of second person); hæc, quæ a nobis disputata sunt (i.e., as just present to our thoughts); qui illa tenet quorum artem instituisse vult. T. here, hicc, hæcce, hocce: t. and that, ille et ille; nonnemo (many a one): this...that, hic...ille (often also ille...hic, where ille refers to the latter, hic to the former; see Herz. Cas. B. G. 3, 11); alius...alius (the one...the other): t. of mine, hic, hæc, hoc: t. of yours, iste, istud: t. of his, ille, illa, illud (all in the gender, &c., of the following subst.): t. time, nunc (and, when past time is viewed as present, tunc); in (present) (now, at t. time): hic, hac in re, hac in causâ (in f. case): in t. case, hac in re; hac in causâ; si res ita se habet (if the thing be so); si hic casus incidit (if t. case shall have happened): of t. year, hujus anni; huiusmodi, huius (born or produced in t. year, of fruits and animals; the latter, *propr. accidentally, only in poets*): on t. side, ceterior: t. side of, cis; ultra (*prep. and adv.*): and t. too (as adding an attribute in the way of climax), et is, isque, atque: and t. too, not, neque is (*e.g. unam rem explicabo, eamque maximam*). *Tha* *in oblique narration, where the speaker would use 'this'; hic, the reporter sometimes retains the hic, and sometimes changes it into 'that,' ille, adapting the statement to his own position; thus, Marcellus respondit, 'Non plura per annos quinquaginta benefacta Hieronis, quam paucis his annis maleficia eorum, qui Syracusas tenuerint, erga populum Romanum esse' (L. 25, 31, where Marcellus would himself use his annis; but in 25, 28, occasionem, quâvis illo momento horæ sit, nullam deinde fore, where the speaker would use hoc momentum).**

THISTLE, *carduus*. A piece overgrown with *t's*, *carduētum*: the head of a *t.*, **cardul cacumen*.

THITHER, *illuc*, *istuc*, *illo*, in *eum locum, eo* (*to that place*).—*ad id*, *ad eam rem*, *eo* (*to that point or state*).

THONG, *lorum* (*g. t.*; *loramentum* is not *Class.*)—*habēna* (*with wch alth is kept or drawn in, or the contrary, as a rein, &c.*)—*corrigia* (*used for binding together, as a shoe-tie*)—*amentum* (*a t. fastened to a javelin*)—*taurea* (*a leather t.*).

THORN, *Tha* *prop.* *spina* (*a t. or prick on plants; also the thorn-bush*)—*sentis*, *verpes* (*a briar*). *Black t.*, *prunus silvestris* (*Cels.*): *Glastonbury t.*, **cratægea* (*Linna.*) of *t's*, *made of t.*, *spineus*. *Tha* *fig.* *spina*, *molestia*, *cura*. To be a *t. in the side of aby.* *cs. inivsum* or *odiosum esse*; *qm pungere, urere: I am a t. in your side, stimulus ego nunc sum tibi* (*Comed.*).

THORNBACK, **raja clavata* (*Linna.*).

THORNY, *spinosus* (*only propr.*)—*laboriosus*, *arduus*, *murmuosus* (*fig., troublesome*). *Disserendi spinæ* and *spinosum disserendi genus* signify 'a subtle investigation'; not a 'thorny' one (*see C. Fin. 3, 1, 3; 4, 28, 79*).

THOROUGH, *Complete*, *verus*, *germanus* (*but before another adj. vere must be used, not verus: a t. Ciceronian, *vere Ciceronianus*)—*subtilis* (*of a person, that performs alth with ingenuity, accuracy, or precision; of a thing, done with such ingenuity, &c.*)—*acutus*; in *algh*, *qâ re* or *ad qd faciendum* (*of a person, who penetrates to the very pith of a matter; of a thing, made or done by such a person*)—*accuratus* (*made or done with care and exactness; only of things*)—*exquisitus*. *Jñ. exquisitus* et *minime vulgaris*, *reconditus* et *exquisitus* (*above the ordinary; of persons and things*). *Solidus* is used by good modern writers in the sense of 'thorough,' but without any ancient authority. A *t. scholar*, *exquisitâ doctrinâ homo* (*who possesses more than ordinary learning*); *vir omnibus artibus peritissimus* (*a varied and extensive information*); a *t. philosopher*, *philosophus subtilis*; *philosophus acutus: t. scholarship*, *doctrina exquisita*: to have a *t. knowledge of the Lat. language*, *bene* (*more strongly optime*) *Latine scire: to have a t. acquaintance with Lat. literature*, in *Latinis literis multum versatum esse*. 'Thorough' may often be *transl.* by *summus*, *maximus*, *with or without omnium*; by *caput* or *principes with a gen.*; by *totus ex qâ re factus est* or *constat*; *versatus est* in *omni genere* *cs. rel.* In *Plaut.* by compounds with the *Gk. tri* (*trifur*; *triscuria*): a *t. rogue*, *trifurcifer* (*Com.*); *caput scelerum* (*Plaut.*); *principes flagitiorum* (*C.*); *veterator*. *Sis* by a superlative *adj.*: a *t. fool*, *stolidissimus*, *stultissimus*. *Tha* *goes through*, *per locum penetrans*, *locum lustrans*.

THOROUGH-BRED, *honesto genere natus*.

THOROUGHFARE, *transitus*, *transitio* *pervia* (*through houses, courts*).—*Janus* (*a passage, such as those leading from the forum at Rome into the neighbouring streets*). Having a *t.*, *transitorius*; *pervius* (*through wch one may make way; opp. inivus*): a *forum with t's*, *forum transitorium* (*Eutop. 7, 23*): a *house with t's*, *domus transitoria* (*Suet. Ner. 31*).

THOROUGHLY, *prorsus* (*opp. 'in some degree,' or 'almost,' quite, without exception*).—*omnino* (*opp. magnâ ex parte, &c.; completely, quite*).—*plane* (*quite; opp. pene*).—*in* or *per omnes partes*, *per omnia* (*in every respect*)—*penitus* (*through and through; e.g. amittere, perspicere, cognoscere, &c.*; *opp. magnâ ex parte, and to 'superficially'*).—*funditus* (*fm the foundation, utterly; eply with verbs of perishing, destroying, defeating, rejecting, depriving*). *See QUITTE*. *Sis bene penitus* (*e.g. qui bene penitus ... in latius familiaritatem sese dedit, C. Ferr. 2, 70*). To treat *t. on any subject*, *subtiliter et accurate atque exquisitè disputare* or *disserere de re*: to examine a thing *t.*, *qd penitus pernoscere: to know alth t.*, *qd penitus percipisse; qd percipisse planeque cognovisse: to make oneself thoroughly acquainted with algh*, *animus pervolvitur in re* (*see C. de Or. 2, 35, 149*).—*In sinu me in qd* (*see C. Tusc. 5, 12, 34*).—*penitus insinu in qd* (*C. de Or. 2, 35, 149*). *Tha* *Cicero used not only insinuate (intrare), but also to insinuate, is satisfactorily shown by Zumpt, C. Ferr. 3, 68, 157*; I have made myself *t. acquainted with a thing*, *res penitus mihi nota est* (*C. de Or. 2, 35, in*).

THOU, *tu* (*pron. pers.*); usually omitted in *Latin*, except for sake of emphasis or distinction; but (1) *If two actions of the same person are distinguished, the pronoun is usually expressed with the first.* (2) *When two actions are related of a person wch seem inconsistent with each other (e.g. 'You who did this, also did that'), the first may have qui; the second is with the second*

person (e. g. qui magister equitum fuisse tibi viderere...is per municipia coloniasque Galliae...eucurristi; C. Phil. 2, 20).

THOUGH. See ALTHOUGH.

THOUGHT, cogitatio (act of thinking; and as concrete, a t.).—cogitatum (a t.)—mens (understanding; then = opinion, view).—sententia (an opinion, esp. if well founded; then = a good or just t.).—opinio (a mere opinion, supposition).—suspicio (conjecture, suspicion).—consideratio, meditatio, deliberatio, cogitatio (reflection, deliberation, consideration).—consilium (design, plan, intention).—dictum (a thought uttered; a saying).—locus (a chief point or matter in philosophical questions; as Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57, quem locum multo etiam accuratius explicat in eo sermone, quem habuit eo iusto die, quo excessit e vita; so also Cic. Lael. 13, 46, &c.). A quick or sudden t., a flash of t., cogitatio (repentina).—invenitum (invention): a wise t., callidum invenitum: a wonderful t., mirum invenitum: a witty t., facetia; sales, facete, saepe, acuta dicta: the t., cogitata mentis; sensa mentis or animi; quae mente concipiuntur; quae animo cogitamus, sentimus, versamus: the t. enters my mind, ad cogitationem deducor (I am led to the t.).—subit cogitatio animum; succurrit mihi res (athg occurs to me).—venit mihi in mentem (athg suddenly occurs to me, strikes me).—venit mihi in opinionem is unusual; see Bremi ad Np. Milit. 7, 3).—induco animum (I hit upon the idea), with an infin. (as C. de Divin. 1, 13, p. in.), or with ut (C. Rosc. Am. 19, in.; L. 2, 5, 7).—adducor in suspicionem (I am led to suspect).—venit mihi in suspicionem is unusual; see Bremi, l. c.). To pass from one t. to another, cogitare aliam rem ex alia re: to turn or direct all one's t. to athg, cogitationes omnes or animum totum ad qd intendere; cogitationes omnes conferre in r-m; et cogitatio cogitare de re; omnem suam mentem et cogitationem ad qd inclinare; omni cogitatione ferri ad rem; totum et mente et animo in qd insistere. To pursue a t., versari in cogitatione ea rei: not to collect or concentrate one's t.'s, aliud or alias res agere; non attendere to be in deep t., deep in t., in cogitatione defixum esse: after due t., re diligenter pensata or considerata; initia subductaque ratione; omnibus rebus circumspectis: the matter requires t., res habet deliberationem; res cadit in deliberationem: to divert any's t.'s to athg, in cogitationem ea rei qm avertere: to give the t. of athg to aby, ei cogitationem ea rei injicere: to suggest to aby the t. that, qm ad eam cogitationem deducere, or in eam cogitationem adducere, ut &c.: to put athg out of aby's t.'s, abducere ea animum a re: to dismiss athg from one's t.'s, cogitationem de re abjicere; non amplius cogitare de re: dismiss these t.'s, abducas velim animum ab his cogitationibus: what are your t.'s? quas cogitationes volvis? This is my only t., nihil cogito nisi hoc: to supply athg (a word, &c.) in t., intelligere; intelligi velle (when the writer himself is spoken of).—subintelligere is not Lat., and subaudire is not Class.: to enter into aby's t.'s, et in sensum et in mentem ea intrare (Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 109); ad sensum opinionemque ea penetrare (Cic. Partit. 36, 123): to know aby's t.'s, quid ea cogitet scire: my t.'s (opinion) on the subject are quite different, longe mihi alia mens est: these are my t.'s on the matter, haec habui quae de ea re dicere (I had this to say on the subject); (forensium) rerum haec nostra consilia sunt (Cic. Att. 4, 2, extr.): wrap in t., defixus cogitatione.

THOUGHTFUL, gravis (opp. levis).—providus, cautus (prudent, cautious; of persons).—prudens (acting or pronouncing with consideration; of persons, judgments). See also CONSIDERATE.

THOUGHTFULLY, provide, caute, prudenter.

THOUGHTFULNESS, gravitas (consideration; opp. levitas).—cautio, circumspectio, prudentia (caution, circumspection, prudence, &c.).

THOUGHTLESS, temerarius (acting without due reflection).—securus (unconcerned, from an opinion of safety).—imprudens (from want of proper foresight, opp. paratus).—socrus (stupidly t.).—lucrosus (wanting actively and proper care: indifferent).—negligens (opp. diligens): in qd re negligens ac dissolutus; parum accuratus.

THOUGHTLESSLY, inconsiderate (inconsiderate, without due reflection); sine cura, secure, incuriose (post-dug.) negligenter, indiligenter.

THOUGHTLESSNESS, inconsiderantia, temeritas (want of due reflection).—securitas (freedom from care and from fear of danger).—imprudencia (want of foresight).—securdia (want of thought, observation, &c.).—inertia (want of activity and good heed; indifference).—negligentia (negligence and indifference).

THOUSAND, mille (a t., is properly a subst., indeclinable in the sing., but found only in positions which admit a nom. or an accus. As a subst., it governs the gen.; e. g. mille hominum, mille passuum; but mille is also very frequently used as an indeclinable adj., and that in the place of all the cases).—milia, lum, n. (several t.; the declinable pl. of mille). The number of thousands is denoted either by the cardinal numerals or by distributives, e. g. duo or bina, decem or dena, milia; the objects enumerated are put in the gen. after milia, e. g. trecenta milia armatorum, unless followed by one of the numeral adjs., e. g. habuit tria milia trecentos milites. ^{§ 25} The subst. is very rarely put in the same case as milia; as in Virg. Aen. 9, 132, tot milia gentes arma ferunt Italiae. ^{§ 25} None but the poets express the number of t.'s by the indeclinable mille, preceded by numeral adverbs; as, bis mille equi, for duo or bina milia eorum. Octavius left a t. sesterties to each of the praetorian soldiers, Octavianus legavit praetorianis militibus singula milia numorum (^{§ 25} not milienos numos): you shall give a t. talents every twelve years, dabitur milia talentum (^{§ 25} not millena talenta) per duodecim annos. When 'thousand' is employed to denote a large indefinite number, the Latin is mille or sexcenti; e. g. a t. new plans, mille nova consilia: a t. such things, sexcenta similia, multa similia: a t. thanks, summas gratias ago: containing a t., millarius: captain of a t., chiliarchus; (the number), a t., chilias; or Lat. (in late writers) numerus millenarius: by t.'s, milia; e. g. milia crabronum coeunt: a t. fold, milies tantum (^{§ 25} there is no good authority for milieuplus): a t. times, milies; in a t. ways, mille modis.

THOUSANDTH, millesimus.

THOWL, scamnus (C.).

THRALDOM. See BONDAGE, SERVITUDE.

THRASH, || To beat, verberibus cedere or castigare. verberibus or flagris implere. male mulcare. verberibus subigere or irrigare (Com.); verberibus mulcare; with a stick, ei fustem impingere; qm fuste coercere (H.). || To beat out corn, e spicis grana excutere, discutere, or exterere, frumentum deterere (g. tt.).—messes peticis flagellare, spicas baculis excutere (with long sticks).—spicas fustibus tundere or cudere (with clubs or mallets).—frumentum pulvis tribularum deterere. messes tribulis exterere. a spica grana excutere jumentis junctis et tribulo (these three by a machine; prob. a roller drawn by oxen).—spicas exterere pecudibus or jumentorum ungulis. spicas exterere grege jumentorum inacto (by oxen).—messim exterere eorum gressibus (by horses). We find frumentum in area terere (H. Sat. 1, 1, 45); terere culmos (Virg.).

THRASHER, *qui excutit flagello grana frugum, &c. See the verb.

THRASHING, tritura (Col.).

THRASHING-FLOOR, area (C.); or, more fully, area in qua frumenta deteruntur (ast. Col. 1, 6, 23).

THRASHING MACHINE, *machina grana frumenti excutienti; or prpa tribula or tribulum (F. Georg. 1, 164; O. Met. 13, 803; Farr. R. R. 1, 52; Plin. H. N. 18, 30: this was a thick heavy board, armed underneath with spikes or flints, and drawn over the corn by a yoke of oxen).

THREAD, s. || P'OPR. filum (g. t.). linum, linea (thicker; composed of several t.'s twisted together). To draw a t., filum ducere, trahere: gold t.'s, aurea fila; aurum netum (spun gold; Aetn. Avit. 6, 36): silver t.'s, argentea fila. *argentum in filum ducere. Prov.) To hang by a t., admodum tenui filo suspensum esse (Val. Max.); in summum discrimen deductum esse. in summum discrimine versari. tenui filo pendere (O.): not to have a dry t. about one, imbre, pluvia, sudore (as the case may be) madidum or madafactum esse. Fig.) The t. of a discourse, cursus or series narrationis: to cut off the t. of a discourse, incidere or praecidere orationem (not filum orationis abrumper: filum is the texture of a discourse; the nature, &c. of an argument): to resume the t. of a discourse, redire ad id unde devertimus: unde exorsa est oratio, eo reverti: but to resume the t. of our discourse, sed jam unde huc degressa est, eo redeat oratio: sed jam, unde exorsa est oratio, eo revertatur: the t. of a screw; by the Gk. περισσώλειον (we find pl., rugae per cochleam bullantes, Plin. 18, 31, 74).

THREAD, v. || To put a thread through (a needle), conficere filum in acum (Cels.).—filum per acum trajicere. filum in acum inserere (ast. Q. 2, 20, 31).

|| To put on a thread, lineam per rem persequere

aff. Varr.; lino inserere (*Ter.*). | *To wind oneself through a place, penetrare per locum. pervadere locum or per locum.*

THREADBAKE, tritus, obsoletus (*the latter of clothes or the wearer*).—attritus (*e. g. toga attrita, Mart.*).

THREAT, minatio, comminatio (*act of threatening*).—denunciatio (*a threatening declaration*).—minae (*threatening words, l's*). *To throw out l's, minas jacere, jactare; agere ab, minis qm insequi.*

THREATEN. | **TRANS.** PROPRI. minas' jacere, jactare. minis uti. *To t. one with atq, qd ci minari, minitari, comminari (g. l's); denunciare ci qd (to give a threatening notice); intentare ci qd (by preparations made, arma ci intentare); to t. one with fire and sword, minitari ci ferrum flammamque, or ferro ignique: to t. one with war, arma intentare ci: we are threatened by him with blows, verbera minatur; verbera nobis intentantur.* | **FIG.** imminere. impendere. *A war with the Parthians t's us, bellum nobis impendat a Parthis: the enemy's camp t's the city, castra hostium imminet portis.* | **INTRANS.** Something t's (*i. e., is near at hand*), res imminet, instat, impendet: *war, danger l's. impendit bellum, periculum: it t's for rain, imbres imminet; nubilatur, or nubilate exipit (it is becoming overcast).*

THREATENING, s. minatio, comminatio (*a threat*).—denunciatio (*menacing declaration*).—minae (*threats, menacing words*).

THREATENING, adj. | **PROPR.** minax, minitabundus (*of persons*) FIG. instans, imminens, praesens (*impending*). *To withdraw fm the t. storm, impendentem effugere tempestatem (Np): to assume a t. character, imminere (see Np. Eum. 10, 3): in a t. manner, minaciter.*

THREE, tres, tria, trini, trinæ, trina (*t. together; also = t. at once, usually with substantives which have no singular, but also otherwise*).—terni, æ, a (*coesy t., distrib.*); also = t. at once. *A space of t. days, triduum: every t. days, ternis diebus; tertio quoque die (on every third day): after t. days, post ejus diei tertium diem: t. years old, trimum, trimulus (never = lasting t. years): tres annos natus (t. years old; of persons): trium annorum (that lasts t. years; also t. years old); trionis (that lasts t. years): a space of t. years, triennum: t. pounds, trepondo: in t. parts; see THREEFOLD: t. parts (of a whole), dodrans: consisting of t., ternarius: t. words with you, te tribus verbis volo (Com.); to say atq in t. words, qd in tribus verbis dicere: tres are t. of us, nos sumus tres: t. and a half, tres et semis; are t. of dimidium; dimidium super tres (not sesquiertius, which denotes the relation of 3 to 4).*

THREEFOLD, triplus (*three times as much, τριπλάσιος*).—trigeminus or tergeminus (*triple*).—tripartitus (*divided into three*).—triplex (*consisting of three parts, τριπλοῦς*).—terni, æ, a (*see THREE*). *To make a t. division, trifariam or tripartito dividere: to make t. triplicare.*

THREESCORE, sexaginta. See SIXTY.

THRESHOLD, limen (*prop., and fig. in poetry*).—initium (*fig., beginning*). *To cross aby's t., limen cintrare or lufre: the t. of a speech, prima orationis verba, exordium, proœmium (not initium in this connection): the t. of an art or science, elements, rudimenta, incunabula, pl. The word in its fig. sense may often be rendered by Crcl. with primus.*

THRICE, ter. T. as much, triplum: T. more, triplo plus: to multiply t., triplicare.

THRIFT, ¶ *Carefulness, cura, diligentia. See CAREFULNESS.* | *Frugality, frugalitas. See FRUGALITY.* | *Profit, lucrum. See PROFIT.*

THRIFTILY, ¶ *Carefully, caute, diligenter.* | *Frugally, frugaliter. parce. Jn. parce et frugaliter.*

THRIFTY, ¶ *Careful and industrious, cautus ac diligens. providus. diligens.* | *Frugal, frugalis. parvus.*

THRILL, s. | *A sharp sound, sonus acutus. sonus vibrans (a warbling; Plin. 10, 29, 43).*—tinnitus (*a tinkling*). | *A sharp, piercing sensation; by the verb.*

THRILL, v. | *To make a sharp sound, acute sonare, resonare, tinnire. It t's in my ears, aures meæ tinniunt, personant; aures strepunt (L. 22, 14).* | *To feel a sharp or tingling sensation, micare, agitare, moveri. To t. with joy, gaudium percipere; lætitiâ exsultare, gestic, or efferi; gaudio exallire.*

THRIVE, crescere (*to grow; prop., and fig.*).—provenire (*of trees, corn, &c.; also fig., as Plin. Ep. 3, 19,*

extr., of studies).—convalescere (*fig., to grow strong; see C. Rep. 2, 14, init.*). *To t. well, bene, feliciter provenire (prop.)*; *læta incrementa capere (*fig.*): *wealth unjustly gotten never t's, male paria male diabuntur (Posta ap. C. Phil. 2, 27, init.)*; *to cause to t., qd lacum facere (prop.)*; rem alere (*fig., C. Tusc. 1, 2, t. honos alit artes*); rem augere; incrementum assero ci rei.

THROAT, jugulum (*v. pr.*). faux, usually pl. fauces (*the upper, narrower part near the entrance of the t.*)—gula (*the gullet, which conveys the food fm the mouth to the stomach*)—guttur (*the entrance of the wind-pipe; also the gullet and wind-pipe*). *To cut oby's t., qm jugulare; jugulum ci perferre; gladium denultere cs in jugulum (Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 28)*; *to have a good t. (to be able to speak loudly) in clamando robustum esse.*

THROB, v. palpitare. salire (*e. g. cor salit or palpitat*).

THROB, THROBBING, s. palpitatio; or by the verbs.

THROE, dolor (*in pl. also = pangs of childbirth. cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 12, &c.: also dolores puerperæ, Plaut.: dolor quem in puerperio cs patitur, Sen.*). See PANG.

THRONE, solum (*v. pr.*).—thrōnus is not found in the best prose writers; and solum in its fig. sense, for 'royal dignity,' is poet.).—sedes or sella regia (*prop.*).—regnum (*fig., kingdom, regal power*)—imperium (*fig., empire*). *To sit upon a t., sedere in solio, or in sede regiâ (prop.)*; regere ease; regnare (*fig.*): *to ascend a t., *in solium escendere (prop.)*; regnum occupare; regnum or imperium adipisci; regni or regno, imperii or imperio, potiri; regnare capere (*fig.*): *one comes to the t., imperium or regnum transit ad qm: to aspire to the t., regnum appetere; regnum occupare velle: to succeed to the t., succedere regno ci, or succedere regno in cs locum: to call to the t., qm accire in regnum or ad regnandum: to raise to the t., summam rem deferre ad qm (deferre ci regnum ac diadema; H. Od. 2, 2, 22)*; *to restore to the t., restituere qm in regnum; reducere qm: to drive fm the t., ci regni dignitatem adimere; ci imperium abrogare; ci regnum auferre or eripere; qm regno spoliare; regno pellere or expellere.*

THRONG, a. turba, &c. See CROWD, s.

THRONQ, v. influere, &c. See CROWD, v.

THROSTLE, | *A bird, *turdus musicus (Linn.).*

THROTTLE, s. See THROAT.

THROTTLE, v. ci elidere spiritum, fauces, or colulum (*v. pr.*; although the two last acc. only O. Met. 12, 142, and Sen. Herc. Est. 1235: to be distinguished fm suffocare = to suffocate, choke; fm strangulare = to strangle; and fm jugulare = to cut the throat).

THROUGH, adv. See THROUGHOUT.

THROUGH, prep. | *Of space and time, per; but this is usually expressed by compound words.* | *Denoting a means, per (espily if a living being be the means; rarely if it be a thing). The Latins usually express the means, if it be a thing, by a simple abl.; as, to gain the favour of others by flatteries, aliorum benevolentiam blanditiis colligere; see Groef., § 217 and 218, Obs. 2; Zumpt, § 455. Hence also with the gerund the prep. is always omitted; as, the human mind is nourished by learning and thinking, hominis mens discendo alitur et cogitando. Sic also the Latins employ the participles utens and usus (as the Greeks χρῆσθαι and χρῶσθαι); e. g. proclis secundus usus. | Denoting cause and operation, per (by occasion of).—a, ab (denoting immediate operation, espily after passive and intrans. verbs; as, interire ab eo)—propter (denoting an efficient cause, after trans. or intrans. verbs; e. g. il propter quos hanc suavissimam lucem asperimus); or it may be expressed by ductus, adductus, motus, excitatus, &c.; e. g. pulchritudine ductus; or in this case we may use propter, ob, causâ: if the notion of hindrance or impediment be included, we may use prohibitus or impeditus instead of ductus (e. g. negotiis impeditus).—ca opera (by the efforts of any one; as, eorum opera plebs concitata est).—cs or cs rei beneficio (t. the kindness of; e. g. sic Gyges repente annuill beneficio rex exortus est, t. the ring). If things without life are specified as a cause, the relation is usually expressed by the abl. without a preposition; as, this has happened t. your fault, vestra culpa hoc accidit (see Groef., § 218, Obs. 2, sqq.; Zumpt, § 452). | Denoting extension of space and time, = throughout, per; e. g., t. all the provinces of your empire, perimperi tui provincias: the report spreads t. all Africa, fama per omnem Africam divulgatur. Here also the Latins form compounds with per; e. g., t. and t., penitus (to the innermost part, entirely; e. g. perspicere, nosse).—per omnes*

prites (i. all parts, &c.). The *Latius* also express it by verbs compounded with *per*; as, *percutere*: also with *trans*; as, *to pierce t. and t. with a sword*, *qm transigere gladio*. *To be carried t., valere (of a law, plan, &c.)*—*perferri (of a proposed law)*.

THROUGHOUT, *adv.* *prorsus* (altogether, entirely, without exception; as, *prorsus omnes*).—*omnino* (perfectly; opp. *magnæ ex parte*, &c.).—*plane*. In or *per omnes partes*, *per omnia* (in every respect).—*penitus*, *funditus* (thoroughly, fm the foundation). *Nothing t., nihil omnino*: i. or for a great part, *omnino aut magnæ ex parte*. Sometimes 'throughout' is rendered by *totus*.

THROUGHOUT, *prep.* See **THROUGH**.

THROW, *v.* *jacere*, *lactare* (to do it repeatedly or constantly).—*mittere* (to send it forth to a person or persons; e. g. *tela tormentis mittere*).—*conjicere* (*prop.*, to t. together; either of many doing it at once, or of bringing many things or persons together; e. g., to t. their knapknives in a heap, *conjicere sarcinas in acervum*; *L.*; soldiers into a town, *milites in locum; aby into prison*, *qm in maledicta; also pila in hostes*; *maledicta in qm*).—*injicere* (to t. into, and also upon or over; e. g. *pallium ci* (C.) *ci rei* or in *qd.* *petere qm qd re* (t. *atq* at *aby*).—*Jaculari* (to hurl, by swinging the hand round). *To t. stones, lapides jacere; atq, lapides mittere* or *conjicere* in *qm*; *lapidibus petere qm*: to t. *atq* at *aby's* head, in *caput* *cs* *qd jaculari*: to t. money amongst the people, *numos spargere populo*, in *plebem*: to t. money into the sea, *pecuniam in mare juberé mergi*: to t. oneself at *aby's* feet, *se ad cs pedes*, or *ci ad pedes* *projicere* or *abjicere* (*cs* or *ci* equally right; *Krebs* was too hasty in condemning *ci*, which he allows in his 2nd edit.): to t. a cloak around or about one, *pallium circumjicere* or *pallium Injicere* *ci* (C. N. D. 3, 34, 83): to t. oneself into *atq*, *Injicere* *se in qd* (e. g. in *mediis ignes*, C.); *irruere in qd* (e. g. in *mediam aciem*): to t. light on *atq*, *lumen* or *multum luminum* *ci rei* *afferre*; *aby* overboard, *qm in alto ejicere* *e navi* (C.); *merchandise overboard*, *lacturam facere* (of a voluntary loss). *Throw away*, *abjicere*. *projicere* (*with also fig.*): one's arms, *arma abjicere* or *projicere*; one's shield, *scutum manu emittere*.—(Fto.) *To t. away m.*, *pecuniam profunderé*: to t. oneself away (i. e. by misconduct, &c.), *se abjicere* (*not* *se projicere*, *wh. C.* *Att.* 9, 6, 6, = 'to expose oneself rashly to a danger,' to t. one's life away'). *Throw down*, *sternere*, *prosternere* (*stretch on the ground*).—*affligere* (*dash down*).—*dejjicere*, *deturbare* (*cast down*).—*evertere*, *subvertere* (*overthrow*). *To t. a man down*, *qm ad terram dare*; *qm terræ* or *ad terram affligere*; *qm ad terram arietare* (*Curt.* 9, 7, 22; *to dash him down violently*): to t. oneself down, *se abjicere*; *corpus sternere* or *prosternere*; *on the grass*, *se abjicere* in *herbâ* (*not* in *herban*; see *C. de Orat.* 1, 7, extr.); *atq* *aby's* feet; see above, 'throw at *aby's* feet': to t. oneself down *fm a wall*, *dejjicere* *se de muro* (Caz.); *precipitare* *se fm muro* (C. Frag.): to t. down a statue, *statuam evertere* (C.); a citadel, *arcem evertere* (C.); a house, *domum evertere* (C.), *subvertere*, *proruere* (T.); a horse, *equum evertere* (*prop.*). *Throw off*, *ponere*, *deponere* (*lay aside*).—*exuere* (*put off*).—*abjicere* (*fling away*). *To t. off a yoke*, *jugum exuere*; *jugo* *se exuere*; *jugum exuere* (*slip it off*); *the dogs*, *canibus vincia demere* (O.); *canes immittere* or *instigare* (in *feras*). *Throw on*; see **THROW UPON**. *Throw up*, *jacere*, *ejicere*. *To t. out many very intelligible hints*, *multas nec dubias significationes jacere* (Suet.). *Throw up*, *sublime jacere* (*ast.* *Plin.* 11, 2, 1, 44); *erith*, *terram adaggerare*; *about a tree*, *arborum aggerare*; a mound, *aggerem jacere*, *extruere* (Juv.): *per* = *vomit* i., &c., *rejjicere ore*, and simply *rejjicere*, *per* = *os reddere* (e. g. *sanguinem*).—*exscrare* (*to spit out*; e. g. *sanguinem*, *pituitam*).—*exscrare* *per tussim*, *extussare* (*to cough up blood*, *phlegm*, &c.).—*expuere* (*to spit out*; e. g. *blood*, &c.).—*evomere*, *eructare* (*to vomit forth*; hence of volcanoes, *ignes evomere*, *Sil.* *Ital.* 17, 598; *flammas eructare*, *Justin* 4, 1, 4). *Throw upon*, *superinjicere*. *To t. oneself upon a bed*, *decumbere* in *lecto*: oneself down upon *atq*, *se abjicere* in *qd re* (*not* in *qd*); *gravel upon a road*, *glareâ superstruere viam*; oneself upon (a body of troops, &c.), *conjicere* *se in qm* or *qd*; *impressionem facere* (e. g., on the left wing, in *sinisturn cornu*); *invadere qm*; *the blame upon aby*, *culpam in qm conferre* (*if fm oneself*); *culpam* or *causam* *in qm transferre*, *vertere*: to t. cold water upon *atq*, *spem* *cs* *incidere* or *infringere*; *consilium* *cs* *improbare*, &c. (according to the meaning): to t. myself upon a person, *spem* *reponere*, *consuocere* in *qo* (see **CAST**); upon *aby's* compassion, *ad misericordiam* *cs* *confugere*.

THROW, *|| A cast*, *jactus*.—*missus*.—*jaculatio*—*conjectio* (e. g. *telorum*) [*SYN.* in *CAST*, v.].—*ictus* (a successful cast, a hit). *A stone's t.*, *lapisid jactus* or *conjectus* (e. g. extra *lapisid*, *telu*, &c., *jactus* or *conjectum esse*): a t. of dice, *jactus* or *missus talorum* or *teserarum* [*SYN.* in *DIX*, *DICE*, where the names of the t.'s will be found]. *|| Risk*, *venture*, *alea*. *To venture atq* at a t., *qd in aleam dare* (*prop.* and *fig.*); *qd in discrimen committere*, *vocare*, *deferre*, or *adducere*; *qd discrimini committere*: often by *agitur* *qd* or *de qd re* (*atq* is at stake); or by *dimittere* *de qd re*. *My life is ventured upon the t.*, *de vitâ dimico*; *de vitâ in discrimen vocor*: to be brought to the last t., in *ultimum discrimen adduci* (*to be brought into the greatest danger*); *ultima audere*, *experiri*; *ad extrema* or *ad ultimum auxilium descendere* (*to be trying one's last chance*): it to our last t., *ad extrema perventum est*; *res est ad extremum perducta causam*.

THROW, *|| clum*, *pl.* *licia*, *fimbrie* (the threads which hang loosely at the end of a piece).

THRUSH, *|| A bird*, *turdus* (*Plin.*, II., &c.). *|| A kind of disease in the month*, *aptham* (*Cels.*, *Marc. Emp.*).

THRUST, *v.* *trudere* (g. t.).—*pellere* (*to drive*).—*fodere* (*so as to pierce*) *qm* or *qd qd re*. *Perfodere* in this sense only in inferior or poetical prose; in *Class.* prose it always means 'to thrust through.' *|| Thrust at*, *petere*. *|| Thrust down*, *detrudere*. *|| Thrust into*, *trudere* in (*qo*) *not intrudere*. *detrudere* in *pellere* in. *|| Thrust out*, *extrudere* (*v. prop.*).—*expellere* (*to drive out*).—*exturbare* (*to drive out with violence*).—*ejicere* (*to cast out*). *JN.* *Intrudere* *et ejicere*, *externinare* (*to drive away fm a territory or a house*).—*excludere*, *removere* (*to exclude, shut out*). *To t. one out of the senate*, *qm ejicere* *e senatu*; *qm movere senatu* or *de senatu*; *qm movere loco senatorio*.

THRUST, *s.* *petitio* (a blow aimed).—*plaga*, *ictus* (a blow inflicted). In other cases usually by the verb, *trudere*, &c. *To make a home-t.*; see **HOME**, *adj.*

THUMB, *s.* *pollex*, *digitus pollex*. *Of the size of a t.*, *pollicaris*: of a t.'s breadth, *latitudo pollicari*; *latitudo digiti pollicis* (*ast.* *Cas.* B. C. 3, 13): of the thickness of a t., *crassitudo digiti pollicis*; *crassitudo pollicari*: a t.'s breadth, *crassitudo digiti pollicis*; *crassitudo pollicari*: of the length of a t., *longitudo digiti pollicis* (*ast.* *Cas.* B. C. 3, 13): a t.'s length, *longitudo digiti pollicis* (*ast.* *Cas.* B. C. 3, 30): a t. screw, **tormentum pollicibus admovendum*.

THUMB, *v.* *pollice terere*.

THUMB-STALL, *digitulabum* (a finger-stall).

THUMP, *s.* *colaphus* (with the fist).—*ictus* *plaga* (a blow).

THUMP, *v.* See **BEAT**.

THUNDER, *s.* *tonitrus*, *ŏs* (in the pl. also *tonitrua*; but now where the singular *tonitru*; see *Ramshorn*, § 30, 5).—*fulmen* (*flash of lightning with t.*); also *fig.* *verborum fulmina*.—*fragor* (a crash, peal; e. g. *fragor cœli* or *cœlestis*). *The t. of artillery*, **tormentorum fragores*: t. of eloquence, *sonitus* (*cf.* *C. Att.* 1, 14, 4): the t. of the Vatican, *fulmen pontificale* (*ast.* *L.* 6, 39, *fulmen dictatorium*); *to hurt the t. of the Vatican atq*, **fulmine pontificali qm percellere*.

THUNDER, *v.* *tonare*, *intonare* (*both impers., trans. or intrans., prop. or fig.*; *tonare* as *intrans.*, *intonare* as *trans.*, of a powerful speaker). *It t.'s incessantly*, *continuis cœli fragor est*: to be afraid when it t.'s, *tonitrua expavescere*: a thundering speech, *oratio fulgurans* as *tonans* (*ast.* *Q.* 2, 16, 19); *verborum fulmina* (*C. Fam.* 9, 21, 1).

THUNDERBOLT, *fulmen*, *fulminis ictus*. *It came like a t. after him*, *hac re gravissimè commotus est*.

THUNDERSTRAK, (*POET.*) *fulmine tactus* or *percussus*, *de cœlo tactus* (*poet.*)—*fulguratus* (*Varr.*). *|| Fro.* *attonitus*, *percussus*, *obstupefactus*, *territus*, *exterritus*, *perterritus*, *perturbatus*, (*animo*) *consternatus* (*beside oneself with agitation*).—(*animo*) *confusus* (*confounded*).—*commotus*, *permotus* (*deeply moved*).—*Sis afflictus*, *percutus*, *attonitus*, *fulminatus*, *exanimatus*. *JN.* *obstupefactus* *ac perterritus*, *confusus* *et attonitus*.

THURSDAY, **dies Jovis*.

THUS, *|| sic* (so).—*ita* (under such circumstances).—*hoo modo*, *ad hunc modum* (in this manner). *The affair stands t.*, *sic res est*, *res ita* *se habet*.

THWART, *obstare*, *resistere*, *repugnare*, *obniti*, *reniti*, *adversari* *qm* (*not* *ci*). *JN.* *adversari* *ci* *et repugnare*.—*obstare* or *officere* *ci* and *ci rei* *cs* (*with this difference*, that *obstare* means merely to be in *aby's* way; off, however, to be opposed to him in a hostile manner; e. g., to t.

thy's plans, ea consilia obstatre or officere, observing, however, the difference of meaning just alluded to.—*retardare qm. in atq.* ad qd faciendum or a qd re faciendū, in qā re (to t. *aby* in *atq.*, or in the execution of *atq.*; e.g. in his privilege, in suo jure). To t. *aby's* designs, ea consilia pervertere: to see one's hope thwarted, spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur: to t. *aby's* whole plan, conturbare ea omnes rationes: if accidents and engagements had not thwarted his projects, ni-l qd casus aut occupatio ejus consilium premisset: to t. *aby* in every thing, omnia adversus qm facere: to t. one another's designs, obtracere inter se (of two rivals): to t. one's own interest, repugnare utilitati suae.

THY (You), tuus (but in Lat., when it does not stand in opposition, and especially when it refers to the subject of the proposition, it is usually not translated; see Krebs. § 113; Grotius. § 135, Obs. 1; Zumpt, § 768; Krüger, § 406, 3, Obs. 4). Is is thy (your) duty or part, tuum est, &c.

THYME, thymum. Common t., *thymus vulgaris (Linn.). Cretan or Grecian t., *Satureja Capitata (Linn.). Wild t., *thymus serpyllum (Linn.): the blossom of t., epithymon.

TIARA, thāra, m. f. (Sen., O.) or thāra, m. m. (V.).

TICK, s. A kind of vermin, ricinus (Varr., Col.). The covering of a bed, *tegumentum culcitae. Credit, vid. Sound of a clock, &c., *ticus machinationis, quā hōræ moventur.

TICK, v. *ictum reddere, in contact with machinatio, &c.

TICKET, s. scheda. scida. acidula (as a piece of paper, &c.).—tessera (as a token).—libellus. tabella (hung up or exposed to view).

TICKLE, v. acidis, acidula, tessera, notare qd.

TICKLE, titillare qd (also fig.; e.g. sensus; but in C. always with quasi prefixed; see Fin. 1, 11, 39; Off. 2, 18, 63)—quasi titillationem adhibere ei rei (fig.; e.g. sensibus).

TICKLING, titillatio (when used in a fig. sense, always with quasi)—titillatus (only in abl. titillatu).—Or by the verb.

TICKLISH, {PROP.} qui titillatu facile movetur. *titillationis minime patiens. {FRO} a) Of persons, excitable; e.g., he is very t. on that point, *hac re facile offendetur. b) Of things, lubricus et anceps (nice, critical, dangerous)—difficilis (difficult to manage).

TIDBIT, See TIDBIT.

TIDE, {Alternatis ebb and flow of the sea, mētus, aestum accessus et recessus (C.). reciprocatio aestus, aestus maris reciproci (Plin.). aestus maritimi accedentes et recedentes (C. N. D. 3, 53, 103). With the t., aestu secundo (opp. *aestu adverso): when the t. is coming in, aestu crescente: quum ex alto aestus se incitat; going out, minuente aestu (Cæ. B. G. 2, 12); aestus marini undae recedunt (C.); aestus maris resistit, se resorbent: the t.'s are governed by the moon, marinorum aestum accessus et recessus motu lunæ gubernantur (C. Div. 2, 14, 34): there are two t.'s every twenty-four hours, aestus maris bis aduunt bisque remeant vicenis quaternisque semper horis (Plin. 2, 97, 99). Spring-t., vid. (Fig.) history shows the t. of political affairs, in historia videre licet quo modo opes civitatum crescant ac decrescant. Time, vid. Course, cursus, &c. See COURSE.

TIDILY, compe. nitide.

TIDINGS, nuntius. See NEWS.

TIDY, compe. nitidus. See NEAT.

TIE, v. ligare. alligare. deligare. ligare. astringere (to draw, bind tightly).—religare. revincire (to bind backwards). To t. on to, qd in re ligare: to t. *aby* to a post, qm alligare ad palum: to t. *aby* to a chariot, qm ligare in currum or religare ad currum: to t. one's hands behind one's back, manus religare; manus ligare or religare post tergum: to t. up, substringere: to t. up the hair, capillos in nodum colligere (O. Met. 3, 170); obliquare crimem nodoque substringere (T. Germ. 38, 2): to t. up to or on atq., alligare, deligare, astringere ad qd; ligare in qā re: to t. up a vine, vites capistrare or perstringere (to bind fast); adjuvare vites (to trellis work); vites arboribus applicare (to trellis).

TIE, s. vinculum (prop. and fig.)—nodus. cupula (fig.). There is a closer t. among kinsmen, arcior colligatio est societatis propinquorum: the strict t. of friendship, amicitiae conjunctionisque necessitudo.

TIER, See ROW.

TIERCE, tertius pars.

TIERCET, *cantus ternarius.

TIFF, Drink, vid. Angry feeling, see PASSION.

TIGER, tigris, is or ydis, m. or f. (of the male; of

the female (tigress) only f.)—*felis tigris Linn.). Of or like a t., tigrinus: spotted like a t., *maculis tigrinis varius, sparvus.

TIGHT, strictus. strictus (opp. resolutus, as a garment)—strictus et singulos artus exprimens (e.g. vestis)—contensus (opp. laxus, as a rope)—angustus. artus (narrow, close, vid.). A t. shoe, calcæus strictus (as a commendation; see H. Ep. 2, 1, 147); calcæus urens (that galls the foot): to sit tightly, angustè sedere.

TIGHTEN, stringere. astringere.—tendere. contendere. {STR. in TIGHT.} To t. the reins, frenos luhbère. habenas adducere.

TIGHTLY, strictè. arte. See the adj.

TIGHTNESS, Cret. with adj. or verb.

TIGRESS, tigris, is or ydis, f.

TILE, s. tegula. Imbrex (a gutter t.).

TILE, v. tegulis obducere or tegere. A tiled roof, tegula, pl.

TILER, *contegulator.

TILING, tegula, pl. To let down through the t., per tegulas demittere (C. Phil. 2, 18, 45).

TILL, prep. See UNTIL.

TILL, s. See DRAWER.

TILL, v. See CULTIVATE.

TILLAGE. See CULTIVATION.

TILLER, {Cultivator, vid. Rudder of a boat, clavus (v. prop. — This word, although often used for the rudder or helm, denotes, strictly speaking, the tiller or handle, so called fm its resemblance to a nail).

TILT, s. A vaulted covering, *arcus, &c. *lin-teum crassius tegumento serviens. {A military game, *certamen hastis concurrentium. *hastiludium (a modern word). To hold or celebrate a t., *celebrare equitum certamen hastis concurrentium (Poliitian. Ep. 12, 6).

TILT, v. To cover with a tilt, *lin-teo crassiore arcuatim obtegere.—To join in the military game so called, hastis concurrere, certare, concertare, contendere cum qo.—To set in a sloping position, *in præcipiti locare, ponere qd a.g., dolium).

TIMBER, tignum (a beam, post, &c.).—trabe (a large beam). Long perpendicular t.'s, mall: horizontal t.'s, temple, orum, m.: rough t., materia.

TIMBREL, tympanum, dim. tympanileum.

TIME, {Measure of duration, tempus (g. t.).—spatium (a space).—mētus (an age, relative; having ref. to men who live during a certain period, and are affected by the events of it).—intervallum (an intervening space).—ævum (chiefly poetical, for an indefinite space of t.).—sæculum (a whole generation; after the age of Augustus, for 'an age, indefinite space of time'). tempestas (a definite space of t., period; classical, but not used by C. in prose).—diēs (an indefinite duration of t.; usually fem. in this sense). In our t., nostrā memoriā: before my t., ante meam memoriā (Plin. Ep.). t. present, past, future, tempus præsens, præteritum, futurum: former t., tempus prius, superius: ancient t., tempus vetus, vetustum: summer t., tempus æstivum: a t. of peace, of war, tempus pacatum, bellum: the shortness of t., temporis brevitās, angustie (C.); exiguatās (Cæc.); length of t., temporum longinquitas. longum temporis intervallum. diuturnitas. vetustas: the course of t., cursus temporis (C.): a short, long t. before, brevi, longo, tempore ante, brevi abhinc tempore. paulo ante. multo ante: after a long, short t., longo, brevi, tempore interjecto (C.); parvo intermissio temporis spatio (Cæc.): at that t., eo tempore (C.); at tempestate (S.); id temporis, per id tempus (C.): in the mean t., interim (during the interval)—Interea (during the same t.; while such or such a thing was going on; usually with conjunctions, interea dum or quod). After some t., post aliquot annos (but ~~not~~ not post qd tempus): in course or progress of t., tempore procedente (Plin. Ep.); Fat. Mac.); temporis progressu, intervallo (C.); temporis successu (Just.); die (C. Tusc. 4, 17, 39. ~~not~~ not cum tempore). Return immediately, I will be back again in no t., revertore ad me extemplo. Continuo hic ero (Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 43). {Space of time in which a thing may be done; season, opportunity, leisure, tempus. spatium. To have t. (for atq.) vacare (ei rei). spatium (ad qd) habere: to have no t., otium, vacuum tempus mihi non est (~~not~~ not tempus non habeo). non varat. non vaco. otium non suppetit, non datum, non concessum est; also egere tempore (C.): to have t. enough, satis temporis mihi est. satis otii datum mihi est (est. C.): to ask for t. to

finish a thing, postulare spatium ad quam rem faciendam (Cæs. B. C. 1, 3): *to take t. for alth*, tempus sumere ad qd: *aby is a great economist of his t.*, maxima est parsimonia temporis (Plin.): *to speak agst t.*, dicendi morâ diem extrahere (Cæs.): *t. for consideration*, deliberandi et consultandi spatium: *to demand t. for consideration*, tempus ad deliberandum et deliberandi causâ sibi postulare: *to take t. for consideration*, consultandi et deliberandi spatium sumere: *t. to begin a battle*, tempus prolii committendi, or *with an inf.*: *it is t. to*, tempus est. *with a gen. gerund.*, or *an inf.*: but *hæc* with this difference, that the *gerund.* is used when tempus takes after it the *genitive* as its object and tempus est = otium est, spatium est, vacat, it is the right t., or there is sufficient t. for doing, &c.; but the *infinitive* is employed when tempus est = tempestivum est, 'it is now high t. to,' when the *inf.* may be regarded as the subject, and tempus as the predicate: e. g. tempus est nunc majora conari (L.); sed jam tempus est ad id, quod institutum, accedere (C.); nunc corpora curare tempus est (L.); Tib. Graccho breve tempus ingenii augendi fuit (C.); nec gloriandi tempus adversus unum est (L.). For the *inf.* we see And ut; e. g. tempus est ut eamus ad forum (Plaut.); tempus est, ut uxorem duces (Ter.). Not to lose t., tempus non amittere (C.): the t. is up, the set t. is come, tempus constitutum adest: the t. is past, tempus abiit, effluxit, præterit: at the right t., tempore. in tempore. suo tempore. ad tempus (C.); per tempus (Ter.): at the wrong t., alieno, non opportuno, tempore. non opportuno. intemptive: before the t., ante tempus (C.); ante diem (O.); alieno, haud opportuno, tempore (C.): there is no t. to lose, maturato opus est (L.); nulla mora est (Np.); nec ulla mora est (Ter.); periculum in mora est: he said there was no t. to lose, rem differendam esse negabat (aft. C.): sm t. t., nonnumquam; interduum: there is no more t., serum est. jam integrum non est. tempus rei gerendæ effluxit, præterit (aft. C.): to beguile the t., tempus fallere. || *State of things during a certain period*, tempus; tempora. pl.: to suit oneself to the t., temporî servire, cedere: according to t. and circumstance, pro tempore et pro re (Cæs.); re et ex tempore (C.): hard t.'s, tempora dura, aspera, iniqua, tristia (C.): the spirit of the t.'s, sæculi, ætatis ingenium (aule ingenium, T. Hist. 2, 71.—hæc not sæculi genius; temporis indoles; but we may say, with ref. to human character, sæculi mores, Flor. 8, 12, 7; temporum mores, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 3; the peculiar complexion of the t.'s, temporum ratio et natura: not to suit these licentious t.'s, ab hujus sæculi licentiâ abhorre (C. Cæl. 20, 48). || *Part of the day*, hora: what t. is it? quæ hora est? || *T. war*; repetitio a. By vicis, vicis, pl. (nom. def.), or otherwise by Crcl.: Three t.'s a day, tribus per diem vicibus (Pallad.): for the third t., tertîa vice (ibid.): six t.'s seven make forty-two, septem sexies multiplicata sunt duo et quadraginta: six times seven feet make forty-two, pedes duclimus sexies septenos, aut duo et quadraginta: pedes sexies septeni sunt duo et quadraginta: eight t.'s eight make sixty-four, octo in se multiplicata sunt quatuor et sexaginta (see Col. 5, 2, 1 sqq.): many t.'s greater, multis partibus major: for the first, second, third t., primum, iterum (rarely secundum), tertium, &c.: for the last t., postremum, ultimum: another t., alias, alio tempore: this t., nunc; hoc tempore: enough for this t., sed hæc hactenus (in narrations, &c.): many t.'s, sæpius: t.'s out of number, sexcenties: at different t.'s, non uno tempore. separatim temporibus. semel atque iterum. semel iterumve. iterum ac rursus (more than once): for the t. being; e. g., the governor of Gaul for the t. being, quicumque Galliam obtinet: one t. = once, vid. || In music, numerus, numeri (g. t.); measured part in parts of a whole),—modi (measured duration of the notes). Regular or good t., numerorum moderatio: a beating of t. (with the feet), ietus modulantium pedum: beats of t., numerorum percussiones. percussio num modi: to keep t. concertum, or modum percussio num, or numerum, in cantu servare: to beat t. with the hand, tranu certam legem temporum servare. digitorum ictu intervalla (temporum) signare; with the feet, sonum vocis pulsus pedum modulari; with hands and feet, pedum et digitorum ictu intervalla signare: in t., in numerum (hæc not ad numerum; see Lucr. 2, 631; V. Georg. 4, 175), numerose, modulate

TIMELY, adj. maturus (early).—tempestivus (in good or proper time).

TIMELY, adv. tempestive. in tempore.

TIME-PIECE, horologium, horarium.

TIME-SERVER, homo multorum temporum.—qui duabus sellis sedere solet (Liber. ap. Sen. Contr. 3, 18, An.). To be a t.-s., ad id unde q. status ostenditur, vela dare (C.); se ad motum fortunæ movere (Cæs.); fortunæ applicare sua consilia (L.); semper ex auspici temporum mutatione pendere (Curt. 4, 1, 27).

TIME-SERVING, s. utriusque partis studium, or Crcl.—prævaricatio (in an agent, &c.). This is what you have gained by your t.-s., hunc fructum refert ex isto tuo utriusque partis studio.

TIMID; **TIMOROUS**, timidus, trepidus, anxius, formidinis plenus. [Syn. and Fear. IN AFRAID; FEARFUL.]

TIMIDITY, metus, timor. See FEAR.

TIMIDLY, **TIMOROUSLY**, cum metu or timore. timide, anxie, trepide. Jm. trepide anxieque.

TIN, s. plumbum album (hæc stannum, in ætenu writers, denotes a composition of silver and lead; it began to be used in the sense of 'tin' in the fourth century) T. ware, *res (vasa) e plumbo albo facta (facta): s. t. mine, *fodina plumbi albi.

TIN, v. To overlay with t. on the inside, *intus plumbo albo (stanno) obducere.

TINCTURE, s. Colours, vid. || *Extract of the finer parts of a substance*, *tinctura (t. t.). *liquor medicatus. || **IMPROVE**. To have the slightest t. of alth, primis ut dicitur labris gustasse qd (e. g. physiologiam, C.).

TINCTURE, v. See COLOUR; IMPROVE.

TINDER, fomes, its (Plin.). To make or prepare t., fomitem parare: to burn t.; see it in kindling a fire, admoto fomite excitare flammam (Luc. 8, 776); fig. materies (S. Cat. 10, 3): t.-box, ignarium (Plin. 16, 40, 76).

TINGE. See COLOUR.

TINGLE, v. To have a sharp vibratory sensation, prurire: the ear t.'s, auris verminat prurigne (Mart.): the skin t.'s, cutis prurit or formicat (Plin.). See also TINKLE.

TINGLING, pruritibus, prurigo (Plin.). See also TINKLING.

TINKER, *senorum rector (mender).—faber ænarius (maker).

TINKLE, tinnire, or, in wider sense, sonare.

TINMAN, artifex plumbarius, or plumbarius only.

TINSEL, || **PROPR.** *pannus spoliore bombyce textus et auro argenteove pictus (brocade).—*bractæola coruscans or micans (a spangle).—*aurum or argentum tremulum (sparkling gold or silver on a dress, &c.) || **Flo.** res speciosa, mera species. nugæ speciosæ.

TINT. See COLOUR.

TIP, s. cacumen, apex, vertex. T. of the nose, cacumen nasæ (Lucr.), or by summus, extremus; e. g., t. of the finger, digitus extremus: to touch alth with the t. of the finger, digitis extremis attingere (hæc) digiti primores and digitus primus = the fore part of the finger, the first joint).

TIP, v. || To give a point or top to alth, acuerre (Cæs.); exacuere (V.); acuminare, cuspidare, spiculare qd (Plin.). || To take off the point or top of alth, decacuminare qd (Col.).

TIPPET, *collare.

TIPPLE, potare. perpetrare (with totos dies, ad vesperum, or the like).

TIPPLER, potator (Plaut.); ebriosus, temulentus, vinolentus (C.).

TIPPLING, perpetratio (C.).

TIPSY. See DRUNK.

TIPTOE, || **PROPR.** To stand on t., in digitos eigi (Q. 2, 3, 8): to go on t., ambulare summis digitis (Sen. Ep. 111, 3); digitis suspendere pedem (Q.); suspensæ gradu placide qd ire pergere (Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27). || **Flo.** The t. of expectation, expectatio erecta (L.): to be on the t. of expectation, expectatione intentum esse (S. Jug. 44); suspensæ animo expectare qd (C. Att. 4, 15, 10); intentum expectare qd (Cæs.).

TIRADE, *inanis verborum pompa. *species ac pompa in dicendo.

TIRE, || To fatigue, 1) **TRANS.** fatigare, defatigare, qm (C.); lassare qm (Sen.—hæc de lassare only poet.; e. g., Plaut., Mart.). To t. oneself, se defatigare (Ter.); by great exertions, se laboribus frangere. 2) **INTRANS.** fatigari, defatigari (C.); lassitudine confici (Cæs.); ad languorem dari (Ter.). || To dress, ornare, vestire. See DRESS.

TIRED, fatigatus (by action).—fessus (by suffering or enduring). Very t., defatigatus, defessus, lassitudine confectus (Cæs.): t. with a journey, fessus de viâ (C.): t. with walking, ambulatio fessus (Plin. Rp.).

TIRESOME, laboriosus (*propr.*). onerosus. molestus. importunus (*fig.*). To be *t. to abry*, negotium facessere. negotium or molestiam exhibere *cl.*

TIRO, elementarius (*esp. in writing and reading*, *S. n. Ep. 36, 4*).—*thro*. rudis. thro ac rudis in qā re (*exercised in althg.*). *thro* A boy in a new service is novitius, copied by the ancients to a new slave).—*p*-*regrinus*, or hospes, or peregrinus atque hospes, in qā re (*unversed in althg.*; see *C. de Or. 1. 53, extr.*, fateor enim, callidum quendam hunc, et nullū in re tironem ac rudem, neque peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debere).

TISSUE, || *Phaen.* tela. textum (*a web*).—compago (*in a more general sense*). || *Fig.* series: or by *Crci.*: e. g., the whole story is a *t. of falsehoods*, tota narratio ficta est, iners mendacis constat: *my life is a t. of misfortune*, vita mea est continua calamitas, semper obiecta fui rebus adversis.

TIT-BIT, mattea (*a small and delicate morsel of food*, *Sen. Contr. 4, 27, Petr.*).—cibus delicatus. pi. cuppedia, orum, n., or cuppediz, arum, f.: cibi delicatiores (*g. t.*). res ad epulandum exquisitissimæ (exquisite delicacies for the table).—bonæ res (the best bits, at table, as distinguished from the rest of the food, *Np. Ages. 8, 5*; where it is, perhaps, only a translation of the corresponding *ῥα ἀγαθὰ*).—ganæ opera, um, n. (as articles of excess).—gulæ irritamenta (as far as they excite the palate). *tit* Such expressions as *esce mollicule*, *scitamenta*, belong only to the comic writers; *lauritæ* is a magnificent style of living). To eat only *tit-bits*, unum quidque quod est bellissimum edere (*ast. Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 51*): this bird is now reckoned among the best *tit-bits*, hæc ales nunc inter primas expetitur: *fond of tit-bits*, *cuppediorum studiosus (*ast. Suet. Cæs. 4, 6*).—*fastidil* delicati (that can relish none but dainty food).

TITHE, s. decuma. decuma or decima pars. To pay *t.*, decumam, decumas pendere,olvere: a *t. of the produce*, decumanum frumentum (*C.*): land subject to *t.*, decumarius ager (*C.*).

TITHE, v. decumas i. nperare, imponere (to levy *t.*).—decimare (to decimate, to take by lot every tenth man for punishment).

TITHEABLE, decumanus (*e. g. ager*).

TITHER or **TITHING-MAN**, decumanus.

TITHYMAL, tithymalus (*Plin.*). lactaria (herb, *Plin.*): *euphorbia (*Linn.*).

TITILLATE, See TICKLE.

TIT-LARK, *alauda pratensis (*Linn.*).

TITLE, || *An inscription*, titulus. Inscriptio (*g. t.*). Index (*of a book*; on a strip of parchment [membranula] outside the roll or volume).—nomen (*of a writing*).—præscriptio (*of an edict, decree, &c.*). To give a *t. to a book*, inscribere librum: the book bears the *t.*, libro Index est. liber in-scriptus est or in-scribitur. || *An honorable name or appellation*, nomen (*g. t.*).—appellatio (*employed orally in addressing one*).—ornamentum. dignitas (as denoting honour or rank; *tit* Not titulus, in this sense, in good prose). To have a *t.*, appellari: to give a *t.*, qm appellare.—decem prætoris viri consularia ornamenta tribuit (the *t.* and rank of consul). An empty *t.*, nomen sine honore. inanis appellatio: to have a *t.*, qm appellari, honor militaris (*L.*). || *Claim of right or privilege*, vindictæ. postulat. To have a *t. to althg.*, jure quodam suo postulare posse. Justam postuland causam habere. sibi vindicare, suumve or assumere qd.

TITLE-DEED, Instrumentum auctoritatis (*Scæv.*).
TITLE-PAGE, index (*a title*; *C.*).—*plagula indicem libri continens, exhibens.

TIT-MOUSE, *parus (*Linn.*).

TITTER. See LAUGH.

TITTLE, pars minima. punctum.

TITTLE-TATTLE. See CHATTER.

TITULAR, *nomen sine honore habens. *nomine, non re.
TO, || *Of place*, denoting direction or motion towards a point, ad (or in) ... versus; also (but regularly only with the names of towns) simply ... versus (to denote proximate direction, *tri, kara, etc. towards*).—in with an accusative (to denote straight direction or the attainment of a limit, *spot, up to*).—ad (to specify immediate proximity, *vapi or vno, immediately before, or at*): e. g., to go to Brundisium, Brundisium versus ire: to come to Rome, ad Romam venire (*i. e.*, to the immediate neighbourhood of Rome). The names of towns and villages, as well as the substantive domus, to the question 'whither,' are put in the accusative without ad or in; but also with the names of small islands

(very rarely of large ones, as *Sardinia, Crete, Sicily, Britain*) these prepositions may be omitted: e. g., to come to Rome, Romam venire (to the city is: *cl.*). But the *prop.* is expressed (1) when there is any antithesis [usque a Dianio ad Sinopen navigarunt: not always, however: e. g., ab Ardea Romam venerunt, *L. 4, 7*]; (2) if an appellative, as *oppidum, urbs, locus, stands in apposition* [ad Cirtam oppidum, *S. Jug. 81*]; (3) when only the neighbourhood of a town, or a part of it, is meant: omnes Galli ad Alesiam proficiuntur (*Cæs. B. G. 7, 76*; *Kruger, 387*). With domus the preposition is used when it means not 'home,' 'house,' as residence, but as 'building' or = 'family,' and with rus = 'particular estate.' To return home, domum redire: to march to Cyprus, Cyprum tendere. || To denote the limit at which motion ceases or ought to cease, ad, usque ad (if approximation to a certain object: *tit* ad usque is not Classical).—in, usque in (of the general direction, as far as the neighbourhood of, &c.).—tenus (off. its substantive; denoting the definite limit or point of termination). This is expressed also by fine (likewise off. its substantive; as, to the breast, pectora fine; see *Herv. Cæs. B. G. 7, 47*). The preposition is very frequently omitted in Latin, as having been already expressed in the verb: e. g., to go up to any one, qm aggredi. With the names of towns, as far as to is expressed by usque without a preposition, unless only the neighbourhood of the town or proximity to it is to be denoted: e. g., usque Romam proficisci (whereas usque ad Romam would be, as far as to the neighbourhood of Rome). To the skin, ad cutem: to the half, to the third, in dimidiam partem, ad tertias (sc. partes; e. g., aquam decoquere): the water in one place came up to the middle, at another, scarcely to the knees, alibi umbilico tenus aqua erat, alibi genua vix superavit: to the other side of the Alps, trans Alpes usque: to that point, eo usque: to that place, usque isthinc: to this point, hucusque (as far as to this place; post-Aug.).—hactenus (so far, up to a definite point, and no further, esp. in a speech; e. g., *Np. Att. 19, 1*). || In comparison of, ad (in relation to).—præ (in comparison of, &c.). To us he is fortunate, præ nobis beatus est: to esteem others as nothing to oneself, præ se alios pro nihilo ducere: Decimus is nothing to Persius, Decimus nihil ad Persium: the earth is to the whole heaven but a point, terra ad universi cæli complexum quasi puncti instar obtinet. Sits the *Crci.* i comparaveris cum, &c., may be used; e. g., to him I am a child, al me cum illo comparaveris, infans sum. || As a sign of the infinitive, 'to' is usually expressed by the form of the Latin verb or construction of the sentence: e. g., canere, dicere desist, or canendi, dicendi finem fecit, he ceased to, &c.; me rogavit ne hoc facerem, he begged me not to do this. || To denote design or intention, e. g., huc veni te salutatum, te salutaturus, ut te salutarem, ad te salutandum, tul salutandi causâ: dedit mihi libros legendos: non vivimus ut edamus, sed edimus ut vivamus (*Sen.*). || To denote possibility, e. g., hinc est quod spectetur. hæc ex re nullus percipi potest fructus. eo loco semper cum invenire, videre, potes. || To denote necessity or right, e. g., quid in hæc re faciendum est? binæ tibi scribendæ sunt litteræ. multa tibi debeo. || 'To,' as a sign of the infinitive after substantives, is often rendered in Latin by the gerund in di: e. g., mala et imple consuetudo est contra deos disputandi (*C. N. D. 2, 67, 108, an evil and impious custom to dispute*); nemo potest non maxime laudare consilium tuum, quod cum spe vincendi simul abieciat certandi etiam cupiditatem (desire to contend, *C.*): legendi semper occasio est, audiendi non semper (*Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 9, opportunity to read; to hear*). *tit* Tempus est is followed either by the gerund or by the inf. *tit* After adjectives and adverbs, when the object is defined by a verb, esp. after such as denote 'possibility, facility, difficulty, necessity, duty, inclination, or the like, we find in Latin the gerund or supine: e. g., nihil est dictu facilius. facile est intellectu ad intelligendum. facile est ad credendum. studiosus audiendi, discendi. cupidus bellandi. || Denoting a purpose or destination, ad, or a dative: e. g., aquam ad bibendum, ad lavandum petere. sex dies ad eam rem conficiendam spatii postulant. mihi res ferundis natum esse. ad metalla condemnatum qm. || Denoting a final cause or end, often by a dative, or by in, per; e. g., est mihi qd gloriam, honori, utilitati, emolumento esse. hoc mihi est detrimentum. A eo by e, re meâ. e republicâ. To that end, ad eum finem (*T.*); eo consilio, lác mente (*C.*). || Denoting

change of property or quality, usually by in; e. g. in pulverem. in lapidem, in aquam mutari, verti. To come to nought, ad irritum cadere, revolvī: to turn to money, vendere qd. ¶ In addressing a letter, fasciculus qui est Des Mⁱ Curio Inscriptus (C. Att. 8, 5; to M. Curio). ¶ After words denoting likeness or unlikeness, a simple dative (ast. similis, also a genitive); e. g. ci similem esse.

TOAD, bufo. *rana bufo (Linn.).

TOAD-STONE, *lapis bufonius. also *bufonitis (t. t.).

TOAST, v. ¶ To dry or heat at the fire, frigere, torrere qd. ¶ To drink the health of aby, propinare cs salutem (Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 16).—*libare alicui salutem.

TOAST, s. ¶ A piece of bread dried at the fire, *tosta panis offa or offella. *panis tostus. ¶ A health drunk to aby, salus.

TOBACCO, *tabacum. *herba Nicotiana; or simply Nicotiana (Linn.). To smoke t. tabaco, quod dicitur, uti (Wittenb); *fumum Nicotianae haurire: a t. pipe, fistula tabaci (Gesner); or *fumisugium (t. t.); he is fond of t., *multum utitur tabaco.

TOE, digitus pedis; or simply digitus. The great t., pollex pedis; or simply pollex; fm top to t., ab imis unguibus usque ad summum verticem; ab unguculo ad capillum summum; a capillo usque ad ungues; ab imis unguibus ad summum capillum; a vestigio ad verticem; a vertice ad talos: to stand on tip-toe, erigi in digitos: to go upon the t.'s, summis digitis ambulare; suspensio gradu ire; pedem summis digitis suspendere.

TOGETHER, ¶ At the same place or time, simul; eodem tempore (at the same time).—una (at the same place). To bring t., in unum locum cogere: to sleep for several hours t., plures horas et eas continuas dormire (ast. Suet. Oct. 78). ¶ In company, in unum, conjuncte (C.). conjunctim (Ces.). or conjunctus (agreeing with a subst.). All t., ad unum omnes; omnes; cuncti (opp. diversi); universi (opp. singuli). ¶ This word is often expressed in Latin by the use of compounds with con.

TOLL, v. laborare. To t. excessively, laboribus se frangere; laboribus confici: to t. at a/hg, elaborare in qā re; operam dare ei rei: to t. greatly at a/hg, multo sudore et labore facere qd; deaudare et laborare in qā re. See LABOUR.

TOLL, s. labor. opera. Jn. labor et opera. See LABOUR. TOILETTE, animi mulieris apparatus (Val. Max. 9, 1, 3). To spend time at the t., occupatum esse inter pectum speculumque (Sen. Brev. Vit.). to be making one's t., ornari.

TOILSOME, laboriosus (v. propr.).—operosus (costing much pains).—arduus. difficilis (difficult).

TOKEN, signum. See SIGN.

TOLERABLE, ¶ That can be borne or suffered, tolerabilis. tolerandus (opp. intolerabilis).—patibilis (endurable, philos. t. t., C. Tusc. 4, 23, 51). To tender t., lenire; mitigare (to assuage, soothe); levare (to lighten). Use makes toil more t., consuetudine levior fit labor. ¶ Considerable, tolerabilis. mediocrius. modicus. non exiguus. satis magnus. non contemnendus. aliquantulus (moderate).—quem, quod æquo animo spectare, audire possis (that one can endure to see or hear; of actors and plays, of an orator and his speech; see C. de Or. 1, 5, 18).

TOLERABLY, tolerabiliter. mediocriter. modice. aliquantulo. satis. ¶ To speak t., ita dicere, ut æquo animo ferri possis; *orationem habere, quam æquo animo audire possint auditores, &c.

TOLERANCE, indulgentia (indulgence).—facilitas (absence of severity or harshness, &c.).—*animus aliorum de rebus divinis opiniones leniter ferens (in religious matters).

TOLERANT, mitis (gentle, mild).—indulgens (indulgent).—facilis (easy, not hard). To be t. (in religious matters), *hominum de rebus divinis opiniones et sententias leniter ferre.

TOLERATE, tolerare. sustinere. pati. perpeti. perferri. See BEAR. ¶ In religious matters; in religious toleration.

TOLERATION (in religious matters), ¶ In rebus divinis sentiendi, quæ velis, libertas. In a free state there should be universal t., in civitate liberæ religiones liberæ esse debent (ast. Suet. Tib. 28).

TOLL, s. *vectigal viarum stratarum. *vectigal in viâ publicâ perceptibilis pendendum. ¶ Portorium = custom-house duty, duty on goods imported, or duty for license to sell goods about the country.

TOLL, v. ¶ As a bell at a funeral, *obitum cs campanæ sono indicare.

TOLL BOOTH, taberna portorii (a toll-house).—carcer (a prison).

TOLL-GATHERER, portitor. exactor portorii. qui portorium (vectigalia) exigit.

TOM THUMB, salaputium (Catull., Sen.).

TOMB, tumulus (a mound).—sepulcrum. sepultura (C.).—conditorium (græce, Plin. Ep., Suet.).—monumentum sepulcri, or sibi in the same sense, simply monumentum or sepulcrum (with a monument). A family t., monumentum hereditarium (that has passed down by inheritance); sepulcrum patrum (in which our fathers are buried; see C. Rœc. Am. 9, 24); monumentum gentile; tumulus gentilitius (a family tomb; see Suet. Ner. 50; Vell. 2, 119, extr.). to be buried in a family t., gentilitii tumuli sepultura honorari: in the family t. of the Domitii, the Julii, gentili Domitorum monumento condi; tumulo Juliorum inferri.

TOMBSTONE, lapis cs memorie inscriptus.

TOME, See VOLUME.

TO-MORROW, cras. crastinò die (C.).

TOPE, ¶ PROPRIETAS. sonus. sonitus (g. t.).—vox (sound of the human voice or of a musical instrument).—vocia genus. Variety of t.'s, sonorum varietas. ¶ FIG. A manner of speaking, vox (as to the sound of the voice).—sermo (as to the substance of what is said).—sonus (as to the general drift or bearing of a speech or composition). A moderate or calm t., sedata vox: to speak to aby in a harsh t., asperè compellere qm; to reprove in a gentle t., molli brachio qm oburgare: to speak in a lofty t., magnificè or superbe loqui: to speak in a low t., summis loqui: to utter one's t., allocutionem vertere; personam mutare. ¶ Colouring, tonus (Plin. 35, 5, 11).—also color (see H. Sat. 2, 1, 60, fig., color vitæ, the t., colouring, of one's life).

TONGS, forceps. To take hold of with the t., apprehendere qd forceps: to turn (iron) with the t., versare (ferrum) forcipe (V.).

TONGUE, ¶ PROPRIETAS. The organ of speech, lingua. A slammering t., lingua titubans, hæsitans: a ready t., lingua prompta (C.), inligna (S.); mobilitas linguis (C.): an unbridled t., lingua petulans: a boastful t., lingua largiloqua: to cut out aby's t., linguam ei excidere: to cut the t. (so as to set it free), linguam scalpello resectam liberare (C. Div. 2, 46, 96); to put or thrust out the t., linguam ejicere, exserere (L.): to hold the t. (fig.), linguam continere (C.); moderari (S.): to have utiq upon one's t. (i. e., to be desirous to utter it, to be just on the point of saying it), velle qd proloqui; gessit animus qd eloqui: I have his name upon the tip of my t. (but cannot remember and give utterance to it), nomen mihi versatur in primoribus labris; nomen intra labra atque dentes latet (the latter forced; Plaut.). ¶ Language, lingua. sermo. See LANGUAGE. ¶ Of land (= a promontory), lingua, or fultus, eminens in altum lingua (L. 44, 11).—lingula (Cæs. B. G. 3, 12, of which the fashionable pronunciation was ligula; see Mart. 14, 120). ¶ Of a balance, examen. ¶ Of a buckle, lever, &c., ligula; also acus in fibula (of a clasp or buckle, Trebell. Poll.).

TONNAGE. The t. of a vessel was estimated by how many amphoræ (i. e., Roman cubic feet) it contained; e. g. navem quæ plus quam trecentarum amphorarum esset (L. 21, 63); navis quarum minor nulla erat dum millium amphorarum (Lent. ap. C.). ¶ Tonnage-dues, portorium.

TONSIL, pl. glandule (Cels.). pl. tonsillæ (Cels., C.). TOO, ¶ Over and above, overmuch, nimis. nimium. T. much, plus justo; nimio plus, præter modum: neither t. much nor t. often, nec nimis valde, nec nimis sæpe: t. many, nimium multi, m.; nimis multa, m.; t. long, nimium diu; t. long a time, tempus nimium longum: a little t. much, paullo nimium.

¶ This word is often expressed by the mere force of the adj. in the positive degree, or by an adv.: e. g., t. soon, maturus; mature: t. late, serus; sero: t. long, longus: t. narrow, angustus. Obs. When = immoderate, extra modum, ultra modum; e. g. ultra modum esse verendum.—Sic by the comparative; e. g. Themistocles liberius vivebat (Np. Them. 1, 2; t. frey); si tibi quædam videbuntur obscuriora, cogitare debetis (C. Fam. 7, 19, 1; t. recondite); versus syllabâ unâ longiorem aut breviorē pronuntiare (C. Parad. 3, 2; t. long or t. short). Also by quam qui (quam, quod); to go t. far in a/hg, modum excedere in qā re; credibile non est quantum scribam die, quin etiam noctibus (and night t.). ¶ Also, vid.

TOOL, instrumentum. pl. utensilia, instrumenta.

¶ IMPROPR. To make a t. of aby, æq volutate uti qo.

TOOTH, dens (v. propr.); also fig.: e. g., of a comb, anchor, rake, &c.). A hollow t., dens cavus (g. t.); dens

exeris (rotten): *the front teeth, dentes priores* (primi, or adversi) (*primores*, 'the first teeth', *Plin.*); *primores septimo mense gigni dentes...septimo eodem decidere anno*: *the back teeth, dentes ultimi* or *genuini* (C.); *maxillares*: *the side teeth, dentes medii*: *upper and lower teeth, dentes superiores et inferiores*: *prominent teeth, dentes exserti* (g. t.); *dentes brochi* (of animals); *in country dialect, an animal that has such teeth, brochus*: *prominence of teeth, brochitas* (*Plin.*): *double teeth, dentes duplices* (C.); *eye-teeth, dentes canini*: *false teeth, dentes empti* (*Mart.*): *loose teeth, dentes mobiles* (e. g. *firmare*, *Plin.*): *having or furnished with teeth, dentatus*; *dentibus instructus*: *without teeth, edentulus* (*Plaut.*); *dentibus carens*; *edentatus* (particip.). *to have good teeth, bonis dentibus esse*: *to knock the teeth out of one's head, malas ei dentare*; *dentilegium* qm *facere* (Com.): *to pull out a tooth, dentem eximere*, *excipere*, *extrahere*, or *evellere* (in *Adv.* also *excutere*: *the pulling out or extraction of a t.*); *evulsio dentis*: *to wash the teeth, dentes colluere*; *teeth are loose, dentes labant*; *are not loose, are fast, dentes bene hærent*; *fall out, cadunt, exidunt, or decidunt*: *a t. that has fallen out, dens deciduus*: *teeth come again, dentes reerescunt* or *renascuntur*: *the second teeth, dentes renati* et *immutabiles* (*Plin.*): *to get teeth, dentire*: *to show one's teeth, dentes restringere*: *to gnash with the teeth, dentibus frendere*, also *frendere alone*; *stridorem facere dentibus*: *with the teeth, mordicus* or *morsu* (e. g. *qd. auferre*): *to snatch sth. fm. aboy's teeth* (*Ag.*); *saucibus eripere ei qd.*: *little tooth, denticulus*: *chattering of the teeth, crepitus dentium*: *gnashing, stridor dentium*. || *Fio.*) *Of an anchor, dens*: *of a comb, dens*, or *better, radius*: *of a saw, dens*. *The t. of time, vetustas* (e. g. *monumenta vetustas excedat*, *Cur.* 3, 4, 10); or, *more poet.*, *tempus edax rerum* (*O. Met.* 15, 231). *but not dens or dentes ævi*.

TOOTH-ACHE, *dolor dentium* (*Cels.*). *To suffer fm. the t.* a., *laborare ex dentibus*; *tentari dentium dolore*; *dentes mihi dolent* (*Plaut.*); *dentes condolent* (C.); *dentium dolore cruciari* (when very severe): *the t.* a. *is one of the worst of pains, dentium dolor maximis tormentis annumerari* *poet.* (*Cels.*).

TOOTH-BRUSH, **peniculus dentibus purgandis*, *fricandis*.

TOOTHLESS, *edentulus* (*Plaut.*).—*dentibus carens* (*Plin.*).—*dentibus vacuus* (T.). *To be t.*, *dentes non habere*; *dentibus carere*.

TOOTH-PICK, *denticulipium* (*Mart.* 7, 53, 3).—*spina* (of wood or metal, *Petron.*)—*penna* (of a quill, *Mist.* 14, 22)—*lentiscus* (of wood, *Mart.* 6, 74). *To use a t.-p.*, *dentes spinâ percidere* (*Petr.*): *os fodere lentisco* (*Mart.*): *dentes penâ levare* (*Mart.*).

TOOTH-POWDER, *dentifili lum* (*Plin.*).—*fm. context, pulvisculus* only (*Appul.*). *to avoid mundici dentium* (*Appul.*).

TOP, s. || *Height, summit*, vid. || *For playing with, turbo* (g. t.); also = *rhombus*, i. e., *a magic reel* or *whirl*; see *Voss. V. Ecl.* 8, 68).—*trochus* (a humming-t.). *To whip a t.*, *turbinem* (trochum) *pelle*; *turbinem* (trochum) *flagello torquere* (*Pers.* 3, 51, where *for turbinem* see *hære* *buxum*; i. e. *turbinem* *buxum*, a t. of box-wood); *turbinem* *verbere* *cicere* (*Tibull.* 1, 5, 3); *trocho ludere* (*to play with a t.*, *H. Od.* 3, 27, 37); *the t. spins, turbo* (trochus) *movetur* or *versatur*.

TOP, v. || *To excel, surpass*, vid. || *To top off the top of a tree, decacuminare* (arbores).

TOP, adj. *summus*.

TOP-SAIL, *supprimum*.

TOPAZ, *topazius* (*Plin.*).

TOPE, *potare*. *vino se obruere, gravare*. *dies noctesque bibere, pergræcari* (*Plaut.*).

TOPER, *potator* (*Plaut.*).—*ebriosus*. *vinolentus*. *temulentus*. *bibax* (*Gell.*).

TOPIC, *argumentum* (subject-matter, argument; *not materia in this sense*).—*locus communis* (common place).—*questio*. *controversia*. *res controversæ*. *quod cadit in controversiam* or *disceptionem* (subject under discussion).

TOPICAL, **topicus* (t. t.).

TOP-KNOT, **tænia* in laxiore nodum collecta.

TOPOGRAPHICAL, **ad locorum descriptionem pertinet*. **locorum descriptionem continens*.

TOPOGRAPHY, *locorum descriptio* (C. de Or. 2, 15, 65).

Topsy-turvy, *perturbare*. *permiste*. *To turn t.-t.*, *summa deorsum versare*; *miscere ac perturbare omnia* (C.).—*miscere summa imis* (*Vell.* 2). *Here every thing is turned t.-t.*, *hic summa deorsum versantur*, or *summa imis miscentur*, or *cœlum terrâ et mare cœp. miscetur* (*aff. Jur.* 2, 25).

TORCH, *fax* (of wood, covered with a combustible

material, as *fat, oil, wax*; *apply a burning torch*)—*tacta* (a piece of pine or other resinous wood, such as *res* for giving a light).—*funale* (of low, covered with a combustible material). *A small t.*, *factula*: *burning t.*, *faces* or *lucæ ardentes*; *faces colucentes* (as giving light): *to wave a t.*, *faces concutere*: *to light a t.*, *faces ex ignibus inflammare*.

TORCH-BEARER, *qui facem præfert ardentem* (C. *Cur.* 1, 6, 13). *Tædifer* is *poet.*

TORMENT, s. *cruciatu*, *ûs* (any pang, natural or artificial; applicable to pangs of conscience).—*tormentum* (apply pangs caused by an instrument of torture: both often in pl.).—also *crucamentum* (as torturing, cruciamenta morborum, C.). *To be in t.*, *cruciari*; *excruciari*; *discruciarî*; *torqueri*.

TORMENT, v. *cruciare*. *excruciare*. *torquere*. *stimulare*. *angere*. *vestare*. *To t. with questions*, qm *rogitando obtundere*: *to t. with questions*, qm *rogitando enecare*: *to t. with entreaties*, qm *precibus fatigare*: *to t. with complaints*, qm *querêis angere*.

TORMENTOR, *qui cruciat, excruciat* qm.

TORNADO, *procella*. *ventus procellosus*.

TORPEDO, *torpêdo* (C.). **Raja torpedo* (*Lin.*).

TORPID, *torpens*. *torpidus* (*post-Aug.*). *To be t.*, *torpère*.

TORPIDNESS, **TORPOR**, *torpor*. *torpêdo* (*Ag.*); *rare*, *not in C. or Cæs.*

TORRENT, *torrens* (*Plin.*). *A mountain t.*, *torrens monte præcipiti devolutus*: *a t. of rain*, *imber torrens modo effusus* (*Cur.* 8, 4, 5); *a t. of tears*, *vis magna lacrimarum*; *plurimæ lacrimæ*: *a t. of words*, *flumen verborum* (C.); *quoddam eloquentiæ flumen* (C.); *multa verba* (C.); *turba inanum verborum*.

TORRID, *torridus*. *The t. zone, zona torrida* *semper ab igni* (F.); *zona torrida* (*Plin.*); *ardores* (S. *Jug.* 18, 9). *See also* *Hor.*

TORTILE, *torius*. *obtorius*. *tortilis* (*poet.*).

TORTOISE, *testudo*. *T.-shell*, *testis testudinis*; also simply *testudo* (with the ports); *chelyon*: *of or belonging to a t.* or *to t.-shell*, *testudineus*.

TORTURE, s. || *Torment*. vid. || *Pain*, as a punishment, *tormenta*, *orum*, n. (*t.* applied in order to extort confession; then = the instrument used for that purpose: such were equuleus, the rack; fiducule, ropes or cords so used; tabulæ; the two former were for stretching out the limbs, the latter for pressing the body together; ignis. *See* *Sen. de Irâ*, 3, 19, 1, *Ruhk.*).—*carnificina* (the act of torturing; then also the place of t., L. 2, 23).—*carnificina locus* (place of t., *Suet. Tib.* 62).—*cruciatu* (the pain occasioned by being tortured; also *fig.*). *Examination by t.*, *questio* *se tormentis*: *to examine by t.*, *tormentis querere* or *questionem habere*; *tormentis querere* or *fiduculis exquirere* *de qo*; *tormentis interrogare* qm: *to put aby to t.*, qm *dare in tormenta* or *in cruciatum*; *dedere qm tormentis*; *tormenta ci admovère*: *to be obliged to submit to t.*, *carnificinam subire*; *tormenta excruciarî*; *in equuleum conjici* or *imponi* or *ire*: *to bear or endure t.*, *vim tormentorum perferre*: *to maintain the truth under t.*, *vim tormentorum adductum in veritate manere*: *not even to be satisfied with his execution, unless it was accompanied with t.*, *ne simplici quidem genere mortis contentum esse* (L. 4, 24).

TORTURE, v. *torquere* (*prop.* and *fig.*).—*extorquere*. *excrucicare* (*prop.* and *fig.*).—*in equuleum imponere*, *injicere*, *conjicere* (*prop.*)—*cruciare*. *excruciare* (*prop.* and *fig.*).—*cruciatu* *ci admovère*. *cruciatu qm afficere* (*to be tortured*). *To be tortured by conscience*, *consentientia morderi* (C. *Tusc.* 4, 20, 45); *agitari conscientie angore fraudulice cruciatu* (C. de *Legg.* 1, 14, 40); *me stimulant conscientie maleficiorum meorum* (C. *Parad.* 2, § 18).

TOSS, v. *jactare* (up and down).—*agitare* (*to and fro*). *To t. in a blanket*, qm *impositum distentæ lodici in sublime jactare* (*aff. Suet. Orâ.* 2).

TOSS, s. *jactus*, *ûs*. *jactatio*. *jactatus*, *ûs* (*lossing*). **TOTAL**, *adj.* *must be rendered by various turns of expression suited to the connexion*; *for the words totum, universum, omnis, commonly given by lexicographers, can rarely or never be used*. *Crcl. with plane, prorsus, &c.* *To destroy an enemy with t. slaughter*, *hostem occisione occidere*: *to show t. ignorance in sth.*, *plane hostitem esse in re*.

TOTAL, s. *summa*.—*solidum* (the whole debt; opp. to a small portion of it). *To allow each item separately, and yet not allow the t.*, *singula sera probare, summam quæ ex his confecta sit non probare*.

TOTALITY, *universitas* (C). *summa*. or *by tot:* s. *omnis*.

TOTALLY, *prorsus* (opp. 'in some degree'; or 'almost'; quite; without exception).—*omnino* (opp.

magnā ex parte, &c.; completely, quite; also 'altogether' = in one lot [e. g. vendere], opp. separatim, Plin.).—plane (quite; opp. parve; e. g. plane par: vix —vel plane nullo modo, C.).—in or per omnes partes, per omnia (in every respect).—penitus (through and through, thoroughly, quite; e. g. amittere, perspicere, cognoscere, &c.; opp. to magnā ex parte, and to 'superficially').—funditus (in the foundations, utterly; espily with verbs of perishing, destroying, overthrowing, defeating, rejecting, depriving). T. or in great measure, omnino aut magnā ex parte.—With ref. to a person, 'totally' may be transl. by the adj. totus; e. g. totus ex fraude et mendacio factus est.

TOTTER, vacillare (to be unsteady).—nutare (to nod to a fall).—titubare (to stagger).—labare (to slip down). TOTTERING, vacillatio, titubatio.

TOUCH, s. tactio, tactus (act of touching).—contagio (contact, in good or bad sense; hence also = contagion). ~~NOT~~ Not contagium in Class. prose.

TOUCH, v. [PROPR.] tangere, attingere.—attractare, contractare (to feel, handle).—manus afferre ei rei (to lay hands upon, to attack violently; e. g. alienis bonis).—invadere qm or qd, irruere in qd (to attack).—violare qd (to destroy). Not to t. alth (i. e., to abstain fm), qd non tangere, or non attingere. esse abstinere re: to t. not a fraction of the body, de præda neo toruncium attingere. [FIG.] To affect, hurt, vid. To t. the honour or character of aby, detrahere de famā cs, violare cs existimationem, impugnare cs dignitatem.

TOUCH AT A PORT, * (ad) portum adire.—~~NOT~~ Portum tangere (P. Bn. 4, 612) = 'to arrive at, reach a port.'

TOUCH UPON, [PROPR.] tangere, attingere, contingere. See BORDER. [FIG.] tangere, attingere, nientionem cs rei inchoare (to mention cursorily). To t. upon alth slightly, or with few words, leviter tangere. breviter or strictim attingere breviter perstringere, paucis percurrere (in passing).—leviter in transitu attingere. leviter transire et tantummodo perstringere; with very few words, or very slightly, perquam breviter perstringere atque attingere primoribus labris gustare, et extrema, ut dicitur, digitis attingere: to t. only on the principal points, rerum summās attingere (opp. res explicare, to go into detail; see Interp. ad Np. Pelop. 1, 1): to t. upon each point separately, singillatim unamquamque rem attingere.

TOUCH-HOLE, *rimula per quam scintilla ad pulverem pyrium descendit.

TOUCHING, prep. quod attinet ad qd; stz de, ad. T. the book which your son gave you, quod ad librum attinet, quem tibi filius dabit: i. the retention of your liberty, I agree with you, de libertate retinendā tibi assentior: i. Pomponia, I would have you write, if you think good, quod ad Pomponiam, si tibi videtur, scribes velim: i. my Tullia, I agree with you, de Tullia mea tibi assentior: i. your request, that &c., (nam) quod precatus es, ut &c.

TOUCHING, adj. quod qm or cs animum tangit; or otherwise by verbs in AFFECT.

TOUCH-PAN, aclopi alveolus (Dan.).

TOUCH-STONE, [PROPR.] cotula, lapis Lydius (Plin.).—schistus Lythus (Linn.). [FIG.] obrussa cs rei (C. Sen.); lex, norma, quā spectetur, ad quam exigitur, qd. To apply a t. to alth, qd ad obrussam exigere (Sen.): this is a t. s. for alth, hæc est cs rei obrussa (Sen.).

TOUCHY, stomachosus, acerbus.

TOUGH, lentus (not brittle; opp. fragilis).—tenax (tenacious; propr. and fig.).—difficilis, arduus (fig. difficult).

TOUGHLY, lente (tenaciter, solia).

TOUGHNESS, lentiūta (Plin.). By Crcl. with the adj.

TOUR, iter (a journey, g. t.).—excursio (a journey for pleasure, C.).—peregrinatio (a journey in a foreign country). See also JOURNEY.

TOURIST, viator (a traveller, g. t.).—peregrinator, peregrinans (traveller in a foreign country).

TOURNAMENT, *ludus equestris. *decurio equestris. *ludicrum equium certamen. They held a t., *inducantes inter se certabant equites (aff. Liv.).

TOW, s. stupa (Cæs., Liv.).

TOW, v. navem remulco trahere (g. t.); abstrahere (to t. it away; Cæs.); adducere (to t. it to the person giving the order, &c.; Cæs.). To t. his prizes to Alexandria, navem remulco victicibus suis navibus Alexandriam deducere: to t. vessels out of port, navem in altum remulco trahere (Sisen. ap. Non. 57, 29); into port, navem ad portum suum remulco (præconie)

ducere (Paul. Nol. Ep. 49). To t. a vessel through or over (a strait, &c.), navem adigere (= ἀνιγεῖν) per &c. (e. g. per æstuarium adigit trirèmes; T. Ana. 11, 18). Salliers or men who towed vessels, equiones nautici (Farr. op. Non. 116, 1). To take aby in t. (fig.), qm fovere ac tollere, qm sustinere ac fovere, or gratiā atque auctoritatē suā sustentare.

TOWARD, TOWARDS, [Denoting direction of one object towards another, either at rest or in motion. a) In a state of rest, ad, in, with an acc.—versus (=wards, i. a place, is usually put after the name of the place; and if this be not the name of a town, ad and in are also used). T. the east, ad orientem: t. the south, ad meridiem versus: t. the west, ad occidentem: t. the north, ad or in septentrionem: to t. t. the north and east, spectare in septentrionem et occidentem solem: t. Rome, ad Romam versus: t. the ocean, in oceanum versus. b) In motion, in, with an acc., adversus: t. the mountain, adversus montem: to advance t. the town, t. the enemy, adversus urbem, adversus hostem, castra movere. Hence c) Of the direction of an inclination or action t. a person or personified object = in respect of, with reference to, as concerns, &c. erga (almost always with the notion of good-will)—adversus (of inclination and aversion): in, with an acc. or abl. (with this difference, that the acc. distinctly sets before us the reference to a person; the abl., on the other hand, rather shows that the action is to be represented absolutely, yet still in ref. to some person; the construction of in with the abl. is usual after expressions denoting hatred, cruelty, rage, &c.; cf. Breni, Np. Dion, 6, 2; Phoc. 4, 3; Kritz, S. Cat. 9, 2): liberali t. the soldiers, liberalis erga milites: faithful t. friends, fideli in amicos, or in amici: to show clemency towards aby, clementia uti in qm: the people entertained such a hatred t. it, in hoc tantum fuit odium multitudinis: to give vent to one's rage t. aby, ævilitatem exercere in qo: to use force t. aby, vim adhibere in qo: the goodness of God t. men, divina bonitas erga homines: love t. aby's country, amor in patriam. Where, however, no obscurity exists, the Latins frequently express the direction of an inclination or aversion, &c., by the simple gen.; e. g., love t. one's country, caritas patriæ: hatred t. slavery, odium servitutis: to be seized with compassion t. aby, misericordia cs capi: cf. Grotef. § 177, 4; Zumpt, § 423. Frequently also, after verbs, 'towards' is expressed by the case of the verb; e. g., to be inspired with love t. aby, qm amare, diligere.

TOWARD, TOWARDLY, adj. docilis (teachable, tractable).—obsequens, obsequiosus (willingly according to others' wishes; the latter only in Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 58).

—facilis, officiosus (compliant; ready to render a service). T. in alth, promptus or paratus ad qd (ready for alth).—inclinatus or propensus ad qd (easy to be induced; inclined for alth).

TOWARDNESS, TOWARDLINESS, docilitas (teachableness).—propensa voluntas (ready disposition).—facilitas (readiness).—obsequium, obsequia (a yielding to the wishes and humour of others; the latter, Cæs. B. G. 7, 29).—officium (kind or complaisant sentiment or action, of him who wishes to show any attention or render any service to aby).—voluntas officiosa (disposition to render a service; O. Pont. 3, 2, 17).

TOWEL, mantile or mantie (H2) not mappa, i. e., a table-napkin).

TOWER, s. turris. Moveable t.'s, turres ambulatorie (i. e., on wheels; Hiri.). To build a t., turrem excitare or educere: the T. (as a prison) carcer: to shut up in the T., carcerem, in carcerem includere: warden of the T., custos turris (or carceris).

TOWER, v. See To RISE. To be in a towering passion (Culloq), iracundiā exardescere, inflammari, efferrī.

TOW-LINE, remulcum. See To Tow.

TOWN, urbs (opp. rus). oppidum civitas, municipium, colonia, prefectura (Syn. in CITY). A maritime t., urbs maritima; oppidum maritimum; civitas maritima: the talk of the t., res nova per urbem divulgata; fabula urbis: what is the news of the t. (quid novi in urbe accidit? a t. council, senatus, Æa (in large t.'s)—decuriones, pl. (in small t.'s) a t.-councillor, senator, decurio.

TOWNSMAN, civis.

TOY, s. 1. A plaything, crepundia, pl. (rattles, Ter.). puerilia crepundia (Val. Max.): oblectamenta puerorum (C. Parad. 5, 2). 2. A trifle, vid.

TOY, v. See To PLAY.

TOYMAN, *qui crepundia vendit.

TOYSHOP, *taberna crepundiorum.

TRACE, vestigium (prop. and fig.; track, footstep; mark of something formerly present, or actually present, but not plainly discernible).—indiciū (mark, token, sign). Jx. indicia et vestigia (pl.).—significatio (symbol, case; e. g. nulla timoris significatio). To leave a t., vestigium facere: there were no t.'s, nulla exstant vestigia (L.). Not a t. is to be seen! nec nota nec vestigium exstat or apparet! (Proc.; Varr. ap. Non.)

TRACK, s. || A trace, vid. || A path, vid.

TRACE, TRACK, v. qm vestigia sequi (S. C. says ea vestigia persequi, for 'to tread in the footsteps of aby.' = to imitate, follow).—investigare, presso vestigio persequi qm or qd (to t. out).—indagare, odorari; Jx. indagare et odorari (to follow by the scent); odorari et vestigare (all prop. and fig.). To t. a deer, ex vestigis animadvertere, quo cervus se receperit.

TRACKLESS, inivius (L., Plin.). viā carens. sine viā, ubi nulla apparet via.

TRACT, || A region, tractus, ūs. regio. An immense t. of country, immensa et interminata in omnes partes regionum magnitudo (C. N. D. 1, 20). || A small tractus, libellus commentatio. (tractatus, ūs, Plin.).

TRACTABLE, qui regi potest (prop. and fig.; see Sen. de Irā, 2, 15, extr.).—tractabilis (C.; fig., that is easy to manage; of persons. —H. mollis is too yielding).—obsequens, obsequosus, ci (that readily complies with the wish or advice of another; Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 46; Capt. 2, 3, 58).—obediens (usually with a dat. of the person; humbly or servilely obedient).—facilis (compliant, good-tempered).

TRACTABLENESS. By the adj.

TRADE, s. mercatura (esp. of the merchant).—mercatio (commercial transaction, buying and selling; Gell. 3, 3).—negotium, or pl. negotia (the business each aby carries on, esp. as corn-merchant or money-lender).—commercium (commercial intercourse; S. Jug. 18, 6; Plin. 33, 1, 3; with athg. ca rel. Plin. 12, 14, 30; then also = freedom of t.). Wholesale t., mercatura magna et copiosa: retail t., merc. tenuis. To carry on a t., rem gerere. rem gerere et lucrum facere (of a lucrative business).—mercuratium or (of several) mercaturas facere (esp. of foreign t.).—negotiari (by buying and selling; of money-lenders, corn-factors, &c.): to carry on a t. in athg. vendere or venditare qd. commercium ca rel facere (e. g. turis, Plin.). To carry on a large wholesale t., mercaturam facere magnam et copiosam. To go to Tarentum for purposes of t., abire Tarentum ad mercaturam: the spirit of t., mercandi studium or cupiditas (see C. de Rep. 2, 47).—questus studium (desire of gain): the Roman merchants carry on a t. with Gaul, Romani mercatores ad Gallos commerciant.

TRADE, v. See 'to carry on a trade,' in the preceding word.

TRADER, TRADESMAN, mercator (a merchant).—negotians, negotiator (one engaged in inferior or less honorable traffic).—qui in arte sordida versatur (as distinguished from a professional man).—qui questum colit (considered as seeking gain).

TRADE-WIND, ventus, qui magnam partem omnis temporis in his locis flare consuevit (of the prevailing wind of a particular district; Cæsar.). [Etesiae, the wind that blows in the Mediterranean during the dog-days; explained by Gell. 2, 2, venti qui certo tempore, quum canis oritur, ex aliā atque aliā parte caeli spirant.]

TRADITION, s. || Delivery of events to posterity by oral report, fama (v. pr., not to be used in the pl. in the sense of stories, accounts handed down). Crcl. by the phrases posteris tradere or prodere qd; ad posteritatem propagare qd; memoriam prodere qd (to hand down by t.). A thing has been handed down by t., sermone hominum posteritati res prodita, tradita est. || An account thus handed down, *narratio a parentibus tradita. *narratio ore propagata; memoria (H. traditio is late in this sense). A mere t., fabula; res fabulosa; historia fabularia.

*TRADITIONAL, tralaticius, a majoribus or ab antiquis traditus (handed down from forefathers).—patrius (from a father; e. g. ritus).

TRADUCE, calumniari (to accuse falsely and with evil design).—crimlnari qm apud qm. de famā or existimatione ca detrahere. de qo absente detrahendi causā maledicere, contum lo-quo-e dicere (C. Off. 1, 37, 134). ci absenti male loqui (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 25). I am traduced, detrahitur de meā famā.

TRADUCER, obtructor, calumniator.

TRAFFIC. See TRADE.

TRAGEDIAN, tragedus, actor tragicus. T., tragi (opp. comici); cothurnati (opp. calceati; Sen. Ep. 8, 7).

TRAGEDY, tragedia. To write t.'s, tragedias facere: to act t.'s, tragedias agere.

TRAGIC, TRAGICAL, || PROPRI. || tragicus. Tragico piece, tragicomedia (Plaut. Amph. Prol. 59). || FRO. || tristicus, luctuosus, miserabilis, atrox (H. not tragicus in this sense in good prose). So much concerning the t. end of Alexander of Epirus, hæc de Alexandri Epiensis tristi exitu: a t. event, casus miserabilis.

TRAGICALLY, || PROPRI. || tragice. || FRO. || miserabiliter; or by Crcl. with the adj. To end t., tristem exitum, or triste exitus habere (of persons or things): athg. ends t. for aby, qd ci luctuosum or funestum est.

TRAIL, trahere. See DRAG.

TRAIN, s. ordo (row, order).—series (series, line, succession).—tractus, ūs (athg. drawn along after one). A t. of gunpowder, &c., ductus ignarius: a t. of artillery, cohortes tormentariorum; tormenta, pl.; apparatus tormentarius: a railway t., ordo vehiculorum viam ferro stratum percurrentium; *vehicula juncta viam ferro stratum percurrentia. See also RETINUE, PROCESSION.

TRAIN, v. || To draw; vid. || To educate, condocere, fingere. Instituire (to instruct one, so that he may be able to do athg. ad qd; e. g. boves ad aratum, Col. 6, 2, 8; canem vestigia sequi, Sen. Clement. 1, 16).—assuefacere qm qd re (to t. him to the habit of t.; e. g. disciplinā, officio, C.).—docere qm qd (to t. one athg.).

TRAIT. See FEATURE (prop. and impropr.).

TRAITOR, perduellis, perduellionis reus, majestatis reus (reus, as accused)—civilium or rei publicæ parricidius (C. Cat. 1, 12, 29; S. Cat. 51, 25. See TREASON).—proditor (that has an understanding with a foreign enemy, and acts in concert with him agst his country: then also a t., one who injures the interests of his country). To be a t., parricidii patriæ obstrictum esse.

TRAITOROUS, perfidus, or by Crcl. with subst. under TRAITOR, or verbs under BETRAY.

TRAITOROUSLY, perfide (Sen.). Rather by Crcl.

TRAMMEL, s. vinculum, catena. See FETTER.

TRAMMEL, v. vinculis astringere. See FETTER, HINDER.

TRAMPLE, || PROPRI. || conculare (C.). proculare (L.). pedibus proterere qd (Plaut.). proterere qd (Cæsar., L.). || FRO. || conculare; obtere, pervertere qd. To t. upon the rights of the people, jura, majestatem populi obtere (L.): to t. upon divine and human laws, jura divina atque humana pervertere (C.).

TRANCE, secusus mentis et animi factus a corpore (Gell. 2, 1, 2). animi vis juncta a corporis sensibus. animus abstractus a corpore, mens evocata a corpore (C.).—H. ecstasy is late.

TRANQUIL, See CALM, adj.

TRANQUILLITY, || CALMNESS, tranquillitas, quies. || Composure (of mind), animi tranquillitas, animus tranquillus, animi equitas, animus æquus (t. of the mind).—mentis or animi status (the state in which the mind finds itself; see C. Parad. 1, 3, extr.). To disturb aby's t. of mind, animum ca perturbare, pertere; animum ca de statu or de sede suā demovere; animum ca perterritum loco et certo de statu demovere; mentem et sede suā et statu demovere: to lose one's t., de gradu (or de statu suo) dejici; de statu suo discedere, demigrare; mente concidere; perturbari; by athg. qd re: to have lost one's t., sui or mentis or animi non compem esse; minus compem esse sui; mente vix constare: to preserve one's t. of mind, non dejici se de gradu pati: to maintain t. in a matter, non perturbari in re.

TRANQUILLIZE. See CALM, v.

TRANQUILLY, || Quietly, calmly, quiete, placide. || With a tranquil mind, quieto animo, tranquille, placide, placato animo, sedato animo. Jx. tranquille et placide; seda et placideque.

TRANSACT, (de re) agere, transigere (cum qo). See DO, PERFORM.

TRANSACTION, res (g. t.).—negotium (business). Mercantile t., negotium; mercatura; mercatio.

TRANSCEND, superare (v. pr. pr.).—vincere. See EXCEL, SURPASS.

TRANSCENDENCE, præstantia.

TRANSCENDENT, eximius, præstantissimus, singularis.

TRANSCENDENTA', quod sensu or sensibus

percipi non potest. quod non sub sensu cadit. quod sensibus non subiectum est.

TRANSCRIBE, describere. exscribere (to copy off). —rescribere (to write out again). —transcribere. transferre (to transfer to another book). —furari qd ab qo (to copy in a dishonorable manner; *C. Att.* 2, 1, 1). To *t. with one's own hand*, qd sua manu transcribere: *to t. fm an author literally*, but not to name him, auctorem ad verbum transcribere, neque nominare (*Plin.*).

TRANSCRIBER, librarius. libraliolus.

TRANSCRIPT, exemplar. exemplum (*s. copy*). *A t. of a speech in one's own writing*, oratio sua manu transcripta: *an exact t. of a will*, tabulae testamenti eodem exemplo, testamentum eodem exemplo (*Cæs. B. C.* 3, 108; *Suet. Tib.* 76, *Branti*). See also *Cory*.

TRANSFER, v. transponere. transferre. transducere. transmittre (*prop. and fig.* — *trans* transportare *is Class. in its literal signification; but in a fig. sense it occ. only once, in Plin. Paneg.*) —labore alieno magnam partem gloriam verbis sepe in se transmutet (*t. to himself; Ter.*).

TRANSFER, s. translatio (*s. g. pecuniarum; C.*).

TRANSFERABLE, quod transferri potest.

TRANSFIGURATION. See **TRANSFORMATION**.

TRANSFIGURE, transfigurare (*Plin., Suet., Sen.*). —transfigurare. refingere (*V.*) —distingere qd (*H. Sat.* 2, 1, 79).

TRANSFIX, trajicere. transfodere. confodere. transfigere. configere. transverberare (*s. g. venabulo*). percutere. To *t. with a sword*, clatus transfodere gladio; qm gladio transfigere; (*poet.*), *ca pectus ferro* gladio haurire: *to t. with a dagger*, qm sicā conficere; qm pugione percutere (*for wch T. poetically puts the simple fodere*): *to t. fm below*, subfodere (*s. g. equum* or *illa equo*).

TRANSFORM, transfigurare (*Plin.*). transformare. refingere (*V.*) —distingere qd (*H. Sat.* 2, 1, 79; *to transfigure, change the form of althg.*) —immutare. conformare (*in a more general sense, to change*). Also *fig.* —to be transformed, transfigurari (*Sen. Ep.*); transformari (*Q.*). See also **CHANGE**.

TRANSFORMATION, transfiguratio (*Plin.*; *transfiguration* (*not by the verb*, *Augustin.*) —*immutatio* (*change*). Or *by the verb*.

TRANSFUSE, transfundere (*prop. and fig.*).

TRANSFUSION, transfusio (*Cels.*). By the verb.

TRANSGRESS, **TRANS** violare (legem, officium). non servare. non observare (legem, praeceptum). solvere or transcendere (morem). transcendere (ordinem naturae, *L.* — *trans* not transgredi in this sense). **INTRANS** officium relinquere. Ab officio discedere (*C.*).

TRANSGRESSION, **Act of transgressing**, violatio, or *by the verb* (*trans* but not transgressio, as in *Ecl. writers; e. g., Augustin, qui says transgressio legis*). In case of *t.*, si quis delinquit, contra fecerit; si quis hanc legem, hoc praeceptum violaverit, neglexit, migraverit. *An offence committed*, delictum. peccatum. maleficium. nefas.

TRANSGRESSOR, violator. ruptor. qui violat. non servat. non observat qd. qui facit, delinquit contra qd (*one who transgresses any particular law*). —qui peccat, delinquit. maleficus (*an offender in general*). The *t. of a law must suffer its penalty*, qui violavit. non observavit legem, praeceptum, poenas dabit.

TRANSIT, **TRANSITION**, transitus, ūs. transitio. See also **PASSAGE**.

TRANSITIVE, **In grammar**, transitivus (*t. t. Gramm.*).

TRANSITORINESS, by *Crcl.*: *e. g. omnes res humanas esse fluxas et caducas natura quotidie nos admonet (of the t. of earthly things)*.

TRANSITORY, **TRANSIENT**, caducius (*v. pr.*). —infirmus (*weak*). —fragilis (*frail*). —fluxus (*that soon passes away*). *Ju. caducius et infirmus. fragilis et caducius. fluxus atque fragilis. All subinary things are t.*, infra lunam nihil nisi caducum et mortale.

TRANSLATE, **To transfer, remove; vid** **To render into another language**, vertere. convertre (*g. t.*). —transferre (*verbally*). —reddere (*to render accurately*). —interpretari (*to give the sense*). To *t. into Latin*, in Latinum convertre; in Latinum linguam transferre; Latine reddere; Latine consuetudini tradere: *to t. fm Greek into Latin*, ex Græco in Latinum sermonem vertere; Græca in Latinum vertere; ex Græco in Latinum convertre or transferre; (ad verbum) de Græcis exprimere (*C.*): *to t. literally, word for word, closely, verbum e verbo* or *de verbo e primere*; verbum pro verbo reddere; ad verbum transferre or exprimere; totidem verbis transferre or interpretari

TRANSLATION, **The act of transferring or removing, by Crcl. with verbs under TRANSFER, REMOVE.** **The act of rendering fm one language to another, conversio. translatio (Q. — *trans* There is no good authority for versio or for interpretation in this sense). There is no need of a verbal t., non exprimi verbum e verbo necesse est. **A book translated**, liber scriptoriarum conversus or translatus (*see C. N. D.* 2, 41; *Q. 10*, 5, 2). The *t. of a speech, oratio conversa*: *a bad t.*, liber male conversus.**

TRANSLATOR, interpres. qui convertit, &c.

TRANSLUCENT, translucent. pellucens.

TRANSMARINE, transmarinus (*C., L., Q.*).

TRANSMIGRATE, transmigrare (*L.*). migrare.

TRANSMIGRATION. By the verb. —transmigratio (*Prudent.*).

TRANSMISSION. By the verb.

TRANSMIT, transmittere. *offer or across, &c.*, trans qd; *to, &c.*, in qd. mittere trans qd (*to send over, &c.*). See also **SEND**.

TRANSMUTATION, transmutatio (*Q.*). See also **CHANGE**.

TRANSMUTE, transmutare (*H., Lucr.*). See also **CHANGE**.

TRANSPARENCY, **State of that wch is transparent**, pelluciditas (*Vitr.* 2, 8, 10); perspicuitas; or *by the adj.* **A transparent picture**, *tabula translucentia, pellucida.*

TRANSPARENT, **PROPR.** pellucidus, translucentus. perspicuus (*the first two represent the transparency as a property of a body in itself; but perspicuus in relation to a subject looking at it*). *A t. garment*, vestis nihil celatura: *to be t.*, pellucere; translucente; lucem transmittere; pelluciditatem habere. (*Fig.*) *Clear; vid.*

TRANSPIRE, **PROPR.** halare. spirare. evaporari (*Gell.*). **FIG.** = *To come to pass, fieri, evenire.* *To escape (of secrets, &c.)*, exire in turbam or in vulgus; emanare (in vulgus); *Ju. exire atque in vulgus emanare*; effleri (foras, in vulgus); effluere et ad aures hominum permanere.

TRANSPLANT, transponere (*prop.*). **transplantare is not Class.** —*transferre* (*prop. or fig.*) —*traducere in locum* (*fig.*; *e. g. gentem in Galliam*) —*collocare in loco* (*fig.*; *e. g. gentem in vestigiis urbis*). *A tree will bear transplanting*, arbor in alia terrā vivit et transmigra: *not to bear transplanting*, translatiouem reformidare.

TRANSPLANTATION, translatio (*Col., Plin.*). Or *by the verb*.

TRANSPORT, v. **To carry or send over, portare. transportare. transvehere (to carry over sea or land; persons or things).** —*transferre (to carry over; things).* —*transmittere. trajicere (to put across, over the sea; persons or things).* —*qm cum custodibus mittere qd (to send away in custody).* **To banish; vid.** **To delight, ravish, mirifice oblectare, deletere** qm; perfundere qm suavisimo, incredibili, quādam voluptate, suavissimo voluptatis sensu; ad se convertere et rapere (*e. g. me totum ad se convertit et rapit Homerus de Hectoris ab Andromachā discessu narrans; C. Off.* 2, 10, 27).

TRANSPORT, s. **Transportation; by the verb.** *Sen. says transportationes populorum; i. e., migrations.* **Rapture, animi impetus or impotentia (C.).** impotentia animi effrenatio. *T. of rage, excaecandescencia (C.); fervens animus ab ira (O.).* **A vessel employed for conveying troops, navium vecturum. navicula vectoria (for conveying troops, &c.).** —*navis oneraria (a ship of burden).* None of the *t's were missing*, nulla navis, quæ milites portaret, desiderabatur.

TRANSPORTATION, **Act of transporting; by the verb.** **Banishment; vid.**

TRANSPOSE, transponere. transferre. trajicere qd. mutare locum. sedem &c. rei.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, **transubstantiatio (t. t. Ecl.).** —*immutatio. permutatio (ficta, commentitia).*

TRANSVERSE, transversus. transversarius (*placed athwart or across; Cæs.* — *trans* Transversus, *that crosses a line at right angles; obliquus, that forms unequal angles with a line, slanting*).

TRANSVERSELY, transverse (*Vitr.*). in or per transversum (*L.*). ex transverso (*Plaut.*). transversum. transversa, pl.

TRAP, s. **PROPR.** muscipula (*a mouse-trap*). —*laqueus (a snare; a cord with a noose, to catch or throttle an animal; esp. pl. improp. = t. laid for aby).* —*tendicula (only improp. in C.)* —*pedica (to catch an animal by the foot).* To set or lay a t., laqueum ponere;

also with venandi causâ (prop.); laqueos ponere or disponere (for aby, ci; propr. and fig.): to fall into a t., in laqueum (laqueos) cadere: to remain fast in a t., in laqueis herere (poet. & all three also fig.). [Fro.] insidias (ambush); laquei (snare): ~~decepi~~ decipuli or decipulum = a t., fig. before and aft. the Class. age, and no where in the proper sense): to lay, place, or set a t., insidiari; for any one, insidias ei tendere, ponere, facere, or parare; dolum ei nectere; laqueos ei ponere or disponere: to allure any one into a t., in fraudem pellicere qm: to fall into a t., in insidias incidere; in laqueos se induere; in laqueos cadere or incidere: I fall into the same t., eadem capior viâ, quâ alios captiui. to have fallen into a t., laqueis irretitum teneri. See SNARE. [Claptraps, dulces exclamatiunculae theatri causâ productæ (see Q. 11, 3, 179; claptraps as used by an orator). Claptraps for the gallery, verba ad summam causam spectantia.

TRAP, v. [To entrap, capture laqueis (propr.).—irretire laqueis (propr. and fig.). See ENTRAP. Adorn; vid.

TRAP-DOOR, *Janus pensilis (in solo descensum præbens ad eam que intra sunt).

TRAPPINGS, ornatus, us (g. t.).—phalæx (propr. of horses; i. e., little golden or silver crescent-shaped plates, with which the neck, head, &c., of horses were ornamented; also of persons, espy military men, but worn also by women; Publ. Syr. ap. Petron. Sat. 55). To adorn with t., phaleris ornare: adorned with t., phaleratus. See ORNAMENT. [Horse-trappings, ornamentum equi (g. t.).—phalæx (see above). IMPROPR.] The trappings of war, insignia lugentium (C.).

TRASH, gærræ, nugæ, tricæ, pl. (trifles).—res vilissima (a worthless thing).—res nihill.

TRASHY, villis, nihill.

TRAVAIL. See LABOUR.

TRAVEL, s. iter. See JOURNEY.

TRAVEL, v. iter facere (to go on a journey).—peregrinationes suscipere (to go into foreign parts).—peregrinari. peregrinatum abesse (to be on one's travels). To t. to a place, proficisci; tendere; contendere qo: to t. day and night, die nocteque continuare iter: to a place, diurnis nocturnisque itineribus contendere qo: to t. through a place, iter facere per locum; transire per locum: to t. by a place, præter locum transire; locum præterire: to t. over, obire (to go through); circumire (to go round); lustrare (to visit in travelling); peragere (to wander through); percurrere (with or without celeriter, to t. through quickly).

TRAVELLER, iter faciens (one who is on a journey).—viator (a pedestrian).—peregrinator. peregrinans (one who is in a foreign country).—hospes (a guest remaining for a time with any one).—advena (a stranger in a place).

TRAVERSE. See CROSS.

TRAVESTY, ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorque (Eichst.). ridiculum readere. In locum vertere.

TRAY, ferculum (g. t.; also for placing meat on the table).

TRACHEROUS, perfidus, perfidiosus, dolosus (tricky).—subdûs (secretly plotting, &c.).—falsus (false).

TRACHEROUSLY, perfide (Sen.). perfidiose (C.).

TRACHERY, perfidia, proditio (act of a traitor).

TRACLE, [Spuma of sugar, *sacchari spuma. [Theriac, theriaca, æ, or theriaca, es, f. (Plin.).]

TREAD, v. pede insistere. To t. firmly, firmiter insistere: to t. softly, placido, suspensio pede incidere; suspensio gradu ire (propr., in walking).—parce ac moliter facere (fig., to go cautiously to work).—lenius agere (to make use of gentle means; opp. acerbius agere, as in L. 89, 25): to t. upon, pedem ei rei imponere; ei rei insistere; pedem ponere in qâ re (C.): to t. under foot, calcare (propr. and fig.). See also TRAMPLE. To t. grapes, uvas calcare (C.): to t. clay, terram argillaceam calcando præparare: to t. in the footsteps of another, vestigia cs persequi; vestigia cs ingredi, insistere; qm vestigia consequi. [Of birds, calcare (Col.).]

TREAD, s. vestigium (footstep, mark or impression of the foot; also a step).

TREASON, proditio (treachery). High t., perduellio (the crime of one who undertakes athg against the freedom of the citizens and the public safety); crimen majestatis, or (in later writers) crimen læsæ majestatis (the offence of one who wrongs the dignity and disturbs the tranquillity of the Roman people and the government; as, by betraying an army to the enemy, by

sedition, &c.; see T. Ann. 1, 72, 2: in later times, an offence against the sacred person of the prince; of Minucius, Ant. Rom. Syn. 4, 18, 46 sqq. In the time of the republic, the Romans, copy the orators, expressed 'high treason' against the state, by periculum patriæ, or by the more general term scelus: both opp. to pietas; see C. Sull. 2, 6; Off. 2, 21, 85; Cat. 2, 1, 1; 11, 25): to commit or be guilty of high t. (aget the Roman people, majestatem populi Romani minuire or lædere: to commit t. ager one's native country, patriæ periculo obstringi or se obstringere: to declare athg to be t. ager the state, indicare qd contra rempublicum factum esse.

TREASONABLE, perfidus, perfidiosus; or by Crcl. TREASONABLY. By Crcl. (perfidie, Sen.)

TREASURE, s. thesaurus. copia (store of precious things; propr. and fig.).—gaza (the same, but espy of royal t.).—opes. divitiæ (wealth, riches). To amass t., opes, divitiis colligere; thesaurum parare (Plaut.); opes cumulare (Curt.): to bury or hide a t., thesaurum defodere, obruere (C.), occultare (L.): to find a t., thesaurum fodere (C.), effodere (Petri): public t., ærarium; thesaurus publicus (C.): that man is a t. to me, mihi ille vir thesaurus est (Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 5): the t.'s of talent and industry, copie ingenii et æcerituli studii (Wolf). My t. i. delicie meæ voluptas meâ! amores mei!

TREASURE, v. (opes) cumulare. (opes, divitiis) colligere (to amass riches).—thesaurum occultare (to hide a treasure).

TREASURER, ærarii præfectus (Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 5).—custos gazæ (Np. Dat. 5, 3).—under the later Emp., thesaurarius. thesaurarius (Cod. Just.). comes largitionum sacrarum, comes thesaurorum (Ammian.).

TREASURY, ærarium, the aurum publicus (of the state).—fiscus (of a prince). To lay up in the t., repone pecuniam in thesauros. in thesauro: to bring into the t., pecuniam invehire in ærarium (C. Off. 2, 22, 76); ferre (L.) or referre (C.) in ærarium; pecuniam ærario conferre (Vell.): to exhaust the t., pecuniam ex ærario exhaurire (Vell.).

TREAT, v. [TREAT]. To use in a certain manner, qm tractare, habere; well, ill, &c., bene, male, &c. To t. one kindly, liberaliter tractare or tractare qm: to t. with respect, honorifice tractare qm: to t. with the greatest respect, summo honore afficere qm: to t. one with indulgence, indulgentiâ tractare qm; indulgere ci (see Herz. Cas. B. G. 1, 40): to t. one in a hostile manner, in hostium numero habere; pro hoste habere or ducere: to t. one in the same manner as another, qm eodem loco habere quo alium: to t. with contempt, contumeliose agere (de). [To manage, tractare qm or qd (s. pr.).—curare qm or qd (to attend to, wait upon).—disputare, disserere de re (to handle: of a literary subject). To t. a disease, curare morbum; adhibere morbo curationem: to t. a patient, qm tractare, curare: to suffer oneself to be treated (of a patient), se curari pati: to suffer a patient to be treated by another physician, ægrotum alii medico tradere. [To handle, discuss (a subject). agere rem, or de qâ re (in general; see Ochs. C. Ecl. p. 230).—disputare, disserere de qâ re (of the disputations of learned men; and disserere espy of a connected discourse; see C. Ecl. p. 12 and 35).—veronem habere de re (to maintain a conversation; of two or more).—dicere de qâ re (to speak of).—scribere de qâ re, scripturâ persequi qd (to write of). A book weâ t.'s of &c., liber qui est or qui est conscriptus de &c. (Sed. but not simply liber de &c.): the books weâ usually t. concerning contempt of death, libri quos scribunt de contemnenda morte: to t. briefly of athg, paucis abolvere qd. [To entertain; vid. [TREATS. To negotiate, agere de re. postulare condiciones cs rel. To t. with any one, agere cum qo de qâ re (in general); colloqui cum qo de qâ re (by word of mouth); colloqui per intermedium cum qo, et de qâ re mentionem facere (by the intervention of a third party): to t. for a thing, cum qo agere (&c.), ut.

TREAT, s. See ENTERTAINMENT.

TREATISE, liber. libellus (Sed. not dissertatio, weâ always denotes a verbal discussion).

TREATMENT, [Usage, tractatio. Kind t., comitas; humanitas; harâ t., asperitas; sævitia (crudelty); mild, gentile t., lenitas; indulgentia (indulgent t.); bad, shameful t., contumelia; unworthy t., indignitates (see Herz. Cas. B. G. 2, 14): to receive good t. fm any one, liberaliter ab eo haberi et coli. [Management, administratio, tractatio, cura. curatio (e. g. curationem adhibere morbis, or admoveere, to cure a t.).

TREATY, foedus (a public t., confirmed by the authority of the senate and people; also between two or

more individuals).—sponsio (a *t.* concluded, or a peace made by mutual consent and solemn promises of the generals of armies, but not ratified by the senate and people of the two belligerent nations; see *L. 9, §, in, non fœdere pax Caudina*, sed per sponsionem facta est). To make or conclude a *t.* with any one, fœdus cum qo facere, iocere, ferire, percutere; fœdus jungere cum qo; fœdere jungere ci; fœdus inire cum qo to conclude a *t.* of marriage; see To MARRY. I am in *t.* with any one, mihi cum qo fœdus est letum to observe a *t.*, fœdus servare; fœdere stare; in fide manere (opp. fœdus negligere; fœdus violare, rumpere, frangere; fœdus violare et frangere).

TREBLE, *adj.* triplus (thrice as much).—trigeminus or (more poet.) tergeminus (repeated three times).—tripartitus (in three parts).—triplex (consisting of three divisions).—terni, æ, a (three at once; e. g. soles terni).

TREBLE, *v.* triplicare (Gell.).

TREBLE, *s.* [In music, vox attenuata, acuta (Auct. ad Her.), soni acuti (C.). summa vox (H. Sat.). To sing *t.*, summa voce canere: to go *fm* the highest *t.* to the deepest base, vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere (C. de Or. 1, 59, 201).

TREBLY, triplum (thrice as much).—tripartito (in three parts).—trifarium (in a threefold manner; e. g. trifarium or tripartito dividere).

TREE, arbor (g. *t.*).—planta (for transplanting).—mater (fm *weh* grafts or scions are taken). A little *t.*, arbutula: concerned with or belonging to *t.*'s, arborarius: of a *t.*, arboreus (e. g., the fruit): a place planted with *t.*'s, arbutum (easily a place where vines grow on other *t.*'s); pomarium (an orchard): to plant a field with *t.*'s, arbutare agrum (Plin. 17, 23, 35, No. 23, or § 201): to grow to a *t.*, arborescere: the *t.* of a saddle, *forma sellæ equestris*.

TREFOIL, trifolium (Plin., Linn.).

TRELLIS, clathri *pl.* [?]. cancelli = lattice-work with larger openings. *T.-work*, opus clathratum: made of *t.-work*, clathratum.

TREMBLE, tremere (g. *t.*). contremiscere. intremiscere (all three *eply* to shake with fear: of persons and things).—horrere (to shudder, of persons).—micare (to move to and fro, as a leaf, &c.). I *t.* all over, or in every limb, totus tremo horreoque (Ter.): into pectore tremo (C.): omnibus artibus contremisco (C.): to *t.* at alth, qd tremere, contremiscere, extimescere: I do not *t.* at this danger, hoc ego periculum non extimesco (C.): to write with a trembling hand, vacillante manu scribere, epistolam exarare: the earth *t.*'s, terra movere or movet (movet in *L. 35, 40, &c.*), or quatit (is shaken): the earth begins to *t.*, terra intremiscit.

TREMBLING, *ptcp.* *adj.* tremens, tremebundus (in a single case).—tremulus (also of a lasting state; all three, of persons and things). Written with a trembling hand, vacillantibus literis scriptus (Aft. C. Fam. 16, 15, 2: of littera manu tremente labat, O.). A *t.* hand, manus tremebunda or tremula (e. g., of a drunken man); manus intremiscens (e. g., of a surgeon performing an operation): a *t.* voice, tremebunda vox.

TREMBLING, *s.* tremor, horror (shuddering with cold, &c.). *T.* velles me, contremisco; exhorreo; horror me perfundit (C., poet.); tremor, horror occupat membra mea, artus meos.

TREMENDOUS, terribilis, formidolosus. reformidandus. metuendus, timendus (R. formidabilis only poet.). [Syn. in FEARFUL.]—ingens immanis (huge, monstrous). Very *t.*, horribilis; horrendus; ævus: a *t.* storm, tempestas turbulentissima, vehementissima: to be *t.*, formidini, terrore esse ci.

TREMENDOUSLY, horrendum or terribilem in modum; also formidolosè (C.)

TREMULOUS. See TREMBLING.

TRENCH, fossa (g. *t.*). dim. fossula (Col.). incile, or fossa incilla (a *t.* in a field for drainage, a drain). To draw or make a *t.*, fossam ducere (Plin.); facere; fodere (L.); percutere (Plin. Ep.); deprimerè (Hirt.); cavare (Plin.): to a certain point, fossam perducere qo: to make a *t.* before a place, fossam præducere (Cæsar); to surround with a *t.*, (oppidum) fossâ circumdare (C.): to guard the entrance by a large *t.*, aditum vastissimâ fossâ cingere (C. de Rep. 2, 6).

TRENCH UPON. See ENVOYER.

TRENCHER, cattilus (lignus).

TRENCING, [In husbandry, pastinatio.

TREPAN, *s.* [A surgical instrument, terebra large].—modiolus. **terra versatilis* (smaller).

TREPAN, *v.* [In surgery, terebrâ, modiololo perforare calvariam (Aft. Cel.).—foramen facere terebrâ.—cerebrum excidere (Cels.). To shear; vid.

TREPIDATION, tremor, trepidatio. See FEAR.

TRESPASS. See TRANSGRESS, TRANSGRESSION. To *t.* (in shooting, &c.), in allenum fundum ingreſſi venandi aucupandive gratiâ (Gay. Dig. 4, 1, 3).

TRESS, cirrus (natural; Mart.).—cincinnus (arti- ficial; Plant.).

TRESSEL, **fulcrum* **machina* (g. *t.*). The *t.* for a table, *ppp* **pedes mensæ pilicatis*.

TRIAL, [Examination, tentatio, spectatio, examen, deliberatio, reputatio, consideratio (Syn. in EXAMINATION).] [Atempt, conatus, periculum, experimentum (Syn. in ATTEMPT).] tentamen (only in O., but probably current also in prose). An unsuccessful *t.*, res infelicitate tentata: to make a *t.*, periculum facere (cs rei); conatum facere or incipere. [Legal trial, questio (the inquiry). To put *aby* on his *t.*, qm lege interrogare. querere ex qo. questionem habere de or ex qo. questionem ponere in qm: for alth, audire de qâ re; questionem habere or instituire de qâ re; qm lege cs rei (or cs rei only) interrogare: to be put upon one's *t.*, lege interrogari. See ACTION for more phrases. [Trials, = misfortunes sent to try us, **calamitates virtutis spectandæ causâ divinitus allatæ; also labores* (hardships).]

TRIANGLE, triangulum. trigonum. figura triquëtra. An equilateral *t.*, trigonum æquis or paribus lateribus: a right-angled *t.*, trigonum orthogonum. To divide a square by a diagonal line into two equal *t.*'s, quadratum lineâ diagoniâ, or diagonali, in duo trigona æquâ magnitudine dividere: to construct an equilateral *t.* on a given line, in datâ lineâ triangulum æquis lateribus constituere.

TRIANGULAR, triangulus, trigonus (having three angles).—triquëtrus (having three sides).

TRIBE, tribus, Æs (in all the senses of the English word). By *t.*'s, *t.* by *t.*, tributum.

TRIBUTATION, mœstitia, mœror (sorrow, grief).—misericordia ærunina. res miserie (calamity). See CALAMITY, SORROW.

TRIBUNAL, tribunal (judgement-seat).—Judicium (judgement). To summon *aby* before a *t.*, qm in Judicium vocare: to appear at a *t.*, in Judicium venire.

TRIBUNATE, TRIBUNESHIP, tribunatus, Æs.

TRIBUNE, tribunus.

TRIBUNITIAL, tribunitiis; or by gen. tribunorum.

TRIBUTARY, vectigalis (g. *t.*, that pays taxes).—tributarius (that pays poll- and land-tax; both these of persons and things).—tributidarius (that pays a fixed yearly sum; of persons, *eply* in conquered or subject states). To render *t.*, vectigalem or a spendiarium facere: to be *t.*, vectigalis, tributa, or stipendia pensare: to be *t.* to *aby* spendiarium esse ci.

TRIBUTE, tributum. See TAX.

TRICE, punctum or momentum temporis. minimum temporis punctum.

TRICK, *s.* ars, dolus.—artificium; techna (Com.). To play *t.*'s, dolos necere, procedere (Com.): a juggling *t.*, prestigium (deception, delusion).—circulatorie prestigie (of a juggler; Tert. Apol. 23).—fabula (as it were, a comedy, *weh* one plays for the purpose of deceiving; e. g. Cornicius ad snam veterem fabulam rediit, Cic. Alt. 4, 2, 4); at cards, **paginæ* (lusorie) capte, or captandæ.

TRICK, *v.* [To deceive, fraude or dolo capere. eludere, fucum facere ci. fraudare. fraudem or fallaciam ci facere. To *aby* out of alth, qm fraudare or defraudare qâ re; out of money, qm circumducere or circumvertere argenteo, qm emungere argenteo, perfricare qm (all Com.). To *adurn*, exornare. See ADORN.]

TRICKISH, dolosus subdolos, fallax.

TRICKLE, manare (to flow).—stillare, distillare qâ re (in drops).

TRIDENT, tridens (Plin.); cuspis triplex (O.); also cuspis only (O.); fuscina (C.).

TRIED, probatus (*t.* and found good).—spectatus (prop., repeatedly and closely examined; both of persons and things).—igni spectatus. Igni perspectus (that has stood the test of fire, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 38; of friendship, Cic. post Red. in Sen. 9, 23).—cognitus (known; of things). Thoroughly *t.*, per omnia expertus: *t.* by experience, probatus experimento: of *t.* fidelity, fidelis: a man of *t.* virtue, homo cognitâ virtute: men of *t.* morality, viri quorum vita in rebus honestis perpetua est.

TRIENNIAL, tristericus. A *t.* feast (i. e., one cele-

brated every three years, trieterica (sacra), orum, n.; trieteris, Idia, f.; triennalis, um, n. (sc. sacra); O. Met. 9, 642, Bach.).

TRIFLE, *s. res parva. res minuta. paulum. paululum* [SYN. IN LITTLE].—opus minutum (a work of art in miniature).—munus leve. munusculum (a little present).—res parvi momenti (altho of small importance). It may also frequently be expressed by the adj. parvus, levis, perlevis. *T's. minutie; res parvæ or minutæ; nugæ (insignificant t's.)—apinæ (bagatelles, nonsense; Mart. 1, 114, 2, sq. of his epigram): this is a t., hoc leve est; id parvum est: it is no t., est qd; non leve est: these are t's, hæc parva sunt; hæc nugæ sunt (inconsiderable things, not worth caring for; e. g., these are t's, but it was by not despising these t's that g.c., parva sunt hæc, sed parva ista non contemnendo &c.; L. 6, 41); sunt apinæ triquetæ et si quid villius istæ; (scarcely worthy of regard; Mart. 14, 1, 7; of things): is that (circumstance) a t.? num parva causa est? that is no t. in my sight, non parvi illud existimo: to reduce a very difficult thing to a mere t., rem facilem ex difficillimâ redigere (Cæs. B. G. 2, 27); he accomplished the matter, weh certainly was no t., id quod erat difficillimum, effect: to give oneself up to t's: to trouble oneself about t's, minutiarum esse studiosum (Ecl.) but not redium curare, weh has the meaning only of the contest; Cic. Ruc. Am. 44, 128): altho is a mere t. to me, qd mihi locus or ludus est: to injure a person not even in the merest t., ne minimâ quidem re lacerare qm: to buy for a t. (at a low price), parvo emere, res paucò emere: to be knocked down at a t., numo addici (at an auction).*

TRIFLE, *v. nugari. alucinari (C.); ineptire (Ter.); ludere (H. Ep.).*

TRIFLER, *homo nugax (C.).—cunctator (Idl-r).*

TRIFLING, *s. ineptie.*—*minutiarum studium (aff. minut. studiosus). Away with this t. I tolle has ineptias.

TRIFLING, *adj. levis. exiguus. parvus. parvus dictu (e. g. res, opp. magni momenti res) (SYN. IN INCONSIDERABLE).*—minutus (insignificant).—abjectus (common, low).—mediocris (not great). Accuracy or care in t. matters, minutie subtilitas or diligentia: trifling investigations, quæstiones minutæ. A t. present, leve munus; munus levissimum (once, C. Fam. 9, 12, extr.): for a mere t. cause, levior de causâ (Cæs.): such t. matters, tantulæ res: such t. occupations or engagements, tantularum rerum occupationes (the business, trouble, &c., such t. matters cause): no t. sum, nuni non mediocri summæ: to propose t. questions, res minutæ quærere; minutæ interrogationes proponere: to be fond of t. pursuits, minutiarum esse studiosum: to consider altho as a t. matter, qd parvi facere, or (T.) in levi habere.

TRIG, (rotam) sufflamina (Sen.).

TRIGGER (of a wheel), sufflamen, Juv.; (of a gun), *ligula (sclopeti).

TRILATERAL, triquæstrus. tribus lateribus.

TRILL, *s. sonus vibrans.*

TRILL, *v. vocem vibrare (Titin. ap. Fest., explained by vocem in cantando crispare, Fest.).*

TRIM, *adj. compunctus. nitidus.*

TRIM, *v. componere (to adjust).—ornare. exornare ('to adorn, decorate). To t. one's hair, se 'To dress the hair': to t. trees, arbores putare or amputare (to clip, prune; opp. immittere)—tondere (to clip, as hedges, &c.).—collucare or interlucare or subluere (to thin).—intervellere (to cut away boughs or branches).*

TRIMMER, temporum multorum homo (a time-server). PROV. qui duabus sellis sedere solet.

TRINE, trinus. *T. aspect (in astrology), trigonum.*

TRINITY, trinitas (Ecl.). Prps by Crcl., triplex Dei natura (aff. Just. 44, 4, 16).

TRINKET, mundus muliebris. pl. delicæ mulieris. merces lepida ad nitidioris vite instrumenta pertinentes (aff. Plin.).

TRIO, *Union of three voices, *cantus musicorum ternarius. Three together, tres. trini, æ. a.*

TRIP, *v. I TRAMS.* supplantare qm (C.).—qm pedibus subductis in terram aritare (Curs.). **INTRAMS.** *I am tripping, (ad rem) pedem offendere. See STUMBLE. Here I have caught you tripping, for &c., teneo te, inquam, nam &c. I to move along lightly and quickly, celeriter ire; oculus se movere; currere (to run).*

TRIP, *s. I Stumble, pedis offensus. lapsus (so as to fall). I A short journey, excursio. iter breve.*

TRIPARTITE, tripartitus (C.).

TRIFE, intestina, pl. (fendicare, Arab.).—omasum (of oxen, Hor.).—omentum (porci, Juv.).

TRIPLE, triplex. See also TRIPLE.

TRIPLET, *versus terni.

TRIPPOD, tripus, 3dis (C.).

TRIEMME, triemlis. *605 Avoid trieris (ῥαψοδὸς) weh is in some Cod. Np. Aicib. 4, 3.*

TRISYLLABIC, trisyllabus (Parr.).

TRITE, tritus, contritus; Juv. communis et contritus. *T. rules, omnium communia et contrita præcepta: t. things, res pervulgatæ or vulgi rumoribus exagitata; summum jus summa injuria factum est jam tritum sermone (Prov., a t. saying; C.).*

TRIUMPH, *s. PAORA.* in the Roman sense, triumphus (a larger, a regular t.).—ovatio (smaller or incomplete). To celebrate a t., triumphare. triumphum agere, habere (de quo populo, ex qâ regione, ovari, or ovare (if only the ovatio): to lead aby in t., qm ducere in triumpho, per triumphum: to obtain a t., triumphum deportare: to decree a t., triumphum ci decernere. Fig.) triumphus, victoria (victory).—exultatio (Tac.).— lætitia exultans, gæstiens (C.).

TRIUMPH, *v. PAORA.* triumphare. triumphum agere, habere (ovare, to celebrate an ovation).—victorem invahi in capitolium cum insigni illâ laureâ (C.).—triumphantem invahi urbem (L.). To t. over aby, or a country, triumphare, triumphum agere de quo, ex qâ terrâ. Fig.) vincere; victoriam referre, reportare (to conquer).—triumphare. exultare (to rejoice).

TRIUMPHAL, triumphalis. A t. arch, arcus triumphalis: a t. car, vehiculum triumphale (C.); cursus triumphalis (Plin.); or, fm context, simply curus: t. procession, pompa triumphalis.

TRIUMPHANT, triumphans. A t. gen-ral, imperator triumphans. *605* triumphator is late.

TRIUMVIR, triumvir.

TRIUMVIRATE, triumviratus, 3s.

TRIUNE, trinus (Deus), Ecl.

TRIVIAL, levis. parvus.—trivialis (Surd., common) See TRIFLING.

TROCHÆIC, trochaicus.

TROCHÉE, trochæus.

TROOP, *s. turba, grex, globus (an irregular multitude; turba, in disorder; grex, without form or order; globus, group, thronging mass).—caterva (of soldiers or others; crowd).—cohors (as a regiment, &c.).—manus (a band of men).—exercitus (a host, poet.).—multitudo (a great number). A t. of soldiers, militum manus or caterva: a t. of players, scenicorum grex: in t's, catervatim.*

TROOP, *v. coire. convenire. se congregare (in great numbers).—confuere. frequentes convenire.*

TROOPER, eques, Itis, æ.

TROOPS, milites, pl. See ARMY, SOLDIER.

TROPE, tropus (Q.). verbi translatio (C.). verborum immutatio (C. Or. 17, 69).

TROPHY, tropæum (C.). To erect a t., tropæum ponere, statuere, sistere, constituere.

TROPIC, tropicus (t.). circulus tropicus (Hygin.). The t. of Cancer, orbis, circulus, solstitialis (Gell.): the t. of Capricorn, orbis, circulus, brumalis (Gell.).

TROPICAL, *Relating to a tropic, by gen. circuli tropici, &c. I Figurative, translatum.*

TROT, *s. *gradus citatus.*

TROT, *v. *gradu citato ire. currere. To t. after, citato equo subsequi qm or qd. equo vectum sequi qui or qd.*

TROTTH, fides. To plight one's troth, fidem suam obligare; fidem ei dare: in t., ex bonâ or optimâ fide.

TROTTER, *A rough t., succussor, succussator (Lucil. ap. Non. 16, 30 sqq.). To be a rough t., succussare gressus (Attil. ap. Non. 16, 28 sq.).*

TROUBLE, *s. I Patina, labour, opera. virium contentio. labor. negotium. studium. (SYN. IN LABOUR.) With great t., ægerime. vix (scarcely).—multâ operâ. magno labore. multo labore et sudore. multo negotio: without any t., facile. facili negotio: but my nullo negotio or sine negotio: to give oneself t., multam operam consumere: to lose all one's t., operam or operam et oleum perdere. frustra niti: to take t. for aby, niti pro qo. ci operam præstare or dicare: to take t. about altho, studere, operam dare or navare ci rei (for the purpose of obtaining it): to take t. to do altho, niti. entili. laborare. elaborare. Juv. entili et efficere. entili et contendere. contendere et laborare (all with ut): to take great t., omnibus viribus contendere. omnibus nervis conniti. omni opæ atque operâ entili (all with ut). Don't put yourself to any t., noli tibi molestiam exhibere: to take much t. to no purpose, multam operam frustra consumere: to have t. in altho, operam*

sustinere in qā re: *to take or undertake the t.*, operam capere, suscipere, obire: *to spare no t.*, operam labori non parcere: *to submit to the t.*, equo animo laborem ferre: *to relieve aby fm the t.*, cl laborem demere: *I need not put myself to this t.*, hoc labore superedre possum: *it is not worth the t.*, non tanti est: *it is worth the t.*, operam pretium est: *don't give yourself any t. for me*, noli me causa laborare. **||** *Annoyance*, molestia, —onus (burden). —cura (anxiety). —incommodum. *To give aby t.*, cl negotium facessere or exhibere (suare doubtful, Krebs): molestiam cl afferre, exhibere: molestia qm afficere; *some t.*, qd aspergere molestia (i. e., as a drawback: the other circumstances being of a favorable or happy kind). *To be a t. to aby.*, cl esse molestiae (Plaut.), oneri (L.). onerare qm (C.). **||** *Affliction*, vid. *To rest fm his troubles*, a vitae laboribus quietem capere. **||** *Commotion*, vid.

TROUBLE, v. **||** *To tease, annoy*, negotium facessere, negotium or molestiam exhibere cl. *To t. aby with aby*, obtundere qm qā re (e. g. literis, rogando); obstruere cl (e. g. litteris); *with entreaties*, precibus fatigare qm. molestiam cl afferre; molestia qm afficere; cl qā re molestium or gravem esse. **||** *To disturb, disquiet*, agitare (prop. *to put in motion*; e. g., the water: hence *to disturb*, e. g., any one, the mind). —exagitare (prop., *to hunt up*: hence *to rouse, harass*, e. g., one's neighbours, the state). —vexare (to attack). —lacerare (to provoke to battle). —carpere (to weaken by single, repeated attacks). —commovere (to disturb the mind). —solicitare, sollicitum facere (to render any one anxious or solicitous). —pungere (with a pointed instrument, *to touch sensibly*). —turbare, conturbare, perturbare (to perplex or confuse, *to put out of tune*). *That's me*, hoc male me habet. hoc me commovet, me pungit. **||** *To give pain, afflict*, contristare (in conversational style, in Cam. ap. C. Ep. 3, 4, estr.; frequently in Sen. and Col.). Usually expressed by a Crcl. with dolorem cl facere, efficere, afferre, commovere, incutere. dolore qm offendere. *I am troubled*, doleo. dolet mihi. aegre or molestio fero. *to t. oneself about aby* = *to be vexed or harassed on account of it*, dolere or merere rem or re. dolorem ex re accipere, capere, suscipere, haurire. molestiam trahere ex re: (much), magnum dolorem ex re accipere. ex re magnam animo molestiam capere. **||** *To trouble oneself about aby* = *to care for it*, laborare de re. curare qd. curae (Suet.) *not curae cordique* mihi est qd: *not to t. oneself about a thing*, negligere, non curare qd: *he has enough to trouble himself about*, *is rerum sanarum satagit* (Com.). *not to t. oneself about aby at all*, omni curatione et administratione rerum vacare. nihil omnino curare (of the heathen deities). —solutio et quieto esse animo (to live without care; of men): *to trouble oneself to inquire or ask after aby*, curare, querere qd; *inquire de qd or of qā re*; *as rei rationem habere or ducere*: *I do not t. myself about any one*, nihil curo qm: *to t. oneself about other people's concerns*, aliena (negotia) curare. curare quae ad me non pertinent. *inquire de alieno*: *not to t. oneself about household concerns*, omittre curas familiares: *not to t. oneself about the opinions of others*, non curare quid alii censent: *why should I t. myself about it?* quid mihi cum illa rei (what have I to do with it?) *I do not trouble myself about it*, nihil hoc ad me (se. pertinet).

TROUBLER, turbator. Or, usually, by Crcl. with *verbs under TROUBLE*; e. g. qui cl negotium facessit, &c., or homo molestus, &c.

TROUBLESOME, molestus, gravis (burdensome). —incommodus, iniquus (inconvenient). —durus (hard, oppressive). —operosus, laboriosus (full of labour). —odiosus (to which one has a disinclination). —difficilis (difficult). Jx. gravis et incommodus. gravis et odiosus. laboriosus molestusque. odiosus et molestus. *Very t.*, permolestus, perincommodus: *t. times*, res miserae; tempora misera, dura; iniquitas temporum: *as exceedingly t. times*, summo et difficillimo reipublicae tempore (C.): *a t. office*, provincia molesta et negotiosa: *in a t. manner*, permoleste, perincommode: *to be t.*, degravare (e. g., of a wound, L. 7, 24): *to be t.*, molestiam cl afferre, exhibere; gravem, molestum esse cl; oneri esse: (by speaking), gravem esse cs auribus; aures cs onerare verbis: (by asking), obtundere qm rogando: (by letters), obtundere qm; obstruere cl literis: (with entreaties), fatigare qm precibus: *if it be not t. to you*, nisi molestum est; *si tibi grave non est*: *I fear I am t. to you*, veror ne tibi

gravis sim: *a t. fellow*, homo molestus or odiosus: *send away these t. fellows*, abige muscas (C.).

TROUGH, alveus: dim. alveolus (Suet.) labrum, a vul. tub.

TROUNCE. See PUNISH.

TROUT, trutta (Gloss.); *salmo fario (Linn.); fario (probably the salmon-t., Auson. Mosell. 130); aurata (the golden t., *sparus aurata, Linn.).

TROW. See BELIEVE; THINK.

TROWEL, trulla. *To lay on mortar with a t.*, trullare (Vitruv.).

TROWELLING, trullissatio (Vitruv.).

TROWERS, feminalia (Suet. 665) *Not femoralia*. braccos (braces, T.). or, if necessary, lazzz braccos, *to distinguish fm braccos strictos, breeches*. *Wearing t.*, braccatus (C.): *to wear t. and stockings in winter*, hlema muniri feminalibus tibialibusque (Suet. Aug. 82).

TRUANT. See VAGUE, IDLE. *To play the t.*, *scholam non obire.

TRUCE, inducie, pl. *To make a t.*, inducias cum hoste facere (C.); *inire* (Plin. Ep.): pacieli (C.): *to use or ask for a t.*, petere inducias (Np.); *postulare ut sint inducie* (C.): *to grant a t.*, dare inducias (L. 1, 15): *to maintain a t.*, inducias conservare (Np.): *to observe or respect a t.*, iura indudiarum servare (Cass. B. C. 1, 85): *to break a t.*, inducias per scelus violare (ib. 2, 15): *during a t.*, per inducias (S.): *a t. of thirty days having been concluded*, quum triginta dierum essent cum hoste pactae inducie (C. Off. 1, 10, 33): *the t. having expired*, postquam indudiarum dies praeterit (Np. Ages. 3, 1); *indudiarum tempore circumacto* (L. 27, 30): *the t. had not yet expired*, nondum indudiarum dies exierat (L. 30, 35).

TRUCK. See BARBER.

TRUCKLE, se venditare cl. adulari qm. See CAOUCH.

TRUCKS, *currus volubilis.

TRUDGE, pedibus ire. *I cannot t. it*, pedibus ire non queo (Plaut.): *to t. off*, se amoliri. se auferre: *come t. along*, amove to hinc; abi.

TRUE, **||** *Not false, real, verus* (g. t.). sincerus, germanus (unecorrupt, pure, genuine). Jx. verus et sincerus. *To be aby in his t. colours*, qm evolutum integumentis dissimulationis nudatumque perspicere (C.): *a t. scholar*, vir vere doctus: *a t. Stolo*, verus et sincerus Stoicus. germanus Stoicus: *not a syllable of it is t.*, tota res ficta est: *it is t.*, verum est. res ita se habet. res veritate nititur (g. it.): non nego. concedo. fateor (as forms of giving assent): *it is not true*, falsum est: *to be found or proved true*, exitu comprobari: *dreams come t.*, somnia evadunt or eveniunt (C.). **||** *Faithful*, vid. **||** *Exact*, rectus. **||** *In forms of protestation and swearing*: *as true as*, *ita or sic with the subj.*, followed by *ut*, with the subj. *if a wish is to be expressed*, the indic. *if an assertion is to be made*: *as true as I live*, *I shudder*, &c., *ita vivam* (or *ita deos mihi velim propitios*), *ut—perhorresco* or (with *ita vivam* thrown in parenthetically) *perhorresco*, *ita vivam*, &c. **||** *As true as I am alive*, *I should like*, &c., *ita vivam* (or *ita mihi omnia, quae opto, contingant*) *ut velim*, &c. **||** *In answers of partial assent followed by an objection*. True ... but: see GOOD.

TRUFFLE, tuber (Plin.). **||** *Lycoperdon tuber* (Linn.). *A t.-hunter*, *tuberum investigator: *a t. dog*, *canis tuberibus investigandis aptus doctusque.

TRULY, vere, ad veritatem. sincere. *To speak t.*, vere loqui. In veritate dicere. sincere pronunciare.

TRUMP, s. *pagina coloris primi or praecipui.

TRUMP, v. *pagina coloris praecipui vincere.

TRUMP UP, confingere. *To t. up a charge or accusation*, crimen or qd criminis or in qm confingere. See FABRICATE; INVENT.

TRUMPERY, nugae, garrae, trices, pl. (trifles). —scruta, orum (old clothes, &c.; frippery).

TRUMPET, s. tuba (a long straight bronze tube, increasing in diameter, and terminating in a bell-shaped aperture). —lituus (slightly curved at the extremity: the lit. was used by the cavalry, the tub. by the infantry, Acro ad II. Carm. 1, 1, 23). —buccina (a horn-t., resembling the shell, buccinum: spiral and gibbous originally made of a shell, then of horn, and prpe of wood and metal. Its chief use was in proclaiming the watches of the day: it was also blown at funerals and before sitting down to table). —cornu (horn; invented by the Etruscans: first of horn, afterwards of brass: curved in the shape of a C, with a cross piece to steady it; non tuba direct, non seris cornu flexi, O. See Diet. of Antiqu.). *To blow the t.*, tubā canere: *at the sound of the t.*, tubā accinente: *the sound of a t.*, 3 E

tubum et buccinae sonus: the *t. sounds*, buccinatur (of course, only if it is a buccina): though they did not hear the *t.*, non exaudito tubum sono (1863) *Classicum* was properly a 'signal', though also used for the instrument, my a cornu, with which it was sounded: *Dict. of Antiq.*. To sound one's own *t.* (Prov.), de se ipsum predicare (C.); se ipsum laudare.

TRUMPET, *v.* [PROPR.] To blow a *t.*, tubū or buccinā canēre. cornu or buccinam inflare. [FIG.] To spread abroad, publish, buccinatorem esse ca rei (C. Fil. in Cic. Ep. 16, 21, 4, Corin.).—canere. canare (to publish, render famous: see Virg. *Æn.* 4, 190: *Fal. Flacc.* 2, 117).—vulgare. divulgare (g. *t.*, to spread among the people).—predicare (to boast before all).—vendere. factare (to brag, speak boastfully).

TRUMPETER, tubicen. *prps* buccinator. To be the *t.* of *aby's* praise, buccinatorem ca exaltationis esse (C.): to be one's own *t.*, de se ipsum predicare (C.); se ipsum laudare.

TRUNCHEON, *scipio, insigne imperii.

TRUNDLE, volvere (trans.). volvi (intrans.).

TRUNK, [The body of a tree, stipes (the stock, as the animating and supporting principal part of a tree, opp. to the branches and leaves, as growing fm it and dependent upon it; it includes the whole stem with the roots).—truncus (the naked, dry part of the tree, opp. to the branches and leaves, and even to the top itself, as its ornament; in short, so far as it answers to the *t.* of the human body, as distinguished fm stirps; trunc. means the lower part of the stem; stirps, the higher).] In good prose stipes (in poetry syn. with truncus or stirps) is only 'pole', caudex, a 'block' or 'log' *i. e.*, piece of wood, cut up or not, too short to be recognized as a stem or trunk (Dodd.). Of the human body, truncus (corporis). [Proboscis, rostrum: of an elephant, proboscis, Ydia (Plin.); manus (C.).] Chest, arca. cista. capsa. armarium. 'scriptum. pyxis. Little *t.*, arcula. capsula. cistula. cistella. (Srv. in Box.)

TRUNKMAKER, qui arcas, capsas, &c., conficit. (1863) *non* capassarius (in this sense.)

TRUSS, *s.* [A bandage used for hernia, *fascia hernialis. fascia, cui loco pila assuta est ex panniculis facta (Cels. 7, 20, in.). To put on or apply a truss, fasciam ad repellendum intestinum ipeli illi subicere (Cels. loc. cit.).] A bundle (of hay, straw, &c.), fascia, fasciculus.

TRUSS, *v.* colligare. ligare (to bind together).—colligere (to collect; draw up). To *t.* up, see PACK.

TRUST, *s.* [Confidence, fiducia (v. *pr.* laudabile *t.* in things we actually can rely on, such is allied to the courage of trusting in ourselves).—confidentia (a blameable, presumptuous *t.*, particularly in one's own strength; *opp.* foresight and discretion).—audacia (confidence arising fm contempt of danger: it may imply either praise or dispraise).—audientia (laudable confidence; spirit of enterprise).—fidentia ('Fidentia est per quam magnis et honestis in rebus multum ipse animus in se fiducia certū cum spe collocavit, C.).—fides (faith in a man's honour).—spes firma. spes certa (confident expectation).—firma animi confido. animus certus et confirmatus. (PMA. in CONFIDENCE.)] Credit, fides. See CREDIT. [Deposit, vid.]

TRUST, *v.* [To entrust, ci qd credere. concredere (Com., *rars* in C.).—commendare et concedere. committere. permittere (the latter, to leave *algh* to *aby* for the purpose of getting rid of it oneself; the former, to make *aby* morally responsible for *algh*).—mandare, demandare (to charge *aby* with the management of *algh*).—deponere qd apud qm (as a deposit, to be kept).—ca fidei qd committere or permittere. tradere in ca fidem (to commit to *aby's* good faith).—qd ci delegare (of what one ought otherwise to do himself). To *t.* *aby* with one's secrets, occultis sua ci credere; with one's most secret thoughts, arcanos sensus credere ci (V.); with one's plans, consilia sua ci credere; with one's life, vitam suam ci credere or committere; *aby* with all I have, summam fidem rerum omnium ci habere; with one's reputation, existimationem suam committere ci. famam ac fortunas suas credere ci (C.): *aby* with an office, a command, munus, imperium ci dare or mandare: also imperio qm *præferre*; summam Imperii ci tradere, or ad qm deferre (Np.): with the defence of a city, *urbem ci tuendam dare: *aby* with a letter, epistulam, litteras ci committere. [To confide, fidere or confidere ci or ci rei. credere ci. fidem habere or tribuere or adungere (all four without distinction, C. de Dic. 2, 55, 113; 2, 59, 122).—fretum esse qo or qā re (rely on).—adusiam habere ca rei. To *t.* oneself,

adusiam in se collocare: to *t.* too much, nimis ca fidere: to *t.* *aby's* virtue, credere ca virtuti (S.): not *t.* *aby's* eyes, ears, oculis, auribus non credere: not *t.* *aby*, ci diffidere, ci fidem non habere. A man to be trusted, homo certus or fidus. [See CONFIDENCE.]

TRUSTEE, fiduciarius. *non* fidelcommisarius, *weh* = the person who is to receive the benefit of a fidelcommisum: fiduciarius denotes the person laid under an obligation of delivering it.

TRUSTWORTHY, TRUSTY, fidus, fidēlis (faithful).—certus, constans. *Ju.* certus et constans. firmus et constans (firm, constant).

TRUTH, veritas (*t.* in the abstract; as a quality).—verum (*t.* in the concrete; that which is true: 1863) hence we must render the phrase 'to speak or say the *t.*' not veritatem dicere, loqui, but verum or vera dicere; dicere quod res est. The exact *t.*, strict *t.*, summa veritas; severitas: a universally acknowledged *t.*, perspicua omnibus veritas: historic *t.*, historice fides; also historica fides (O. Am. 3, 12, 42): the *t.* of the Christian religion, vera, que doctrina Christiana tradit, precepta: half *t.*, que non satis explorata percepta et cognita sunt: according to *t.*, ex re: it is an established *t.*, pro vero constat: to be a lover of *t.*, veritatis amicum, diligenter, or cultorem esse: to be blind to the *t.*, a vero aversum esse: to perceive the *t.*, quā vera sint, cernere: to say the *t.* (in concessions), verum, aliquid volumus; verum, al scire vis: to tell *aby* the *t.*, ci vera dicere.

TRY, [To attempt, rem or rem facere tentare. experiri. conari. periclitari (qm or qd; e. g. periclitari Romanos, Np.).—periculum facere ca or ca rei.—moliri (to endeavour to effect a great and difficult work).—audere (to attempt a great and dangerous work).] Probare in this sense is without Class. authority. To *t.* my strength, tentare qd possum: let us *t.* our strength, experiamur, quid uterque possit: I tried what I could do, tentavi quid possem: to *t.* if *q.*, experiri al *q.*. [To put to the test, tentare. examinare. explorare (Srv. in EXAMINE). To *t.* (gold, &c.), qd ad obussum exigere: to *t.* by fire, igni spectare qd and (sg.) qm (C.): to *t.* *aby's* fidelity, ca fidem inaspicere (O.): to *t.* *t.* on, a garment, vestem probare or experiri: to *t.* a horse, equum tentare: to *t.* a medicine, medicamentum usu explorare (Cels.). To put upon trial, interrogare. querere: see TRIAL. To *t.* a cause, causam cognoscere (of the judge); iudicem esse de qā re; iudicem addere in qm (of a juror, &c.). To *t.* tempt, vid.]

TUB, alveus (long, like a trough).—labrum (broad, large, like a vat).—lacus, sinus (round).

TUBE, tubus (dim. tubulus, Farr.).—fistula. canalis. canaliculus. (Srv. in CONDUIT.)

TUBERCLE, tuberculum (Cels.). See SWELLING.

TUBEROUS, tuberosus (Farr.).

TUBULAR, tubulatus (Plin.).

TUCK, *s.* (in a garment) *pars sinuata, replicata, inflexa.

TUCK, *v.* *vestis partem replicare, sinuare, inflectere.

TUCK UP, colligere.

TUESDAY, dies Martis (*t.*).

TUFT, crista (on birds; a helmet, &c.). A *t.* of wood, foccus: a *t.* of hair, crines in fasciculum collecti (in a knot).—crines denatores et prolixi (natural): a *t.* of trees, fruticetum; virgultum.

TUFTED, cristatus (having a plume, &c.).—densus (close together).

TUG, *v.* trahere. To *t.* at, moliri qd. See PULL, STRIVE.

TUG, *s.* tractus (pull).—nisus. molitio (effort).

TUITION, institutio, disciplina. *non* Instructio To entrust to *aby's* *t.*, (puerum) ci in disciplinam tradere: to be under *t.*, in disciplinā esse.

TUMBLE, *v.* [INTRANS.] cadere. labi. probabi (forwards).—currere (to fall down; of men and animals).—ruinam facere or trahere (to fall down in ruins; of buildings, &c.). See FALL. [TRANS.] deturpare rugin, rugin cogere.

TUMBLE, *s.* casus, ūs. lapsus, &c. See FALL.

TUMBLER, [One who shows feats of tumbling, petaurista, m. w. (Farr.).] A large drinking glass, poculum. cythus. See CUP.

TUMBREL, plaustrum (C.).

TUMID, tumidus, turgidus. inflatus (all of persons and things). A style is *t.*, oratio turget atque inflata est. See also TURGD.

TUMOUR, tumor. tuber. See SWELLING.

TUMULT, tumultus (Roman term for any sudden outbreak; e. g., of slaves, peasants, allies).—motus.

motus concursusque (*i. in the state*).—**seditio** (*mutiny agut the government*).—**via** (*repentina* *(sudden t.)*).—**turbas**. *T. among the citizens*, **seditio** *domestica: to excite a t.*, **turbas dare** *or facere* (*Ter.*); **tumultum** *facere* (*S.*), **concitare**; **seditionem** *facere*, **concitare**, **commovere**, **concire**: *to cause a violent t. in the camp*, **maximas** *in castris turbas efficere* (*C.*); *to cause fresh t.'s*, **novos tumultus** *movēre* (*H.*); *to cause t.'s in a state*, **tumultum** *injicere civitati* (*C.*); **turbas** *ac tumultūs concitatore* *esse* (*C.*); **tumultum** *edere* *or prābere* (*L.*): *to quell a t.*, **tumultum** *sedare* (*L.*); **comprimere** (*T.*): **seditionem** *sedare*, **lenire**, **tranquillam** *facere*, **comprimere**, **extinguere**: *a t. breaks out*, **seditio** *oritur*, **concitatur**, **exardescit**; *breaks out again*, **sed.** *recrudescit*; *decreases*, **sed.** *laquevit*; *is opposed*, **sed.** *conticescit*. **Any violent motion**, **mokus**, **lactatio**, **lactatus** [*Syn. in Aorist*].—**tumultus** (*of the sea, the body; also of the mind, mentis t.*)—**vēhementior** *animi concitatio*, *animi permotio* (*of the mind*). *See also Aorist*.

TUMULTUOUS, tumultuosus. **concitatus**. **commotus**.

TUN, *a*. **A large cask**, **dolium** (*very large*).—**seris** (*of a long shape*). **A liquid measure**, **centum urnae**.

TUN, *v*. **In dolium**, **seriam**, **infundere**.

TUNE, *a*. **Harmony**, **sonorum** *concentus*, **nerorum** *or vocum concordia*. *In t.*, **consonus**: *out of t.*, **absonus** (*not of the right tone, that sounds badly*); **dissonus** (*that does not agree in tone, not in harmony; opp. consonans*): *to be out of t.*, **absonum** *esse* (*to sound ill*); **disson** *in later writers*, **absonare**; **dissonare**; **discrepare** (*not to harmonize*). **An air**, *modi*, **moduli**, **cantus**, **as**, **cauticum**.

TUNE, *v*. **fides** *ita contendere nervis* (*or with Cret. numeris*), *to concentum servare possint* (*see C. Fin. 4, 27, 75*): *to t. a number of instruments*, **accommodare instrumentum musicum** *ad aliud*; **efficere** *ut qd cum qd re concinat*; **efficere** *ut res concentum servant*.

TUNEFUL, **canorus**, **musicus**.

TUNIC, *tunica*. *A t. with sleeves*, **tunica manicata**: *a long t.*, **tunica talaris**: *an under t.*, **tunica intima** (*Gell. 10, 15*): **wearing a t.**, **tunicatus**.

TUNICLE, **tunica** (*Cele.*, *Plin.*).—**tunicula** (*Plin.*).

TUNNEL, **canalis**, **tubus**, **canaliculus**. [*Syn. in Condit.*]

TUNNY, **thynnus** *or thynnus*. ***scomber thynnus** (*Linn.*).

TURBAN, ***tāra** (*Turcica*).

TURBID, **turbidus** (*v. propr.*).—**conosus**. **limosus** (*waddy*).

TURBOT, **rhombus** (*Plin.*).—***pleuronectus maximus** (*Linn.*).

TURBULENCE, ***Restless disposition**, **ingenium turbulentum** *or inquietum*; **ingenium turbidum** (*T.*). **Tumult**, *vid.*

TURBULENT, **turbulentus** (*restless, uneasy*).—**seditiones** (*engaged in a disturbance*).—**rerum** *eventudum* *or rerum novarum cupidus*, **rerum mutationis cupidus** (*disposed to overthrow the existing constitution*). **rebellans** (*that rises against its conquerors; of a vanquished people*). **Jv.** **seditiones** *ac turbulentus* (*v. g. civis*).—**inquietus** (*restless*).—**turbidus** (*disturbed*; *v. g. civitas*, *T.*). **To be t.**, **novas res querere**; **novis rebus studere**.

TURBULENTLY, **turbulente**, **turbulenter**. **seditione**, **turbide**.

TURP, *a*, **caespes** (*a spot covered with t., a grass plot; also a tuft of grass, with the earth in which it grows*).—**herba** (*young, tender grass, on which one may lie*). **Fresh t.**, **caespes vivus**: *to cut t.*, **caespitem circumcidere** (*Caes. B. G. 4, 42*): *to lie on the t.*, **se abicere** *in herbā* (*to lie in herbam*): *a seat of t.*, **sedile caespit obductum**; **sedile** *e* *or* **caespit vivo factum**; **sedile** *gramineum*.

TURP, *v*. **caespitem** *ponere* *rel. congerere* *rem caespit*. ***caespit obducere** (*to cover with t.*).

TURGID, **tumidus**, **turgidus**. *A t. style*, **oratio**, **quae turget** *et inflata* *est* (*C.*); **genus dicendi**, **quod immodeo** *tumore turgescit* (*Q.*); **turgida oratio** (*Petr.*); **oratio tumida**, **tumidior** (*Q.*).

TURGIDITY, **tumor**, *or by the adj.* *T. of style*, **verborum pompa**, **verborum tumor**, **inflata oratio**, **amplius**: *to be chargeable with t.*, **adhibere** *quandam* *in dicendo speciem atque pompam*; **amplari**.

TURMOIL, **turba**, *or* **turbis**, *pl.*—**perturbatio**. **tumultus**, *as*. **T. of the mind** *or passions*, **perturbatio**; **vēhementior** *animi commotio* *or concitatio*; **turbidus** *animi commotus* (*C.*); **mentis tumultus** (*H.*): *to alloy t. of the mind*, **motus animi** *tranquillare* *or sedare* (*C.*). *See also* **COMMOTIO**.

TURN, *a*. **Circular motion**, **conversio**, **circum-actus** (*corporea*). **usually by the verbs**. **Winding**, **bend**, **flexus**, **ūs**, **occursus** *ac recurvus*, **ambages**, *pl.* (*winding, circuitous route; also in abl. sing., ambage*).—**anfractus** (*a break in the continuity of alth's direction; v. g., of a horn, the course of the sun, &c., but espily of a road; hence, fm context, anfr. for a t. in the road*). *A river that has many t.'s*, **amnis sinuosus flexibus** (*Asp. Mæander a. t., Plin.*). **A walk to and fro**, **ambulatio**, **spatium**: *to take a t.*, **ambulationem** *conficere* (*in go loco*): *to go to take a t.*, **ire** *or* **abire** *ambulationem* *or deambulationem*: *after two or three t.'s*, **duobus spatiis tribusve factis**: *a little t.*, **ambulationcula**. **A change leading to a result**, **commutatio**, *by eventus*, **exitus** (*event*); *or by Cret.*, *a. g., fortuna takes a sudden t.*, **fortuna subito convertitur** (*Np. Att. 10, 2*); **celeriter** *fortuna mutatur* (*Caes. B. C. 1, 59*): *all things take an unfavorable t.*, **omnia in peiorem partem vertuntur** *ac mutantur* (*C. Rose. Am. 36, 103*): *things take a good, bad t.*, **omnia nobis secunda, adversa incidunt** (*C.*); *the war takes an unfavorable t.*, **res inclinatur** (*L.*): *to take a different t.*, **aliter cadere**, **cadere**, **mutare** (*C.*): *all things have taken a different t.*, **omnia versa sunt** (*C. Rose. Am. 22, 61*): *the affair takes an unexpected t.*, **res præter omnem opinionem cadit**, **cedit** (*Asp. C.*): *to take a good or favorable t.*, **in lictiorem** *or* **melioiorem statum mutari**: *to give a t. to alth*, **rem** *vertere*, **convertere** (*C.*); **rem totam inclinare** (*L.*): *to give a different t.*, **rem aliter**, *alio modo*, **vertere**; **rem alio** *vertere*, **convertere** (*Asp. C.*): *to give a more elegant t. to*, **elegantius** *facere* *qd* (*C.*). **Disposition** (*of mind*), **vid.** **Mode of expression**, **conformatio**. *To give a good t. to a sentence*, **sententiam apte conformare**; **qd elegantius** *dicere*: **various t.'s of expression**, **varie figuræ** *et verba*. **Order, course**, **usually by Cret.** *with some of the cases of viciis*, **veh** *does not occur in the nominative; a. g., in t.*, **in vicem**: *it is your t. now*, **nunc tūe** *ut* *partes* (*see Phædr. 4, 3, 25*). **Key** *ordo* *to tangit* *or* *ad* *venit* *is not Latin*: *by t.'s*, **alternately**, **alternā**, *a. pl.*; **in vicem**; *per vices* (**non** *alternis* *= one after the other, nor vicissim* *= in return*; **vicibus** *means* *by turns*, **alternately**, *but it is found only in poetry and later prose writers*). **Office** (*good or bad*). **A good t.**, **officium** (*a kindness*).—**beneficium** (*a benefit*): *to do aby a good t.*, **ci** *benigne* *facere*, *de qd bene meriti*: *to do a bad t.*, **see** **INJURIA**, **HURT**. **Inclination of the scale**, **libramentum** (*v. propr.*).—**mantissa** (*preponderance*). **Fig.** *That wch occasions a change in a thing or in its termination*, **momentum** (*v. propr.*).—**discrimen** (*critical or decisive point*). *To give the t. of the scale*, **momentum** *habere*; **discrimen** *facere*: *to give the turn of the scale to a thing*, **momentum** *facere* *ci rei* *or* (*in a thing*) *in re*; **momentum** *afferre* *ad rem*; **rem inclinare** (*to bring near to decision*); **rem decernere** (*to decide*): **trifles** *frequently give a t. of the scale to important matters*, **ex parvis saepe magnarum rerum inclinationes** *pendent*.

TURN, *v*. **To give a certain direction**, **vertere**, **convertere**. *To t. oneself or itself*, **se convertere**; **converti**: *to t. the eyes to any place*, **oculos** *go* *convertere*: *to t. upside down*, **topsy-turvy**, **ima** *summis* *miscere* *or* *mutare*; **summa** *imis* *confundere*; **omnia** *turbare* *et* *miscere*; **omnia** *in contrarium* *vertere*; **oculum** *ac terras* *miscere*: *to t. inside out*, **invertere**: *to t. the thoughts to*, **animum** *advertere* *ad rem* (*See ARREND*): *to t. the thoughts fm a subject*, **animum** *or* *cogitationes* *ab qd re*: *to t. the back*, **verti**, **converti** (*to t. round*).—**se** *vertere* *or* *convertere* (*in Night*).—**abire**, **decedere**, **discedere** (*to go away*). **To apply**, **vid.**: *to t. to one's own use* *or* *advantage*, **ut** *qd re* (*to use*); *in rem* *sum convertere* *qd* (*to apply to one's benefit*); **fructum** *capere* *ex re*. **To move round**, **change** (*position*), (*trans.*) **torquere**, **conconvertere**, **circumagere** (*v. g. rolas* *trussatiles*). **To t. alth round**, *in orbem* *torquere* *or* *circumagere*; **rotare** (*to t. like a wheel*).—(*Intrans.*) **se** *torquere* *or* *convertere*, **se** *vertare* (*voluntarily*).—**circumagi**, **volvī**, **ferri** (*involuntarily*). **To t. in a circle**, *in orbem* *circumagi*; **se gyrrare**, **rotari** (*rather poet.*). **Fig.** *The whole dispute t's on this question*, **circa** *hanc* *consultationem* *disceptatio* *omnis* *vertitur*: *to t. up the nose at aby*, **ludum** *ci suggerere* (*cf. C. Att. 12, 44*). **To give another direction to**, (*trans.*) **vertere**, **convertere**, **torquere** (*fig.*, *to t. aside*, *to twist*; *v. g. jus*). (*Intrans.*) **to t. oneself**, **se** *vertere*; **vertere**; **se** *convertere*; **converti**: *to t. with every wind*, **ipsā** *plumā* *aut* *folio* *facilius* *movēri*; **mobili** *esse* *animo* (*See also* **CHANGERE**): **his** *brain* *is turned*, **mente** *captus* *est*; *de* *ex* *mento* *exiit*; **mente** *alienatus* *est*: *is not your brain turned?* **asin** *sanus* *est* *to t. fm one party to another* (*i. e., to*

change sides, defletere, desclisere ei a qo. [To *change* = convert; see **CONVERT**. To *t. into money*, vendere. [To *fashion, form, conformare*, effingere. [To *incline* (a scale), (trans.) inclinare. (intrans.) inclinari or inclinare in (ad) alteram partem. The scale *t.'s*, altera lank propendit or deprimitur (cf. C. Tusc. 5, 17, 51; Acad. 2, 12, 38). FIG. The scale of fortune *t.'s*, fortuna vertit, convertitur, or se inclinat. [To *trans-late*, vid. [To *form on a lathe*, tornare (also *fig. to make with niceness, &c.*; e. g. versus. H.).—detornare (to *t. off*, velare annulos, Plin. 13, 9, 18; *fig. sententiam*, Gell.).—tornare facere, ex tornio perficere, ad tornum fabricare (prop., to make in a lathe).—perficere qd in torno (Virg.). To *t. cups of terebinthus*, calices torno facere ex terebintho (Plin.). [Intrans.] To *change the colour*, varium fieri (e. g. the grapes are beginning to *t.*, uva varia fieri coepit).—flavesce (to *t. scar or yellow*; of leaves, &c., e. g. folium flagi, Plin.). [To *apply for aid*, vid. *whether shall I t.?* quo me vertam?—he knew not whither to *t.*, quo se verteret non habebat.

TURN ABOUT, versare. See also **TURN ROUND**.

TURN ASIDE, [TRANS.] defletere, detorquere (by force). [Intrans.] defletere, declinare de re (e. g. de via), devterere.

TURN AWAY, TURN FROM, [TRANS.] To *avert*, avertere, amovere. To *t. away the eyes* fm alium, oculos defletere ab qo; to *another*, oculos ab qo in alium avertere. FIG. To *t. away one's mind or thoughts*, animum or cogitationes avertere ab qd re and ab qo. [To *dismiss*; vid. [Intrans.] amovere se, deducere.

TURN BACK. See **RETURN**.

TURN DOWN, invertere.

TURN IN, [TRANS.] To *double back*, inflectere, replicare (to fold back). [Intrans.] To *be doubled back*, inflecti. [To *enter* (a house), domum ea intrare, apud qm devterere.

TURN INTO. See **CONVERT, TRANSFORM**.

TURN OFF, [TRANS.] To *dismiss*; vid. [To *give a different direction to*; e. g. to *t. off water*, derivare (to draw fm or to a place).—deducere (to lead or move away to a place, or downwards).—avertere (to give another direction to). To *t. off a river*, flumen derivare, avertere; through a new channel, flumen novo alveo avertere. [Intrans.] To *take a different turn*, se flectere; e. g. hinc silva, vix, se flectit sinistrorum (t. off to the left). [To *corrupt*, putrefy, vitilari (of fruit, meat, &c.).—putrescere (to go to decay). That has turned off, putridus; rancidus (rancid; e. g., meat).

TURN OUT, [TRANS.] To *drive away*, ejicere. To *t. one out of one's house*, qm domo ejicere (except in this construction ejicere may take ex or de). [To *seek* (a word in a dictionary), vocabulum in lexico quaerere. [Intrans.] To *issue*, have a certain end or result, evenire, exitum habere (to have an issue).—cadere (to fall out). To *t. out well*, bene, belle evenire, prospere procedere, or succedere (to succeed); ei res fausta, feliciter, prosperaque eveniunt (prosperously; C. Muren. 1). To *t. out badly*, male, secus cadere; to *t. out against to one's wish*, ex sententia succedere (opp. aliter cecidit res ac putabam; praeter opinionem cadere): I feared how it would *t. out*, verebar, quorsum id casurum esset, or quorsum evaderet: I am afraid how it will *t. out* with him, veror quid de illo, or quid illi fiet: how has it turned out with you? quae eventus te accepit? I. out as it may, utcumque res ceciderit or cessura est: to see beforehand how a thing will *t. out*, de exitu rei divinare.

TURN OVER, [To upset]; vid. [To revolve, revolvare. To *t. over the pages of a book*, librum evolere (also librum consulere is = 'to consult a book'; libros adire only of the Sibylline books): to *t. over a new leaf* (Prov.), ad bonam frugem se recipere (C.).

TURN ROUND, [TRANS.] versare (to *t.*, sit to one side, sit to the other; also to *t. in a circle*).—circumagere (to *t. r. to another side*, or to move round in a circle).—invertere (to *t. about*, to invert).—convertere (to *t. r. and r., and, with the terminus ad quem, to direct to a place by turning round; hence followed by ad or in with an acc.*).—circumvertere (to *t. r. about*).—intorquere (to move to one side by turning; e. g. oculos ad qd).—contorquere (to move quite round by turning).—retorquere (to *t. back*; e. g. oculos ad qd). [Intrans.] se convertere (of persons and things).—versari or se versare, se circumagere, circumagi (the first of persons & things, the latter only of things wch t. round).—circumferri, circumverti (only of things; e. g. wheels, the heavenly bodies).—se gyrate (to *t. oneself r.*; e. g., with

the head; Veget. 3, 5, 2). To *t. oneself r. in a circle*, in orbem circumagi, or se circumagere (also rotari is poet.): to *t. oneself r. to any one*, se convertere ad qm; se circumagere ad qm.

TURN UP, [TRANS.] reflectere, recurrere (crookedly). [Intrans.] reflecti, recurrari. [To happen, vid. TURN UPBORN. See TURN.

TURNCOAT, transfuga, desertor (a deserter).—proditor (a traitor).—homo levissimus, modo harum, modo illarum partium (S.). To be a t., defecisse or desecisse a partibus (e. g. optimatum).

TURNERY, opus torni factum, or ad tornum fabricatum (turner's work).—ars tornandi (the art).

TURNING. See **TURN, a**.

TURNING-POINT, flexus, ōs (C.).

TURNIP, rapum; rarely rapa, m. f. (Col., Plin.).—dim. rapulum (H.). napus, l. m. (a new, kind of t.; Col.).—*brassica rapa (Linn.). A t.-field, rapina; napina, m. f. (Col.).

TURNKEY, *custos carceribus impositus, janitor carceris (C.).

TURNPIKE, *repagulum. T.-road, via lapidibus strata, munita, manu facta; also via aggerata (ast. Curt.). via agger (T. Hist. 2, 24); trames aggeratus (ast. T. Ann. 1, 83); also simply via (C.): to make a t.-road, viam lapide sternere (Ulp. in Dig.), consternere (Plin.); viam aggerare (ast. T.); viam publicam sternere (Eichst.); t.-gate keeper, exactor redituum ex viarum munitione (ast. C. Font. 4, 7); toll at a t., vectigal in via publicis praeficientibus pendendum; or prps portorium (see *Herr. ad Cæs. B. G. 4, 1*).

TURNSPIT, (*homo, servus, canis) carnem veru transfixam ad ignem versans. (*machina) veru versando (Bau.).

TURNSTILE, *obex versatilis.

TURPENTINE, terebinthina resina (Cels.). The t.-tree, terebinthus, l. f. (Plin.).—*piatscia terebinthus (Linn.).

TURPITUDE, improbitas, nequitia, ignavia; or by Crell. with turpia, improbus, abjectus.

TURRET, turricula (Virg.).

TURTLE, *testudo mydas (Linn.).

TURTLE-DOVE, turtur (C.); *columba turtur (Linn.).

TUSH, phul apage!

TUSK, *dens praedae capiendae, excipiendae, factus, destinatus; or, fm the context, simply dens.

TUTELAGE, [Minority, aetas pupillaris. —Guardianship, tutela. (PBR. in GUARDIANSHIP.)

TUTELARY, praeses. A t. deity (of a place), deus praeses loci; deus qui loco praesidet; deus, cuius tutela, or in cuius tutela locus est (also deus tutelaris or nomen tutelare): the t. deities of a kingdom, di praesides imperii.

TUTOR, a. educator (in a physical or moral respect; originally of parents; afterwards also of instructors).—nutriticus (one who takes care of the physical training; Cæs. B. C. 2, 108 and 112).—magister, formator morum et magister (a teacher and moral trainer or t.; see Plin. Ep. 2, 23, 2).—pædagogus (one who has the charge of a child; in Rome, a slave).—custos rectorque (as t. and governor; see Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 4, adolescenti nostro...in hoc lubrico aetatis non praecceptor modo, sed custos etiam rectorque querendus est).—educator praecceptorque (instructor and teacher; T. Ann. 15, 62, astr.). To be t. to the young prince, educationi liberorum principis praesse: the place of t. to the princes, praefectura et institutio filiorum regum, or filiorum principum: to be a t. of youth, formare vitam juvenutis ac mores (ast. Plin. Fam. 47, 1). a private t., praecceptor domesticus: to keep a private t., praecptorem or magistrum domi habere: to have a private t., domesticum praecptorem uti; domesticas disciplinas habere: to become a private t., munus praecptoria domestica suscipere; puerum suscipere regendum (ast. C. Att. 10, 6, 2): to look out for a private t., praecptorem domesticum quaerere (ast. Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 4).

TUTOR, v. docere, instituire. See TEACH.

TUTORSHIP, praefectura et institutio (juvenum or filiorum ca.).

TWANG, s. clangor, sonitus, ūs.

TWANG, v. clangorere or sonitum dare, sonare.

TWEZZERS, volatella, m. f. (Plaut., Mari.) (for-cops = pinners.

TWELFTH, duodecimus. Every t., duodecimus quisque: for the t. time, duodecimum: a t., pars duodecima; undec.

TWELFTHLY, duodecimo.

TWELVE, duodecim, duodecim (distrib., and with

substantives that are used only in the plural, s. g. duodecim litteræ = duodecim epistolæ; or duodecim litteræ = t. letters of the alphabet. T. times, duodecies: t. times as much, duodecim partibus plus: t. hundred, mille et ducenti; miliceni et ducenti (distrib., or with substantives found only in the pl.): t. hundred times, millies et ducenties: the t. hundredth, millesimus ducentiesimus: of t. years (in duration), duodecim annorum: t. years old, duodecim annos natus: t. thousand, duodecim milia; duodena milia (distrib., &c.): t. pounds in weight, duodecim pondo; duodecim libras pondo (valens): a t. pounder (cannon), *tormentum bellicum globo singulis duodecim librarum mittens.

TWELVEMONTH. See YEAR.
TWELFTH, vicesimus. Every t., vicesimus quisque: for the t. time, vicesimum.

TWENTIELY, vicesimo.

TWENTY, viginti, viceni (distrib., and with substantives that are found only in the pl.; see TWELVE). A space of t. years, viginti anni; vicesimum [*Modest. Dig. 50, §. 8]; a man t. years old, homo viginti annorum; homo viginti annos natus: t.-fold, twenty times as much, vices tantum: the field bears t.-fold, ager effert or efficit cum vicesimo: t. times, vices: t. thousand, viginti milia: t. thousand times, vices millies: the t. thousandth, vices millesimus.

TWICE, bis. T. as much, duplum; alterum tantum (as much again): t. as big, altero tanto major (so longior, &c.); duplo major: t. as much, duabus partibus plus: once or t., semel atque iterum: t. a day, bis in die (Cic. 64).

TWIG, surculus (a live shoot, fit for grafting) = stolo. sarmentum. Dead, dry t's, ramalia. ☞ frons = a green bough; ramus = a branch.

TWILIGHT, lux incerta or dubia (poet.). lumen incertum or obscurum. In the cold zones there prevails only a kind of t., from the frozen snow, in zonia frigida maligna est ac pruinâ tantum albicans lux (Plin. 2, 68, 69): it was already seven o'clock, and there was still only a feeble t., jam hora diei prima, et adhuc dubius et quasi languidus dies (Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 6). Morning t., diluculum: evening t., crepusculum (v. propr.). = tenebræ (shades of evening).

TWIN, geminus (☞ ☞) vopiscus = a t. born after the premature birth or the death of the other; see Plin. 7, 10, 8). T's, gemini; fratres gemini (g. t.); gemini pueri (if both are boys): to have t's, geminos parere or eniti; uno partu duos parere simul; geminam stirpem edere: to have two t. boys, duos virilis sexûs simul eniti: a t. brother, sister, frater geminus, soror gemina. ¶ The twins (a constellation), Gemini; astrum geminum.

TWINE, v. [TRANS.] circumvolvere. circumspicere. [INTRANS.] se circumvolvere (e.g. arboribus). circumvolvi. circumspicere. To traîn vines so that they may t. round the prop, vitæ erigere, ut clavicularis suis admicula completantur or apprehendant (Aft. C. N. D. 2, 27, 120): the vine t's itself about every thing, vitis clavicularis suis quasi manibus, quicquid est nacta, completitur.

TWINGE, s. dolor (g. t. for pain) = cruciatus, ßs. pl. faces dolorum (C. Off. 2, 10, 37) = acres dolorum morsus (C. Tusc. 2, 22, 53). — (in the intestines), tormina. tormenta, pl.

TWINGE, v. dolorem ei facere, incutere, inurere (g. t., to give pain) = torquere. To be twinged, dolore angî, premi, cruciari; acere doloris morsus est; dolor me invadit, in me incurat.

TWINKLE, micare (v. propr., as the stars, &c.). — scintillare (to sparkle) = oscrare (to glitter, gleam, as arms, &c.). ☞ splendere = to shine; fulgere = to be bright.

TWINKLING. By Crcl. with the verb: e. g., the t. of the stars, stellæ micantes. (☞ ☞) splendor, fulgor = sheen, brightness; Plin. has scintillatio oculorum, 20, 13).

TWIRL, s. gyros.

TWIRL, v. [TRANS.] in gyros agere. In orbem torquere. versare. circum agere. [INTRANS.] gyros peragere or edere. in gyros ire (O.). In orbem torqueri. orbem volvere (Plin.). se gyrate (Veget.).

TWIST, v. [TRANS.] torquere (v. pr.: propr. and fig.). = flectere (to plait, braid, intertwine). = obtorquere (to t. round, wrench). To t. together, connectere. Inter se implicare. conjungere inter se atque implicare: to t. off, detorquere: to t. one's neck, collum ei torquere, obtorquere. [INTRANS.] se torquere or flectere. flecti.

TWIT, objicere or exprobare ei qd oburgare qm de qâ re. ei qd criminari dare. He t's me with having been &c. objicit mihi me fuisse &c. (C.)

TWITCH, v. vellicare (propr. and fig.).

TWITCH, s. vellicatio (Sen.); or by the verb.

TWO, duo, bini (distrib., or with subst. found only in the pl.; see TWELVE). T. days, bimum; duo annos natus (t. years old). biennalis is w-Class. i. biennis is doubtful; for, instead of bienni. ap. Suet. Galb. 15, the last modern edd. read bienni. Of t. months, bimenses. bimestris: t. pounds weight, duo pondo. duas libras pondo (valens): of t. pounds weight, libillris: t. and a half, duo semis. duo et semis: t. asses and a half, sestertius: t. feet and a half broad, latus pedes duos semis: he does not know how many twice t. make, non didicit bis bina quot sint: in t., ruptus (broken). — fractus (broken with violence). — scissus (cleft, rent); or by verbs, epiy with dis; as, to break in t., frangere, diffingere; to strike in t., discutere; to cut in t., dissecare; to be in t., ruptum or fractum esse. dehiscere, hîre (to have a chink). To do t. things at once; kill t. birds with one stone (Prov.), de eadem fidelitâ duos parietes dealbare (Cic. Ep.).

TWO-FOOTED, bipes.

TWOFOLD, duplex (double, not single; of two separate things). — duplus (twice as large or much). — geminus (double). — binus. bipartitus. anceps (double; of a whole; see Bremi ad Np. Them. 3; Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 25).

TYPE, [Model, exemplum. forma. ¶ Acted prophes, imago rerum futurarum (Lactant.). — cæ rei significatio (e. g. lignum sanguine delibutum crucis significatio est; Lactant. de Ver. Sap. 30). — figura (e. g. passionis; id. ib.). ¶ Coll., Metal printing letters, literarum formæ (cf. C. N. D. 2, 37, 93). — *typi (t. t.). ¶ Coll., Printed letters, litteræ, pl.; caractères, pl. In large t., maximâ littera.

TYPICAL, *typicus (t. t. in theology; Sædus. 3, 208); or by the verb.

TYPICALLY, *per imaginem. *per typum (t. t.).

TYPIFY, rei futuræ imaginem fingere (Aft. C.).

☞ not adumbrare = to sketch out, describe.

TYPOGRAPH, *typographus (t. t.). — *libros typis, literarum formulis describendi artifex.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, *typographicus (t. t.).

TYPOGRAPHY, *ars typographica (t. t.). — *ars libros typis describendi, formulis describendi.

TYRANNICAL, tyrannicus (C.; in the Roman sense, regius, superbus) = crudellus, sævus. immanis (cruel). A t. disposition or conduct, crudelitas. superbia. animus sævus, crudelis.

TYRANNICALLY, crudeliter ac regie (in the Roman sense); superbe crudeliterque. — tyrannice (e. g. statuere in qm; C. Verr. 3, 48, est). — tyrannica crudelitate (e. g. qd vexare; Just. 42, 1, 3). To act t., crudeliter ac regie facere. crudelissime se gerere: to rule or govern t., crudelem superbanque dominationem exercere (Aft. C. Phil. 3, 14, 34).

TYRANNICIDE, tyrannicidium (the killing of a tyrant; Sen. Plin., &c.); tyranni interfector (Liv.); tyrannicidea (Plin.); tyrannocidus (C.; one who has killed a tyrant).

TYRANNIZE, [To govern as a tyrant, tyrannidem exercere. tyrannum agere. dominari, regnare, in the Roman sense). To act cruelly and imperiously, crudeliter facere. To t. over any, superbe crudeliterque qm tractare. tyrannice statuere in qm. crudelem, sævum esse in qm (Aft. C.); tyrannicum imperium exercere in qm (Ruak.); tyrannico imperio premere qm (Murel.).

TYRANNY, [Tyrannical government, tyrannis (C.); imperium sævum (S.; in the Roman sense). dominatus, ßa. dominatio (S.); dominatio impotens (L.). Severo, cruel t., dominatus superbus, crudelis. immoderati imperii crudelitas. To deliver the state fm t. (of the Roman kings), civitatem ex regî servitute eximere (L.). ¶ Cruelty, crudelitas. immanitas. sævitia.

TYRANT, [In the ancient sense, an absolute ruler, epiy one who had made himself master of a state hitherto free, not necessarily including the idea of cruelty or injustice, tyrannus (see Bremi ad Np. Milt. 8, 3). ¶ An absolute ruler (in the Roman sense), dominus; Jm. dominus et tyrannus: a cruel t., tyrannus gravis, crudelis (C.), sævus, violentus (L.). ¶ In a wider sense, a cruel, domineering person, homo superbus, crudelis, sævus. To play the t., in suos sævire. suos crudeliter superbe tractare.

TYRO. See TINO.

U.

UBIQUITY, omnipræsentia (*Ecel.*), or *Crel.* with *omnia præsentem numine suo implere; *omnibus locis præsentem esse.

UDDER, uber.—sîmen (*of a sow*). *A distended u.* (*Prior*), uber lacte distentum.

UGLINESS, deformitas. turpitudine. obscenitas. scēditas (*Str.* in *UOLY*).

UGLILY, deformiter (*e. g.* sonare).—turpiter. tetre (*teterrime*).—obscène. fœde. (*Str.* in *UOLY*).

UGLY, deformis (*offending one's taste*, &c.; *opp.* formosus, = *δυσεῖδης*).—teter (*hideous, shocking; making one shudder fm feeling one's security disturbed; it applied to what produces this impression on the senses* [teter naribus, aulibus, oculis, *Lucr.*] or the mind [locus, tenebræ, &c.]; also vultus; = *θλιυρός*).—turpis (*offending the moral sense; exciting disapprobation, contempt; opp.* honestus; = *αἰσχος*).—fœdus (*offending natural feelings; exciting loathing*, &c., *μυῖος*; *e. g.* fœdâ specie, *Lucr.*).—obscenus (*dirty, foul; offending decency and good manners*). *JN.* teter turpissime; teter et immanis (*e. g.* belua, *C.*). Dreadfully *u.* / Insignis ad deformitatem: a face dreadfully *u.* by nature, vultus naturâ horridus ac teter (*Suct.*). *Athg* is an *u.* trick or habit, qd deformē est (*e. g.* de se ipsum prædicare). To make *athg u.*, qd deformare (*opp.* exornare); qd turpare or deturpare (*post-Aug.*, in prose).

ULCER, ulcus, ūris, *n.* (*l.* for any festering sore).—suppuratio (*as discharging pus*)—fistula (*an u.* which grows out in the shape of a pipe, a fistula; see *Np.* At. 21, 3). apostēma, ūtis, *n.* (*ἀποστήμα*), *opp.* pure Lat., abscessus, ūis (*an abscess*).—vomica (*in the lungs or other intestines, which often breaks out and discharges pus; fm vomere*).—carbunculus (*a pestilential u.*, red with black or pale yellow pustules; see *Cels.* 5, 28, No. 1).—cancerōma, ūtis, *n.*; carcinōma, ūtis, *n.*; pure Lat., cancer (*a cancer, considered by the ancients as incurable by any means: a curable kind of it was called carcothē; see Cels.* 5, 28, No. 10).—epilyctis, syce (*u.* in the corner of the eye, which is always dropping).—ægilopium, ægilops (*a quasi fistula in the corner of the eye*).—criethe (*κρίθη*, *stg*; see *Cels.* 7, 1, No. 2, tuberculum parvum, quod a similitudine hordei a Græcis κριθῇ nominatur). Full of *u.*, ulcerosus: an *u.* is forming under my tongue, sub lingua qd abscedit.

ULCERATE, || *TRANS.* ulcerare (*C.*).—exulcerare (*Varr.*; *Cels.*). || *INTRANS.* suppurare (*to have pus forming beneath; as trans., post-Aug.*).—exulcerari.

ULCERATED, exulceratus.—ulcerosus.—suppuratus (*Plin.*).

ULCERATION, suppuratio.—ulceratio (*my* as an ulcerated place, ulcer).—exulceratio (*Cels.*).

ULTERIOR, ulterior. *U.* views, objects, &c., ulteriora (*opp.* præsentia; *e. g.* struere, petere).

ULTIMATE, ultimus. See *LAST*.

ULTIMATELY. See 'at *LAST*'. (*ES*) ultime Appul.)

ULTRA. To be an *u.* tory, *ultra modum optima-tium partes amplecti. So of other opinions.

ULTRAMARINE, color cæruleus or cyaneus.

ULTRAMONTANE, transmontanus (*L.*). To enter-tain *u.* opinions, *de Papæ potestate eadem sere sentire atque transmontani solent pontifici.

UMBER, || *The fish*, *salmo thymallus (*Lin.*). || *The earth*, *umbra *terra umbra.

UMBILICAL. *The u.* chord, umbilicaris nervus (*Terull.*, *Carn. Christ.*).

UMBRA. See SHADE, OFFENCE, &c. To take *u.* at, see 'to be OFFENDED at'.

UMBREAGE. See SHADY.

UMBRELLA, *umbraclum contra pluvias mu-niens. *U.*-tree, *magnolia tripetala (*Lin.*).

UMPIRE, arbiter (*one who decides a cause on grounds of equity, whereas a iudex is bound to decide by law; also in all the senses of the English word*).—disceptor (*one who examines and decides upon the validity of the grounds alleged; e. g.*, in disagreements and verbal disputes). To choose *aby* as an *u.*, qm arbitrum or disceptatorem sumere: to appoint an *u.* between two parties, arbitrum inter partes dare: to act as *u.*, esse arbitrum or disceptatorem inter eos; qm controversiam disceptare or dirimere: to be *u.* in a cause, arbitrum esse in q; *cs* rei arbitrium esse penes qm; dirimere or disceptare (*to adjust or settle a dispute*).—qd componere (*to settle it in an amicable way*). The decision of an *u.*, arbitrium. See ARBITER.

UNABASHED, *pudore non (*or nullo*) deterritus.—*pudore nullo revocatus (*a qâ re*). *Crel.* qui non pudet (*cs rei*). If = shameless, impudens. To do *athg u.*, sine pudore facere qd (*Q.*); *pudore dimisso facere qd (*pud.* dimitt. *C.*).

UNABLE, non potens *cs rei* or ad qd faciendum (*e. g.*, *u.* to hold their arms, non potentes armorum tenen-dorum; to restrain the legion, non pot. ad legionem cohibendam).—hebes ad qd *u.* fm dulness, *e. g.*, *u.* to understand, hebes ad intelligendum; but *my Crel.* with non posse, *n.* quire.

UNACCEPTABLE, *quod ci gratum acceptumque non est; or injucundus. Ingratus. Insuavis. See UN-PLEASANT.

UNACCOMPANIED, incomitatus.—sine comitatu.—solus (*alone*).

UNACCOMPLISHED, infectus. With one's object *u.*, re infecta. See UNFINISHED. To remain *u.*, exitum or eventum non habere. Non evenire (*eply of prophecies, dreams, &c.*).

UNACCOUNTABLE, || *Of wch no reasonable account can be given, ejus nulla ratio affertur potest. inexplicabilis*.—Inenodabilis (*too knotty to be explained; C. Fut.* 9, 18); *sts* mirus, &c. See STRANGE. To be *u.* on any principles of equity, nullam habere rationem æquitatis (*cf. C. Ferr.* 2, 3, 85). || *Not having to render an account, cui ratio non est reddenda. Sls* liber (*free, &c.*).

UNACCOUNTABLY. See STRANGELY.

UNACUSTOMED, insuetus (*of persons, and also of things, that one is not accustomed to*); to *athg*, *cs rei* or ad qd.—insolitus (*who is not used to do *athg.* of persons; or that *athg* is not accustomed to do, of things*); to *athg*, *cs rei* or ad qd (*cs rei*, *S.*; *e. g.* civitas insolita rerum bellicarum; it is also used absol., the thing to wch the person is *u.* being understood fm the context; *C. Ferr.* 2, 1, 37).—insolens (*not used to *athg.*, *cs rei* or in qâ re faciendâ*.—inexpertus (*that has not tried or experienced *athg.* to *athg.*, ad qd*). *JN.* inexpertus et insuetus ad qd. *U.* to labour, laboris insuetus; insolitus ad laborem; to the sea, insuetus navigandi.

UNACKNOWLEDGED, incognitus.—quem (quam, quod) *cs* non agnoscit (agnovit, agnorat). To remain *u.*, a nemine cognosci. He had left a son, who, though *u.* at the time of his birth, he had on his death-bed declared to be his own, filium, quem ille natum non agnorat, eundem moriens suum esse dixerat (*Np.*).

UNACQUAINTED, *cs rei* ignarus (*the ign. has no acquaintance with, being without notitia; the inscius has no knowledge of, being without scientia*).—*cs rei* imperitus (*unskilled in it*).—inselus *cs rei* (*unknown in *athg.* not having the rules and principles of an art imprinted on one's memory; implying blame*. *Dôd.*).—rudis *cs rei* or in qâ re (*not ad qd in C.*; *raw, un-instructed in *athg.**). *JN.* inscius *cs rei* et rudis (*C.*).—nescius (*one who has not heard of or experienced something, whether fm his own fault or not; e. g.* absens et impendens mali nescius; *Plin.* *Dôd.*). To be quite *u.*, with *athg.* in maximâ *cs rei* ignorance versari. *ES* Ignotus, in this sense, is *Class.*, but rare; illi artifice corporis simulacra ignotis nota faciebant (*C. Fam.* 5, 12, 7); ignotus fallit, notis est derisus (*Phædr.* 1, 11, 2; so *Np.* *Agos.* 8).

UNADORNED, inornatus, non monitus.

UNADORNED, inornatus (*q. t. as well with ref. to dress as to oratorical embellishment; mulier, comæ; orator, verba*).—incomptus (*not arranged, undressed; e. g.*, caput; then, without oratorical embellishment, *e. g.* speech).—simplex (*natural, plain; e. g.* crisis). *ES* purus, of speech, stands in *C.* usually for 'free fm foreign words and idioms'; see *Ernesti, Lex. Techn.* *Lat. Rhet.* p. 315.

UNADORNEDLY, inornate (*e. g.*, dicere).

UNADULTERATED, sincerus (*without extraneous matter; pure, genuine, as its nature is*).—integer (*left in its real natural state; opp.* vitiatu). *JN.* sincerus integerque.—probus (*standing the test; opp.* malus, *e. g.* goods). See *GENUINE*.

UNADVISABLE, inutilis (*useless*).—supervacaneus (*superfluous*). To be *u.*, *cl* or *cl* rei non conducere, also ad qd. *cl* parum prodese.

UNADVISED. See IMPRUDENT, INCONSIDERATE.

UNADVISEDLY. See IMPRUDENTLY, INCONSIDERATELY.

UNAFFECTED, simplex (*simple, natural*).—candidus (*clear, pure; of style, &c.*, candidus Herodotus; genus dicendi candidum).—inaffectatus (*post-Aug.*, *Q.*; *e. g.* inaffecteda jucunditas Xenophontis, *Q.*).—sine arte formosus (*with ref. to u.* beauty).—sine molestâ diligens (*accurate without visible and painful efforts*;

e. g. elegantia; C. Brut. 38, 143). An u. character, simplicitas.

UNAFFECTEDLY, simpliciter. — sine arte (*e. g. formosus*). — sine molestia (*without painful effort; e. g. accurate, diligens*).

UNAIDED, non adjutus, &c. — sine auxilio. sine cuiusquam ope (*e. g. sine tua ope, C.*). — nullius auxilio adjutus, &c. — solus (*alone*). *Quite u., inops auxilii (having no means or resources to help himself; opp. opulentus). — auxilio orbatus or destitutus (deprived of the aid one has had or fairly expected).*

UNALLOWABLE, quod admitti non potest. — quod non licet. — inaccessus (*post-Aug. and very rare; V., Q.*). — impermissus (*† H.*). — vetitus (*forbidden*).

UNALTERABLE. See UNCHANGEABLE.

UNALTERABLY. See UNCHANGEABLY.

UNALTERED. See UNCHANGED.

UNAMBIGUOUS, non ambiguus. See PLAIN, UNEQUIVOCAL.

UNAMBITIOUS, ¶ *Not ambitious, minime ambitiosus (e. g. homo, C.).* — *laudis or gloriae non cupidus (*non avidus, non appetens*). ¶ *qui laudis studio non trahitur, qui cupiditate gloriae non ducitur (ast. Q.).* — (~~est~~) inambitiosus (*unpretending; † e. g. rura, O.*) ¶ *Unpretending, inambitiosus (†). See UNPRETENDING, UNAFFECTED.*

UNAMIABLE, inamabilis (*poet. and post-Aug. prose*). — *parum amabilis. *Sis morosus. difficilis. morosus et difficilis. inhumanus.*

UNAMIABLENESS, difficilis (*difficillima*) natura (*Np. Att. 5*).

UNANIMITY, consensio sententiarum (*u. in voting*). — omnium consensus (*the common opinion of all*). — concordia. consensus. conspiratio et consensus (*agreement; harmony in the disposition of mind*). — unanimitas (*u. fraternal concord, fraterna, L. 40, 8*). *There was a perfect u. of opinion, omnium in unum congruentur sententiae. To disturb the u. that existed between several persons, concordiam qm turbare or disjungere; also unanimos distinguere (L. 7, 21). See CONCORD.*

UNANIMOUS, unanimus (*of one mind; opp. discordans; in prose, L. 7, 21, 5*). — concors (*also opp. discordans; of persons or things*). *With ref. to votes, it is necessary to see Crcl. To be elected consul by the u. votes of the people, cunctis populi suffragiis consulens declarari: to be u., concidere. conspirare. consentire, or (stronger) ad unum omnes consentire: with ref. to this point, all are u., hoc inter omnes convenit; in hoc omnes consentiunt; omnes in eā re unum atque idem sentiunt: not to be u., dissentire. discrepare (de re). See UNANIMOUSLY. The opinions were u., omnium in unum congruentur sententiae.*

UNANIMOUSLY, unā voce. uno ore (*if the agreement is expressed orally*). — clamore consentienti (*if it is expressed clamorously; e. g. poscere pugnam*). — uno consensu. omnium consensu; also consensu only (*according to the wish of all*). — unā mente (*with ref. to the mind or inclination*). — uno animo atque unā voce (*with ref. both to the inclination and its expression; e. g. qm defendere; proellum poscere*). — cunctis suffragiis (*by all the votes; e. g. regem qm declarari*). — omnibus sententiis (*e. g., to be acquitted or condemned*). — communi sententiā (*by the joint votes, or unanimous opinion or resolution of all; e. g. statuere qd*). — ita, ut ad unum omnes consentiant (*e. g., to decree, decernere*). *They decree u., ad unum omnes decernunt: to be acquitted u., omnibus sententiis absolvi (so, to be condemned, condemnari).*

UNANSWERABLE, quod convelli, infirmari, revinci non potest. contra quod dici nihil potest. firmus. invictus. *To convince aby by u. arguments, qm necessariis argumentis vincere. This appears to me u., hmc mihi quidem videntur non posse convelli (C.).*

UNANSWERABLY. *To prove alth u., qd necessarie demonstrare, or *qd ita probare, ut confutari (infirmari, &c.) nequeat.*

UNANSWERED. *To leave u., ad qd non responderet (whether orally or by writing). — ad qd non rescribere (by writing). An u. letter, literæ, ad quas non rescripimus.*

UNAPPALLED. See UNTERFRIED.

UNAPPEASABLE. See IMPLACABLE.

UNAPPROACHABLE. See INACCESSIBLE.

UNAPT, ¶ *Not given to do alth a qd re aver-sus, alienatus, alienus. ¶ Duli, vid. ¶ Unfit, unsuitable, vid.*

UNAPPLY, parum apte. See INAPPLY.

UNARMED, inermis or inermus (*q. l.*). — armis exutus (*stript of one's arms*). *The soldiers bring u., quum inermes essent milites.*

UNASKED, non rogatus. — voluntate (*fm one's own free will, unbiased; opp. vi or invitus et coactus*). *Jn. Judicio et voluntate. — sponte suā (tuā, &c.). — sponte (without external influence, ἐκωσίων). Jn. suā sponte et voluntate. — ultro (of one's own accord, without being asked first, αὐτοπατρως, opp. cs jussu or jussus); Jn. sponte et ultro. U. for, non petitus. ¶ Uninvited, vid.*

UNASPIRING, qui ad altiora non nititur. — qui sorte suā contentus vivit (*contented*). See UNAMBITIOUS.

UNASSAILABLE, Crcl. quod impugnari or oppugnari non potest. — inexpugnabilis (*that cannot be attacked with success; propr. and impropr.*).

UNASSAILED, intactus. See UNMOLESTED, UNTOUCHED.

UNASSISTED. See UNAIDED.

UNASSUAGED, non lenitus, non mitigatus, &c. See TO ASSUAGE.

UNASSUMING, simplex (*natural, free, unembarrassed*). — modestus (*modest, retiring; opp. immodestus superbus*). — demissus (*humble, plain; opp. acer, acerbus*). — probus (*contented; opp. improbus*). *Jn. probus et modestus; probus et demissus. U. behaviour, modestia (opp. immodestia, superbia).*

UNASSUMINGLY, simpliciter, modeste. UNATTAINABLE, quod assēqui (consēqui, &c., non or nullo modo possumus (queas, &c.). *Diogenes said that the pleasures he enjoyed were u. by the Persian monarch, Diogenes dixit suas voluptates regem Persarum consēqui nullo modo posse. To pursue an object that is u., sequi, quod assēqui non queas.*

UNATEMPTED, intentatus (*nihil, H.; iter, T.*) — inexpertus. *To leave nothing u., nihil inexpertum. omittit; omnia experiri.*

UNATTENDED, incommittatus. sine comitibus. U. to, See UNHEEDED.

UNATTESTED (*e. g., of a document*), *exemplum, cui fides non habetur. — *parum certæ auctoritatis.

UNAUTHENTICATED, sine auctore (*e. g. rumores*) satis quidem constantes, sed adhuc sine auctore. — incertus. *To believe any u. report, levem auditionem habere pro re competā (Cav.).*

UNAUTHORIZED, non justus. alienus. *To be u., facienda qd jus or potestatem non habere; jure qd facere non poss. To be guilty of an u. interference, qd invito se inserere or immiscere ci rei.*

UNAVAILABLE. See USELESS.

UNAVOIDABLE, inevitabilis (*post-Aug.*); better Crcl. *e. g. quod evitari non potest. quod evitare or effugere non possumus (that cannot be escaped or shunned; e. g., fatum, mors). — necessarius (grounded on a necessity of nature; e. g., death, mors). To be u., non esse recusandum.*

UNAWARES, præter opinionem. (ex) inopinato improvviso. (ex) insperato. *To attack aby u., qm improvise or qm imprudentem adori.*

UNAWED, qd parum revērens (*Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 24, 11*). Crcl. qd re non commotus. immotus (*misly t and post-Aug. prose; both = unmoved*). U. by alth, cui nulla est ca rei verecundia (*L.; of the habit*).

UNBAKED, crudus (*e. g., of bricks*).

UNBAPTIZED, non baptizatus (*Eccl.*).

UNBAR, pessulum reducere (*to draw back the bolt or bar*). — reserare (*unbolt*). — aperire (*q. l., open*). ~~reserare~~ claustra (*januæ*) pandere (*Calull.*), laxare (*V.*), relaxare (*O.*); *ali post.*

UNBEARABLE, intolerabilis. intolerandus. non ferendus (*v. pr. of persons and things*). — importunus (*of persons and things, avaritia*). *This is u., hoc ferre or tolerare nequeo. The cold is u., intolerabile est frigus.*

UNBEARABLY, intoleranter. *To boast u., intolerantissime gloriari.*

UNBECOMING, indecorus (*not becoming, violating propriety; opp. decorus; e. g. risus*). ~~Indecens~~ *Indecens does not belong to standard prose; dedecorus and dedecoreus stand for 'dishonouring, disgracing'.* — turpis (*ugly, whether physically, opp. pulcher; or morally, opp. honestus; e. g. dress, manners, word*). — illiberalis (*not worthy of a free-born man, i. e. gentleman, opp. liberalis; e. g. jocus*). — parum vercundus (*violating delicate and modest feeling; e. g., words, verba*). — indignus (*unworthy of the person; e. g., in an u. manner, indignum in modum*). — inhonestus (*dishonorable, immoral, opp. honestus*). — alienus (*alien; not suited to the nature of alth; with dat., abl. [its gen.] or ab*). U. behaviour, indignitas; *more turpes; turpitudine: u. treatment, indignitas; or (if lasting or repeated) indignitates. To be u., indecorum (turpem, &c.) esse; de*

decere or non decere; for *aby*, qm. **INDECERE** is post-Class. It is u. to *gc.*, indecorum est or dedecet or non decet, with *infm.*—deformare est (it has an ugly look), with *infm.*: *atq* is considered very u., qd ab honestate remotum ponitur; qd turpe putatur.

UNBECOMINGLY, indecōre. indecenter (post-Class.).—indigne. inhoneste. turpiter.—indignum in modum.

UNBECOMINGNESS, indignitas.

UNBEFITTING. See **UNBECOMING**.

UNBEPRIENDED, *amico carens.—desertus ab amicis (left in the lurch by them).

UNBELIEF, *ppra* dubitandi obstinatio (generally).—impietas (in the Christian sense).—obstinata incredulitas (*Appul.*).—infidelitas (*Ecll.*, Aug.). By their u., non credendo (e.g. conjunctionem nascentem corroborare).

UNBELIEVER, qui non facile adduci potest, ut credat (q. t.).—*qui veram religionem non proficitur (in the Christian sense). Unbelievers, barbari Christum avertentes (of barbarous nations); infideles (*Ecll.* Salvan., Aug.).—injusti ac Deum nescientes (*Lactant.*).

UNBELIEVING, infidelis (*Ecll.*).—obstinatus contra veritatem (Q. 12, 1, 10).—Deum nesciens (*Lactant.*).—incredulus (with ref. to a particular statement, † and post-Aug. prose; *H.*, Q.).

UNBELOVED, minus carus.—inamatus († *Sil.* 12, 526).

UNBEND, † To make straight what had been curved, corrigere (*seld.*; not *C.*; *Cal.*, *Plin.*).—(præsum qd) rectum facere. † To relax the tension of *atq*, retendere, remittere (both †; to u. a bow, arcum). † *IMPROPR.* velint retendere qd (Q.). To u. the mind, animum remittere, or relaxare.

UNBENDING. See **INFLEXIBLE**, **RIGID**, **STIFF**.

UNBEWAILED, infetus (†).—infelictus (†).—indeploratus (†).

UNBIASED, simplex (simple, natural, without preconceived notion).—liber, solutus; *exple* together, liber et solutus (free *fm* prepossession).—integer (free *fm* partiality). *Jn.* integer ac liber (e.g. mind, animum).—An u. judgement, iudicium integrum: *in* u. one's judgement (in council), liber in consulendo. To be quite u. in a matter, neque irâ neque gratiâ teneri; ab odio (or amicitia), irâ atque misericordiâ vacuum esse: in an u. manner, simpliciter (e.g., to *spak*, dicere).—libere, ingenuè (*freely*; e.g., to *confess*, confiteri; to *speak* for *aby*, dicere pro qo).—integer; *Jn.* incorrupte integreque (without being bribed; e.g., to judge, iudicare).—sine irâ et studio (without any private like or dislike; *T. Ann.* 1, 1, extr.). Use your own u. judgement, utere tuo iudicio, nihil enim impedit (i. e., don't let me bias you either way; *C.*).

UNBIDDEN, injussus. Injussu *cs* (not by *aby*'s command).—ultra (spontaneously; of our own accord; opp. *Jussu* or *cs* jussu).

UNBIND, solve. resolve. —dissolvere (opp. connectere, coagmentare). **RELIGARE** (†). *If* = unchain, vid.

UNBLAMABLE, non reprehendendus. non vituperandus (not to be blamed).—probus (such as it ought to be; then also honest, moral).—ab omni vitio vacuus (free *fm* any fault, whether physical or moral; of persons and things).—integer, sanctus (in a moral point of view; of men and their actions, &c.). To be u., nihil in se habere, quod reprehendi possit; a reprehensione abesse; sine vitio esse; omni vitio carere (to be without faults).—sine labe esse. omni labe carere (to be without any stain on one's reputation).

UNBLAMABLY, sancte. sanctissime (e.g. vivere). sine vitio. sine labe.

UNBLEMISHED, purus.—integer (opp. contaminatus).—incontaminatus. impollutus (both post-*Cic.*).—castus (chaste; morally pure). *Jn.* castus et integer. integer castusque. castus purusque. An u. life, purissima et castissima vita.

UNBLEST, funestus (producing one or more corpses, and thus bringing on death; fatal).—luctuosus (causing mourning, mournful, accursed; e.g., war).

UNBLOODY, incurrentus (L.; not *C.* or *Cæs.*).

UNBOLT, pessulum reducere (i. e., to draw back a bolt). To u. a door, reserare. aperire (q. t.). See **UNBAR**.

UNBORN, nondum natus. nondum in lucem editus.

UNBOSOM ONESELF, se ei totum patefacere (to open oneself to him; declare all one's thoughts).—effundere ei (e.g. omnia, quæ sentio; illa, quæ tacebat; both C.).—secreta pectoris aperire (*T. Germ.* 22, 17).—detegere ei intimos suos affectus (*Sen.* Ep. 96, 1).

UNBOUGHT, non emptus.—inemptus († and post-Aug. prose).

UNBOUNDED. See **BOUNDLESS**, **INFINITE**.

UNBRIDLED, Infrénatus (without bridle).—effrenatus (but *fig.* of the mind; lust, desire, passion, &c.). **INFRÉN**, † and post-Aug.; effrenus, once L. *prop.* equus, *mly* t. *Jn.* solutus effrenatusque (e.g. populi, C.); effrenatus et indomitus (e.g. libido, C.); effrenatus ac furiosus (e.g. cupiditas, C.); effrenatus et præceps (e.g. mens, C.).

UNBROKEN, † *PROPR.* non fractus.—integer (whole). † *IMPROPR.* indomitus (e.g. equus; *Auct. Her.*).—*domitorius nondum traditus. *Jn.* intractatus et novus (of a horse).

UNBROTHERLY, non (or parum) fraternus. In an u. manner, *parum fraternæ. *non ut fratr in decet. **UNBUCKLE**, dissimulare (*Stat. Theb.* 6, 570).—rebulare (*Mart.* 9, 28, 12).

UNBURDEN, exonerare (L. and post-Aug.; *prop.* and *fig.*; e.g. conscientiam suam, *Curt.*; se, *Curt.*; quæ tantum amicis committenda sunt, in quolibet aures exonerat, *Sen.* Ep. 3). To u. oneself or one's mind of *atq* (i. e., to tell *aby* what is on one's mind), denudare ei qd (L.); detegere ei qd (e.g. intimos suos affectus, *Sen.*); aperire (e.g. secreta pectoris, T.).—patefacere se totum ei. See **EXONERARE** above.

UNBURIED, inhumatus (*uninterred*).—insepultus.

UNBUTTON A coat, *vestem diloricare (*S&P* not vestem discindere = to tear it open).

UNCALLED, non vocatus.—invocatus.

UNCANCELLED, *non or nondum inductus, deletus, &c. See **CANCEL**.

UNCANDID, obscurus (opp. candidus, ingenuus, C.). *parum simplex (ingenuus, &c.). *Sit* tectus, occultus. *Jn.* tectus et occultus (dark; reserved; concealing one's real thoughts).

UNCASE, *ex (de) thecâ promere.

UNCEASING, perpetuus (continued to the end without any break; e.g. risus).—continuus, continens (hanging together; one following another without any intermission; e.g. incommoda labor).—assiduus (constantly going on; e.g. imbres).

UNCEASINGLY, perpetuo.—continenter (continue or -o un-Class.)—sine intermissione. nullo temporis puncto intermissio. assidue (assiduus un-Class.), usque.

UNCERTAIN, incertus (u., also = undecided or unsettled).—dubius (doubtful; both opp. certus, of persons and things; e.g., spes, the chances of war, belli fortuna).—auceps (doubtful, as to the result; e.g. chances of war, but not in this sense of a single battle; see **UNDECIDED**).—ambiguus (ambiguous, having a double meaning, not to be relied upon; e.g., faith, fides). Very u., perincertus (*S. frag.* ap. *Gell.* 18, 4, 4). To be u., incertum or dubium esse (q. t., of persons and things).—incertum mihi est. in incerto habere (q. t., of persons).—animi or animo pendere (to be undecided).—dubitatione restuare (to be uneasy; to be in great doubt wch resolution to adopt; see *C. Ferr.* 2, 30, 74).—districturn *e-so* (to waver wch of two parties to join; see *C. Fam.* 2, 15, 3; the three last of persons).—in incerto or in dubio esse (q. t. of things).—non satis constare (not to be fully received as a settled point; not to be entirely without doubt; of things). All my followed by some interrogative, such as quid, utrum, &c. An, &c. The history of this year, also, is in some degree u., et hujus anni parum constans memoria est u. what to do, incertus, quid faceret: to make or render *aby* u., ei dubitationem inficere: to make *atq* u., qd ad or in incertum revocare; qd in dubium vocare or revocare (to make it doubtful = raise a doubt about it): to leave *atq* u., qd in medio or in incerto or in dubio relinquere: to prefer the certain to the u., certa incertis præferre.

UNCERTAINTY, dubitatio (u. in wch one is kept; the act of doubting). The u. of war, Mars belli communis. To be in a state of u., see 'to be UNCERTAIN.' To relieve *aby* *fm* his u. (= hesitation), dubitationem ei tollere: to be in great u. what to do, dubitationem restuare (see *C. Ferr.* 2, 30, 74): to remain in u., in incerto relinquere (of things). To prefer a certainty to an u., certa incertis præferre.

UNCHAIN, catenâ solvere; *mly*, *fm* context, solvere only; e vinculis eximere. vinculis solvere or liberare.

UNCHANGABLE, immutabilis (immutable).—constans (remaining the same, constant).—stabilis (standing firm).—ratus (fixed, unalterable; e.g. cursus lunæ; astrorum ordines).—perpetuus (lasting uninterceptedly; e.g., right, jus). God is u., *in Deum mutatio non cadit.

UNCHANGABLENESS, immutabilitas (*C. Fat.* 9, 17)—constantia (constancy).—perpetuitas (lasting duration). U. of one's sentiments towards *aby*, constans in voluntas.

UNCHANGЕABLY, constanter. perpetuo.
UNCHANGED, immutatus.—integer (entire; remaining in the former state). *U. sentiments towards abj.*, constans in qm voluntas. *To remain u.*, non mutari.

UNCHANGING. See **UNCHANGЕABLE**.

UNCHARITABLE, durus (hard, &c.; of persons or things).—Inhumanus. humanitatis expertus (rough, with no human softness, &c.; the latter only of persons).—non beneficus neque liberalis (not ready to do kind and liberal actions).—malignus (having or proceeding from the desire of hurting another: of persons or things; e. g. juris interpretatio, C.). *To put as u. construction on alth.*, qd male interpretari.

UNCHARITABLY, inhumane. *parum amanter (in no loving spirit).—duriter. immiseriorditer (e. g. factum, Plaut.).—illiberaliter (factum, Plaut.).

UNCHASTE, impurus (g. i. not pure, vicious; of persons, their sentiments and manners).—incestus (not pure, not chaste; with ref. to religion, purity of manner or morals; of persons and things; e. g., conversation, sermo; words, voces; deus, flagitium; love, amor).—impudicus (without shame, violating all chaste feeling; of persons, e. g. woman, mulier).—libidinosus (delivering oneself up to one's passions and lusts; lustful; of persons and things; e. g. love, amor).—parum verecundus (indecent, void of any proper feeling of decency; also of things, e. g. words).—obscenus or obscenus (exciting disgust by its sight, or by being heard; dirty, unchaste, of things; e. g., words, gestures, and motions of the body). Very u., omni libidine impudicus; an u. life, vita parum verecunda (shameless, immoral).—vita libidinibus dedita (sensual, voluptuous): u. love, amor impudicus. Impudicitia (euph. of the female sex).—amor libidinosus. Libidines (euph. of the male sex; see Intersp. Suet Oct. 71): to be u., libidines conseruari.

UNCHASTELY, impudice (later only).—parum caste (immorally; both, e. g., to live, vivere).

UNCHASTITY, impuritas. impudicitia. libidines. SYN. in UNCHASTE. See also Intersp. Suet Oct. 71.

UNCHECKED, non impeditus (unbridled).—liber (free).

UNCHEWED, non manducatus.

UNCHRISTIAN, impius (g. i.).—*quod Christianum (or -ae) non deest.

UNCIRCUMCISED, *non recutitus. *non circumciscus. Tertull. (Monog. 11) uses impræputatus.

UNCIVIL, inurbanus (contrary to the manners observed in towns).—rusticus (countryfolk, rustic, peasant-like). *To be u.*, ab humanitate abhorre.

UNCIVILIZED, incultus, rudis (uncultivated, rude).—ad humanum cultum civilemque nondum deductus (aff. C. de Or. 8).—pollitoris humanitatis expertus (without the refinement that softens men's manners).—*ad humanitatem nondum informatus, qui propriis humanitatis artibus pollitus non est (aff. C. Rep. 1, 17). An u. nation, gens barbara, immanis, or immanis atque barbara (opp. humana atque docta): u. life, vita fera agrestisque: u. ages, minus erudita sæcula (C. Rep. 2, 10, with ref. to learning).

UNCIVILLY, inurbane. rustice.

UNCLASP, diffibulare (Stat.).—refibulare (Mart.).—refigere (g. i. for unfixing).

UNCLE, patruus (father's brother).—avunculus (mother's brother). Great u.: 1) On the paternal side: patruus magnus (the brother of a grandfather; Paul. Dig. 38, 10, § 15).—patruus major (the brother of a great-grandfather; T. Ann. 12, 22, 2, and Paul. ib. § 16; in Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, § 3, called also propatruus).—2) On the maternal side: avunculus magnus (the brother of a grandmother; Cic. Brut. 62, 223; Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, § 6; Paul. Dig. 38, 10, § 15; in T. Ann. 4, 75, extr., called simply avunculus).—avunculus major, propatruus (the brother of a great-grandmother; Paul. i. c. § 16; Gaj. l. c. § 7. In Vell. 2, 59, 2, and Suet. Oct. 7, and Claud. 3, however, avunculus major = avunculus magnus). A great-great-u., abavunculus.—avunculus maximus (the brother of a great-great-grandmother; Paul. Dig. § 17).—patruus maximus or abpatruus (the brother of a great-great-grandfather; Paul. ib. § 17; Gaj. l. c.).

UNCLEAN, non mundus. Immundus (præ- and post-Class. and poet.; u., impure)—apurcus (filthy, nasty; disgusting to the eyes or nose; fig. of moral impurity).—obscenus or obscenus (exciting disgust, horror, loathing, when seen or heard; e. g., pictures, speeches, &c.; versus obscenissimi, C.).—sordidus. horridus. squalidus. U. language, verborum turpitudine (opp.

rerum obscenitas, C.). *To use u. language, verbis obscenis uti.* obscena dicere, obsceno jocandi genere uti. See DIRTY, IMPURE. ~~See~~ Immundus, præ- and post-Class., poet.

UNCLEANNESS. See DIRTINESS, FILTH, IMPURITY.

UNCLEANSED, non purgatus.

UNCLOSE. See To OPEN, To DISCLOSE.

UNCLOTHE. See To UNDESS.

UNCLOTHED, nudus.

UNCLOUDED, serenus (also improp. animus, O.).—sudus (see CLOUDLESS). *With a heart u. by sadness*, omni deterius pectora nube (†, Stat.). A calm u. brow, frons tranquilla et serena (C.).

UNCOIL, evolvere (e. g. intestina, Cels.).—explicare (to unfold; e. g. [†] orbes, of a serpent; O.). The uncoiling of a cable, rudentis explicatio (C. Divin. 1, 56, 127).

UNCOINED, infectus (opp. signatus; e. g. argentum).—non signatus formâ sed rudi pondere.

UNCOLLECTED, non collectus.

UNCOLOURED, purus.

UNCOMBED, impexus (†).

UNCOMELINESS. See UGLINESS, UNBECOMINGNESS.

UNCOMELY, invenustus. inelegans. inconcinuus.

UNCOMFORTABLE. See INCOMMODIOUS.

UNCOMFORTABLENESS, incommoditas (once C.; only præ- and post-Class.).

UNCOMFORTABLY, incommode (-ius, -lasime; e. g. incommodissime navigare, C.).

UNCOMMENDED, non commendatus. sine ullâ commendatione.

UNCOMMISSIONED, inustus.

UNCOMMON, rarus (that is sold, met with; or that happens seldom).—eximius (distinguished by the rest by peculiar advantages).—egregius (excellent in comparison with others).—singularis (unique, singular in its kind).—insignis (of distinguished excellence). An u. person, homo non publici saporis (above the ordinary calibre; sapor = natural tact, &c., in choosing what is right).

UNCOMMONLY, raro (seldom). Jx. insolenter et raro.—eximie. egregie (very highly; e. g. placere).—Very u., admôdum raro.

UNCOMPOUNDED, simplex.—cul nihil admixtum est. The soul of man is u., nihil est animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex (C.).

UNCONCERN, securitas. See INDIFFERENCE.

UNCONCERNED, securus (without care; ~~See~~ not incuriosus, which is not Class.). U. about alth., securus de qâ re, or pro qâ re (e. g. de bello, pro salute).—negligens es rei (not caring for, e. g. the law, legis; friends, amicorum). To be u., securum esse; about alth., negligere, with acc. See INDIFFERENT.

UNCONCERNEDLY. See INDIFFERENTLY.

UNCONDEMNED, indemnatu (C.).

UNCONDITIONAL, simplex (simple; taken simply).—absolutus (not depending on any other subject or circumstance; absolute; euph. Jx. simplex et absolutus (opp. cum adjunctione; e. g., necessity, necessitudo; C. Invent. 2, 57, 171).—purus (standing, as it were, simply and independently; with no exception to it; e. g., judgement, judicium, as C. Invent. 2, 20, 60).

UNCONDITIONALLY, simpliciter, absolute (Scæv. Dig. 33, 1, 19).—sine adjunctione. sine exceptione (without condition, without exception or reservation).

UNCONFINED. See FREE.

UNCONNECTED, interruptus (interrupted).—dispersus (dispersed, as it were; broken up into pieces or small bits; e. g., speech).

UNCONQUERABLE. See INVINCIBLE.

UNCONQUERED, invictus.

UNCONSCIOUS, inscius (not knowing it, opp. conscius). U. of any crime, conscius sibi nullius culpæ. I am not u. that &c., non sum inscius &c.

UNCONSCIOUSLY, me inscio (without my thinking of or about it; opp. me conscio).—me insciente (without my knowledge, opp. me sciente). ~~See~~ Often translated by adj. inscienus or imprudens. See INADVERTENTLY.

UNCONSECATED, non consecratus. profanus.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL, non legitimus.—non justus.—*legibus civilibus (patrim, &c.) contrarius.

UNCONSTITUTIONALLY, non legitime (juste).

—*contra leges (et instituta) civilibus, patrim, &c.).—*contra mores et exemplum populi (Romani, &c.). *To have acted u.*, but not unjustly, non lege sed juste fecisse (Q. 8, 4, 45).

UNCONSTRAINED, non vi coactus (incoerced, not before the sil. age).—liber. See VOLUNTARILY.

UNCONTAMINATED, incontaminatus (post-Cic.).—impollutus (post-Cic.).—purus. Integer. castus. See PURE, UNDEFILED.

UNCONTROLLABLE, impetens (incapable of restraining itself, or of being restrained; of persons or things; homo, animus, letitia, &c.).—As applied to desires, passions, &c. See UNREINDED.

UNCONTROLLED, liber (free), or solutus ac liber (e. g. motus).—infinitus (not limited, of sovereign power, &c.).—impetens (unable to restrain oneself, or to be restrained; of persons or things; also of sovereignty, dominatus, C.).—non coercitus (by althg. qd re).

UNCONVINCED, non adductus ad credendum. or Crcl. Aty is u., ei persuasum non est: I have always remained u., nihil nunquam persuaderi potuit (C.; with acc. and infn.).

UNCOOKED, incoctus (præ-Aug.).—crudus (raw).

UNCORD, solvere (opp. vincere, &c.).—funes (funiculos) solvere or laxare.—vincula cs rei laxare (Np.).

UNCORK, *corticem extrahere.—rellinere (i. e., to remove the resin, &c., that covered the cork; Plant.).

UNCORRECTED, non emendatus (e. g., copy, exemplum libri).

UNCORRUPT. See INCORRUPT.

UNCOURTEOUS. See IMPOLITE.

UNCOUTH. See STRANGE, ODD, CLUMSY.

UNCOUTHLY. See STRANGELY, ODDLY, CLUMSILY.

UNCOUTHNESS. See STRANGENESS, ODDNESS, CLUMSINESS.

UNCOVER, detegere (g. t., faciem, caput, &c.). To u. a roof, detegere domum (g. t.); tectum nudare tegulis (to take off the tiles); to u. half a temple, ædem ad partem dimidiam detegere. To u. oneself, caput aperire (C.); detegere caput; see 'Take off one's hat.'

UNCOVERED, non tectus (without a deck; of a ship, boat).—aperitus (open on all sides; e. g., vessel, head; hence unprotected, e. g., side, latus).—inopertus (u., unveiled; e. g., head, caput).—nudus (without clothes, naked). With his head u., capite aperto (C., &c.); capite detecto (Suet.). capite inoperto (Sen.).

UNCREATED, non creatus.

UNCTION, unctio. Inunctio (as act).—unctura (with ref. to the kind or manner of anointing). Extreme u., *unctio extrema (as Rom. Cath. sacrament). U. as quality of a religious discourse, *verba religione perflusa, mollia verba, verba animum commoventia.

UNCTUOUS. See OILY.

UNCULTIVATED, (PROM.) incultus (e. g., field, district, opp. cultus or consatus).—vastus ab natura et humano cultu (of what is also naturally wild and desolate; e. g., mountain; S. Jug. 48, 2). To be u., vacare (of countries, districts). (PIO.) agrestis.—rudis (rude, u.).—incultus (u., whether in manner or mind).—impollutus. Intonsus (unpolished). Jx. intonsus et incultus. Inurbanus (uncourteous).—Inventus (without attractive beauty).—inelegans (lastless).

UNCURL, prps *crispus cincinnos iterum corrigere. —*cincinnos (crines calamistratos) laxare. (Np.) Not solvere crines or capillos (= to unbind the hair, &c.).

UNCUT, immissus (that has been suffered to grow; e. g., trees, opp. amputatus; also of hair).—Intonsus (not shorn; of the hair, then also of trees).—Integer (whole, not cut into, opp. accisus).

UNDAUNTED, impavidus (not afraid or fearful).—Inrepidus (without trembling or being disheartened).—animosus (courageous, bold).—fortis (brave). Jx. fortis et animosus.

UNDAUNTEDLY, impavide. Intrepide. fortiter.

UNDECAYED, integer (whole, not diminished).

UNDECAYING, immortalis (undying).—non caducus.

UNDECEIVE, errorem ei eripere (C. Att. 10, 46).—errorem tollere (C.).—errorem demere (T. H.).

UNDECIDED, nondum adjudicatus (not yet decided in a court; e. g., lawsuit, lis).—Integer (not having undergone any decision, and therefore remaining just as it was).—dubius (doubtful, of things; e. g., combat, battle, prælium; victory, victoria; then also of persons who cannot make up their minds to decide for either party; undetermined, irresolute).—incertus (uncertain, as well of things as persons; e. g., victory, victoria; issue, result, exitus, eventus).—ambiguus. anceps (doubtful, with regard to the success of althg; e. g., chances of war, belli fortuna; but prælium anceps =

'a double combat; and of prælium ambiguum or pugna ambigua there are no instances). To be u., in dubio esse: to remain u., Integerum relinqui or esse: the battle remained u., Inerto eventu dimicatum esset, sic est pugnatum, ut æquo proello discederet: for some time victory was u., aliquamdiu dubium prælium fuit: the battle began at noon, and at sunset was still u., a meride prope ad solis occasum dubia victoria pugnatum est: the debate or discussion remained u., disceptatio sine exitu fuit: to leave althg u., qd Integerum or qd in medio relinquere (to leave off in the midst of it): he ordered the matter to be left u. until his return, rem Integeram ad reditum suum esse jussit: I am u. what to do, dubius or incertus sum, quid faciam.

UNDEFENDED, indefensus (both of a town [Jx. desertus et indefensus, L.], and in a court of justice). Unheard and u., Inauditus et indefensus (T.; not C. or Cas.).

UNDEFILED, impollutus (post-Aug.; virginitas, T.).—Incontaminatus (post-Aug.).—Integer (opp. contaminatus, C. Top. 18).—purus. castus. Jx. castus et integer. Integer castusque. castus purusque. See UNBLESSED.

UNDEFINED, non definitus.—Infinitus (indefinite; opp. definitus: e. g. questio, C.).—nulla definitio declinatur. Sis dubius. Incertus. suspensus et obscurus (e. g. verba, T.). To leave althg u., qd non definire: qd in incerto relinquere.

UNDENIABLE, Crcl. It is u., negari non potest.

UNDER, sub; 1) with abl. in answer to where? a) with ref. to something extended over and covering an object. U. the earth, sub terrâ: u. a shabby cloak, sub palliâ sordido (C.); or b) with ref. to what is elevated high above or by an object, sub muro consistere. sub monte consistere. so fig. sub oculis cs esse (L.). Impropr. sub armis esse, habere (u. arms).

—2) with acc. in answer to whether? hence, u. the earth, water, &c. will take acc. after verbs of motion. [L. has sub terrâ viri demissi sunt in locum saxo conceptum, here the state that follows is dwell upon rather than act. Key's Gramm. p. 336.] a) beneath the lower side of althg, sub terras ire (P.). b) with ref. to the lower part of an elevated object, sub ipsa mœnia progressus (T.); missus sub muros (L.); sub montem succedere (Cas.); and so sub oculos cadere, venire. —3) with both cases also impropr. in the sense of subjection, dependence, subordination, &c.; u. his command, hujus sub imperio; so sub Hannibale magistro; quædam sub eo [Tito] fortuita ac tristia acciderunt (Suet.); so, u. the preience, sub titulo [sequandarum legum, L.]; sub specie [liberandarum civitatum, L.]; u. a condition, sub conditione: u. the condition, sub eâ conditione [ut, ne, &c.; e. g. ut ne quid ... scriberet]; u. three conditions, sub conditionibus his (L.); u. penalty of death, sub pena mortis (e. g. denuntiare qd, Suet.). So with acc. after verbs implying motion. To fall under the power of the laws, sub potestate legum cadere (C.); to fall u. the dominion of the Roman people, sub populi Rom. imperio cadere (C.); to reduce u. the power of the Athenians, sub potestate Atheniensium redigere (Np.); so sub legis vincula qd conjiere (L. See Krüger, in voce Sub).—subter (beneath, u., with acc. or abl., only the former: subter radices Alpium; virtus omnia subter se habet; cupiditatem subter præcordia locare, C.).—infra (below, beneath: infra lunam nihil nisi mortale). In a few combinations in its used (e. g., to walk u. the shade of plane-trees, in umbrâ platanorum ambulare); and (Np.) in references to lexicographers, schoolasts, &c. u. the word pupa, &c. must be in (not sub) voce pupa (Froelch. ad Murel. I, p. 244). To have althg concealed u. his garment, qd veste tectum tenere: u. aby, see sub above: u. aby's guidance, qd ducere: to fight u. a general, sub qd militare: to be u. the laws, legibus obnoxium esse: u. aby's auspices, auspiciis (Np.) sub aby auspiciis cs: to have a horse shot u. one, equum acie sub feminibus amittere: u. these circumstances, his rebus; quem quum ita sint (essent, &c.); in hoc (or in tali) tempore (= in this so critical a time: here in must be expressed): to be u. (= below) aby, infra qm esse. inferiorem qo esse. ¶ With ref. to time. U. so many (e. g. 30) years old, (1) minor triginta annis (L. 22, 11).—(2) minor triginta annis natu (C. Ferr. 2, 49, 122).—(3) minor triginta annos natus (Np. 23, 3).—(4) minores ... octonum denum annorum (L. 38, 38). Other forms are, minor (triginta) annis. nondum (triginta) annos natus. (tricesimum) annum nondum egressus. Not to be able to arrive u. seven days, intra septem dies venire non posse.

not to be able to sell *athq* u., minoris pretio qd non vendere. All agreed that the number of Carthaginian cavalry was not under two hundred, constabat non minus ducentos Carthaginienses equites fuisse (L.): u. thirty days, minus triginta diebus (e. g. reversum esse). *Undar* is its translated by sub-, the inseparable preposition of a verb; e. g., to lie u., subjacere; to place u., supponere, subjicere; to be u., subesse; to spread u., subternere. To place ducks eggs u. hens, ankum ova gallina supponere (Varr.: also supp. colla oneri, olivam prelo, &c.): corn is placed immediately u. the roof-tiles, frumentum tegulis subject (so monti subjacere, Plin.): to be u. the power of fortune or chance, subjectum esse sub fortunæ dominationem. To include *athq* u. another (of logical subdivisions, the meaning of words, &c.), subjicere or supponere qd ei rei (e. g. species, quæ sunt generi subjectæ; quatuor partes, quæ subjiciuntur vocabulo recti; hinc generi partes quatuor suppositæ, C.): to reduce cities u. the Roman power, urbes sub imperium populi Romani ditissimeque subungere (cf. novæ provincias imperio nostro subjunxit, Vell. 2, 39, §. 1.). For 'to be u. sail,' 'to tread u. foot,' &c., see the *subit*.

UNDER (as adj.), inferior, &c. *Sis* by secundus; sub- in composition (e. g. supprimus). The u. lip, labrum inferius.

UNDER-AGE. See MINOR.

UNDER-BUTLER, supprum (Plaut.).

UNDER-COOK, coquus secundus.

UNDER-DONE, non bene percoctus (Plin. 22, 35, 78).

UNDER-GARMENT, tunica interior.—*vestis* interior.

UNDERGO, | To suffer, endure. To u. *athq*, subire qd.—suscipere or recipere qd (to take upon oneself: susc. a task, burden, &c., for the purpose of bearing it; rec., to take upon myself voluntarily the burden, &c., of another person, and make oneself responsible for it, &c.).—sustinere qd (to support or endure a burden). To u. danger, pericula subire, ingredi or suscipere; pericula adire (C.), obire (L.): to u. a voluntary martyrdom, cruciatum subire voluntarium (C. Of. 3, 29, 105; see also SUFFER, ENDURE). | To pass through, suffer. To u. a change, mutationem habere; mutari.

UNDERGROUND, sub terrâ (e. g. habitare with verbs of rest; in L., the state after the act being considered, we have qm sub terrâ dimittere in locum saxo consepitum).—subterraneus. An u. cellar, hypogæum or hypogæum (Vitr.).

UNDERHAND, clandestinus (e. g. colloquia cum quo; consilia, &c.).—occultus (hidden; e. g. consulta, L.). An adv. clam, occulte (occultus).—ex occulto.—secreto (e. g. secreto in obscuro de qd re agere, Cæs.).

UNDERIVED, simplex verbum, quod ab alio nullo dictum or ductum est.

UNDER-LEATHER, ecorium inferius.

UNDER-LIEUTENANT, succenturio secundus.

UNDERLINE, lineam ducere subter qd. *lineâ conspicuum reddere qd. *Undar* not lineâ subnotare qd. In Appul. it is, in lineâ subnot., 'to set down on a line.'

UNDERLINGS, *ministri inferiores.—magistratus minores.—qui secundas partes agunt. *Ab's* u. u., cs satellites et ministri. *Ab's* creatures and u. u., cs a-sectæ; cs canes, quos circum se habet (if they are doing his dirty work in plundering others, C.).

UNDER-MASTER, hypodidascalus (ὑποδιδασκαλος, C. Fam. 9, 16, 14).—subdoctor (Aron.).

UNDER-MILLSTONE, meta (opp. catillus, the upper one).

UNDERMINE, | PROP. suffodire (to hollow underneath by digging).—subruere (e. g., to overthrow from beneath; e. g., a wall).—cuniculo or cuniculis subruere or subtrahere (to make a mine under for the purpose of destroying; e. g., a wall).—Plin. uses cavare oppida crebris cuniculis. A town that is undermined, a cuniculis suffossus oppidum. | FIG. subruere (to overthrow, destroy; e. g. libertatem).—evertere (to overthrow; e. g. rempublicam).—labefactare (to make to totter or fall; e. g. rempublicam, amicitiam, justitiam).

UNDERMOST. See LOWERMOST.

UNDERNEATH. See BELOW, UNDER.

UNDERPART, pars inferior. inferiora (pl. adj.).—infima or ima pars (undermost).

UNDERPAY, parum (non satis, maligne, &c.) solvere.

UNDERPIN. See UNDERPROP.

UNDERPLOT, *res minoris momenti — *altera quasi fabula.

UNDERPRIZE. See UNDERVALUE.

UNDERPROP, fulcire, suffulcire (the latter only præ- and post-Class.).—statuinare (with a pole).—subtruerre qd (to underbuild; e. g. saxo quadrato). To u. with rafters, &c., qd trabibus fulcire.

UNDERRATE. See UNDERVALUE.

UNDER-SECRETARY, *secretarius secundus (as t. i. for the sake of intelligibility).

UNDERSELL, minoris vendere, quam ceteri (or quam alius qd, naming the person undersold).

UNDER-SERVANT, *famulus inferior or inferioris ordinis.

UNDERSTAND, | To take in, to comprehend, accipere (to take in, grasp with the mind).—intelligere (v. propr.; *athq*, qd; and also intelligere qm, to appreciate *ab's* character, motives, or method of acting; opp. qm ignorare; e. g. parum Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis intelligebatur, was not understood by).—comprehendere, amplecti, or complecti, quid or without mente (to comprehend, form a notion of).—percipere (to perceive). To u. imperfectly, qd parum accipere or minus intelligere: to u. thoroughly, penitus intelligere qd: to u. a writer, scriptorem intelligere. scriptoris cogitationem asssequi et voluntatem interpretari: he who sees his attention on a writer's own statements, u. him far better than he who &c., multo propius ad scriptoris voluntatem accedit, qui ex ipsius eam literis interpretatur, quam ille, qui &c.: as far as I u., quantum ego video or intelligo: do you u. what he says? num intelligis, quid hic narret? I u., teneo. intelligo. dictum puta: I do not u. you, nescio quid velis: what am I to u. by this? quid hoc sibi vult? quorsum hoc dicit? to give to u., cl qd significare: to u. by (i. e., to attach such or such a notion to), intelligere, with a double accusative; e. g. quem intelligimus divitem (C.), whom we u. by a rich man; quid hoc loci honestum intelligit (C.)? what do we u. by moral good? or, intelligi velle, with a double accusative; or dicere, with a double accusative; *Undar* not intelligere qd sub qd re, or per qd, wech modern writers have si employed in this sense. What are we to u. by this word? sub hac voce quem subiicienda est sententia? quæ res subiicienda est hulo nomini? to u. by (i. e., to mean, to intend), dicere. significare (with a double accusative; e. g. cum enim significari murum ligneum, Np); *Undar* not intelligere. | To have a knowledge of, to be skilled or versed in, qd intelligere (to have a clear insight into or acquaintance with; e. g. multas linguas).—scire qd, or with an infinitive (to have a clear distinct knowledge of *athq*).—instruere esse qd re or ab qd re. doctum or eruditum esse qd re. cs rei non ignarum esse. peritum esse cs rei: not to u., qd nescire or ignorare. cs rei ignarum esse: to u. Latin, Latine scire. doctum esse Latine literis. Latine linguæ peritum esse: to u. Greek as well as Latin, parem esse in Græcæ et Latine linguæ facultate. nec minus Græcæ quam Latine doctum esse. | To supply in thought (opp. express), intelligere. simul audire (of a reader; quum subtrac-tum verbum aliquid satis ex ceteris intelligitur, ut Cælius in Antonium 'stupere gaudio Græcus,' simul enim auditur 'cepit' = cepit is understood; Q.).—intelligi, or audiri velle (of a writer; hoc nomine donant ea, quæ non dicunt, verum intelligi volunt, Q.). *Undar* in this sense, subaudire and subintelligere are not Class.: supplere is not Latin.

UNDERSTANDING, | Intellect, mens.—Intelligentia.—Intelligendi vis or prudentia. SYN. and phrases in INTELLECT. | A judgment, vid.

UNDERTAKE, incipere (to begin, epy in a bold or spirited manner).—aggradi qd or ad qd (to attack).—sumere (to take in hand).—suscipere (to take upon oneself).—recipere (to become responsible for).—moliri (to endeavour to accomplish something difficult or laborious; this is construed also with an infinitive).—conari (to begin something that requires effort and pain; usually with an infinitive).—audere (to attempt something dangerous or hazardous; usually with an infinitive). To u. a work or labour, laborem sumere, suscipere, or recipere: to u. a war, bellum incipere, sumere, or suscipere: to u. a journey, iter incipere, aggradi, or inire (to enter upon).—iter suscipere (as a business or charge). | Engage; see ENGAGE, INTRANS. | To undertake like care or charge of, curare.—tueri (to keep in one's sight or care).—recipere, suscipere (to take upon oneself, the latter epy fm one's own impulse; all followed by an accusative). To u. the charge of *abq*, eurpy

de quo diligenter (to take care of).—prospicere or consulere c. consulere et prospicere c. rationibus (to consult his good).—qm tueri or defendere (to protect, defend him).—qm tueri et defendere, or qm tueri elque consulere; suscipere or recipere qm; adesse ei (easily in a court of justice). To u. the entire charge of aby, totum qm suscipere at tueri: to cease to u. the charge of aby, qm abicere: not to u. aby's cause, deesse ei (easily in a court of justice): to u. the care of atq. curam cs rei suscipere.—tueri et defendere rem (to defend).—causam suscipere or recipere; causam tueri (in a court of justice). To u. the care of the commonwealth, the state, suscipere salutem reipublicae: to u. the management of atq. in good earnest, incumbere in rem (to be not ci rei): with the utmost zeal, omni cogitatione curaque incumbere in rem: not to u. the care of a thing, rem negligere.

UNDERTAKER, libitinarius (Sen. Benef. 6, 38, 3). To be an u., libitinam exercere (Val. Max. 5, 2, 10). (to be) pollinctor, the slave who superintended the washing and anointing of the corpse; he was in the service of the libitinarius; designator, the person who arranged the funeral procession, Sen. l. c.; hence included under our notion of u.

UNDERTAKING, s. Inceptio (a beginning).—Inceptum (an act begun)—conatus, ūa. conata, orum, pl. (a bold or vigorous beginning)—facinus (a bold or daring deed).

UNDERVALUE, *qd minoris, quam debeo (debui, &c. or quam par est, erat, &c.), aestimare.

UNDERWOOD, silva caedua (= either 'silva, quae in hoc habetur ut cadatur,' or (Serv.) quae succisa rursum ex stipitibus aut radicibus renascitur, Gaj. Dig. 30, 16, 3; Cat., Parr., Col.).—virgulta, orum (brambles, &c. growing thick together).

UNDERWRITE, ¶ To write one's name under. See SUBSCRIBE. ¶ To ensure (a vessel), &c., *cavere pro re (e. g. pro nave).

UNDERWRITER, qui cavet de or pro re.

UNDESERVED, immeritus (that one has not merited; e. g. laus).—indignus (unworthy; e. g. indignissimam fortunam subire).—falsus (unfounded, without cause; e. g. invidia).

UNDESERVEDLY, immeritum in modum. immerito. Quile u., immeritissimo.

UNDESERVING. See WORTHLESS.

UNDESIGNED. See UNINTENTIONAL.

UNDISINGEDLY. See UNINTENTIONALLY.

UNDISINGING, simplex, ingenuus.

UNDESIRABLE, minime cupiundus (expetendus, optandus, &c.). To seem very u., minime cupiundum videri: atq. is very u. in itself, qd nihil in se habet (glorie), cur expetatur.

UNDETERMINED, dubius (doubtful).—incertus (uncertain). To be u., magni consilii inopia affectum esse: I am u. what to do, dubius or incertus sum, quid faciam. See UNDECIDED.

UNDEVELOPED, nondum patefactus. To be still u., nondum patefactum or detectum esse: a boy whose intellect is still u., puer ambigui ingenii (Plin. Ep. 4, 2, in.).

UNDIGESTED, indigestus, crudus (raw)—imperfectus (Cels.).—non coctus.—reses in corpore (Parr. R. R. 2, 11, 3). ¶ IMPROPR. crudus (e. g. lectio).—quod in memoriam it, non in ingenium (aft. Sen.).—quod multā iteratione mollium non est (see quotations in Digest).

UNDIMINISHED, illibatus (untasted; hence, not lessened; e. g., divitiae; magnitudo; gloria; imperium).—integer (not impaired; e. g., opes; vectigalia; exercitus).

UNDISCERNIBLE. See INVISIBLE.

UNDISCIPLINED, inexercitatus (unexercised).—rudis (raw). Jv. rudis et inexercitatus (e. g. miles, C.).—tiro, or tiro miles (lately-enlisted recruit; opp. veteranus: also impropr. in qā re tiro ac rudis).—*armis or disciplinā militari nondum assuefactus (armis me assuefacere, C.; disciplinā assuefactus, Cae.).

UNDISCOVERABLE, quod inveniri (reperiri) non potest. Atq. is u., qd non invenio, or reperire non possum. (to be) Indeprehensibilia, Pseudo-Q.; e. g., error.

UNDISGUISED, apertus (open).—nudus (naked).—*sine ullis simulationum involucriis (sim. invol., C. Qu. Fr. 1, 1, 5).

UNDISMAYED. See UNDAUNTED.

UNDISPUTED, res cujus nulla est controversia or quae in controversiam ducta (or adducta) non est, or non controversus, non dubius, minime dubius.—(to be) inconroversus is a dubious reading in C. Or. 1, 57, 211.

the best MSS. having in controversis for inconroversis).—certus (opp. dubius, controversusque, C.).—haud ambiguis (e. g. rex, S., an u. king, or whose title is u.). To assume atq. as an u. truth, qd pro certo sumere: this is an u. truth, *hoc verum esse nemo negavit: the far is u., controversia nulla est facti.

UNDISTURBED, nullo motu perturbatus (u.; quiet; dignitas). (to be) Imperturbatus, of the silver age, is to be avoided on the same ground on which imperturbatus is rejected by Q. 1, 5, 65.—To live u., in otio et pace vivere: to leave aby u., qm non vexare (not molest aby); qm non interpellare (qm not interrupt aby in his work, not to call his attention fm it): to remain u., non vexari; non interpellari (not to be called off): they let him pass through their country u., cum bonā pace eum per fines suos transierunt.

UNDISTURBEDLY, quiete, placide, otiose—sine (molestia) interpellationibus.

UNDIVIDED, indivisus (not cloven; e. g., hoof, ungula equi)—non separatus (sejunctus, &c.).—communis (joint). To receive u. applause, omnibus probari: u. praise, uno omnium ore laudari; ab omnibus laudari: not cloven, non fissus (of the hoofs of animals; also indivisus or solidus, opp. bisulcus).

UNDO, ¶ PROPR. solvere, dissolvere, resolve. expedit (to disentangle; atq. e. g., a knot). To u. the string by wch a letter was fastened, epistolam solvere; epistolae vincula laxare (Np. Paus. 4, 1). ¶ To recall or reverse what has been done, qd infectum reddere; in integrum restituere. See UNDOWE. ¶ To ruin, vid.

UNDOING, ¶ Act of making undone, Crel. with qd infectum reddere. ¶ Ruin, vid.

UNDONE, infectus. To be as good as u., pro infecto, esse: to make what has been done u.; see TO UNDO: leaving u. what he had intended to do, infectis liis, quas agere destinaverat (Cae.).

UNDOUBTED, or **UNDOUBTFUL**, non dubius.—certus (certain). To be u., nihil dubitationis or nullam dubitationem habere. (to be) Indubius and indubitatus do not occur before Tac. and Plin.

UNDOUBTEDLY, haud dubie, certe. See CERTAINTY. ¶ As an answer, certe, sane or vero (often with the verb used in the question).—sane quidem. Sis recte, optime (of courteous assent). Do you grant: u. this? dane hoc nobis? U. I do, do sane (Pract. In. r. ii. 148, 149).

UNDRESS, exuere qm veste (g. t., to take off aby's clothes).—detrahere ci vestem (to draw off his clothes).—nudare qm (to strip him; i. e., in order to scourge him).—qm veste or vestibus spoliare (to deprive of clothing). To undress oneself, exuere vestem; ponere, deponere vestem (to put on one's clothes): an undressing room, apodytērion (easily at the bath).

UNDRESSED, nudus (naked).—inornatus (undressed; e. g. mulier, comae).—Incoctus (pra-Class., Plaut.; caro, Fab. Pict.).—crudus (raw; e. g., leather, corium, Parr.; broom, spartum, Col. = non malleatum, id.).—rudis (in its natural rough state; of stones [saxum, Q.] and other materials).

UNDUE. See IMPROPER, ILLEGAL, EXCESSIVE.

UNDULATE, undare, fluctuare.

UNDULATION, Crel. with undare or undis moveri.

UNDULATORY. The u. theory, *ratio eorum, qui lucem (non rectis emissam esse lineis, sed) quasi undis quibusdam moveri docent.

UNDULY. See IMPROPERLY, EXCESSIVELY.

UNDUTIFUL, implus (wickedly violating the pietas that should be observed towards parents, &c.; impius erga parentes, Suet.).—inofficius (neglecting to perform kind offices, &c., in qm, C.). See DISOBEDIENT.

UNDUTIFULNESS, impletas (in qm).

UNEASILY, moleste (with trouble to oneself, &c.).—male (g. t., ill; e. g., quiescere, opp. bene quiescere, of a sick person; Plin.).—(to be) inquiete very late. To breathe u., aegre ducere spiritum; spiritus difficilis redditur.

UNEASINESS, pavor (the u. of a person in fear, of a coward, of one terrified)—sollicitudo (u. on account of an evil threatening fm a distance).—trepidatio (restlessness of body as a sign of u.).—timor (uneasy fear of atq.).—aestus (great u., anxious embarrassment).—(to be) inquietudo late (Sen.). Fall of u., anxius; trepidans or trepidus; sollicitus: to suffer much u., angore cruciari: to solve u. to aby, anxie curis implere cs animum; sollicitudinem ci struere; trepidationem ci injicere.

UNEASY, 1) Of things, qui (quae, quod) corpori resistit (of beds, cushions, &c., culcita).—inquietus

(restless; e. g. *nox*).—2) *Of persons*, anxius, sollicitus (troubled): anxius, *emph. of the uneasiness caused by present evils*; sollicitus, *by future or threatening ones*; see *Garranz, C. Fin. 3, 17, 55*.—pavidus, trepidus or trepidans (see *UNWASINESS*). To be *u. about alth*, anxium esse *re* or *de re* (*said, with acc. or gen.*; *on account of abq. pro qo*): to make *u.*, angere, sollicitare or sollicitum habere (*to cause uneasiness to abq*); anxium et sollicitum habere; afflictere (*to make very u.*); to make *aby* very *u.*, vehementer angere; vexare; urere; cruciare; discruciare: to be *u.*, angī; animo sollicito esse; animo tremere, pavere: about *alth*, (animo) angī *de re*: about *aby*, angorem capere; sollicitum esse *pro qo*: to be extremely *u.*, angore confici; aestuare; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angī intima sensibus: to feel *u.* (*fm apprehension*) about *alth*, timere *qd*: to make dreadfully *u.*, miseris modis sollicitare: to make oneself *u.*, se afflicere: about *alth*, *de qā re*; anxie ferre *qd*.
UNEDIFYING (*of the orator or his oration*), frigidus, jejunus.

UNEDUCATED, ineducatus. Indoctus (*unlearned*).—rudis (*raw, &c.*).—nulla disciplina assuefactus (*not accustomed to discipline*).—male educatus (*ill-educated*).
UNEMPLOYED, otiosus (*at leisure*; *having no public office; of persons*; *unoccupied, of time, &c.*; *also not put out to interest, &c., of money, pecunie*).—feriatus (*making holiday*).—nullis occupationibus inopellatus (*C.*). To be *u.*, otiosum esse; nihil negotii habere. Money or capital is *u.*, pecunie otiose jacent: even my leisure hours have never been *u.*, mihi ne otium quidem unquam otiosum fuit (*C.*).

UNENCUMBERED (*with debts*), liber (*of persons and things*, s. *Brut. C. ad Div. 11, 10, aziv.*).—sere alieno liberatus (*who has paid off all his old debts*). An *u. estate*, prædium solum (*opp. prædium obligatum*).

UNENDOWED. To be *u.*, *possessiones donatas non habere. See *To Endow*.

UNENGLISH, *quod alienum est or abhorret a proprietate linguae Britannicæ (*with ref. to language*).—quod abhorret or recedit a more or moribus Britannorum (*of customs or conduct*).

UNENLIGHTENED (*of men*), rudis (*uncultivated*, as *O. Fast. 2, 292*, rude vulgus).—impolitus. Ineruditus (*without education*; *opp. eruditus*, as *C. de Or. 2, 31, 153*, 'genus hoc eorum, qui sibi eruditi videntur, hebes atque impolitum'). *U. ages of the world*, minus erudita hominum secula (*C. Rep. 2, 10*).

UNENVIED, non invidiosus (*not exciting envy; of things*).—sine invidia.

UNEQUAL, impar (*denotes inequality as to quantity, either arithmetically [= odd, of numbers], or as involving a relative weakness*).—dispar (*refers to quality, without distinguishing on wh side of the comparison the advantage lies; but also used generally*, dispares ciuites, *of u. length, &c.*).—inequalis (*g. t.*, *opp. æquus, equal*; *g. of the sides of a triangle; then impropr. of what is not regular, autumti, &c.*).—disparilis (*very rare, but Class.*; aspiratio terrarum, *C.*; pabulum; formæ, *Varr.*; vites, *Col.*). Equal in boldness, *u. in prudence*, par audaciâ, consilio impar: *u. in numbers*, nequaquam numero pares. *U. of things relatively to each other*, dispares inter se. || *Not equal to a task*, imprem esse ci rei (*opp. parem esse; e. g. negotiis*).—qd sustinere non posse (*e. g. molem*).—cs vires non sufficiunt (*Cms.*; *ad qd, Q.*).—qd ferre non posse (*e. g.*, to be *u. to the labour*, ferre operis laborem non posse, *Cæs.*). || *U. marriages*, impares nuptie. *Because she had made an u. marriage*, quod juncta impai esset (*i. s.*, *with a person of inferior rank, L. 6, 349*).

UNEQUALLED. See *INCOMPARABLE*.

UNEQUALLY, inæqualiter.—impariter (*H.*).—dispariter (*Farr.*).

UNEQUIVOCAL, haud ambiguus.

UNEQUIVOCALLY, haud ambiguus. relictis ambiguitatibus.

UNERRING, certus (*sure; also of a deity, oracle, &c. t.*).—qui errare non potest.

UNERRINGLY. See *CERTAINLY*.

UNESSENTIAL, *ad rem ipsam, or ad naturam rei, non pertinens (*not belonging to the nature of*).—*cum ipsâ rei, or cum naturâ rei non conjunctus (*not closely connected with*).—assumptivus. adventicius. accessitius (*added fm something external*). See *ESSENTIAL*.

UNEVEN, iniquus. Inæqualis (*opp. æquus, equalis*).—asper (*rough*; *opp. lævis*).

UNEVENNESS, iniquitas (*opp. requitas*).—asperitas (*roughness; opp. lævitas*).

UNEXAMINED, non exploratus (*not inquired into in general*).

UNEXAMPLED, unicus. singularis (*unique*).—novus (*new*).—inauditus (*unheard of*).—novus et inauditus. inauditus et novus. *This is quite u.*, nullum est hujus facti simile.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE (*e. g. witness*), testis locuples or probus: *testimony*, testimonium firmum or certum.

UNEXECUTED, imperfectus (*post-Aug.*). To leave *u.*, omittre (*to omit, leave, leave alone*; *e. g., a plan, consilium*).—abjicere (*to renounce, give up, e. g., the building, edificationem*).

UNEXERCISED, inexercitatus.—rudis (*raw*).—tiro (*a freshman, a recruit; all three with in qā re*). *Ju.* tiro ac rudis in qā re.

UNEXPECTED, inexpectatus.—Inopinatus (*unlooked for; what happens when least expected*).—necopinatus (*hardly presumable, that is hardly looked upon as possible*).—repentinus (*that happens all on a sudden*).

UNEXPECTEDLY, præter opinionem. (ex) inopinato. improviso. (ex) inaspetato. præter expectationem. repente. To fall upon *aby u.*, qm necopinantem or imprudentem opprimere.

UNEXPLORED, inexploratus (*L., not C. or Cæs.*).

UNEXTINGUISHED, inextinctus (*an Ovidian word*).

UNFADING (*e. g., glory*), gloria immortalis.—~~immarcescibilis, post-Class. (Terull.)~~

UNFAIR, iniquus (*of persons and things*; *opp. æquus, e. g., judge, law, condition*).—injustus (*unjust, of persons and things*; *opp. justus, meritis, debitus, e. g. interest*).—improbitus (*undeserved, with preceding negative*; *e. g. laudes haud improbitas*). *It is u.*, iniquum or injustum est (*with acc. and inf.*): to make *u. demands*, iniqua postulare: to show oneself *u.*, iniquum esse in qm. An *u. proceeding*, inique or injuste factum: to ask *alth* (*that is u.*, iniquum postulare).

UNFAIRLY, inique, injuste.

UNFAIRNESS, iniquitas.

UNFAITHFUL, infidelis (*not faithful*).—Infidus (*not to be depended on*).—perfidus. perfidiosus (*habitually false, perfidious*). To make *aby u.*, qm fide dimovere: to *aby*, qm dimovere a qo: to become *u.*, fidem movere: to be *u.*, to *aby*, ab qo deficiere: qm decedere: my memory is *u.*, memoria labat, mihi non constat, or me deficiat; memoria labor: to be *u. to one's duty*, ab officio decedere or recedere: to be *u. to oneself*, a se decedere or decedere.

UNFAITHFULLY, perfidiose (*C.*); perfide (*post-Aug.*); infideliter (*very late; Salscian.*). ~~Infido~~ infido not found.

UNFAITHFULNESS, infidelitas.—perfidia (*faithlessness*). SYN. IN UNFAITHFUL.

UNFASHIONABLE, *horum luxurie non conveniens. Res, quâ hujus ætatis homines non delectantur or quæ hujus ætatis hominibus displicet. To practise an *u. degree of economy in alth*, potius ad antiquorum diligentiam quam ad horum luxuriam facere qd (*ast. Farr. R. R. 1, 13, 6*).

UNFASTEN. See *UNFIX*.

UNFATHOMABLE, infinita or immensâ altitudine.

—Fica. inexplicabilis (*not to be unravelled*). *U. darkness*, apices tenebræ. spissa caligo.

UNFAVORABLE, iniquus. non æquus (*unsuitable, troublesome, emph. of locality*; *opp. æquus, e. g., ground, locus*).—alienus (*foreign to, not to the purpose*; *opp. opportunus, e. g., locus, tempus*).—adversus (*adverse, agit aby*; *opp. secundus, e. g., wind*). *U. situation, circumstances, res adversæ*: *u. conjunctures*, tempora iniqua. To send an *u. report* of *aby* to the Senate, qd secus de qo senatui scribere (*L. 8, 33, mid.*).

UNFAVORABLY, animo iniquo; maligne.

UNFEATHERED. See *UNWELODED*.

UNFED, impastus (*t*).

UNFEELING, durus. ferus. ferreus. Inhumanus (*fig. hard, unsympathizing, inhuman*). To be *u.*, durum, ferreum, inhumanum esse; inhumano esse ingenio: *very u.*, omnem humanitatem exulsi or abjecisse. obduruisse et omnem humanitatem exulsi. omnem humanitatis sensum amisisse. *I am not so u.*, as not *fig.*, non sum ille ferreus, qui *&c.*: to render *u.*, *ferreum, inhumanum reddere: to render *very u.*, obducere callum cs animo; omnem humanitatem ex torquere (*the latter, to deprive, as it were, of all human feeling by violence*): to grow or become *u.*, abjicere humanitatem suam.

UNFEIGNED, verus (*true; opp. simulatus*).—sincerus (*genuine, opp. fucatus*).

UNFEIGNEDLY, vere.—sincere. simpliciter.—sine fucis et fallaciis.—animo or ex animo (*fm the heart*). *Ju.* ex animo vereque (*e. g. diligere qm*).

UNFETTER. See UNSHACKLE.

UNFETTERED, qui est sine vinculis.

UNFINISHED, imperfectus.—Inchoatus (*only in its beginning*). An u. building, aedes inchoat v. See IM PERFECT.

UNFIT, non aptus (*unsuitable, unapt, of persons and things*); for *athq*, ad or in qd.—non idoneus (*not serviceable, not proper for a given purpose; of persons and things*); for *athq*, ei rei, ad qd.—inutilis ei rei or (mily) ad qd (*not serviceable for a purpose*).—inhabilis (*'not manageable; hence, also, u., &c.; of persons or things, ei rei or ad qd*).—minus commodus, incommodus (*inconvenient, unpleasant, e. g. conversation, colloquium*).—alienus (*foreign to, unfavorable, espoly of place and time*); for or to *aby* or *athq*, ei or ei rei, a qo or a qâ re.—lneptus (*unapt, absurd, of things*).—minime aptus.—lurs (*fm laziness, &c.; e. g., u. for business*). Puper u. for writing on, charta inutilis scribendo. U. to be eulen, ad vendendum hominibus non aptus (*ast. C. N. D. 2, 64, 160*): very u. for *athq*, ad or in qd alienissimus; for *aby*, or *athq*, a qo or a qâ re.

UNFITLY, incommodè. inepte.

UNFITNESS, inutilitas: the u. of *aby* for business, inertia. See UNSUITABLENESS.

UNFIX, refigere (*opp. figere, asligere*).

UNFLEDGED, implumis.

UNFOLD, explicare (*prop. and fig.*).—aperire (*to open, also fig. = to lay down*).—explainare (*fig., to lay down, or explain with words*). To u. itself, explicari; se evolvere: to u. itself or its blossoms (*of flowers*), florem aperire or expandere; deliscere ac sese pandere. For *fig. sense, see also DEVELOP.*

UNFOLLOWED. See UNHERDED.

UNFORBIDDEN. *Athq* is u., licet (*it is permitted*).—licitum concessumque est (*it is granted*).—nihil implet, quominus &c. (*there is nothing to prevent our doing this, quominus hoc faciamus*).

UNFORESEEN, improvisus. See UNEXPECTED.

UNFORGIVING. See IMPLACABLE.

UNFORGOTTEN, nondum oblivioni traditus; quod immortalis memoria q's retinet (*ast. C. and Np.*).

UNFORMED, informis (*shapeless*).—non formatus, &c.

UNFORTIFIED, immunis, non munitus.

UNFORTUNATE. See UNLUCKY.

UNFORTUNATELY. See UNLUCKILY.

UNFOUNDED. See GROUNDLESS.

UNFREQUENTED, minus celebrer. Inceleber (*not visited by much company*).—desertus (*deserted, opp. celebrer, of places, &c.*).

UNFREQUENTLY. See SELDOM.

UNFRIENDLINESS, tristitia, asperitas. inclementia.

UNFRIENDLY, inimicus. If = unfavorable to, vid.

UNFRUITFUL, infecundus (*with regard to productive power; also of the soil; opp. fecundus*).—sterilis (*with regard to the effect of the productive powers; that bears no fruit; also of the soil, the year; opp. fertilis and [with ref. to the soil] optimus; and of women*).

UNFRUITFULNESS, sterilitas (*opp. fertilitas*).—infecunditas (*post-Aug., Col., T.*).

UNFULFILLED, irritus.—infectus (*not accomplished*). To remain u., exitum or eventum non habere; non evenire (*of dreams, prophecies, &c.*).

UNFURL. To u. sails, vela dare ventis; vela tendere or pandere (t).

UNFURNISHED (*house*), domus nuda atque inanis (*opp. exornata atque instructa, but of one, of wch the furniture has been plundered*). U. with *athq*, imparatus a qâ re (*e. g. a militibus, a pecuniâ*). Utterly u. with the necessary means, omnibus rebus imparatissimus (*Cæ.*).

UNGAINLY. See CLUMSY.

UNGENEROUS, || With ref. to distribution of money, illiberalis. U. conduct, illiberalitas.—|| With ref. to sentiment, non or minime generosus.—illiberalis.

UNGENTLE, asper.—horridus.—immitis (*appears first in L., and afterwards rather in poetry than in prose*).

UNGENYEMANLY, illiberalis. An u. action, illiberalis facinus (*Ter.*).

UNGENTLY, aspere.

UNGIRED, discingere.—recingere (*in Aug. poets, &c., espoly O.*).

UNGIRT, non cinctus. discinctus.

UNGODLINESS. See IMPITY.

UNGODLY. See IMPIOUS.

UNGOVERNABLE, impotens (*unable to restrain itself or himself; of persons, the mind, passion, &c., animus, animi motus*). Jn. ferox impotensque (C.).—ferox atque impotens (*e. g. mulier, Suet., what a burst or outbreak of an u. temper! quæ effrenatus impotens animi! C.*).—indomitus (*unlamed*).—effrenatus (*unbridled*). See UNBRIDLED.

UNGRACEFUL, invenustus. inelegans.—inconcinus (*without the grace of symmetry and proportion*).

UNGRACIOUS, iniquus (*unfavorably disposed*).—minus familiaris (*e. g. vultus, Suet.*).—parum comis (*uncourteous*).

UNGRACIOUSLY, parum familiariter. *parum comiter. minus familiari vultu (*e. g. respicere qm.*).

UNGRAMMATICAL, vitiosus (*incorrect*).—barbarus (*not Latin, Greek, &c.*).

UNGRATEFUL, ingratus (*not mindful of a benefit received, but also in the sense of not paying or rewarding *aby's* pains*).—benefici, beneficlorum immemor (*unmindful of a past favour, unthankful as to character or sentiment*).—ingratus in referendâ gratiâ (*unthankful, not displaying gratitude*).

UNGROUNDLED. See GROUNDLESS.

UNGUARDED, immunis (*unfortified*).—incustoditus (*unprotected; of persons and things*).—sine custodiis (*without escort*). U. words, &c. or words that escape fm *aby* in an u. moment, verbum, quod ex ore excidit or quod excidit fortuito, or quod qo imprudens excidit.

UNGUARDEDLY, temere (*rashly*). To say *athq* u., qd (ex ore ei) excidit fortuito.

UNHALLOWED, non consecratus (*opp. sacratus*).—profanus (*opp. sacer*).

UNHAPPILY. See UNLUCKILY.

UNHAPPINESS, miseria (*opp. beatitudo*). Infelicitas (*Plaut.; very rare*).

UNHAPPY, infelix.—miser. See MISERABLE.

UNHARMONIOUS, discors, discrepans.—dissõnus (L.).

UNHARNESSED, helcio amovère equum; helcium dimovère ab equo (*both in Appul.*).

UNHEALTHINESS, 1) Of men, ad egrotandum proclivitas (*a predisposition for any illness; C. Tusc. 4, 12, 28*).—tenuis or incommoda or infirma or infirma atque ægra or mala valetudo; valetudinis imbecillitas, or (*fm context*) valetudo only (*weak health*).—corporis imbecillitas or infirmitas (*bodily weakness*).—²⁾ Instead of in valetudo in C., Orelli has introduced every where valetudo, the reading of the best MSS. (*see his notes to C. Att. 7, 2, 1.*)—2) Unhealthy nature of a place, &c., pestilens loci natura; of the season, pestilentia, gravior or interperies coeli.

UNHEALTHY, 1) Sickly, morbosus (*præ- and post-Class. [including Varro], e. g. servus, Col.; pecus, Varro.*)—valetudinarius (*not C.; pecus, Varro; opp. sanum pec., and as subst., Sen.*).—ad egrotandum proclivis (*predisposed to disease, subject to disease; cf. C. Tusc. 4, 12, 27 and 28*).—invalidus. infirmus. imbecillus (*imbecillitas later only*). affectus valetudine. Jn. invalidus et æger. æger atque invalidus. infirmus atque æger (*weak, indisposed, suffering, with ref. to the body as well as the state of health, valetudo*).—valetudine infirmior (*having weak health*).—causarius (*post-Aug.; containing something that prevents activity, &c., corpus, partes, Sen.; so Plin. In L. = 'incalid soldier'*). To be u., valetudine incommodâ (or infirma, or tenuis) esse; et valetudine incommodâ (or infirma) semper infirmâ atque etiam agrâ valetudine esse (*if continually*). How miserably u. (*aby*) was, quam tenui fuit aut nullâ potius valetudine. || Unfavorable to health, insaluber (*not healthy, opp. saluber, e. g. ager, fundus; vinum*).—bonæ valetudini contrarius (*injurious to health; e. g., alimenta*).—pestilens (*containing morbid substance or particles; hence, u., bad, opp. saluber; e. g. ædes, annus, aer; aspiratio; natura loci*).—gravis (*oppressive, and thus injurious to health, dangerous, e. g. coelum; anni tempus; locus*). Jn. gravis et pestilens (*e. g. vapours, aspiratio*).—vitiosus (*injurious, impregnated with noxious elements, opp. saluber; e. g. regio: u. weather, pestilentia et gravitas coeli. interperies coeli*).

UNHEARD (or), inauditus.—novus (*new*); Jn. inauditus ante hoc tempus ac novus.—portenti similis (*strange, rare in the highest degree, almost miraculous*). Sulla, *ast.* the victory, displayed the most u. of cruelty, Sulla post victoriam audito fuit crudelior: that is a thing u. of, nullum hujus facti simile. || Unried, his defence not listened to; see UNTRIED.

UNHEEDED, non calefactus.

UNHEEDED, neglectus. To leave *athq* u., neglig-

luna implum, injusta arma (e. g. inferre cl. L.): *it is u., iniquum or injustum eat: to make an u. demand, iniqua postulare: to be u. towards aby, iniquum esse in qm.* U. towards aby, injuriosus in qm (C.), adversus qm (Sen.): *abiy is u. towards one's country, qd injustum in patriam est. To make an u. decree, injuriose decernere: how u. it is, that &c., quam inique comparatum est, ut (Ter.), quod (C.): of social arrangements, &c.). An u. will, testamentum improbum or inofficiosum (inoff., when nothing is left to one's nearest relations).*
UNJUSTIFIABLE, quod nihil excusationis habet (e. g. vitium).—**INJUSTIUS**.
UNJUSTIFIABLY, iniquissimum modo.
UNJUSTIFIED, non purgatus. non excusatus. [Syn. in TO JUSTIFY.]

UNJUSTLY, injuste, inique (e. g., to act, facere).—**INJURIOUS** (e. g. decernere; qm injuriosus tractare). *To act u., injuste or (Np.) male et injurius facere.*
UNKIND, inofficiosus (not apt to perform kind offices to one; in qm).—**PARUM BENIGNUS**.—**INHUMANUS**, humanitatis expers (of persons).—**IRATUS** (angry).—**ALIENATUS** (behaving like a stranger). *Not so much as an u. word, ne vox quidem incommoda.*
UNKINDLY, inhumane. irate. *To look u. upon aby, qm minus familiari vultu respicere.*
UNKINDNESS, inhumanitas. asperitas. An u., *inhumane factum.

UNKNOWN. See **IGNORANT**.
UNKNOWNLY. See **IGNORANTLY**.
UNKNOWN, ignotus (not known, as a stranger).—**INCOGNITUS** (not recognized as such or such a one). *U. to me or myself, me nescio (without thinking of it, or giving it a thought; opp. me conscio).—me insciente (without my knowledge; opp. me sciente).—me invito (against my will). To remain u., a nemine cognosci.*
UNLABOURED. An u. but correct style, purus sermo et dissimilis curae (Q. 8, 3, 14).
UNLADE. See **TO UNLOAD**.
UNLAMENTED: e. g., to die u., a nemine deploratum mori. See **UNMOURNED**.
UNLAWFUL, inconcessus (poet. and Q.). non concessus. vetitus.—**NEFAS** (agst the laws of God and man).—**NON LEGITIMUS** (opp. illegitimus to be avoided).—**INIQUIS**, non justus. U. means, artes male: to be u., non velle; illicitum esse. [On illicitus, see **ILLICIT**.]

UNLAWFULLY, contra legem or leges.—**PRÆTER LEGES** or **JUS**.—**CONTRA JUS** fasque. *contra fas et jus (agst the laws of God and man).*
UNLAWFULNESS, Crcl. *To deny the u. of athg, legare qd legi (-ibus) repugnare or contrarium esse.*
UNLEARN, dediscere qd.
UNLEARNED, indoctus (untaught).—**INERUDITUS** (uninstructed).—**ILLITERATUS** (unlettered). *To be u., nescire literas.*
UNLEARNEDLY, indocte.

UNLEAVENED, non fermentatus. nullo fermento.
UNLESS, nisi. ni.—**SI** non (nisi is used when the whole conditional clause is negative, without particular stress on any one notion contained in it: si non is used when there is emphasis on one notion: i. e., the verb, wch is contrasted with the opposite affirmative proposition expressed or understood. But even where there is opposition, nisi is its used; i. e., the opposition is not marked: i. e. matris verbis Philocomasium arcessito, ut si itura siet Athenas, tecum eat: nisi eat, te soluturum esse navim, Plaut. Mil. Glor. 4, 4, 48; Haase ad Reisig. p. 457). U. perchance, nisi forte. nisi vero (often ironical: with indic.; hence not nisi forte aptius et commodius esset scribere, &c., but est). In C. nisi vero [= ei pñ ye] often introduces a supposition, the manifest absurdity of wch is to establish the truth of the other supposition, previously stated to be true (Hand. iv. p. 233). **EXCEPT** An excepted case (added correctively) is more emphatically stated by nisi si; e. g. noli putare me ad quenquam longiores epistolas scribere, quam ad te, nisi si qui ad me plura scripsit, &c. So nisi si quis est, &c. (C.) **EXCEPT** præterquam si is post Class.: e. g., Plin. 8, 25, 39.

UNLET (= not let), non locatus (unoccupied).
UNLIKE, dissimilis (different in quality, inwardly or outwardly: with gen. or dat., but more frequently with the gen. when internal unlikeness is meant: **EX** absimilis is not Class.).—**DIVERSUS** (entirely different in nature or kind: a qo or a qd re).—**DISPAR**, ci or ci rei (not altogether like, different in some respects, or in some points of character). Jx. dispar ac dissimilis. To be u., dissimilem esse, with gen. or dat. (of persons or things); abhorrere a qd re: to be somewhat u., nonnullam dissimilitudinem habere cum qd re: to be u. each other, dissimiles esse inter se (of persons or

things); abhorrere inter se (of things): to become u. oneself, dediscere a seipso.—**ALIUS** pñe factus est, ne fuit antea (he has become quite u. himself): *it is not u. him, hoc non alienum est ab ejus moribus.*

UNLIKELY, non verisimilis (or veri similis).—**NON PROBABILIS** (not easily proved; hence, not credible). *It is not u. that &c., verisimile est (with acc. and inf.; also with ut); fieri potest ut &c. (it is possible that &c.). A statement does not seem u., qd non sine veritatis specie dicitur.*

UNLIMITED, infinitus.—**IMMENSUS**.—**SUMMUS** (the highest). *Of u. extent, immensus et internatus (of a plain). U. power, infinita or summa potestas: u. sovereignty, imperium summum, quum dominatu unius omnia tenentur; quum principis arbitrium, or libido regis, pro legibus act (see Just. 1, 1, 2, and 2, 7, 3).—dominatio.*
UNLOAD, exonerare (e. g. navem, plaustrum). *U. a wagon, exonerare plaustrum: a carriage (of any kind, vehiculum onustum exinare: beasts of burden, jumenta deponere onera; jumenta sarcinis levare. (Reps) deonerare qd ex qd re occurs in the golden age only. Ag. in the sense of 'to take away.')*

UNLOADED, exoneratus.—**VACUUS** (empty).
UNLOCK, subditi clavi pesallos reducere (i. e., with such a key as drew a bolt back, Appl.).
UNLOOKED FOR. See **UNEXPECTED**.
UNLOOSE. See **LOOSE**; **UNTIE**.
UNLOVELY, insuavis. invenustus. injucundus. inamenus. *For the difference between these words, see **LOVELY** or **AGREEABLE**.*

UNLUCKILY, infelicititer. misere. male. *Athg turns out very u., male or secus qd cadit.*
UNLUCKY, infelix (unfortunate, either as bringing or threatening misfortune; e. g., day, combat, result of an undertaking, rumour; also of him to whom fortune is unpropitious: δυστυχής).—**INFORTUNATUS** (not favoured by fortune; of persons who with regard to their circumstances, or in other respects, are no favourites of fortune or have bad luck: κακοδαίμων).—**MISER** (of persons who are suffering fm any evil, so as to claim our compassion; miserable: then also of things, wretched).—**NON PROSPER** (not prosperous, not answering a man's expectation or hopes; of things: e. g., progress, result, circumstances).—**INFAUSTUS** (of an unpropitious appearance; e. g., day, omen, &c.). also Jx. infaustus et infelix.—**CALEMISTOS** (connected with great damage and loss; e. g., war, conflagration).—**FUNESTUS** (causing mourning, bringing destruction; e. g., war, letter, omen, &c.).—**SINISTER** (prop. being to the left; hence of unfavourable auspices, empty of birds: also of omen, opp. dexter, but only, in the latter sense, of the Greeks, since with the Romans the left was considered the lucky side in auspices and divinations: thus, 'avis sinistra, &c.).—**ADVERSE** (contrary to one's wishes, adverse; e. g., battle, circumstance, result of an undertaking; opp. secundus).—**MALUS** (of bad quality; e. g., pay, times, omen; opp. bonus). *I am the most u. person, nemo me est miserior.*

UNMADE, non factus or non confectus.—**NON STRATUS** (not made; of beds).
UNMAN, *facere ut qs se virum esse obliviscatur (aff. ut te ... virum esse meminisses, &c., C.).—**FORMIDINE** perterritum qm loco et certo de statu demorere (C.).—**ANIMUM** es frangere, infringere.—**PERCELLERE** qm (for the moment, by a sudden shock).

UNMANAGEABLE, impotens regendi (prop. e. g., horse, equus, L. 35, 11).—**QUI REGI** non potest (prop. and fig.; see Sen. de Irâ, 2, 15, extr.).—**IMPOTENS** (improp. of passions, minds, &c.). *A ship almost unmanageable fm its size, navis inhabilis prope magnitudinis (L.): a multitude that is u., multitudo inhabilis ad consensum (L.; i. e., that cannot be brought to agree together, to act in concert).*

UNMANLY, viro indignus (unworthy of a man). effeminatus (effeminate).—**MOLLIS** (weak; e. g., vox, educatio; mens, animus). Jx. effeminatus et mollis.—**ILIBERALIS** (unworthy of a free-born man, ignoble, vile; e. g., mind, mens; deus, facinus).

UNMANNERLY, inurbanus. iliberalis. impolitus. agrestis. inhumanus. incultus. intonsus. Jx. intonsus et incultus. An u. fellow, homo agrestis; homo inurbanus, rusticus (ill-bred, unmannerly).

UNMARRIED, cælebs. vidua (the former of a man, the latter of a woman, whether the person was previously married or not; opp. maritus, marita; see Suet. Galb. 5; L. 1, 46, 7). *The u. life, the u. state, vita cælebs; cælibatus (of a man); *conditio viduae (of a woman): in Tert. de Virg. Fel. 9, called viduitas: to live u., cælibem (viduam) esse; cælibem vitam vivere. To*

remain u., numquam viro nubere (*never to marry a husband*); numquam uxorem ducere (*never to take a wife; both of single persons*); remanere, permanere in exiliiu (of widowed persons); matrimonio abstinere: *to have always remained u.*; uxorem numquam habuisse.

UNMASK, personam capiti ca detrahere (*prop. and fig.*; see *Mark* 3, 43, 3)—animum ca nudare, evolvere qm integumentis dissimulationis suae nudareque (*fig.*, *to disclose the real sentiments of aby*, *L. 34, 24*; *C. de Or.* 2, 86, 350).

UNMASKED, integumentis dissimulationis sum evolutus (*See the verb*).

UNMAST, *malo or malis privare.

UNMATCHED. See **UNEQUALLED**.

UNMEANING. *An u. word, vox inanis: as u. sentence, *sententia, quae intelligi non potest: to talk u. stuff, voces inanes fundere.*

UNMEET. See **UNWIT**.

UNMERCIFUL, inimiciorum (*without compassion*).—*durus (hard)*.—*ferreus (without feeling, iron-hearted)*.

—*Inhumanus (inhuman)*.

UNMERCIFULLY, inimisericorditer.

UNMERCIFULNESS, animi duritia or durities (*hardness*).—*Inhumanitas (inhumanity)*.

UNMERITED. See **UNDESERVED**.

UNMINDFUL, immemor; of *abq*, ca rel.—*negligens ca rel.* *To be u. of aby's interests, commodis ca deesse.* See **FORGETFUL**, **INATTENTIVE**.

UNMINGLED, **UNMIXED**, merus (*neat; of wine*).—*purus (pure)*.—*simplex*.—*cui nihil admixtum est, nihil concretum (uncompounded; of the soul; C.)*.

UNMOLESTED, intactus. inviolatus. *Jm* intactus inviolatusque. Integer intactusque or et intactus. Integer atque inviolatus. See **UNTOUCHED**.

UNMOOR. See **to weigh ANCHOR*.—*adding oram praedicere; ancoralia incidere (i. e., to cut the cable by which the ship was fastened to the anchor)*.

UNMOURNED: e. g., *to leave aby's death u.*, ca mortem negligere. non laborare de ca morte. See **UNBEWAILED**, **UNLAMENTED**.

UNMOVED, immovus. *To remain u. by atq*, non moveri or non commoveri qd re (*not to be affected by it; g. t.*).—*repudiare qd (to disregard; i. e., aby's request, cs prores)*.—*non laborare de qd re (not to grieve or fret; e. g. de ca morte)*.—*misericordiam non recipere. To remain u. by aby's tears, repudiare ca lacrimas: I am u. by atq*, qd me non commovet.

UNMUFFLE. See **UNVEIL**.

UNMUSICAL. See **UNHARMONIOUS**.

UNMUTILATED, integer (*whole; opp. truncus*).

UNNAIL, refrigere qd (*g. t.*), or **clavis extractis refrigere*.

UNNATURAL, parum naturalis.—*quod praeter naturam existit (weh is against nature)*.—*monstrous (contrary to nature, with ref. to size, bulk, shape, or whether physical or moral existence)*.—*portentous (terrific, exciting fear, horror, &c., by its appearance)*.—*inmanis (huge, relating to unusual shape, size, bulk, force, causing amazement or fear, whether fm its physical or moral qualities)*.—*ascitus (borrowed or taken fm others, not natural, but affected; opp. natus)*. *U. desires, cupiditates, quae ne naturam quidem attingunt*; *hulidius monstrosus (u. lusts): as u. son, monstrum fll.*

UNNATURALLY, contra or praeter naturam.

UNNECESSARILY, praeter rem. praeter necessitatem.

UNNECESSARY, non necessarius (*that need not necessarily be or exist*).—*quod non opus est (not requisite, not necessary for use)*.—*supervacaneus (superfluous; opp. supervacuu and superfluu are neither of them Classic)*.—*vanus (vain, in vain; e. g., metus. It is u. to name them, eos nihil attinet nominare)*.

UNNERVE, enervare.—*debilitare (to weaken)*.—*emollire (to make effeminate)*.—*cs nervos incidere (by atq, qd re, C.)*.—*nervos omnes elidere (C.)*.

UNNOTICED. *To leave u.*, praetermittere (*g. t., to allow to escape, to pass, not to mention*).—*praeterire, also with silentio (to pass over in silence)*.—*tacitum pati (quod. Rec., L. 7, 1, in.)*.—*praeterire negligentia (fm neglect or carelessness; e. g., in rendering, &c.)*.—*negligere (to take no notice of, to pay no attention to)*. *To remain u.*, non conspicui (*not to be seen by the eye*); praetermitti (*to be set aside, not to be mentioned*); negligi (*not to receive any attention*); *to remain u. by aby, qui praeterire or fugere (to pass over in silence)*. *Sto the adv., latenter (in concealment)*.—*clam (without aby's knowledge)*.—*furtim (secretly, vid.)*.

UNOBJECTIONABLE. See **UNEXCEPTIONABLE**.

UNOBSERVABLE, inobservabilis.—*quod vix sentiri or sensibus percipi potest (scarcely observable)*. See **IMPERCEPTIBLE**.

UNOBSERVED, non animadvertus, non observatus. *inobservatus (and post-Aug.)*. *To be u.*, non conspicui. See **UNNOTICED**.

UNOBSERVED. See **UNHINDERED**.

UNOCCUPIED, non occupatus (*that has no business or occupation*).—*labore vacuus (that has no exertion to bear)*.—*vacuus negotiis (that has no business)*. *To be u.*, opere faciendo vacare; jacere, sedere (*to sit without doing atq, to sit at home idle*). See **DISENGAGED**, **UNEMPLOYED**.

UNOFFENDING. See **HARMLESS**.

UNOPENED, non apertus.—*clausus (shut)*.

UNORGANIZED (e. g., bodies), corpora nulla coherenti naturae (*ast. C. N. D. 2, 32, extr.*).

UNOWNED, non agnitus. quem (quam) nemo agnovit.—**quod nemo suum esse dixit*.

UNPACK, vacuum facere (*to empty; e. g., a chest*). *eximere (to take out; e. g., acina de dollo; hence *res de sacris, arca, &c.)*.

UNPAID, non solutus (*not settled; of a debt, &c.*).—*residuu (that remains to be paid)*.—*cui non satisfactum est (that has received no payment yet; of the creditor)*.—*I Of a letter, *pro cuius vectura merces solvenda est*.

UNPALATABLE, nihil sapiens (*insipid*).—*voluptate carens (giving no pleasure)*.—*Injucundus. insuavis. To be u.*, nihil sapere; sapore carere; voluptate carere: *a herb that is not u.*, herba cibo non insuavis (*Plin.*).

UNPARALLELED. See **INCOMPARABLE**, **UNEQUALLED**.

UNPARDONABLE, major quam cui ignosci possit (*too heinous to be pardoned*).—*quod nihil excusationis habet (inexcusable; e. g. vitium)*.—*inexpiables (that cannot be atoned for; e. g., scelus; fraud)*. *A sin, therefore, is not the less u., because &c.*, nulla est igitur excusatio peccati, si &c.

UNPARDONABLY, *Crcl.* *To have sinned u.*, *ita peccasse, ut peccati venia ad ignoscendum dari non possit (*ast. C.*), or **majora peccasse, quam quibus ignosci possit*.

UNPATRIOTIC. *To be u.*, **patris salutem parum consulere or prospicere. male de republica sentire*.

UNPAVED, saxo or lapide non stratus.—**not immunitus (= open, free, C. Caecin. 19, 54)*.

UNPEG, **cultellos ligneos refrigere (ast. cult. lign. confingere, Viir. 7, 3); or refrigere (g. t., to unfasten)*.

UNPEOPLE. See **DEPOPULATE**.

UNPERCEIVED. See **UNOBSERVED**, **UNNOTICED**.

UNPERFORMED, infectus.

UNPHILOSOPHICAL, *Crcl.* *Ath is u.*, **qd philosophia repugnat, or a philosophia alienum est: it is u. to &c.*, **philosophi non est or philosophum non deest (with acc. and inf.)*.

UNPIN,olvere. refulbare.

UNPITYING, inimisericors.—*durus. ferreus (hard-hearted)*.

UNPLEASANT, Injucundus. non jucundus.—*ingratus (not grateful to one's feelings; i. e., such as one does not like)*.—*insuavis (not sweet; i. e., to the taste, the smell, &c.)*; hence, *not pleasant to the moral sense*.—*gravis. molestus (felt to be heavy, oppressive, annoying, &c.)*.—*odiosus (hateful, intolerable)*. *Jm* odiosus et molestus (*of things*). *Ath is u. to me, gravior or moleste fero qd: very u.*, qd permoleste fero: *to find a smell u.*, odore offendi: *to a modest man it is u. to &c.*, grave est pudenti (*e. g. petere qd*). *More under DISAGREEABLE*.

UNPLEASANTLY, Injucunde. odiose. moleste. graviter.

UNPLEASANTNESS. See **DISAGREEABLENESS**.—**molestiam may be used in pl. haec cogitatio omnes molestias extenuat et diluit*.

UNPLIANT. See **INFLEXIBLE**.

UNPLOUGHED, inaratus.

UNPOETICAL, **a poetarum ratione alienus. This word is u.*, **hoc vocabulo poetarum non utuntur*.

UNPOLISHED, rudis. impolitus. ineruditus. See **UNCULTIVATED**, **CLOWNISH**, **RUSTIC**.

UNPOLLUTED. See **UNSTAINED**.

UNPOPULAR, *I Disliked by the people, Invidiosus (disliked fm being an object of envy; of persons or things: ui is invidiosus et multis offensus esse videtur: qd invidiosum est ad bonos; where observ: that 'to be u. in aby's eyes, is invidiosum esse ad qm)*.—*non gratus (not in favour; with aby, apud qm)*. *A u. thy man, but as u. as C. Catilius, homo nonestus, sed*

non gratioſior quam C. Calpurnius eſt. *To be u., in odio eſſe (with aby, cl); in invidia eſſe: invidiam habere: to be very u., in ſummo et magno odio eſſe: in magnâ invidia eſſe: to make oneſelf u., odium (cs) ſuſcipere: ſuſcipere invidiam atque odium apud qm: to make aby u., in invidiam qm inducere or adducere: magnum odium in qm concitare: to make atqz u., gravem offenſionem in rem qm concitare: to become u., in odium or in invidiam ventris: without becoming u. with the ſenate, nullâ ſenatus malâ gratiâ: to become u. in conſequence of atqz, excipere offenſionem ex qo facto. [Not adapted to the comprehension of the unlearned, intelligentiâ a vulgari remotus.—ad ſenſum popularem vulgaremque parum accommodatus, or ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligentiam parum accommodatus (aſt. the phrases for POPULAM, vid.).]*

UNPOPULARITY, offenſio popularis (opp. gratia popularis, C.).—allena et offenſa populi voluntas (u. into wch aby has fallen. C. Tusc. 5, 37, 106).—invidia (u. ariſing fr envy).—odium (hated). To bring into u., in invidiam inducere; in (ſummam) invidiam adducere; odium in qm concitare; invidiam et conſare (L.): to court u., quaſi de indiſtriâ in odium offenſionemque cs (e. g. populi Romani) incurrere: to draw u. upon oneſelf, odium ſuſcipere; ſuſcipere invidiam atque odium apud qm. With his great and deſerved u., in tanto mortalium odio, juſto præſertim ac debito.

UNPRAISED, non laudatus.—illaudatus (poſt-Aug.).—laude non ornatus.

UNPRECEDENTED, unicuique ſingularis (unique of its kind).—novus (new).—inauditus (unheard of).—novus et inauditus. Inauditus et novus. He replies that to allow aby to march through a Roman province would be quite u., negat ſe more et exemplo populi Romani poſſe iter ulli per provinciam dare (Cæſ.).

UNPREJUDICED. See UNBIASED.

UNPREMEDITATED, ſubitus (ſudden, made on the ſpur of the moment).—incogitatus (ſen).—* non cogitatus. An u. ſpeech, oratio ſubita or ſubita et fortuita (opp. commentatio et cogitatio).

UNPREPARED, imparatus. U. with atqz; ſee UNFURNISHED.

UNPRETENDING, ſimplex (ſimple, natural).—modestus. Ss probus et modestus; probus et demissus. U. behaviour, modestia.

UNPRINCIPLED, male moratus. malis or corruptis moribus. Ss inhonestus. turpis. turpia atque inhonestus. U. character, mores turpes or corrupti.

UNPRODUCTIVE, infecundus (ſeld., but Class.; ager arboris infecundus, S.: opp. fecundus).—sterilis (with ref. to productive power; bearing no fruit; alſo of the ſoil, a year, &c.).

UNPROFITABLE, inutilis. Ss frivolus, futillis, inanilis. Jv. frivolus et inanilis; futillis et frivolus. See USELESS.

UNPROFITABLY, inutiliter. See USELESSLY; IN VAIN.

UNPROLIFIC. See UNPRODUCTIVE.

UNPROMISING, Crel. quod minimum (nihil, &c.) ſpei aſſert, injicit, &c. It is a very u. ſymptom, when a boy's judgement outſtrips his fancy, illa mihi in pueris natura minimum ſpei dederit, in quâ ingenium iudicio præſumitur (Q. 2, 4, 7). I look upon him as an u. boy, who ſc., non dabit mihi ſpem bonam indûlle, qui ſc. (Q. 1, 3, 2.)

UNPRONOUNCEABLE, ineffabilis (e. g. name, word, Plin. See remark in UNUTTERABLE).—quod dici or pronunciarî non poteſt.

UNPROPTIOUS. See INAUSPICIOUS, UNFAVORABLE.

UNPROTECTED, indefenſus.

UNPROVED, argumentis non firmatus or non confirmatus.

UNPROVIDED, [U. n. furnished (vid.), imparatus (with atqz, a q. re).] U. n. provided for; e. g. children, liberi, quibus nondum proſpectum eſt; daughter, filia non collocata.

UNPROVOKED, non laeſusſus. Ss ultro.

UNPRUNED, immiſſus (opp. amputatus, e. g. vitia, rami, &c.).—intonsus (prop.; unshaven, but alſo of trees). To leave a vine u. (for ſome purpoſe), immittere vitem. See UNROC.

UNPUBLISHED, nondum editus (not yet out).—in editus (* O. Pont. 4, 16, 39).

UNPUNISHED, impunitus (not puniſhed).—incastigatus (not chaſtiſhed).—inultus (not revenged). Jv. inultus impunitusque. To go u., impune eſſe. non puniri.—inultum decedere (e. g. injuria, C.).—ſic abire (of offences). For 'to eſcape u., and other phrases, ſee 'to eſcape (&c.) with IMPUNITY.'

UNQUALIFIED, [U. n. fit, non idoneus (ad qd. [Not ſoſſened or abated, ſimplex et abſolutus (unconditional; opp. cum adjunctione).—Crel. U. ſeverity, ſeveritas nullâ comitate condita. [Not poſſeſſing the legal qualification, lege (qâ exceptus (excluded by ſome enactment).]

UNQUENCHED (e. g. fire), inextinctus. non ſedatus (improp.; e. g. thirst, hunger).

UNQUESTIONABLE. See INDISPUTABLE.

UNQUESTIONABLY. See INDISPUTABLY.

UNQUESTIONED, non interrogatus.

UNQUIET, inquietus (not C. or Cæſ.; of the mind and character, L.; animus, ingenium; impôtens ſemper inquietus, Vell., of a perſon).—anxiſus. ſollicitus (SYN. in ANXIOUS).—turbidus (improp., of a confused turbulent ſtate of affairs; res, tempus; alſo cogitationes. T. is the firſt who uſes it of men of turbulent characters, &c.).—turbulentus (stormy, &c. prop. and alſo improp.; of a ſtormy year, annus; and of reſtleſs men, who are always exciting diſturbances; turbulent).—ſeditioſus (inclined to plot agt the exiſting order of things; of perſons or things, e. g., a life).—tumultuoſus (full of diſturbance, confuſion, tumult, &c.; e. g., of ſleep, ſomnus per ſomnia tumultuoſus: an u. life, vita tumultuoſa; of perſons, it is only uſed in the ſenſe of raging, ſtorming, &c., in a noisy, paſſionate way). U. ſpiritus, ingenia inquieta et in novas res avida (L.).

UNQUIETLY. See RESTLESSLY, UNEASILY.

UNQUIETNESS. See RESTLESSNESS.

UNRAVEL, evolvere (unroll, &c.).—explicare (unſold; prop. and fig.; opp. perturbare, impdire).—enodare (to untie a knot; prop. and fig.; juris laqueos, Gell.).

UNREAD, [Not read, non lectus. To leave u., non legere. [Not well read in, not converſant with, lectione non exercitus (aſt. Gell. 7, 1); alſo non verſatus in literis or in libris. In veteribus ſcriptis non volutus (with ref. to the ancient authors).—rudis literarum Græcarum (with ref. to Greek authors).]

UNREASONABLE, rationi repugnans (agt reason).—iniquus (unfair). To be u. in one's demands, iniqua poſtulare.

UNREASONABLY, inique (unfairly).—injuria (wrongfully; opp. jure).—nullâ ratione.—dementer. inſane (madly).

UNRECLAIMABLE. See INCORRIGIBLE.

UNRECLAIMED, non emendatus.—qui ad bonam frugem nondum ſe recepit (aſt. C.).

UNRECONCILED, non placatus.

UNREGISTERED, in acta publica non or nondum reſatus.

UNRELENTING. See INEXORABLE.

UNREMITTED. See CONTINUAL.

UNREMITTING. See CONTINUAL, UNWEARIED.

UNREPEALED, non abrogatus, &c. See To ABROGATE.

UNREPENTED, cujus me (te, eum, &c.) non pœnituit.

UNREQUITED. See UNREWARDED. To leave aby's affection u., qm non redamare; amoris amore non reſpondere: to lei kindneſſes received go u., beneficia non reddere; beneficia beneficiis non reſpondere.

UNRENTED, inultus (unrevenged).—impunitus (unpunished). To remain u., impune eſſe: to leave u., inultum ſinere.

UNRESERVED. See FRANK, OPEN.

UNRESERVEDLY, aperte (openly; e. g., to ſpeak, loqui).—libere (frankly; e. g., to own, proſiteri). To declare one's ſentiments, feelings, &c. u., pateſcere ſe totum ei.

UNRESISTING, non reſiſtens or repugnans.

UNRESTRAINED, non impeditus (not hindered).—effrenatus (unbridled; of deſires, rage, &c.).—indomitus (untamed).—impôtens (unable to reſtrain itſelf; e. g. animus). U. impetues, indomiti impetus (e. g. vulgi).

UNRETURNED. See UNREQUITED.

To leave a ſalutation u., ſalutem non referre.

UNREVENGED, inultus.

UNREWARDED, premio non affectus.—inhonoratus (not honoured with a reward in the ſhape of a gift).—ſine premio or pretio. ſine mercede (without wages). To leave aby u., qm inhonoratum or qm ſine pretio or premio dimittere.

UNRIG, navis armamenta demere (of ſailors, when the ſhip was to be propelled ſimply by oars; opp. tollere armamenta).—navis armamenta demittere (of ſailors when threatened by a ſtorm).—fundere navis armamenta; navem exarmare; navem armamenta ſpoliare (of a ſtorm wch deſtroys the rigging of a ſhip).

UNRIGHTEOUS. See IMPIOUS.

UNRIGHTEOUSNESS. See IMPIETY.

UNRIP. See RIP OPEN. 'Friendships should not be unripped but unaltered' (Collier, quoting Cato ap. C.), amicitie dissuendæ magis quam discindendæ (Cato ap. C.).

UNRIPE, immaturus (as well of fruit, &c., as of men).—crudus (still raw, opp. maturus et coctus, of fruit: ~~est~~ acerbus, of fruit, does not mean 'unripe', but harsh to the taste). Half u., subcrudus (~~est~~ semicrudus later only).

UNRIPENESS, immaturitas.

UNRIVALLED. See INCOMPARABLE, INIMITABLE.

UNROASTED, crudus (of meat).—*non tostus (of coffee).

UNROLL, evolve. explicare (unfolds).

UNROOF, nudare tecto. detegere (domum). tectum nudare tegulis (unroof).—demoliri tectum.

UNRUFFLED, *nullo motu perturbatus. tranquillus. æquus (even, calm; e. g. animus).

UNRULINESS, effrenatio impotentis animi.—impotentia.—Sæ ferocia, ferocitas.

UNRULY. See UNGOVERNABLE, and (for passions, &c.) UNREINDED. U. spiritalis, ingenia inquieta et in novas res avida (L.).

UNSAADDLE, *stratum detrahare equo; and præstratum solvere (See. Ep. 80, 8, equum empturus solvi jubet stratum).

UNSAADDLED, non stratus.

UNSAFE, non tutus. Intusus (L., T.: not C. or Cæ.).—periculosus (dangerous).—infestus (that cannot be travelled or sailed on without danger). To render u., infestum reddere or habere (e. g. t.): infestare latrocinis (by robbers; of a road or district, &c.): 'in'estare latrocinis ac prædationibus (the sea or water by pirates): to be u., infestari latrocinis (of the high roads, &c.).

UNSALEABLE, invendibilis.

UNSALED, sale non conditus.

UNSATURATED, hisalutatus (V. Æn. 9, 288).

UNSATISFACTORY, ineptus, non idoneus (not suitable for the purpose in hand).—in quo non acquiescat (in which one cannot acquiesce).

UNSATISFIED, cui non satisfactum est (of persons, with ref. to the claims they have advanced, their demands, &c.).—non expletus, non salutus (not filled or satisfied; of desires, passions, &c.). I remain u., qd mihi non probatum est (athg has not compelled my assent, approval, &c.): I remain u. by athg, mihi non satisfactum est qd re.

UNSAVOURY. See UNPALATABLE.

UNSAVY, qd, ut indictum sit, revocare (L. 5, 15, 10). illa (dicta) retexere (C. Fin. 5, 28, 84). See RECENT, RETRACT.

UNSCREW, *cochleam (-as) retorquere or *remittere. To u. athg, *cochleis qd retorquere (ast. prelum ... si non cochleis torquetur, Virg. 6, 9).

UNSCRIPTURAL, *libris divinis or literis sanctis repugnans, or parum conveniens.

UNSEALED, non obsignatus (e. g. t., not sealed).—aperitus or resignatus (with its seal broken; resignatus also of a will).—solutus, vinculis laxatis (the strings being loosened; of a letter, &c.).

UNSEARCHABLE, ¶ PROPRI. quod reperiri non potest. ¶ IMPROPR. quod excoctari non potest; quod mente consequi or complecti nemo potest (ast. C.).

UNSEASONABLE, intempestivus (that does not arrive or happen at the proper time, mal à propos, inopportune; opp. tempestivus; e. g., letter, desire, fear).—importunus (unfit, inconvenient, with ref. to the place where athg happens, and also of circumstances out of place).—immaturus (prop., not yet ripe; hence fig., that takes place before the right time; e. g., advice, consilium).—præcox (prop., getting ripe before the proper time; hence of what happens too early, premature; e. g. joy, gaudium).

UNSEASONABLY, intempestive, importune.

UNSEASONED, non conditus (not seasoned with spices, &c.).—humidus (wet, green; of timber, materia). To be made of u. timber, ex humidâ materiâ factum esse (Cæ.).

UNSEEMLY. See UNBECOMING.

UNSEEN, invisus.—invisitatus (Virg.: = unvisited, L.).

UNSELFISH, qui utilitate communis non suâ cupiditate impellitur (ast. C. Off. 1, 19, 63).—qui id potius tuetur, quod universis, quam quod sibi utile sit.—qui privatæ utilitati non servit, qui omnia suis commodis non metitur (Cf SELFISH).—abstinens (abstain-

ing from what belongs to others, strictly honest; opp. avarus. To be u., suæ utilitatis immemorem esse; id potius intueri, quod universis (or alteri) quam quod sibi utile sit: to act unselfishly, or in an u. manner, liberaliter agere; innocenter agere.

UNSELFISHLY, innocenter. liberaliter. suæ utilitatis immemor.

UNSELFISHNESS. See DISINTERESTEDNESS.

UNSERVICEABLE. See USELESS.

UNSETTLE, ¶ To make uncertain or fluctuating (of what has been fixed), ci dubitationem injicere (to instil doubts into any's mind).—qd ad in incertum revocare. qd in dubium vocare or revocare (to make athg doubtful). To leave athg unsettled, qd in medio, or in dubio, or in incerto relinquere. ¶ To disturb or unsettle the mind, ca mentem or animum perturbare (to perplex, agitate, &c.).—animum loco et certo de statu demovere (to u. it by a sudden shock; C.). ¶ To bring into disorder, turbare (e. g. statum civitatis).—perturbare (stronger; e. g. civitatem).—miscere (to turn topsy-turvy; e. g. rempublicam). To u. every thing, omnia perturbare or miscere.

UNSETTLED, in medio or in dubio or in incerto relictus (not settled; of disputed points, &c.).—turbatus. perturbatus (disturbed, thrown into confusion).—fluctuans (with ref. to opinion, resolution).

UNSHACKLE. See UNCHAIN.

UNSHAKEN. See UNMOVED.

UNSHAPEN, informis (that is without a determinate form or frame).—deformis (disagreeable from its want of proper form or shape). U. stalis or condition, deformitas.

UNSHAVED, intonsus.

UNSHEATHED, e. vaginâ educere. vaginâ nudare; and with gladium stringere, dextringere.

UNSHIP, exponere (any where, in locum or in loco).

UNSHOD, pedibus nudis (with naked feet).—excalceatus (Suet., Mart.).—disalceatus (only Suet. Ner. 61; both = having put one's shoes off)—non calceatus (e. g., of a horse).

UNSHORN, intonsus. immissus (e. g. barba, capilli).

UNSITEFIED, inecretus (*Appul. Met. 7, p. 194, 37).

UNSIGHTLINESS. See UNLIVENESS.

UNSIGHTLY. See UGLY.

UNISTERLIKE, non æriorius.

UNSKILFUL, imperitus (inexperienced or unpractised, raw; in athg, ca rei).—ignarus, in athg, ca rei (ignorant of, with gen. of the art or science).—inscius (betraying a want of proper knowledge and judgement; of persons and things; e. g., joke, jocus).—rudis, in athg, in qd re (uninformed in any art or science).

UNSKILFULLY, imperite (in an inexperienced manner).—inepte, incommode (unwisely).—inscite (without proper knowledge or judgement).

UNSLAKED, ¶ Of lime, vivus. U. lime, calx viva (Virg. 8, 7). ¶ Of thirst, non expletus (C.). non extinctus or restinctus or sedatus (all!).

UNSOCIAL. See UNSOCIABLE.

UNSOILED. See UNBEMISSED.

UNSOLICITED, non rogatus (unasked).—ultero (voluntarily).—ultero oblatas (offered without any solicitation).

UNSOLVED, non solutus. To leave u., non solvere.

UNSPHICATED, sincerus, simplex. Jv. simplex et sincerus.—non fucosus (e. g., an u. neighbourhood, vicinitas non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificis simulationis, &c., C.).

UNSOUGHT, non quasitus.

UNSOUND, ¶ With ref. to truth, pravus, pravus et perversus (of opinions). To be u. in faith, hæreticum esse (Eccl.). ¶ veram Christi legem non sequi; infectum esse opinionum pravitate. ¶ With ref. to logical cogency, ad probandum infirmus (nugatoriusque). levis et infirmus. levis et nugatorius, inanis et levis (weak, of arguments). That is an u. argument, nullum (vero) id quidem est argumentum. ¶ With ref. to health. See SICKLY, UNHEALTHY. ¶ Rotien: vid.

UNSOWN, non satus.

UNSPARED, To leave nothing u., nulli rei parcere.

UNSPARING, ¶ Severe, inclemens (opp. clemens).—scr. acerbus (opp. lenis).—crudelis (opp. clemens). ¶ Liberal, vid.

UNSPARINGLY, inclementer. acerbe. acriter crudeliter.

UNSPREAKABLE. See UNUTTERABLE.

UNSPOTTED. See UNSTAINED, UNFILED.

UNSTABLE, instabilis (that does not stand fast or un-

firm ground; a. g. gradus, incessus.—*vagus* (*errant about, not settled; of persons and things; hence = inconstant; e. g. vita, life; vultus, look*).

UNSTAINED, *purus, integer* (opp. *contaminatus*).—*incontaminatus* (opp. *contaminatus*).—*impollutus* (opp. *pollutus*; *these two post-Ciceronian*).—*castus*, *incorruptus, inviolatus*. *U.* by civil blood, *castus a crude civil*. *U.* immaculatus, *post*; *once in Luc.* [Syn. in PUR.]

UNSTAMPED, *non signatus formâ, sed rudl pondere* (*of metals, silver coin, &c.*).—*publice non probatus* (*of measures, weight, &c.*).

UNSTEADILY, *instabilis* (et *lubricus*) *gradu* (*with unsteady gait*; *Curt.*) = *mutabiliter* (*changeably; Varr.*). *U.* Not *leviter = slightly*.—*inconstanter = inconsistently, illogically*.

UNSTEADINESS, *See* INSTABILITY, INCONSTANCY, FICKLENESS.

UNSTEADY, *instabilis* (*not firm, regular, &c.; propr. and impropr.*). *See* INCONSTANT. *An u. hand* (*in writing*), *vacillantes literule* (C.). *an u. gait, instabilis ingressus* (L.), *gradus* (Curt.): *an u. line* (*of soldiers*), *instabilis et fluctans acies* (L.); *an u. hand, tremebunda* or *tremula manus* (*e. g., of a drunken man*); *manus intranscens* (*e. g., of a surgeon*). *An u. light, tremulum lumen* (V.). *If = immoral, profligate, vid.*

UNSTITCH, *disuere*. *See* quotation in UNWIP.

UNSTOP, *relinere* (*what had been stopped with resin, pitch, &c.*).—*solvere* (g. t.).

UNSTRUNG, *nervis non intentus*.

UNSUBDUED, *See* UNTAMED.

UNSUCCESSFUL, *¶ Of persons* (*see* UNFORTUNATE). *To be u. in alig, qd ei non satis ex sententiâ procedit, or male, parum, &c. procedit. Even the greatest orators are u. in their attempts, nonnumquam etiam summis oratoribus non satis ex sententiâ eventus dicendi procedit* (C.).—*¶ Of things, cassus* (*empty, hollow; hence profitless, of labours*).—*inanis* (*empty, unsubstantial; inanes contentiones*).—*irritus* (*as good as undone, irrit. ineptum, labor*). *Jm. vanus* et *irritus*; *irritus* et *vanus*. *To make u. attempts, operam perdere, or frustra consumere or contere; oleum et operam perdere. To be u., successu carere* (t.) *ad irritum cadere*.—*male procedere*.

UNSUCCESSFULLY, *See* in VAIS.

UNSUITABLE, *See* UNFIT, UNBECOMING.

UNSUITABLENESS, *See* UNSUITNESS, UNBECOMINGNESS.

UNSULLIED, *See* UNBLEMISHED.

UNSUSPECTED, *non suspectus. Abis u. omnis suspicio abest a qo; non conuenit in qm suspicio: alig is u., nulla subest in qâ re suspicio*.

UNSUSPECTING, *nihil mali suspicans* (C. *Client.* 9, 27).

UNTAINTED, *non infectus*.

UNTAMED, *¶ Propr.* *immanusuetus* (*propr., not tame, not withdrawn fm its savage state; of living beings*). *¶ Impropr.* *See* UNGOVERNABLE.

UNTAISED, *ingustatus* (*that has never been tasted before; *H.*).

UNTAUGHT, *non edoctus*.

UNTEENABLE, *infirmus, levis*. *Jm. levis* et *infirmus* (*weak; of arguments, &c.*).—**quod defendi non potest*.

UNTENANTED, *vacuus* (*empty*).—*non locatus* (*not let*).

UNTERRIFIED, *non territus, &c.* *See* TERRIFY.

UNTHANKFUL, *See* THANKLESS, UNGRATEFUL.

UNTHANKFULLY, *See* THANKLESSLY, UNGRATEFULLY.

UNTHANKFULNESS, *See* THANKLESSNESS, INGRATITUDE.

UNTHINKING, *See* INCONSIDERATE, THOUGHTLESS.

UNTHRIFTY, *See* UNECONOMICAL, PRODIGAL.

UNIE, *solvere, dissolvere, laxare* (*to make loose*). *To u. alig or abig, qd or qm nodo vinctum solvere: to u. a knot, nodum solvere, expedire* (*propr. or fig.*).

UNTIL, *conj. dum*.—*donec* (*in this sense very rare in C.; not found in Cas. Freund*).—*quoad* (*with ref. to the mood, the subj. is used when there is any closer connexion between the principal and accessory clauses than that of defining the time; i. e. when the event up to which lasted, or before which it did not occur, or did not cease, was an object aimed at, desired, conceived possible, or pointed out generally as an indefinite future event. Hanc* (*the subj. is used when the force might be given by 'no longer than till', non diutius quam, or 'not before', non prius quam. The subj. is most commonly used in pres., imperf., or*

pluperf.; the indic. in the perf. or fut. perf.; Cf. Pract. Intr. ii. 641—645, 656, 657, 667. The continuance is more strongly marked out by adding usque eo, or eo usque, in the principal clause; sic usque ad eum finem [dum, C.]

UNTIL, *prep. (of time): u. the present moment, adhuc usque ad hunc diem* (*u. this day*): *u. to-morrow, in crastinum*: *u. late at night, ad multam noctem*: *u. daylight, ad lucem*: *u. the evening, ad vesperum*.

UNTILE, *tegula demere* (Verr. 2, 3, 60).—*detegere* (*e. g. villam, ædem*).—*tecum nudare tegula*.

UNTILED, *See* UNSCULTIVATED.

UNTIMELY, *See* UNSEASONABLE. *An u. birth, abortio* (*the act of bringing forth*); *abortus* (*the u. birth, and the thing prematurely born*).

UNTINGED, *non tinctus* (qâ re).

UNTIRED, *indefessus* (rejected by Klotz, on the ground of its not occurring in prose before the post-Aug. period; but 'non defatigatus,' *weh he recommends instead, can only be used to deny abig's being tired on a particular occasion*).

UNTO, *See* TO.

UNTOLD, *¶ Not narrated, mentioned, indictus* (*unsaid*).—*non narratus, &c.* *To leave alig u., silere qd*—*omittere, prætermittere qd* (*to pass it over*).—*¶ Uncounted, non numeratus. To trust abig with u. gold, concedere ei marisupium cum argento* (Plaut.).

UNTOUCHED, *intactus*. *To leave nothing u., procius nihil intactum neque quietum pati: to leave alig u., qd non tangere. If = 'to pass over in silence,' see UNTOLD or PASS.* *¶ Unmoved, vid.*

UNTOWARD, *See* STUBBORN, UNFORTUNATE, UNLUCKY.

UNTRACTABLE, *See* FROWARD, UNGOVERNABLE.

UNTRANSLATABLE, *quod totidem verbis reddi non potest*.

UNTRIED, *To leave nothing u., nihil inexpertum omittere; omnia experiri. See* UNTRAINED. *¶ Not tried* (*judicially*), *incognita causâ, indicta causâ, re innotâ*.—*inauditus* (*unheard; post-Aug. in this sense; T.*).

UNTRIMMED, *immissus, intonsus* (*e. g. barbâ immissâ et intonso capillo, Silienn. ap. Non.*; *imm. capilli, V.*). *See* UNCUT.

UNTRODDEEN, *non tritus* (*of ways*).

UNTROUBLED, *non vexatus*.—*securus* (*without anxiety*).—**'nullo motu perturbatus* (*unruffled, &c.*). *¶ Imperturbatus should be rejected for the same reasons that Q. urges agat imperturbatus, l. 5, 65.*

UNTRUE, *¶ False, vid.* *¶ Faithless, vid.*

UNTRULY, *See* FALSELY, FAITHLESSLY.

UNTRUTH, *See* FALSEHOOD.

UNTURNED, *To leave no stone u., manibus pedibusque eniti, omnia experiri, ad omnia descendere*.

UNTUTORED, **non* or *a nullo ante eductus* (*est*). *Jam antedocti, quæ interrogati pronuntiarent, tastero what to say; Cas.*

UNTWINE, *¶ retorquere*.—*retexere*.—*revolvere* *UNTWIST, ¶* (*e. g. fila, stamina, t.*).—*solvere* (g. t.).

UNUSED, *¶ Unaccustomed, vid.* *¶ Not used; not employed, inusitatus, non usitatus* (*not in use; e. g. verbum*).—*prætermisus* (*omissus* (*allowed to slip away without being employed; occasio, tempus, &c.*)).

UNUSUAL, *insolitus* (*that one is not accustomed to; and thus that one does reluctantly; also that has not been observed or practised either for some time or not at all, opp. solitus; e. g., labor, spectaculum; verba*).—*insolens* (*that one has not yet become accustomed to; e. g., word, verbum*).—*mirus* (*usitatus, inusitatus, non usitatus* (*not customary, not in use; e. g., word, verbum*)).—*inauditus* (*not heard yet, e. g., word*).—*novus* (*something new, and therefore still uncommon*); *Jm. inauditus* et *novus*.—*non vulgaris* (*not commonly occurring, not common ut of every day use or occurrence; e. g., recommendation, commendatio*).—*egregius* (*peculiar in its kind*).—*singularis* (*unique in its kind, singular*).—*ingens* (*enormous, denoting dimensions, e. g., greatness, magnitudo; number, numerus*).—*solito major* (*greater than usual, e. g. ornament, apparatus*).—*to say something u., contra morem consuetudinemque qd loqui*.

UNUSUALLY, *insolenter* (*¶ Insolite, vñ Class.*).

—*egregie* (*exemplarily, in a distinguished manner, e. g. egregie fidelis*).—*¶* *It may also be rendered by solito, followed by the comparative of an adjective; e. g., u. great, solito major* (*e. g. armament, apparatus*): *un u. rapid river, citatior solito amnis*.

UNUSUALNESS, insolentia, novitas (SYN. in UNUSUAL).

UNUTTERABLE, ineffabilis (unpronounceable; *fm* offering a physical difficulty to the organs of speech; *e. g.* name, word; *Plim.* 5, *prafal.* in § 1, and 28, 2, 4; quod dici or pronunciar non potest, would often be unmanageable) — Infandus (dreadful, shocking, that one hardly dares to describe in words; *e. g.* fact, pain). — Inenarrabilis (not to be related in words, not to be described, *e. g.* labour, pain, labor). — Incredibilia (incredible; *e. g.* pleasure, longing). — Inauditus (unheard of, *e. g.* magnitude, cruelty). — Immensus (immense, *e. g.* size, difficulty, desire). — Maximus (very great, *e. g.* pain, dolor).

UNUTTERABLY, supra quam enarrari potest (beyond all description). — Incredibiliter (incredibly). — Intoleranter (insupportably; *e. g.* to grieve, dolere). — UNVARNISHED, IMPROPR. sincerus (opp. fucatus). — simplex (opp. simulatus); *Jm.* simplex et sincerus — nudus (naked, plain; *e. g.* veritas). — non fucatus. fuce non illitus (prop. and impropr.). To tell us *e. tale*, vera simpliciter dicere. vera libere profiteri (*non* nudam veritatem dicere).

UNVEIL, velamen ex capiti detrahere (aft. *Mari.* 3, 43, 3). To *u. oneself*, caput aperire. — [Fio.] To *u. a thing* (*i. e.* make manifest), nudare. denudare. patefacere. palam facere.

UNWALLED, muro or mœnibus non cinctus, septus, &c. — Immunitus (unfortified). The city had been formerly *u.*, fuerat urbs quondam sine muro (L.).

UNWARILY, See INCAUTIOUSLY.

UNWARINESS, See INCAUTIOUSNESS.

UNWARLIKE, imbellis (not martial). — a bello alienus (not inclined for war). — pacis amans (loving peace).

UNWARRANTABLE, See UNJUSTIFIABLE.

UNWARRANTED, [Not warranted, *Crcl.*; To buy a horse that was *u.*, equum pure emere, non sub conditione, ut, si malus (or morbosus) emptus sit, redhibere non liceat (*i. e.*, to buy it unconditionally [pure, *Jct.*], so that you cannot return it, if diseased; aft. *Plaut.* *Mœt.* 3, 2, 14: Si malæ emptæ forent, mobis istas redhibere haud liceret). & Unauthorised, unjustifiable, vid.

UNWARY, See INCAUTIOUS.

UNWASHED, litotus.

UNWEARIED, indefessus (F., T.; see UNTIRED).

Jm. indefessus et assiduus (T.). — Impiger (v. prop. with ref. to the character). — sedulus (busy, active, stirring about). — assiduus (SYN. in INDUSTRIOUS). — strenuus (industrious, strenuous). *U.* industry, acre disendi studium (in one's studies).

UNWEAVE, retexere (*e. g.* telam).

UNWELCOME, non acceptus. ingratus.

UNWELL, See IL, POORLY. I am very *u.*, sum admodum infirmus (C.).

UNWEPT, infletus (f.). indefletus (f.). indeploratus (f.).

UNWHOLESOME, See UNHEALTHY.

UNWIELDINESS, inhabilis moles corporis vasti (the clumsy mass of a body; *Cur.* 9, 2, 21). See CLUMSINESS.

UNWIELDY, See CLUNY.

UNWILLING, invitus. nolens (not choosing; being *u.* to do othg.).

UNWILLINGLY, non libenter. ægre. gravate. invite; or by *adj.*, invitus, non libens. — coactus (by compulsion). To do *athg. u.*, sit gravi qd facere (*e. g.* gravi litera dare). Very *u.*, perinvitus.

UNWILLINGNESS, See DISINCLINATION.

UNWIND, retexere. retorquere. revolvere (*e. g.* sese).

UNWISE, insipiens (v. prop.; different *fm* desipens, *i. e.* silly, *fm* weakness of intellect). — stultus (foolish). What is more *u.* than *æc.*? quid stultius est, quam *æc.*? See FOOLISH.

UNWISELY, insipienter. stulte.

UNWITTINGLY, See UNCONSCIOUSLY.

UNWITTY, insulans (without wit or spirit). — Infectus (without pleasant humour, not amusing). — Ineptus (childish, insipid, absurd).

UNWOMANLY, cum mulierum naturâ non congruens or conveniens. *ut minime decet mulierem.

UNWONTED, See UNUSUAL.

UNWORTHILY, indigne.

UNWORTHINESS (of a person or thing), indignitas.

UNWORTHY, indignus; of *athg.* qd re. or qui with subj. (not deserving, whether in a good or a bad sense; being generally with the object that the person

does not deserve. *Living alone makes use of the construction with 'ut' the infn. is poet.*) — immeritus (undeserved, of things). — alienus (at variance with; *e. g.* ejus dignitas, quam mihi quisque tribuit; dignitate imperii, &c.). An *u.* person, homo nullè re bonâ dignus: *u.* treatment, indignitas (see *Herz. Cav. B. G.* 2, 14). To do something *u.* of one's character, position, station, &c., minuire suam dignitatem.

UNWRAP, explicare (*e. g.* vestem, mercem). — evolvere (to unroll).

UNWRITTEN, nondum scriptus (not yet written). To leave *u.*, non scribere.

UNWROUGHT, rudis. — infectus. See UNCOINED.

UNYIELDING, See INFLEXIBLE, UNBENDING.

UNYOKE, abjungere (F. *Georg.* 3, 518). — diajungere (to *u.* *fm* each other). — demere ci jugum (to luke the yoke off a horse, ox, &c.; *Ov. Met.* 7, 324, &c. *H. Od.* 3, 6, 42). — jumenta exuere jugo.

UP, [To be up (= not a-bed), vigilare (to be awake). — lecto surrexisse (to have left one's bed). — To walk up and down, ire et redire; inambulare. To bring nothing up, nihil emoliri (of a person who coughs; *Cels.*). To live up three pair of stairs, tribus scalis habitare: to rise up agst ody, exsurgere contra or adversum qm (T.); coorin in qm; imperium ca detractare: to come up to (= as high as) althg, æquare qd (*e. g.* summa æquorum pectora, of water; also tenuis esse, aft. *abl.* of thing; *e. g.* alibi umbilico tenuis aqua erat; alibi genua vix superavit, L. 26, 45, extr.): up the stairs, contra scalas: up the stream, adverso flumine: up the mountain or hill, in adversum montem; adversus collem or ellum: to come up with; see TO OVERTAKE. Up the country, in interiora regionis: to get up, surgere, with or without (c) lectulo or lecto; surgere cubitu: to rise up to speak, surgere ad dicendum (see *Rise*): *fm* my youth up, a puero, a parvo, a parvulo. — ab adolescentia. ab adolescentulo. ab ineunte ætate; a primâ ætate or adolescentiâ. ab initio ætatis. a primis temporibus ætatis. To hold up, a) — lift up, vid. b) keep *fm* falling, sustinere. sustentare (prop. and impropr.); fulcire (b) prop up; also fig.; stabilire (to make firm, establish; *e. g.* a state; the authority of a law). To climb up, see CLIMB. To run up, see RUN (UP). To keep *u.* with; see KEEP.

UPBRAID, verba enigare (to chide with words, justly, whereas all the following words imply injustice). — increpare or increpitare, with and without voce, vocibus, verbis (to *u.* loudly, and with harsh, abusive language). — oburgare (to *u.* reproachfully). — corripere (to *u.* vehemently). — convicium ci facere (to abuse). See TO REPROACH.

UPHILL, adversum (prep.) collem (*e. g.*, to charge *u.* — *u.*, adversum collem impetum facere). — sursum (upwards; *e. g.* eniti).

UPHOLD, See TO SUPPORT.

UPHOLSTERER, *qui conclavia (rubicula, &c.) ornat. — *qui suppellectilem venditat. — *suppellectilarius opifex (aft. suppel. servus, *Up.*).

UPLAND, editus. editor. U's, regio montana.

UPON, see ON. U. my honour, see HONOUR. U. condition, either *abl.* only, or with *sub*; *u.* condition of his not writing any more, sub eâ conditione, ne quid postea scriberet. It is now and then (not in C.) followed by *ai*; *e. g.* librum tibi eâ conditione daret, si reciperes to correcturum esse (Cæcili. *op. C. Fam.* 6, 7, 4). *Up* (1) 'A book on friendship' must be liber, qui est de amicitia, &c. (2) Super takes the acc. after a verb of motion; *e. g.* he sat down *u.* an asp, super aspidem assidit (C.) (but not after ponere; see ON); to be thrown headforemost *u.* the stakes, super vallum præcipitari (S.). (3) 'Upon' is this &c. (in the continuation of a narrative) is often translated by the *abl.* absol., the participle being such as describes the previous action; *e. g.* quo facto; also by tum, hic, &c. (4) Upon, often = concerning, about, &c., super with *abl.*; *e. g.* hac super re scribam ad te. more commonly de qd re scribere. (5) It is also used accusatively; *e. g.* sorrow *u.* sorrow, novus super eteternum luctus (L.); wound *u.* wound, vulnus super vulnus (L.). (6) With the 'upon' of rest, the acc. is used of extension in space = on the upper surface of *athg.*; *e. g.* super tabernaculum Daril imago solis fugebat (Cur.); collis erat, collemque super planissima campi Area (O.). — To be quartered upon *aby*, collocari apud qm.

UPPER, [Locally, superius — superior (of two). — summus (the highest; of several). The *u.* story pars superior ædium: the *u.* lip, labrum superius: the *u.* part of the loom, partes urbis superiores: the *u.* part of *athg.*, pars superior, also superior. or (when the *u.* sole

u. part is meant summus (in agreement with the subst., which is governed by *of* in English; e. g. navis summa). || *With ref. to rank*: superior loco or dignitate, or superior only. *The u. classes*, see GEN. TAY. || *To get the upper hand*, vincere, superare, &c.; of *aby*, qm; superiorem fieri; superiorem or victorem discedere.

UPPERMOST, summus (supremus, *my of what is above us, in the air, heaven, &c.*).—primus (first, in order, rank). *To say whatever comes u.*, loquor, venio in solum, ut dicitur (C.), or quod in buccam venit (Varr. ap. Non., C.).

UPPISH. See CONCITED.

UPRIGHT, s. *U's and cross-beams*, tigna statuta et transversaria (Vitruv.).

UPRIGHT, adj. rectus. erectus. celsus et erectus. erectus et celsus (e. g. status, C.). *An u. position*, status celsus et erectus. *To place u.*, erigere: *to remain u.*, rectum assistere: *to go or walk u.*, erectum vadere, incedere: *that cannot walk u.*, quem femora destituit: *to keep or maintain u.*, a) propr., sustinere, sustentare. *An u. man*, vir bonus, probus (a good man).—vir vitā innocens (innocent)—homo antiquā virtute et fide; praece probitatis et fidei exemplar; homo antiquis moribus: homo antiqui officii (ali = a man of the good old stamp): a strictly u. man, homo gravis; vir gravissimae antiquitatis (C.). See HONEST.

UPRIGHTLY, *capite erecto. || *Honestly*, vid. UPRIGHTNESS, probitas (honesty).—innocentia. integritas (the not being liable to punishment; innocence)—antiqua probitas. antiquitas (old simplicity of manners).

UPROAR. See TUMULT, DISTURBANCE.

UPROOT. See ROOT UP (or OUT).

UPSET, sternere qm (knock down; cause to fall; e. g. proximos).—evertere (e. g. currum; also improprie rem publicam).—subvertere (overthrow by force applied below; mensam, and improprie).

UPSHOT. See EVENT.

UPSIDE. *To turn u. down*, ima summis miscere or mutare. summa imis confundere. omnia turbare et miscere, omnia in contrarium vertere. caelum et terras miscere.

UPSTART, homo novus.—terre filius (a nobody knows who; parvenu; C. Fam. 9, 7, extr.).

UPWARDS, sursum. sursum versus. sublime (the last 'on high,' not with in, at least in C.). Inclined u., acclivis or acclivus (in a slight degree, lenter; both of a mountain). Turned (= bent) u., repandus. resimus (of the nose). *Upwards is often expressed by sub in a compound verb*: to look u., suspicere; to fly u., subvolare. *With the face u.*, supinus. resupinus. sublimis et erecto capite; *so 'hands with the palms u.'* manus supinae. || *Above*, amplius. plus. Eight years and u., or u. of eight years, octo anni et amplius; anni octo amplius; amplius octo anni = u. of a year, plus annum (K. never anni, &c. et quod excurrit). *It is now u. of eight months since*, jam amplius octo menses sunt, quum &c.

URBANITY, urbanitas. See POLITENESS.

URCHIN, || Hedgehog, vid. || Contemptuous name for a boy, puerulus. pusio.—frustum pueri (a bit of a boy; Com. in mockery or contempt).

URGE, urgere (to press in a vehement urgent manner, as a powerful warrior presses upon an enemy; improprie, of pressing in argument, urgere qm, or absol., urgere, praeterea pullosophum greges... instaret Academia, C.; feel summa lenitate, quae feel; illum neque ursi, neque &c., C.). *In the sense 'to urge aby to do althg.'* it is very rare. Lepidus urisit me et suis et Antonii literis, ut legionem tricesimam mitterem sibi, Asin. Pollio, ap. C. Fam. 10, 32, 4).—instare (to be ever, as it were, close upon aby, to press him, &c.; ci, often absol.; also instare de qo or de qare. Followed by inf., instat poscere recuperatores, C.; by ut, nō [not in C.], ut, Q., ne, Plaut.). Jn. urgere, instare (C.).—summe contendere a qo (C.); to demand althg of aby vehemently; ut, nē).—accerrime suadere ci ut or nē: to advise in the strongest terms; quum accerrime Lepido suavisset, ne se cum Antonio jungeret, Vell. 2, 3, 2). *To u. the plea of bad health*, excusare valetudinem (L.); of poverty, excusare inopiam (Cass.).—causari qd (Aug. poets and post-Aug. prose).

To u. althg (= advise), suadere qd. hortari qd (e. g., to u. the necessity of peace, pacem suadere, hortari; both C.). See TO PRESS = to urge, and to try earnestly to persuade.

URGENT, gravis. magni momenti (weighty).—maximus, summus (very great). *U. danger*, periculum praesens: u. prayers, curatissimae preces (T. Ann. 1, 13, 3); omnes preces (e. g. omnibus precibus petere qd, contendere, ut &c.); *as my u. entreaty*, orante me atque obsecrante: *in the necessity, necessitas, necessarium*. *Urgens*, in the sense of 'pressing,' is very late; urgior causa, Tertull.; instans, tior, T., Gell., &c.

URGENTLY, vehementer. etiam atque etiam (e. g., to entreat, recommend).—summe (e. g. contendere a qo, ut &c.).—accerrime (e. g. suadere, ut, Vell.). *To entreat aby u. to &c.*, summe contendere ab qo ut &c.; cum qo agere ut &c. (see C. Lat. 1, 4).

URGING, s. See IMPULSE, INVESTIGATION.

URINAL, matella.

URINE, urina.—lotium (coarser term; both Suet. Vesp. 23).

URN, urna (also for the ashes of the dead).—olla ossaria (for the ashes, bones, &c., of the dead; Inscript.).

USAGE. See CUSTOM.

USE, s. utilitas. usus.—commodum, emolumentum. lucrum. fructus (profit). *To be of much u. towards doing althg.*, multum valere ad qd faciendum. *Althg is of little u. agst althg.*, qd parum valet contra qd. *To be of u.*, valere (to have weight, validity, efficacy).—utilis esse. usui esse. ex usu esse.—utilitatem or usum praebere.—prodesse. conducere. *To be of much u.*, magnae utilitati esse; magnam utilitatem afferre; plurimum or valde prodesse: *to be of little u.*, non multum prodesse. parum prodesse (too little). *To be of u. to aby*, prodesse ei; esse ex usu ei; esse ex re or in rem ei. juvare qm. ci adesse (assist him with advice, &c.). *Sis proficere may be used; patience is of no u.*, nihil proficere or nihil proficiter patientia. *Guessing is of no u.*, nihil valet conjectura: *to make u. of; see TO USE*. *To make one's knowledge and good sense of u. to mankind*, suam intelligentiam prudentiamque ad hominum utilitatem conferre: *to be of u. to the state by althg*, qā re rempublicam adjuvare: *of what u. is it to close the port?* quid attinet claudi portum? of what u. could it be? quid referret?

USE, v. uti (my with ref. to the permanent or frequent use of althg, qā re; for any purpose, ad qd).—abuti qā re (for any purpose; ad qd or in qā re = 'utendo consumere; to make a thorough full use of the whole of althg, otio, libertate, &c.; then = 'abuse,' opp. uti).—usurpare qd (to employ or u. althg, as a single act; often as an inchoative)—adhibere (to u. for a purpose, with an end and definite view); althg, qd; for althg, ei rei; ad qd; in qā re (K. never to be used generally as Syn. with uti).—conferre qd ad (sis in) qd (to apply to a purpose: e. g. praedas in monumenta deorum immortalium, C.; tempus ad qd, C.).—in usum ei rei vertere (to make it serve a purpose it was not intended for or did not usually serve; e. g. naves in onerarium usum, to use ships of war as merchant vessels or transports). *To u. a word*, verbo uti (K. not usurpare or adhibere in this sense); to u. a word correctly, verbum opportune proprieque collocare: *to u. a word in a particular meaning*, subicere sententiam vocabulo; vocabulo qd significare or declarare: *to u. a word in a rare and pedantic meaning*, verbum doctiuscule ponere. Catullus uses 'deprecor' in the sense of 'detestor,' sic deprecor a Catullo dictum est, quasi detestor. *So loo Cicero u's the word in a similar meaning*, item consimiliter Cicero verbo utitur: *the word is used in an opposite sense by C. pro Caelina*, when he says, 'contra valet, quum Cicero pro Caelina ita dicit. *To u. a saying of Solon's*, ut Solonia dictum usurpem (= adopt it, make it my own for this time). *To u. aby's assistance for althg*, cs operā uti or abuti ad qd or in qā re; qo adjuvare uti in qā re.

USED. See ACCUSTOMED.

USEFUL, utilis (u. K. conducibilis does not belong to good prose).—salubris (as masc., C. Cels.; saluber, Varr. and O.). salutaris (salutary; the latter also with ad qd).—efficax (efficacious).—commodus. accommodatus. aptus (convenient, fit). *To be u.*, utilem, &c. esse; usui, utilitati esse; ex usu esse; prodesse; conducere; *for any purpose*, valere or vim habere ad qd (to have influence upon althg).—prodesse or adjuvare ad qd (to be of use towards effecting an object; the latter also with uti).

USEFULLY, utiliter.—bene. salubriter. *Sis commode*, accommodate. apte (fitly). *To employ one's time u.*, tempus recte collocare. tempore recte uti.

USEFULNESS, utilitas.—salubritas (wholesomeness, &c.).

USELESS, inutilis (not useful).—cassus (empty, hollow; then profitless, causeless; e. g. labores, vota, formido).—inanis (empty, without substance; hence

unreal, profitless; e.g. cogitatio contentiones).—vanus (empty, without any useful result; e.g. ictus, inceptum).—irritus (done in vain; e.g. inceptum, preces, labor). Jw. vanus et irritus. irritus et vanus. *U. talk; see FRIVOLOUS. U. things, inutilia—cassa, inania, &c.—nugæ (trifles). To take u. trouble, operam perdere; operam frustra insumere, consumere, contendere; frustra laborem suscipere: to be just taking so much u. trouble, oleum et operam perdere (C., Prov.).—saxum sarire (Prov., to hoe a rock; Mart.).—imbrem in crubrum ingerere (to catch the rain in a sieve; Prov., Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 100).—laterem lavare (to wash a tile; Prov., Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 9). *U. for athy, inutilis ei rei or ad qd: u. to athy, inutilis ad cs usum: a totally u. person, homo ad nullam rem or ad nullam partem utilis: to be u. inutillem esse; nulli utilis esse.**

USELESSLY, inutiliter. *U. in vain, frustra, nequidquam, incassum (S., L.) [Syn. in VAINLY]. Not u., non ex vano (not non temere, which is 'not readily,' 'not easily').*

USHER, magister admissionum ('Gentleman Usher' officer who introduces persons to whom an audience has been granted—time of Empp.).—hypodidascalus, or, pure Lat., adjutor (assistant-master).—subdoctor (Ans.). *To assist as u. in athy's education, subdocere qm (C. Att. 8, 4, 1).*

USHER IN, qm introducere ad qm (for an audience; cf. Curt. 6, 7, 17). But deducere qm ad qm = to introduce him, that he may make his acquaintance, C.

USUAL, usitatus, more or usu receptus (that has become a custom).—tritus, sermone tritus (that has been much in the mouth of the people, and hence has become u.; e.g., a proverb).—vulgaris (customary, vulgar).—quotidianus (of every day). *U. Never use, in this sense, sollemnis; i. e., 'made sacred by use, whence it is wrong to say 'hoc verbum sollemne est Ciceroni,' for 'hoc vocabulo sæpe utilis Cicerō.' U. usual is often translated solet(n) esse, &c. Which are the u. indications of poison, quæ indicia et vestigia esse solent veneni: the u. question is, quæri solet: as u. with him, ut solet or assidet; (ex) consuetudine sua, or consuetudine only (Cæs.).*

In English, 'than usual' is used elliptically; e.g. 'he returns sooner than u.' = 'than it is usual with a verb to return.' In Latin there must always be a verb. Quicker than u., citius quam solet (solent, &c.).

USUALLY, plerumque (mostly).—fere (almost always; these two esp. with omnes expressed or understood).—vulgo (by nearly every body).—passim ('in many different places'). *U. not communiter. Often Crcl. with solere. As he u. does, ut solet, ut assidet: as u. happens, ut fit: it is u. asked, quæri solet: a more than u. learned divine, *theologus supra vulgarem modum eruditus: it u. happens so, sic fere fieri solet. To ride the horse I u. ride, equo, quo consuevi, uti. See COMMONLY, GENERALLY.*

USUCAPTION, usucapio (= domini adeptio per continuationem possessionis anni vel biennii; Ulp.). *To obtain possession by u., usucapere.*

USUFRUCT, usus et fructus. unus fructusque, and (more commonly) as one word, usufructus. *One who enjoys the u. usufructuarius.*

USUFRUCTUARY, usufructuarius.

USURER, fenerator (one that lends money on interest; in a bad sense).—tocullio (one that lends money at high interest; Cic. Att. 2, 1, extr.).

USURIOUS, avarus et feneratorius (improp., Val. Max. 2, 6, 11).

USURP, invadere in qd (to make oneself master of by force).—qd vindicare sibi or ad se. *U. usurpare, in the sense of taking unjust possession, is very late; Cod. Just. To u. the sovereignty, vindicare sibi regnum; tyrannidem occupare (in a free state).*

USURPER, tyrannus (i. e., one who has made himself sovereign of a free state).—Crcl.

USURY, usura = feneratio. [Syn. and phrases in INTEREST, B.].—fenus (denotes interest as the produce of capital, like rōvos).—usura (denotes what is paid by the debtor for the use of the capital, like δάρος) Unlawful u., fenus iniquum (e. g. exercere). *To practise u., fenus (iniquum) exercere; feneratori; fenerator pecunias aucupari (F.). See INTEREST.*

UTENSILS, utensilia, lum (all that one has to use, e.g., for household purposes).—supellex (all that belongs to furnishing and decorating a house).—vasa, orum (all kinds of vessels; also soldiers' vessels for the field). Kitcher u. s. instrumentum coquinatorium (Ulp. Dig. 33, 2, 19, § 12).

UTERINE, uterinus (e.g. fratres; Cod. Just.).

UTILITY. See USEFULNESS.

UTMOST. See EXTREME. *It was with the u. difficulty that &c., nihil ægrius est factum, quam ut &c. (C.). To do one's u., omnibus viribus contendere et laborare; omni ore atque operâ eniti. To be (or, an affair) of the u. importance; see IMPORTANCE.*

UTTER, adj. See ENTIRE, TOTAL.

UTTER, v. dicere, proferre, &c. See SAY.—eliqui. enunciare (denote an act of the intellect, in conformity to which one utters a thought that was resting in the mind; but the eloquent regards therein both substance and form, wishing to express his thought in the most perfect manner; whereas the enuncians regards merely the substance, wishing only to communicate his thought; hence elocutio belongs to rhetoric, enunciatio to logic).—proloqui (denotes a moral act, in conformity to which one resolves to give utterance to a secret thought; opp. reticere, like profiteri).—pronunciare (a physical act, by which one u. mechanically athy, whether thought of or written, and makes it heard, like recitare. Pronunciare, however, is a simple act of the organs of speech, and aims merely at being fully heard: recitare is an act of refined art, and aims by just modulation, according to the laws of declamation, to make a pleasing impression; Dd.).—emittere (to send forth; dictum, maius dictum; vocem). *Not to u. a word, nullum omnino verbum tacere: not to be able to u. a word, loqui non posse: be sure not to u. a word about the marriage, verbum unum cave de nuptiis: pray don't u. a word, verbum unum ne faxis cave: I will not u. a word more, verbum non amplius addam; nihil verbi addam.*

UTTERANCE. *To give u. to one's thoughts, cogitata proloqui. cogitata mentis eliqui or enunciare. dico, quod sentiam: to give u. to one's feelings, mentis sensa explicare: not to be able to give u. to athy, compleri oratione or exprimere verbis non posse. Distincti u., explanatio verborum; dilucida pronuntiatio (both Q. 11, 3, 33). Distincti u. joined to a correct and pleasing pronuntiatio, emendata cum suavitatis vocum explanatio (Q. 1, 5, 33). Without teeth, there is no possibility of distinct u., dentes quam desunt, omnem explanationem adimunt (Plin. 7, 16, 13, 70).*

UTTERLY. See ENTIRELY, TOTALLY, QUITE. *As u. worthless fellow, non semisilis homo; homo non quisquilius.*

UTTERMOST. See UTMOST.

UXORIOUS, uxorius (t).

V.

VACANCY, *U. Emptiness, inanitas (C. Plaut.); vacuitas (Petr.).—inane, vacuum (empty space, void). Of an office, locus vacuum. munus vacuum (vacuitas, D. Brut. in C. Ep. ad Div. 11, 10, ed. Ern.). quantum cupiditatem hominibus inlicitat vacuitas). There is a v. locus vacat (Plin. Ep.): there are free v's every year, quotannis quinque loci vacui sunt (Wyttenb.). during a v., loco, munere vacante.*

VACANT, *U. Empty, vacuum, inanis. A v. house, domus inanis (unfurnished), vacua (uninhabited).—ædes vacivæ (not let or appropriated; Plaut.). The house is v., vacant ædes (Plaut.): the whole of the upper part of the house is v., tota domus superior vacat (C. Att. 12, 10). See also EMPTY. Of an office not filled by a professor, vacuum. Idle, listless, vacuum, otiosus (C.). Void of knowledge, ignorant, nulla literarum cognitione imbutus; rudis ignarusque; plane inductus.*

VACATE, *U. To make empty, vacuificare (C.); vacuum facere (S.); vacuare (Mart.). U. vacuare, Plin. = evacuare. U. To defeat, disannul, vid.*

VACATION, ferie, pl. (g. t.)—dies feriatius (of schools), ferie scholasticæ or scholæ. *U. Justitium was a total cessation in business in the courts of justice and elsewhere, by public appointment, on occasion of some great calamity or cause of mourning; therefore not = v., but rather = public mourning). See HOLIDAY.*

VACCINATE, *variolas vaccinas (parvulo) inserere.

VACCINATION, Crcl. by the verb. *U. Cow-pox, vid.*

VACCINE, vaccinus.

VACILLATE, § *Propr.* vacillare (titubare = to stumble). § *Fig.* = To hesitate, vid.

VACILLATION, § *Propr.* vacillatio (Q.), or *Crci.* with the verb. § *Fig.* = Hesitation, vid.

VACUITY. See **VACANCY**, **EMPTINESS**.

VADE-MECUM, *libellus promptuarii.—enchiridion (*hand-book*; *encyclopedia*, *Pomp. Dig.* 1, 2, 2).

VAGABOND, § *One who wanders about*, *vagus*, *errabundus* (not *vagabundus*). *Erro* in the younger *Plin.*; *erro* in *Class. writers*, *errare* denotes an involuntary wandering; *vagare*, that which is voluntary.—*q̄s de ponte* (a beggar at a bridge, *Juv.* 14, 134).—*subrostraneus* (one who loiters near the rostra).—*homo qui circum fora viscosus vagus est* (one who wanders about; the latter after *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 14). *Grassator* was one who wandered about the streets of a town, engaged passengers in quarrels, and robbed them; = one of the swells mob). § *Roscal*, vid. (*fugitivus*, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 38).

VAGARY, *libido*. *mirum*, ineptum commentum. *pl. ineptiae*, *nugæ*.

VAGRANCY, *Crci.* with the adj. *vagus*, &c.

VAGRANT. See **VAGABOND**.

VAGUE, *incertus* (*uncertain*; e. g., answer, reply, responsum).—*dubius* (*doubtful*).—*suspensus* et *obscurus* (that is unsettled or involved in obscurity; e. g., words, verbs; *Tac. Ann.* 1, 11, 2).—*ambiguus* (that is capable of twofold interpretation; e. g., oracle, oraculum).—*inconstat* (*inconstant*).—*inceps* (that cannot be relied upon, with regard to character as well as respecting its result). *A. v. report*, rumor incertus or non firmus. To hear some v. report, quasi per nebulam audire qd (see *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 4, 26, and *Pseud.* 1, 5, 48).

VAIN, § *Useless*; to no purpose, *vanus*. *inutilis*, *cassus*, *irritus*. § *Frivolous*, *trifling*, *worthless*, *inanis*, *vanus*, *futilis* (good for nothing).—*fragilis*, *caducus*; *Jn.* *fragilis caducusque*, *fluxus atque fragilis* (*transitory*). *V. endeavors*, thoughts, contentiones, cogitationes *inanes*: v. pleasures, *lætitie fuitiles*; *human affairs* are v., res *humane fragiles caducæque sunt*: every thing earthly is v. and transitory, *infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale et caducum*; *breves et mutabiles rerum vitæ sunt*. § *Conceited*, vid. § *Attached to vain things*, *vanus*, *inanis*. To be v., **vanarum rerum* or *vano gloriolæ honorisque studio trahi*.

VAIN-GLORIOUS, *gloriosus* (*boastful*).—*vanus* (*conceited*).—*vaniloquus* (*braggart*).

VAIN-GLORIOUSLY, *gloriosè*.

VAIN-GLORY, *gloria* (e. g., such is your v.-g. quæ tua est gloria! C.). *Jn.* *ostentatio* et *gloria* (C.).—*tumor* et *vana* de se persuasio (Q.). *What an excess of v.-g. is this!* quod genus tandem est istuc ostentationis et gloriæ! (C. *Rabir. Post.* 14, 38).

VAINLY, § *In vain*, *frustra* (*without effect*; i. e., if in any attempt the expected result is not obtained).—*nequidquam* (*without carrying one's point, without any result*).—*incausum* (*without reaching one's object or aim*: *casus*, used by *L.* 24, 16, 10, and *cassum*, by *Sen. Herc. Est.* 352, are unusual); also *Jn.* *frustra ac nequidquam* (*Catull.* 75, 1); *incausum frustra* (*Lucr.* 5, 1429). *Frustra* means 'in vain' with ref. to the person who has been disappointed; *nequidquam* ('in nequidquam, in nihil') 'to no purpose,' refers to the nullity in which the thing has ended. Hence *frustra*, used adjectively, refers to the person; whereas *irritus* refers to the thing. *Frustra* and *nequidquam* denote merely a failure, without imputing a fault; whereas *incausum* implies a want of consideration, by which the failure might have been foreseen; *Död.*: but *frustra* may be used of a thing as employed or done by a person (e. g., *frustra telum mittere*, *Cæs.*). *Labour* is v., *labor irritus* or *labor frustra sumptus* (*Cæs. B. G.* 5, 14, 1), or *frustra susceptus*; or *labor frustra* in rem quam insumptus. To labour in vain, operari perdere; et operari et oleum perdere (C.); oleum et operari perdere (*Plaut.*): *lest my labours should be all in vain*, ne et opera et oleum ... perierit (C.): that attempt was in vain, frustra id inceptum (ci) fuit (L.). § *Foot-slip*, vid.

VALE, *vallis*.

VALEDICTION, **VALEDICTORY**. See **FAREWELL**.

VALERIAN (a plant), **valeriana* (*Linn.*).

VALET, *famulus*, *minister*, *servus*. *V. de chamberæ*, *subcubarius* (C.).

VALETUDINARIAN, *valetudinarius* (*Sen.*). qui est infirmus, tenuis, incommoda valetudine. (*Sen.* morbosus, *Cato* = diseased.)

VALIANT, *animosus*, *fortis*, *acer*, *strenuus*, *impavidus*, *audax*, *ferox* (*SYN.* in *COURAGEOUS*).

VALIANTLY, *fortiter*, *fortissimo*, *animosè*, *strenuè*, *acri* or *alacri* (*good*, *intrepide*, *impavide* (L.)).

VALID, *bonus* (*good*; opp. *malus*, *bad*, or *adulterinus*, *counterfeit*).—*justus* (such as it ought to be).—*idoneus* (*fit*, *proper*).—*ratus* (*confirmed*, *ratified*). *Jn.* *ratus ac firmus* (*well established*).—*legitimus* (*conformable to law*).—*firmus* ad *probandum* (that proves, convincing; e. g., argumentum).—*gravis* (*weighty*; hence also *convincing*; e. g., argumentum; cf. *C. Rosc. Com.* 12, 36, argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum; i. e., the most v. proof). To be v., *valere* (g. t.); *vigere* (to be in vogue, to continue in force); *ratum esse* (to be firmly established; of laws, decrees, compacts); *exerceri* (to be in force; of laws; L. 6, 51); *esse* (to exist).—*res* obtinere or obtineri in *quædam* *Class.* in the sense of *valere*; see *Klotz*, *C. Tusc.* 5, 41, 118, and is even wrong in the sense of *esse*: to admit althg as v., qd *ratum habere* or *ducere*; qd *probare*, *approbare*, *comprobare* (to approve of it); qd *acipere*, *admittere* (to accept, allow).

VALIDITY, *firmitas*, *gravitas* (of arguments).—*autoritas*. Usually by *Crci.* with adj. or verb; e. g., to give v. to a law, *efficere ut lex valeat*. To give v. to althg, qd *ratum facere* or *ratum esse jubere*: to destroy the v. of althg, qd *irritum esse jubere* (C.; e. g., testamentum).

VALLEY, *vallis* (g. t.).—*convallis* (a deep v. surrounded with hills; the coⁿsistence, as it were, of several valleys). A large, deep v., *vallis magna*, *alta*; entrance to a v., *angustæ*, *fauces vallis*.

VALOUR. See **COURAGE**.

VALUABLE, *pretiosus*, *multi pretii* (*proper*, and *fig.*).—*estimatio* dignus, *magni faciendus* (*fig.*). A v. work, opus *magni faciendum*, *haud contemnendum*, *exregium*: to send many v. contributions to a v. o. h., **multis et egregiis accensionibus librum augere, ornare*: a v. present, munus *ratum*, *acceptum* (*Np.*): a v., res *pretiosa*, *egregia*, *eximia*, *magni pretii*: v. a, res *pretiosa*, *magni pretii*, *pl.*

VALUATION, *estimatio*. To make a v., *estimatio* nem *facere* (*Cæs.*), *habere* (C.).

VALUE, s. § *Propr.* pretium (with ref. to an equivalent, *caply in money*). *Ques.* There is no authority for valor in this sense).—*estimatio* (*in the opinion of men*). The v. of money, *potestas pecuniarum* (*Gai. Dig.* 13, 4); to be of some v., *pretium habere*; in pretio esse: to be of great v., *maximo esse pretio*: to be of small v., *pretii esse parvi*, *minimi*: to be of no v., *nullius esse pretii*: of equal v., (res) *eiusdem pretii* (not *valoris*). § *Fig.* pretium (C.). *dignitas* (*Plin.*, *Gell.*). *virtus* (C.). To attach great v. to althg, *multum tribuere ei rei*; *magni estimare qd*; in magno honore habere qd: to set too high a v. on oneself, *multum sibi tribuere*; *magnifice de se sentire*; *nimum sibi tribuere*.

VALUE, v. § To rate at a certain price, *estimare* qd (*with a gen. or abl. of the price*; C.).—*estimatio* nem *es rei* *facere* (*Cæs.*) or *habere* (C.); *pretium ei rei statuere* (*Plaut.*) or *constituere* (C.). To v. highly, *magni* (not *multi*) or *magno estimare*; *magni facere*, *habere*, *ducere*, *pendere*: to v. lightly, *parvi facere*, *estimare*, *ducere*, *habere*, *pendere*: to v. as nothing, *pro nihilo ducere*, *putare*; *nihili* or *non foci* *facere*; *despicere* et *pro nihilo putare*; *contemnere* et *pro nihilo ducere*; *estimare* *nihilo*, *pro nihilo*, or *nihil*: to v. more highly, *pluria* (not *magis*) *estimare*: to v. less, *minoris estimare* or *pendere*: to v. equally, *juxta estimare* (S. *Cat.* 2, 8); in pari laude utrumque ponere: to v. one more than another, *unum alteri præponere*, *anteponere*, and (vice versa) *postponere*, *posthabere*. § To esteem highly, *diligere* (qd in qd).—*diligere carumque habere*.—*Est* not *estimate alone* in this sense: it must always have a gen. or abl. of the value: see also 'to VALUE highly,' above.

VALVE, *valvæ* (only pl., folding-doors).—*epistomium* (a safety-v., &c.).

VAMP, s. **corium superius*.

VAMP, v. *sarcire* (*Cal.*). *resarcire* (*Ter.*). *reficere* qd (*Cæs.*).

VAMPIRE, § *The bat so called*, **vespertilio spectrum* (*Linn.*). § *An imaginary monster*, *sanguisuga*, *m.*, *f.* (with = a leech, *Cels.*).

VAN, § *Front of an army*, *primum agmen* (opp. *extremum agmen*; or *primi agminis cohorte*, opp. *extremi agminis cohorte*: on a march).—*frons* (in battle). *Van* not *antecursores* or *antecursus agminis* in this sense; nor *præcursores*. To form the v. with the cavalry, *cum equitatu antecedere*. § *A winnowing-fan*, *vinnus*, *ventilabrum*. § *A kind of vehicle*; see **CARRIAGE**.

VANE. *signum in tecto versatile ventorum index.

VANISH. evanescere (*propr. and fig.; opp. apparere*). — occulari (*opp. aperiri*). — abire. discedere (*to depart*). **605** Avoid præteritab and elabi in this sense). To v. *fm* *uby's* sight, recedere a conspectu cs (*Np.*); e conspectu cs evolare (*quickly*): *hope v.'s*, spes extenuatur et evanesit (*C. Ali. 3, 13, 1*).

VANITY, *¶ Emptiness, transitory nature, inanitas. vanitas. fragilitas. ¶ A vain thing, res vana, inanis: v's of the world, res caducæ, perituræ. ¶ Love of vain things, "erum vanarum studium. ambitio (ambition). ¶ Vain-glory, gloria (falsa et inanis; C.).—vanitas (T.).—tumor (post-Aug. poetry). See also VAIN-GLORY. ¶ Ostentation, ostentatio. jactantia. venditatio.*

VANQUISH, VANQUISHER. See **CONQUER, CONQUEROR.**

VANTAGE: See ADVANTAGE. *V.-ground*, locus superior; locus opportunus (a good position).

VAPID, ¶ PROPRI. *vapidus* (of wine). — Imbecillus, infirmi saporis (of weak flavour; said of any liquor). ¶ FIG. *insulsus* (tasteless; of persons, or speech, style). — *Jejunus* (without vigour, of orators or speakers). *V. expressions, insulse dicta.*

VAPIDNESS, jejunitas. insulsitas (*Ag.*). Or by the
ed.

VAPOUR. *v.* *Exhalation*, vapor, halitus, nebula (*fm the earth or fm water; the latter a cloud like v.*); *exhalatio*, *expiratio*, *aspiratio* (*exhalation fm the earth*); *respiratio* (*fm water*). *V's* rise *fm the water*, aquea vaporant: *fm the earth*, humores in aera surgunt: *a v. bath*, aqua sudatio, vaporatio (*the bathing with steam or v.*); assum Laconicum (*the chamber: ~~not~~ Not vaporarium, wch is = sue or furnace*). *Melancholy*; vid.

VAPOUR, v. *See* BRAG.

VAPOURISH, llenosus (*splenetic*).—morosus. difficilis (*sour, crabbed*).—stomachosus (*irascible*).

VARIABLE, *varius*, *varians*. *inconstans*, *mutabilis*, *mobilis*. *JN. varius* et *mutabilis* [*SYN. in CHANGEABLE*].

VARIABLENESS, (PROPR.) *By the adj.*; *varietas* rather = *variety*. (FIG.) *mobilitas, inconstantia*; or *by the adi.* See CHANGEABLENESS. INCONSTANCY.

VARIANCE. *Dissecensio*, discordia (*difference of views and sentiments*);—*disensio* (*misunderstanding*);—*dis* *consensus* only in *poetry and late prose*;—*disensum* (*consequence of discordia, disensio*);—*altercatio*, *jurgium*, *contentio* (*quarrel*);—*stimulas* (*fm stimuli*; *state of alienated feeling towards a person with whom one comes into collision*; e. g., a political rival, a member of one's family, &c.). *At v.* *discors*; *disidens*: to be at *v.* *discordare*; *disidare*: *with aby*, *cum* *qo*: *stimulates exercere cum qo*: *stimulas mihi aby* or *intercedit cum qo*; *also* in *simulate* *esse cum qo* (e. g. *se . . . numquam cum sorore fuisse in simulate, Np.* *lit. 17*): *they are at v.* *discordia inter eos orta est*; *discordant* *inter se*: *discordes inter se facti sunt*: *to set persons at v.* *lites inter eos serere*. [*Inconsistency, difference, repugnance, discrepancy.* *To be at v.* *inter se* *pugnare*, *repugnare*, *discrepare*, or *disidare*: *with a thing*, *ci rei* *repugnare* or *adversari*: *cum qā* *re* *pugnare* or *discrepare*: *his actions are at v.* *with his words*, *facta ejus cum dictis discrepant*.

VARIATION, commutatio. vicissitudo. varietas.
See CHANGE.

VARIEGATE, *variare*.
VARIEGATED, *versicolor*. *varius*. *coloris* *varii*
(that exhibits different colours at the same time, ποικίλος).—*versicolor* (*that changes its colour when held up to the light, αἰολος*; then *g.*, of many colours, whereas *discolor* = of different colours, said of two objects [*opp.* *concolor*], is only poet. and post-Aug. in the sense of 'variegated'). To wear a *v.* garment, *variā veste exornatū esse*.

VARIETAS, varietas (v. pr.).—*vicissitudo* (*change of fortune, seasons; day and night*). *V. of weather, celi* varietas: *v. in expression, eloquendi* varietas: *v. of opinion, res* 'DIFFERENCE OF OPINION': *v. of day and night, vicissitudines dierum atque nocturnum*: *v. of seasons, vicissitudines annivarsariæ*. See also CHANGE.

VARIOUS, varius, multiplex, multiformis, omnis generis. Jw. multiplex varisque, or varius et multiplex.—dispar (unequal): ~~not~~ multimodus, multifarius occur only in late writers). When v. opinions were given, quum sententiis variaretur (L.). V. persons, nonnulli; complures (~~not~~ but not plures): a v. reading, lectio varius; lectionis varietas; *scripturæ discrepantia (~~not~~ but not lectio diversa, lectionis

diversitas = an entirely opposite reading): to adopt a v. reading, **aliā scripturam*, *lectionem recipere*, *sequi*. See also **CHANGEABLE**.

VARIOUSLY, varie. non uno modo.

VARLET, furcifer. homo nequam. pessimus.

VARNISH, s. [PROP.] *vernix. atramentum tenue (a v. of dark colour for putting on paintings; *Plin.* 35, 10, 36, No. 18). [FIG] fucus.

VARNISH, v. [PROP.] *vernice illinere. *To v. a picture*, atramento tenui tabulam illinere. [*FIG.*] *To cover with a pretext or false appearance*, rem colorare nomine qo (*by a pretext*; *Vat. Max.* 8. 2. 2).—rem involucri tegere et quasi velis obtendere; also velare rem only. *Varnished*, coloratus (*with a fair colour or appearance*); fucatus (*with a deceptive dye*) [*PHRASES IN COLOUR. v.*]

VARY, I TRANS. mutare (to *cause one of two things to take place of the other*)—submutare (of a *partial change*)—variare (so that *one one, the other has place*)—distinguere (to *introduce an agreeable variety*).
JX. variare et mutare; variare et distinguere. To *v. labour with recreation or rest*, graviora opera lusingis joculique distinguere; variare otium labore, laborem otio. **↳ INTRANS.** mutari. variari, or variare (to *change backwards and forwards; epi of the weather; also of opinions and reports, its fama variat, ut &c. L; variat sententia. C.; variatis sententiis. C.*)—converti (to *turn round, for better or worse*). *Not to v., sibi constare; a se non decedere.*

VASE, *vas, vasis*; *n. pl. vasa*; *sic amphōra*.

VASSAL, *vasallus* (in Latin of the middle ages).—*cliens* (in the Roman sense).—in *fidem* receptus ab eo, or *qui fundos, agros, beneficii jure possidet*; or (as one whose duty it is to assist in defending a district) *is cujus fidei pars imperii commissa est*.

VASSALAGE, clientela (*in the Roman sense*).

VAST, vastus. amplus. spatiosus. magnus. ingens. immensus. See GREAT. LARGE.

VASTLY, vaste, ample.

VASTNESS, immensa magnitudo. Immensitas. Or
by the adj.

VAT, cupa. dolum (large cask).—lacus. labrum (large open vessel). A cheese-v., forma (formis buxels caseum exprimere. Col.).

VAULT, s. || *An arched roof, camera. concameratio. fornix (prop. of single arches; then the whole v.).* || *An arched place, concameratio. locus concameratus. A v. under ground, hypogæum (e.g., for the dead; Petron. Sat. 11); locus sub terrâ saxo conceptus (L. 22, 57).* || *A place for keeping things in, cella (a store-room).—horreum (a warehouse for goods).—taberna (a shop).*

VAULT, v. [TRANS.] camerare (Plin.), concamerare (all round).—conforficare (Petr., completely). To be vaulted, fornicatim curvati (Plin.); concamerari. Vaulted, cameratus; concameratus; fornicatus (vaulted).—arcuatus (arched).—convexus; gibbus (half round, convex; opp. concavus, gibbus; Cris. 8, 1, in.). [INTRANS.] saltu se subijcere. saltu emicare. To v. on a horse, in equum insilire; saltu se subijcere in equum. VAULTER, vauitauri (Varr. ad. Non.).

VAUNTE, *vauntare* (v. *ar. ar. vaunt*).
 VAUNT, v. se efferre. se jactare (insolenter). glori-
 ari. gloriâ et prædicatione sese efferre. *To v. of or in*
a thing, qâ re, or de or in qâ re gloriari: jactare, osten-
 tare, venditare qd. *He v.'s and brags as high as ever*,
nec quicquam jam loquitur modestius: he v.'s of his
villany, in facinore et scelere gloriatur: *he v.'s of his*
own deeds, suarum laudum præco est; sua narrat
 facinora.

VAUNT, *s.* jactatio. ostentatio. venditatio (*of something*, *cs rel.*).—ostentatio *sul.* jactantia *sul.* *To make a v. of*, jactare, ostentare, venditare *qd*; *qâ re gloriarî.*

VAUNTER, jactator, ostentator, venditator et rei.
homo vanus. homo vaniloquus. homo gloriosus. homo
fortis lingua

VAUNTING, gloriosus, vanus, vaniloquus.

VAUNTINGLY, gloriose, jactanter.

VEAL, (caro) vitulina; or vitulina, n. pl. Roast v.,
assum vitulinum.

VEER, | TRANS.) obliquare sinus (velorum) in ven-
um (*to the wind*: *V.*). | INTRANS.) se vertere; verti

(of the wind). The wind suddenly v.'s round to the south, ventus vertitur or se vertit in Africum. If = exchange, vid. Times and opinions have veered about, *invenna facta est rerum et animorum commutatio*.

VEGETABLE. quæ terra ipsa ex se generata stirpibus infixa continet. ea, quorum stirpes terrâ continentur. quæ a terrâ stirpibus continentur. res, quæ gignuntur e terrâ. *V.'s* (for the table), *olus* pl. *olera*

pulmentum, obsonium = *athg eaten with bread; as v's. meat, Ash.*

VEGETATE, *vivere (of plants).—*plantæ instar vivere (of persons).

VEHEMENCE, vis (g. t., intensive force or strength).—gravitas (the impression *whg athg makes upon the feelings*).—violentia (violence).—ardor. sustus (heat, glow, fire; *copy of the passions, a fever, &c.*).—impotentia (want of self-control).—iracundia (v. of character, anger).—incitatio. impetus (great hurry). See also VIOLENCE, HEAT. ~~See~~ Vehementia (= vis) is first used by Pliny.

VEHEMENT, vehemens (v. pr., not lenient or quiet; opp. lenis, placidus; of persons of an irritable character, or who are easily impelled to rash actions; then also of inanimate objects).—gravis (that is capable of making a strong impression; e. g., illness, morbus; expression, verbum [= offensive saying]; adversus, adversarius).—acer (sharp, cutting; opp. lenis; also denoting fierceness or violence). Juv. acer et vehemens; vehemens acerque (opp. placidus mollisque).—acribus (mortifying or causing painful feelings, acute).—violentus (violent).—concitatus, incitatus. intentus (that is or acts in great hurry, impetuous).—ardens, flagrans (ardent, fervent, burning; e. g., of a fever, passions, &c.).—iracundus (irritated, in great anger).—ferox (wild; of persons, with ref. to their character); Juv. vehemens feroxque.—importunus (importunate); e. g. homo; passions, libidines; also Juv. vehemens et violentus. You are too v., nimium es vehemens feroxque naturæ.

VEHEMENTLY, vehementer. graviter. acriter. acerbe (Syn. in VEHEMENT).—ardenter (ardently).—ferventer (fervently).—avide (with avidity).—iracunde (in great anger).—magnò impetu (e. g., to attack, hostem aggredi).—importune (importunately). To fight v., vehementer contendere: to cry out v., valde clamare: to speak v., acriter or concitate or magnâ contentione dicere; ferventer loqui: to pursue the enemy too v., cupidus or avidus hostem insequi: to proceed v., calidè agere: to oppose v., vehementer repugnare: to urge v., vehementer or valde, or etiam atque etiam, or obnix, or impense rogare; qm qd flagitare et efflagitare (to demand impetuously); contendere qd ab qo (to insist upon): to write too v., iracundus scribere.

VEHICLE. See CARRIAGE.

VEIL, s. A cover to conceal the face, rica; dim. ricinulum (~~See~~ not velum, *whc is = a sail, a curtain*).—flammeum, flammeolum (a bride's v.). A ny covering, velamen. velamentum. Integumentum. involucreum (also velum, *exply as t. t. for the v. i. e. curtain, of the Tabernacle or Temple*). Fto. A pretext, species. imago, simulacrum. Under the v. of, per simulationem (~~See~~ not sub obtentu or sub pretextu). See PRETEXT.

VEIL, v. qd velare (prop. and fig.).—nomine ca rei tegere atque velare qd (improp. = to cloke; e. g. cupiditate suam, C.). See To CLOKE.

VEIN, f. PROP. vena. (arteria is = an artery). A small v., venula: to open a v. (as a punishment), venam incidere, rescindere, secare, ferire, percutere; ci venam solvere et sanguinem mittere (Gell. 10, 8): to open a v. (as a surgical operation), sanguinem mittere; in the arm, ex brachio. Fto. vena (in metals, wood, or marble).—fîbra (in plants).—meatus ligni (in wood). The space between v's in the earth, Interventum; marked with v's, venosus (e. g., a stone, lapis): a v. of humour, qd, ingenii vena.

VELLUM, *pergamena or membrana (vitulina). V. paper, charta levigata, pergamena.

VELOCITY, celeritas. velocitas (g. tt. of rapid motion, as visible).—pernicitas (fleetness).—incitatio (of a body driven onwards).—rapiditas (e. g. flumina). V. in speaking, dicendi celeritas; oratio incitator: with v., celeriter; raptim.

VELVET, *holosericum. Of r., holosericus (Lampr.; e. g. vestis holoserica): a v.-brush, *scopula holoserico detegendo facta.

VENAL, f. Pertaining to the veins, by gen. vene or venarum. I Open to bribery and corruption, mercenary, venalis (C.). pretio venalis (L.); numarius (opp. Integer, incorruptus, abstinentes). F Judex, Judex numarii (C. Att. 1, 16, 8).

VENALITY, animus venalis, corruptiô facili. qui pretio se movêri patitur. animus largitioni non resistens. qui pretio et mercède ducitur (aff. C.). VENE. See SELLE.

VENER, arborem aliâ Integere (aft. Plin.).—*qd villis ligno pretiosior cortice facere; or (if the reading of Salmasius be adopted) vilioris ligni e pretiosiore cortice.

ticem facere (see quotation at end of article).—ligna tenui bractea tegere, or lignum villis pretiosioris ligni bractea tegere or integere (—tenuis bractea ligna tegat, O; where, however, bract is a thin plate of metal; it is also, however, used for a thin piece of wood, as in the following passage of Plin., which is a locus classicus on veneering: hæc prima origo luxurie, arborem aliâ Integi, et viliores ligno pretiosiores cortice fieri. Ut una arbor æquius veniret, excogitatus sunt ligni bractea; Hist. Nat. 16, 43, 84. Salmas. reads vilioris ligni e pretiosiore corticem fieri.

VENERING, *luxuria arborem aliâ Integendi; or Crcl. by verbs under VENER. V. was invented, excogitatus sunt ligni bractem (Plin., as quoted in the preceding article).

VENERABLE, venerabilis. venerandus. reverendus. gravis. augustus (exply by external dignity).

VENERATE, venerari. adorare (the latter the stronger, not used by C.; both with the addition of ut deum, when spoken of a man to whom divine honour is paid).—revereri. I In a wider sense = to love and honour, colere. mirifice or diligentissime colere. observare. (diligenter) colere et observare. observare et diligere. In honore habere. To v. as a parent, or with a filial affection, qm in parentis loco colere.

VENERATION, veneratio, adoratio (early, and in L., &c.).—cultus. Superstitious v., superstitio; vid.

VENERATOR, venerator (poet., O.).—cultor. A zealous or constant v., assiduum cultor; or by the verbs, qui veneratur, &c.

VENEREAL, venerens; or by gen. amoris, veneris.

VENGANCE, ultio (private).—vindicta (inflicted by competent authority).—pena (penalty, punishment).

—ira. iracundia (anger, wrath). To take v., ulcisci (C.); ultionem petere (T.), exigere ab qo (Just.); penas petere, repetere ab qo. See AVENGE.

VENIAL, venia dignus (Q.). cui venia dari potest. quod excusationem habet. quod habet qd excusationis (C.). H. translates 'venial faults' by mediocritas et quis ignoscas vitia; Ter. has culpa ea, quæ sit ignoscenda (a v. fault); Phorm. 5, 3, 26.

VENISON, caro ferina; or simply ferina (sc. caro). carnes cervorum (of the deer).

VENOM, venenum. virus, l. n. (prop. and fig.) See also POISON.

VENOMOUS, f. PROP. venenatus (C.). veneno infectus, tinctus, imbutus. virulentus (Gell.). V. serpents, serpentes venenati (Np.), virulenti (Gell.): their bite is v., venenum inspirant moribus (V.; poet.); morsus virus habent (Cels.). Fto. acerbus. iracundus. furibundus.

VENT, s. A admission of air, aditus aeris. A v.-hole, spiraculum (Plin.); spiramentum (Pirr.). To give v. to (prop.) = to admit air, ventilare (e. g. vinum; aditum aeris admittere; also aperire cœlum (Plin.). = to let out, rei viam aperire; (fig.) erumpere: I must give v. to my joy, erumpere licet mihi gaudium (Ter.): to give v. to one's hatred, odium expromere or effundere (agst aby, in qm); odium dictis factisque explere: to give v. to one's ill humour, displeasure, stomachum in qm erumpere; dolor meus in qm incurrit: to give v. to one's anger (agst any one), iram in qm effundere, evomere, erumpere; at a thing, iram in rem vertere; in rem ævivere: not to give v. to one's anger, iram suppressere or reprimere: to one's hatred, odium sordere (lit., to swallow it). Sale, market, venditio mercium. A good or quick v., facili et expedita venditio mercium: to find a good v., *facile vendi: to find no v., *repudiari: that has a good v., vendibilis (opp. invendibilis).

VENT, v. See 'to give v. to,' under the subd.

VENTILATE, ventilare. aeri, cœlo qd exponere (to expose to the air).—ventulum facere ci (as by fanning; Ter.). To v. a room, aerem immittere in conclave: cubiculi fenestras patefacere sic ut perfatus qd accedat (aft. Cels. 3, 19); perfatium in cubiculum totis admittere fenestris (aft. O. A. 4, 3, 807, and Plin. 17, 19, 31).

VENTILATOR, *foramen spiritalis (Apic.).—spiraculum (vent-hole).

VENTRAL, ventralis; or by the gen. of venter.

VENTRICLE, ventriculus (the stomach; Cels.). V. of the heart, ventriculus cordis (C.).

VENTRILOQUIST, ventrilocus (Tertull., and late writers. Gr. ὑψων, ψιλαρχ; fem. ὑψωνισσα, id. It is probable that, in the Classical age, the Romans employed these Greek words, according to a very common practice).

VENTURE, s. periculum (danger).—alea (game of hazard; hazard).—lacinia. farinus sudax (bold deed). dimicatio fortune or fortunarius, vitæ, or capitis

(danger where one's property or life is at stake). *At v.*, temere. *At ali v.*, temere. See also *Cass.*, s.; *Risk*.

VENTURE, *v.* [*To have courage to do a thing, audere (to run a risk).*—*conari (to be bold, to make an effort, with an infn.*: *non* never with *ut*).] [*INTRANS.*] *To undertake a thing attended with danger, to run the risk of, aleam subire or adire, se in causam dare (to run the risk).*—*audere (to dare).* *To v. an engagement, in aciem or certamen descendere* (*non* *T.* says, poetically, *audere aciem*, *Ann.* 12, 28): *to v. a decisive battle, summis cum hoste copis contendere: to v. nothing, periculum or discrimen non audere, non subire.* [*To expose to loss or danger, qd in aleam dare. ire in aleam cs rei (to peril or risk alth).*—*qd audere (to dare alth).*—*periculum cs rei or in qd re facere, qd tentare, experiri, periclitari (to try one's luck in a dangerous business).* *Ju.* *experiri et periclitari.* *To v. one's life, committere se periculo mortis; manifeste periculo corpus obicere or caput offerre: to v. one's life for any one, inferre se in periculum capitis atque vite discrimen pro cs salute: to venture oneself, se committere (a.g. in aciem, in hostilem terram, in locum præcipitem): to v. oneself in the midst of the enemy, se immittere in mediæ pugne discrimen: to v. oneself agat any one, audere qm agredi; qm audere audere.*

VENTUROUS, or **VENTURESOME**, [*Of persons disposed to venture, or to encounter risk, audens (bold, in a good sense; eripit of a single act).*—*audax (bold, in good or bad sense; of the habit).* *confidens (full of self-confidence; in a bad sense).*—*temerarius (rash).* *Ju.* *temerarius atque audax.* *To be v., audacem or audaciam confidentem esse.* [*Hazardous, dangerous (of things), periculosus (full of danger).*—*anceps (threatening equal danger fm two sides).*—*dubius (doubtful as to how it may turn out).* *Ju.* *periculosus et anceps.*

VERACIOUS, *verus, veridicus (C.). veritatis amicus, cultor, diligens (of persons).* See *TAUT.*

VERACITY, *veritas, fides, religio (conscientiousness; C.). Strict v., severitas (C. Leg. l. 1, 4).*

VERANDA, **subdiale (Plin.).* **podium (a balcony; Plin. Ep.). Or it may be necessary to retain the word.*

VERB, *verbum (C.). A v. active, verbum agens; passive, verbum patiens (Gell.).*

VERBAL, [*Having word answering to word, literal (see LITERAL), ad verbum expressus.* *verba singula exprimens, reddens (aff. C.).*—*ad verbum descriptus (v. accuracy; of a copy).* *A v. translation, interpretatio ad fidem verborum facta, ad litteram verba auctoris reddens, exprimens: petty v. discussions or distinctions, (latæ) verborum angustias: to drive aby to such petty v. discussions, qm in tantas verborum angustias compellere (both C.; opp. campus, &c., the field of fair, full discussion): a dispute that turns on petty v. distinctions, verborum disceptatio or discordia: to reduce ath to a discussion of petty v. distinctions, ad verba rem deflectere: v. criticism, *critice or ars critica, quæ verborum pondera examinat (aff. C.): a mere v. critic, *verborum or syllabarum auceps (in a bad sense); qui verborum pondere examinat (in a good sense).] *By word of mouth, oral, by verba, or per colloquium or colloquia. To give aby a v. answer, ci voce respondere; a v. commission, ci qd voce mandare.**

VERBALLY, [*Verbatim; vid.*] [*Orally, præsens (adj.). coram. voce, verbis, or per colloquium or colloquia.*

VERBATIM, *ad verbum, verbum e verbo (C.).* *ad litteram* (*non* *verbotenus* and *verbatim* are not *Latin*). *To translate v., ad verbum transferre (C.).*

VERBOSE, *verbosus, verbis abundans (C.; in a good sense).*—*copiosus, plenus (copiosus; opp. jejunus).*

VERBOSELY, *verbosè, copiose (in a good sense).*

VERBOSENESS, **VERBOSITY**, *turba verborum (C. de Or. 3, 13, 50). inanis verborum volubilitas (ib. 1, 15, 17). jejuna verborum concertatio (ib. 2, 16, 68). inanis quedam profusa loquendi (C. Park. Or. 23, 81). inepta verboritas. inanis garulitas (Erm.). inanis loquacitas (Muret.). inanium turba verborum (Q. 8, 21). inanium verborum torrens (id. 10, 7, 23). inanium verborum fumen (C. N. D. 2, 1, 1). verborum colluvio (Gell. 1, 15, 17).*

VERDANT, *viridis, virens (green).*—*frondescens (leafy).*—*herbaceus (grassy).* *Veri v., pervivids: somewhat v., subviridis: to be v., virere: to walk on a v. or skany bank. In viridi opacæque ripa inambulare (C.).*

VERDICT, *judicium, sententia. decretum. To give a v., sententiam ferre, dicere, pronuntiare; judicare; decernere; respondere: to give a v. in favour of*

aby, adjudicare causam ci or qd ci; secundum qm decernere, judicare (C.); against, abjudicare ci qd (in civil causes). In criminal cases = ACQUIT, CONDEMN.

VERDIGRIS, *virugo (Plin., Col.).*—*eridica (Pier.).*

VERDURE, *viriditas (C.). viride (Plin.). V. of the meadows, viriditas pratorum (C.): v. of the banks, viridis riparum vestitus (C. N. D. 2, 39, 98): to gain v., virescere: to be clothed with v., virere: to recover v., revirescere.*

VERGE, *s. margo; ora (edge, border)—finis; confinium (boundary, limit). Fia.* *To be on the v. of death, capulo vicinum esse; capularem esse (Serr. Virg. Æn. 6, 222. Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 35)—in extremâ regulâ (not tegulâ) stare; extrema tangere (by a figure fm the race-course; see Sen. Ep. 12, 4, Ruhnck; and 26, 1)—in præcipiti esse (i. e., to stand on the brink of a precipice, to be in extreme danger; Cels. 2, 6). He seems to me to be on the v. of death, videtur mihi prosequi se (i. e., to be attending his own funeral; Sen. Ep. 30, 4). To be on the v. of ruin or destruction, in summo discrimine esse or versari: to lead aby to the v. of ruin, qm in locum præcipitem perducere.*

VERGE, *v. proximum, finitimum, vicinum esse ci or rei; tangere, attingere (terram).*

VERGER, **apparitor. *liotor.*

VERIFY, *probare (to try or examine, and find good).*—*explere, implere (e.g. spem; to fulfil). To be verified (i. e., to come true), exitum, eventum habere. evenire. ratum esse. effici, fieri; e.g. exitum, eventum habent oracula, vaticinia (aff. C.); eveniunt, fiunt quæ prædicta sunt; somnia evadunt; quæ somniavimus evadunt (aff. C.).*

VERILY, *non (only used before pronouns by C., non ego, tu, illi, &c.: also mediis fidiis non). V. you have made a good purchase, mediis fidiis nâe tu præclarum locum emisti (C.).—certe. profecto. See also TAUT.*

VERISIMILAR, **VERISIMILITUDE**. See *PROBABLE, PROBABILITY.*

VERMICULAR, *vermiculatus (Plin.).*

VERMILION, *s. minimum, cinnabaris. The colour of v., color minii, cinnabaris: to paint with v., pingere cinnabari; miniare.*

VERMILION, *adj. miniatus (C.). miniacus (Vit.). minianus (C.).*

VERMIN, *bestiolum molestæ, rapaces, &c. (g. i.)—vermes (worms).—pediculi (lice).—mustelæ (weasels, &c.). V. that injure corn, &c., *bestiolum quæ fruges, semina, &c. populatur (aff. Col.; and V., populaturque ingentem farriæ acervum curculio: full of v., verminosus (Plin.); vermiculosus (Pall.).*

VERNACULAR, *vernaculus (V. language, sermo is, qui nobis natus est (C.). See MOTHER TONGUE.*

VERNAL, *vernus. V. season, ver; tempus vernum: v. equinus, æquinoctium vernum (Plin., Col.).*

VERONICA (*a flower*), **veronica (Linn.). On the legendary derivation fm vera icon or vera unica icon, cf. Buckholz's Philoosophische Betrachtungen, and Kraus Med. Lex.*

VERSATILE, *versatilis (prop., Plin.).—mobilia, mutabiles (changeable, fickle).—alacer, promptus (ready). A v. genius, ingenium velox (Q.), or versatile (L. 39, 40); animus agilis (Sen.). See also CHANGEABLE.*

VERSATILITY, *agilitas, or by the adj. (prop.). V. of mind, animi mobilitas (Q.); ingenium mobile (Fier.); ingenii celeritas (C.); ingenium versatile (L.) or velox (Q.); animus versutus, callidus (C.; when cunning is implied).*

VERSE, [*A time of poetry, versus, is (distichon, tristichon, tetrastichon, &c., a set of two, three, four, &c. verses). Beautiful v., versus ornati, luculent (C.): very good, bad v., versus optimi, mali: better and smoother v., versus magis facti et mollius euntes (H. Sat. 1, 10, 58): to write v., versus facere, scribere: to write excellent v. on any subject, optimis versibus de qd re scribere; ornatisimâ aque optimis versibus de qd re dicere (C.).] [*Poetry, numeri (pi.).* *versus. To write in v., sententias claudere numeri; verba includere versus (C.).] [*A small section, membrum, articulus.***

VERSED, *exercitatus, or volutus in re (experienced in).—peritus, gnarus cs rei (acquainted with). Well v. in a science, perfectus in qd scientia: to be v. in alth, non hospitem esse in re; cs rei esse imperitum: to be v. in history, ad historiam instructum esse: to be v. in Greek and Latin, et Græcis et Latinis doctum esse: to be well v. in ancient literature, in veteribus scriptis studiosè et multum volutus esse: well or thoroughly v., peritissimus; expertissimus; plurimo rerum usu or magno usu præditus; usu et prudentiâ præ-*

stans; multis experimentis eruditus (*Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 16*).

VERSICLE, versiculus (C.).

VERSIFICATION, versificatio (Q.). *The art of v., poetica; ars metrica; ars versus faciendi.*

VERSIFFER, versificator (Q.). metrieus (*Gell.*). *arta metrice peritus.*

VERSIFFY, versus facere, scribere, componere (to compose verses).—versus fundere or ex tempore fundere (to compose rapidly or impromptu).—sententias claudere numeris. verba includere versu (to write in verse, not in prose).—versificare (Q.). *To be fond of versifying, delectat qm claudere verba pedibus (H. Sal. 2, 1, 28).*

VERSION. See TRANSLATION.

VERTEBRA, spondylus (*Plin.*). vertebra (*Cels.*).

VERTEBRATED, vertebratus (*Plin.*: made in the manner of a vertebra, having joints, jointed). *vertebris instructus.

VERTEX, vertex. See SUMMIT, TOP.

VERTICAL, usually verticalis (A. &.); better directus (*Cæs.*).

VERTICALLY, ad verticem.

VERTIGINOUS, vertiginosus (*Plin.*).

VERTIGO, vertigo (*L., Plin.*). *To be seized with v., vertigine corripit (Plin.): to occasion v., vertiginem facere (Plin.): to suffer from v., vertigine laborare (Plin.): vertiginem pati (Macrob.): to remove v., vertiginem discutere, sedare; offusam oculis caliginem disicere.*

VERVAIN, sideritis (*Plin. 25, 19, and 26, 88*). verbenaca (*Plin.*). *verbena officinalis (*Linna.*).

VERY, adj. See TADE, REAL. 'Veriet' may often be rendered by summus; or by a superlative. *A v. fool, stultior stultissimo. || Itself, ipse. In that v. place, in eo ipso loco.*

VERY, ad. summe (in the highest degree; with verbs and adjectives).—maxime. quam maxime. magno opere or magnopere. maximo opere or maximopere. summo opere or summopere (with great pains or effort; only with verbs).—impense (zealously; with verbs).—perquam (used almost exclusively with words which may be compounded with per).—admodum (*Juliy.*).—valde (strongly; with verbs and adjectives).—sane quam (with verbs and adjectives).—oppido (*lit. enough for the time, plentifully, with adjectives and verbs; chiefly in common life, and hence found, for the most part, in the Comedians; but also in Cicero, in dialogues and epistles*).—satis (sufficiently; always with relation to some given end or to certain circumstances; with adjectives and adverbs; e. g. non satis se tutum in Argia videbat, not very safe).—vehementer (earnestly, passionately; with verbs of emotion or the like; as dolere, gaudere, rogare; also, not uncommonly, in other connections, merely to denote intensity; e. g. vehementer utile est, C.; erit mihi vehementissime gratum, C.; vehementer errare. *Cæs.*).—gravier (severely; with verbs and participles; e. g. graviter egrotare, graviter iratus).—mirre. mirifice. mirum quantum (extraordinarily; with verbs and adjectives).—apprime (particularly, especially; with adjectives).—perfecte (thoroughly; with adjectives).—inprimis (before all, among the first; and for this we find also inter primos, in or cum paucis, inter paucos, ante alios, præter ceteros, super omnes).—bene (well, duly; with adjectives, adverbs, and verbs).—probe (*Anely.* with adjectives and verbs; but only in conversational style in the Comedians).—egregie, eximie (excellently, extraordinarily; with adjectives and verbs; *egregie is used also to denote excess or defect, but only in common discourse, in dialogue, or in the epistolary style; e. g. egregie falsum, 'v. false' (but *egregie* there is no authority for egregie falli or errare. For which the Classical expressions are valde or vehementer errare, procul or longe errare, tota errare via, probe or diligenter errare).—longe (far; with words denoting preference or distinction; e. g. longe superare, præstare, or antecellere; longe diversus). 'Very' is expressed in Latin in various other ways; e. g. by per in composition with adjectives, adverbs, or verbs; as, perpauci, perquam pauci, v. few; mihi perplacet, or perquam placet, I am v. well pleased or satisfied; by dis in composition with verbs; e. g. discupere, to desire v. eagerly; dilaudare, to extol v. highly.—by the superlative, sometimes with longe or multo; e. g. (longe) fertilissimus; multo ditissimus; not v. (before adjectives and adverbs), non ita; haud ita (not, non admodum, non valde).*

VESICLE, vesiçula (C.).

VESPER, vespere. vespereus.

VESPERN, *proces vespertinus.

VESSEL, ¶ *A receptacle, vas, vasis, n.; dim. vasculum. An empty, full v., vas inane, plenum: a v. of gold or silver, vas auro solidum (T.); vas ex argento fabrefactum (L.); pl. vasa aurea, argentea. ¶ A ship, navis; see SHIP. ¶ In anatomy, vas; apply in the pl. vasa, orum.*

VEST, v. See CLOTHE, INVEST.

VEST, s. See GARMENT, WAISTCOAT.

VESTAL, vestalis.

VESTIBULE, vestibulum (open space before a Roman house, where those who had business there waited; in vestibulo medium operiri salutationem Cæsaris).—procceton (an ante-room to a bed-chamber, where slaves used to wait; *procceton, in Farr. R. R.*).

VESTIGE, vestigium (trace, footprint).—reliquis (remainder).—indicium; signum; nota (mark, indication). There is not even a v. of athg, ne vestigium quidem ullum reliquum est ei rei (C. Fam. 4, 14, 1); nullum exstat vestigium (after L.).

VESTMENT, VESTURE. See GARMENT.

VESTRY, ¶ *A room attached to a church, sacrum (a place where sacred things are kept).—vestiarium (a room where clothes are kept). ¶ A parish meeting held in the said room. "concilium parœcie. To call a v. meeting, concilium parœcie convocare: to hold a v. meeting, concilium (&c) habere.*

VETCH, vicia (*Col., V.*). Of v's, vicialis, viciarius (*Col.*).

VETERAN, veteranus. A v. = old soldier, (miles) veteranus; vetus miles expertusque belli (T.); emeritus (that has served his time out).

VETERINARY, veterinarius (*Col.*). A v. surgeon, veterinarius. medicus veterinarius prudens (*Col.*): a v. school, schola veterinaria: the v. art, ars veterinaria (*Petr.*); medicina veterinaria (*Col.*).

VEX, ¶ *TRANS.* stomachum ei facere or movere. indignationem ei movere (to render indignant).—bilen ei movere or commovere. irritare qm or cs iram (to make angry).—pungere qm (sensibly to grieve or mortify).—offendere qm (to offend, displease aby; also of things) Something v.'s me, qd mihi stomacho est: qd ægre fero; od mihi molestum est; qd me pungit; qd male me habet (*Æt.*). Nos nihil ægrum factum est, quam ut, weh means 'it was with the utmost difficulty that.' see C. Ferr. 2, 4, 65. These things vexed me more than they did Quintus himself, hæc mihi majori stomacho quam ipsi Quinto fuerunt. To be vexed, indignari. stomachari. commoveri dolore. Irasci: to be very much vexed, dolore or ira exardescere. dolore or ira incensum esse: to be vexed at athg, indignari or stomachari qd. Irasci propter qd. moleste, ægre, indigne ferre qd; very much, dirumpi qd re. discerni ali: to be vexed with aby, cum qd stomachari. ei irasci. INTRANS. piget or tædet me cs rei. male me habet qd. ægre habeo or patior qd. moleste, graviter, or ægre fero qd. sollicitudinem habere. in sollicitudine esse ægritudinem suscipere. ægritudine affici; about athg, laborare, sollicitum esse de re. affligi de re (C.); anxium et sollicitum me habet qd; about aby, ægritudinem suscipere propter qm.

VEXATION, ægritudo animi (g. t., a disturbed state of mind).—indignatio, stomachus (displeasure, indignation).—ira (anger).—dolor (sorrow).—see Hæra. Cæs. B. G. 5, 4; all these of the v. weh one feels).—offensio (v. inflicted). Slight v., indignatuncula. animi offensioncula: full of v., indignabundus. stomachosus (adv. stomachosus): to my great v., non sine qd meo stomacho: to the great v. of persons, magnâ cum offensione hominum: to cause or occasion v., see To VEX: to feel v., see 'to be vexed,' under To VEX: to be ready to burst with v., dirumpi; at athg, qd re.

VEXATIOUS, indignandus; plenus stomachi (that deserves displeasure).—gravis; molestus (that is troublesome).—qd qm pungit (that annoys aby).

VIAL, phiala (phiala, Juv. 5, 37; Mark; Plin.; used by Jerome of the 'vials' in the Apocalypse).—laguncula (dim. of lagena, a bottle).—ampulla (a flask).

VIAND, See Food.

VIATICUM, viaticum (C., Plaut.).

VIBRATE, ¶ *TRANS.* vibrare (v. ir.), torquere, versare, agitare qd (e. g. vibrare hastam, C.; jaculum, O.; torquere hastam, jaculum, F.). ¶ INTRANS. vibrare (e. g. lingue vibrare, O.; nervi vibrantes, Sen.; vox sonat adhuc et vibrat in auribus meis, Sen.).—torqueri. agitari (e. g., of the strings of a musical instrument: C. Tusc. 1, 10, 20).

VIBRATION, *actus vibrandi (vibratio, Juv. Calpurn. ap. Propert.; vibratus Is, Marc. Cap.). F. of light, vibratus ignium (Marc. Cap.): v. of sound, motus sonorum (C.).

VICAR, vicarius (C.).

VICARAGE, *domus or aedes vicarii.

VICARIOUS, vicarius (C., Q.); loco, or, more rarely, in loco, ea.

VICE, vitiositas; turpitudine (kakia, as moral evil: respecting vitiositas, see C. Tusc. 4, 15, init.).—libidines (evil passions or desires).—vitium (a fault; a thing amiss).

—flagitium; scelus (a vicious or wicked act). To be a v., in vitio esse (to be faulty): to give oneself up to v., dedere animum vitis. dedere se libidinibus: to be a monster of v., ingurgitare se in flagitia (C.).—omnibus vitis affinem esse (afr. C. de Invent. 2, 10, 33).—omnibus vitis teneri (afr. H. Sat. 1, 4, 130); omnibus flagitiis, omnibus libidinibus deditum esse. To avoid, flee from v., a vitis abstinere. vitia declinare. ¶ A kind of instrument, *prae* *retinaculum.

VICE-ADMIRAL, qui fungitur officio supremi classis praefecti (afr. Col. 11, 1, 17); *vicarius praetoris navalis.

VICE-CHANCELLOR, *qui cancellarii officia or vices sustinet; usually *procancelarius or *vicecancellarius (i. t.).

VICEGERENT, vicarius. *qui vice ea fungitur, vicem cs implet.

VICE-PRESIDENT, *praesidis vicarius.

VICEROY, *regis vicarius. *qui regis vices implet, or regis vice fungitur. To be a v. any where, *regis vice ci terrae praesse: to give a v. to a people, praepone populo qm qui regis vice ipsi imperet (Ern.).

VICIOUS, vitiosus (faulty, defective).—turpis (shameful, disgraceful).—improbis (morally bad).—flagitiosus (infamous, gross; all of persons and things). Jn. vitiosus ac flagitiosus, cuius in animo improbitas versatur (morally bad; of persons).—vitis contaminatus, inquinatus (stained with vice; of persons).—sceleratus, sceleratus (criminal; the former in respect of disposition, the latter in respect of action; of persons and things). Extremely v., vitis, flagitius, sceleribus obrutus (of persons); vitis flagitiusque omnibus deditus (of persons and things).

VICIOUSLY, vitiose (faultily).—turpiter, flagitiose. Jn. flagitiose et turpiter.—accelerate (basely, with moral turpitude).

VICISSITUDE, vicissitudo, varietas, commutatio. V. of day and night, of the seasons, of fortune, &c. See CHANGE.

VICTIM, victima (of the larger sort; propr. and fig.).—hostia (of the smaller sort).

VICTOR, victor, expugnator (with gen.; e. g. urbis).—domitor (with gen.; e. g. Hispaniae: vanquisher). See also CONQUEROR, CONQUER.

VICTORIOUS, victor, superior. To come off v., victorem or superiorem discedere. See also 'to obtain a VICTORY.

VICTORY, victoria (v. pr.).—tropaeum (τρόπαιον, trophy; melon, for v., as Np. Them. 3, 3, victoria quae cum Marathonio possit comparari tropaeo).—palma (fig., reward for a v., superiority). A decisive v., parta et explorata victoria: a v. over foreign enemies, victoria externa: a v. over enemies at home, victoria domestica: to get, win, &c. a v., victoria potiri: the v. was easy, facile erat vincere: after the v. was obtained, parta victoria: to turn the scale of v. in favour of aby, victoriam ad qm transferre: to have the v. in one's hands, victoriam in manibus habere: to follow up a v., victoria uti (C.); a victoria nihil cessare (L. 34, 16, 165) but not victoriam exercere, *wh.* in L. 2, 55, and 7, 22, *fm* the context, has quite a different meaning: to concede the v. to aby, manus dare vincique se pati (to confess oneself conquered); ci palmam dare (to concede the superiority to aby): to foretell a certain v., certam victoriae spem augurari: to proclaim a v., victoriam conclamare: to celebrate a v., victoriam concelebrare (also by Crcl. with the verbs under CONQUER; e. g., after a v. over enemies, difficulties, &c., victis hostibus, difficultatibus): to obtain a v., vincere (g. t.); victoriam consequi or adipisci; superiorem or victorem discedere: palmam ferre (fig., to have the superiority): over aby, vincere or superare qm; victoriam ferre, referre ex qo; victoriam reportare ab or de qo: to obtain a complete v. over aby, devincere qm (e. g. Pcnos classe): to obtain a v. over one's passions, &c., cupiditates coercere, continere, comprimere; cupiditatibus imperare: a certain, uncertain, doubtful, brilliant, honorable, glorious, &c. v., victoria certa, explorata, incerta, dubia, clarissima, honesta (egregia, L.), praecleara, gloriosa (C.): a melancholy, bloody, bloodless, cruel, wicked v., victoria acerba, cruenta, inermata (L.), funesta, crudelis, nefaria: a complete v., victoria iusta: an easy v., victoria facilis: almost to give up the v. for lost, victoriam prope despe-

rare: that v. cost the Carthaginians much blood, Paenis ea victoria multo sanguine stetit: our v. was won without the loss of a man, victoria nobis inermata fuit (L. 2, 31): Scipio was called Africanus on account of his great v. over the Carthaginians, Scipio ob egregiam de Paenis victoriam Africanus appellatus est.

VICTUAL, supportare frumentum et commutatum (Caes.). frumentum dare, commutatum portare (S.; to send a supply of provisions).—sustinere commutatus (to v. well, to keep up an ample supply of provisions; Caes.); rem frumentariam providere, comparare (to obtain and furnish with provisions in the first instance; exercituli).

VICTUALLER, caupo (C.). hospes (a host).—popinarius (Lampid.).

VICTUALLING-HOUSE, caupona (shop where wine and ready-dressed meat were sold).—popina (where persons were allowed to eat and drink 'on the premises').—taberna cauponia (Pond.).

VICTUALLING-OFFICER, rei frumentariae praefectus, praepositus, qui rei frumentariae praest. annonas praefectus (L. 4, 13), frumentarius (Hirt.).

VICTUALS, cibis; pl. cibi (the pl. when several kinds of food are spoken of).—enca (food prepared, so as to be eaten; v. and drink). Jn. cibis potusque; cibis vinumque.—victus (g. t.). Moderate quantity of v. and drink, temperate escae modiceque potiones: he is fond of his v., libenter cenat.

VIE WITH, *Of persons*, certare or contendere cum qo. aemulari qm or cum qo. To v. with aby in ath, qd re certare or contendere cum qo; (of mutual competition) qd re inter se certare. *Of things*, certare cum qd re (poet. ci rei; e. g. viridique certat bacca Venafro, H.).—aemulari qd (e. g. Balicam uvae Albanum vinum aemulantur, Plin.).

VIEW, *Of Sight*, visus, *Of See*, SIGHT. *Of Survey*, aspectus, *Of*, conspectus, *Of*. To take a v. of, qd visere or invisere (to look at out of curiosity; invisere, with accuracy).—aspicere (to look at).—inspicere (to inspect).—contemplari (to view).—oculis collustrare or perlustrare (to examine one by one). To take a v. of a country, aspiciere situm omnem regionis; contemplari locorum situm: to take a v. of ath on the spot, in re praesenti cognoscere qd: point of v.; see POINT. *Of Prospect*, prospectus, *Of*, see PROSPECT. To command a v. see also TO COMMAND (end, β). *Of Design*, object, end, consilium (plan, design).—finis (object in view).—quod mihi proposui (end proposed).—quod maxime sequor, aspecto (special object in view). *Of* scopus is not Latin: to have ath in v., spectare qd or ad qd, or followed by ut (to look at).—querere or sequi qd (to endeavor to reach or attain).—proposui habere or propositum est mihi qd, or followed by an infinitive (to propose or purpose a thing).—cogitare qd, or followed by an infinitive (to think of doing ath).—(animo) intendere, followed by the accusative of a pronoun, by ut, or by an infinitive; animum intendere ad or in qd (to turn one's mind to a thing).—tendere ad qd (to strive after ath).—id agere, ut (to have in hand).—rationem referre ad qd. To have ath espy in v., qd potissimum, maxime sequi; qd consilia et cogitationes imprimis referre: to have a different v., non idem velle: to have quite other v's, longe alio spectare: to entertain v's hostile to the state, contra republicam sentire: to have nothing in v. but the public good, ad communem salutem referre omnia; ca mens nihil nisi commodum publicum videt: to take the same v. of ath, de qd re idem sentire (with aby, cum qo or atque qd, or simply cum qo sentire: alii entertain the very same v's, omnes sentiunt unum atque idem: to entertain a different v., non idem sentire de qd re: what are your v's? quid tibi vis? quid tua mens est? my view is, mens mea haec est; eo pertinent, or valent, mea consilia: it is far fm my v., plurimum ab eo absum: with a good v., bono consilio or animo: with this v., with a v. to, eo consilio ut; hoc animo: hac mente (165) ad eum finem, in this sense, occurs only in later writers); idcirco ita, ut; eo, ut, &c. 'With a v. to,' often by ad only; e. g., with a v. to conciliation, ad conciliationem gratiae.

VIEW, v. qd inspicere (to see in what state a thing is; survey).—visere; invisere (to look narrowly into, examine closely).—spectare (to look at openly and carefully).—perlustrare (to look over, look at thoroughly).—contemplari (to look at steadily).—intueri (to look at attentively, with interest).—oculis collustrare or perlustrare (to look over carefully or minutely).—oculis obire, Plin. Rp. (to look over, take a view of).

VIEWLESS. See INVISIBLE.

VIGIL, vigilia, pervigilium (through the whole night). To keep a v., vigilare, pervigilare.

VIGILANCE, *vigilantia* (v. pr.).—cura; diligentia (care, diligence).—cautio; circumspectio (circumspection).

VIGILANT, *vigilans*, *vigil*. To be v., *vigilare*. ad-vigilare: to be very v., *mirificasse vigilantiā*: to keep a v. eye upon, diligenter custodire qd or qm: to be v. in any service, excubare vigilareque pro qo (C.): v. care, vigilantes curae (C., impropr.). If = cautious, vid.

VIGILANTLY, *vigilanter* (C.).

VIGNETTE, **emblemata*. **ornamentum*. **imago* ornamenti causā apposita.

VIGOROUS, *Fortis*, *vid.* *Full of strength*, valens, validus (g. t.).—*firmus* (firm; of men and the human body, states, &c.; then also of other objects; e. g. *cibus firmus*, *potio firma*). Jx. *firmus* et *robustus* (e. g. *respublica*); valens et *firmus* (e. g. *civitas*).—*robustus* (robust, staunch; of the human body, the state, &c.). Jx. *robustus* et *valens* (e. g. homo).—*incertus* (unsustained; of men and animals).—*corpore vigena*. *corpore validus*. *corpore robusto* (only of man; the former denoting a body in the prime of youth; the second, vital strength; and the third, relating to firm sound flesh).—*potens*; efficax (powerful, of effect).—*gravis* (that influences the mind forcibly; of speech and the speaker).—*nervosus* (full of nerve in expression; of a speaker).—*alacer*; *vividus* (lively).—*strenuus* (that sets to work with energy).—*impiger* (not sluggish). To be v., *corpore vigena*, *corpore robusto* esse. *corpore valere* et *validum* esse. *bonis viribus esse* (that possesses strength); a v. speech, *oratio gravis*, also *nervi orationis* (energetic expressions or words); a v. delivery, *actio plena spiritus* (full of spirit and life); in a v. manner: see **VIGOROUSLY**.

VIGOROUSLY, *nervose*, *gravier*, *strenue*. *Impigre*. *alacri animo* [Syn in **VIGOROUS**]. He spoke so powerfully and v., tantā v. tantāque gravitate dixit: to support ably most v., qm enisissime juvare. See also **FORCIBLY**.

VIGOUR, *Force*, *vid.* *Mental force*, *robur animi* or *animi vi*.—*magnus*, *quo qd valet*, *ingenium*. *ingeni prestantia* (high cultivation of the mind).—*animi firmitas* (fortitude of mind or character).—*virtus* (mental or moral strength; fortitude).—*animi vigor* (liveliness or freshness of the mind; opp. *corporis vigor*).—*vis* *ingeni*, or, simply, *ingenium* (productive mental power; respecting *ingenium*, see *H. Sat. 1, 4, 43*, *Heind.*).—*vigor*. *virtus* (fulness of power; both of animate and inanimate subjects).—*vis vitalis* (vital power).—*animus*; *anima* (the vital principle; *ἡ ἐνδομυτικὴ*).—*sanguis* (vitality, as well of the body as of speech; also of the speaker himself). *Full of vigor*, *plenus sanguinis* (of persons and things): to lose the true v., *verum sanguinem perdere* or *deperdere* (of a speaker): the scholastic orations possess less nerve and v. than those of the forum, minus sanguinis et virium declamationes habent, quam orationes: what v. is displayed in this book, quantum in illo libro vigoris est (Sem. Ep. 64, 2): v. of expression or thought, *gravitas verborum* et *sententiarum* (see *C. Or. 9, 32*): a man full of v., *vir fortis* (the v. of a speaker, *virtus oratoris*: with a certain v., cum quadam virtute). *Energy*, *vid.* *Activity*, *vid.*

VILE, *Worthless*, *despicable*, *vills* (properly, that to which one attaches a low value; then, worthless, paltry; e. g., honour).—*contemptuendus*. *contemptus*, *despectus* (despised; [Syn. in **DESPISE**]).—*abjectus* (flung away; hence worthless). Jx. *contemptus* et *abjectus* (Rog). Avoid *contemptibilia*, *despicabilia*, *aspernabilia*. A v. fellow, homo despectissimus; homo contemptissimus or contemptissimus et despectissimus (despised, despicable).—homo omni parte detestabilis; homo impurus; monstrum hominis. To become v., in contemptum venire or adduci. [Abominable, foult, fœdus, abominandum, detestandum, detestabilis, nefandum, immanis, teter. [Syn. in **ABOMINABLE**].

VILELY, *foede*, *foedissime*, *nefarie*, *terrible*. **VILENESS**, *turpitudine*, *animus abjectus* (baselessness). Usually by *Crel.* with the adj. (Rog) not vilitas, which is *cheapness*.

VILIFY, male dicere ei (to speak ill of).—*criminari* (to accuse).—de qo absente detrahendi causā male dicere, contumelioseque dicere, detrahendo de ce famā or gloriā.

VILLA. See **COUNTRY-HOUSE**.

VILLAGE, [Propri.] *pagus*. *vicius* (the former, a large v.; the latter, a small v. or hamlet, a farmhouse with out-buildings, &c.).—*rūs*; *agri* (v. with the country round it; the country, as opposed to the town). Of a v., *paganus*. *vicanus* (that lives in a v.).—

agrestis; *rusticus* (of the country; hence boorish, coarse, from v. to v., pagatin. *viciatim*: v. life, *vita rustica* or *rusticana*: of or belonging to v.'s, *paganicus*. [The inhabitants of a village, *pagus*, *pagni*, *vicani*].

VILLAGER, *paganus*, *vicanus*. homo *rusticanus* ex *municipio*. homo *rusticanus*, homo *municipalis*.

VILLAIN, *A bad, worthless fellow*, homo *malus*, *improbus*, homo *nequam*. Jx. *nequam* et *improbus*. homo *sceleratus*, *sceleratus*, *consceleratus*.—homo *perditus* or *profligatus*. homo *nefarius* et *improbus*.—homo sine religione ullā ac fide. *A detestable v.*, *profligatissimus omnium mortalium ac perditissimus*. homo *omnium sceleratissimus*: a *manifest v.*, homo *foedus* et *aperte malus*: a *crafty v.*, homo *ingeniosissimus nequam* (Vell.). v. l. *acelui* (as abusive exclamation). [Serr., *adscriptus glebe*.—*servus* (g. l. for slave).—*mancipium* (bought or taken in war).—*verna* (one born in the house).]

VILLANAGE, *angaria* (a Persian word, but in use as early as the time of Cicero; see *Fragm. Nigidii ap. Gell. 19, 14*, *extr.*; frequent in the Jcti.; propr., the work or service of an *angarius*, who was originally a person bound to act as a courier in the service of the state when required).—*angarium prestatio* (the performance of v. Jcti.).—*opera serva* (the service performed; aft. *Plant. Pers. 2, 4, 9*). To perform v., *angarium* or *operam servam* prestare: *Lycurgus* caused the lands of the rich to be cultivated by the poor in v., *Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi ut servitio colendos dedit* (C. Rep. 3, 9).

VILLANOUS, *improbus*, *nequam*, *sceleratus*, *foedus*. See also **VILLAIN**.

VILLANOUSLY, *improbe*, *scelerate*, *foede*, *nefarie*. **VILLANY**, *improbitas* (*villanous disposition*).—*flagitium*, *scelus*, *foedum* or *indignum facinus*, *dedecus* (a villanous or disgraceful action).

VINDICATE, *rem sibi* or *alio* *se vindicare* (by law or not).—*tēnere*. *obtinere* (to make good one's right to a disputed possession).—*retinere* (to withhold altho not to give it up).—In the poets and later prose-writers, *asserere* qd ei (sibi), or *asserere* only (se *cælo* *asserere*, O. So 'assert the natives right'; Dryd.; i. e., claim to be heaven-born.—*nec laudes asserere nostras*, O. nec sapientis nomen sibi asseruit, Q.). To v. a right successfully, *vis* *tēnere*, *obtinere*, *retinere*: to v. a right (= to endeavour to make it good), *vis* *persequi*: to v. one's liberty (i. e., to escape from an actual servitude), *se in libertatem asserere*; ac *asserere* (O.).

VINDICATION, By *Crel.* with the verb.

VINDICATOR, *assertor* *es* *rei* (L., and post-Aug in prose; *vindicator*; e. g. *gladius assertor libertatis*, Sem.).—*propugnator* *es* *rei* (e. g. *libertatis*, C.; a champion of a cause).—*defensor* (a defender; also one who wards off altho).

VINDICTIVE, *ulciscendi cupidus* (in a single case).—*qui nullam injuriam inultam atque impunitam dimittit* (that allows no injury to pass unavenged). *Exceedingly v.*, *inimicitiarum persequentissimus* (Auci. ad *Heren.*).

VINE, *vitis*.—*labrusca*, *salleastrum* (a kind of wild v., see *Voss. V. Ecl. 5, 7*).—*vitis* *generosæ stirpis* (a cultivated v.). To plant v.'s, *vitæ serere* or *ponere*. *vitem serere*: to cultivate a v., *vitem colere*: to prop a v., *vitem palare*: to prune or tie up a v., *vitem amputare*, *ligare*: to graft a v., *vitem inserere*: to propagate a v., *vitem propagare*: the v. grows too luxuriantly, *vitæ supervacui frondibus luxurians silvescit*: the v. climbs, *vitæ clavivulvis adminiculata* *se erigit*.—(Rog) *palme* or *flagellum* is a very thin and slender branch or shoot of a v.; but also used, by meton., for the v. itself, Col.).

VINE-BRANCH, *palme*, *flagellum* (if very thin and slender). See **VINE**.

VINE-DRESSER, *vinitor*, *vinemitor*. *vitium cultor*.

VINE-FRETTER, *convolvulus* (Cato R. R. 95, 1, &c.).—**sphinx elpēor* (Linn.).

VINEGAR, *acetum*. *Sharp v.*, *acetum acris saporis*; *acetum acidissimum*: to put in v., *aceto condire* (to season or flavour with v., Schol. *Acron*): **aceto macerare* (to soak in v.): to turn to or become v. (of wine, &c.) in *acetum verti*: *sour* as v., *acidissimus*.

VINEGAR-CRUEL, *acetabulum*.

VINE-KNIFE, *falx* *vinitoria*.

VINE-LEAF, *vitæ folium*, *folium vitigineum* (g. t.).—*pamphilus* (a young tender leaf). *Vine-leaves*, *folia vitiginea*, *orum*: of or consisting of v. leaves, *pamphilus*: full of v. leaves, *pamphilus*: to strip off the superfluous v.-leaves, *pamphilare*: ornamented with &c.

pamphatus (also if artificially made; see *Voss. V. Eccl.* 3, 39).

VINE-PROP, pedamentum. statumen (g. t.).—ridica (made of an olive or oak-tree).

VINEYARD, vinea. vinetum. collis viniarius. mons amictus vitibus. hortus vinearius (Ulp. *865*). arbutum, a plantation of trees for the purpose of supporting and rearing vines). To plant a v., vineam instituere; vinetum instituere or ponere.

VINTAGE, vendemia. A good, poor v., vendemia bona, magna (Pall.). gracilis (Plin. Ep.), exigua (Col.); vendemiola (C.): of or belonging to a v., vendemiarius (Farr.): to gather the v., vendemiam facere (Col.), metere (Plin.), colligere (Plin. Ep.): I have had a poor v., yet better than I had expected, vendemias graciles quidem, uberiores tamen quam expectaveram colligo (Plin. 9, 20, 2).

VINTNER, caupo. viniarius (Plaut.).

VIOL, fides, lumen, pl.

VIOLATE, violare. frangere. rumpere (to break). To v. one's word, fidem frangere, violare; fidem prodere: to v. laws, leges percurrere, violare; a legibus discedere (rumpere, poet.): to v. an oath, iurjurandum non servare, non conservare: to v. friendship, amicitiam violare, dissolvere, dirumpere: to v. chastity, ci stuprum inferre or offerre; ci vitium offerre or vim offerre; quam per vim stuprare; quam violare; pudicitiam ci expugnare or eripere; decus muliebre ci expugnare (L. 1, 48).

VIOLATION, violatio (L.): but usually by the verb.

VIOLATOR, violator (L.): but usually by the verb.

VIOLENCE, vis (intensive strength; for *vis* Pliny is the first to use also vehementia).—gravitas (great impression made by *athg* on the senses or feelings).—Incitatio. impetus (haste).—violenta (force, vehemence).—ardor. matus (heat; *emph* of a fever, of passions).—Impotentia (want of self-government).—iracundia (irritability, inclination to anger). V. of a storm, vis tempestatis: with v.; see *VIOLENTLY*: to take with v., vi capere (g. t.); vi eripere ci qd (to snatch or tear away); vi or per vim expugnare (to take by storm); to apply or use v., vi agere; with *athg*, per vim facere qd; in order to carry *athg* into execution, vi expugnare qd; extorquere qd: to do v. to, *use* or apply v. to *athg* or *athg*, vim adhibere ci or ci rei (g. t.); vim afferre ci; vim et manus inferre ci (to lay v. hands on); violare qm or qd (to inflict an injury): to offer v. to a female, vim or stuprum afferre ci; stuprum inferre ci; per vim stuprare qm; decus muliebre expugnare: to do v. to oneself, naturae suae repugnare (to act contrary to one's nature and custom); in any matter, frango ipse me, coquoque (Orelli, *cogo*) qd ferre toleranter (to bear or endure *athg* with submission or patiently, C. ad Div. 4, 6, 2); tormentum sibi iungere, ne (see *Plin. Paneg.* 86, in).

VIOLENT, vehemens (v. *prop.*; opp. lenis, placidus; *prop.* of persons, then also of things).—gravis (that strongly affects the senses or feelings; e.g., morbus; odor; verbum; adversarius).—magnus (great).—acer (sharp). Jx. acer et vehemens. vehemens acerbique (opp. placidus mollisque).—acerbis (that occasions pain).—conclutatus. incitatus. intentus (in haste).—rapidus (rapid, in haste).—violentus (that acts forcibly).—atrox (that causes fear or terror).—ardens. flagrans (burning; of fervour and passion).—iracundus (irritable).—impotens (unable to restrain himself: also of things; homo, rabies, &c.). Jx. ferox impotensque. ferox et impotens.—importunus (rough, wild, harsh, &c.; tyrannus, libidines, &c.). To put oneself into a more v. passion, in impotentioris rabiem accensus esse (L.): v. rain, imber magnus or maximus: a v. wind, ventus vehemens or magnus: v. desire, cupiditas magna or acris, ardens or flagrans: a man of v. disposition, vir or homo vehemens or violenti ingenti; homo iracundus: to die a v. death, manum or mortem sibi inferre; suapte manu se interficere (to lay v. hands on oneself: see 'to commit suicide'); vis ci affertur (by another): a v. interpretation, 'interpretatio contorta: to give a v. interpretation to a passage, 'vim adhibere ci loco: to use v. means; see 'to apply violence' in a v. manner, vi; per vim.

VIOLENTLY, vi per vim (in the way or by means of violence).—vehementer. valde. graviter. acriter. acerbis. contente. To contend v., vehementer contendere: acriter or acerbis or fortissime pugnare: to cry out v., valde clamare: to speak v., acriter or concitate or magna contentione dicere: to blame *athg* v., acerbis qm reprehendere: to resist v., vehementer repugnare.

VIOLET, viola (*865*) under this name were comprised various kinds of flowers which resembled the v.; see the Lex.).—viola odorata (Linn.). A v. bed, violarium

v. blue, violaceus; lanthinus (iambivov, of a brownish colour).—amethystinus (Mart.).

VIOLIN, *violina (must be retained, perhaps with quæ dicta, for fides has much too wide a signification; neither do tetraorchordum or barbitos suit). To play on the v., violinâ canere; (well), scite: a player on the v., *violinista (analogously with citharista); or *violini canere doctus. *865* In Latin of the middle ages, this instrument is called giga or guggala.

VIOLONCELLO, tetraorchordum grave minoris modi (Baw.).

VIPER, vipera (*prop.* and *fig.*, C.).—*coluber berus (Linn.). V.'s brood, generation of v.'s, (fig.) homines nequissimi, improbiissimi, scelestissimi. Jx. nequissimi atque improbiissimi (C.).

VIPERINE, VIPEROUS, viperinus, viperescus.

VIRAGO, virago (Plaut., O.).

VIRGIN, s. virgo (unmarried woman, whether young or old, *vapōv*).—puella (xōp, young woman, whether married or not; e.g. Nero's wife Octavia, twenty years old, T. Ann. 14, 64). *865* Virago is a strong masculine young woman, an Amazon.

VIRGIN, adj. virginus (of or belonging to a virgin).—virginalis (characteristic of a virgin; e.g. v. recundia).

VIRGINITY, virginitas. Perpetua v., perpetua virginitas (L. 1, 3); hoc sacerdotio perpetua a viris omnibus pudicitia ei imperata est (Just. 10, 2, 4, perpetual v.).

VIRILITY, virilitas.

VIRTUAL, Cret. with quod idem valet, quod re quidem verâ qd est. See quotations in VIRTUALLY.

VIRTUALLY, re quidem (or autem) verâ (e.g. hæc ille si verbis non audeat, re quidem verâ palam loquitur, C. Quint. 17, 8n.). A law is v. repealed, legem mos publicus repudiavit: he v. says this, non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, sed quæ dicit idem valet.

VIRTUE, *1* Power, efficacia, vis (C.).—potestas (Plin.).—efficacia (C.).—efficientia (C., once).—efficacia (Plin.). The natural v.'s of plants, potestates herbarum (Plin. 25, 2, 8); the v.'s of medicines, facultates medicamentorum (Cels. 6, 1); to possess a certain v., vim habere; valere; efficere qd; potestatem habere; pertinere ad qd: in or by v. of, e. or ex (conformably to; e.g. ex pacto, ex conventu); per (by authority of; e.g. per senatus decretum, &c.). It may also be expressed by the simple *ab*; e.g. by v. of this command, quo imperio (as *Np. Milt.* 7, 1). *1* Good quality of *athg*, virtus (e.g. arboris, equi, C.; ferri, herbarum, &c.). Wine has this v., vinum eo nomine commendatur, hanc laudem habet: fidelity is the v. of a dog, summa virtus, or laus, canis in fide cernitur, posita est. *1* Moral goodness, virtus (as showing itself in meritorious and becoming actions).—innocentia (as showing itself in blameless, *emph*ly disinterested, conduct).—honestas (as showing itself in virtuous and noble sentiments). *865* Neither of these words corresponds exactly to our word 'virtue' in this sense: virtus denotes, strictly speaking, only a excellence (virtus est nihil aliud quam ad summum perducta natura, C. Leg. 1, 8, 25; compare Tusc. 4, 15, 34; 5, 13, 39; Beter ad C. Off. 2, 6, 29), and honestas, in the Roman sense, has too exclusive a reference to character, reputation, and human opinion: Grotius remarks, that honestas is nearer to our idea than virtus; but perhaps virtus must be usually adopted, the sense in which a modern writer uses the term being fully understood. Or we may say, honestum, rectum, virtus vera; or by Cret., id quod proprie dicitur vereque est honestum (C. Off. 3, 4, 17). The path of v., virtutis via (S.): lovely, heavenly v., virtus amabilis, admirabilis, divina (C.): singular, extraordinary v., virtus eximia, præclara, singularis, excellens (C.): tried v., virtus spectata, probata: oppressed v., virtus afflictâ, prostrata: active v., virtus actiosa; virtus, que in agendo vernatur: a pattern of v., exemplar virtutis (Sen.); lumen probitatis et virtutis (C. Amic. 8, 27): to be possessed of v., virtutem habere; virtute præditi, ornatum esse; est in quo virtus: to depart or deviate from v., a virtute discedere; honestatem deserere: v. commands itself by action, omnis laus virtutis in actione consistit (C. Off. 1, 6, 19). *1* A single feature of moral goodness, virtus. The v. of temperance, of justice, virtus continentia, justitia (C.): all v.'s are equal, omnes virtutes sunt inter se æquales et pares (C. de Or. 3, 14, 55): to make a v. of necessity, laudem virtutis necessitati dare (Q.). necessitati cedere, concedere, parere, qd dare, tribuere (aff. C.). *1* Chastity, pudicitia, pudor.

VIRTUOUS, rerum antiquarum studiosus (one fond of antiquarian pursuits, a collector, &c.).—artium ana-

ter. liberalium artium studiosus. homo elegans.—rerum artificiorum studiosus (*fond of collecting works of art*).

VIRTUOUS, virtute præditus, ornatus. virtutis compositus. In quo virtus inest; *or prope* rather probus. honestus. rectus (*with ref. to moral goodness and an upright life*). *A v. life*, vita honesta; *or, in the highest sense*, vita sancta; vitæ sanctitatis, sanctimonialis: *a v. action*, quod cum virtute fit; honeste, recte factum; *actio honesta* (*aff. C.*): *thoroughly v.*, in quo inest virtus omnibus numeris perfecta, absoluta: *to be highly v.*, singulari, eximii virtutis præditum esse: *to have led a thoroughly v. life*, virtutis perfectæ perfectum esse munere (*C. Tusc. 1, 45, 109*): *all v. persons are happy*, omnes virtutis compotes beati sunt (*ibid. 5, 13, 39*).

VIRTUOUSLY, cum virtute. honeste. recte. sancte. *To live v.*, cum virtute vivere; *degere vitam cum virtute* (*C.*); recte, honeste, sancto vivere (*C.*).

VIRULENCE, ¶ *PROPR.* virus, l. n. "rel virulentæ vis." [*FIG.*] virus, l. n. acerbitas. amaritudo. gravitas.

VIRULENT, ¶ *PROPR.* virulentus (*Gell.*).—*or by Crcl. with virus.* ¶ [*FIG.*] acerbus. amarulentus. asper. mordax.

VIRUS, virus, l. n.

VISAGE. See COUNTERNANCE, FACE.

VISCERA, viscera, um, pl. (usually of the heart, lungs, liver, &c.)—intestina, orum, pl.—also linteræ, orum (*Plin.*, the lower intestines).

VISCID, VISCOSUS, viscosus (*Pall.*).—lentus (*V.*).—tenax (*Plin.*).

VISIBILITY, by *Crcl.* with words under **VISIBLE**.

VISIBLE, (*prop.*) spectabilis. quod cerni, oculis cerni, potest. quod cadit, venit, in, sub aspectum. quod cadit sub oculos, in conspectum. quod ante oculos positum est. quod aspectu sentitur. quod in cernendi sensum cadit.—conspicuis (*strikingly v.*, *H. Phædr.*, *T.*)—subjectus oculis (*L.*)—sub oculis (*plainly v.*, *Q. Ketz*). *Avoid visibilia*, *Appul.*, *latr.* The v. world, mundus quem cernimus (*C. Univ. 2*); quæ sub aspectum cadunt (*ibid. 4*); hæc omnia quæ vidimus (*C. Cat. 3, 9, 21*); ea quæ sunt quæque cernuntur omnia (*C. Fin. 1, 6, 17*): *v. things*, quæ oculis cernimus; quæ sub oculos cadunt; quæ aspectu sentiuntur (*C.*): *to be v.*, oculis, aspectu cerni: ante oculos positum esse (*C.*): in oculis situm esse (*S.*); sub oculis esse; oculis subiectum esse (*L.*): in prospectu esse (*Cæc.*): in oculis incurrere; sub *or* in oculis, in conspectum, sub aspectum, cadere; conspici; apparere: *to render v.*, subicere qd oculis, sub oculos, *or* sub aspectum; aperire: *to become v.*, in conspectum dari; aperiri; se aperire (*opp. occultari, delitescere*); sub oculis subijci (*Q.*); oculis se dare (*Plin. Ep. Sen.*). ¶ [*FIG.*] *Apparent*, clear, manifest, manifestus. promptus. apertus. evidens. expressus. illustris. perspicuus. *To be v.*, apparere; patere; manifestum esse. See also **APPARENT**.

VISIBLY, ¶ *PROPR.* by *Crcl.* with the adj. ¶ [*FIG.*] evidenter.

VISION, ¶ *Sight*, visus, ñs. aspectus, ñs. conspectus, ñs, *or* by *Crcl.* with oculi. ¶ *An apparition*, res objecta (*that which presents itself to the eye*, *C. Acad. 2, 12, 38*; *14, 48*).—visum (*aliquid seen, a sight*).—visa species (*a form which one believes he has seen, whether awake or in a dream*).—simulacrum (*an apparition*). ¶ *Not spectrum*, *which is = εἰδωλον in the language of the Stoics*; see *C. ad Div. 15, 16, 2*. See also **APPARITION**. ¶ *A chimæra*, delirantis somnium. aberrantis animi mera deliria. commentum (*a fiction*).

VISIONARY, fanaticus (*inspired with a wild enthusiasm*).—inanis. vanus (*existing only in the imagination*).—fictus. commenticius (*fictitious*).

VISIT, s. salutatio. salutatoris officium. *To make a v.*; see **VISIT**, v.: *to put off a v.*, visendi curam differre (*T.*): *your v. will be agreeable to us all*, carus omnibus expectatusque venies: *I liked my v. at Talna's*, fui libenter apud Talnam (*C.*). (*SYN. in CALL. 2.*)

VISIT, v. visere. c. visendi causâ venire. invisere. visitare. adire. convenire. salutare. salutatum *or* salutandam causâ ad qm venire. ad qm salutandum venire. (*SYN. in CALL = Visit.*) *To v. from time to time*, intervire: *to v. a place* (*to stay there, or on business*), obire; venire ad; adire; visere: *to v. frequently or regularly*, frequentare: *to v. ably frequently*, c. domum frequentare; celebrare (*cell.*, of *thoroughly it*); frequenter *or* multum *or* frequenter ad qm ventilare: *to v. a sick person*, ægrotum visare; ægrotum visitare: *to v. one's patients*, ægrotos perambulare: *to v. one's country &c.*, obire villas suas: *most visited* (*of places*), frequens; celebrare: *to v. (for inspection, &c.)*, spectare (*Bau.*): *to*

v. the several stations, circuire stationes (see *Hera. ad Cæs. B. G. 5, 1*). ¶ *Visit with = inflict*, vid. *To v. with punishment*, animadvertere (*to censure*);—indicare (*to satisfy justice for a crime*).—persequi (*to follow up with punishment*). *To v. with a heavy punishment*, gravius qd statuere in qm.

VISITATION, ¶ *Visit for inspection, &c.*, spectatio. census. recensio. scrutatio. per-crutatio (*examination*). *To hold a v.*, agere censum (*Bau.*): *our worthy Archdeacon held his v. yesterday*, there were fifty clergy present; *egregius ille archidiaconus noster agebat censum hesternio die, aderant e clerici quin-quaginta. ¶ [*Infliction*, vid.

VISITING-CARD, charta salutatrix (*aff. Mart. 9, 100, 2*).

VISITOR, ¶ *One who pays a visit*, saluator; pl., salutantes, salutatores. qui visendi (ac salutandi) causâ venit (*or* veniunt) ad qm.—hospes (*a v. staying in the house*). *A troublesome v.*, molestus Interpellator: *I have a v.*, habeo qm mecum: *I have no v.*, solus sum. neminem mecum habeo: *I shall have many v.'s*, multi apud me erunt. ¶ *Inspector*, explorator, censor (*of churches, schools, &c.*).

VISOR, prps "os galeæ; buccula (*L.*)

VISUAL. By *Crcl.* with visus *or* the verb.

VITAL, ¶ *Of or pertaining to life*, vitalis. ¶ *Essential*, vid.

VITALITY, vitalitas (*Plin.*); vis vitalis (*C.*).

VITALS, vitalia, um (*Plin.*; *Sen.*)—intestina, orum (*lower intestines*).—viscera, um, pl. (*heart, lungs, liver*).

VITIATE, ¶ *To make faulty, mar.*, vitare (*g. l.*, *to make faulty, spoil*; e. g. pecunias, merces).—corruptere (*to corrupt by an internal change of quality*).—adulterare (*to introduce what is bad or spurious into what is good and genuine*; e. g. nummos, gemmas).—interpolare (*to give a good appearance by dressing it up*; e. g., *to falsify a document by additions and erasures*).—transcribere (*to falsify in copying*). ¶ *To render invalid*, qd irritum facere, qd rescindere.—rescindere et irritum facere, ut irritum et vanum rescindere, refugere. (*SYN. in INVALIDATE.*)

VITREOUS, vitreus, vitro similis.

VITRIFICATION. By *Crcl.* with the verb.

VITRIFY, ¶ *TRANS.* in vitrum convertere qd.

¶ *INTRANS.* in vitrum converti, verti, mutari.

VITRIOL, *vitriolum (*l. k.*). *V. works*, *officina vitrioli.

VITRIOLIC, *vitriolicus (*l. k.*; e. g. acidum, liquor).

VITUPERATE, VITUPERATION. See **BLAME**, v., and **CHIDE**, v.

VIVACIOUS, alacer (*energetically active and in high spirits*).—vigētus (*awake*; *alies both in body and mind*).—vividus; vicens (*full of life and energy*).—promptus (*ready, always prepared*). *Jm.* alacer et promptus; acer et vicens.

VIVACITY, alacritas (*energy and activity*).—vigor (*rigorous activity*).—hilaritas (*mirthful, joyous activity*).

VIVID, vividus. acer. See **LIVELY**.

VIVIDLY, acriter. vehementer (*vide, Gell.*).

VIVIFY, animare (*to avoid vivificare, Tertull.*). See **ENLIVEN**.

VIVIFYING, vim animandi, incitandi, exhilarandi, recreandi habens (*to avoid vivificus, Amman.*).

VIVIPAROUS, viviparus (*Appul.*); *quæ partum edunt vivum.

VIXEN, mulier rixosa, jurgiosa (*Gell. 1, 17, 1*); litium et rixæ cupida.

VIZIER (*GRAND*), *cul apud Turcos permissa est summa imperii bellique administrandi.

VOCABULARY, index vocabulorum *or* verborum.

See **DICTIONARY**.

VOCAL, vocalis; *or* by *Crcl.* with gen. of vox; e. g. v. music, vocum cantus (*C. Rosc. Am. 46, 134*). *V. and instrumental music*, vocum nervorumque cantus (*ib.*).

VOCALLY, ore. voce. verbis.

VOCATION. See **CALLING**; **CALL**.

VOCATIVE CASE, casus vocativus. casus vocandi (*Gramm.*). In the v. vocative (*Gell. 13, 22, 4*).

VOCIFERATE, vociferari (*intrane. and trans.*, *to cry out violently or passionately*).—clamorem edere *or* tollere (*to raise a loud cry or clamour*). See also **TO CRY**; **TO CALL**.

VOCIFICATION, vociferatio. vociferatus, ñs (*a loud, vehement crying or shouting for anger, indignation, &c.*).—clamor (*frequently used in the pl. if of a multitude*)—convicium (*a noisy turbulent clamour attended by insulting expressions*). *Jm.* clamor conviciumque. clamor atque convicium.—vocus (*the loud voice that*

make themselves audible, mixed with clamour). See also CLAMOR.

VOGUE, mos. See FASHION.

VOICE, vox (g. i., the faculty of producing audible and articulate sounds: then also the sound itself that is produced, either of living beings or personified objects; e. g., the v. of nature, naturæ vox).—cantus (the song of birds).—sonus (the tone, sound of a v. or of a musical instrument).—vocius sonus (the sound of the v.).—sonitus (a continuing sound, as that of the tuba, tubæ; of thunder, tonitruum). A clear v., vox clara (a loud, discernible v.; opp. a dull, indistinct v., vox obtusa).—vox canora (a clear, harmonious v.; opp. a dull, low voice, vox fusca). A clear v., vox lævis (a rough v., vox aspera) a high or acute v., vox acuta (opp. a deep v., vox gravis): a flexible v., vox flexibilis (opp. a harsh v., vox dura): a full v., vox plena (opp. a thin, faint v., vox exilis): with a loud v. (e. g., to call), clara voce; magnâ voce: firmness, power, &c. of v., vocis magnitudo, firmitudo: clearness of v., vocis splendor: to know aby by his v., qm voce noscitur. qm ex voce cognoscere: to imitate the human v., imitari humanam vocis sonum: to raise one's v., attollere vocem: to lower one's v., submittere vocem: to exert one's v. beyond measure, vocem ultra vires urgere. [Fig.] To listen to aby's v., audire qm (to listen to, follow aby).—qm momentum audire (to listen to aby's exhortation). To obey the v. or call of nature, naturam ducentem sequi. congruentem naturæ convenienterque vivere: to listen to the v. of one's conscience, a rectâ conscientiâ non discedere. [Vete.] suffrage, sententia (g. i., of a senator in the senate, of a judge in the court, of the people in the comitia, &c.).—suffragium (the vote of a Roman citizen in the comitia; then also the voting-table).—punctum (the vote which a candidate received in the comitia; because the collectors of the votes [coustodes] made a dot or point opposite the name of the person in whose favour the tablet was sent in). [Meton., the general v., omnium consensus. consensus publicus: there is only one v. concerning any. omnes uno ore in qâ se consentiunt: to have the first v., principatum sententiæ tenere.]

VOICELESS, [Silent, mute, sine voce (g. i.).—ellingsus (of one who cannot articulate a sound or word; without speech or tongue).—mutus (speechless fm nature, mute). Jx. mutus et ellingsus. mutus atque ellingsus (opp. facundus).—stupidus (that has lost his voice fm amusement, &c.). I am v., nihil fari queo: to make aby v. or speechless, qm ellinguam reddere. See also DUMB. [Having no vote, cui suffragii latio non est.]

VOID, adj. [Empty, vid. [Vacant, vacuus (e. g., an office). The place is v. or vacant, locus vacat: to be v., vacuum esse. vacare. [Vain, cassus (without use or effect; e. g., exertions, labores, &c.).—inanis (without worth, useless in itself; e. g., thought, cogitatio; exertions, contentiones).—irritus (the same as if not begun, frustrated; e. g., an undertaking, inceptum: exertion, labor). Jx. vanus et irritus. irritus et vanus. —futilis (not tenable; e. g., opinion, sententia).—nullus (as good as none; e. g., nulla est hæc amicitia).—fragilis, caducus, or Jx. fragilis caducusque, or fluxus atque fragilis (without duration, perishable).—ad rem ipsam or ad rei naturam non pertinens. quod ad rem non pertinet (not belonging to the essence of a thing).—a res (foreign to a thing, unusanctantia).—invalidus (ineffectual; opp. fortis, valens. [Inefficax not before the sir. age].—inutilis (unfit for, not to the purpose; opp. utilis, saluber). To make or render any v., qd irritum facere (to take away its legal power; e. g., a testament).—qd rescindere (to annul, make v., cancel; e. g., a testament, agreement, verdict).—Jx. rescindere et irritum facere, or ut irritum et vanum rescindere (a testament).—relegere (to undo, tear off, as a publication that has been posted up; hence, e. g. legem, to recall, revoke). To declare any null and v., qd tollere et irritum esse jubere: to consider any v., qd pro irritum habere: to be v., inanem esse; vacuum esse: of any, vacare, vacuum esse (ab) qâ re: to leave v., inanem relinquere (in such manner that nothing enters into the object).—vacuum relinquere (in such manner that something can get be added, to leave a blank, not to fill up; e. g., a sheet of paper, tabellam).—purum relinquere (e. g., spatia, not to embellish with paintings, &c.): v. of any, privatus or spoliatus qâ re: v. of words, inops verborum or verbis: v. of spirit, ingenii sterilis (Sen. Benef. 2, 37. 1): an age v. of great examples, seculum virtutum sterile (T. Hist. 1, 3. 1): v. of joy or pleasure, voluptate carens. voluptatis expers: a life v. of joy or pleasure, vita sine lætitiâ ac voluptate peracta: v. of

feeding, sensûs expers. nihil sentiens (prop. i.) durus ferreus. inhumanus (improp. i.) I am not quite so v. of all feeling as &c., non sum ita ferreus, qui &c.

VOID, s. locus vacuum (an empty space, a vacuum).—lacuna (a hollow; also, improp., loss, want; e. g., of property).—hiatus, ōs (an opening, a gap).—inanitas (emptiness).—insane. vacuitas. vacuum (prop. i.; see SYN. in EMPTV).—vanitas (improp., the want of intrinsic value in any; then also, in a spiritual sense, of the mind of man, See HERM. S. Cat. 20, 3). A v. left by any one in treating on a subject, pars ab eo relicta: to fill up a v., lacunam explere (with regard to space or to number): this speech has left a great v. in my mind, hæc oratio mihi prorsus non satisfacit.

VOID, v. [To empty, vid. [To leave empty, inanem relinquere. vacuum relinquere (SYN. in VOID). [To vacate: see 'to make Void.' [To emit. alvum or ventrem exonerare. alvum exinanire, evacuaré; also alvum dejicere, subducere, purgare, solvere (the latter if by purging). To e. the field, inferiorem discedere. vincl.]

VOLATILE, volaticus (C., who adds modo huc, modo illuc).—volaticus ac levis (Sen. Ep. 42, med. [Not volatilis = winged, or fleeting). See also LIGHT, FAIVOLOUS.

VOLATILITY, By Crel. with the adj.—ingenium volaticum (of sui simile): modo huc, modo illuc (aff. C. Att. 13, 25, 3). See also LIGHTNESS, FAIVOLITY.

VOLCANIC, flammæ eructans. ignes or flammæ evomens. The soil contains v. matter, ignibus gregendis nutriendisq; soli naturalis materia (Justin. 4, 1, 3).

VOLCANO, mons, e cuius vertice ignes erumpunt (aff. C. Perr. 4, 48, 106); mons flammæ eructans (aff. Justin. 4, 1, 4); mons arenas flammæ globos eructans (aff. Plin. 2, 103, 106); collis evomens flammâs (Plin. 3, 9, 14, § 93). [Not mons ignivomus.]

VOLITION, voluntas. See WILL, s.

VOLLEY, v. tormentorum bellicorum et sclopetorum strepitus (Dau.). A v. of abuse, insectatio. cavillatio (satirical abuse): to discharge a v. of abuse at any one, qm insectari. insectationibus petere; qm cavillari (in a satirical or ironical manner).—laccere qm dictis (to censure, to criticize).—truci oratione in qm invehi. inclementius in qm invehi.

VOLUBILITY, volubilitas. See also FLUENT.

VOLUBLE, volubilis. See also FLUENT.

VOLUME, [Any thing rolled up, volumen (copy a writing). If = book; vid. [A mass; vid. A v. of water: to be rendered by the pl. aquæ (waters): a v. of smoke rises fm, fumus evoluitur ex.]

VOLUMINOUS, A v. work, multa volumina continens: a v. writer, auctor per multa volumina diffusus (Col. 1, 1, 10).

VOLUNTARILY, voluntatē (of or by one's own will or determination, θέλοντι; opp. vi or invitus et coactus).—judicio et voluntate. sponte suâ (tuâ, &c.). sponte (without inducement, fm one's own impulse, exsensus). Jx. suâ sponte et voluntate; ultro (without order or command, ἀποκρίναι; opp. cs jussu or jussu). Jx. sponte et ultro. To do any v., voluntate facere qd (opp. invitum et coactum facere; see L. 39, 37. 2: to die v., voluntarium mortem sibi consciscere (for wch Tacitus says, poetically, voluntario exitu cadere. sponte morte sumere. voluntate extingui).

VOLUNTARY, voluntarius (θέλωντος, θέλοντι, fm one's own choice).—volens (of one's own will; opp. coactus).—non coactus, non invitus (without compulsion or external incitement, ἑκείν, ἐκείνοτος). [Spontaneous (ἀντὸμαρος) and ultroneus (ἀντὸλεοντος) differing as sponte and ultro, not identical with voluntarius, occur first in Sen. Ep. and 2, 59, 7, and were probably formed by Seneca for his philosophical style. Instead of them we usually find sponte and ultro with a participle suited to the context; e. g., a v. motion, motus suâ sponte factus (for motus spontaneus in Seneca), &c.]

VOLUNTEER, voluntarius miles. voluntarius; pl. milites voluntarii. voluntariam extra ordinem professi militiam. qui voluntariam sequuntur militiam (who have offered themselves for military service).—evocati (veterans who when called upon serve again). To enrol v.'s, voluntarios milites conscribere: to collect a corps of v.'s, manum voluntariorum cogere: to serve as a v., voluntarium sequi militiam (under the standard of any one).—castra cs sequi.

VOLUPTUARY, voluptarius (given up to sensual pleasures; also of things).—ad voluptates propensus. voluptatibus deditus. To lead the life of a r., delicate vivere. ad voluptates propensus esse.

VOLUPUOUS, voluptarius (of persons or things, *C.*; voluptuous only in *Pliny* and later writers).—libidinosus, impudicus (of persons or things; *v.* in a high degree, and at the same time lascivious, intemperate, &c.).—delicatus (effeminate; *e. g.* homo, sermo). *V. eyes*, oculi lascivi et mobiles; oculi natiantes et quidam voluptate suffusi, et, ut ita dicam, veneri (Q.). *A v. life*, vita libidinosa; vita libidinibus dedita or in libidines effusa.

VOLUPTUOUSLY, molliter, delicate. *JN.* delicate ac molliter (C.); libidinoso, lascivo; or by voluptatibus, libidine.

VOLUPTUOUSNESS, voluptas, libido, lascivia.

VOLUTE, volūtā (Pis.).

VOMIT, s. vomitus. vomitio (that *vch* is vomited, *Plin.*).

VOMIT, v. vomere. evomere. vomitu reddere.

VOMITING. In the general sense of ejecting *fm* any hollow, to be rendered by the *pres. part.* of *TO VOMIT*. *¶ A throwing up fm the stomach*, vomitus, vomitio. (*Althg*) that causes *v.*, vomitorius; to cause or bring on *v.*, vomitionem cōire, mōvere, facere, evocare. vomitum creare: to check *v.*, vomitionem alere, inhibere, cohibere.

VOMITIVE, ¶ Althg that causes vomiting; *e. g.* pulvis vomitorius (a powder).—*ipeacuanha* (a wort).—bulbus vomitorius (*Plin.*).—*radix vomitoria* (a root).—*tartarus emeticus* (tartar emetic). To give or order *aby* a *v.*, qm vomere cogere. See also **EMETIC**.

VORACIOUS, edax, cibi avidus (that eats much).—gulosus (daintily).—vorax (greedy, glutinous).

VORACITY, edacitas, aviditas cibi, voracitas (lasc).

VORTEX, vortex (*Sc.* turbo = whirlwind).

VOTARY, deditus or addictus ci rei. devotus ci or ci rei (post-Aug.). studiosus *cs* or *cs* rei. (*SYN.* and *PR.* in **DEVOTED**).

VOTE, s. ¶ PROP. suffragium (of a Roman citizen in the comitia).—sententia (of a senator, judge, or of the people in the comitia).—punctum (prop. a mark in the tablet of a candidate). To give one's *v.* by word of mouth, sententiam dicere; in writing, *s. scribere*: *v.* and interest, suffragio (C.): a casting *v.*, *pprs* *suffragium or punctum decretoria. *vox decretoria: to canvass for *v.*, ambire; circumire (circumire stronger than amb. *C. Att.* 14, 21, Antonium circumire veteranos, ut acta Caesaris sancirent; that is, he made in his canvassing the round from first to last: ambire veterans only express his canvassing, and addressing the veterans in general. See *Dōd.* p. 12). To take the *v.* (in the senate), patres in sententiam decedere or ire jubere; (in the comitia), populum in suffragium mittere; (in judicial trials), sententiam ferre jubere: to give one's *v.*, see the verb. *¶ FIG.* See **VOICE**.

VOTE, v. sententiam ferre (to give a vote, said of a senator or a judge, or of the people in the comitia). *Sc.* Not, in this sense, sententiam dicere or dare, *vch* = 'to give an opinion,' declare one's sentiments, said of a senator who proposes a measure or makes a motion in the senate; whence the phrase in sententiam *cs* decedere, 'to *v.* with *aby*,' 'to support his measure'—suffragium ferre (said of individuals in the comitia).—in suffragium ire, suffragium intire (of the people in the comitia). *Sc.* Not suffragia dare, *vch* = 'to suffer to *v.*,' 'to give the privilege of voting,' = suffragium impartiri). To *v.* concerning, sententiam ferre de *qo* or de *qā* re (of judges).—suffragium ferre de *qo* or de *qā* re (in the comitia). To *v.* in favour of a senator's motion, in sententiam *cs* decedere: to *v.* in favour of or with, in sententiam pede (or, of several, pedibus) ire: to *v.* for (a candidate), suffragio suo ornare qm. suffragio suo adjuvare qm in petenda honoribus. suffragari ci ad munus: to *v.* for *athg*, suffragari ci rei.

VOTER, qui suffragium fert (one who gives his vote).—qui suffragium or suffragi jus habet (one who has the right of voting).—qui sententiam fert, &c.—suffragator (a *v.* in favour of *aby*, supporter).

VOTIVE, votivus.

VOUCH, confirmare qd. fidem facere ci rei. See **ASSURE**.

VOUCHER, ¶ One who vouches for *athg*, auctor (g. *t.*)—testis (a witness; prop. or *fig.*)—confirmator (only prop.; one that gives security for money; see *C. Cicer.* 26, 77). *A sure v.*, auctor or testis locuples (prop.); auctor certus or gravis (prop. and *fig.*). *¶ Receipts produced*. To produce *v.* of one's account, rationem apochis additis probare. *¶ A war-*

VOUCHSAFE, præstare (to perform, furnish).—concedere (to grant, concede; *e. g.* qd ci non petenti ac sine præcautione).—qd faciendi potestatem facere (to give permission; *e. g.* colloquendi secum potestatem facere). To *v.* to grant a petition, ci petenti satisfacere or non deesse; facere quæ *qs* petit; *cs* precibus indulgere (opp. *cs* preces repudiare; ci petenti deesse or non satisfacere).

VOW, s. votum (a wish connected with a *v.*).—voti sponsio or nuncupatio (the uttering a *v.* in due form before witnesses).—devotio *cs* rei (a *v.* to do something, with the idea of a sacrifice; *e. g.* devotio vite). Sacred *v.*, *vch* *sci* as hindrances or impediments, religiones (*Cæs.* B. G. 5, 6, Herz.). To make a *v.*, votum facere, suscipere (g. *it.*).—votum nuncupare (to pronounce before witnesses: to fulfil or perform a *v.*, votum solvere exsolvere, persolvere, or reddere: to be bound by a *v.*, religione voti obstrictum esse; voti sponsione obligatum esse: to consider oneself bound by a *v.*, se voto teneri putare: to release *aby* *fm* a *v.*, liberare qm voto: to be hindered by (sacred) *v.* *fm* doing *athg*, religionibus impediti (quo minus qd faciam).

VOW, v. ¶ TRANS. spondere. despondere (solemnly or judicially).—promittere (*Sc.* not polliceri = to promise).—vovēre. devovēre (in a religious sense). *¶ INTRANS.* To declare positively, affirmare, confirmare (to assert the certainty of a thing emphatically).—asserere (to maintain a thing earnestly; asserere is bad in this sense), with *de*, or *acc.* and *inf.*—pro certo affirmare; sancte affirmare; with an oath, jurejurando affirmare or confirmare. He vowed with an oath, that he would give &c., jurejurando confirmavit—datum &c.

VOWEL, litera vocalis, or vocalis only. Clashing of *v.*'s, vocalium concursus (Q.).

VOYAGE, s. navigatio (on board a ship, or by water in general).—cursus maritimus (at sea); also *Crc.* with navigare; *e. g.* not used to a (sea) *v.* (look among the following phrases), peregrinatio transmarina (a journeying in countries beyond the sea). Not accustomed to a (sea) *v.*, inusueti navigandi: until then my *v.* went on pretty well, although slowly, ego adhuc magis commodè quam strenue navigavi: to undertake or set out on a *v.*, navigationem suscipere; navigare mare: to be actually at sea: to give up a *v.*, navigationem dimittere: a *v.* out; *e. g.*, we performed it safely, *v.* salvi eo advecti sumus.

VOYAGER, vector (on board a ship, passenger).—peregrinator, peregrinans (that travels in foreign countries).

VULGAR, vulgaris. usitatus (usual).—vulgatus (common and well known; Q., L.)—more or usu receptus. In use or more positus (received as a custom, or generally received).—tritus (that has been and is still in use).—obsoletus (that has become common).—quotidianus (occurring every day). *JN.* usitatus et quotidianus; vulgaris et obsoletus; communis et vulgaris. vulgaris communisque. The *v.*, plebs, vulgus, *flex* populi (*SYN.* in **COMMON**): to be *v.*, in use esse (usual): a *v.* opinion, opinio vulgaris or vulgi; sententia vulgaris; communis hominum opinio; opinio vulgata (with *ref.* to *athg*); omnium opinio de re: the *v.* opinion that &c., opinio vulgata, quā creditur, &c. (see L. 40, 29): according to the *v.* opinion, ad vulgi opinionem; ex vulgi opinione: to render a word *v.* by frequent use, tractando facere usitatum verbum et tritum; verbum usu molliore: a *v.* expression, verbum usitatum et tritum; verbum vulgare or vulgi: this is not a *v.* expression, but a philosophical term, hoc non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum: a *v.* saying, proverbium sermone tritum. *¶ Ordinary*, *mean*, *low*, see **COMMON**.

VULGARITY, ¶ By *Crc.* with *more* agrestes, &c.; *more* infimorum hominum, &c.

VULGARLY, vulgo. See also **COMMONLY**.

VULGATE, *vulgata sacrorum librorum interpretatio.

VULNERABLE, quod vulnerari, quod vulnus accipere potest (aft. C. and L.; *e. g.*, elephants are most *v.* under the tail, elephantus sub caudis maxime vulnera accipit, L. 21, 65).

VULNERARY, vulnerarius (*Plin.*).

VULTURE, vultur, uris, m.; vulturius, i, m. (prop. and *fig.*)

VULTURINE, vulturinus (*Plin., Mart.*)

W.

WAD, v. *farcire* (e. g. *xylinos*).WAD, WADDING, *xylinum vestibus insuendum (for garments); quo *farcitur*, differitur qd (g. t.).

WADDLE, *anctis in modum incedere or vacillare (incedere, with ref. to stateliness of gait; vacillare, of the wading of unsteady motions).

WADE, vado transire (Cae.); vadare (Feget.): that can be waded through, vadousus.

WAFER, *massa signatoria. Consecrated w., *panis coenae sacrae.

WAF, transmittere, trajicere (by water).—transportare, transvehere, or simply vehere (by land or water).

WAG, s. homo jocosus (Varr., H. Ep.); homo multi joci, ad jocandum aptus (C.).

WAG, v. || TRANS. quater (L.); quassare (Plaut.); concutere (O.); agitare (C.); to move, to w.—movere (to move). To w. the tail, caudam movere (S.), lachare (Pers.). || INTRANS. agitari, moveri.

WAGER, sponso (v. pr.).—pignus (the stake). To lay a w., sponsonem facere (with one, cum qo); pignore certare or contendere (cum qo): to win a w., sponsonem or sponsonem vincere: to lay any w., quovis pignore certare. W. of battle (at law), by provocare qm ad pugnam, ad certamen, &c. In barbarous Latin vadatio duelli, vadatio legis (s. t.).

WAGES, || PROPRI. merces, edis (of a labourer).—mandis pretium. manupretium. pretium laboris or operae. To pay w., mercedem ei dare, tribuere, persolvere; pretium operae ei solvere: to receive w., mercedem accipere ab qo: good w., merces magna (C.), diuina (Col.); poor, low w., merces insignis (C.): fair w., magna laboris merces (C.): to fix the rate of w., mercedem cs rei constituere (C.): to offer high w., magnam mercedem ei proponere (C.): to ask for w., mercedem cs rei poscere; laboris mercedem petere: to serve for w., operas suas locare ei (Plin. Ep. 10, 55, 1). || FIG. merces (L.); pretium (Ter.): (in a bad sense) poena, supplicium (C.).

WAGGERY, verba jocosae, pl.; dicta jocosae, pl.; facietiae.

WAGGISH, jocosus.

WAGGISHLY, jocosae.

WAGGON, carrus or carrum (four-wheeled, for baggage of war).—plaustrum (with two or four wheels, for burdens of all sorts).—plostellum (little w.; also a play-w. for children).—vehiculum (g. t.).—chiramaximum (Petron.); a child's toy).

WAGGONER, *carror or plaustror ductor; *rector equorum; *qui plaustrum regit (plaustrarius, Pand.).—qui pro mercede vecturas facit (a public carrier).

WAGTAIL, motacilla (Plin., Linn.).

WAIL, flere, plorare. See LAMENT, MOURN.

WAILING, ploratus (ploratio, Aug.). ejulatus. plandus. See LAMENTATION.

WAIN. See WAAGON.

WAINSCOT, s. tabulamentum (Frontin.). *tabulatio (parietum); abaci (panels). The walls of Roman apartments were usually adorned with paintings or mosaic work (picura de musivo; opus musivum); sometimes with slabs of marble (crustae), or black glass so set as to resemble mirrors (Plin. H. N. 35, 36).

WAINSCOT, v. parietes tessellis operire (aff. Plin. 36, 6, 7).

WAIST, *media pars (corporis, navis); truncus corporis (C.; the trunk).

WAISTBAND, cingulum (C.).

WAISTCOAT, prps colobium (a short vest without arms: the form of the tunic at its first introduction).

Not Inducula, which was an under-garment worn by women (Plaut.).—subucula (worn under the tunic). || Strait-waistcoat, tunica molesta (Juv. 8, 235, and Mart. 10, 25). To put a strait-w. on aby, qm tunica molesta punire (Juv.); or simply qm constringere (C.); see quotation under STRAIT. || Plain waistcoat, thorax haneus (worn by invalids; Suet. Aug. 81).

WAIT, v. See AMBUSH.

WAIT, v. manere (to stay in one's place; then, to stay until another comes); for aby, qm; opperiri (to stay in a place until one comes or returns, or until something happens); for aby or athg, qm or qd; praestolari (to be ready to receive aby); for aby, ei, or (but not in C.); qm; expectare (to look forward to something which one has reason to expect); for aby or athg, qm or qd. W. a little! mane paullisper!—w.

here a little while, parumper opperire hic. Expectare, often = 'to w. to see,' being followed by dep. interrog. clause; thus, 'whilst all men were waiting to see who would be so shameless' &c., expectantibus omnibus, quidnam tam impudens esset &c. (C.).

WAIT FOR, manere qm or qd (denotes the mere physical act of remaining in a place till some one has come, or something has happened). manere qm ad adventum, L., is poet.—expectare qm, qd (denotes simply looking for something future, expectation as a feeling or mental act).—opperiri qm, qd (to remain in a place, and w. until aby comes or athg follows, esp. with a view to do a thing then; the word is rather poet.).—praestolari ei, or (but not in C.) qm (to stand ready to receive aby; esp. of servants, &c. waiting for their masters). To w. for the event of the war, belli eventum expectare: to w. for the issue of athg, rei eventum expectari: to w. for good weather for sailing, navibus (navi) tranquillitates accipari: to w. for (the arrival of) a fleet, classem opperiri: to w. at the door for aby, ei praestolari ante ostium.

WAIT UPON, famulari. ministeria facere. ministrare (as a servant; the latter esp. at table; e. g. ministrare ei cenam; ministrare ei pocula).—apparere (to attend upon a magistrate as clerk, actor, &c.; see Duane Np. Num. 13, 1).—salutare, convenire qm; also qm salutatum venire, salutandi causâ venire; ad officium venire (with a view to pay one's respects; the latter esp. with the idea of duty or obligation): to w. frequently upon aby, assiduitatem ei praestare: to be ready to w. upon aby (to be in an outer room for that purpose), in vestibulo aedium opperiri salutacionem ca (Gell. 4, 1, in.). to w. upon aby with athg, offerre (to offer)—praebere (to present).—suppeditare (to assist),—commodare (to lend) ei qd.

WAITER, famulus (as a domestic servant).—minister (a helper, assistant).—apparitor. stator (of magistrates; the latter, of those in the provinces). A female w., famula (as a domestic servant).—ministra (a female assistant).—ministra cauponae (at an inn, &c.; Cod. Just. 9, 7, 1, § 1, Rittler).—ancilla (a maid-servant).—|| Tray so called, repostorium (cf. Freund's Lex. Petron. 35, 2, &c.).

WAITING, ministerium (as a servant, clerk; ministratio occurs only Vitruv. 8, 6 [9], 2, = help, assistance).—salutatio. officium (a visit of courtesy; the latter, esp. as a duty). Daily w., assiduitas quotidiana (with the notion of willingness, zeal).

WAKE, s. pervigilium. vigilia.

WAKE, v. || TRANS. qm somno excitare, suscitare (C.). qm e somno expergefacere (Suet.); also excitare, exsuscitare only (C.); suscitare qm (Plaut.). To w. aby fm the dead, qm excitare ab inferis, a mortuis; revocare qm ab inferis or a morte ad vitam; mortuorum ab inferis excitare (C.). || INTRANS. expergeisci; expergeficri; somno solvi. See AWAKE, both TRANS. and INTRANS.

WAKEFUL, exsominis (sleepless).—vigilans. vigil (awake; propr. and fig.). To be w., vigilare (propr.); excubare (fig.).

WALK, s. ambulatio. spatium (first as action; then as the place in which one w.'s up and down).—deambulatio. inambulatio (as action; SYN. WALK, v.).—ambulacrum (place in which one w.'s for pleasure).—xystus (explained by Vitruv. to be hypethra ambulatio, a w. with trees or clipt hedges on each side, and generally adorned with statues). A covered w., tecta ambulatio: a little w., ambulatiuncula: to take a w., ambulationem conficere (in quo loco). See TO WALK. To go for a w., ire or abire ambulatum or deambulatum. || Mode of walk, gait, incessus; ingressus (opp. to lying, standing, &c.). A quick, slow w., incessus citus, tardus; an erect w., incessus erectus; ingressus celsus; an effeminate w., incessus fractus. See GAIT. || Path of life, vivendi or vitae via. To choose one's w. in life, deligere quam viam vivendi ingressuri simus. Sis vitae conditio. gradus.

WALK, v. ambulare (to w. leisurely up and down; opp. stare, cubare, currere, salire).—spatiari (to w. abroad, or in an open space; opp. to the confinement of a room or house).—inambulare (to w. about within a circumscribed space).—deambulare (backwards and forwards, for exercise, or until one is tired), in quo loco; obambulare ei loco or ante locum; qm locum is poet. (to a fixed point, or in front of).—gradi, ingredi, incedere.—vadere (to advance, proceed, or, as synonym of gradi, &c., to w. on with firm steps, differa fm the foregoing in this manner, that the gradiens makes uniform, manlike steps, by which he gives proof of his tranquillity of mind, and his grave or composed state of feeling

see C. Tusc. 1, 116, 110; the incedens makes measured, deliberate steps, as if conscious of being seen and noticed; hence of the affected gait of a vain person, or one desiring applause, incedere is the v. pr.; see Sen. N. Qu. 7, 31, 5: the vadens takes cheerful and quick steps, by which he declares his strength of mind and contempt of danger surrounding and awaiting him; see C. Tusc. 1, 40, 97; L. 2, 10: the soldier in an onset in battle vadit; the vigorous, considerate prince graditur; the soldier in marching, the consul or prince when he makes a display, the vain man who would make a display, incedit. When people w. too fast, nimis celebrates gressus quum fiunt (C.): to take walking exercise. ambulandi exercitatione uti (Cels.): to w. about, ambulare; deambulare: to w. along, incedere; ire (per viam): to w. through, perambulare: to be a walking dictionary; see DICTIONARY.

WALKER, ambulans, deambulans, qui ambulat or deambulat, ambulatur (as a term of reproach).

WALL, s. murus (any w., or single part of a w.; in the pl., like our 'walls,' it denotes a w. of great circumference; and fig., both sing. and pl., it is a defence, bulwark).—mœnia (w.'s round a town; hence also other buildings with furnish protection).—maceria (v. propr. of fences made of weaker materials, as mud, brushwood, &c., about gardens, country-houses, vineyards, woods, &c.).—paries (a partition w. in a house or other large building).—propugnacula, urum, a. pl. (bulwarks): propugnacula murique (also fig. = protection): old, ruinous w.'s, parietine: a stone w., murus lapideus: a brick w., murus latericius: to build a w., murum extruere, edificare; parietem ducere: to lay the foundation of a w., murum instruere (see Interpp. ad Np. Them. 6, 4): to surround a town with w.'s, urbem mœnibus cingere; urbem mœnibus circumdare, or circumdare urbi mœnia: a breach in a w., manimentorum ruina; jaecientia muri ruina: to make a breach in a w., torrens et arietum pulsu muros quare; muros arietibus quare or ferire; tormenta machinis perfringere ac subruere muros; muri partem ariete incusso subruere: there was already a considerable breach in the w., muri pars, ariete incusso subruta, multis jam locis prociadat: to enter a town through a breach in the w., per apertum ruinâ iter in urbem invadere; per ruinas jaecientis muri in urbem transcendere: to repair a breach in the w. (in haste), muros quassos raptim obstruisti saxis reficere.

WALL, v. murum extruere, edificare, parietem ducere (to build a w.).—murum excitare, educere (to build to a great height, as a tower, &c.). To w. six feet high, murum in altitudinem sex pedum perducere: to w. round, muro cingere, circumdare: to w. up, saxis concludere. Saxis obstruere is = block up, barricade.

WALLED, muro circumdatus.

WALLET, mantica (H.).—pera (Mart.).

WALL-FLOWER, *cheiranthus fruticulosus (Linn.)—or cheiri (Hudson and others).

WALLOW, se volutare, volutari (propr. and fig.; e. g. so gaudet cœno lacu volutari, Col.; cum omnes in omni genere et aculeum et flagitiorum volutantur, C.; in omni dedecore volutatus es, Auct. ad Her.).

WALNUT, juglans or nux juglans (tree or fruit).

WALTZ, v. *in gyrum saltare. *lento variare gyros.

WAN, pallidus, subpallidus, exsangui. See PALZ.

WAND, virga. Mercury's w., caduceus.

WANDER, [PROPR.] errare; about althg., circum qd (speak by mistake, not purposely, as one who has lost his way: [PROPR.] circumerrare is late).—vagari (to go hither and thither voluntarily, to have no fixed end, purpose, or aim).—palari (to separate oneself, to leave the company, to roam about singly; e. g. per agros. [PROPR.] errare is involuntary; vagari and palari are both voluntary).—voltare qd loco (to sit about any where, of birds; fig. of persons).—circumvolare or circumvoltare qd (to fly about, of birds; fig. of persons). To let the eyes wander, oculos circumferre. [FIG.] aberrare qd re or a qd re (e. g. proposito). (in a speech) errare, vagari, vagari et errare, longius evagari or labi, ad alla errare, ratione longius progredi, extra cancellos egredi.

WANDERER, vagus, errabundus ([PROPR.] not vagabundus).—erro (in Pim.).—planus (a vagrant, in Petron.: in C. and H.: a juggler, impostor).—fugitivus (= a runaway slave).

WANE, a. deminuto luminis.—(luna) senescens or decreasens (C.).—(luna) decreascentia (Fidr.).

WANE, v. decreasce (of the moon, C.).—deminui (to diminish). See also DECLINE.

WANNESS, pallor, color exsangui (O.).

WANT, s. penuria (opp. copia, usually with a gen. of the thing wanted).—inopia (with a gen., a being without what one requires; about, poverty, need).—egestas (absol., extreme need; rarely with a gen. = great deficiency in althg.).—desiderium (ca rei a sensible want of a thing previously possessed).—defectio, defectus (ca rei, failure of a thing; the former as an action, the latter as a state; [PROPR.] not = imperfection, intellectual or moral).—difficultas, angustia (with a gen., embarrassment, difficulty, anxiety for the want of a thing).—vitium (defect, imperfection; intellectual or moral). Total w., omnium rerum inopia, difficultas; summæ angustia rerum neces-ariarum: w. of money, pecuniæ or argenti penuria; inopia argenti or argentaria; difficultas rei numaria, or difficultas numaria (g. t.); angustia rei familiaris (in housekeeping): w. of water, penuria aquarum; in the springs or streams, defectus aquarum circa rivos: w. of strength, defectio virium: w. of friends, penuria amicorum: w. of proofs, facta, inopia argumentorum: w. of moderation, intemperantia: to have a w., suffer fm w. of althg., qd re carere (g. t., not to have): qd re egere, indigere (to be painfully sensible of the w.); ca rei inopiâ laborare, premi; ab qd re laborare; qd re premi (to be oppressed by the w.); angustia uti qd re (to be obliged to use a thing sparingly); there is great w. of a thing, magna est ca rei penuria: to occasion great w., magnas difficultates adferre: to come to w., ad inopiam venire: to live in w., vitam inopem colere; in egestate esse or versari; vitam in egestate degere: in great w., omnium rerum inopem esse.

WANT, v. [TRANS.] egere qd re, seldom ca rei (to have w. of, to require or have need of althg. for any given purpose).—indigere qd re or ca rei (to feel the w. of althg.). [PROPR.] Observe, that in egere the notion of the absence of an object prevails, and by indigere actual privation is expressed).—carere (to be without a desirable possession; [PROPR.] not = to w. what is absolutely necessary; opp. habere).—opus or usus est qd re (the matter requires it, makes it necessary, circumstances make it imperative; instead of wch, Col. 9, 2, 1, has, opus habeo qd re).—desiderare qd (to long for althg. that one has not, not to like to be without it).—requirere qd (to consider althg. necessary or requisite). Not to w. althg., qd re carere posse (i. e., to be able to do without it); or facile superedere posse: what do I w. to have many words about? quid opus est verbis? I w. althg. opus or usus est mihi qd or qd re ([PROPR.] see above on Col. 9, 1, 5).—egere or indigere qd re (I w. = should like to have it; see above, the difference of SVK.): I do not w. althg., qd re carere possum (= can do without); qd re superedere possum (it can be dispensed with); (I w. &c.). to &c., to be rendered by opus est qd or qd re (cl); usus est qd re (cl), (the latter, however, seldom in prose); opus est (generally with infn., seldom with subj.); necesse est or oportet (with acc. and infn., or with subj. = it is necessary for me [you, &c.] to &c.); est, quod or cur (there is a cause or call for althg.; i. e., for me [you, &c.] to do so, or I consider it necessary, and thus I w. to &c.). I w. to do althg., qd faciendum puto (consider it necessary to be done); necesse est me qd facere (must do it by all means). [PROPR.] If = to be wanting in althg., see TO FAIL. To wish, be desirous of; see TO DESIRE. [PROPR.] Vellim, vellem. (I w. = should like) are used with this difference, that the present tense denotes rather a necessity for doing or having althg. done, and the imperf. a condition on wch the wish is established; both are used with following subj. (Zumpt § 624; Krüger § 461, art. 1.) I w. (= am desirous) neither ... nor ... neque ... neque in animo est (see T. Germ. 3, extr.). I w. to know, to hear, &c., aveo or valde avelo scire, audire, &c.: I w. so much more to learn, &c., multo magis aveo audire, &c.: to w. very much to have &c., ca rei desiderio flagrare or cruciari: to w. aby to do, perform, &c. althg., contendere ab qd (with following ut &c., or sollicitare qm ad qd, or with ut, &c.): I w. althg. (e. g., a sum of money) fm aby, qs debet mihi qd: go, if you w. to go, ite, si litis: drink, if you w. to drink, bibe, si bibis: do you w. althg. of me? num quid me vis?—what is it you w.? quid est quod me velis?—I w. to have it so, hoc ita fieri volo: I w. to have this destroyed, hoc deletum esse volo: the matter w.'s or requires some management, res pocius uti diligenter tractetur, or res diligenter tractari vult: what does our father w.? quid pater sibi vult?—I w. to go to Rome, Romam volo, cogito: where do you w. to go? to quo pergis?—if they w. the old price of corn again, si annonam veterem volunt: what is it you w.? quid velis?—I w. to be wanting, suffer want, INTRARE: ca rei inopiâ laborare, premi, or simply ab qd re laborare.

qâ re premi (to be pressed or borne down by w.).—
anguste uti qâ re (to be straited for, badly off for).—
magna inopâ necessarium rerum labore (stronger
term).—vitam inopem colere; in egestate esse or ver-
sari; vitam in egestate degere; rerum inopem esse
(stronger term); also in summa mendicitate esse; men-
dicatam perpeti: not to suffer ably to w., victum ei
suppedire; dare ei unde utatur. See WARRING.

WANTING (TO BE), deesse (of that wch ought to be
present = to be missing).—abesse (to be absent, not to be
present, *abs* without being missed; see Cic. Brut. 80, 276,
huc unum illi, si nihil utilitatis habebat, abfuit; si
opus erat, defuit).—deficere (to fail, cease).—desiderari
(to be painfully missed). Something is w. to me, careo
qâ re (I have it not).—egere qâ re (I should like to have
it).—deficit mihi qd (ith fails me); or deficit me qd
(ith leaves me, goes fr me)—qd non suppetit (is not
sufficiently at hand): not to suffer ably to be w., nihil
desse pati (to suffer nothing to be missing).—nihil
omittere; nihil reliqui or reliquum facere (to omit
nothing).—sumptibus non parere (to spare no expense):
not to let care be w., nihil de diligentia relinquere:
to be w. to oneself, (sibi) deesse; non adesse: I will not be
w., non deero (I will not withhold my assistance).—in
me non erit mora (I will make no delay): there are not
w. those who say &c., sunt, qui dicant; non desunt, qui
dicant: that was still w. to my misfortune, id mihi
reabat mali (Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 3); there is much w.,
multum abest: there is little w. that &c., paulum
(to be) not parum, wch = too little, haud multum,
non longe abest, quin &c.; prope est, prope factum
est, ut &c. I have not been w. to you in gratitude, tibi
nullum a me pietatis officium defuit: to be w. in exer-
tion, non urgere studia sua: not to be w. in proper
attention or due care, nihil de diligentia relin-
quere.

WANTON, adj. † Lascivious, libidinosus (without
restraint).—ad voluptates propensus; voluptatibus or
rebus veneris deditus; libidinum plenus.—libidine
accensus (where a single instance, and not a habit, is
implied).—impudicus (without shame).—w. a life, vita
libidinosâ: vita libidinibus dedita or in libidine effusa:
to be w., libidini deditus esse; libidinum plenum esse:
w. eyes or look; see VOLUPTUOUS. † For wad, mis-
chievous, protervus; petulans. W. injuries, injuriam
cum nocendi causâ de industria inferuntur (C.).

† Profligate, vid.

WANTON, v. See TO PLAY.

WANTONLY, libidinosè, lascivè, protervè, petu-
lantly. [Syn. in WANTON.]

WANTONNESS, libido, lascivia, protervitas, petu-
lantia. [Syn. in WANTON.]

WAR, a. bellum (g. t.).—arma, orum (arms; me-
longm. for bellum).—tumultus (disturbance; w. that
suddenly breaks out, *exipit* near Rome; cf. Cic. Phil. 5,
19, 33; 8, 1, 2).—militia (military service). Of-
fensive war, bellum quod ultro infertur; bellum
ultra inferendum (before it is begun), or illatum
(when already begun). W. of extermination, bellum
internecinum (to internecium); bellum indilum:
to carry on a w. of extermination, bellum ad in-
ternectionem gerere; bello internectione certare; bellum
gerere cum quo, uter sit, non uter impetret: w. by sea, by
land, bellum navale ac maritimum; bellum terreste:
civilis w., bellum intestinum; bellum or intestinum ac
domesticum; bellum civile: the w. round about Mu-
tina, bellum, quod apud Mutinam gestum est: w. with
the Gauls, bellum Gallicum; bellum cum Gallis ge-
stum: w. with pirates, bellum piraticum: w. with the
tribunes (i. e., a struggle, contest), bellum tribunici-
um: a w. on account of religion, a sacred w., bellum pro
religionibus (or pro sacris) susceptum: in w., (in)
bello; belli tempore: in w. and peace, domi bellique;
domo belloque; domi militæque (rarely, and only
where an especial emphasis is to lie on belli and mili-
tæ); also belli domique; militæ domique: both in
w. and in peace, et domi et militæ, et domi et belli
(rarely, and more poetic lly, militæque domique):
either in w. or in peace, vel domi vel belli: equally
great in w. and in peace, magnus bello nec minor
pace: non præstantior in armis quam in togâ: to mod-
ulate w., ad bellum animum intendere; de bello cogi-
tare; ad belli cogitationem se recipere; consilium de
bello linire: to seek an occasion of w., bellum querere:
to find an occasion of w., bellandi causam reperire:
to cause, occasion, raise a w., bellum movere, commo-
vere, concitare, excitare; bellum facere; with aby. ci;
in a country, in qâ terrâ: to prepare oneself for w.,
bellum parare, apparare, comparare, adornare, or in-
struere: to threaten aby with w., bellum ei minari or

minitari (through ambassadors); bellum ei denunciare.
(to) never = to declare w.; in C. Off. 1, 11, 36, it has
the sense here given; cf. Cic. Phil. 6, 2, 4): to resolve
upon w., bellum decernere (of the senate).—bellum
jubere (of the people): to declare w. agst aby., bellum ei
indicare (also fig.; e. g. philosophem): to begin a w.,
bellum inchoare or incipere; belli initium facere (to)
never bellum capessere in this sense): to enter upon a w.,
bellum suscipere, with any one, cum quo (also fig.).
bellum sumere (cum quo) is obsolete; see Walch. T.
Agr. 16, p. 224. To make w. upon, bellum or arma ei
(or ci terræ) inferre (to) but not in qam terram, wch,
in Np. Hann. 4, 2, is = bellum in qam terram trans-
ferre or transmittere).—arma capere or ferre contra
qm (to take up or bear arms agst).—bello qm tentare
or lacerare (to attack). To take part in a w., partem
belli capessere: a w. breaks out, bellum oritur or coor-
titur; violently, exarscit: w. rages in a country, terrâ
bellum ardet or flagrat: to carry on w., bellare. bellum
gerere (oi a prince or a people; also of a general):
bellum ducere in this sense is not Latin).—belli-
gerare (stronger than bellum gerere, and more rare in
prose).—bellum habere (to be in a state of w., to be at
w.). To conduct a w., bellum agere (to manage a w.,
to sketch out the plan of it, and arrange every thing ne-
cessary for conducting it, see Cas. B. G. 3, 8; Np.
Hann. 8, 3, where bellum gerere could not stand)—
bellum administrare (to) never gubernare; to have
the superintendence and administration of a w.; of a
commander in-chief). To carry on w. with any one,
bellare, belligerare cum quo, contra or adversus qm;
bellum gerere cum quo, contra or adversus, or (rarely)
in qm (g. t.).—bellum habere susceptum cum quo (to
have entered upon a war with).—castra habere contra
qm (to have taken the field against).—bello or armis per-
sequi qm (to pursue with w.). To protract a w., bel-
lum ducere or trahere: to conclude or finish a w., belli
or bellandi, or (more rarely) bello or bellando, finem
facere (g. t.).—ab arma discedere (by a voluntary laying
down of arms).—bellum conficere or perficere; debellare
(by force of arms, by entire defeat of the enemy).—bel-
lum componere (by treaty); perfectly, nullam partem
belli relinquere, totius belli confectorem esse. bellum
tollere, delere. (to) Avoid bellum patrare, 4, 8, 3, 4).
To bring a w. near to an end (easily by a great or ma-
jor stroke), bellum profligare (to) this is the correct
meaning of this expression, see Cic. ad Div. 12, 30, 2;
bellum profligatum ac pene sublatum est, Flor. 2,
15, 2; of the three Punic wars considered as one
great one, primo tempore commissum est bellum,
profligatum secundo, tertio vero confectum, cf.
Suet. Oth. 9). The w. was terminated by a single battle,
uno prælio debellatum est: art of w., res militaris;
militia (that to what soldiers are trained).—disciplina
bellica or militaris (as opposed to other arts, see C. N. D.
2, 64, 161).—artes belli (arts of w., as practised by
generals, &c.: a single art, ars belli). Man of w., i =
warrior, vid.; i = ship of w., navis bellica (g. t.);
navis longa; navis rostrata; quinqueremis (see SHIP):
to learn w. or the art of w., rem militare or militarem
discere. militare discere; under any one, sub quo: w.-
footing, belli ratio: to put the army on a w.-footing,
exercitum or copias omnibus rebus ornare atque in-
struere. exercitum instruere (cf. Herz. Cas. B. G. 7,
18): to put the navy on a w.-footing, classem expedire
atque instruere (see Hirt. B. Alex. 25): the army is on
a w.-footing, exercitus omnibus rebus ornatus atque
instructus est.

WAR-CRY, cantus prælium inchoantium (L.).—
baritus (not barritus or barditus) was the battle-
shout of the old Germans (T.). To raise the w.-cry, cla-
morem attollere.

WAR-HORSE, equus militaris (cavalry horse). (to)
equus bellator is poetical, but hercin *exactly* cor-
responding to our term 'war-horse'.

WAR-OFFICE, consilium, quod res bellicas curat,
or consilium rerum bellicarum (as a body).—tabu-
larium militare (as place for preserving military records,
&c.).

WARBLE, frithnirre (of small birds, Farr. ap. Non.
7, 15; also of a grasshopper).—vibrissere (by Fest. p.
179, Lindem. thus explained, vocem in cantando cris-
pare, i. e., to modulate with quavers, make a shake).
See also under CADENCE.

WARBLER, qui, quæ canit, &c.

WARBLING, cantus dulcis; or by Crel. with the
verb.

WARD, s. † In fencing, ictus propulsio. † A
district of a town, circulus (g. t. any circuit).
—vicus (a division of a town, consisting of several

adjoining houses, dimensis vicorum ordinibus et latissimis spatii, T.)—*parocchia* (παροικία, whence the corrupted form *parochia*, Eccl. a parish)—*regio* (one of the divisions of Rome). *Custody*, vid. *¶* One under the care of a guardian, pupillus; (fem.) pupilla. *Relating to a w. pupillaris*.

WARD OFF, *amovere* (to avert, prop. and fig.; e.g. bellum, calamitatem).—*avertere* (to turn away).—*prohibere* (to keep at a distance).—*defendere* (to repel) qd ab eo qm ab qd re (see *Hera. Cas. B. G. 1, 31*; Zumpt § 469).—*arcerē qm re* or *ab qd re* (to check, hinder *fm proceeding further*).—*propulsare* qd ab eo, qm qd re or *ab qd re* (to drive off with all one's might). *To w. off war fm the borders, defendere bellum* (see *Hera. loc. cit.*): *the toga w.'s off the cold, toga defendit frigus*: *to w. off the heat of the sun, nimios defendere solis ardore*. *To w. off a blow, ictum or petitionem cavere et propulsare, cavere, vitare*.

WARDEN, *custos*.

WARDER, *excubitor* (by night or day).—*vigil* (by night).

WARDROBE, *vestiarium* (the place and the clothes together).—*vestis scenica* (the dresses of a theatre; *Inscr.*);—*choragium* (dresses for the chorus in a theatre).—*vestis, vestimenta, orum, n.* (g. t., clothes). See also **CLOTHES**.

WARDSHIP, *tutela*.

WARE, *adj.* See **AWARE**.

WARE, *a. merx, cis, f. (C.)*; *merchomium* (Plaut., revised by T.).

WAREHOUSE, *horreum* meribus asservandis. *horreum, cella* (storehouse).—*emporium, forum venalium* (as place of sale).—*taberna* (a shop). *There are many well-stored w.'s in this city, *hac in urbe magna vis mercurii deposita, recondita est*.

WAREHOUSEMAN, **horrei custos*.

WAREFARE. See **WAR**.

WARILY, *provide, caute, circumspecte, considerate, diligenter*. *To go w. to work, circumspectus facere qd*; *cautionem adhibere in re*: *to set about atqz very w.*, omne cautionis genus adhibere in qd re.

WARINESS, *cautio, circumspectio*. *To act with w.*, omnia circumspectare: *to proceed with w.*, cautionem adhibere ci rei or in re; *caute versari in re*; *caute tractare qd*. *To use all possible w.*, omne genus cautionis adhibere.

WARLIKE, *¶ Like a warrior or war, militaris*. *He had a manly and w. appearance, inerat in eo habitus virilis vero ac militaris* (cf. *Liv. 28, 35, 6*): *things have a very w. appearance, omnia belli apparatus tenent* (aft. *L. 5, 41*).—*omnia belli apparatus strepunt* (people are every where preparing for war). *The whole political horizon wears a w. aspect, res ad arma spectant*. *¶ Inclined to or disposed for war, etc., bellicosus* (of a warlike disposition; also of time in which many wars are carried on; e.g. *L. 10, 9, annus bellicosus*).—*ferox* (ferocious). *¶* *acer, strenuus, impiger, or bonus militie, belong to the poetic prose of the silver age*.

WAR, *v.* *¶* **TRANS.** *tepefacere* (to make lukewarm).—*calefacere* (to make hot).—*fovere* (to w. by internal or animal heat). *To w. oneself, corpus calefacere or refovere*: *to w. oneself at the fire, igni admoto artus refovere*: *to w. again, recalefacere* (e.g. *water*).—*recogere* (to dress again; e.g. *food*). *Warmed up cabbage, crambe repetita* (Juren. 7, 154): *warmed up again, hesternus* (i. e., prepared for yesterday's dinner; e.g. *soup warmed up again, vis hesternum*): *to keep meat w. (on hot plates), epulas fovere* (foculi ferventibus) (in hot pans of coals). *¶* **INTRANS.** *calefieri, calefcere; tepeferi, tepescere* (prop.); *exandescere* (fig.).

WAR, *adj.* *¶* **PROPR.** *calidus* (e. pr., opp. frigidus).—*tepidus* (lukewarm).—*servidus* (very w., hot).—*spissus* (thick, and so promoting warmth; of clothing). *A w. day, dies calida*: *w. water, aqua calida*, or, simply, *calida*, *calda*: *a w. winter, hiema tepida*: *a w. bath, balneum calidum*; *calida* (sing.); *therme* (pl.): *to be w., calere, fervere, candere* (to be very w.): *it is w. of the weather, calet aer*; *calida est tempestas*: *to grow w., calefcere, caleferi; also (of the weather) incallescere*. *¶* **FIG.** *calidus, acer, incitatus, intentus, intensus* (of friendship, fig.). *A w. imagination, calidior, acrior* quædam vis imaginandi: *he is a very w. friend to me, illum habeo amicorum principem* (C.): *w. friendship, love, amicitia* intima. *amor intensus*: *there was w. work that day* (in fighting), *acriter, pertinaciter, magna virtum contentione pugnavit* est hoc die: *to be a w. friend of liberty, or of one's country, studiosissimum, amantissimum esse libertatis, salutis publicæ*.

WARMING-APPARATUS (for an apartment), *im-*

pressi parietibus tubi, per quos circumfunditur calor, qui ima simul et summa fovet æqualiter.

WARMING-PAN, **vas exalfactorium*.

WARMLY, *¶* **PROPR.** *not calide in this sense*. *Crcl. with the adj. or verb.* *¶* **FIG.** *calide* (Plaut.); *vehementer; acriter; or by Crcl.*

WARMTH, *¶* **PROPR.** *calor* (g. t.).—*tepor* (moderate).—*servor* (intense). *The natural w. of the body, calor vitalis*. *¶* **FIG.** *calor*. *W. of a speaker, calor dicentis*: *with w., calide, cum quodam animi fervore, animo incitatus*: *to oppose atqz with much warmth, vehementius, acrius, majore animi fervore oppugnare, impugnare qd*.

WARN, *monere, or præmonere, qm ut caveat*. *To warn of or agst atqz, monere, or præmonere qd cavendum, monere, or præmonere, de qd re, monere, ut vitet qd qd, monere, admonere, præmonere, ne*. *Nisi to scold aby angry, but warn him almost as a father, non inimice corripere qm, sed pæne patrie monere* (Q.): *to suffer oneself to be warned, audire monentem, monenti obsequi*: *to refuse to be warned, negligere or spernere monentem*.

WARNING, *monitio, admonitio*.—*monitus, admonitio* (only in abl.).—*hortatio, exhortatio* (as act).—*monitum, admonitum* (w. given).—*documentum* (example). **BY**. *IN **ADMONISH**. *Not to listen to aby's w.'s, qm monentem non audire*: *to listen to aby's w.'s*, **audire or facere ea, quæ quis sapienter monuit*: *to punish aby that others may take w.*, *exemplum in qd statuere, or in qm edere or constituere, supplicii exemplo ceteros detertere*: *to take w. by aby, exemplum sibi capere de qd*: *to let aby be a w. to one, habere qd sibi documento*: *to give w. to aby, præmonere qm ut caveat*.—*monere or præmonere qm ad cavendum, monere or præmonere de qd re, monere, ut vitet qd qd*: *to give aby w. not to do atqz, monere, admonere or præmonere ne &c.*: *to take a w., listen to a w., audire monentem, monenti obsequi*: *to turn a deaf ear to a w., negligere or spernere monentem*: *to be a w. to aby, esse ci documento*: *to give w. (of a master or servant), renuciare ci* (g. t.). *¶* *prps* (of the servant), **conductum* ci renuciare.*

WARP, *s. stamen* (not subtemen or trama = the woof; tela = the loom or the web; poetically, sis, for the w.).

WARP, *v.* *¶* **INTRANS.** *lignum pandat* (pandatur, Plin.); *torquetur* (Vitr.). *¶* **TRANS.** *torquere*. (*Wood that is warped, pandus*).

WARFING (of wood), *pandatio* (Vitr. 7, 1, 1). *Or by the verb*.

WARRANT, *v.* *¶* **TO AUTHORIZE**, *ci eoplam dare* or *potestatem facere*: *to do atqz, qd faciendi*; *ci rei faciendi licentiam dare* or *permittere, mandare ci, ut* (to commission him to do it). *To be warranted to do atqz, potestatem qd faciendi habere*; *si mandata habere a qd*. *¶* *To make atqz legal or right, sancire, ratum facere* or *efficere*; *ratum esse jubere*. *Often by Crcl. with nulla est excusatio* ci rei, si &c. *Friendship cannot w. the commission of sin, nulla est excusatio peccati, si amicitia causâ peccaveris*; or *tui pis excusatio est et minime accipienda, si quis se amicitia causâ peccasse fateatur*.—*Si probare, comprobare* (to approve of; as in, *'desires wch reason does not w.'*). *Some people consider that a great reason w.'s sin, quidam excusari se arbitrantur, quia non sine magnâ causâ peccaverunt: their speeches w. me to hope, eorum sermonibus adducor ut sperem, &c.*: *to think himself warranted to do atqz, sibi sibi datum or potestatem datam putare*: *na! to think himself warranted, non fas esse ducere; huc ictum sibi qd putare*. *¶* *To produce in aby the feeling of certainty about atqz, fiduciam facere ci, fiduciam afferre ci*. *To feel warranted of atqz, magnam fiduciam habere ci rei*. *¶* *To declare upon surely, ci de re spontere*. See **SURETY**.

WARRANT, *s.* *¶* **Authority, auctoritas (g. t.).—*arbitrium* (freedom to act according to one's will).—*potestas* (power).—*illeutia* (permission).—*Imperium* (command).—*testimonium, auctoritas* testimonii (evidence). *I have a w. to do atqz, nihil data est potentia or copia qd faciendi*; *also auctoritatem habeo ci rei faciendi*: *public w.*, *publica auctoritas*: *by the w. of the Senate, (ex) auctoritate Senatûs*. *¶* **Security, pledge, cautio**. *To buy a horse without a w.*; see **UNWARRANTED**. *¶* *A positive and confident statement*; *Crcl. by confirmare qd ci; confirmare de qd re; or with acc. and inf.* *He gave them a solemn w. wch he confirmed by an oath, that he would let them pass unmolested through his territory, pollicitus est et jurjurando confirmavit, tutum iter per fines suos***

datum. **Order** *fm* a superior, conveying authority to act, mandatum, rescriptum (of the emperor).—litera (*fm* the context).—auctoritas (command). **W.** of *caption*, litera quibus fugitivi nomen continetur et cetera (*aff. Appul.*): to send a *w.* after *aby*, literis accusatoris fugitivum persequi. premāndare ut q's terrā marique conquiratur (*Valm. ap. C. ad Fam. 5, 9, 2*).

WARREN, vivarium, locus septus, septum (*if enclosed*).

WARRENER, *vivaril custos.

WARRIOR, miles (g. i., a soldier).—miles fortis (a bellator, puguator, preliator, occur only in poets and in poetic prose; in this respect corresponding with the ordinary use of our word 'warrior').—homo militaris, vir militaris (of persons experienced in war). A great, distinguished w., (juvenis) bello egregius (broos, &c.).—(vir) militis peritissimus (of a veteran general). To be a great, distinguished w., maximas res in bello gessisse; bellicā laude florere: to be as great a w. as a statesman, magnus esse bello, nec minorem pace; non prestantiorem esse in armis quam in togā: to be an experienced warrior and statesman, multum in Imperis magistratibusque versatum esse (*Np. Mith. 8, 2; see Interrp. in loc.*).

WART, verruca. Covered with w.'s, verrucosus (C.).

WARY, providus (with foresight).—cautus (with caution).—circumspectus (with circumspection).—consideratus (having judiciously weighed every thing).—prudens (intelligent, prudent).—Jx. cautus providusque. prudens et providus. prudens et cautus.—diligens (careful: carefully observant).

WASH, v. **TRANS.** **PROPR.** lavare (g. i.).—abluerē (with or without aqua; to cleanse by water).—eluere (to w. out, espily vessels, stains out of athg).—perluere (to w. carefully or thoroughly). To w. the body, the feet, corpus, pedes, abluerē or perluere (aqua): to w. stains out of a garment, maculas vestis eluere or v. veste abluerē: to w. a pavement with water, pavimentum aquā perluere: to w. one's hands, manus tergere, or sibi manus extergere (*Plaut.*): to w. the face, lavare vultum (O. Prov.). To w. a blackamoor while, see **WHITE**. **FIG.** Said of the sea, locum alluere or subluere (*fm below*). To be washed by the sea, mari adui, contineri. mare attingere. ad mare spectare. **TO colour**, vid. **INTRANS.** To w., or w. oneself, lavari. lavare (seldom, if ever, used by C.); in a shower-bath, aquā perfundi (*see Auct. ad Her. 4, 9, 10*); in a river, flumine corpus abluerē; in cold water, frigida lavari.

WASH, s. **Washing**, lavatio. lotio. lotura. ablutio (*rare; see WASHING*). To send athg to the w., qd ad lavandum dare. **Cosmetic lotion**, fucus (g. i.).—medicamentum (e. g. fucali medicamenta candoris et ruboris).—adjumentum ad pulchritudinem (Ter.: g. i.). **Hogs' wash**, colluvies (*Plin. 24, 19, 116*). **A w. of colour**, color tenuis. **A marsh**, vid.

WASH-BALL, gleba saponis (*aff. Cæs.*)—smegma (*Plin.*), a composition for smoothing the skin).

WASH-HAND-BASIN, aquilia. aquemānalis (*in late writers, aquimaline or aquimālinum*).—malluvium (*at sacrifices*).

WASH-HAND-STAND, *abacus lavandi supellectilem continens. *abacus lavando inserviens.

WASH-HOUSE, *aedificium linteis lavandis.

WASH-TUB, *alveus or alveolus lavando inserviens.

WASHERWOMAN, *mulier linteas lavans.

WASHING, ablutio (*Macrob. Plin.*)—lavatio (*Plin.*)—lotio (*Utr.*)—lotura (*Plin.*). **W. of linen**, *linterum lavatio. Charge for w., *lavandi merces: money for w., *merces pro lavandi operā, pro lotione, solvenda, soluta: a w. bill, *scidula linterum lavandorum index.

WASP, vespa. A w.'s nest, nidus vesparum: to stir a w.'s nest (*Prov.*), crabrones irritare (*Plaut.*).

WASPIH, morosus. acerbus. tetricus (*crabbed, morose*).—stomachosus (*irascible*).

WASPIHLY, morose. acerbe. tetricē. stomachose.

WASPIHNESS, morositas. natura difficilis. stomachus.

WASTE, v. **TRANS.** To consume, destroy, consume. absumere. conficere (e. g., of care, &c.). Jx. conficere et consumere.—haurire (of fire; of wch consume, absumere, are also used). *Aby* is wasted by grief, angustia exeat ea animus: to be wasted by grief, maiorē consumi: to w. one's energies, strength, &c., vires consumere: time w.'s all things, nihil est quod non conficiat vetustas: to w. itself, se conficere; tabescere: wasting, tabificus (e. g. perturbationes, morbus); omnia hauriens (of fire). **To lavish** (e. g.,

property), effundere, conficere. Jx. effundere et consumere. dissipare. obliquere. lacerare (e. g. patrimonium, patria bona).—perdere (e. g. tempus; or tempore abuti). **To devastate**, vid. **INTRANS.** se conficere. tabescere. contabescere (to w. away gradually; of persons: e. g. morbo, desiderio).

WASTE, adj. **Desolate**, vid. **Devastated**, by the past part. of verbs in **TO DEVASTATE**. To lay w., vastare; devastare; pervastare; populari; depopulari; perpopulari (*SYN. in TO DEVASTATE*): to lay w. by fire and sword, ferro ignique or igni ferroque vastare: ferro flammisque pervastare. **Uncultivated**, incultus (opp. cultus or constitus).—vastus (not planted with trees or built upon; opp. constitus, coedificatus). To stand or lie waste, vacare (of places or districts of a country, &c.; see also **UNCULTIVATED**). **Stripped**, see **DEPRIVED**. **Worthless, useless**, parvi pretii (of little value).—tenuis (slight, trifling).—levis (without intrinsic value, slight; facili levis; see also **SLIGHT**). **Waste-book**, adversaria, orum, n. (of merchants, C. Rose. Com. 2, 5).—manuale (*ap. Mari. 14, 84, a book of notices*).—epitome (*ἐπιτομή*)=summarium; liber in augustum coactus).—enchiridion (*ἐνχειρίδιον*, a hand-book, *Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2*). **Waste lands**, loca deserta or inculta; campi inculti (*poet.*)—also deserta et inhospita tesqua (*H. Ep. 1, 14, 19*).—locā exusta solum ardoribus (parked up by the sun).—also regio deserta. loca deserta, or simply deserta, orum, n. (uninhabited *fm sterility*, &c.).—also to be formed by vastus ab naturā et humano cultu (entirely w., *S. Jug. 48, 2*). **Waste-paper**, chartæ ineptæ (*H. Ep. 2, 1, 270*). To be used for w.-paper, inter chartas ineptas referri: to write verses *fit* only for w.-paper, scribere carmina quæ inter chartas ineptas referri debent: a sheet of w.-paper, charta inepta (*H. Ep. 2, 1, 270*). **Waste-wood**, scobis or scobis (fragments of boring, fling, rasping, sawing, &c.).—reciammentum (*Jm carving, &c.*).

WASTE, s. **Destruction**, vid. **Desolate tract of land**; see **WASTE LANDS**, **DREBT**. Encroachment on a w., building erected on a w., proedificatium (= 'quod in publicum solum processit', *Feet.*). **Useless expenditure**, sumptus effusi or profusi, profusa luxuria (*luxury in general*).—profusio (profusion, the act of spending wastefully: see **DISSIPATION**). **Loss**, damnum. detrimentum. dispendium. (*SYN. in Loss*). Jx. damnum et detrimentum. factura atque damnum, or factura et detrimentum. **Fallings-off** in the working of any material, ramentum (of metals, skins, &c., by fling, scraping, &c.).—scobis or scobs (of wood, metals, by sawing, fling, boring, &c.).—intertimentum. retrimentum (by melting).—reciammentum (by carving, chiselling, &c.). **Mischief**, frons (injury on the part of another by wch we suffer).—noxa (damage wch *aby* causes by destroying athg). **A wasting disease**: see **CONSUMPTION**, **DRECLINE**.

WASTEFUL, **Destructive**, vid. **Desolate, uncultivated**, vid. **Prodigal**, prodigus (of one that does not consider the value of money or possession).—profusus, effusus (that lavishes or throws away what he possesses, although he knows its value; also said of things; e. g. sumptus: i. e. w. expense). **W. in athg**, prodigus or effusus in qā re.

WASTEFULLY, perniciosē (destructively, dangerously).—prodigē (prodigally, in a lavishing manner: e. g. vivere).

WATCH, s. **Absence of sleep**, vigilia (voluntary).—insomnia (involuntary). **Guard, vigilant keeping**, custodia (g. i.).—vigilia (by night).—exculbē (by day or night). To keep w. (by night or day), excubare (*Cæs.*); excubias agere (T.); excubias habere (*Plin.*); (by night) vigilare; vigilias agere (C.), or agitare (*Plaut.*); vigilias servare (*Curt.*): to stand upon the w., in vigiliā stare, manēre. **Persons keeping guard**, (by day) custodiē (*Np.*); excubē (*Suet.*); excubitores (*Cæs.*); (by night or day) vigilēs, vigilizē (*Cæs.*); vigilēs nocturni (*Plaut.*); also statio (*lit.*, the station or post occupied by persons keeping guard; then men on guard, whether by day or by night): to set a strong w. about the house, domum magnis praesidiis firmare (C.); custodibus or custodiis seipē (*Np.*). **A period of the night**, vigilia (prima, secunda, &c.) **A pocket time-piece**, horologium (ἀποδύριον, g. i. for an instrument that shows the time of day; horologium solarium, or solarium only. = sun dial; clepsydra, κλεψύδρα, = water-clock)—horaē (the hours; the time indicated by a sun-dial, &c.; then st for clock or w.; as C. N. D. 2, 38, 97). **A w. goes**, horologium movetur; goes correctly, well, &c., horologii lineæ congruunt ad horas (of a sun dial, in *Plin.*)—horologii virgula congruat ad horas (of a w.

adapted fm Plin.: does not go well, horologii virgula non congruit ad horas; *gnes too fast, or gains*, *horologium celerius movetur; *too slow, loses*, *horologium tardius movetur; *repeats*, *horologium sono indicat horas: *to set a w.*, horologium diligenter ordinare (*Plin.* 7, 60, 60); *to wind up a w.*, *horologium intendere: *a w. is gone down*, horologium moveri desit: *spring of a w.*, *elater horologii: *works of a w.*, machinatio quâ horæ moventur (*ast. C. N. D.* 2, 38, 97); *hand of a w.*, *horologii virgula (*165*); *gnomon was the pointer in a sun-dial*.

WATCH, v. [INTRANS.] *Not to sleep; see To be Awake.* [To be vigilant and attentive, vigilare. *advigilare*.—*animum intendere circa, in, or ad qd*; also *animum advertere ci rei* or *ad qd*. *animum attendere ad qd* (*to direct or turn one's attention to althg*).—*observare qd* (*to observe*).—*addece animo* or (*if of several persons*) *animis*.—*exigere mentem* or (*if of several persons*) *mentes aureque* (*both, to be attentive or intent upon the delivery of a speech*).—*operam dare ci rei* (*to direct all one's attention to*).—*custodire qm* (*to w. or observe ably clearly; or, if secretly, qm* *ca oculi et aures non sentientem speculatur et custodiunt*). *To w. althg closely*, acriter *animum intendere ad qd*; *acrem et diligenter esse animadvorsorem ca rei*: *to w. a time and opportunity*, tempus, occasionem *observare*. [To keep guard; see To GUARD. [To be on the look out, speculari. *in speculis esse*. *To w. for abdy*, expectare *qm*. *expectare dum qs veniat* (*to wait till abdy comes*); *cs adventum captare*; (*with desire*) *hand mediocriter* (*to look eagerly for the arrival of abdy*, *Planc.* in *C. Ep.* 10, 23); *ci insidiari* (*to lie in ambush for*; and *g. l.*, *to w. for*); *to w. for althg*, *qd* *captare*, *observare*; *qd* *accupari* (*to w. for an opportunity*); *speculari* (*followed by ne or quid, to look out*. *165* only in Tac. and poets with an acc. = *to wait for*; e. g. *speculator*, *ne quis adit*; *speculabor*, *quid libi agatur*): *to w. for an opportunity*, occasionem *captare*; *occasione* or *in occasione* *luminare*; *for a favourable moment*, tempus *accupari*; *tempori insidiari* (*L. 23, 33*). [TRANS.] *To guard*, *custodire* (*v. propr.*, also *fig.* = *observare*).—*servare*, *asservare* (*to take care of*). *To be watched*, *custodiri*; *in custodiâ esse*: *to cause to be watched*, *custodem* or *custodes* *imponere*; *althg*, *ci rei* or (*rarely*) *in re*; *abdy*, *ci* (*165*); *never in qo*; see *Bremi*, *Np.* *Cim.* 4, 1); *custodias ci circumdare*: *to cause a place to be watched*, *locum custodiis munire*: *many eyes will observe and w. you, although you are not aware of it*, multorum *to oculi non sentientem speculabuntur atque custodient*. [To observe narrowly, observare, rem attendere. See ATTEND.

WATCH-CASE, *theca horologii.

WATCH-CHAIN, *catella horologii.

WATCH-HOUSE, statio. custodia (militaris).—*vigilarius* (*Sen. Ep.* 57, 4).—*exebutorium* (*P. Victor de Region. Urb. Rom.*). *To be put into the w.-h.*, in custodiam dari, tradi.

WATCH-KLY, *clavicula horologii.

WATCH-MAKER, artifex horologiorum (*ast. Plin.* 7, 60, 60).

WATCH-MAKING, ars horologia facienda (*ast. Plin.* 7, 60, 60).

WATCH-TOWER, specula.

WATCHFUL, vigilans (*v. propr.*).—*vigil* (*post.*). *To be w.*, vigilare *esse*; *vigilare*; *advigilare*: *to keep a w. eye upon althg or abdy*, diligenter *observare*, *custodire qd* or *qm*; *sedulo curare qd*: *to be w. over oneself*, se ipsum diligenter *observare*, *custodire*; *diligenter cavere a peccatis.

WATCHFULLY, vigilantem.

WATCHFULNESS, vigilantia (*v. propr.*).—*cura*, diligentia (*care*).—*cautio*. *circumspectio* (*prudens, circumspection*).

WATCHMAN, custos. *vigil nocturnus* (*by night*).—*buccinator*, qui horas nocturnas dividit (*ast. Front. Strat.* 1, 9, 17, bucc. qui vigilas noct. dividit). *Watchmen*, vigilæ nocturni. *To appoint a w.*, custodem *imponere ci rei* or (*more rarely*) *in qâ re* (e. g. *custodem imponere in hortis fructus servandi gratiâ*). See also **WATCH, s.**

WATCHWORD, tessera (*tablet on which the w. stands; then w. itself*).—*signum* (*the sign, the w. itself*, *Cas. B. G.* 2, 20; *T. Ann.* 1, 7, 3; *cf. Sil. Ital.* 15, 475, *tacitum* *dat tessera signum*). *To give the w.*, *tesseram*, *signum dare* (*to abdy*, *cl.* *165*). *Not significationem facere*, *sch.*, in *Cas. B. C.* 3, 65, *with fumo*, as *B. G.* 2, 33, *with ignibus*, *is = to give a signal*: (*fig.*) *to give the w. for althg*, *faciem* *ac tubum esse ci rei*; *faciem præferre ci* (e. g. *for war, sedition*): *to be the w. to or for althg*, *signum esse qd faciunt*.

WATER, s. aqua (*pl. aquæ, of a large volume or mass of w.* *165*); *latex and lymphæ or undæ are poet. only*. *Flowing w.*, aqua viva; *flumen vivum*: *standing or stagnant w.*, aqua stagnans; *fresh (salt) w.*, aqua dulcis (*salina*): *to fetch w.*, aquam petere. *aquatium ire*, *aquili* (*if in large quantities*; e. g. *of soldiers for the army*): *to draw w. from a well*, aquam e puteo trahere: *to draw w. (of the sun)*, aquam colligere. *vaporem ex aquis excitare*: *to convey w. in a certain direction*, aquam ducere, derivare: *an overflow of w.* (= *inundation*), magnæ aquæ. *aquæ super ripas effusæ*: *to put under w.*, irrigare (e. g. *a field*; only *poet.* *if = to inundate*).—*inundare* (*to overflow, inundate*). *A place is put entirely under w.*, locus late restagnat: *to throw into the w.*, in aquam conjicere: *to let oneself down into the w.*, to swim underneath the w., urinari: *that lives in the w.*, aquatilis. *aquatilis*: *full of w.*, aquæ plenus (i. e. *filled up with w.*).—*aqueosus* (*abounding in or full of w.*). [As opposed to land; rivus (a brook).—*flumen* (a river).—*mare* (the sea).] *By land and w.*, terrâ mariq. *terrâ et mari*, et *terrâ et mari et mari et terrâ*. *mari atque terrâ*. *165*; *terrâ marique* *most usual*, *the others only in cases where a peculiar stress is placed on the words*; *not aquâ et terrâ*, *sch. is not Lat.* *Prov.* *Still w.'s are deep*, altissima queque flumina minimo sono labuntur (*Cur.* 7, 4, 13). *To travel by w.*, navigare: *not to venture to travel either by land or by w.*, neque navigationi neque viæ se committere: *to send (one's) goods by w.*, merces exportare or evertere: *to back w.*, inhibere (*when C. thought was only sustinere remos, so that the vessel might stop itself, but found it was also modo remigare*; *cf. C. Alt.* 13, 21, 4). [Urino, urina: *to make w.*, urinam reddere (*Cels.*); *facere* (*Col.*); *vesicam exonerare* (*Petr.*): *to draw abdy's w. off*, emolli manu urinam (*Cels.* 7, 31, 1). [With jewels] *brilliance or transparency of a gem*, splendor. [Waters, pl. (medicinal), aquæ salubres, or simply aquæ.—*aquæ metallicæ* (mineral, *Plin.*); *aquæ medicatæ* (*Sen.*), *medicæ* (*Elasid.*); *prepared*): *to drink the w.'s*, aquas salubres uti. *Season for taking the w.'s*, tempus quo aquas (salubres) uti solent.

WATER, v. [TRANS.] *To moisten or sprinkle with water*, rigare (*Col.*); *irrigare qd* (*C.*; e. g. *prata, hortules*). *To w. the streets*, humum (or *vicos, plateas*) *conspargendo pulverem sedare*. [To dilute, mix with water, (vinum aquâ) rigare, muerre, diluere. [To soak in water, aquâ macerare qd (e. g. *carnes, pieces*). [To give drink (to cattle), adquare, pecori potum dare (*g. l.*, *to set w. before cattle*).—*pecus ad aquam ducere*, *aquatium ducere* or *agere* (*to drive or lead cattle to a watering-place*). [INTRANS.] *In the phrase, to make one's mouth w.*, movet mihi qd salivam (*Sen. Ep.* 79, 6); *stomachum meum qd sollicitat* (*Plin. Ep.* 1, 24, 3). *To make the eyes w. (of smoke, &c.)*, facit qd, ut oculi extillant; *facit qd delacrimationem*. [To take in water (of a ship), aqua in navem imposita est. [Watered (of silks, &c.), prps we may say undatus (*ast. Plin.* 9, 33, 52).

WATER-ADDER, hydrus. hydra (ὑδρῶν, ὑδρα).

WATER-BETONY, *scrophularia aquatica (*Linn.*).

WATER-BOTTLE, *lagena aquaria.

WATER-BROOK, See Brook.

WATER-CARRIER, aquarius (*g. l.*)—*aquator* (*in the army*); *ferm.*, *mulier aquam ferens.

WATER-CASK, *dolum aquarium (*165*); *aqualis is a washing-bowl or basin*.

WATER-CLOCK, clepsýdra (κλεψύδρα). See Clock.

WATER-CLOSET, sella familiaris, or simply sella (*see Schneid. Ind. ad Script. R. R. in v.*)—*forica* (*if public*).—*laknum* (a stool; *Petr.*).—*lâtrina* (a cabinet d'aizance *à la Française*). *To go to the w.*, alvum exoneratum ire. *ire quo saturi solent* (*Com. Plaut. Curc.* 2, 5, 83); *he writes verses which people read in the w.*, scribit carmina, quæ legunt cacantes (*Mart.* 12, 61, 10).

WATER COLOUR, pigmentum aquâ dilutum.—*color cæruleus* (a watery colour).

WATER-COLOURED, cæruleus, cyaneus, cumatilis, subcæruleus (*slightly w. c.*)—*cæruleatus* (*dressed in w. c. garments*).

WATER-CRESS or CRESSES, nasturtium. *symbolium nasturtium (*Linn.*).

WATER-DOG, *canis aquaticus.

WATER-DRINKER, aquæ potor (t).

WATER-DRINKING, aquæ potus or potatio.

WATERFALL, defectus aquæ (*the falling of water*).—*aquæ ex edico desiliens* (*water itself falling from a height*; *comp. Plin. Ep.* 5, 6, 37). *165* catræcta

(*νεράριον*, a w.-f. in general, in the Greek) is used in Latin only of the w.-f. of the Nile. The w.-f. of the Nile, Nilus cadens.

WATER-FLEA, *pulex aquaticus.

WATER-FLOOD. See FLOOD.

WATER-FOWL, (pl.) aves aquaticæ.

WATER-GALL, *virga* (in meteorology; see Sen. N. Qu. 1, 9). — *scatturigo (in a field).

WATER-HEN, fulica.

WATER-LILY, **Iris pseudoacorus* (Linn.).

WATER-MAN, [A water-carrier, aquarius. [A boatman, navicularius. To be a w.-m., navicularian facere.

WATER-MELON, **cucurbita citrullus* (Linn.).

WATER-MILL, mola aquaria, mola aquæ (Cod. Just.). The stream that turns a w.-m., rivus molam agens, versans, or circumagens.

WATER-MINT, **mentha aquatica* (Linn.).

WATER-PALE. See EWER.

WATER-PIPE, tubus; fistula. See also CONDUIT (pipe).

WATER-POISE, libra aquaria, or simply libra or libella.

WATER-POT, vas aquarium (g. t.). — *hydra* (ὕδρα) or (pure Latin) urna (a watering-pot; see *Fragm. Epigr. C.*, or *Laurea Tullii*, in *Collect. Pithag.*, p. 30). — guttus (a can with a narrow spout or mouth; also used in pouring libations). — *aleveus* ligneus in *Phædr.* = a small pail used in sprinkling water in order to lay the dust).

WATER-PROOF, quod non recipit in se nec combibit liquorem. quod humidam potestatem in corpus penetrare non patitur (both *Vitr.* 2, 3, 4); Imbreminime sentiens (aft. *Plin.* 37, 7, 25). Imbribus Impervius (aft. *T. Ann.* 15, 43, 5; the two last, of ability to resist rain); also quod vim imbrum sustinet, or (poet.) tutum est munimen ad.

WATER-SIDE. See SHORE, BANK.

WATER-SNAKE, hydrus, hydra (ὕδρος, ὕδρα).

WATER-SPOUT. See WATER-DOG.

WATER-SPOUT, [A tube, tubus, fistula. [In meteorology, typhon (τροπών).

WATER-TROUGH, **alveus aquarius*.

WATER-TUB, **orca aquaria*.

WATER-WHEEL, rota aquaria.

WATER-WILLOW, **salix viminalis* (Linn.).

WATER-WORK, aquæ or aquarum ductus, or (fm the context) aqua (e. g. aqua Claudia, *Suet. Claud.* 20). To establish w.-w.'s in a town, aquam in urbem ducere or (pl.) plures aquas perducere. — *agueductio* is the act of conveying water to a place, similar to aquæ ductio (for the sake of irrigating the land; see *C. N. D.* 2, 60, *extr.*).

WATERING-PLACE, [Place where cattle are watered, aquarium (*Cato, R. R.*). [Place of fashionable resort, for health or recreation (island), aquæ (pl.); locus saluberrimus aquarum usu frequens; locus ubi est fons medicæ salubritatis (after *Plin.* 6, 15, 18); (maritime) locus maritimus; ora maritima (see-coast). — mare (sea). To visit a w.-p., ad aquas venire (C.).

WATERY, aquatilis (having a w. taste; e. g. sapor, succus). — aquaticus (wet). — aquosus (abounding in water).

WATTLE, v. *cratium modo impletæ.

WATTLE, s. [A hardie, crates. [Barbs below a cock's bill, pales (*Parr.*, *Col.*).

WAVE, s. unda (v. propr.; produced by the regular motion of the sea, or gentle action of the air) — fluctus, ōs (billow, raised by storm). Full of w.'s, undosus. fluctuosus: to move in w.'s, undare. fluctuare: to make w.'s, fluctus clere, movere: to be tossed in the w.'s, fluctuare. fluctibus jactari (C.): the wind rolls the w.'s upon the shore, ventus crebros ex alto fluctus in litus evolvit (*Cur.*): the w.'s break upon the rocks, fluctus franguntur a saxo (C.): to be washed by the w.'s, fluctibus allui: in w.'s, undatim.

WAVE, v. [INTRANS.] To move as a wave, play loosely, float, undare (as a gentle wave). — fluctare (as a billow); also æstare (of very violent motion). Corn w.'s, segetes undant: hair w.'s, coma fluitat, deusit de humeris es: a garment w.'s, vestis sinuatur, undat. — [TRANS.] To move to and fro, agitare. movere: to w. a sword, enssem rotare: to w. the hand, manum jactare. [To omit, pass over, vld.

WAVED, WAVY, [Like waves, undatus, fluctuosus (propr. and fig.). [Playing to and fro in undulations, undans.

WAVER, labare (v. propr.). — nutare (to move to and fro; of the upper part of althg.). — vacillare (to be easily

moved; all three propr. and fig.). — fluctuare (propr., to be driven or tossed about with waves; hence fig., to hesitate). The allies w., socii labant: courage, hope, fidelity, resolution w.'s, animus, spes, fides, consilium labat: the line (of battle) w.'s, acies nutat: to begin to w., labascere, labefieri (propr. and fig.): to cause to w., labefacere, labefactare (propr. and fig.): to cause any's fidelity to w., labefactare idem es: sive qm dimovere: to w. in one's decision or resolution, in decreto suo inter varia consilia nunc huc nunc illic fluctuare.

WAVERING, inconstans (inconstant). — incertus (uncertain). — dubius (doubtful; all of persons and things).

WAX, s. cera (g. t.). White, red, w., cera alba (*Vitr.*), minlata (C.): sealing-w., cera (in the Roman sense). — *lacca signatoris (with us): soft w., cera mollis (C.), liquida (Col.), liquens (Pall.): cells of bees' w., favus (honeycomb): of w., cereus: covered with w., ceratus: full of w., cerosus: to form in w., formare, fingere qd e cera (C.): a w. seal (impression on wax), signum anuli cerâ expressum, servatum (aft. *Plin.*): a w. figure, *imago cerea, or in cerâ expressa: w. busts, express cerâ vultus. ceræ: a w. flower, *flos cereus. *flos e cerâ factus or expressus: to make a nose of w. of althg (*Prov.*), qd sicut molliissimam ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formare et fingere (aft. *C. De Or.* 3, 45, 177). A modeller in w., ceroplastes (κρονοπλάστης) or e cerâ fingens: w. work, *imagines e cerâ factæ or expressæ — ceroplasticæ (as art).

WAX, v. [TRANS.] cerare, incerare (to cover with w.). — cerâ illinere (to line or cover with w.). — cerâ circumlinere (to besmear round with w.). [INTRANS.] See BECOM, Grow.

WAX-CHANDLER, cerarius.

WAX-COLOURED, certinus (Plin.); cereus (V.).

WAX-DOLL, *pupula cerea.

WAX-LIGHT, cereus (C.); *candela cerea.

WAX-TABLET, tabella cerata.

WAXEN, cereus (of wax). — cerosus (full of wax). — ceratus (covered with wax).

WAY, [PROPR.] via (v. propr.). — iter (road). — cursus (course). — orbita, meatus (track). See also PATH, ROAD. To be or stand in one's w., impedimento esse ci (Ter.); obstare, officere ci; impedire, morari qm: to get out of one's w., de viâ decedere ci; decedere ci (to make room for); congressum cs vitare, fugere (aft. C.); to shun: out of the w., avius (that lies out of the w.). — devius (that leads out of the w.). — invius (through wch there is no w.): out of the w., w. = remote, remotus. — junctus (lonely, solitary). — reconditus, abditus (hidden or concealed). — longinquus (lying far off): an out of the w. place, longinquus et reconditus locus. — latebra (a hiding place): to be out of the w., longe or satis magno intervallo remotum esse: out of the w., apage te: move to hinc: a thing is on its w., res adveniat, imminet, instat: a place, where two, three, four w.'s meet, bivium, trivium, quadrivium: not to know the w., viam nescire, non nosse. Imperitum e-se viâ, itineris: to be on the w., in viâ, in itinere esse: to go out of the w., de viâ, ex itinere, excedere (Cæc.); a viâ recedere (L.); de viâ declinare, deflectere (C.); viâ degressi (L.): to show obby the w., viam ci monstrare (C.); semitam monstrare ci (Plaut.); ducem esse ci viâ, itineris (aft. Cæc.): wch w. shall I take? quam viam insistam? (*Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 2.) quam viam ingrediar, ineam? (C.) you are in the right w., rectam instas viam. rectam viam ingressus es (Plaut.): it is a round-about w., viâ habet longiorem anfractum (Np.): the w. to India, via quæ hinc est in Indiam. Right of w., iter (right of going any where, or passing through). — actus (right of driving cattle through; both C. Cæcin. 26, 75). To take out of the way, tollere, de medio tollere. To turn out of the w., a directo itinere avertere qm. deducere qm a (rectâ) viâ. depellere qm a viâ (by force). By the way (i. e. in passing), in transitu. transiens. præteriens (of these expressions, the first and second are post-Aug. in this sense; but we find quasi præteriens in C.). — strictim (superficially, slightly; for wch we find obiter in the time of Sen.); per occasionem occasione datâ or oblât (taking this opportunity). [Fio.] Course, via (e. g. virtutis, vitæ). [Manners or means (of obtaining althg), via. Iter, altius; (of doing althg), ratio (subjective); modus (objective): if you go on in this w., si ad istud modum pergas: not to be able to find one's w. out of a thing, (fig.) emergi ex qâ re non posse. — [Counsel, plan, method of proceeding, via, consilium, institutum. — [Custom, mos, consuetudo.

WAYFARER, viator.

WAYFARING-TREE, viburnum (V.). *viburnus Lantana (Linn.).

WAYLAY, cf. insidiari, or insidias facere, tendere, ponere. insidias ponere contra qm (C.).

WAYMARK, *pila itineris index. Unless reefs fastened in the ground serve as w. m.'s, nial calamit defixi regant (see *Plin.* 6, 29, 33).

WAYWARD, sibi placens. inconstans. ingenio levis. versabilis (*Ep.* late). — *libidine or ex libidine factus (*dine* or *made out of waywardness*).

WAYWARDNESS, libido. animi impetus. To act more fm w. than fm reflection, impetu quodam animi potius quam cogitatione facere qd: the w. of fortune, inconstancia fortuna.

WE, nos: we ourselves, nos ipsi; nosmet ipsi. *It hardly needs to be remarked that nos is usually omitted before the first pers. pl. of verbs; when expressed, it is for the sake of emphasis or distinction.*

WEAK, 1 In body, infirmus (not strong, physically; opp. firmus, validus, fortis). — Invalidus (having but little strength; opp. validus, robustus). — Imbecillus (suffering fm want of inward strength, no longer strong; opp. valens, validus). *The form imbecillus is not in C. or earlier writers, but came into use afterwards.* — debilis (useless on account of defects or infirmities, wanting entireness or completeness; opp. firmus, integer corpore). — tenuis, gracilis (thin, and so not strong; e. g. tabella, virga, filum). — confectus, fractus, enervatus. effectus. languidus (broken up, exhausted, deprived of bodily powers): w. health, valetudo infirma, imbecilla, tenuis: a w. body, corpus infirmum, affectum, effectum: to be w., parum habere virum; infirmo esse corpore: a w. stomach, stomachus infirmus, imbecillus (*Cels.*): w. sight, oculi hebetes (opp. acres, acuti, *Suet.*); viuis infirmis (Q.): to have w. sight, minus valere, parum valere, visu: w. eyes, oculorum morbus. valetudo oculorum (weakness of eyes). — malum oculorum (a disease of the eyes): to have w. eyes, ægrum esse oculis. — 1 In mind or disposition, imbecillus. affectus. confectus. enervatus. fractus. hebes: a w. intellect, animus imbecillus (opp. robustus, C.), infirmus (*Cæs.*); ingenium imbecillum, hebes, tardum; ingenii imbecillitas (*Plin. Ep.*): a w. memory, memoria hebes (C.), tardior (Q.), vacillans, parum tenax (C.): one's w. side, infirmitas, imbecillitas. facilitas. levitas. vitium. To attack one on his w. side, aucupari cs imbecillitatem (*C. Plac.* 37, 92). 1 In number or extent, exiguus. infirmus (e. g. exigua manus, exigue copie, infirma auxilia): weaker in troops, in ships, inferior copis (Np.), numero navium (*Cæs.*): a w. post, statio invalida (*L.*): a w. legion, legio invalida (T.). 1 Fro. Of things without life, infirmus, imbecillus (e. g. respublica infirma, regnum imbecillum): w. hope, spes tenuis, exigua: a w. voice, vox exilis (*Plin.*), imbecilla (Q.), parva (C.): w. wine, vinum imbecillum, leve (*Plin.*), infirmi saporis (*Col.*): a w. argument, argumentum infirmum, leve (C.): w. colours, colores languentes, tenues, inertes: a w. pulse, imbecilli venarum pulsus (*Cels.* 3, 19): a w. medicine, imbecillior medicina (*C. Att.* 10, 14, 3).

WEAKEN, PROPA. and FRO. imbecillum, infirmum facere, reddere qd. infirmare. debilitare. enervare. afficere. attenuare. extenuare. levare. elevare. atterere. affligere. labefactare. To w. greatly, comminure. contunder. frangere. refringere. infringere: to w. an army, qd. virum ex acie subducere (*Caet.*): to w. the power of the enemy, opes hostium affligere (*L.* 2, 16), debilitare (Np.): to w. mind and body, nervos mentis ac corporis frangere (Q. 1, 2, 6): to w. the mind or intellect, mentem obundare (C.); comminure ingenium (Q.); hebetare ingenium, mentem (C.); prastringere aciem animi, ingenii, mentis (C.): to w. the eyes, prastringere oculos, aciem oculorum (C.); hebetare or obtundere aciem oculorum (*Plin.*).

WEAKENING, debilitatio, infractio. deminutio. imminutio. confectio. enervatio. More often by the verbs.

WEAKLY, infirme. imbecillus. minus or parum valide (invalid, *Arnob.*). Usually by *Crel.* with adj.

WEAKNESS, 1 Want of physical strength, infirmitas. imbecillitas. debilitas (absence of strength). — virium defectio (failure of strength). — tenuitas. levitas (slightness, want of proper consistency. W. of the stomach, ventriculi imbecillitas. resolutio stomachi (*Cels.*): cruditas (C.): bodily w., imbecillitas. infirmitas corporis, valetudinis. infirma valetudo (C.); infirmitas virium (*Cæs.*); imbecillitas virium. vires infirmas, affectus (C.): on account of bodily defects, debilitas corporis (C.): w. of voice, vocis infirmitas (*Plin. Ep.*); exilitas (Q.): w. of sight, infirmitas oculorum (*Plin. Ep.*); resolutio oculorum (*Cels.*): acies hebes oculorum (C.); oculi hebetes (Q.): w. of the nerves,

resolutio nervorum (*Cels.*): w. of the pulse, exiguū imbecillique venarum pulsus (*Cels.*): w. of a kingdom, regni imbecillitas, infirmitas. regni opes atritae, affectae, senescentes. regnum imbecillum (S.). 1 Want of strength of mind, animi imbecillitas (*Cæs.*): animus imbecillus (C.), infirmus, tenuis, fractus (*Cæs.*): animi vigor obtusus (L.); ingenii imbecillitas. — 1 Want of resolution or courage, infirmitas. — 1 Fault, failing, error. vitium: to be guilty of a w., errare. labi. peccare: human w., infirmitas, imbecillitas humana. — 1 High-wrought sensibility, excessive tenderness, animus mollis. animi molities.

WEAL, 1 Welfare; vid. 1 Mark of a stripe or blow, vibex, ictus.

WEALTH, 1 Riches, divitiæ (riches, g. l.). — copia rei familiaris. — opulencia (stronger): the possession of money, estates, &c. as a means of aggrandizing oneself. — vita bonis abundans. To live in w., divitem esse; satis divitem, &c. 1 Prosperity, welfare, vid.

WEALTHY, fortunatus (C.), abundans. dives. locuples. satis dives. satis locuples (dives, rich, = *εὐλοῦτος*, opp. pauper: locuples = *ἀφραδὲς*, opp. *εἰργνός*, *εἰργνός*). — bene numatus. pecuniosus (having much money). — opulentus. copiosus (opulent; opp. inops; rich in means and resources to obtain influence, power, &c.). — copia rei familiaris locuples et pecuniosus. Very w., beatus; perdives; pradives; locupletissimus; opulentissimus: to become w., divitem fieri (distendere *poet.* only); (fortunis) locupletari; fortunis augeri; fortunam amplificare; opibus crescere; opes nancisci; ad opes procedere: to become w. through aly, divitis facere ex qd re; rem familiarem augere qd re: to become a w. man after having been poor, ex paupere divitem fieri; ex paupere et tenui ad magnas opes procedere: see also TO ENRICH (oneself): to be w., divitem, &c. esse; divitis or copis abundare: to be more w. than aby, qm divitis superare: to be very w., omnibus rebus ornatum et copiosum esse; amplissimam possidere pecuniam; opibus maxime florere; magnas opes habere: to be extremely w. and live in great affluence, circumfluere omnibus copis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere.

WEAN, 1 PROPA. a matre or ab ubere matris depellere (futum). auferre uberibus fetum or infantem. infantem a mammâ disjungere. infantem lacte depellere (*Ep.* not ablactare, late). 1 FIG. detrahere cl cs rei consuetudinem. a consuetudine cs rei qm abducere (fm a custom). — deducere qm qd (to cause to forget). To w. oneself fm aly, desueri a re; a consuetudine cs rei recedere (to leave off a custom); deducere qd (to forget aly); consuetudinem qm deponere: to w. one's affections fm aly, animum a re abstrahere. See also ALIENATE.

WEAPON, telum (prop. or fig.). W.'s, see ARMS.

WEAR, 1 TRANS. To waste; vid. 1 To carry on the body, as clothes, indutum esse qd re; indutui gerere qd (of a garment put on). — gerere qd (g. l., to have aly on the body). — amictum esse qd re (to have aly wrapped round the body, as a cloak, &c.). To w. shoes, calcem esse: to wear a toga, togatum esse: to wear a ring, anulum gestare digito. 1 INTRANS. To be wasted, usu deteri, atteri. 1 To stand wear (to w. well; of clothes), prorogare tempus (*Plin.*, vestes quæ prorogant tempus); (fig., of persons, to bear age well) annos ferre (Q.).

WEAR AWAY or OUT, usu detere or conterere (e. g. a garment). — extenuare (to make lean; e. g. corpus cs). — exedere (to enfeeble). *Peccat w.'s away the limbs.* febris depascitur artus (*V. Geo.* 3, 458): grief w.'s away the heart, ægritudo exest animum. — 1 Obiter exercitum, to w. out, for consumere, is a poetic phrase of T. and Curt.; not to be imitated. See also EXHAUST.

WEARIED, fatigatus, fessus. Thoroughly w., defatigatus; defessus; lassitudine confectus.

WEARINESS, fatigatio (a rendering or being weary). — lassitudo (a being completely tired, when the body is unfit for action). — languor (languor; in body or mind).

WEARISOME, operosus; multi operis (that costs much work or labour). — laboriosus. multi laboris (with much trouble is connected). — difficilis (hard, difficult). A w. work, opus operosum. opus et labor (as concrete). — labor operosus (as abstract, effort made with great pains).

WEARISOMELY, operose. laboriose. magno opera magno labore.

WEARY, adj. fessus (of want of strength arising fm exhaustion). — fatigatus (worn out). — lassus (tired, denoting want of strength with unfit for action). Jx. *fatigatus*

*ens lassusque. Thorowly w. defessus; defatigatus; lassitudine confectus: w. with labour, affectus fatione laboris: w. with running, cursu et lassitudine exanimatus: I am quite w., omnia membra lassitudo mihi tenet (Com.): to make aby weary, qm fatigare or (entirely) defatigare; qm lassum facere or reddere (of persons or things); qm lassare (of things): to grow or become weary, fatigari; lassari; (thoroughly) defatigare; lassitudine confici: (fig.) w. of asking and waiting for an answer, interrogando et expectando responsum fessus: w. of war, bello fessus (but *weary* here really denotes a being w., whilst the English 'weary' in these expressions implies only disgust; so that 'weary' cannot always be rendered by fessus): I am weary of a thing (i. e., disgusted with it), me tenet cs rei satietas; me tædet cs rei: I am weary (of waiting, &c.), rumpo or abrupto patientiam (*weary* not patientia mihi rumpitur; see *Suet. Tib. 2A. T. Ann. 12, 50, 3*).*

WEARY, v. fatigare. defatigare (prop. and fig.). defatigare (to w. thoroughly, even to exhaustion). To be wearied, se fatigare: by *athg*, qd re; se frangere; se frangere laboribus (by exertion).

WEASAND. See WINDPIPE.

WEASEL, mustela (Pin.).

WEATHER, s. || The state of the atmosphere, celum. celi status. tempestas (w., good or bad). Fine, clear w., tempestas bona or serena; celum sudum or serenum: when the w. is fine (i. e., on a clear day), sereno; sudo: changeable w., celum varium; varietas celi: settled w., tempestas certa: cloudy w., tempestas turbida: dry w., siccitas: a continuance of dry w., siccitates (see *Herz. Cæz. B. G. 5, 24*): rough w., cæli asperitas: foul w., spurcissima tempestas: to be guided by the w. (i. e., see how the w. will turn out for doing, &c. *athg*), tempestatis rationem habere; tempestatem spectare: I am setting sail, favoured by the finest w., nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem solvo. || Stormy weather, storm, tempestas (g. t.). tonitrua (n. pl.). fulgura cum tonitru (n. pl.): thunder, lightning (with thunder)—procella (blast of wind)—tempestas oritur or cooritur (of a storm)—fulmen tetigit locum (of lightning). The w. side, *pars opposita tempestatibus.

WEATHER, v. || Pass with difficulty, prop. (classe) circumvehi qm locum (ast. L. 36, 22, 4; *weath* by no means circumnavigare = to slip about).—(fig.) eluctari qd or per qd (v. prop., through any hardship, trouble, snow, &c.)—penetrare per qd (to press through)—eniti per qd (to get through by great exertions): t. g., through the waves by force of rowing, per adversos fluctus ingenti labore remigum)—ægre moliri qd (to wade through with difficulty: e. g., through the sand, sabulum)—emergere qd re and ex qd re (improp., to extricate oneself, work oneself round again: e. g. ex mendicitate, incommoda valetudine).

To **WEATHER OUT. See TO OVERCOME, or TO GET OVER.**

WEATHER-BEATEN, *imbribus, tempestate affictus, tempestate luctatus (tempest-lassed).

WEATHERCOCK, *vexillum venturum index. *vexillum flantis venti index (ast. *Pitr. 1, 6, 4*); or *gallus æneus flantis venti index. To be as changeable as a w., plumis aut folio facilius moveri (C.). See **FICKLE.**

WEATHERGLASS, *aerometrum (ἀερόμετρον).—*barometrum (βαρομέτρον) or *stibula Torricelliana (a barometer).—*thermometrum (θερμομέτρον, thermometer). The shepherd's w. (a plant), *anagallis arvensis (Linn.).

WEATHERWISE, *mutationum celi peritus. *celi interpret. The predictions of a w. person, *tempestatis prædictio.

WEAVE, texere (v. prop.).—Intexere (to w. into).—Intexere qd ci rei (to w. *athg* into)—noctere (to wind, plait). *weave* Plectere or flexere in the past ppl., plexus in poets only.

WEAVER, textor; fem. textrix.

WEAVER'S HEAD, pecten.

WEAVER'S REED, scapus (Lucr. 5, 1352, Forbig.). WEB, textura (the mode in which *athg* is woven)—textum (*athg* woven)—tela (whilst on the loom; hence, of spiders, araneum; see also *CONVEY*). || A membrane or film joining the toes, pelvis, super quam nant (ast. *Curt. 7, 8, 6*).

WEB-FOOTED, prps *pedibus pellitis; or by *Crci.* with pellis, supra quam nant.

WED, WEDDING. See MARRY, MARRIAGE.

WEDDED, || PROP. || See TO MARRY. || FIG. || Devoted or strongly attached to, deditus ci rei.

studiosus cs rei (*fondly pursuing it*).—addictus ci rei (*devoted to it*). Jw. adductus et deditus. *Also post-Aug.* devotus ci rei. Jw. deditus devotusque, addictus et quasi consecratus. To be w. to *athg*, multum esse in re (e. g. venationibus); totum esse in re: to be wedded to pleasure, voluptatibus deditum esse, servire, strictum esse; statem in voluptatibus collocare; libidinis se servum præstare: to be w. in *athg* (= not to choose to give it up), adhærescere ci rei or ad qm rem; amplexor or amplexus teneo qd; nimio amore qd amplexus teneo: to be w. to an opinion, &c. de sententiâ deijci or deduci non posse: w. to an opinion, sententiæ ci quasi addictus et consecratus.

WEDDING-DAY, dies nuptiarum. To fix a w.-d., diem nuptiis dicere; diem nuptiarum eligere; nuptias in diem constituere.

WEDGE, cuneus; dim. cuneolus. To fasten by w.'s, cuneare: to drive a w., cuneum adigere or injicere: to cleave with a w., cuneo findere; discuneare: like a w., cuneatus; cuneatim (adv.): to form like a w., cuneare (cuneatur Hispania, Plin.): in cuneum tenuare (Britannia in cuneum tenuatur, T.).

WEDLOCK, matrimonium. See MARRIAGE. Born in lawful w., ex justo matrimonio susceptus (v. prop., oft. *Justin 9, 8, 2*); justâ uxore natus; matre familias ortus; legitimus (legitimale); opp. pellice ortus, nothus): born out of w., nullo patre natus; incerto patre natus; spurius (the offspring of an unknown father and a prostitute; opp. certus); pellice ortus; nothus (vobis, of a known father and a concubine; opp. justâ uxore natus; legitimus; Spald. Q. 3, 6, 97); adulterino sanguine natus (μοιχικός, where there is a violation of the marriage-contract; Plin. 7, 2, 2).

WEDNESDAY, dies Mercurii.

WEED, s. || A noxious or useless plant, herba inutilis, sterilis, mala. || Weeds = mourning worn by widows, *cultus lugubris viduarum; *vestis lugubris quâ viduæ vestitæ sunt.

WEED, v. runcare. eruncare. Inutiles herbas evelere. steriles herbas eligere. malas herbas effodere, sarrire (with the hoe). To w. a garden, hortum steriles herbas eligens repurgo: a weeding hoe, sarculum.

WEEDER, runcator (with the hand)—sarritor (with a hoe; Col.).

WEEK, hebdomâs (the space of seven days, in which *athg* happens; e. g., before the critical day of a fever; *Varr. ap. Gell.* septimâ hebdomade, id est nono et quadragesimo die, &c.: it is now generally used as a t. t.). *Prps we may say septimana (Cod. Theod.)*, or spatium septem dierum (the Romans did not reckon time by w.'s). W. by w., per singulas hebdomadas: to take a walk once a w., singulis hebdomadibus semel deambulare exire: w.-days, dies profesti (opp. dies fasti; *Plaut., Plin.*); dies negotiosi (opp. dies sacri; *T. Ann. 13, 41*); w.-day dress, vestis quotidiana: a w.'s wages, merces in singulas hebdomadas solvenda.

WEEKLY, by *Crci.* i. e. g. merces, quæ in singulas hebdomadas habetur; sacra quæ octonis diebus transactis habentur; adv. singulis hebdomadibus (in each week)—octonis diebus transacta (once a week)—in singulas hebdomadas (every week).

WEEN. See THINK.

WEEP, || INTRANS. || lacrimare. lacrimas fundere (= δακρύνει, to shed tears as the physical consequence of a mental emotion, whether joyful or sorrowful. *weep* The dep. lacrimari = 'to be moved to tears').—plorare (= θρηνέειν, to express grief passionately, to wail and cry)—flere (= κλαίειν, to shed tears with sobb, not with such loud expressions of grief as the plorans)—ejulare (to wail)—vagire (to cry as young children)—lamentari (of long continued weeping and wailing). I cannot help weeping. I cannot but w., nequeo, quin lacrimare; lacrimas tenere non possum: with weeping eyes, oculis lacrimantibus; lacrimans: don't w., ne lacrima; ne plo: a to be tired of weeping, lacrimando fessum esse: to make aby w., lacrimas or fletum ci movere; lacrimas ci elicere or excitare; qm ad fletum adducere; qm plorantem facere: to w. bitterly, uberius flere; lacrimarum viam profundere: to w. one's eyes out, lacrimis confici: totius ejlere oculos (Q. Decl. 6, 4); to cease weeping, lacrimas sistere; fletum reprimere (to stop one's tears; C. Rep. 4, 15, 15; O. Fast. 6, 154); to w. for joy, lacrimare or effundere lacrimas gaudio; lacrimare gaudio (L.): he is weeping for joy like a child, homini cadunt lacrimæ, quasi puer, gaudio (Ter.). || TRANS. || To weep for, lacrimare qd. flere de qd re (flere qd only poet.). deplorare qm or qd, or de qd re. de flere qd. to w. over or for, lacrimari ci rei (C.: e. g. morti Socratis; errori; malis). lacrimari ci rei (L.): to w. for aby's misfortunes, &c., lacrimare casum ca: to w. over

one's fate, deplorare casus suos; alio deplorare se: to w. for the living as well as the dead, complorare omnes pariter vivos mortuosque (Cf. L. 2, 40): *no man w.'s at his death, mors es caret lacrimis*.

WEEPER, *¶ One who weeps, lacrimans. qui lacrimat, &c. ¶ A badge of mourning, *luctus insigne, *armilla lugubris*.

WEeping, fletus. ploratio. ploratus. W. and weeping, ejulatus; vagitus; lamentatio. [Syn. in WEEP.]

WEEPING WILLOW, *salix Babylonica (Linn.). WEEVIL, curculio (Plin.). *curculio frumentarius (Linn.).

WEFT. See WOOF.

WEIGH (its written way), s. To get under w., navem solvere, or simply solve: more rarely, vela in altum dare (L.), or vela dare ventis (poet.): to be under w., navis solvit; a terrâ provehit.

WEIGH, v. *¶ PROPRI.* pendere (g. t.).—pensare (to w. carefully or exactly).—ponderare (to try the w. of athg).—examinare (to bring to the scales). To w. athg by a certain weight, ad certum pondus examinare qd. *¶ FIG.* To balance, examine, pendere qd ex re. pensare, ponderare qd re and ex re. pendere ad qd (to w. exactly). To w. virtues and vices exactly against each other, pendere vitia virtutesque: to w. every word in a balance, unumquodque verbum statim examinare (Farr. ap. Non. 45, 21; cf. C. de Or. 2, 38, 159): to w. words, pondera verborum examinare; (carefully), esse verborum pensatorem subtilissimum (Gell. 17, 1). *¶ To ponder, expendere, pendere.* pensitare. ponderare. examinare (to consider the reasons for and against).—considerare, eply with cum animo, in animo, or secum (to debate in one's own mind).—reputare (to bethink oneself, consider; eply with secum animo or cum animo).—agitare mente, animo, in mente, or cum animo. volutare secum, animo, in animo. volvere animo or secum. versare secum in animo (to turn over or revolve in one's mind, to meditate upon): *to w. volutare, volvere, &c., never thus used by C., frequently by L. and S.*

WEIGH DOWN, gravare. degravare. See also OPPRESS.

WEIGHER, pensator. To be a most minute w. of words, esse verborum pensatorem subtilissimum (Gell. 17, 1). Or by the verbs.

WEIGHT, *¶ Measure or relation of heaviness; also heaviness itself: a) PROPRI.* pondus. Roman w., Romana pondera, m. pl. (see L. 38, 38, extr., talentum minus pondus octoginta Romanis ponderibus pendat; i. e., not less than eighty pounds in Roman w.): all things fall to the ground by their own w., omnia pondera suo in terram feruntur: of great w., gravis (opp. levis); grandi pondere: a pound in w., libram pondus (sc. valens; see L. 3, 29): a thousand pounds' w. of gold, mille (sc. libras) pondus auri (L. 5, 48, extr.): of the w. of a siller denarius, ad pondus argenti denarii pensum. b) *FIG.* Importancia, pondus, momentum (that wch turns the scale, pow'r).—auctoritas (authority, influence).—vis, gravitas (power, force). W. of words, pondus verborum (see Q. 10, 1, 97): a man of great w., homo in quo summa auctoritas est et amplitudo (as a statesman); homo gravis (to whom much is usually assigned); words without w., verba sine pondere: to have w., gravem esse (of things and persons); quod numero atque honore esse (to stand in good repute; of persons): the thing has w., res habet gravitatem: to have w. with any one, pondus or qd ponderis habere apud qm (of things); quod loco et numero esse apud qm, numerum obtinere apud qm (of persons): to have great w. with any one, magnum pondus habere, or maximi ponderis esse apud qm (of things); multum auctoritatis valere or posse apud qm (of persons): to have no w., nullius ponderis esse; ponderis nihil habere (of things); tenui or nullâ auctoritate esse (of persons): to attach w. to athg, vim tribuere ei rei: to give w. to a thing, ei rei pondus afferre: w. of argument, vis; momentum; see COGNEX. *¶ A body of a certain weight: a) by wch one weighs other bod. es, pondus (g. t.; eply that wch is placed in a scale).—sacra, gta. n. (σικρωνα, τό, w. hung on the other side of the balance or beam).—aequilibrium (so far as it forms a counterpoise to a heavy body). A false w., pondera iniqua (see L. 5, 48, extr.; to use such, adhibere): a stamped w., pondus publice probatum (Astr. Modest. Dig. 48, 10, 32, No. 1): to put w.'s in the scale, pondera in libram imponere: to buy or sell by w., pondere emere or vendere: to give by w., ad sacra appendere: to weigh out, give or take allg. by the w. of a siller denarius, qd ad pondus argenti denarii pendere (e. g., a medicine, &c.): to*

deliver athg by w., ad sacra pondus es rei praestare (see Vitr. 9, praef. § 9 and 10). *¶ That wch one hangs on to athg; prop. libramentum plumbi (with L. 24, 34).*

WEIGHTILY, graviter. *Mly by Cael.; e. g. firmis-simis ad probandum argumentis uti; firmissimum qd afferre; rationes non satis firmas afferre.*

WEIGHTY, *¶ Heavy; vid. ¶ Cogent, forcible, gravis, firmus, or firmus ad probandum. It appears to me that this is a most w. argument, firmissimum hoc afferri videtur: it does not appear to me that the reason given by you is a very w. one, rationem eam, quae a te affertur, non satis firmam puto (C.): a very w. argument, argumentum firmissimum, potentissimum (Q.): not w. e., infirmus (Q.).*

WELCOME, adj., acceptus (gladly received).—gratus (causing in us a feeling of obligation, fm its value to us).—jucundus (causing in us the feeling of delight).—suavis, dulcis, mollis (suavis, dulcis, sweet; mollis, gentle; agreeably affecting the mind: all these of persons and things).—carus (dear).—dilectus (valued, beloved). gratus ei ci or apud qm (high in his favour). A w. time, commodum tempus; opportunum or idoneum tempus: very w., pergratus; perjucundus: to be w., jucundum esse; placere (both of persons and things).

WELCOME, v. qm salvere jubeo. benigne qm excipere (i. e., to give a hearty welcome). We all w. you heartily, carus omnibus expectatusque venis: I w. you, salve; very heartily, plurimum te salvere jubeo.

WELCOME, interj. salve! salutem tibi imprecor! salvere te jubeo! exoptatus, expectatus, mihi adeo! gratus hospes ades, venis.

WELCOME, s. salutatio (a greeting). *Mly by Cael.; e. g., a hearty w. to you! plurimum te salvere jubeo! to give a w. to aby, benigne accipere qm.*

WELD, conferrimare (Plin.).

WELFARE, salus, utis; incolumitas (safety).—bonum, commodum (good condition). The general w., omnium salus; communis salus: the public w., or w. of the country, salus publica, or simply res publica: the w. of mankind, salus gentium: to contribute to one's w., saluti esse; esse ex re cs: to wish one's w., qm salus esse velle: to study any one's w., saluti cs consulere or servire: to seek to promote aby's w., cs commodis or utilitatibus servire; cs saluti prospicere: to consult the general w., bono publico or communi utilitati servire; rei publicae commodum tuiri; utilitati publicae studium navare; ad utilitatem publicam omnes labores referre.

WELKIN, aer. caelum. See SKY.

WELL, s. puteus (a pit dug for that purpose).—fons (a fount or fountain; vid.). To dig a w., puteum fodere, effodere: medical w., or w.'s, fons medicæ salubritatis; fons medicatus: aquae medicatae or medicamentosae; aquae salubres; or (fm the context) aquae only: a hot w., calidus fons medicæ salubritatis: every hot w. is a medical w., omnis aqua calida est medicamentosa. *¶ FIG.* castellum = reservoir, in wch the water from several aqueducts is collected, and from hence distributed over the city (according to Fest. dividiculum).—craier (κράτῆρ = the basin of a w.). The cover of a w., *putei operculum: the (marble) edge of a w., puteal (νεπεστράσιον, C. Att. 1, 10, 3; cf. Paul. Dig. 19, 1, 14): one that digs a w., putearius (Plin. 31, 3, 28): the feast of the w.'s (at Rome), fontanalia (Farr. L. L. 6, 3, § 22).

WELL, adj. *¶ In good health, sanus (opp. æger).—salvus (opp. corruptus, perditus).—integer (opp. debilitatus, fractus, fessus).—valens, validus (in full strength).—firmus (of a good constitution; opp. infirmus).—robustus (strong; opp. imbecillus. *¶ FIG.* saluber = sound, not diseased, and so healthy, in S. L. T., and Marf., but not in C. and Cæs.). To be not quite w., minus valere, ægrotare (to be sick); languere (to be weak); male mihi est; non commode valeo: to be not yet quite w., nondum satis firmo corpore esse (C.): to get w., convalescere; evadere, recreari ex morbo (C.); ex incommoda valetudine emergere (C. Att. 5, 8, 1); to be w., valere; bene valere; salvere; be le se habere; recte est mihi; corpore esse sano, firmo (C.): uti valetudine bonâ (C., Cæs.), prosperâ (Suet.); integrâ esse valetudine (C.); corpore esse salubri (S. Jug. 17, 6): to be quite or extremely w., optimâ valetudine affectum esse (C.); firmissimâ uti valetudine (T.); incorruptâ sanitatē esse (C.): to be never w., nunquam bonâ uti valetudine; semper incommodâ esse valetudine (C.): to be always w., tuâ valetudinem integram; semper bonâ uti valetudine: my people are never so w. in any other place, mei nusquam salubrius degunt (Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 46): to look w., sanitatem corporis vultu prodere *¶ Right; vid.**

WELL, *adv.* bene (c. *prop.*).—belle (*Æt.*; *Æt.*; *Æt.*).—juvande, suaviter (*plausimly, agreeably*; e. g., to smell or taste).—commodo (*prop.*), duly, rightly; e. g., salutare, verba facere).—scilicet, scilicet (*skilfully*; e. g., scilicet tibi cantare; scilicet convivium exornare: to dress w., acite coll.).—probe, recte, pulchre, præclare (*properly, rightly, according to one's wishes, according to the nature of a thing; probe, thoroughly*). I understand, remember very w., præclare intelligo, memini: to suit or fit (*of a garment*), qm satis decere: to live w., bene vitare (*com.*); laute vivere (*magnificently*): to look w. (= to be handsome or beautiful), bonè esse formà; commendari formà, specie, facie: all things go on w. with me, bene mecum agitur; bono loco sunt res meæ; apud me recte omnia sunt: to wish one w., bene velle (*Ter.*): bene cup re, favere ei (*C.*): to do w., bene rem gerere; ex sententiâ gerere qd: the matter turned out or went off w., confecta res ex sententiâ est; meis optatis fortuna respondit: to buy w. (= to one's advantage), bene emere: to take any w. (= in good part), in bonam partem accipere qd; probare, approbare qd (*opp.* in malam partem accipere, male interpretari): herein you do well, hoc bene, pruderenter, facis, agis: n-ut to be able to let w. alone, manum de tabulâ non scire tollere (*Prop.*, *Plin.* 35, 10, 88, No. 10, § 80): it will be w. to do so and so, (de qd re) non nocuerit facere, &c.; non inutile erit qd or qd facere: it is w. that you are coming, oportuit venis; opportune te offers (*said to a person whom one meets when looking for him*): well! bene facis or fecisti (*in approbation*): non repugno! nihil impedit! lepidè licet (*Plaut.*): I have nothing to say agt it! satis est (*it is enough*)! dictum putal teno (*I understand you, says one who receives a commission*)! w. to do in the world, satis dives; modice luxurios; or (*of those who are very wealthy*) bene numatus; pecuniosus; abundans; copiosa rei familiaris luxurios et pecuniosus; opulentus: w. done! bene! recte! bene, recte fecisti! laudo tuum facium! w.-nigh, fere; circiter.

WELL-AFFECTED, bene sentiens, benevolus, amicus (*well-disposed towards*).—propitius (*graciously, favorably*; of superiors towards inferiors). See also **AFFECTIONATE**. To be w.-a., deitius ei or ei rei: adductus ei or ei rei (*devoted*); Jx. adductus et deditus.—devotus ei or ei rei (*much attached; post-Aug.*); Jx. deditus devotusque; see also **DEVOTED**: to be w.-a. towards; see **TO FAVOUR**.

WELL-BEING, salus, utilis (g. t.).—valetudo bona (*relative to bodily health*).—sanitas (*health*).—felicitas (*happiness*).—incomulitas (*a state of being unwinjured*). I am lacking any's w.-b. to heart, qm saluum esse volo: to care for any's w.-b., saluti cs consulere or servire: to further any's w.-b., cs commodis or utilitatibus servire; cs saluti prospicere: not to care for any's w.-b., cs saluti deesse. See also **HAPPINESS**.

WELL-BORN, honesto loco ortus; honesto genere (natus).

WELL-BRED, bene or ingenue or liberaliter educatus. bene moratus (*well-mannered*). See also the **SYN.** of **CIVIL**.

WELL-BUILT, bene edificatus (*of buildings*).—bene figuratus; formosus (*of persons*).

WELL-DISPOSED or **INCLINED**. See **WELL-AFFECTED**.

WELL-FAVoured. See **BEAUTIFUL**, **HANDSOME**.

WELL-KNOWN, bene notus. omnibus notus. notus atque apud omnes pervulgatus. It is w.-k. to me that, me non fugit; me non præterit; non ignoro (*with an acc. and inf.*).

WELL-MET! See **WELCOME**.

WELL-SPENT, *Cycl.* with the verbs collocare in qd re; impendere in or ad qd; conferre ad qd.—tempus bene locare or collocare (*if of time*).

WELL-VERSED, multum versatus in qd re (*having much practice in*).—cs rei peritissimus (*well skilled in*).—non ignarus cs rei (*not unacquainted with*).—perfectus in qd re (*thoroughly acquainted with*). 'To be w.-v. in any', may also be expressed by callere qd.

WELL-WISHER. See **WELL-AFFECTED**, **FRIEND**.

WELT, s. *margo, extremus quasi margo calcei (*ast. Plin.* Ep. 5, 6, 9). **WELT** Noli limbus, welt = border.

WELT v. *circumvenire.

WELTER, volutare s. volutari (*to roll, wallow*). To w. in one's blood, sanguine madere, perfusum esse: se in sua vulnere versare (V.).

WEN, ganglion.

WENCH, s. See **GRUL**.

WENCH, v. scortari (*Plaut.*, *Ter.*).—lubidinibus indulgere, stupra facere

WEST, occidens, occasus. To lie or be situate towards the w., ad occidentem (solem) vergere; occidentem solem spectare: the w. western regions, regio ad occidentem vergens; obœntis solis partes C. Soma. Scip. 6); occidens (*see T. Ann.* 6, 46, 3, **WEST** vespertina regio is post.): the w. wind, veniens ab œbentis solis partibus, or veniens ab occidente, ventus (ventus occidentalis, *ap. Gell.* 2, 22, § 22, not *Class.*); zephyrus; Favonius (**WEST** Caurus is the north-w. wind).—flans ab occasu ventus (*Plin.*). Rain fm the w., ab occasu veniens imber (V.).

WESTERLY, ab occidente (e. g., a w. breeze, aura spirans ab occidente). See also **WEST**, **WESTERN**.

WESTERN, ad occidentem (solem) vergens. occidentem solem spectans. **WEST** Occidentalis is not *Class.*

WESTWARDS, ad occidentem or ad occasum versus. in occidentem or occasum.

WET, *adj.* humidus (*that wch is moist, or that wch brings moisture*; *opp.* aridus and siccus).—humectus (*old Lat. and post-Class.*). **WET** madidus et madens, viduus et udus, = moist. To be w., humidum esse; humere (*poet. and post-Aug.*): to grow or become w., humescere. **IF** = raining, vid.

WET, v. humidum facere or reddere (**WET** humectare only in poetry and post-Aug. prose).—conspargere (*to sprinkle*; *opp.* rigare = 'to water'). To w. through, soak with w., madefacere; madidum reddere; (*entirely*) totum madidum reddere; permadefacere: to be wetted through, madefieri (e. g., pluvia, imbre); madidum reddi (aqua, sudore, &c.); to become completely wetted through, permadescere: to be w. through, madere; madidum or madefactum esse (e. g., imbre).

WET-NURSE, nutrix, qui parvulus delegatur, ut eum uberibus aliat (*ast. T. Germ.* 20), or nutrix only (*adhibere puero nutrices*, *Gell.* 12, 1; *opp.* 'to nursing her own child').

WETHER, vervex, ōvis, m. (*prop.* and *fig.*).

WETNESS, humor; pl. humores (g. t.).—ocellatus humidus, viduus, or pluvius (*wet weather*).

WETTISH, humidulus (*poet.*). subhumidus (*Cels.*).

WHALE, balena (*Plin.*). cetus (*any large fish or sea-monster*). W. fishery, captura balenarum: w.-bone, os balenæ.

WHALER, *balenarum insidiator. *captans balenæ.

WHARF, navale (*as a place at wch ships lie*).—*crepidines (*as to the construction, with masonry*).

WHAT, *pron.* **WHAT** without reference to any antecedent, qualis (*of what sort or kind*).—qui (*of what character*). quis (*who*).—quantus (*how great*). W. joy! quod gaudium! w. a troublesome business! quam multa res! w. kind of man do you suppose me to be? quis tibi videor? **WHAT** with reference to an antecedent, qui. W. (= that wch) you told me, id quod or ea quæ mihi dixisti.

WHAT, *interrog.* (*dependent and independent*), qui? quis? quoniam? quoniam? The forms compounded with nam add life and spirit to the question [*= what, pray? pray, what?*]. They may be used in direct as well as indirect questions; why when the answer 'no' is expected [quoniam sollicitudo vexare impio subleto suppliciorum metu?]. On the difference between quis, quid, and qui, quæ, quod, observe (1) that quis is used substantively; qui, adjectively [a distinction wch is lost in the oblique cases, and even in plur. nom.]. (2) When quis is found with a subst. [*i. e.*, apparently used adjectively] the inquiry is after the name only, not the kind or character; quis philosophus ... pronuntiavit? 'he asks who being a philosopher, or what philosopher, has uttered the sentiment?' qui philosophus ... pronuntiavit, would = 'what sort of philosopher?' So when qui is used substantively, it refers to the character or sort. Themistocles domino navis qui sili aperit [not only who, but how great a man]; quis sim, ex eo, quem ad te misi, cognosces writes Lentulus to Calpurnius in an anonymous letter, the name therefore is want; quis is, non unde natus sis, reputa = 'remember what you are, of what character?' so in direct questions, occiso Roscio qui primus Ameriam nuntiavit? [*Rosc. Am.* 34.] Z. would read quis, but Krüger observes there is also reference to the character of the messenger Mallius Glaucia. There are, however, some passages, even in prose, where quis is used for qui; e. g., quivise locus (L. 5, 40); and qui appears to be used for quis occasionally on euphonic grounds; e. g., before a or a vowel, as, qui scit? for quis scit? Z. 134. Krüger, 430. Kühner, 125. (3) The neuter quid is used in definitions, &c., quid est mulier? quid sunt divites? also with ref. to a person's character; neque enim tu is es,

qui quid sit, nescias [so with demonstr. and rel., quod ego fui ... id tu es].—*equus*? (occur, equo, asks with littleness and emotion whether there is any, implying there is not, *ocqua* civitas est tam potens, ... rex denique *equis* est, qui senatorem populi Romani tecto ac domo non invitet!) *What* (= *what sort of*); *what sort of*, *qualls*; *sic* qui, *quils*.—*We have seen above that this meaning belongs principally to qui, and to the neuter quid. The neut. may be followed by a gen., exponam vobis breviter quid hominis sit* (C. Ferr. 2, 2, 54); *so quid hoc turbæ est?* &c., *scitum, quid ejus esset* (C. Fam. 16, 2). *W. a man he is!* *qualis hic est vir!* *qui vir!*—*a friend the person to whom I have entrusted my property has turned out!* *qualine amico mea bona commendavi!*—*he has written me word w.* (= *what kind of*) *works he has read, scripsit mihi quos libros legit.* *What?* (in abridged sentences of surprise, &c., followed by another question), *quid (nonne &c.; e. g. quid? eundem nonne destituit?)* (C.). *What ... for? (why?) quid, or the adverbs for why [vid.]. Tell us w. you are come for, eloquere, quid venisti, Plaut.*; *so quid ego argumentor?* &c. (C. W. reason is there for &c., *quid causæ est, cur &c.; w. reason then have you for complaining?* *quid est igitur, quod querat?*) *What, sit* = *'how great, quantus [e. g., in what dangers I have escaped—I will warn him w. a disgrace it is, quanto opprobrio sit]. I don't know w. to write, non habeo quid scribam [nilhil habeo, quod scribam—I have nothing to write]* (Pract. Instr. App. 27).

WHATEVER, WHATSOEVER, quicumque, quisquis (the first, adjectively; the second, substantively [but quisquis honos, &c., *V.*]; in the oblique cases this is not observed). *By w. means I can, quicumque ratione; quoquo modo.* *Obs.* (1) *Whatever it may be, is quidquid est or erit* (not subj.). (2) *Quicumque is found for cuiuscumque* (modi = of what kind soever (see Z. ad C. Ferr. 4, 41)). (3) *Quicumque used if among a number of subjects of the same species or kind none is excepted or excluded: quisquis, whenever among such a number none of the parts is different or considered as such in the rest; e. g., w. [i. e. alth, all] we see with our eyes, omnia que oculis cernimus.*

WHEEL. pusula. pusula. *Vibex* = wheel, mark of a stripe.

WHEAT, triticum. *A w. field, ager tritico consitus: w. land, solum tritico colendo utile, aptum: w. harvest, messis triticea: w. flour, farina triticea: a grain of w., tritici granum* (C.): *w. straw, stramentum triticeum.*

WHEATEN, triticeus.

WHEEL, blandiri cl. *To w. out, eblandiri: to w. aby out of alth, qd ci or a qd exprimere blanditiis* (C.). See also CAJOLE.

WHEELER, homo blandus (*flattering by sweet words*). *Sic assentator, adulator.*

WHEELING, blanditie (*insinuating words, caresses*).—*blanditie et assentationes* (C.).—*blandimentum* (*caressing means by which one endeavours to win over aby*)—*adulatio* (*base flattery*).

WHEEL, rota (g. f.).—*tympanum* (τύμπανον, a w. composed of boards, &c., like our w.'s of water-mills).—*radii* (*the spokes of a carriage w.*; e. g., *to put one's head into the w., caput radiis inacerare*).—*terebra* (*a stone-cutter's w.*).—*rhombus*, *cujus oje ventur stamina; or meton.*—*machina*, *quæ ventur stamina (a spinning-w.)*.—*rota agularia* (*or figuli (a potter's w.)*).—*To lock a w., sufflaminare rotam; rotam (multo) sufflaminare stringere* (†Juv.). *W. in a pelley, orbiculus* (per tres orbiculos circumvelli, to pass over three w.'s); *loothed w.'s, dentata tympana* (of solid w.'s; Vir.). *Wheel* (= instrument of torture), see RACK. *To break aby on the w., ei crura frangere or effringere: death on the w., rotæ supplicium.* *A carriage moving on wheels; see COACH, CARRIAGE.* *Circular motion, decursus, ßa, decursio* (of a body of soldiers, evolution).—*circulatio, circinatio, ambitus rotundus* (rotation).—*circuitus, ßs, circuitio* (*a compass or compassing about*).—*gyrus* (*the orb or circle described by alth moving round a centre*).

WHEEL, v. *TRANS.* in *gyrum ducere, circumagere* (to w. round; e. g. *equos, L. 8, 7, to w. their horses round*). *INTRANS.* *circumagi*, in *gyros ire, gyros edere, peragere, ducere.* *Military: right wheel! in hastam! left wheel! in scutum!* (see HERN. Cæs. B. G. 1, 25.).

WHEELBARROW, pabo (*Isidor. Gloss.; explained by vehiculum unius rote*).

WHEEL-DRAW, sufflamin. *To put on the w.-d., sufflaminare rotam.*

WHEEL HORSE, equus curru unctus.

WHEEL-RUT, orbita (impressa). *Orbes rotarum circumacti are* (†Aft. Plin. 8, 16, 19) *the circles with the wheels describe in their rotations. To be hardly able to detect the w.-r.'s, impressam orbitam vix videre posse* (C. Aft. 2, 21, 2).

WHEEL-STONE. See GRINDING-STONE.

WHEELWORK, rotæ.

WHEELWRIGHT, rotarum artifex. *A coach-builder, &c., vehicularius or carpentarius or rhedarius or plaustrarius artifex.* *STR.* in CARRIAGE.

WHEEZE, cum sono et anhelatione spirare. *spiritum trahere, ægre moliri.* *He w.'s, interclusus spiritus arcte meat* (Curt. 3, 6, 14).

WHEEZING, anima graviter et sonantior (Curt.).

WHELP, s. *catulus* (of the young of dogs or cats; e. g. *catulus canis; catulus felis; then also meton. of other animals*). See also YOUNG.

WHELP, v. *parere, partum edere* (in general). See also TO BRING FORTH.

WHEN, quum. ubi. quando. ut. *Quum denotes the coincidence of two facts, so that either both happen at the same point of time, or one happens whilst another is still going on, or is immediately consequent to it: it is = 'at the same time as'; or 'as often as.' As a pure particle of time, when no relation of cause and effect is to be expressed, it takes indic. of pres. and perf. (and also the imperf. and pluperf. of repeated actions = 'as often as'); but in historical narrative the subj. of imperf. and pluperf.; e. g., w. Artaxerxes intended to declare war against the king of Egypt, he requested from the Athenians Iphicrates as general, quum Artaxerxes Egyptio regi bellum inferre voluit, Iphicrates ab Atheniensibus petivit ducem; w. Epaminondas had conquered the Lacedæmonians at Mantinea, he asked whether his shield were safe, Epaminondas, quum vicisset Lacedæmonios ad Mantineam, quæsitivit, salvuane esset clipeus* (see Grotef. § 168, Obs. 2, § 233; Zumpt, § 577, sqq.). It is followed by the subj. when it is dependent on another member of the sentence, when it is used conditionally, or when the sentiments or language of a second party are represented. *Quo tempore, ubi, denotes a point of time from which some other takes its beginning; usually with the indic.; with the subjunctive only when alth is represented as merely accidental or probable: quando denotes some indefinite point of time, past or future, and hence it can be employed interrogatively, indefinitely, and relatively; it takes the subj. only in indirect interrogatives, otherwise the indic.; ut = 'as soon as', denoting an event as succeeded by another, always with an indic. In English, 'when' is frequently put in the first clause of a sentence, where in Latin it must be put with the second, quum being then used to give prominence to the idea of time. This occ. apply. 'already, now, scarcely, not yet'; e. g., w. scarcely a year had intervened, he accused him, vix annus intercesserat, quum illum accusavit; w. spring was near, Hannibal broke up his winter-quarters, jam vix appetebat, quum Hannibal x hibernis movit. Scarcely ... w. (but just ... w.), commo-dum or commode ... quum (colloquially; e. g. commo-dum dicessest Hirtius, quum tabellarius venit, emerseram commode ex Antiate in Appiam ... quum &c.).—vix or vixdum ... quum (e. g. vixdum epistolam tuam legeram quum ad me Curtius venit). 'When' is very frequently expressed by the pleip. in the same case with the noun to which it belongs, if there be only one subject in the sentence; but if there be two or more subjects, then the abl. absol. is employed; e. g., w. Tarquinius was besieging Ardea he lost the kingdom, Tarquinius Ardeam oppugnans perdidit regnum: w. Alexander was about to invade the kingdom, he gave Susa to Archelaus, Alexander Persidis fines aditus Susa urbem Archelæo tradidit: w. Dionysius had been expelled from Syracuse, he taught children at Corinth, Dionysius Syracusæ expulsus Corinthi pueros docebat: w. Tarquinius Superbus was king, Pythagoras came to Italy, Pythagoras, Tarquino Superbo regnante, in Italiam venit: w. Carthage had been destroyed, the morals of the Romans became corrupt, Carthagine diruta, Romanorum mores corrumpebantur (see Grotef. § 228 and 230; Zumpt, § 635, 639 and 640). In the same manner the abl. absol. must frequently be employed where in English two members of a sentence have only one subject, but the action of the one is considered as absolute or independent, whilst the subject can be referred only to the action of the other member; e. g., w. Cæsar had gone round all the winter-quarters, he found the ships of war completely equipped, Cæsar, circumitus omnibus hibernis, naves longas invenit instructas.*

WHIENCE, || Interrogative, 1) Of place. unde? ex quo loco? *w. are you? (i. e., of what country?) cujus ex? when he was asked w. he came, quum interrogaretur, cujusdem esse diceret.* 2) *Of persons, means, &c., unde? a or ex quo hominet? (fm whom?) ex qâ re? (fm what?) w. have you this? a quo hoc accepisti? (g. t.) unde datum hoc sumis? (who gave you this?) unde id scis? (how do you know this?) w. comes it, that? unde sit, ut &c.* || **Relative, 1) Of place.** unde, a quo loco. ex quo loco. *They returned to the place w. they came, reversi sunt, unde profecti erant.* 2) *Of a cause or source, unde. W. it comes that, unde, or ex quo, sit, ut; quâ ex re fit, ut.*

WHENCSOEVER, undecumque. unde unde.

WHENEVER or WHENSOEVER, quoties. quotiescumque (as often as). — tam saepe.

WHERE, ubi. quâ (qâ) it is often expressed by qui, quæ, quod; e. g. domus in quâ natus sum, the house w. or in whch I was born.—ad omnes aditus, quâ adiri poterat (at all the avenues w. or fm whch one might approach).—apud or ad quem, quam, quod (referring to place).—in quo. in qâ re. in quibus. in quibus rebus. ubi (relating to things).

WHERE, interrog. ubi? ubinam? quo loco? quo loci? (the latter mostly in indirect questions; e. g. se nescire, quo loci caset.) W. in the world? ubi gentium? ubi terrarum?

WHEREAS, quoniam. quando. quandoquidem. See also SINCE. *Whereas' is often omitted, the adversative relation of the two clauses being denoted by the antithesis of the statements themselves; e. g. te enim dicere audiebamus, nos omnes adversarios putare, nisi qui nobiscum essent, te (= whereas you) omnes qui contra te non essent, esse tuos (C.).*

WHEREBY, || Interrogative, quâ re? (by what?) quâ ratione? quâ viâ? (in what way?) quo pacto? (by what means?) || **Relative, 1) With ref. to place,** per quem (locum), per quos, &c. 2) *With ref. to means, quo. quâ. quibus. per quem, quam, quod, &c.*

WHEREFORE, || As dependent interrog.; see WY. || **As relative conclusive particle,** quare. quamobrem (refer to one definite ground distinctly stated).—quapropter. quocirca (refer to a number of grounds collectively, some of which may be implied only, = for these and similar reasons, motives, &c.; see Pr. Intr. II. 583).—proinde (is a hortatory 'wherefore,' used in animated appeals, in speeches, &c. = igitur cum exhortatione quidam, Heindorf. Pr. Intr. II. 368).

WHEREIN, || Interrogative, in quo? in quâ? in quibus? || Relative, (in) quo, (in) quâ, (in) quibus.

WHEREOF, cujus. cujus rei. de quo. de qâ re (sing.). — quorum. de quibus (pl.).

WHERETO, WHEREUNTO, || Interrogative, quod quorsum? quorsus? ad quid? ad quam rem? || Relative, cui, or ad quod, &c. (e. g. Imperium Romanum, cui pedetentim multæ externæ provinciæ adjectæ fuerant; pecuniam non in eam rem impendisti, ad quam destinata erat).

WHEREUPON, quo facto (after this had taken place). — quibus verbis (after this had been said). — post quæ (after wch things). — quâ re (on what; interrog.; e. g. quânam re confidit?).

WHEREVER or WHERESOEVER, ubi (at any place you like). — ubi ubi (at whatever place it be). — ubicumque (at any place, no matter whch). — anywhere, alibi (at any place, if one does not wish to name or point out a particular place). — usquam (at any place indiscriminately). — usquam (at every place promiscuously, at all places). || Denoting motion to a place; e. g. w. (= whithersoever) in the world, quo terrarum; quo gentium; quoquo terrarum or gentium; quovis gentium. See WHITHEREVER under WHITHER.

WHERRET. See TRASE.

WHEREBY, cymba. cymbula. linter (canoe) — navicula. navigolium (a small boat). See BOAT.

WHEREYMAN, nauta. linterarius (Pand.).

WHET, cote acure qd in cote subigere (F.). ex-acuere (prop. and fig.).

WHETSTONE, coe, cotia.

WHETHER, pron. uter.

WHETHER, conj. ne (suffix, attached to the chief word of the clause, on wch the stress of the inquiry is laid). — num (simply as the sign of a question; see Zumpt, § 351, note. — ~~See~~ W. rarely find utrum in single questions; an, in Class. prose, is only = our 'or' after 'either,' 'whether;' see Zumpt, § 353: as the sign of indirect interrogation, it occurs only in writers of the

*silv. age, beginning with Curtius). I ask you w. you have given him money, quero dederine ei pecuniam, or num ei pecuniam dederis? (See also an ei pecuniam dederis, wch is un-Class.). He asked me w. I wanted alth, quæsit ex me, numquid vellem: I asked him w. aby would come, quæsi ex eo, equis esset venturus: let me know w. you will come, equid venturi sitis, scia sciam. — || After words expressing doubt, hesitation, or the like; e. g. dubito (I doubt), dubium est (it is doubtful), incertum est (it is uncertain), delibero (I am considering), hæsito (I am undecided), and especially after haud scio or nescio (I do not know), 'whether' is expressed by an: I doubt w. I ought not to prefer this man to all others, dubito an hunc primum omnium ponam: death is certain, but it is uncertain w. or not it will take place on a particular day, moriendum certe est, et id incertum, an eo ipso die. I do not know w. I should not place, dubito an ponam (not annon ponam): so also without a negative expressed in Latin after haud scio, nescio, &c.; see Zumpt, § 354. || After verbs of seeing, expecting, attempting, 'whether' is also expressed by si (Gr. ei); e. g. Helvetii nonnumquam, si perturbare possent, constati sunt (Cæ.). tentata res est, si primo impetu capi Ardea possit (L.); visam si domi esset (Ter.). || In a double interrogation: W. ... or, utrum ... an; e. g. permutum interest, utrum perturbatione qd animi, an consulto et cogitato injuria fiat (C.); (more rarely) num ... an; e. g. illud considerandum videtur, num propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, an esset antiquior, &c. (C.); also by ne ... an; e. g. queritur, unusne mundus sit, an plures (C.). ~~See~~ ne ... ne and an ... an for utrum ... an are very rare; w. or not, utrum ... necne; ne ... annon. *Sic utrum, &c., in the first clause is omitted; e. g. Interrogatur, pauci sint, anne multi (C.); nihil interest civilis sit an peregrinus (C.).* *Sic both signs of interrogation are omitted; e. g. velis, nolis, scire difficile est (C.).* || *Whether ... or (= be it that ... or be it that; when the speaker either does not know wch is the right supposition, or chooses to leave it undecided), sive ... sive (C.); seu ... seu (not C., but Cæ.). — ~~See~~ seu ... sive or sive ... seu are post-Aug. Pr. Intr. II. 543. *Sic vel ... vel; e. g. pace vel Quirini vel Romuli dixerim: w. by divine inspiration, or fm a sort of presentiment, sive divinitus, sive qd conjecturâ (so sive casu, sive consilio deorum immortalium factum est). *Sic the verb is expressed: you will recover, w. you take medicine or not, sive adhibueris medicinam, sive non adhibueris, convalesces.****

WHEY, serum.

WHEYEY, aerossus (Col.; full of w.). — sero similis (like w.).

WHICH, || Relative, qui, quæ, quod. W. way, quâ (in what direction); quo modo (by what means): w. of two = whether, uter; (of several) quisque. || Interrogative, uter, quæ; e. g., w. of you (two) did it? uter fecit? w. of you said this? quis vestrum hoc dixit (of several)?

WHICHEVER, uterumque (of two). — quicumque. quisquis (of several).

WHIFF, halitus.

WHILE, a. tempus (time). — spatium (space of time). — mora (delay). — otium (leisure). A little w., breve spatium; paululum temporis; paululum: for a little w., parumper (in the sense of abridging); paullisper (in the sense of patiently waiting; e. g. I turn for a little w. fm the dreams, discedo parumper a somniis: wait a little w., paullisper mane): a little w. after, non ita multo post: in a little w., intra breve spatium (within a short time); brevi tempore interjecto; post breve tempus; paulo post (after a little w., soon after): a good w. aliquantum temporis: a good w. after, aliquanto post: a long w., longum tempus; multum temporis: a long w. after, post longum tempus; longo tempore interjecto: in the mean w., interea, interim (according to Död., the former marks space, the latter, a point of time; see Pr. Intr. II. p. 196, 7).

WHILE, WHILST, conj. dum (during the time that; as; denoting that one event is contemporary with another; generally joined with the present indicative, even when events of the past time are spoken of, but we use And the perfect: dum in the sense of quamdiu, 'as long as, when referring to the past time, it is regularly joined with the imperfect; Zumpt, § 506, 507; the answering clause often begins with subito, repente: to mark a sudden, unexpected event, interger jam, interea jam, in L., interrim). — donec (not used = 'as long as' before Aug. poets and L.). — quum (at the time when, denoting simultaneity, with the perfect or imperfect indic

the perfect being used in historical narratives, the imperfect in descriptions: the simultaneity is marked more emphatically by adding *interea* or *interim*; Zumpt, § 580). As used to point out the co-existence of two states, &c., that should not co-exist, quum *interea*, or quum *only*; e. g. bellum subito exarsit, quum *Ligarius*, domum spectans, nullo se negotio implicari passus est ('*whilst Ligarius all the w.*, &c.).

WHILE AWAY, tempus, horas, or tempora tarde labentia fallere qd re (e. g. sermonibus narrando; see O. Met. 8, 652; Trist. 3, 12. ~~WHILE~~ otium fallere would be quite wrong, since otium means only absence of serious business). To w. away the time, ad tempus fallendum, ad horas fallendas.

WHILOM, olim, quondam (once, formerly; opp. nunc).—antea, antehac (antea, 'before that time'; antehac, 'before this time').—antiquitus (in ancient days).—patrum or majorum memoria (in our fathers' times).

WHIM, celer motus ingenti impulsio. commentum (an invention).—libido. As one's w. is, ad libidinem ea: a foolish w., ineptum; absurdum consilium: according to one's w. and fancy, ad animi sui arbitrium ac libidinem (aff. C.).

WHIMPER, vagire, ejulare. See CRY, v.

WHIMSICAL, stultus et inequalis (Sen. Vit. Beat. 12).—homo, cui nihil quale est (aff. H.); irregular, eccentric).—ineptus, absurdus, ineptus intractus (foolish, long person, never acting steadily).—morosus, difficilis. Jm. difficilis ac morosus (indulging such w. humours, that it is almost impossible to please him).

WHIMSICALLY, There is no ad. (that answers to this. Ss mire, mirum in modum (strangely).—varie (with variety).—ad libidinem; ex libidine (according to individual fancy, without regard to the general practice).—insolenter (unusually).

WHINE, s. *vox ficta simulataque. *sermo fictus simulataque; or *vox febilis.

WHINE, v. *vocem fictam simulatamque, or vocem febilem mittere. *sermone ficto simulatoque uti.

WHINNY, hinnire, hinnitus edere.

WHIP, s. flagellum (C.). flagrum (L., of single thongs; if these were armed with iron points, it became a scorpion).—scutella, lora, pl. (scourge; of thongs interwoven; hence nearer to our 'whips'. H's ut scutella dignum horribili sectere flagello makes the scutella lighter than the flagellum).—lorum (not so heavy as lora, pl.): to crack a w., insonare flagello (F. Aen. 5, 679). ~~WHIP~~ The Romans seem to have used a 'cane' (virga, quia qd ad regendum equum attitur, C.) rather than a whip for riding; but see the passage in V. above quoted; and flagellum was also used for uen; Col. 2, 2, 36.

WHIP, v. | To strike with a whip, flagellare. flagris cedere. To w. a top, turbinem agere, flagellare. | To sew slightly, see SEW. | With a prep., off, out (= to take off nimble; coll. orig.), rapere, abripere.

WHIRL, s. turbo. vertigo. gyros. verticillus (the whirl or hurl of a spindle).

WHIRL, v. | TRANS. torquere. circumagere. circumvolvare. vertigine rotare. volvere in orbem. in gyrum ducere. | INTRANS. torqueri. circumagi. in gyros ire. gyros peragere or edere.

WHIRLIGIG, *verticillus lusuus. (~~WHIRL~~ turbo = a top; trochus = a hoop).

WHIRLPOOL, vortex (v. propr.).—gurgies (a strong eddy).—vorago (an abyss).

WHIRLWIND, turbo (violent and destructive).—vortex (less violent).

WHISK, s. scopula.

WHISK, v. *scopula purgare. *scopula pulverem excutere.

WHISKERS, see may say genus pilose (C. Pis. 1, 1), or genus hirsuta (rough cheeks; Mart. 6, 52, 4).

~~WHISPER~~ The Romans did not wear w.

WHISPER, s. susurrus (v. propr.).—susurratio (a whispering). Gentile w.'s, susurrones (H. Ep.), blandi (Prop.).

WHISPER, v. insusurrare ei qd in aures or ad aurem. dicere ei qd in aurem (H. Sat. 1, 9, 9). ad aurem admonere qm ut caveat, ne &c. (to w. a warning in any one's ear that he do not &c.; C. Fin. 2, 21, 60).—subjicere ei qd (to suggest).

WHISPERER, qui in ore ad aurem se insusurrat.

WHISPERING, susurratio. susurrus (whisper).

WHIST, interj. See HUSH.

WHIST, s. lusus (paginarius, qui vocatur 'whist,' when these additions are necessary for perspicuity).

WHISTLE, s. sibilus; pl. sibili (rare) and sibila.

orum (common: the former seems to depict single hisses; the latter a continued hissing).

WHISTLE, v. INTRANS. sibilare (g. t. for any whistling or hissing noise produced by a person with his mouth, by a serpent, the wind, &c.; see Auct. ad Her. 4, 31; Q. 8, 6, 31).—fistula or tibia canere (to blow on a reed, &c., &c.). To w. (for any one to come), *qm sibilu advocare. We must w. to ozen, to make them drink freely at the water, boves ad aquam duci oportet, sibiluque allectari quo libentius bibant (C. 2, 3, 2). | TRANS. To w. a tune, *canticum sibilando exprimere (with the mouth); *canticum fistula (on a reed) or tibia (on a &c.) canere.

WHIT, by Crel.; e. g. (let him do one thing or the other) I do not care a w. for it, ne cecum interdum (Plant. Rud. 2, 7, 22): he shall not get one w., ne cicum accipiet or auferet (after the above passage). Also expressed by nihil or ne minima quidem re or minima (not in the least; e. g. offendere qm). Every w.; see ALL.

WHITE, adj. albus (colourless; opp. ater).—candidus (of a bright colour, clear, pure, shining; opp. niger).—canus (grey, silvery; of hair and snow).—albidus (whitish, comparative). W. as snow, niveus; w. as milk, lacteus; w. lilies, lilia candida (O.); w. roses, rosae candidae, albescentes: not to be able to distinguish black from w., atra et alba discernere non posse (C.); to be w., albere; w. bread, panis candidus (Q.); w. wine, vinum album (Plin.), candidum (Pul.). To make black w., quidvis probare ei posse (Plaut.). PROV. To wash a blackamoor w., ebur atramento candefacere (Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 102); nudo detrahare vestimenta (Plaut.): a w. lie, mendacium (little lie); mendacium nudentum (opp. mend. impudent).

WHITE, WHITENESS, album (w. colour).—albiditudo (as an abiding quality).—candor (brilliant, dazzling w.). The w. of the eyes, album oculorum (Cels.): the w. of an egg, album ovi. ~~WHIT~~ Albugo was a w. speck in the eye (as disease). Albumen, albumentum, albor (ovi) are all laid.

WHITE LEAD, cerussa.

WHITEN, | TRANS. dealbare. album addere (in vestimentum). | INTRANS. albescere (Plin., H., O.). inalbescere (Cels.). canescere (of hair; Plin.).

WHITEWASH, v. caebare.—opere albario polire (with a kind of white mortar). To coat over whitewashed walls, albaria tectoriorum interpolare qd re (Plin. 35, 15, 56).—~~WHIT~~ trullissare = parget. Fig.) To whitewash ab, *fucare qm.

WHITEWASHER, dealbator (Cod. Just.).

WHITHER (interrogative), quo? quem in locum? quorsum? in quam partem? w. shall I go? quo me vertam? | Not interrogative, 1) Without ref. to any foregoing; aliquo: w. in the world, quo terrarum; quo gentium: any w., quoquam (to some place, indefinitely).—quoquam (to some place, although it matters not what). Whithersoever, quocumque, quacumque (to any or every place, be it what it may).—quovis, quolibet (to any place wh. one may choose). 2) With ref. to something preceding, quo.

WHITING, | A kind of fish, *gadus merlangus (Linn.). | A soft chalk, *creta mollior.

WHITISB, subalbus (Parr.); subalbidus, subcandidus, candicans, albicans (Plin.); albidus (Parr., Col.). To be w., candidare, albicare.

WHITLOW, paronychia, paronychium (Plin.; in the pl.).

WHITSUNDAY, *dies primus Pentecostes (A. 4.).

WHITSUNDIE, Pentecoste (Ecl.); dies festi Pentecostes (Ecl.). W. holidays, ferie Pentecostales (Ruhnck.).

WHIZ, stridere. sibilare (reply with a hissing or whistling sound). ~~WHIZ~~ bombum facere = bang.

WHO, | Interrogative. In direct interrogations: quis (more rarely qui, which is used when not the name but the character, or kind of person is intended. See on WHAT); quisnam. In indirect interrogations, quinquam: who are you? queso, quid tu hominis es? w. is this woman? quis illic est mulier? w. does not know? quis est qui nesciat? w. is there? quis tu? | Relative; qui. I know not w. you are, nescio te: not to know w. Aristides is, ignore Aristidem (Rp.): I will make you know w. I am, faciam sentias qui sim.

WHOEVER, WHOSOEVER, quicumque, quicumque; quicunque. quaeque. ~~WHO~~ These pronouns take the indicative, not the conjunctive, in direct and independent clauses; it is a false refinement of modern Lat. writers to use the conjunctive, for example, in such cases as the following: quicumque doctrinam partem sibi examinandum sumisset (Ruhnck.), for

WHO

sumserat; quicunque appetere(Muret.) for appetebant;
quidquid metas reliquerit (Muret.) for reliquit (Krebs).

[illegible]

WHOLE, s. totum, tota res (opp. to single parts).—unum (as an unit).—omnia, lum, u. (all the parts).—universum, universa res, universitas (all single parts taken together).—universum genus, or simply genus (the w. kind, as opp. to the species).—corpus (the w. as forming one independent body).—summa (the chief, the most important part in a thing).—solidum (a w. debt, as opposed to smaller sums).—res publica (the state, as opposed to single citizens): the w. depends upon this, that &c., totum in eo est, ut &c.: in the w., omnino (in comprehending a number of single things, or in opposing a number to a single thing; e.g., there were five in the w., quinque omnino erant).—omni numero (in the entire number; e.g. Padus omni numero triginta flumina in mare Adriaticum defert). But if this expression denotes that a thing is to be comprehended in its totality, then it is rendered by universus (e.g., the thing being taken as a whole, re in universum considerata; si rem omnem spectas).

WHOLESALE, magnus. *A w. trade*, mercatura magna: mercatura magna et copiosa, multa undique apportans: *to carry on a w. trade*, facere mercaturam magnam: *or magnam et copiosam*: *a w. dealer or merchant*, mercator: qui mercaturam magnam facit.

WHOLEsome, salutaris. saluber or salubris (*propr.*
and *fig.*).

and *wholly*). **WHOLLY**, *ex toto* (*perfectly, completely*; e. g. *tutum esse*—*ex integro* (*anew, afresh*; e. g. *ex officio novum*)). *ex*—*parte* (*in every respect*; e. g. *beatus esse*), *omni* *numero*; *omnibus* *numeri*; *omnibus numeris et artibus* (*in all the parts*)). *omni ratione* (*in every manner*; e. g. *omni examine*)—*plane*; *omnino*; *prorsus* (*entirely, altogether*)—*longe*, *multo* (*by far, before alius and aliter*)—*valde* (*very*), *strengthening the word with which it is joined*). *It is w. false, falsum* *est* *id totum*: *I am w. thine, totus tuus sum*; *totus tibi deditus sum*; *he is w. uneducated, omnino omnis eruditioris expert*; *he is w. made up of deceit and lies, totus ex fraude et mendaciis factus est* or *constat*: *to be w. to deny, prefraete negare, ejurare*: *to be w. of a different opinion, longe aliter sentire*; *totā sententiā dissidēre* (*C. de Fin. 4, 1, 2*): *to be w. different, longe secus esse*; *longe aliter se habere*. *The Latina, however, frequently express 'wholly' by per in composition, (e. g. hoc mihi perperat; pernegare), or by a superlative (e. g. homo perditissimus).*

WHORE, meretrix. meretricula. scortum. mulier omnibus proposita (C.). mulier quæ domum suam omnium cupiditati patefecit (C. Cael. 20, 40). A common w., prostibulum (Ter.); prostibulum populi (Plaut.); luna; quadrantaria; scortum vulgare (C.).

WHOREDOM, scortum. *To commit w. (said of men)*, stuprum facere (C.); *stupri consuetudinem facere cum qâ (Suet.)*; *scortari (Ter.) (said of women) = to play the harlot*, meretricem esse (C.); *meretricium facere (Suet. Cal. 40)*; *corpore quaestum facere (Plaut.)*; *corpus publicare (Plaut.)* or *vulgare (L.)*; *puccitiam publi-*

WHOREMONGER, scortator (*H. Sal.*); ganeo (*C.*); stuprator (*Q.*); homo libidinosus (*C.*).

WHORISH, meretricius (v. *propr.*). — libidinosus (*lascivious*). — impudicus (*immodest*).

WIF

WHORTLEBERRY, *vaccinium myrtillus (Linn.).

WHY, cur? *quamobrem* (*in asking for the end*).—quare (*in asking for the cause or occasion*).—quapropter? *quid de causâ*? *quid est cur?* *quid est quapropter?* *quid est causæ cur?* *quid est quod* (*in asking for the motive*).—*quid* (*denotes in general that to wch the verb refers; e. g. quid rides? w. do you laugh? i. e. at what do you laugh? what is the object of your laughter?*).—*w. not?* *cur non*, with an indicative (*asking the reason w. a thing is not done*).—*quidni*, with a conjunctive (*asking, with astonishment, how it is that another does not perceive the reason of a thing*).—*quin*, with an indicative (*refers to an urgent necessity of doing something; e. g. cur non domum uxorem arcensis? quidni possim? quin quod ferendum est fers?*). *There is no reason (whæt reason is there &c.) w. I should not do this, nulla est causa (quid causæ est? &c.)*, *quin hoc faciam: w. can't they &c.?* *quid est causæ, quin...possint* (*e. g. coloniam deducere*)?

WICK, ellychnium; pure *Lat.* linamentum (*w. of a lamp*).—candēlæ or cerei filum (*the w. of a candle; consisting of one thick thread; Juv. 3, 287*).

WICKED, sceleratus, scleratus, nefarius, nefandus. *impus, improbus* (~~sceleratus~~ *sceleratus* has reference to the mind, = ad sclera proutus or promptus; scleratus, to actions, = scleribus pollutus atque opertus. Hence, sceleratus is applied to persons; scleratus, to things, and, in general, things can be called scelerata only by personification. In like manner nefarius and impius are applied to the impiey of the person who acts; only with this distinction, that the impius is *w.* only in mind, the nefarius in his actions also; whereas nefandus refers to the horrible enormity of an action). —malus (*w.* by nature; opp. to bonus). —pravus (corrupted by bad habits); JN. malus pravusque; homo nequam (a worthless fellow; opp. to frugi). According to Döderlein, malus homo is a morally bad man; but nequam, a good-for-nothing man, whose faultiness shows itself in aversion to useful labour, and a propensity to idleness and folly, opp. to frugi; pravus, a man whose character has taken a vicious direction; in a physical, or intellectual, or moral point of view, opp. to rectus. (*Hand-book*, p. 131.) A *w.* acti-*n*, impie factum; scelus; nefas.

WICKEDLY, scelerate. imple. improbe. [Syn. in WICKED.]

WICKEDNESS, impietas, improbitas (or by the adj.). *A deed of w., imple factum; scelus; nefas: to commit w., imple facere: to commit great w., multa imple nefarieque committere.*

WICKER, vimineus (v. propr.); craticus (wattled, of hurdles). *W. work*, opus vimineum, craticum, • viminibus contextum; also crates (hurdle, crate).

WIDE, *adj.* *latūs* (broad).—*laxus*; *amplus* (*not close together, large*).—*spatiosus* (*roomy*).—*patulus* (*far-spreading*). *A w. plain*, *ampla*, *plata* *planties*; *latus*, *late patens*, *amplus campus*: *a ditch five feet w.*, *fossa quinque pedes lata*: *w. open*, *patulus* (*e. g.* *fenestras patulæ*): *of a w. signification*, *late patens*; *latus*: *but this has a wider signification*, at *hoc latius est* or *patet* (*opp. angustius valere*): *to be w. of the mark*, *a scopo aberrare*.

WIDE, WIDELY, *adv.* late. *Far and w., longe lateque* (*c. q. diffundi*).

WIDE-MOUTHED, ore patulo.

WIDE-SPREADING, patulus (esply of branches and trees).—patulis diffusis ramis (propr.; that spreads its branches wide, of trees).—quod longe lateque serpit (in general).

WIDEN, dilatare (to make broader) — laxare (to open what before was close or dense). — amplificare (to enlarge). — extendere, promovere (to enlarge).

WIDENESS, WIDTH, latitudo (*breadth*).—laxitas (*looseness*).—amplitudo (*space*).

WIDOW, vidua. *To become* a w., viduam fieri (C.); *in widowhood* relinqui (L. 40, 4): *a w.'s portion*, pecunia viduæ alendæ, sustinendæ data, destinata: **annua*, quæ viduis præbentur: *a w.'s fund*, ærarium viduis sustinendis, alendis: ærarium viduarium (Wyttenb.).

WIDOWER, viduus (*Plaut.*). To become a w., viduum fieri; amittere uxorem (*C.*).

WIDOWHOOD, viduitas (C., L.).

WIELD, [PROP.] tractare, adhibere qd. uti qd.
ra. [FIG.] curare, administrare, gerere, exercere qd.
[To wield the sceptre; see SCEPTRE, REIGN.]

WIFE, conjux (as a partner in marriage).—uxor (as lawfully married).—marita (a married woman). To take a w., uxorem ducere: to take aby to w., qam in matri-
monium ducere; qam ducere uxorem; qam ducere: to

have as a w., qm uxorem habere; qm in matrimonio habere: to give a woman to aby as w., in matrimonium dare or collocare qam ci; qm ci in matrimonio or nuptum collocare: to become the w. of aby, nubere ci: what sort of woman have you for a w.? quid mulieris uxorem habes? not to take a w., matrimonium se abstinere (aft. Suet. Cæs. 51, in.): to have two w.'s at the same time, duas simul uxores habere.

WIG, capillamentum (Suet.); calicndrum (H. Sat. 1, 8, 48; see Heind. ad loc.); also galericulum (esp. such as our modern perukes; Suet. Oth. 12. See Bremi ad loc.); crines empti (O.; false hair; see Böttig. Sab. 1, p. 141).

WIG-MAKER, capillamentorum textor (Dan.).

WILD, ¶ *Not tame*, ferus, ferinus (†). immanis (opp. humanus, mitis): *w. beasts, feræ or immanes bestiae; or simply feræ; bellum silvestres (opp. bestiae cures): a w. ass. onager: a w. boar, aper: a w. bull, taurus silvester (Plin.); urus (Cæs.): a w. horse, equus ferus. ¶ Not cultivated, silvester, agrestis (of plants).—Incultus, horridus, vastus (of the soil). ¶ Rude, uncultivated, savage, ferus (uncivilized).—Ferox (of fierce aspect)—agrestis (clownish; opp. urbanus, humanus).—immanis (unmannerly; opp. humanus, mansuetus).—incultus (unpolished; opp. cultus, politus).—rudis (coarse, rude in manner; opp. humanus, urbanus)—barbarus (opp. doctus, politus). *A w. mode of life, vita fera agrestique. ¶ Violent, furious, savage, ferus: a w. look, vultus trux; oculi truces: a w. and confused cry, clamor inconditus turbidusque.**

WILDERNESS, locus desertus, locus vastus et desertus, solitudo vasta, solitudo avia. *A complete w., omnis humani cultus solitudo (Curt. 7, 3, 12): to retire into the w., secedere or discedere in solitudines: to pass one's life in a w., degere ætatem inter feræ: to turn a country into a w., vastas solitudines facere ex terrâ; vastitatem reddere in terrâ; tectis atque agris vastitatem inferre.*

WILDFIRE, ignes, pl.

WILDLY, By the adj.

WILDNESS, feritas, natura immanis, immanitas. Usually by the adj.

WILE, ars, artificium (only in Com.; also techna); dolus. See ART.

WILFUL, ¶ *Self-willed, obstinate*, obstinatus, perversus, pertinax, præfractus, contumax (Syn. in OBSTINATE). ¶ *Done with design*, quod consulto et cogitatum fit (of things; e. g. injuria, quæ consulto et cogitata fit): *a w. offence, crimen voluntatis (opp. crimen necessitatis, C. Lig. 2, 5): not w., inconsultus (without consideration); temerarius (rash); fortuitus (by mere chance).*

WILFULLY, consulto, consilio, cogitate (with premeditation); Jn. consulto et cogitate.—voluntate (fm choice or according to one's own will; opp. casu); Jn. voluntate et iudicio.—data et dedita operâ. de or ex industria (with intention, designedly, on purpose).—sponte (without any outward inducement, fm an inner impulse); also personally, with sciens or prudens (with knowledge, knowingly). *To do athg w., consulto et cogitatum facio qd: to offend aby w., ci de industria injuriâ facere: not w., imprudenter; per imprudentiam; inconsulte; temere; also Jn. inconsulte et temere; temere ac fortuito; casu (by chance).*

WILFULNESS, animus obstinatus, obstinatio, perversitas, animus perversus, pertinacia, animus præfractus, contumacia (Syn. in OBSTINACY).

WILILY, astute, callide, vafre, subdole.

WILLNESS, astutia, vafrities, versutia, calliditas, dolus.

WILL, s. ¶ *Faculty of volition*, voluntas: *divine w., numen: free w., libera voluntas (C. Fat. 10, 20); liberum arbitrium (L. 4, 48; 32, 37; 37, 1); or simply arbitrium (C.); optio (option, choice). ¶ Exercise and manifestation of this faculty in any particular case, voluntas: the w. (of the senate or of an influential individual), auctoritas: w. (of the people), jussus: w. and pleasure, arbitrium; libido: that is my w. and pleasure, hæc est voluntas mea; ita, hoc volo; ita fert animus; sic stat sententia: according to one's own w., suâ voluntate (Cæs.); ad suum arbitrium; ad suam libidinem: to depend upon another's w., alienæ esse arbitrii (L.); non sui esse arbitrii (Suet.); non esse sui juris; non esse in suâ potestate; aliunde pendere: I have nothing but my good w., mihi nihil suppetit præter voluntatem (C. Fam. 15, 13, 2). ¶ Purpose, design, voluntas, propositum, sententia, consilium, animus. ¶ Inclination, wish, voluntas, optatum, votum, studium: to do athg agst one's w., qd nolente, invito, contra voluntatem cs qd*

facere: to do athg according to one's w., facere qd ex cs voluntate (C.); ad nutum et voluntatem cs facere qd: to yield to aby's w., voluntati cs parere, obsecundare, morem gerere (C.); mortgerari ci; animum ci explere; obtemperari cs voluntati. ¶ *Approbation, assent, assensus, consensus, comprobatio. ¶ A testament, testamentum; est tabulæ (when the context fixes the sense); suprema voluntas (Ulp.): to make a w., testamentum facere (g. t.), componere, scribere; testamentum nuncupare (the contents of the w. being read in the presence of witnesses): to be entitled to make a w., factionem testamenti habere: to die after having made a w., testato decedere: to die without having made a w., intestatum, or intestato, decedere: to draw up a w., testamentum conscribere: to seal a w., testamentum obsignare: to open a w., testamentum resignare or aperire: to set aside a w., testamentum mutare, rumpere, irritum facere: to forge a w., testamentum subficere, supponere: a w. forger, testamentorum subceptor, testamentarius: to appoint or provide by w., testamento cavere. Not to notice aby in one's w., ci nihil legare: in testamento immemor esse cs.*

WILL, v. ¶ *To be determined, to have formed a resolution, velle; constituisse qd; est mihi qd in animo; habere qd in animo. ¶ To wish, desire, velle, cupere; (in a high degree), arere, gestire, petere, expetere, appetere qd. As you w., ut libet: would that! velim (expressing a direct wish for something possible).—vellem (a conditional wish for that wch perhaps may not be possible): to w. rather, malle. ¶ To require, demand, postulare, requirere qd.*

WILLING, libens, paratus, promptus, facilis, propensus; Jn. promptus et paratus; facili et promptus. *To be w. to do athg, promptum, paratum esse ad qd; non gravi qd facere; prompto or alaci animo suscipere qd.*

WILLINGLY, libenter, prompte, animo lubenti, prompto, facili, non gravate. *Most w., very w., promptissime (Plin. Ep.); lubentissimo animo (C.); animis lubentissimis (of severals).*

WILLINGNESS, animus libens, promptus, facili; facilitas. *With w., see WILLINGLY: with the greatest w., promptissime (Plin. Ep.); lubentissimo animo (C.).*

WILLOW, salix. Of w., saligneus or salignus: a bed of w., salicetum.

WILY, callidus, versutus, vafre, astutus, subdolus. Jn. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; versutus et callidus (Syn. in CUNNING.)

WIMBLE, terebra.

WIN, lucrari, lucrificare qd. qd proficere, acquirere, consequi, assequi, vincere, tollere (Syn. in TO GAIN).—conciliare (qm; cs animum; to oneself, sibi, also amorem sibi ab omnibus; cs voluntatem sibi; cs benevolentiam sibi).—parare, comparare (g. tt. for procure). *To w. the favour of men by athg, qd re hominum (plebis, &c.) animos ad benevolentiam allicere: to w. men's hearts in favour of aby, animos (hominum, plebis, &c.) conciliare ad benevolentiam erga qm, the favour of the people, conciliare ci favorem ad vulgus: to w. a person by money, qm pecuniâ conciliare: there is no surer way of winning men's hearts, eo nihili popularius est. To w. by athg, &c., see TO GAIN. To have never won more (at play), nunquam se prosperiore aleâ usum esse: to have won 50,000 sesterces (at dice), vicisse L. millia nummum: he who threw the 'Venus', won all all these denarii, hos tollebant universos, qui Venerem jaciebat: to w. the pool, nummos universos tollere. To w. a battle, &c., superiorem discedere: in proelio or pugna vincere: victoriam ex hoste referre: the enemy won the battle, hostis vicit or victor evasit: to w. aby's consent to do athg, ci id persuadere, ut &c.: to w. fm aby (at play), eludere qm qd. To w. a bet, sponsonem or sponsonem vincere: to w. a cause, a prize, see TO GAIN (a cause, a prize): to w. a third triumph, tertium triumphum deportare (C.).*

WINCE, calcitrare, calces remittere (to kick: of horses)—se torquere or vertere (to twist oneself about).

WINCH, cucula.

WIND, s. ¶ *PROPR.* ventus (g. t.): a stormy w., turbo: procella: a gentle w., aura; ventus lenis: a favourable w., ventus idoneus, secundus: a contrary w., ventus molestus, adversus: a strong w., ventus vehemens, ævus; immodicus, gravis (Col.): the w. rises, &c., ventus cooritur, increbrescit, intermittit, remittit, cessat; omnia vis venti cadit: exposed to the w., ventis obnoxius: the w. rages, ævit ventus (Cæs. B. G. 3, 13, 14). *this w. is unfavorable to those who are sailing fm Athens, hic ventus adversum tenet Athenis profectus: ventibus (Np.): to drive (or be driven, cens, &c.) before*

the w., se vento dare (dedisse, &c.; *Cæs. B. G. 3, 13, 14.*) to speak to the w., dare verba in ventos (O.); profundere verba ventis (*Lucr.*); ventis loqui (*Amian.*); surdus auribus canere (L.); to be w. bound, ventis detineri in quo loco; ventis quæ tardant: w. instruments, pneumatice organa (*Plin. 10, 4, 20.*) to sail with a side w., pedem facere or proferre; ventum obliquum capere. *Plautus*, ventus (C.); status (*Suet.*); a breaking of w., crepitus ventris (e. g. crepitum ventris emittere, C.). *Empty words*, mera mendacia (*pl.*): it is a mere w., nihil veri subest.

WIND, v. To scent, vid.

WIND, v. *TRANS.* volvere. torquere. To w. off, explicare: to w. round, circumvolvere (qd ci rei): to w. into a ball, glomerare: to w. up (as with a windlass), trochleâ tollere or elevare: opâ trochleâ, ergatæ qd subducere, elevare, tollere: to w. oneself into a person's favour or good graces = insinuate, vid. *TRANS.* torquere; volvi; curvati: se volvere, torquere, convolvere; sinuati (as a river, plain, &c.; e. g. campus inter Viurging et colles inæqualiter sinuati, *T. Ann. 2, 16.*) to w. round trees (as creeping plants), se circumvolvere arboribus (*Plin.*; see also *TRANS.*).

WIND, v. = To blow (a horn), cornu inflare. See Blow.

WIND UP a clock, *horologium Intendere; a discourse, orationem concludere, absolvere.

WINDED. *Short w.*, anhelans (*paning*). *Winded anhelus*, poet.; suspiriosus (*Plin., Col.*): long w., (Ag.) tædium or satietatem affersens, molestus.

WINDING, s. See BEND, CURVE.

WINDING, adj. flexuosus (e. g. iter, C.).

WINDING-SHEET, *ferale amiculum.—vestis or tunica funebria.

WINDING-STAIRS, *scalæ quas in cochleam serpentes.—*Winding* scalæ annularie, in Rome, *Suet. Aug. 72.*; probably, the quarter of the ring-makers; *Freund.*

WINDLASS, ergata, trochlea; or Lat. prehensio (*Cæs. B. C. 2, 9.*) *Recharus* and *artemon* are parts of a w. or crane. See also in CRANE.

WINDMILL, mola venti (aft. mola aque; *Cod. Just. 2, 42, 10.*) The miller in a w., *moderator molæ venti.

WINDOW, fenestra (an opening in a wall to admit both light and air.—*W.* The fenestras were secured with w.-shutters, curtains, and lattice-work; afterwards, under the emperors, with the transparent lapis phengites or specularis, tale or mica; hence specularis, such w.'s; also hot-house w.'s, *Mart. 8, 14.*) vitrea (glass-w.'s are mentioned for the first time in the fourth century, *Hieron. in Esach. 40, 10.*) A blind window, fenestra imago (*Phil. 4, 2, 4.*) having w.'s, fenestratæ: to open the w.'s (so as to let air into a room), cubiculi fenestras patefacere, sic ut perlatas qd accedat (*see Cels. 3, 19.*) perlatum in cubiculum totis admittere fenestras (O. *Plin.*).

WINDOW-FRAME, *margo ligneus fenestras.

WINDOW-GLASS, vitrum. A pane of w.-g., *vitrea quadrata.

WINDOW-SHUTTERS, foricule (*Farr. R. R. 1, 59, 1.*)—luminaria, *pl. (Cato B. R. 14, 2, Schneid; C. Att. 15, 26, 4.)*

WINDOW-TAX, tributum in singulas fenestras impositum (aft. *Cæs. B. C. 3, 32.*) exactio fenestrarum (aft. *C. ad Dis. 3, 8, 5.* exactio caputum atque ostiorum, i. e., a poll-tax and door-tax).

WINDPIPE, aspera arteria (C.). animæ canalis (*Plin.*). *Animi* or spiritus meatus = respiration.

WINDWARD, pars in ventum obversa (see *Plin. 14, 21, 27.*) pars ad ventum conversa (see *C. Ferr. 4, 48, 107.*) This is the w. side, hinc ventus inquietus (*Plin. Rp. 2, 17, 16.*)

WINDY, ventosus (prop. and fig.). W. weather, celum ventosum; aer ventosus (*Plin.*): a w. day, dies ventosus (Q.); it is very w. to-day, vehementes flat, coortus est, hodie ventus.

WINE, vinum. temētum (an antiquated and poetical name for w.). Old w., vinum vetus (C.), vetustum (*Plaut.*), vetulum (*Catull.*); new w., vinum novum (C.), novitum (*Plin.*), recens (*Scribon.*), novellum (*Pall.*): home-made w. (not foreign), vinum patrum or vernaculum: red, dark-coloured w., vinum rubrum, atrum, nigrum (*Plin.*); white, light-coloured w., vinum album (*Plin.*), candidum (*Pall.*): weak w., wine that has no body, vinum dilutum (*Cels.*), infirmi saporis (Col.), imbecillum (*Plin.*), nullarum virium (*Cels.*): strong or full-bodied w., vinum validum (*Plin.*), firmum (Col.): to drink much w., largiore vino uti (L., *Curt.*): to be heated with w., vino incallescere (L.); mero caleescere

(H.). incallescere (*Curt.*): given to w., too fond of w., in vinum proulor (L.); vinousus (H.): w. flask or bottle, lagena: spiritus of w., *spiritus vini: the smell or flavour of w., odor vini; odor vinosus: a w. glass, *scyphus vitreus: the w. trade, *negotium vinarium: lees of w., fæces vini (Col.): a w.-cellar, cella vinaria (C.): a w. country, terra vinealis (Col.), vitifera (*Plin.*), vitibus ferax: duty on w., vectigal vino impostum: portorium vini (C. *Pont. 8, 9.*) a good judge of w. Judiciorum ac palati peritissimus (*Plin. 14, 6, 6.*)

WINEBIBBER, homo vinosus (*Plaut.*) in vinum effusus (*Curt.*) homo vinolentus (C.).

WINE-CELLAR, apotheca, or Lat. horreum vini or cella vinaria (*Plin.*) not cenophorum, such is = a vessel containing wine).

WINE-MERCHANT, vinarius.

WING, *[PROPR.]* ala. W.'s, alæ; pennæ (also is used also of insects; pennæ only of birds: acc. to Q. 1, 4, 12, pennæ for pennæ is wrong): to have w.'s, alatum esse (poet., prop.); volare (fig., of time): to clip the w.'s, pennas ci incidere (prop. and fig.; C. *Att. 4, 2, 5.*) to clip his w.'s, alas intervellere (i. e., pluck some of the feathers out; improv.; *Plaut.*): the w.'s grow again, pennæ renascuntur (prop. and fig.). *[FIG.]* a) Of an army, cornu (a w. of the main army; of the Roman legions).—ala (one of the w.'s of the cavalry and allies wch extended beyond the Roman legions; see *Gell. 16, 4.*) The troops wch formed the w.'s, alari; so also alaris cohortes (see *Interp. ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 51.*) to be in the right w., to form the right w., dextrum cornu tenere; in dextro cornu consistere: to attack the left w., invadere sinistrum cornu. b) A side building of a house, tectum quod est iuxta junctum (a building projecting from the main building towards the street; *Gell. 16, 5.*)—ala (one of the walks or halls on the right or left side of the court in a Roman house; *Vitr. 4, 7, 2.*; 63, 4, sq.). To build another w. (to a building), accessionem adjungere ædibus. c) Of a door, foris. valva (rarely in the singular).

WINGED, *[PROPR.]* volucer. pennatus. (poet. and post-Aug. ales, alatus, penniger.) *[FIG.]* volucer. incitatus. See also SWIFT.

WINK, s. nictus, ōs; or by oculi. To give a w., nictu loqui; oculis nutuque loqui (O.); nictare (*Plaut.*).

WINK, v. *[TO OPEN AND SHUT THE EYES]*, nictare. *[TO CONCEIVE]*, connivere in re (to w. at it).—ci rei or ci qd ignorare (to hold excused, to take no notice of).—ci or ci rei indulgere (to indulge ably in alth).—indulgenti tractare qm (to treat ably with indulgence).—omittere. prætermittere (to let alth pass, not punish it).

WINNING, facundus, perfectus ad persuadendum (persuasive).—venustus (charming).—suavis (agreeable).—blandus (flattering).—amœnus (*Plin.*) rare and post-Aug. in this sense. A mild and w. temper, ingenium mite et amœnum (*T. Ann. 2, 64, 3.*) a w. deportment, w. manners, mores suaves; morum suavitatis.

WINDOW, *PROPR.* (frumentum) ventilare or evanescere. *[FIG.]* rem excutere, scrutari, percutari.

WINDING-FAN, vannus, ventilabrum.

WINTER, s. hiems, bruma (poet.). tempus brumale (C. in *Arat.*) tempus hibernium, hiemale (C.). Of or belonging to w., hibernus; hiemalis; brumalis: a severe w., hiems gravis (Cæs.), acris (*Plaut.*), gelida (L.): a very severe w., hiems maxima, summa, teterrima (C.): a rough, dreadful w., hiems æva (L. *Col.*), aspera (S., *Poll.*), atrox (Col.): a mild w., hiems clementis (*Plin.*), mollis (Col.): an early w., hiems matura (Cæs.), præmatura (T.): severity, mildness, of a w., hiemis violentia, æsivitas (Col.), clementia (Col.). modestia (T.): during the w., hiemis spatia (L.); hiberno tempore (Cæs.): in the depth of w., summâ hieme: at the beginning of w., hiems initâ: w. is near, hiems subest (Cæs.), instat (*Curt.*), appetit (L.): w. is almost ended, hiems præcipitat, or exacta, confecta est: the w. season, tempus hibernum (C.), hiemale (Np.); hiemis tempora (Col.): a w. evening, night, vespera, nox, hiberna, hiemalis, brumalis: to stand or live through the w. (of plants), perhiemare; perennare (Col.): a plant that stands the w., planta, herba, hiemis patiens: to pass the whole w. any where, perennare in alterum ver (Col. 12, 20).

WINTER, v. hiemare quo loco (g. t.).—hibernare quo loco (apply of troops; C. L.).

WINTER-QUARTERS, castra hiberna, or simply hiberna, orum, s. pl. (g. t.).—hibernacula (barracks). To provide w.-g., hiberna preparare: to station in w.-g., in hiberna collocare; in hiberna deducere (to lead into w.-g.); in hiberna dimittere (to send to w.-g.); per

hiberna distribuere; in hiberna dividere (to distribute into w.-g. in different places).—to take up w.-g., hiberna sumere: to go into w.-g., in hibernacula concedere: to be in w.-g., in hibernis esse or contineri; (in any place), (in) qd loco hibernare, hibernare, or hiberna agere.

WINTERLY, hibernus (of or belonging to winter).—hiemalis (as in winter, like winter). A. w. day, dies hibernus; dies hiemalis (if rainy or stormy); dies brumalis (as being short); dies frigidus et nivalis (cold and snowy).

WIPE, tergere, detergere, extergere (to remove by wiping, to clean whilst wiping).—abstergere (to w. away). To w. one's hands, manus tergere or sibi extergere. To w. dry, eandem. exsiccare. To w. away one's tears, lacrimas abstergere: to w. one's nose, se emungere. To wipe o. w., extergere, pertergere (to clean by wiping).—extinguere, delere (to w. out atq. written). To w. out with one's tongue, lingua delere (Suet. Cal. 20). To clean: vid.

WIRE, *flum tortum. *flum metallicum (w. of metal).—*flum ferreum (iron w.). To draw w., *as in fila ducere: w. work, transenna (w.-netting, as it were, for windows: grating of w.-work).—reticulum (net of cat-gut; but also of wire; Fest. in voc. Scesepitum): net-work of brass w., reticulum aeneum: a w. string (of a musical instrument), *chorda metallica.

WISDOM, sapientia (epit. magna, summa, admirabilis, incredibilis; singularis; pæne divina, perfecta, C.; consummata, Sen.; præclara, præstans, gloriosa; tenuis; perversa, C.).—C. defines it thus: rerum divinarum et humanarum scientia; rerum div. et hum. causarumque, quibus hæ res continentur, scientia; and he calls it mater omnium bonarum artium; princeps omnium virtutum. To acquire w., sapientiam adipisci, sibi parare, assequi: you are absolute w., tu quantus quantus nil nisi sapientia es (Ter.).

WISE, adj. sapiens, sapientiâ præditus. W. in or with respect to atq., es rei peritus (skilled in, esp. with practical knowledge); sciens, gnarus, or non ignarus es rei (having knowledge or information of atq.); intelligens es rei (having insight into, understanding): very w., persapiens: to be w., sapere; sapientiâ præditum esse; sapientiâ consilioque multum posse: to become w., sapientem fieri, effici: a w. saying, sapienter dictum (C.); sapiens dictum (Carbo ap. C.): a w. action, sapienter factum; sapiens factum (Val. Max.): a w. man, sapiens; homo sapiens.

WISE, s. modus, ratio. On this w., hoc modo; hæc ratione; ad hunc modum: in no w., nullo modo; nullâ ratione; nullo pacto.

WISEACRE, homo ineptus, insulsus, fatuus.

WISELY, sapienter (e.g. facere, dicere). Very w., persapienter, sapientissime.

WISH, s. optatio (act of wishing).—optatum, cupitum (Plaut., Ter.; a thing wished, object of desire).—desiderium (longing for a thing absent; also the thing longed for).—voluntas (will, desire).—votum (a vow, a wish embodied in a prayer). To follow w. best w.'s, optis omniibus prosequi: to have or cherish a w., optare (with an infn.); est in optatis or in votis (with an infn.): to be the object of one's w.'s, ab qd expecti: to fulfil or meet one's w.'s, facere quæ qd optat or vult; es voluntati satisfacere or obsequi; qm votum competem facere: I have obtained my wish, optatum impetro; adipiscor quod optaveram or quod concupiveram; voti damnor; voto potior; voti compos fio; quæ volui mihi obtigerunt: according to one's w., ex optato; ex sententiâ; ad es voluntatem: every thing proceeds according to my w.'s, cuncta mihi procedunt; nihil mihi accidit quod nolim; fortuna in omnibus rebus respondet optatis meis: every w. has hitherto been gratified, nihil adhuc mihi præter voluntatem accidit: to follow one with best w.'s, qm optis omniibus (not votis) prosequi.

WISH, v. To desire, long for, optare, exoptare (with an acc. or infn.).—in optatis mihi est. In votis est (with an infn.).—cupere (with an acc. or infn.).—cupere optareque, concupiscere (with an acc. or infn.): optare and its cognates refer to the idea of good in the object of a wish; cupere and its cognates to the emotion of wishing itself, or the mere impulse of the mind).—velle (with an infn.).—qd desiderare (to miss). I w. nothing more earnestly, nihil est quod malim: I could w., velle or mallem; optem or optaverim with this distinction, that the present tense is used when the wish relates to something possible or that is likely to be attained; but the imperf. or perf. when the wish is for something understood to be unattainable or impossible): wished, optatus; exoptatus: to be wished, optabilis

(C.); exoptabilis (Plaut.). to w. one joy, ei gratulari; (concerning atq.), qd, or de qd re: to w. beforehand, voto præcipere (in the sit. age, voto præsumere; e.g., Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 11): to w. aby atq., precari ei qd (good or evil); imprecari ei qd (evil): to w. any one well, or ill, bene, male precari ei: to w. well to aby (give him one's good wishes, &c.), bene velle, or bene cupere ei, or cupere ei, or favere et cupere ei (Cæz.); optimis omnibus qm prosequi (esp. one settling out on a journey): to w. every thing bad to any one, detestari qm omnibus precibus; tristissimis omnibus qm prosequi (esp. one settling out for a journey): to w. him well with all my heart, ex animo bene velle ei. To desire to have atq. done, velle. Do you w. atq. nunc quid vis? num quid imperas? do you w. atq. else? num quid ceterum vis? as you w., ut placet, ut videtur; ut jubet.

WISHING, optatio. See WISE, s.

WISP, A small bundle of straw, &c., manipulus. fasciculus manualis (manipulus when loose = a hand); fasciculus, if tied up). A small brush, penicillus. scopula (Col.).

WIST. See KNOW.

WISTFUL, severus, gravis (earnest).—plenus desiderio, desiderio flagrans, incensus (longing).

WIT, ingenii acumen, or simply acumen (shrewdness, cleverness, quickness of intellect).—dicacitas (in respect, sharp sayings, &c.).—lepos (neatness and elegance of diction).—facetia (humour, jocoseness).—lepos facietque, sal; pl. sales (pungency, smartness).—sal et facetie. brevis et commodum dictum (a bon mot).—dictetum (a short and acute remark or saying). Low w., facetie scurriles; satirical w., facetie acerbæ; sales acerbæ: he has some w., qd est in eo ingenii (C.): to have a ready w., ingenium in numerato habere (Q.): to be in one's w.'s, sapere; animi or mentis competent esse: to be out of one's w.'s, desperare; delirare; insanire: to be at one's wits' end, ad incitas redigi. A man of wit, homo acuti ingenio, ingeniosus, or acutus (clever).—homo acutus, elegans, facetus (C.; clever and humorous).—jocosus (merry and jocose).—dixac, scurra (a low jester).

TO WIT, nempe, nimirum, scilicet. See NAMELY.

WITCH, s. saga. maga. venefica (Plaut.). ancilla cantatrix (Appul.).

WITCH, v. See BEWITCH.

WITCHCRAFT, A act of bewitching, fascinatio, effascinatio, incantatio (late; see ENCHANT). The art of bewitching, ars magica, magie, veneficium (L.). To understand w., artes magicas novisse: to practise w., artes magicas tractare.

WITH, In connexion, in common, 1) Of common action, cum, unâ cum. We also frequently find the simple abl. with an adj., if the person acting with another is regarded as a means and instrument; e.g., to make a league w. any one, foedus facere (&c.) cum qo: to walk in the street w. any one, unâ cum qo ire in viâ: to march out w. the troops, cum copiis egredi: to march out w. all the troops, omnibus copiis egredi (this construction is common, esp. after the verbs proficisci, venire, sequi, adesse): I do not know how it will be w. me, nescio quid me futurum sit: it is all over w. me, actum est de me! occidit perit! to come to an end with atq., qd ponere in fine. On expressing or omitting cum, see Zumpt, § 472-474, with the notes. 2) Of friendly co-operation or intercourse, cum. A verb compounded with cum is followed either by another cum or by a dative; e.g., what have I to do w. you? quid mihi tecum est rei? I stand in a connexion, or in no connexion, w. aby, qd or nihil mihi est cum qo: to agree w. any one or thing, cum qo, cum qâ re, or simply ei rei consentire; congruere ei rei or cum qâ re: to be connected w. any one, jungi, conjungi ei or cum qo (the plebs of wch verbs junctus and conjunctus, are followed in C. also by a simple abl.). If two things are combined by idem (one, one and the same), the following 'with' is expressed by qui or a conjunction, rarely by cum with an abl. (the simple dat. is a Grecism, and usual only in the poets); e.g., at one time the Academics were one w. the Peripatetics, Academici et Peripatetici quondam lidem erant. 3) Of union and joint participation, a in leagues, &c., cum. To have an alliance w. any one, societatem habere cum qo: to co-operate w. any one, facere cum qo; stare cum qo or ab qo (cum denotes mutual operation, but a represents one party as active, the other as quiescent): to carry on war w. one party agst another, cum qo bellum gerere adversus qm. b) = by means of, a person, pet with an accus.; es operâ; es opere, auxilio (w. the help of); qo

auctore (after the example of any one; e. g., I have adopted this reading w. Ruhnken, "hanc lectionem auctore Ruhnkenio recepi, where cum Ruhnkenio would not be Latin.) If the person be regarded as a means and instrument in the hand of the subject, then we may use also the simple abl.: e. g., Cæsar, w. the legion wch he had w. him, raised the wall to the height of, &c. Cæsar æd legione, quam secum habebat, murum perduxit in altitudinem, &c. To say w. any one i. e., to employ the words of any one, is expressed in Latin by *ca* verbis uti (165) not, as in modern Latin, by *cum* qo loqui; e. g., to say w. Horace, ut Horat i verbis utar (see Q. 6, 23), or simply auctore Horatio (see C. Or. 21, 139). *β*) a thing, either by the simple abl. (if a real means or instrument is denoted), or by *per* with an accus. (if rather the external circumstances concurring with an action, the way and manner, are to be expressed); e. g., to push w. the horn at any one, cornu petere qm; w. force, vi; *per* vim; w. opportunity, *per* occasionem; occasione datâ; w. reproach, *per* contumeliam. 4) Of hostile relations, cum.—contra, adversus, with an acc. (ayst, espily where cum would occasion obscurity, since it denotes also = 'in league with', &c.); e. g., to fight w. any one, pugnare cum qo; to carry on war w. any one, bellum gerere cum qo, or contra (adversus) qm. After a substantive, such as 'war', 'battle', &c., the Latins express 'with' also by cum in connexion with a ppl.: e. g., the war w. the Gauls, bellum cum Gallis gestum (165) bellum cum Gallis alone would not be right), or by an adj. of the people, &c., with whom the war is carried on; e. g., the war w. the Gauls, bellum Gallicum; or by the gen. of the person with whom the war is carried on; e. g., the war w. the pirates, bellum predonum: the war w. Pyrrhus, Pyrrhi regis bellum. || In company, in attendance, 1) Of persons, cum. The legions wch he had lost w. Titurius, legiones, quas cum Titurio amisit. But if 'with' denotes only that an action has reference to several persons, the Latins usually employ only a connective participle (et, ac, atque); only poets and historians use cum for et (as in Greek, *σύν* for *καί*): e. g., the women were killed w. their children, mulieres atque infantes occisi sunt: the general, w. some of the nobles, is taken, dux cum aliquot principibus captus or (as always in the historians) captivus. 2) Of things, cum. The Latins frequently express this 'with' (i. e., furnished, supplied, &c. w.) by *plepis*; e. g., indutus qâ re (clothed w.); portans qd (carrying); manu gerens qd (having in the hand); additâ or admixtâ qâ re (with the additional admixture of); w. a ladder, cum scalis; scalis instructus; scalas portans: w. a club (in the hand), cum clavâ; clavam manu gerens: to give any one water (mixed) w. salt, dare ci aquam cum sale, or dare ci aquam addito or admixto sale. || Of contemporaneity, a) With a person, cum; e. g., he was in Cilicia w. me as military tribune, fuit in Ciliciâ mecum tribunus militum. b) With a thing, cum; e. g., w. these words he returned to Rome, cum his Romanis rediit. Hence also of contemporaneous and immediate operations and consequences, cum; non sine; e. g., w. pleasure (to hear, &c.), cum voluntate; w. great danger, cum or non sine magno periculo: w. great care, cum magnâ curâ. In many cases, however, the Latins have proper adverbs for such expressions; e. g., w. care, diligenter; w. prudence, prudenter; w. truth, vere; or they employ a participial construction; as, w. the neglect of all things, omnibus rebus postpositis: w. speed, adhibita celeritate. || According to, in consideration of, in consequence of, secundum (to denote agreement).—e or ex (to denote causality).—pro (to denote relation, and a standard by wch alth is to be measured).—in, with the abl. (suggesting the presence of a property or quality, in consequence of wch something happens). W. your dignity you cannot act otherwise, pro dignitate tuâ non aliter agere poteris: w. your great learning you non poteris overlook this, in tantâ tua doctrinâ hoc non prætermittes. But Latin writers use pro, &c., only in speaking of a definite measure or degree of any property or quality: when the idea is indefinite, they turn the expression by using a rel. pron. or some other circumlocution; e. g., I hope that with your prudence and moderation you are well again, spero, quæ tua prudentia et temperantia est, te jam valere: w. your prudence nothing will escape you, quæ es prudentia, te nihil effugiet: w. his character, I by no means know whether he will change his mind, haud acie hercle, ut homo est, an mutet animum: w. his madness, ut est dementia (Ter. Ad. 3, 35). || Notwithstanding, in, with the abl.; e. g., w. all the variety of their views they all desired a king, in variis voluntatibus regem tamen omnes volebant: w. great

debris they have also greater property, magno in mris alieno majores etiam possessiones habent. Or the idea is changed into a verbal proposition with licet or quâquam; e. g., w. all his prudence he was, however, deceived, licet prudentissimus esset, tamen deceptus est: w. his great services to the state, he could not, however, attain the consulship, licet optime meritis esset do republicâ, consulatum tamen consequi non poterat. || In company or together with (denoting concomitancy). cum, apud (for wch we frequently find ad; see Held. Cas. B. C. 3, 60; Herz. Cas. B. G. 3, 9; Grotef. § 126, Obs. 3; Zumpt, § 296).—penes: often also by the simple gen. or dat. To dwell w. any one, habitare cum qo (together w. one) or apud qm (in his house): to dine w. any one, cenare apud qm: to be brought up w. any one, in ea domo educari: to have one always w. him, qm sibi affixum habere: to be always w. one, ab qo or ab ea latere non discedere: he was w. me to-day, hodie ad me erat. || In the language, in the estimation or opinion of, apud, ad. W. our ancestors, apud majores nostros: to be w. all nations sacred and inviolable, ad omnes nationes sanctum esse: w. Xenophon (in his works), apud Xenophontem (165) not in Xenophonte): Segesta, wch w. the Greeks is Segesta, Segesta, quæ Græciæ Egesta est: w. us this is considered a crime, id nostris moribus nefas habetur. || With reference to, apud. To avail much w. any one, multum valere, magnâ in gratiâ esse, apud qm. || In the hand or power of; e. g., w. God nothing is impossible, per Deum omnia fieri possunt: it rests w. me, penes me est. (165) At the end of a clause after an infn. with = with which; e. g., 'a knife to cut w.' = 'a knife with which one may cut.' You have persons to joke w., habes quibuscum jociari possis. He consults the senate what they would wish to have done with those who &c., refert quid de his fieri placeat, qui &c. (L.).

WITHDRAW, ¶ TRANS. abducere. deducere. evertere. avocare. To w. oneself fm aby, defugere qm; defugere ca aditum sermonemque detrahere; subtrahere (to take away secretly, including the idea of force).—abducere (to take away secretly, without force).—adimere (to take away from, without force).—abstrahere a, &c. (to draw or remove fm alth, with force).—eripere (to snatch away forcibly).—austripere qd ab qo or qm ci rei (to snatch away secretly, by stealth).—fraudare qm (qd) qâ re (to w. unjustly, to cheat, defraud): to w. one's service fm the state, republicum deesse: to be withdrawn from the sight, ex ocula auferri, eripi; e. conspectu tolli. ¶ INTRANS. ¶ To retire, se removère, se abducere. recedere a re (to retire).—vitare, evitare, devitare qd (to shun, avoid).—desse ci rei (to be wanting, as to help or service).—qd deprecari (to decline; e. g., an office).—qd detractare (to refuse; e. g., militiam).—qd subtrahere (secretly to endeavour to escape; e. g., militiam). To w. fm a party or company, se abducere de circulo: to w. fm public business, deesse republicæ; a republic recedere; a negotiis publicis se removère; de foro recedere; entirely, se subtrahere ab omni parte republicæ: to w. fm oby's sight, se removère ab eo conspectu; recedere ab eo conspectu; fugere ca abire; vitare ca conspectum. ¶ To depart, abire; discedere; proficisci (q. l., to remove fm a place).—se recipere, redire (to retreat); e. g., fm a battle: to w. with the garrison, præsidium educere and deducere (to lead out, to lead away): to w. without accomplishing an object, infectâ re redire: to w. fm a siege, obsidionem omittere.

WITHER, v. TRANS. (Propri.) torrere. urere. adurere. Fig.) corrumpere (to spoil).—perdere (to destroy).—¶ INTRANS. (Propri.) flaccescere (Col.); languescere (V.): used by C. in a fig. sense = to decay, deflorescere (of blossoms and flowers); vlescere (to shrivel up, Col.). Fig.) corrumpi. deflorescere. exarescere. interire (to perish).

WITHERED, flaccidus; languidus; marcidus. To be w., flaccere; marcere; languere.

WITHHOLD, retinere. detinere. comprimere (e. g. frumentum, C.; annonam, L.). To w. one's approbation or assent, assensum cohibere, retinere. sustinere.

WITHHOLDING, s. retentio (e. g., of assent, assensionis: C. Acad. 2, 19, 39).

WITHIN, prep. intra (w. a space or time).—inter (during a time, refers only to time past, time wch elapsed while alth happened, not the point fm and to wch, wch is denoted by intra, w. and still before the expiration of a period; both followed by an acc.); in with an abl. (in a time, chiefly of shorter periods, and when no numeral is connected with the time; e. g., w. an hour, in hora; w. a year, in anno; for wch we find also anno

vrte, in the course of the year; see *Schütz. Lex. C. in v. Vertens*).

WITHIN, *adv.* *Intus* (towards the interior).—*Intus* as (in the midst or interior, opp. *exterior*).—*Intrinscus* (towards the inner part, on the inner side, opp. *extrinsecus*, *exterior*); *ex* interiora parte; *ab* interioribus partibus (*fm w.*, opp. *extrinsecus*, *ab* exterioribus partibus). **W** *Intra* and *intro*, in this sense, are not *Class.*

WITHOUT, *prep.* **Denoting want or absence**, *sine*. (**W** *Avoid* *absque* in prose; it is found only in the *Comedians*, and in writers after the best age; the few passages of *C.* *fm* *wch* it has been cited are doubtful; nor was it used as exactly equivalent to *sine* until the later period of the language. **W** *Avoid* also *clit*; see *Zumpt*, § 306; *Ramsh.* § 150, 3). *W.* *hope*, *sine spe*; *w. delay*, *sine morâ*; *w. doubt*, *sine dubio*; *w. distinction*, *sine discrimine*; *w. any &c.*, *sine ullo &c.* (**W** *Avoid* *omnis* in this connection; *e. g.*, *do not say sine omni dubitatione pro sine ullo d.*) *Without* may often be expressed by the use of *nullus*; *e. g.* *nullo labore*; *nulla molestia*; *nullo ductu*; *nulla elegantia*; *nullo ordine*: also by various (negative) adjectives, adverbs, and verbs; *e. g.* *impudens*, *impudenter*; *incautus*, *incaute*; *impudens*, *impudenter*, &c.: *w. intermission*, *continenter* (*Cæs.*); *w. learning* or *refinement*, *expers eruditionis*, *humanitatis*; *w. care*, *vacans ab omni molestia*; *vacans curis*. To be *w. feeling*, *sensu carere*; *w. friends*, *help*, *inops ab amicis*; *inops auxilii*. **Denoting exclusion**, *sine*; *præter* (except; see also *EXCEPT*): *I knew that w. your telling me*, *hoc, a te non monitus, non edoctus, scio*; *he does nothing w. his friend*, *nihil agit, molitur, priusquam amicum consulerit*. **On the outside of**, *extra*. **Without**, before the participial substantive: (1) by non with a participle, or a negative adj. with *præfix* *in*; *e. g.* *fecti qd non rogatus (w. being asked)*.—*Impudens (w. knowing li)*. If the sentence is negative, *nisi* must be used; *e. g.* *Cæsar exercitum nunquam per insidiosa loca duxit nisi speculatus locorum situs (w. having the ground previously examined by scouts)*. (2) by *partic. abl. absol.* with non, *nullus*, *nemo*: *he went away*, *epistolâ non lectâ (w. reading the letter)*.—*nullâ præstitutâ die (w. fixing any day)*. (3) by *neque* and a verb: many persons praise poets *w. understanding* them, *multi poetas laudant, neque intelligunt*. (4) by *ut*, with *subj.*: *nunquam ludavit, ut non adiceret*, &c. (*w. adding*): *in an affirmative sentence, ita must be inserted*: *I enjoy altho w. perceiving &c.*, *qâ re ita potior, ut non animadvertam*, &c. (5) *quin* with *subj.* (after neg. sentence): *nunquam adspexit, quin fratricidam compelleret*. (6) *I do altho (indeed)*, *but not w. . .*: *is qd ita facio, ut &c.*; *e. g.* *qâ re ita potior, ut animadvertam (I enjoy altho, but not w. perceiving, &c.)*.

WITHOUT, *adv.* **Denoting want or absence**: by *quin*; *e. g.* *nullum prætermisi dum quin ad te literas dorem (C.)*; *nunquam illos aspicio quin huius meriti in me recorder (C.)*; or by a participle with non; *e. g.* *quod verum est, dicam, non reverens assentandi suspitionem (C.)*; *nihil feci non diu consideratum (C.)*; or by an *abl. absol.* with a negative; *e. g.* *verborum sonitus, nullâ subiectâ sententiâ (C.)*; *nihil potest evenire nisi causâ antecedente*: or by *neq* (*A. od* *H. 4, 2, 39*; *C. Dio. 2, 17, 40*); *ut non* (*C. Fin. 2, 22, 71*); or *qui non* (*C. Manil. 11, 31*). **Denoting exception**: by *præter*. **On the outside**, *extra*. *From w.*, *foris* (opp. *domi*); *extrinsecus* (from the outside inwards; opp. *intrinsecus*). **Not within**, *outside*, *extra*, *exterius* (on the outer side); *foras*; *foris* (out of doors); *fm w.*, *extrinsecus*. To pitch within and *w.*, *vestis* *intrinsecus* et *exterior* *picare* (*Col. 12, 43, 7*); *ideas come into our minds fm w.*, *irruunt extrinsecus in animos nostros imagines* (*C. Acad. 2, 40, 125*). *From without* with substantives may be expressed by the *adj.* *externus*; *e. g.* *aid fm w.*, *auxilia externa* (opp. *domesticæ opes*; *Cæs. B. C. 2, 4*).

WITHSTAND, *resistere*. *obstistere*. *reniti*. *repugnare* (*prop. and fig.*).

WITHY, *vinen*. *Made of w's*, *vimineus*; *w. bed*, *viminetum* (*Varr.*). **Willow**, *salix* (*willow*).

WITNESS, *s.* **Testimony**, *testimonium*. To bear *w.*, *testem esse*; *testimonium dicere*; *pro testimonio dicere*; *testari*; *testificari*: to bear false *w.*, *falsum testimonium dicere* or *præbere*: the very words bear *w. to the fact*, *ejus rei ipsa verba testimonio sunt*: to call to *w.*, *testari qm*; *testem facere qm*; *God*, *Deum testari* or *Deum invocare testem*; *gods* and *men*, *deos*

hominæque testari or *contestari*.—*antestari qm* (in legal matters, before the introduction of a cause into court. The question put was, *licet antestari*? If the party consented, the person appealing to him touched the tip of his ear. In non-judicial matters it occurs only in *C. pro Milone*, 25, 68). **One who bears testimony**, *testis*. To call a *w.*, *testem citare*: to bring a *w.*, *testem producere*: to call a *w.* to prove, *testem citare* or *vocare* in *testimonium* *ca rei*.

WITNESS, *v.* **To attest**, *testari* (*q. t.*)—*attestari*. *testificari*. *testimonio confirmare* (*confirm by one's evidence*)—*testimonio esse*. *testem esse* (to be a *w.*; the former of things, the latter of persons)—*affirmare* (to affirm positively)—*clamare* (to cry out). **To see**, *observe*, *vid.*

WITTICISM, *faciè*, *acute*, *salsè dictum*; *pl. facetiæ*, *argutiae*, *dilectia*.

WITTLY, *faciè* (*C.*). *haud infacè* (*Vell.*). *sestive*. *lepidè*. *salsè* (*C.*). *non invenuste* (*Plin. Ep.*).

WITTY, *dixax*. *faciè*. *non infaciè*. *salsus*. *urbanus*. **See Wit**.

WIZARD, *magus* (*μάγος*)—*veneficus* (a preparer of poisonous drugs for the purposes of enchantment)—*qui inferorum animas elicit*: *qui animas* or *mortuorum imagines excitat* (*ast. C. Valin. 6, 14*; *Ban. C. Tasc. 1, 16, 37*)—*qui jubet manes exire ex sepulcris* (*ast. O. Met. 7, 206*)—*qui infernas umbras carminibus elicit* (*T. Ann. 2, 23, 2*)—*eliciendi animulas noxiæ et præstigia sollicitare larvarum gnarus* (*Amman.*); *all of one who raises spirits*; the last, for the purpose of inquiring the future)—*qui adjuratione divini nominis demones expellat* (*expeller of evil spirits*; *exorcist*; *Lact.*; in late writers, *exorcista*).

WIZENED, *retorridus* (*prepr. and impropr.*; *e. g.* *mus*, *frons*, &c.; *post-Aug.*).

WOAD, *vitrum* (see *Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 5, 14*; [called also *glastum*, in *Plin.*] *Cæs.*, *Plin.*, *Vitr.*)—**isktis tinctoria* (*Linna.*). To dye with *w.*, *vikro inficere qd*.

WOE. See *GRIEF*, *SORROW*, *CALAMITY*. *W. is me*: *væ mihi* *vae mihi* *miseri* *proh dolor* *me miserum*!

WOEFUL, *tristis* (*sad*, whose grief or sorrow about present evils is visible and impressed on his face)—*mæstus* (*sad*, *melancholy*; *prop.* of persons, but also of things; see also *SAD*). *Rather w.*, *subtristis* (*rare*; *Ter.*): *very w.*, *pertristis*; *pertristis*—*miser* (*that excites compassion*; *e. g.*, *situation*, *res*; *fatè*, *fortuna*; *life*, *vita*)—*miserabilis* (*miserable*; *e. g.*, *aspect*, *sight*, *aspectus*)—*luctuosus* (*sad*, *sorrowful*; *e. g.*, *death*, *exitum*)—*flebilis* (*that will draw forth tears*). To have a *w. countenance*, *vultu animi dolorem præ se ferre*; *vultu tristi* or *mæsto esse*: *with a w. countenance*, *mæsto et conturbato vultu* (*Auct. ad Herenn.*): *w. news*, *tristes nuntii*: *a w. end*, *tristis exitus* or *eventus*: *w. times*, *tempora misera*, *dura*, or *iniqua*; *misera tempora* et *luctuosa* (*C.*); *temporum iniquitas*, *gravitas*, or *calamitas*.

WOEFULLY, *miserè*. *miserabiliter*. *flebiliter* (*poet. flebile*). *luctuose*; also *miserandum* in modum. [*SYN. in WOEFUL*.]

WOLF. **A wild animal**, *lupus*.—*lupa* (*a she-w.*; also *lupus* *femina*, in *old Latin*, *Q. 1, 6, 12*). *Of or belonging to a w.*, *lupinus*: *to devour like a w.*, *lupino victu devorare* (*Prud. peri staph. 1, 98*). *W.*—*hunting*, **venatio* *luporum*. To go out *w.-hunting*, *lupos venari*. **A corrosive uicer**, see *CANCER*.

WOLF DOG = *Shepherd's dog*. See *DOG*.

WOLF'S CLAW, **ungula lupi* or *lupina*. **lycopodium* (*Linna.*).

WOLF'S MILK, *tithymālus* (*τιθύμαλος*)—**euphorbia* (*Linna.*).

WOLF'S WORT, *aconitum* (*Plin., V.*).

WOMAN, *femina* (in respect of sex; opp. *vir*)—*mulier* (*with ref. to age*, *not a girl*)—*sexus muliebris* (*woman collectively*; *i. e.*, the female sex). A young *w.*, *puella* (*a girl*)—*virgo* (*a virgin*)—*adolescens*; *juvenis* (the former, a young person up to twenty or even thirty years of age; the latter, *fm thirty to fifty*, but *als* used also for the former); *an old w.*, *anus* (*q. t.*)—*vetula* (*implying dislike or contempt*). *W. kind*, *sexus muliebris* (the female sex)—*mulieres* (*women of staid age*)—*femine* (*women*; opp. *viril*, *men*): *women's clothes*, *vestis muliebris*; *vestimentum muliebre*: *in women's clothes*, *veste muliebris indutus*; *in muliebrum modum ornatus*.

WOMANISH, *WOMANLIKE*, *muliebris* (*of or by a w.*)—*effeminate*; *mollis* (*effeminate*).

WOMANLY, *muliebris*. *femineus*. **Avoid** *femininus*, which is late.

WOMB, uterus (v. propr.).—venter (g. t. as to outward appearance).—alvus (as continuing the uterus). To kill a child in the w., partum in ventre necare (Poet.): a child in the w., fetus: fm the w., a primâ infantia; a primis ætatis temporibus; ab initio ætatis.

WONDER, s. || Astonishment, miratio, admiratio. To excite w., admirationem facere, efficere. admirationem habere, or, more emly, move (to excite w., of things). To be seized with w., admiratio me capit or w. essit. Full of w., mirabundus. || A wonderful king, res mira, miraculum, prodigium, portentum. Jn. portentum et miraculum.—ostentum (supernatural appearance, having an ominous character).—monstrum (an unnatural animal or man). A w. (= a wonderful person), *homo mirificus: the seven w.'s of the world, *septem miracula mundi: it is no w., non mirum est; non est quod miremur: it is no w., mirum or mirandum est: it is no w., mirandumne id est?—what w. is it? quid mirum? 'No wonder' may often be translated by quippe, scilicet: no w., for he was a very liberal person, quippe benignus erat (H. Sat. 1, 2, 4). To perform w.'s, *miracula edere.

WONDER, v. mirari (to be astonished or surprised at something strange, great, or interesting).—admirari (to admire as great or striking, or as deserving praise or blame).—demirari (to be astonished at some striking appearance).—admiratio qm incessit; stupore admiratione. To w. that, mirari quod, or acc. and inf.: to w. at althg, mirari, admirari, demirari qd, de qâ re; mirum mihi qd est, videtur: to w. greatly, valde, admodum, vehementer, magnopere mirari: I w. what could have been the reason why, miror quid causâ fuerit quare.

WONDERFUL, mirus, mirandus, admirandus, mirabilis, admirabilis, mirificus. Very w., permixtus: w. things, res miræ; mirabilia; miracula; monstra. To perform w. cures, mirabiliter mederi ægrotis (Plin.).

WONDERFULLY, mirum in modum, mirandum in modum (Ez) but not in mirum in modum, mirabiliter, admirabiliter, monstrose, prodigialiter (H. A. P.).

WONDERFULNESS, admirabilitas (C.).—mirabilitas (Lact.). Mty by the adj.

WONT, s. mos, consuetudo; Jn. mos atque consuetudo. See also CUSTOM.

WONT, v. solere, assolvere, consuevisse, assuevisse (C.); insuevisse (Tac.). I am w. to, sic assuevi, consuevi; hæc est mea consuetudo; ita facere soleo; ita ferè mea consuetudo (C.); sic meus est mos (H.). One is w. to, consuetudo hujus rei facta est (Cels.).

WONTED, suetus, assuetus (L.).—assuefactus, consuetus, solitus, notus (C.).

WOO, qm colere (Suet. Otho, 2); cs cultorem esse (O. A. A. 1, 722); amare qm or amorem esse cs (a cultor is not necessarily an amator (O.).—cs amore teneri or captum esse (to be in love with). Ez) nuptiis ambire is of a man to whom proposals of marriage are made (T. Germ. 18); so connubis ambire.

WOOD, || Timber, lignum (g. t.); pl. ligna (pieces of w., espily fiew.).—materia, more rarely materies (timber, whether standing, or felled and squared).—materiatio (timber used for building). To grow or increase in w., in materiam et frondem effundi: the more we trim trees, the more do they grow in w., quo plus putantur arbores, eo plus materies fundunt. To cut or fell w., ligna or materiam cedere: to cleave w., ligna findere: to fetch w., lignari; materiari: to be of w., de ligno esse; of w., ligneus. Wine that is in the w., vinum dollare (Vip. Dig.). || A place where trees grow, silva (a number of trees together, with thick underwood).—saltus (a forest, espily, as some suppose, a thickly wooded ravine, or mountain dell; see Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 7, 19. Poss. ad F. Georg. 1, 16; also a w. where cattle feed, or a wooded chain of mountains; hence distinguished fm mons and silva; silvis aut saltibus, Cæs.; saltus silvasque, Virg.: montes saltusque, Just.).—nemus (a plantation).—lucus (a sacred grove). A thick w., magna, densa silva.

WOODCOCK, *colapax rusticola (Linn.).

WOODEN, ligneus; dim. ligneolus.

WOODLOUSE, oniscus, multipèda, centipèda (Plin.).

WOODMAN, qui ligna cedit (Ez) lignicida was not in use; Ferr. L. L. 8, 33, § 63.

WOOD NYMPH, nympha silvæ (Ez) nympha silvicola is poet.).—dryas, hamadryas (a tree nymph).

WOODPECKER, picus arborarius (Plin.). *certhia familiaris (Linn.).

WOODY, silvester (C.). silvovus (L.). nemorosus (Plin. Ep.). Ez) saltuosus = full of w. mountains and ravines (S., Liv.).

WOOR, procus (C., V.). amasius (Plaut.; lover, sweetheart).

WOOF, subtemen, trama (usually regarded as synonym). Serv. ad V. Æn. 3, 483; but Sen. (Ep. 90) distinguishes trama fm subtemen: quemadmodum tela suspensâ ponderibus rectum stamen extendat; quemadmodum subtemen insertum, quod duritiam utrinque compimentis tramæ remolliat, spathâ coire cogatur et Jungi, where it may be = stamen, warp, or tela, the whole web, or the threads of the web. Schneider, Index Script. R. R., understands trama the threads drawn up into a web, and by subtemen simply the woof or w. Koenig, ad Pers. 6, 73, takes trama to be the harder and more firmly twisted threads of the w., and subtemen, its softer threads).

WOOL, lana (propr.).—lanugo (althg like w.). Of w., lanæus: soft w., lana mollis; long w., lana prolixa: shorn w., lana tonsa. To cut w. (in shearing), lanam tondère (Farr.), detondère (Plin.), demetere (Col.): to dress w., lanam parare (Farr.). carnariare (Plin.): of or belonging to w., lanarius. Prov. Great cry and little w., quum magna minaris, extricas nihil (Phadr.).

WOOLEN, lanæus. W. yarn, lana neta (Vip. Dig.).

WOOLEN-DRAPER, lanarius.

WOOLLY, lanosus (Col.); lanuginosus (Plin.; full of w.).—lanatus (abounding in w.). W. hair, capillus lanæ propior (est. Plin. 8, 48, 73).

WORD, s. vocabulum (as the name of althg = nomen; rare in C.).—verbum (considered as spoken or written).—vox (an expression containing a complete proposition; vox, espily as an expression of feeling; verbum, of an idea).—dictum (an expression of intellect or humour; often an expression may be regarded as a vox or a dictum).—nomen (the distinctive name of an object). The w., 'plough,' verbum aratri (Ez) not verbum aratum: w.'s = speech, sermo; oratio: an old w., verbum vetus, vetustum, prisca; a new w., verbum novum, novatum: w. for w., ad verbum (e. g. de Græcis exprimere; ediscere; cum qd re convenire; verbum e verbo exprimere (C., when he translates, e. g., πᾶθν, morbi; κατὰληψις, comprehensio); verbum de verbo expressum efferre (Ter., in same sense); verbum pro verbo reddere (Ez) not verbo tenus, which is 'in w. only,' opp. re: to give the spirit of an author, without translating him w. for w., non verbum pro verbo reddere, sed genus omnium verborum vimque servare (C.): to translate w. for w., ad verbum qd transferre, exprimere (C.); verbum verbo reddere (H.); verbis totidem qd transferre (C.): to say a w., verbum facere: not to utter a w., verbum nullum facere (C.): to get a w. out of aby, verbum ex quo elicere (C.): to define one's w.'s, verba definire et describere: to use a w. in a certain sense; by Crel. with verbo uti (not verbum usurpare, adhibere); subjicere sententiam vocabulo; vocabulo qd significare, declarare. To use a w. in a rare application, verbum doctissime ponere. Cicero, too, makes a similar application of the w., item consimiliter Cicero verbo isto utitur. Cicero uses the w. in a contrary meaning, contra valet quum Cicero—ita dicit: to agree in substance, but to be different in w.'s, re consentire, vocabulis differre (C.): to wech the w. virtue is usually applied, in qd nomen poni solet virtutis (Ez) if the w. in apposition is an adj., the following passage of Cicero is a good example: 'To the w. happy, &c., huc verbo, quum beatum dicimus, &c.; Tusc. 5, 10). To exchange w.'s with aby, verba commutare cum quo or inter se: to have w.'s = to quarrel, dispute, altercari, altercationem facere (C.); verbis certare cum quo: to say althg in few w.'s, brevi circumscribere, explicare, expedire qd; parvâ significatione ostendere qd: I wish to say two or three w.'s to you, paucis te volo (Pers.); te tribus verbis volo (Plaut.); tribus verbis (ib.); paucis auscultâ! paucis audi! (Ter.): fair w.'s, blandæ voces; benigna oratio; benigna verba (C.): to waste w.'s, verba frustra consumere: don't say a w. about the marriage, verbum unum cave de nuptia (Ter.); not to suffer one to speak a w., interloqui qm (Ter.); loqui conantem interpellare: in one w., uno verbo; ut verbo dicam; quid multa? To take the w.'s out of one's mouth, orationem ei ex ore eripere (Plaut.): not to be able to get a w. fm aby, ex quo verbum elicere, or vocem exprimere, non posse: to say or put in a good w. for aby deprecari qm ab quo (in order to avert a danger, &c.). commendare qm ei (in order to recommend or introduce him). To beguile by fair w.'s, ducere qm dictis, with or without phaleratis (frequent in Ter.); lactare qm et spe falsâ producere (Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 24): to put one of w. for w.'s, pollicitando lactare cs animum (ib. 4, 4,

9): want of w's, inopia (verborum; opp. verborum copia, ubertas): a little w. = particula, vocula (Gell.); ~~sed~~ but there is no authority for verbulum): structure of w's, ordo, structura verborum; consecutio verborum (construction): connexion of w's, verborum junctio (C.), junctura (H. A. P.), copulatio (Q.): w. of command, see COMMAND. To be at a loss for w's, verba desunt ei (C.); qs continuandi verba facultate (ad facilitate) destituitur (fm confusion, want of presence of mind; Q.): to employ a w. that has become obsolete, verbum a vetustate repetere (Q.). Play upon w's, anonomatio (C. and Q.) [See PUNNING, and the examples there given]. — verborum lusus (Ruhnck.). To have the last w., ad extremum obliqui (Bau.): the w. of God = the Bible, litteræ divinæ, sanctæ; libri divini (Eck.). to preach the w. of God, *Dei voluntatem interpretari; see also Holy Writ: the w. of life, *doctrina salutaria. ¶ Promise, fides: promissum. To give one's w., promissum dare; promittere qd: to pledge one's word for alth, fidem suam in quam rem interponere (Cæs.). to obly, fidem ei dare (C.), or interponere (Cæs.), or satringere (Ter.): to keep one's w., be as good as one's w., fidem servare, prestare (C.), conservare (Ng.), liberare (C.), exsolvere (L.); in fide manere; promissum servare, exsolvere (opp. fidem non servare; in fide non stare; promissis non stare; promissum non facere; fidem fallere, mutare, prodere) on your w., tuâ fide (Plaut.); te auctore, sponse (aff. C.): on my w., meâ fide (C.); me auctore; me videri a man of his w., vlr fidem datam, promissum datum, religiose servans: to keep one to his w., postulare ut fidem datam servet, exsolvat qs (aff. C.): to demand the fulfilment of a promise). — instare verbis cs; premere verba cs (in argument, to tie one close to his expressions): I rely upon my w., tuo promissio, tuis dictis, confido, nitor: you have my w., fidem meam habes! rata cs firma sunt, quæ promissis: an honorable man's w. is as good as his bond, in virum honestum, bonum, non cadit mendacium, fraus: promissa fides sequetur.

WORD, v. See EXPRESS.

WORDY, verborosus (of persons and things; using many words, or containing many words).

WORK, s. ¶ An outward action, opus (v. propr.). —factum (thing done). Good w's, recte, honeste facta (C.): if = a virtuous life, virtus; vita sancta (ib.): bad w's, male facta; maleficia (ib.): a w. of love, of mercy, factum ab amore, a misericordiâ profectum. To make short w. with alth, rem prædicere. ¶ Labour, opus, opera. labor (Skn. in Labour). ¶ Task, doing, opus. To complete a w. begun, opus ceptum perficere, pertextere: it seems hardly like the w. of men, vir humanæ opis videtur (L. 20, 29): this is the w. of a single man, hoc ab uno fit (C. Mil. 33, 90). To begin or undertake a w., aggredi, suscipere qm rem: inchoare opus; ad opus faciendum se conferre (aff. C.): to have a great w. on hand, magnus opus habere in manibus (C. Acad. 1, 2): to leave a w. unfinished, opus omittre, inchoatum relinquere (aff. C.): to put the finishing hand to one's w., extremam manum operi imponere (V.); summam manum imponere operi (Sen.): this is not my w., hoc ego non feci; hoc non per me factum est (aff. C.): it is evidently the w. of chance and accident, casu et fortuito qd factum esse apparet (C.): clerk of the works, exactor operis (Col. 3, 13, 10; cf. L. 45, 37). ¶ A thing wrought and completed, product, opus; factum. A little w., opusculum. ¶ Pl. works = fortifications, &c., opera, pl.: munitions; munimenta. ¶ Pl. works of a machine, machina. compages. ¶ A written composition, opus; also corpus. monumentum (e. g. opera, monumenta Græcorum): a small w. = a little book, libellus; opusculum (a short or trifling piece of composition; H.).

WORK, v. INTRANS. ¶ To labour, opus facere (espely of agricultural labour: for wech we find more rarely operari) —laborem subire, obire. operam dare ei rei. operam locare, ponere, consumere in qâ re (C.). in opere esse (Sen.). in opere occupatum esse (Cæs.): (of literary w.) literarum studia exercere (C.): doctrinæ studia navare (Erw.): to w. with the needle, acu pingere (to embroider) —acere (to sew): to w. by lamp or candlelight, espely before daybreak, lucubrare: to w. all night, ad laborem nullam partem noctis intermittere: to w. day and night, opus continuare diem et noctem: to w. for pay, operam suam locare: for ably, ci = w. and pray, ora et labora; auspiciare laborem a precationibus (Jas.). ¶ To exert force, take effect, vim habere (not vim exserere, weh is not Lat.). —efficacem esse (to w. or be effective). The medicine w's, concipitur venis medicamentum;

does not w., medicamentum imbecillus est quam morbus: the medicine w's so powerfully, tanta via est medicamenti: the medicine w's well, commodè facit (Cels.). to w. upon alth, vim habere or exercere in qd; on ably, qm or cs animum movere or commovere. ¶ To ferment, vid. TRAYS: tractare qd (g. i., to handle alth). —dolare, edolare qd (to cut with a carpenter's axe, wood, &c.). Respecting aciare and exaciare, see Hæw). —subigere (to prepare thoroughly, by kneading, ploughing, &c.: e. g., bread, leather, land) —colere, excolere qd (to cultivate; fig. educate): that can be easily worked, tractabilis: to w. a ship, navem agitare (aff. Np.): to w. land, agrum colere, moliri, arare (to plough): a mine, fodium. ¶ To work at, laborare. elaborare in qâ re (to w. hard at alth with a view to a result; but elaborare qd = to pursue alth with great pains; in C. only in the pass.). —operam dare ei rei: versari or operam et studium collocare in re (to be occupied with alth): to w. at afresh or anew, retrahere (to take in hand again; a writing, &c.). —recolere (to cultivate again; land, &c.). —de integro facere (to make quite new again; e. g., a play, fabulum). ¶ To work off, tollere (to clear by w.). —*opera sua compensare (to pay a debt by labour, instead of money): at a printing press, *librum typis exscribere, describere, exprimere (not imprimere); see To PRINT. ¶ To work out, = To work carefully and in all parts, elaborare (but in Classic prose only in the passive, espely in the perfect participle); perficere, also with diligenter. —concoquere (prop., to digest; then fig., = to think over; e. g., what has been read; Sen. Ep. 84, 6; for weh Ep. 2, 4, ed. Rup. has excoquere). —To get through by labour and diligence, perfodere. —penetrare per qd (to penetrate through). —emergere re and ex re (fig., = to w. one's way out fm; e. g. mendicant). —tollere (to clear: e. g., a debt by w.).

WORK-BASKET, quassilus. calathus. See BASKET. WORK-DAY, dies negotiosus (opp. dies sacer, T.). dies profectus (opp. dies festus, L.).

WORKHOUSE, ergastulum (a house of correction; at least implying the idea of compulsory labour). To send to the w. in ergastulum ducere or dare. If only = poorhouse, ptochotrophium or ptochium (Cod. Just.).

WORKING, tractatio, tractatus (the handling a thing) —fabricatio, fabrica (artificial w., fabricating, e. g. warts et ferri). —cultio, cultus (the cultivation of land; cultus also of the mind). To consider a thing worth w., dignum statuo qd, in qo laborem. A w. bee, apis mellificans (Skn. mellifera only in poetry); apis quæ mellificat studet: a w. day, dies negotiosus (considered as occupied in labour); dies profectus (not kept as a holiday).

WORKMAN, opifex (g. t.). —artifex (an artisan, a handicraftsman who employs skill, although only mechanical). —faber (one who works in hard materials, usually with an adj. denoting his occupation; e. g. faber tignarius, a carpenter; faber ferrarius, a smith. Hence, artifices employed in a building, and those in the army employed in fortifying a camp, &c.; were called fabri; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 5, 11; also C. Cæd. 4, 8, 17, includes workmen in the expression, qui in tabernis sunt): the commonest w., opifex villissimæ mercis: a w. who sits at his work, sellularius (in L. 8, 20, distinguished fm opifex. opificum vulgus et sellularii); sedentaria cujus opera est (Col. 12, 3, 8): w's tools, fabrilia (pl.).

WORKMANSHIP, opus (often with Crcl.: e. g. vas præclaro, or antiquo, opere factum, of superior, ancient w.).

WORKSHOP, officina (g. t.; prop. and fig.); also locus confecturus (Plin. 13, 12, 23). —fabrica (w. of a faher, i. e. smith, carpenter, &c.). The w's lie close below, opera fabrilis jacet (Sen. Benef. 6, 38, 3). —textrina; textrinum (for weaving). —artificium (of an artisan; C.): also peragula artificii (Plin.).

WORKWOMAN, operaria (Plauti, faceti). If = needlewoman, puella or mulier quæ acu victum querit (see Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48). *femina acu opus faciens.

WORLD, ¶ The universe, mundus, universum. universitas. rerum universitas, natura rerum. res creatæ: before the foundation of the w., ante mundum conditum, creatum. ante res creatas. ante initia rerum: fm the beginning of the w., inde a primis rerum initis, inde a mundo condito. ¶ The globe and its contents, orbis terre, or orbis soli (the globe). —orbis terrarum (the world, so far as it was known to the Romans). —terre (countries). To sail round the w., orbem terræ circumvehi (not circumnavigare).

the old w., *orbis antiquus: the new w., *orbis novus; *orbis recens cognitus; *partes orbis terrarum recentioris aetate inventae: the rulers of the w., terrarum principes (L.): a citizen of the w., totius mundi incolae et civis (C. Tusc. 3, 37, 108, where κόμπος is translated mundanus, and explained by qui totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitrat; incolae mundi. || Men of the same age or generation, homines qui nunc vivunt, qui nunc sunt, reperitur in orbe terrarum. homines. genus hominum: the ancient w., antiquitas; antiqua tempora. || Things as they are, res quae nunc sunt. ordo rerum, qualis hodie, qualis nunc, est: quila a new w., alia aetas; novus rerum ordo (Bau.). another w. (in the Roman sense), inferi. locus inferorum. orcus; (in the Christian sense), *altera vita. *mortui, mortuorum vita. || Men in general, espaly men and things with which we are conversant, homines. vulgus (the greater number): such is the w., sic vivitur (C. Fam. 2, 13, 2); sic vita hominum est (C. Ruse. Am. 30, 84); sic vita fert (C. Att. 12, 22, 4); sic autem homines, sic vulgus est (Ter.): the way of the w., hominum mores; aeculum: the great w., celebritas hominum; celebris vita; sol; lux: to publish to all the w., in publico proponere qd: a man of the w., homo politus et urbanus. Lono lautus (C.).—morum peritus. omni vitâ et victu exculatus atque expolitus (polished, refined)—hominum tractandorum peritus (practised, not inexperienced): knowledge of the w., notitia hominum, rerum, temporum (T. Dial. 29): to know the w., nosse, cognoscere habere homines. multum versatum esse cum hominibus: to be ignorant of the w., non nosse homines, or hominum mores. imperitum esse hominum or rerum: all the w. knows it, omnes homines hoc sciunt, nemini fugit, nemo ignorat: the bravest man the w. ever saw, unus post homines natos fortissimus vir (C.).— || Men of a certain class; e. g., the literary w., homines docti, literati, eruditi (C.); better than civitas literaria (Wolf); civitas literata, erudita. respublica literaria. ~~W~~ Avoid orbis terrarum eruditus (Wylmb.). See ~~REPUBLIC OF LETTERS~~. The fashionable w., homines cultiores, elegantiores. || Things temporal (opp. to things eternal), res humanae. res vanae, fluxae, caducae. (with ref. to earthly pleasures) voluptates. Illecebre voluptatum (C.): love of the w., rerum humanarum &c. amor, studium, admiratio: contempt of the w., despiciunt rerum: to live to the w., to love the w., deditum esse, servire voluptatibus. captum esse rebus vanis, studiis pravis: the wicked w., homines impii, mali, perditii. || Great number, vis, vis magna. || In the world (as an expletive), tandem (e. g., how in the w. I quonam tandem modot or by Crcl., e. g., I am the most unhappy man in the w., prous nihil abest, quin sim miserrimus (C. Att. 11, 15, 3).

WORLDLINESS, rerum humanarum, vanarum, fluxarum, terrenarum amor, studium, admiratio.

WORLDLY, || Earthly, terreste. terrenus (~~W~~ mundanus in this sense is not Class.). || Human, humanus. || Secular, not spiritual, profanus. civilis. || Vain, addicted to things temporal, vanus. rerum inanium amans. voluptatibus deditus: a w. mind, rerum inanium amor et studium.

WORM, **PROPE**, vermis (g. l.); dim., vermiculus (Plin.).—curculio (in grain).—tinea (that eats books, clothes, &c.).—teredo (that eats wood, clothes, &c.). (vermis) lumbricus (Cels.). || Lumbricus teres (Linn.; in the human body): the w.'s (as a disease), verminatio: to have w.'s, verminare: full of w.'s, verminosus (Plin.). See also **GLOWWORM**, **SILKWORM**.— || **P**ig. Ligament under a dog's tongue, vermiculus; lytta (Plin.): to cut out this w., lyttam excutere. || The thread of a screw, Gr. σπείροχλον (no term in Latin). || Athg tormenting, aggritudo animi exedens (of grief); morsus, stimuli, cruciatus (conscientiae).

WORM-EATEN, vermiculosus (of fruit); cariosus (of wood). To be w.-e., vermiculari; carie infestari; in cariem verti.

WORMED, verminosus (full of worms; said of fruit, and of the human body).

WORM HOLE, vermiculatio (in fruit; Plin.).—caries (in wood; Vitr., Plin.).

WORMWOOD, absinthium (Plin.).—*artemisia absinthium (Linn.). A decoction of w., absinthii decoctum. poculum absinthiatum (Sen. Suasor. 6): w. wine, (vuum) absinthiatum (Pall.); absinthites (Plin., Col.).

WORMY, verminosus (Plin.). vermiculosus (Pall.).

WORN. See **WEAR**.

WORRY, || To tear, lacerate, laniare. dilaniare.

lacerare. dilacerare. || To tease, harass, vexare. angere. cruciare. exercere. male habere. molestia or incommodo afficere qm.

WORSE, deterior (that wch has degenerated, fm good to bad).—pejor (that wch was originally bad, but is now more evil than it was). To make w., deterior fieri or in deterior mutare qd (to make w. instead of better; opp. corrigere).—In pejus mutare or vertere et mutare (opp. in melius mutare).—corrumpere. depravare (to corrupt, deprave).—qd exulcerare (e. g., pain, dolorem; affairs, matters, res).—exasperare qd (e. g., a cough, tussim): to make althg w. (i. e., represent a thing w. than it really is), qd verbi exasperare: to make the evil w., malum augere (to increase an existing evil).—malum malo addere (to add a new evil to one already existing): you would only make the evil w., in ulcere tamquam ungvis existeret (Proc., C. Dom. 5, 12). To grow w., deterior fieri (to grow w. instead of better, e. g., abys circumstances).—pejorem fieri (of a sick person; Cels. 3, 5).—In pejorem partem verti et mutari. In pejus mutari (to turn to the w.).—aggravescere. Ingravescere (to become more oppressive, of any evil, e. g., an illness): the matter cannot grow or get w. than it already is, pejore loco non potest res esse, quam in quo nunc sita est: the disease is growing w. and w., in dies morbus ingravescit: to have grown w., deterior statu or conditione esse. pejore loco esse (relative to quality, circumstances, &c.): he will not be the w. for it, *nou male sibi consulat. Prov., His bark is w. than his bite, vehementius latrat quam mordet. See also **BAD**.

WORSHIP, v. venerari. adorare (the latter, the stronger; both with the addition ut deum, when the object is a person; see **Suet. Vit. 2**).—colere (deos, in deorum numero; by formal rites, &c.); Jv. venerari et colere.—qm admirari, colere, colere et observare (to admire greatly, esteem highly). Prov., To w. the rising sun, (semper) ad id, unde qd status ostenditur, vela dare (C. de Or. 2, 44, 187). ~~W~~ adorate not in C.

WORSHIP, s. veneratio, adoratio (act of worshiping, by prayer or other such homage).—cultus (by sacrifices). Divine w., Dei cultus; divinus cultus (g. l.).—res divine (things relating to the deity).—sacra, orum, w. (every thing wch pertains to external w., sacrifice, &c.): to celebrate divine w., sacra procurare, sacris operari, res divinas rite perpetrare: to be present at divine w., rebus divinis interesse (of the priest).—sacris adesse (of the people; see **TO BE PRESENT**): pertaining to divine w., *ad Dei cultum (or ad res divinas, or ad sacra) pertinens: your W. (as a title), reverentia vestra (aft. Plin. Paneg. 95, 6).

WORSHIPFUL, venerandus, venerabilis. admirandus. summa observantia colendus.

WORSHIPPER, cultor (deorum).—admirator (an ardent admirer). To be a w. of abg, admirari, or magnopere, mirifice colere et observare qm (aft. C.): to have a host of w.'s, multis esse admirationi. In multorum admiratione esse. multos habere sui studiosos et observantes (aft. C.).

WORST, adj. pessimus. To bear or put up with the w. of things, equo animo ferre, quod extremum esse: I am the w. off, pessimo loco sunt res meae: in the w. case, pessime ut agatur (aft. C. Ferr. 3, 47, 112): abys is one's greatest or w. enemy, qm sibi inimicissimum or infestissimum habere: to suffer the w., ultima pati: to make the w. of althg, qd in majus credere (to believe it worse than it is).—qd in majus accipere (to take it unnecessarily ill): when the w. (of a disorder) is over, ubi inclinata jam in melius valetudo est (Cels.): when patients are at the w., quum (egroti) pessimal sint (Cels.).

WORST, v. See **CONQUER**.

WORSTED, s. *lana facta, tractata.

WORSTED, adj. laneus.

WORT (herb), herba.

WORT (unfermented beer), mustum (bordel).

WORTH, s. || **V**alue, pretium. aestimatio (prop.).—pretium. dignitas (fig.). See **VALUE**. || Excellence, virtus: great w., prestantia: a man of great w., vir singulari virtute praeditus. See **EXCELLENCE**, **MERIT**.

WORTH, **WORTHY**, adj. dignus qd re (~~W~~ not with a gen.; neither can dignus be used without its case; also observe that 'worthy that,' 'worthy of,' 'worthy to,' followed by a verb or participle, must be expressed by dignus qui, with a conjunctive; dignus, with an infinitive, is found only in poets, and in inferior prose). W. of credit, fide dignus. dignus cui fides habetur: w. of commendation, dignus laude, laudandus. dignus qui laudetur: to esteem abg w., dignari; dignum habere, ducere, putare, judicare, existimare; of althg, qd re,

or with qui, quæ, quod: to be *w.*, valere (to be *vaind* at); in pretio esse, or pretii esse, with the genitives magni, parvi, pluria, &c.; pretium habere. enī, vendi qd pretio (to be bought or sold at a certain price): corn is *w.*, nothing, annonæ pretium non habet: corn is *w.*, a little more, annonæ carior fit: *astates* are now *w.*, nothing, nunc jacent pretia prædiorum: a *saterose* is *w.*, two asses and a half, sesterius efficitur ex duobus assibus et tertio semisse, sesterius exæquat duos asses et tertium semissem: it is *w.*, more to me than another thing, potior res est: it is *w.*, white, operis pretium est: if they be *w.*, seeing, it videntio sint (C.): to be *w.*, more, pluris esse. [Worthy = good; vid.]

WORTHILY, *digne*, pro dignitate, pro merito.
WORTHINESS, dignitas, or by the adj.
WORTHLESS, *Physically*, villa, parvi pretii (without great value or price).—*tenuis* (slight, poor).—*levis* (without intrinsic value); *facile* also levidensis.—*nullius* pretii (of metals, &c. without value).—*rerum inope* (of writings; see *H. A. P.* 322).—*inanis* (void, e. g., speech, letter).—*miser* (miserable, pitiable).—*malus* (bad).—*corruptus* (spoiled). [In a moral point of view, *malus* (inclined to evil, opp. bonus).—*prævus* (spoiled); *Juv.* *malus prævusque*.—*improbus* (not acting in a proper manner).—*inequum*; *nihil* (worth or good for nothing, opp. *fructu*, *esply* of slaves).—*inutilis* (not fit for a thing). *A w. person* (*rascal, squanderer*, &c.), *nebulo*; also *homo nullæ re bonæ dignus*: to be *w.*, *nihil* esse (see *C. Qu. Fr.* 1, 2, 4); *nullius* pretii esse. See also *COMBURY*.

WORTHLESSNESS, *parvum* pretium, *tenuitas* (want of importance); *levitas* (opp. *gravitas*).
WOT. See *KNOW*.

WOUND, *s.*, *vulnus* (inflicted by a weapon or other sharp instrument).—*plaga* (by any instrument intended to injure).—*ulcus* (an open sore, that has begun to fester). *Sciz* cicatrix (a scar, mark of a healed wound). To re-open or tear open a *w.*, recentem cicatricem rescindere: to irritate a *w.*, refricare obductam jam cicatricem: to sew up a *w.*, suturis oras vulneris inter se committere (*Cels*): to close up a *w.*, *vulnus* glutinare (of drugs *weh* have that effect): to bind up *w.*, *vulnera* obligare: to inflict *w.* (on a state, province, &c.), *vulnera* (republics, provinces, &c.) imponere: to be lame *fm* or in consequence of a *w.*, *claudicare* ex vulnere: *w.* in front, *vulnera* adversa, *cicatrices* adversæ; on the back, *vulnera* aversa.

WOUND, *v.* [PROPR.] *vulnerare* (g. i., to inflict a wound; t. e. to divide the flesh, &c. with a sharp instrument, *τὸ πλῆγεσθαι*).—*sauciare* (to reduce to a wounded or unwound state, *τὸ πλῆγεσθαι*): to put hors de combat: *sauciare* is said to denote the effect of the cutting instrument, and so the depth of the wound; *vulnerare*, the effect of the cut, and so the separation of the parts, the open wound; but *sciz* sauciare, although *Classical*, is rare; it is not found in *Cæs*. To *w.* severely, grave *vulnus* ci infligere: to be severely wounded, graviter vulnerari. gravi vulnere *ici*, grave *vulnus* accipere: to *w.* mortally, ci plagam mortiferam infligere: to be mortally wounded, mortiferum *vulnus* accipere. [FIG.] *vulnerare* (e. g. animos; qm verbis, voce). *ludere* (to injure more or less slightly; e. g. ca famam). *sciz* sauciare, in this figurative sense, is found only in *Plautus*.

WOUNDED, *vulneratus* (g. i.).—*saucius* (so as to be fit for fighting; the proper term for those wounded in battle). *sciz* attritus = galled; ulcerosus = full of sores.

WOVEN. See *WEAVE*.

WRANGLE, WRANGLING. See *QUARREL*, *QUARRELLING*.

WRAP, [PROPR.] *involvere*; (in *athg*), in qâ re (e. g. sal in linteolo).—*obvolvere* (to *w.* round, muffle up, cover over). To *w.* up in paper, chartâ amicire (*H. Ep.* 2, 1, 270): to *w.* a child in swaddling clothes, infantem involucri colligare (*Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 52): to be well wrapped up, curiose vestimentis involvi or involutum esse (e. g. curiose vestimentis involvendus est. ne frigus ad eum aspiet, *Cels*). [FIG.] *involvere* (o propr.).—*velare* (to veil).—*tegere* (to cover).—*obducere* (to put round as a veil): to *w.* oneself up in his virtue, suâ virtute se involvere (*H. Od.* 3, 29, 5).

WRAPPER, involucrium, tegumentum.

WRATH, ira. iracundia. bilis. stomachus. exandecentia. ira et rabies. [SYN. IN ANGER; *old*.]

WRATHFUL, iratus. ira plenus. ira incensus. See *ANGRY*.

WRATHFULLY, irate. irato animo. iracunde.

WREAK. To *w.* one's vengeance upon any, ultione ne explere (*T. Ann.* 4, 25): odium or animus satiare (C.); pœnâ ca satiare (*L.* 29, 9, *fm*).

WREATH, *s.* [Something curled or twisted by tortus with the subst.]. *A garland, sertum; pl. sarta* (*sciz* corolla = chaplet). See *GARLAND*.

WREATH, *v.* torquere. contorquere (to twist).—*serere*. *nectere* (to join).

WRECK, *s.* [PROPR.] *navigium* (a shipwreck).—*navis fracta* (a shattered ship).—*navis* or *navigi reliquæ* (the remnants of a shattered ship). The timbers of a wreck, *tabulæ navis fractæ*. [FIG.] *Ruin*; *vid*.

WRECK, *v.* frangere. To be wrecked, frangi; naufragium facere (FIG.) *no naufragium pati*; ad scopulos allidit or affligit; *saxis impingi* (by striking on rocks); naufragio interire (to perish by shipwreck).

WREN, *regulus* (*Auct. Carm. de Philom.*).—*motacilla regulus* (*Linn.*).

WRENCH. See *FORCE*, *SPRAIN*.

WREST, [PROPR.] (vi) extorquere qd ci (not a *qo*, *weh* is correct only of extorting money, *cor*, &c.).—*ex*primere ci qd. eripere ci qd. per vim auferre ci qd. To *w.* *athg* out of *aby's* hands, extorquere qd de *ex* manibus *ca* (but not de *ex* *qo*; eripere de *ex* manibus *ca*. [FIG.] To *w.* the sense of *athg*, qd perverse Interpretari: to *w.* the meaning of a word, verbum in *pejus* detorquere.

WRESTLE, [PROPR.] *luctari*, or (post-Aug.) *col-luctari* cum *qo* or *inter se*. [FIG.] *luctari*. contendere. vires intendere. See also *STRIVE*.

WRESTLER, *luctor*, *palæstrita* (merely for exercise).—*athlêta* (in the public games).

WRESTLING, *luctatio* (C.). *luctatus* (*Plin.*): *sciz* *lucta* and *luctamen* are poet.; also (*fig.*) *certamen*.

WRETCH, *miser* (a miserable man).—*perditus*. *nequam* (an abandoned, wicked man).

WRETCHED, [UNHAPPY, *miser* (miserable).—*miserabilis* (pitiable).—*flebilis* (lamentable). *Juv.* *miser et flebilis*. *A w. look*, *aspectus miserabilis*. [Bad, *worthless*, *malus*. *A w. man*, *homo malus*, *improbus*, *nequam*, *improbus* *ac nefarius*. [Poor, in bad circumstances, *miser* (pitiable).—*afflictus* (broken down).—*ærumnosus* (burdened with trouble).—*calamitosus* (afflicted with many sufferings and adversities).

WRETCHEDLY, *miserè*, *miserabiliter*, *miserandum* in modum (*miserabilè*).—*male* (*badly*). *W. poor*, *mendicissimus* (C.).

WRETCHEDNESS, *miseria* (g. i.).—*res misere* or *afflictæ* (sad circumstances, pitiable state of affairs).—*calamitas* (occasioned by loss).—*ærumna*. vexationes (*distress*).—*egestas* (*bitter poverty*).—*angustie* *temporum* (*bad times*).—*tempora luctuosa* (*mournful times*). To be in *w.*, in *miseria* esse or versari; in summâ in felicitate versari; *iniquissimâ* fortuna uti = to be born to *w.*, ad *miseriam* or *miseriis* ferendis natum esse: to deliver *fm* *w.*, a *miseriâ* vindicare; ex *miseriis* eripere: to alleviate the *w.* of any one, *miseriis* qm levare.

WRETCHLESS. See *RECKLESS*.

WRIGGLE, torquere. se torquere. se versare. To *w.* *into*, se *insinuare* in or ad.

WRIGHT, *opifex* (with *ref.* to labour).—*artifex* (with *ref.* to labour and skill).

WRING, torquere. To *w.* the hands, manus torquere: to *w.* clothes (after washing), æquam exprime linteis: to *w.* *aby's* neck, contorquere fauces; cervicem *ca* frangere (*sciz* gulam *ca* frangere [*S. Cels.* 55, 4] is unusual; and collum ci torquere = to take a man by the neck, and twist it partly round" [a sort of punishment, or a milder torture]; cf. *L.* 4, 53): to *w.* *fm*; see *EXTORT*.

WRINKLE, *s.* *ruga*. To contract *w.*'s, *cutis culcitra ruga* (O.).

WRINKLE, *v.* *rugare* (*Plin.*). corrugare (*Col.*). contrahere (C.). To *w.* the forehead, *cogere rugas* in frontem (*Juv.*).

WRINKLED, *rugosus*.

WRIST, *carpus* (*Cels*). *W.-band*, **fasciola* *subuculæ*: with *frilled w.-bands*, or *frilled* at the *w.*, ad *manus* *fimbriatus* (*a*, *um*; *Suet.*).

WRIT, [ATHG] *written*, *scriptum*. *Holy Writ*, *litteræ sanctæ*, *sacre*, or *divinæ*; *arcanæ* *sanctæ* *religionis litteræ* (*Lact.*). **corpus litterarum sanctiarum* (collection of sacred writings). *sciz* *Biblia* is *modern*, and *scriptura* *sancta* or *sacra* (*Lact.* 4, 5, 9) is *late Latin*: *scriptura* in *Class. Latin* is never = a writing, written document. As we read, or find, in *Holy Writ*, ut *sanctæ* *litteræ* docent; sicut *sacre* *litteræ* docent; quod *divinis* *litteris* proditum est. [In *law*, *præscriptum*, *mandatum*. **litteræ* de comprehendendo maleficio editæ or emissæ; or simply *litteræ* (*fm* the context). To issue a *w. for*, *mandare* ci qd; **litteras* *edere*, *emit-tre* *de* *re*.

WRITE, scribere (g. t.).—*litteras scribere* or *facere* (Plaut.; *to form letters*).—*ducere litterarum formas* (Ruhnck., of children learning to w.): *hence, to w. a good hand, or fine hand, lepidā manu facere litteras* or *scribere* (Afr. Plaut.): *to w. a bad, wretched hand, male, negligent exarare litteras* (see also HANP): *to w. fm a copy, litterarum ductus sequi* (Q. 10, 2, 3); *versus ad imitationem propositos describere* (Afr. Q. 1, 1, 35).—*litteras consignare*. *Litteras mandare*. *scripturā persequi* *to note or put down in writing*.—*In chartam conjicere* (to put hastily upon paper)—*memoria causā in libellum referre* (to put down in a note-book, in order to assist the memory).—*enotare* (to note or put down in writing what one has just read or thought of).—*litteras custodire*. *memoria prodere*, *tradere* (to commit to writing).—*conscribere* (to compose in writing). *To w. down with abbreviations, to w. down in short hand* (what another says), qd velocissime notis excipere: *to w. briefly*, breviter describere, exponere, compendi: *to w. fully, copiously, stilio uberius explicare*: *to w. in verse*, versibus describere, persequi: *well written*, verba apte comprehensus et conclusus: *to w. for one's livelihood*, calamo victum queritare (Afr. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48): *to w. a letter*, scribere or conscribere epistolam (to compose a letter, with ref. to the contents or substance of the letter; whereas scribere litteras, e. g. manu sua, refers to the manual act of writing): *to w. (a letter) to aby*, a) absol. litteras ad qm dare or mittere (Afr.) but not litteras scribere, or simply scribere, ad qm or el): *to w. fully, or at length*, to aby, litteras dare ad qm plurimis verbis scriptas; ad qm uberosius litteras mittere; b) with notice of the contents of the letter, litteras mittere (to send a letter to; with an acc. and infin. when the letter contains only statements or information, but with ut and the conjunct. when the letter contains a command, charge, &c.); scribere cl or ad qm (to inform or enjoin by letter; with an acc. and infin., or with ut and a conjunct., according to the nature of the communication, as before); qm per litteras certiorum f. cere de qā re (or with an acc. and infin., to give intelligence of alth by letter): *to w. concerning aby* or *scribere de qo* or *de qā re*; *to aby*, cl or ad qm (g. t.); epistolam conscribere de qā re; *to aby*, cl (if by letter); librum scribere de qā re (a book): *to w. agal aby*, scribere in or adversus qm (g. t.); librum edere contra qm (to publish a book agal aby): *to w. to one another, to correspond by writing*, litteras dare et accipere: *to w. back* (in reply), litteras rescribere or respondere: *to w. oneself as*, = assume such or such a title or character in writing, se scribere qm (e. g. a Cornelium Cosum consulem scripsit; L. 4, 20, extr.); cl est nomen (with a nom. or dat., more rarely a gen., of the name): *his name is written with a d.*, *nomen ejus habet litteram d: *to read a written reply*, ex libello respondere (Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 5): *to preach a written sermon, &c.*, de scripto dicere (C.), or orationem, sermonem ex libello habere (cf. Suet. Oct. 84): *to w. out*, prescribere (to w. fully and accurately); exscribere; transcribere (to transcribe); transcribere; transferre (to transfer fm one book to another). ¶ *To compose* (a book), (librum) scribere or conscribere; edere (to publish). ¶ *IMPROPR.* Alth is written on aby's forehead, qd ex ore ac fronte ex perscrutator potes (Afr. C. Pat. 5, 10).

WRITER, ¶ *One who writes*, scribens, qui scribit, qui litteras scribit. *A good w.*, qui elegantī or nitidā manu litteras scribit (Afr. Plant. Pseud. 1, 1, 28): *the w. of a letter*, qui litteras, epistolam scripsit, exaravit (Afr. C.). ¶ *One whose profession or office it is to write*, scriba; also (post-Aug.) a manu servus; ab epistolis; amanuensis (secretary, amanuensis); librarius (a transcriber of books). ¶ *Author of a book*, scriptor, qui librum scripsit or conscripsit (the actual w. of it).—*auctor* (only so far as he is an authority for using a particular style, for a particular statement, &c.; hence not without a gen., unless this can easily be supplied by the context). Roman w's, Romani scriptores (who have written in Latin); rerum Romanarum auctores (Latin historians, who are our authorities for Roman history); Latinitatis auctores (writers of classical Latin). ¶ *Writers* (as a class), without gen., qui libros scribunt or conscribunt.

WRITHE, se contorquere or torquere. torquēri.

WRITING, ¶ *The act*, scriptio. scripturā. scribendi usus (habitu). *Fond of w.*, scribendi cupidus; ad scribendum promptus ac paratus: *scribendi amore flagrans*: a w. exercise, scribendi exercitatio, commentatio, meditatio: of or belonging to w., scriptorius; graphiarius (Suet.; containing materials for writing): w. materialia, charta et atramentum (paper and ink), or charta (paper) only. ¶ *The manner*, scribendi genus,

ratio (C.). scripturæ genus (Np.). See also **STYLE**. ¶ *Alth written*, scriptum (Suet. not scriptio; and scriptura in this sense is late). ¶ *Pl.* Writings, tabulæ (public formal documents; with or without public). ¶

WRITING-DESK or **TABLE**, *mensa scriptoria.—*With the Romans, the men wrote reclining on a lectulus lucubratorius; the women, sitting on a cathedra; see Böttig. Subin. 1, p. 65*.

WRITING-MASTER, *magister scribendi.

WRITING-PAPER, *charta scriptoria.

WRITING STAND, *vasculum atramenti et thesographiarum.

WRITING-TABLET, codicilli (pl.; C.). pugillares (Plin. Ep.; Suet.). tabula literaria (Varr.).

WRONG, adj. non justus (not as it ought to be; opp. justus).—*pravius* (perverse, having a false direction; opp. rectus).—*vitiōsus* (faulty).—*falsus* (false or mistaken; of persons).—*alienus* (not suitable).—*non opportūsus*. *Incommodus* (inconvenient). *The account is w.*, rationes non conveniunt: *to form a w. judgement respecting aby*, male, perperam, corrupte, non integre judicare de qo: *to form a w. conclusion*, vitiose concludere (C.): *to give a w. pronunciation to Greek words*, perperam, male, Græca pronuntiare: w. measure or weight, mensura non justa; pondus non justum: *to be w. in the head*, insanum esse; insanire (C.); mentis non integrum esse (H.): *to pursue a w. course or method*, alienam, non rectam inire rationem, or ingredi viam, quā eo quo tendis pervenias, deducaris (Afr. C.): *to be in the w. road*, aberrasse a rectā viā (prop.); a virtute aberrasse (Ag.). *the w. side*, aversa pars; aversum latūs: *the w. key*, clavī falsa, aliena: *to come at the w. time*, alieno, non opportuno, tempore, non in tempore, venire: *to go into the w. house*, alias, quam volebam, intrare ædes: *you are w.* (= mistaken), falsus es (Ter.): *the clock is w.*, *horologium errat: *to be w. in computation*, errare, falli, in numerando, computando.

WRONG, v. See **INJURY**.

WRONG, v. laedere (g. t., to hurt).—*injurīā afficere* qm; *injuriam cl facere*, inferre, imponere; *injuriam facere* or *immittere* in qm (to inflict an injury upon). *To think himself wronged*, se læsum putare; ægre or moleste ferre; pro molestissimo habere (see, &c.).

WRONGFUL. See **UNJUST**.

WRONGLY, male (opp. bene).—*vitiose* (opp. integre).—*non recte*. minus recte. perperam. falso (Suet. perperam with ref. to the object, falso with ref. to the subject; the former of a thing which is not right, the latter of a person who is mistaken or is in error). *To judge w.*, male, perperam, secus, corrupte, non recto judicare: *to conclude w.*, male, perperam, vitiose concludere, colligere (Afr. C.).

WROTH. See **ANGRY**.

WROUGHT, factus, confectus. See **WORK**.

WRY, distortus. pravus. intortus. recurvus.

WRY-NECK (a bird), *lynx torquillia (Linn.).

WRY-NECKED, qui est obstipā cervicē (Suet. Tib. 68) or obstipō capite.

WRYNESS, pravitas; or by the adj.

WYCH-ELM, *almus scabra (Linn.).

Y.

YACHT, *celox. cursoria (sc. navis; Sidon. Ep. 1, 5). See **SHIP**.

YAM, *dioscorea (Linn.).

YARD, ¶ *A court*, area. chors (for cattle; see COURT). ¶ *A measure of three feet*, duo cubiti (a cubitus being a foot and a half: Suet. the Roman gradus is less than a y., about 2½ feet; ulna is much more than a y.). *A y. long*, tripedalis (of three Roman feet). ¶ *The support of a sail*, antenna (Cæsar), or antennæ, pl. (O. Hirt.). Suet. cornua = the extremities of the yard.

YARN, lūm netum (linen y.; Ulp. Dig. 32, § 70, § 11).—*lana neta* (woollen y., lb. § 2). *A thread of linen y.*, lūm līni or līntum: *a thread of woollen y.*, lūm lane or laneum (both Afr. L. 1, 32, § Plin. 36, 15, 22).

YAWL, lembus. scapha. See **SHIP**.

YAWN, v. oscitare (C.). oscitari (Auct. ad Her.). dormitare (a sign of sleepiness). *To y. aloud*, clare oscitare (Gell.).

YAWN, s. oscitatio. With a y, oscitantur.

YE, YOU, vos, pl. of tu.
 YEA, [Yes; vid.] *I indeed, truly, imo. Yea rather, yea more, imo etiam; quin; etiam; quin etiam; imo vero etiam; quin potius.*
 YEAN, enit, parere.

YEAR, annus (s. propr.)—annuum tempus. anni or annum spatium (the space of a y.). *A half y., semestris spatium; sex menses: in the past y., anno superiore, exacto, transacto, circumacto, &c. (not elapsed): to enter upon a new y. with good thoughts and resolutions, novum annum fastum et felicem reddere bonis cogitationibus: to wish any happy new y., optari ei et omnino in proximum annum laeta (ast. Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 5): to wish one another a happy new y., primum incipientis anni diem laeta precationibus invicem fastum omnino (Plin. 28, 2, 5; cf. O. Fast. 1, 175, cur laeta tuis dicuntur verba kalendae: the y. before, anno ante; anno superiore or proximo: the y. after, or the next y. (speaking of past time), anno postero: a y. after he was banished, postero anno quam ejectionis est: three y's after he had returned, post tres annos or tertium annum quam redierat; tertio anno quam redierat; tribus annis or tertio anno postquam redierat; tertio anno quo redierat: in the course of the y., anno verrente: every other y., alternis annis: every y., singulis annis; quot annis: every third, fourth y., tertio, quarto quoque anno: for a y., annum (e.g. potestatem annum obtinere; qm annum lugere): not to have convoked the senate for nearly a y., anno jam prope senatum non habuisse (L.): three times a y., ter in anno: to put off a thing for a y., for this y., for many y's, qd differre in annum, in hunc annum, in multos annos: this y., hoc anno (less commonly in hoc anno): taking one y. with another, ut peraeque ducas, &c. (i. e., upon an average of several y's, hos numquam minus, ut peraeque ducerent, dena millia sestertia ex melle recipere esse solitos): a whole y., annus integer: above (or more than a year), plus amplius (more).—major, majoris (older).—[?] et quod excurrit, very late; e.g. Paul. Dig. decem et quod excurrit; Veg. Mil. 1, 28, viginti et quod excurrit annorum pax): it is more than twenty y's, amplius sunt viginti anni: above a y., plus annum (e.g. cum quo vivere); annum et eo diutius (e.g. esse in Galliâ cum quo simul): it is more than three y's since, amplius sunt tres anni; amplius triennium est: it is a y. since, annus est quum, postquam, &c.: it is not yet ten y's since, nondum decem anni sunt quum &c.: how long is it since this happened? St. It is now twenty y's, quam diu id factum est? St. Hic annus incipit vicesimus: a y. had scarcely elapsed, annus vix intercesserat: in the winter of the year 1000, hieme, qui fuit annus millesimus (ast. Cæs. B. G. 4, 1, init.): a space of two, three, six, ten y's, biennium, triennium, sexennium, decennium (or duo anni, &c.): a y. old, anniculus; unius anni (g. f.); unum annum natum (of persons): to be so many y's old, natum, with acc. of the y's; or esse, with gen. of the y's: to be above so many years old, vixisse, confectisse, complivisse (so many years): thus,—he is nineteen y's old, decem et novem annos natus est; decem et novem annorum est: he is above ninety y's old, nonaginta annos vixit, confecit, complavit; also nonagesimum annum excessisse, egressum esse: above or under thirty-three y's old, major or minor annos tres et triginta natus, or major (minor) annorum trium et triginta; also major (minor) quam annos tres et triginta natus (C.) or natus (Np.); major (minor) quam annorum trium et triginta: I take him to be sixty y's old, if not more, sexaginta annos natus est, aut plus, ut conjicio; he died at the age of thirty-three, decessit annos tres et triginta natus: in the thirtieth y. of his age, tricesimum annum agens: in y's, magnus natus; magno natus; grandior or pergrandis natus; etate provector or grandior; etate jam senior (of advanced age); etate affectus (grown old; all of persons); vetus or vetulus (somewhat old; of persons and things: [?] grandævus is poet.): to be in y's, annosum esse (of animate and inanimate objects); etate provectorum esse; longius etate provectorum esse; grandiolem natu esse (of persons); vetustum esse (of things): to advance in y's, senescere; longius etate procedere or proveli: in course of y's, etate; tempore procedente: season of the y., anni tempus: the four seasons of the y., quatuor anni tempora; commutationes temporum quadripartites.*

YEARLY, adj. annuus (lasting a year; taking place throughout the whole year; also annalis; Varr.).—anniversarius (returning at the expiration of a year; in this sense: annuus is poet.). Y. festivals, sacra anniversaria; festi diis anniversarii: y. salary, income, &c., annua,

orum, n., or annua pecunia (g. t.; Sen. Benef. 1, 9, 4, T. Ann. 13, 34, 1); merces annua (as pay; e.g., of a physician; see Plin. 29, 1, 5); annua salaria, orum, n. (as a kind of pension; e.g., to poor senators; Suet. Ner. 10): to appoint a y. salary to any one, annua or annuum pecuniam ei statuere, constituere: to give a y. salary to any one, annua ei prestare or praebere: to give any one a y. salary of five hundred thousand sesterces, offerre ei in singulos annos quingenta sestertia.

YEARLY, adv. quotannis, singulis annis. In singulis annos (for every year).

YEARN, desiderare qd. esse in desiderio. teneri desiderio &c. rei. desiderium &c. rei me tenet, cepit. requirere qm or qd. flagrare, mature &c. rei desiderio.

YEARNING, desiderium (ardens, summum).

YEAST, fermentum facibus zythi expressum.

YELL, v. ululare, ejulare (with lamentation).

YELL, s. ululatus; ejulatus; ejulatio; ploratus; or (of several) comploratio (with lamentation).

YELLOW, gilvus, gilvus, helvus (like honey; see Foss. F. Georg. 3, 85).—flavus, flavens (y. as gold; composed of green, red, and white, like the ripe ears of corn, hair, &c.; Gr. ἑλωδός, for which we find also aureus).—fulvus (with a red or brown tinge; darker than gold).—luteus (of an orange or brimstone colour; paler than rusus).—[?] flavus, fulvus, and luteus signify y. passing over into red; and hence in Gell. 2, 26, they are reckoned among the red colours).—badius (of a pale y.).—luridus (of a dull y., of a yellowish green).—galbanus (like young corn and the sprouts in spring; of a greenish y., χλωρός).—cadaverosus (sallow, as a corpse).—rāvus (of a grey or dark y.); also aureus (of a gold y.).—cerēus, cerinus (y. as wax).—croceus (of a saffron colour).—sulphureus (of a brimstone colour)—silaceus (like ochre).—citri color (of a citron colour; [?] Not citrinus, a false reading, Plin. 19, 5, 23). To be y., flavere: to become or grow y., flavescere.

YELLOWISH, subflavus (Suet.). color in luteum inclinatior or languescens (both Plin.); luteus = 'the colour of the flower; lutum, saffron).

YELP, gannire.

YEOMAN, agri, agrorum possessor or dominus. agrarius (C. Att. 1, 19, 4; landed proprietor).—liberi prædii possessor (having a freehold); pl. aratores; yeomen of the guard, custodes corporis; stipatores corporis; satelites (fm the context). See LIFE GUARD.

YES (as an affirmative answer). Ita, ista, est, sic est (so it is).—recte (an expression of courtesy in affirmation); quite right, very well).—certe (certainly, surely, denotes the conviction with which one affirms a thing).—vero (indeed, truly, affirms with greater emphasis).—etiam, sane, sane quidem (it is self-evident: at all events).—Imo [?] in itself is never an affirmative particle in replies, but rather opposes what has been said before; either something stronger, 'yea even', or something corrective, 'yea rather'; e.g. qui hoc intellexistis? an nondum ne hoc quidem? D. imo calide, yes, perfectly). The Latins, however, usually affirm, not by any such particle, but more clearly and emphatically by a repetition of the word on which the emphasis rests in the interrogation; e.g., vultis vos? veniesne? yes! veniam! you want me? mene vultis? yes! to Clitipho came here. Alone! Clitipho hee audit. Solus? Yes! solus! I say yes, also, affirmo. annuo (by nodding the head): you say yes, but I say no, tu ais, ego nego: to answer yes or no, ut etiam aut non responderē: to say yes to a thing, in qd te assentire: to answer yes to a thing, qd affirmo: only say yes, fac promittere.

YESTERDAY, heri, hesterno die. (in epitaphic style) pride ejus diei quo hac scribam (see Grof. § 246). Y. evening, heri vespēri: y. morning, heri mane: the day before y. (adv.), nudius tertius; (subst.) dies qui nudius tertius fuit: of y., i. e. lately, nuper admodum factus (natus).

YET, [?] However, but, tamen, attamen; verumtamen (but however, but y., οὐ μὴν ἄλλα).—nihilominus (nevertheless).—quamquam, etsi (although, how ever, μέντοι, καίτοι; both chiefly, as in Greek μέντοι, is an exception with a speaker himself makes, where also we may use sed; see C. Cat. 1, 9, 22; ad Div. 7, 24, 2; Muren. 41, 89).—sed in transitions, when the discourse is suddenly broken off; e.g., y. lei us omit that, sed id omitamus; y. enough of this, sed hæc hactenus).—sed, tamen, verumtamen (in resuming interrupted discourse, after a parenthesis, &c.; see C. N. D. 1, 32, extr.; Ferr. 3, 2, init.; cf. Heusing. C. Off. 1, 1, 3).—atque (however, in passing to another part of a speech; see Daehne Np. Lys. 1, 4; Ruhnk. Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 20).—saltem (at least, in a limitation). Y. at least, y. certainly, at, at saltem, or at ... saltem (after negative

propositions; see *C. ad Dis.* 9, 8, 2; *Sext.* 3, *as/r.*: *y.* at last, *y.* at length, tamen, tandem (when *athq* long wished or hoped for is attained; see *Bremi.* *Suet.* *Oct.* 91; *Mab.* *Caes. B. G.* 3, 21): *y.* not, neque tamen, non tamen; tamen ... non (see *Krebs.*, § 808). ¶ *Denoting a condition*, sed: *y.* so, *y.* only in so far ... that or that not, sed tamen ita ... ut or ut ne; also simply ita ... ut, or ut ne, when the first proposition is limited by the second (see *C. ad Dis.* 16, 9, 3; *Caes.* 4, 7, 15; cf. *Beier.* *C. Off.* 1, 25, 88, p. 199, sq.). — [Of time], still, adhuc (to this time). — ad id; ad id tempus (to that time); etiam (pointing out the existence of a certain circumstance at a certain period, as implying surprise or displeasure); etiamnum; etiamnum (the same, with emphasis); not *y.*, nondum (to denote the non-existence or non-occurrence of an expected event, state, &c., as contemporaneous with the occurrence of some other event, which may be either past, present, or future: ille quid agat, si nondum Romæ es profectus ad me scribas velim); haud dum, non ... etiam (makes the verb of the sentence more emphatic): you do not *y.* thoroughly know me, non satis pernosto me etiam qualis sim (*Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 23) — adhuc non (even up to the present moment, with ref. to the previous space during which the event has not taken place; with ref. to the past, we must use ad id tempus non; ad id non): not *y.* ... but, nondum ... sed; and not *y.*, neque dum; neque adhuc: nothing *y.*, nihilum; nihil adhuc: none *y.*, nullus dum; nullus etiam nunc (all with some difference as nondum, non adhuc, non vid. [See *Obs.* in *HIERATO.*]) Yet, in adding, strengthening, &c., and with comparatives; etiam, with compar. *Non* not adhuc till *Q.*, &c.; also in adding particulars, &c., that are to be taken besides and equally with what was before mentioned; etiam alii; etiam insuper: I make *y.* one more request, unum etiam vos oro, ut &c. See **STILL.**

YEW-TREE, taxus. Of *y.*, taxicus (see *taxus*, poet.).

YIELD, [TRANS.] To bear, produce (of the earth, trees, &c.), ferre, efferre, proferre, fundere, effundere (of nature, the earth, a field; fund. and effund. = *y.* abundantly). To *y.* fruit or produce, ferre fruges, or ferre ovi; fructum afferre; efferre (esp. of a field). The tree *y.*'s its fruit, arbor fert. To *y.* give, afford, &c., afferre (to bring); facere, efficere (to cause); esse (with dat.). — parere (beget, dolorem, tedium, &c.). — creare (make, create; e.g. periculum, errorem, voluptatem). — prestare (to supply). To *y.* profit or pleasure, utilitatem or voluptatem afferre; usui or voluptati esse: *y.* ably continual pleasure, voluptatem perpetuam prestare ei; comfort, consolation, solatium dare, præbere, afferre; solatio or solatium esse. To *y.* no consolation (of things), nihil habere consolationis. To deliver up, tradere; dedere: to *y.* up the ghost, see **DIE.** To concede, grant (in dispute), concedere (e.g. l.). — confiteri (without conviction) — assentiri (with conviction). — dare (as a ground to argue upon). Do you *y.* that &c. I dasne? (with acc. and inf.). Who would not *y.* this? quis hoc non dederit? — if you *y.* this, you must also *y.* that, dato hoc, dandum erit illud: this being yielded, quo concessio; quibus concessio. — [INTRANS.] To give way, cedere: the sand *y.*'s (to the foot), sabulum vestigio cedit: a cushion which does not *y.* (when one sits on it), culcita quis corpori resistit. To not to resist, cedere, concedere (e.g. it.). — morem gerere, obsequi (to comply with); — manus dare (to declare oneself conquered; see *Herz.* *Caes. B. G.* 5, 31): to *y.* to a person in *athq*, cedere ei in qâ re: to *y.* to the entreaties of *aby*, cs precibus cedere; cs precibus locum dare or relinquere; ei roganti obsequi: to *y.* to the will of *aby*, cs voluntati morem gerere or obsequi: not to *y.*, in sententiâ suâ perstare or perseverare. To give oneself up to, ei rei se dedere; studio ei rei se dedere or se tradere. *PRA* voluptatibus se dedere or se tradere; servire; strictum esse; deditionem esse. To be inferior, cedere; concedere (see *Herz.* *Caes. B. G.* 5, 7). — inferiorem esse quo (to be under): to yield to a person in nothing, non cedere or non concedere ei in qâ re; non inferiorem esse quo qâ re, parem esse ei qâ re (to be equal); — æquare or æquiparare qm qâ re (to equal): not to *y.* to one in luxury, qm luxuriâ æquare.

YIELDING, a. Creel. Our *y.* at all proves at once &c., demonstrat id ipsum, quod cedimus (e.g. eos graves esse) intolerabiles; *Q.* 6, 2, 16).

YIELDING, obsequens; obsequolous; facilis; indulgens. [See in COMPLAISANT.]

YOKE, a. jugum (prop. and fig.). — jugum servitutis; jugum servile; servitus, utilis (fig.). To put on or im-

pose a *y.*, jugum ei imponere (prop. and fig.): to take off a *y.*, jugum ei solvere or demere (prop.); qm eximere servitio (fig.): to shake off a *y.*, jugum excutere; jugum exuere; jugo se exuere (prop. and fig.; exuere, with the idea of gradually shaking off); jugum servile a cervicibus dejectore; servitutem exuere (fig.): to bring *aby* under the *y.* of slavery, ei jugum servitutis injungere: to deliver *aby* fm a *y.*, jugum servitutis a cervicibus cs deperire: to submit to a *y.*, jugum accipere (all fig.): to keep under the *y.* of slavery, qm servitutem oppressum tenere. Hence *melonym.* = a pair of oxen (yoked together), jugum (boun).

YOKE, v. jugum imponere (e.g. bubus); jugo qm subdere et ad currum jungere (*Plin.* 8, 16, 20); (boves) jugo jungere (C.). To *y.* together, (boves) conjungere.

YOKE-FELLOW, conjux (husband or wife). — socius (companion).

YOLK, vitellus (v. prop.). — luteus (*Plin.*, the yellow).

YON, YONDER, qui, quæ, quod illic, istic, ibi est; or by iste, a, ud; ille, a, ud. And *y.* he is, atque eum (said by one, pointing to the object): *y.* comes Davus, Davum video.

YOKE, Of *y.*, in time of *y.*, olim; antiquitus; patrum or majorum memoria; antehac [See in ANCIENTLY].

YOU, tu (sing. nom.). vos (pl. nom.). to (sing. acc.). vos (pl. acc.).

YOUNG, adj. and s. ¶ Of persons, parvus, parvulus (not yet grown up; opp. adultus). — infans (under the seventh year). — puer, puella (a boy, girl, to the seventeenth year and beyond). — adolescentulus, adolescens (to the thirtieth year and beyond). — juvenis (a young man, to the forty-fifth year and beyond). *Non* puer is said of persons older than the seventeenth year, to denote their want of experience; adolescens, esp. also as implying absence of caution and consideration which belong to old age; and juvenis, as implying that the party is in the prime of life, still in full vigour). — filius (a son, as opposed to his father; e.g., the *y.* *Marius*, *Marius filius*): a *y.* man, puer, adolescens, juvenis. — filius (a son, opp. to his father): *y.* people, see **YOUTH**: still very *y.*, plane puer; peradolescens: that is still too *y.* for *athq*, cuius ætas non matura cs rel. To make *y.* again, juveniles annos reddere ei; ei juvenilem quandam speciem reddere; renovare: to grow *y.* again, juvenescere; repuerascere; renovari. ¶ Of animals, pullus (subst., with the name of the animal added in an adjective: a *y.*, a *y.* horse, pullus equinus) — catulus (of the *y.* of dogs and cats; e.g. catulus canis; catulus felis; fig. also of the *y.* of other animals: e.g., of swine, sheep, serpents). — juvenecus, juvenca (a bullock, heifer; juvenecus also fig. of *y.* hens, opp. veteres gallinæ; *Plin.* 10, 53, 74). The *y.*, soboles; quæ bestie procreant (procreant); quæ procreata sunt; quæ nata sunt: to bring forth *y.*, fetus edere or procreare; catulos parere. ¶ Of trees and plants, novellus: a *y.* vine, vitis novella. ¶ Of other things; novus: a *y.* (lately married) wife, nova nupta: a *y.* husband, novus maritus.

YOUNGER, junior, minor, or inferior ætate. annis inferior. ætate posterior (later in respect of age). — natu minor, minor (bely of the *y.* of two brothers). A whole year *y.*, toto anno junior: some years *y.*, aliquot annis minor.

YOUR, vester (vestra, vestrum). — vestrum (among you). — tuus, a, um (singular): e.g., *y.* Majesty, Tua Majestas. On *y.* account, vestra causâ, propter vos.

YOURSELF, tu ipse, tute. tutemet. (pl.), vos ipse, vosmet, vosmet ipsi.

YOUTH, [The age of youth, pueritia, ætas puerilis (childhood, to the time when the young Roman assumed the toga virilis, in his seventeenth year. Pm this year to the forty-sixth or fiftieth, persons able to bear arms were called juniores, as opp. to seniores). — adolescentia (fm the seventeenth to the thirtieth, or even the fortieth year: the period in which the *y.* is ripening into the man). — juvenas, ætas integra or confirmata (the rigour of manhood; fm the thirtieth to the fortieth or fiftieth year). — juvenas (y. in its first bloom). — juvena (rare in prose; the whole period, years of *y.*): in one's *y.*, in pueritiâ, in adolescentiâ (*Suet. Claud.* 41); but usually by puer or adolescens (when a boy, when quite a *y.*): fm *y.* up, a puero, a parvo, a parvulo, a pueris, a parvis, a parvulis (the three last of several, or when one speaks of himself in the pl. number); ab adolescentiâ, ab adolescentulo; fm earliest *y.*, a primis temporibus ætatis, a primâ or ab inuenta ætate, ab initio ætatis, a primâ or ab incunte ado-

scientiā. a primo juventa flore: *fm l'nder y.*, a primā infantīā. a tenero. a teneris, ut Græci dicunt, unguiculis (*δὲ βύχων*, in epistolary style: *C. ad Dio.* 1, 6, 2; *not to be used in other prose*): *the flower of y.*, flos metatlas. metas florens. flos juvenat. metas integra: *to be in the (first) flower of y.*, in (primā) flore metatlas esse. metas florere: *to be still in the flower of y.*, integrā esse metatlas: *to die in the very flower of y.*, in ipso metatlas flore extingui. in primo flore extingui. medio in spatio integram metatlas eripi rebus humanis.—[*Young persons*, pueri, puellæ (*boys, girls*).—adolescentes, virginæ (*y. s. young women*).—juvenes, juvenes (*young persons of both sexes*).—juniores (*young men able to bear arms*); opp. seniores; *see above*): *the y. of both sexes*, juvenes utriusque sexus.

YOUTHFUL, puerilis, or by the gen., pueri or puero-rum. adolescentia or adolescentium (*gentines*). quod adolescentia fert. juvenilis [*Syn. in YOUTH*].

YOUTHFULLY, juveniliter.

YULE. *See CHRISTMAS.*

Z.

ZANY. [*Buffoon*, vid.] [*Simpleton*, homo ineptus, insularis, fatuus.

ZEAL, studium. industria (*unwearied activity*). *Burning, fiery z.*, studium ardens. ardor. fervor: *constant z.*, assiduitas: *stirring, active z.*, alacritas. studium acerrimum: *to apply one's z. to a thing*, omne studium ad rem conferre: *to pursue one's studies with z.*, studia urgere. studia concelebrare (*of several*; *C. Invent.* 1, 3, 4): *to pursue them with less z. (than formerly)*, studia remittere: *to have a z. for althg*, studio *cs rei teneri*: *to have great z.*, *to burn with z. for althg*, studio *cs rei flagrare*, ardere, incensum esse: *z. is excited*, studium incitatur, inflammatur, incenditur: *to kindle, awaken z. in a person for althg*, *cs studium qd faciendi commovere*: *with z.*, studio. studioso: *with great z.*, summo studio. studiosissime.

ZEALOT, *acer cs rei defensor, propugnator.*

ZEALOUS, studiosus (*always with a gen. of that on which one's zeal is bestowed*).—acer (*sharp, fiery, &c.*).—ardens (*burning*).—vehemens (*violent*). *A z. patriot*, civis acerrimus: *to have a z. desire for althg*, *cs rei desiderio incensum esse or flagrare.*

ZEALOUSLY, studiose. acriter. ardentem. enixe (*with energy*).—Intente (*with attention and diligence*).—Industrie (*with constant exertion*). *To desire z.*, ardentem cupere: *to assist one z. in althg*, qm enixe adjuvare ad qd (*e. g. ad bellum*): *to do, accomplish althg z.*, qd enixe facere (*e. g. cs imperata*): *to labour more z.*, intentius opus facere: *very z.*, omni or summo studio. studiosissime. enixissime: *to support aby most z.*, qm enixissime juvare: *to be most z. devoted or attached to aby, esse cs studiosissimum or cupidissimum.*

ZEBRA, "equus zebra (*Linna.*).

ZEBU, "bos Indicus.

ZENITH, "punctum verticis quod vulgo vocant zenith. *The sun is in the z.*, "sol hunc loco supra verticem est.

ZEPHYR, Zephyrus. Favonius (*C.*).

ZERO, "zero, n. indecl.—*Fig.*—*To fall to z.*, ad nihilum venire: *to be at z.*, nihil valere. nullo numero, loco, esse.

ZEST. *See RELISH.*

ZIG ZAG, discursus torti vibratque (*of lightning*; *Plin. Ep.* 6, 20, 9). *To form a z.*, errorem volvere (*L.*): *z. letters*, "litterarum figuræ tortuosæ serpentes. *The nearest adj. is tortuosus.*

ZINC, "zincum (*Linna.*).

ZODIAC, orbis signifer (*C. Dio.* 2, 42, 89). circulus signifer (*Vitr.* 6, 1, 1). circulus, qui signifer vocatur (*Plin.* 2, 4, 3); or simply, signifer (*id.* 2, 10, 7). orbis in duodecim partes distributus (*C. Tusc.* 1, 28, 68). orbis duodecim signorum (*C. N. D.* 2, 20, 53). limbis duodecim signorum (*Varr.* 2, 3, 7). *The Greek Zodiacus is found only in later writers.*

ZONE, [*A girdle*, cingulus.] [*A division of the earth*, cingulus terræ (*C. Somn. Scip.* 6, or *De Rep.* 6, 20, 21. — *Fig.*—*In poets and post-Aug. prose, usually zona*).—cælum. cæli regio. ora, or plaga (*quarter of the heavens*).—positio cæli (*T. Agr.* 11, 3).—regio (*district*). *The torrid z.*, zona torrida (*Plin.*); ardores (*S. Jug.* 18, 9). *The frigid z's*, glaciale cæli regiones (*ast. Col.* 3, 1, 3): *the temperate z's* temperatæ cæli regiones (*Vitr.*). *For a poet. description of the five z's, see V. Georg.* 1, 233—238.

ZOOLITE, "pars animalis in lapidem conversa, mutata.

ZOOLOGICAL. *By gen.*, animantium. *A z. garden*, vivarium (*Varr.*). septum ferarum (*ast. L.*).

ZOOLOGY, ZOOGRAPHY, "zoologia. "zoographia (*s. it.*). "descriptio animantium.

ZOOPHYTE, "zophyllum (*Linna.*).

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.

AAR

Aaron, *Aāron*, -onis (m.).
Abas, *Abas*, -arum (f.).
Abantes, the, *Abantes*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Abantes*, *Abantius*, -a, -um.
Abaris, *Abaris*, -idis and -is (m.).
Abas, *Abas*, -antis (m.); of or belonging to *Abas*, *Abantēus*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Abas*, *Abantiades*, -æ (m.); daughter or female descendant of *Abas*, *Abantias*, -adis (f.).
Abbeville, *Abbātis villa* (f.).
Abdera, *Abdera*, -æ (f.), and *Abdera*, -orum (n.); an *Abderite*, *Abderites*, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Abdera*, *Abderiticus*, -a, -um, and *Abderitanus*, -a, -um.
Abel, *Abel*, *ēla*, and *Abelūs*, -i, also *Abel*, indecl. (m.); of or belonging to *Abel*, *Abelicus*, -a, -um.
Abella, v. *Abella*.
Aberdeen, *Aberdona*, -æ (f.).
Abigail, *Abigāil*, illis (f.).
Abijah, *Abias*, -æ (m.).
Abila, v. *Abila*.
Abimelech, *Abimēlēchus*, -i (m.).
Abingdon, *Abendonā*, -æ (f.).
Abnoba, *Abnūba*, -æ, v. *Black Forest*.
Aborigines, the, *Aborigines*, -um (m.).
Aboukir, *Canopus*, -i (m.).
Abraham, *Abraham*, -ānis, *Abrahāmus*, -i, and *Abra*, -æ (m); descendant of *Abraham*, *Abrahāmydes* and *Abrahānydes*, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Abraham*, *Abrahmēus*, -a, -um.
Abraques, *Abraquium*, -i (n.).
Abraham, *Abraham*, or *Abraham*, -onis, and *Abrahāmus*, -i (m.).
Abysitis, v. *Osero* and *Chero*.
Abysitus, *Abysitus*, -i (m.).
Abula, v. *Abula*.
Abydos, *Abydos*, -i (m. and f.); of or belonging to *Abydos*, *Abydēus*, -a, -um.
Abūja, v. *Ceuta*.
Abysinia, *Abysinia*, -æ (f.).
Acamas, *Acāmas*, -antis (m.).
Acanthus, *Acanthus*, -i (m.); *Acanthean*, *Acanthus*, -a, -um.
Acapulco, *Portus Aquæ pulchræ*.
Acarnania, *Acarnānia*, -æ (f.); an *Acarnanian*, *Acarnān*, -ānis; the *Acarnanians*, *Acarnānes*, -um (m.); *Acarnanian*, *Acarnānicus*, -a, -um.
Acusius, *Acustus*, -i (m.).
Acca, *Acca*, -æ (f.).
Ace, v. *Acce*.
Acerenza, *Acherontia*, -æ (f.).
Aceves, v. *Jenau*.
Acesta, *Acesta*, -æ (f.); the *Acestans*, *Acestæi*, -orum (m.).
Aceste, *Aceste*, -æ (m.).
Achaia or *Achaia*, *Achāia*, -æ (f.); *Achaean*, *Achæus*, -a, -um; *Achalus*, -a, -um (poetical); *Achivus*, -a, -um, and *Achæus*, -a, -um; the *Achæans*, *Achæi*, -orum (m.); an *Achæan female*, *Achāias*, -ādis (f.).
Achæmenes, *Achæmēnes*, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Achæmenes*, *Achæmēnides*, -æ (m.).
Achæmenes, *Achæmēnides*, -æ (m.).
Acharnæus, *Acharnæus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Achæron*, *Acheron*, -ontis (m.); of or belonging to the *Achæron*, *Acherontian*, *Acheronticus*, -a, -um, and *Acherontēus*, -a, -um; also usually *Acherūsian*, -a, -um.
Achillas, *Achillas*, -æ (m.).

ÆAN

Achilleid, the, *Achillēis*, -idis (f.).
Achilles, *Achilles*, -is (m.), poetical also *Æi* and *i* (after 2nd decl.); of or belonging to *Achilles*, *Achillēus*, -a, -um, and *Achilliacus*, -a, -um; a son or descendant of *Achilles*, *Achillides*, -æ (m.); the tomb of *Achilles*, *Achillēum*, -i (n.).
Acidalia, *Acidālia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Acidalia*, *Acidalian*, *Acidālius*, -a, -um.
Acilia, *Acilia*, -æ (f.).
Acilius, *Acilius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Acilius*, *Acilius*, -a, -um, and *Aciliānus*, -a, -um.
Aciris, v. *Aciri*.
Acis, *Acis*, -idis (m.), the river; (f.) the island.
Acmon, *Acmon*, -ōnis (m.).
Acates, *Acates*, -æ (m.).
Acragas, v. *Agri-genium*.
Acce (St. Jean d'Acce), *Acce*, -es, and *Acce*, -æ (f.).
Aciri, the, *Aciris*, -is (m.).
Acisius, *Acisius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Acisius*, *Acisiōnēus*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Acisius*, *Acisiōnēides*, -æ (m.); daughter or female descendant of *Acisius*, *Acisiōnē*, -æ, and *Acisiōnēis*, -idis (f.).
Acroceraunian, *Acrocēraunius*, -a, -um; the *Acrocēraunian mountains*, *Acrocēraunia*, -orum (n.).
Acrocērinthus, *Acrocērinthus*, -i (f.).
Acron, *Acron*, -ōnis (m.).
Actæon, *Actæon*, -ōnis (m.).
Acte, *Acte*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Acte*, *Actæan*, *Actæus*, -a, -um.
Actium, *Actium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Actium*, *Actian*, *Actiācus*, -a, -um, and *Actius*, -a, -um.
Actor, *Actor*, -ōris (m.); son or descendant of *Actor*, *Actōrides*, -æ (m.).
Aculeo, *Aculeo*, -ōnis (m.).
Adam, *Adāmus*, -i, also indecl., *Adam* (m.).
Adda, the, *Adda*, -æ (f.).
Adeline, *Adelina*, -æ (f.).
Adherbal, *Adherbal*, -ālis (m.).
Adiabene, *Adiabēnē*, -es, and -bēnē, æ (f.); of or belonging to *Adiabene*, *Adiabēnicus*, -a, -um, and *Adiabēnus*, -a, -um.
Adige, the, *Adigeus*, -is (m.).
Admeto, *Admēto*, -tis (f.).
Admetus, *Admētus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Admetus*, *Admētēan*, *Admētēus*, -a, -um.
Adolphus, *Adolphus*, -i (m.).
Adonis, *Adōnis*, -is or -idis and *Adon*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Adonis*, *Adōnēus*, -a, -um; the festival of *Adonis*, *Adonia*, -orum (n.).
Adour, the, *Atūris*, -is, or *Atur*, -ūris (m.).
Adramyttium, *Adramyttium*, or -tēon, genitive -i (n.).
Adramyttios, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Adramyttium*, *Adramyttēus*, -a, -um.
Adrasia, *Adrasia*, or -tis, -æ (f.).
Adrastus, *Adrastus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Adrastus*, *Adrastēus*, -a, -um; daughter or female descendant of *Adrastus*, *Adrastis*, -idis.
Adria, *Adriācus*, *Adrianus*, -i, v. *Hadria*.
Adrianople, *Adrianōpolis*, -is (f.).
Adriatic Sea, the, *Sinus Adriaticus*.
Adrumetum, v. *Hadrumetum*.
Aduatūca, v. *Tongres*.
Ea, *Ea*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Ea*, *Æaan*, *Æa*, -a, -um.
Æacus, *Æacus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Æacus*, *Æacius*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Æacus*, *Æacydes*, -æ; of or belonging to a son of *Æacus*, *Æacydes*, -a, -um.
Æaea, *Æaē*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Æaea*, *Æa*, -a, -um.
Æas, *Æas*, -antis (m.).
Æanetum, v. *Ajaz*.

Æbutius, Æbutulus, -i (m.); Æbutian, Æbütius, -a, -um.
Edessa, v. Edessa.
Ædvi, Ædvi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Ædvi, Ædvan, Ædulcus, -a, -um.
Æetes, Æetes or Æëta, -æ (m.); of or belonging to Æetes, Æëtan, Æëtëus, -a, -um, and Æëtius, -a, -um; daughter or female descendant of Æetes, Æëtias, -idis, Æëtine, -es, and Æëtis, -idis.
Æge, Æge or Ægee, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Æge, Ægean, Ægeus, -a, -um; inhabitants of Æge, Ægëates, -ium (m.).
Ægeon, Ægeon, -önis, and later -önis (m.).
Ægæthe, Ægæthe, -ium (f.).
Ægeæ, v. Æge.
Ægean, the Sea, Ægeum Mare.
Ægeria, v. Egeria.
Ægeus, Ægeüs, -i, and Ægëüs, -ös (m.); son or descendant of Ægeus, Ægides, -æ (m.).
Ægiale, Ægiale, -es (f.).
Ægileus, Ægileüs, -i, and Ægialcüs, -ös (m.).
Ægina, Ægina, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Ægina, Æginensis, -e, and Æginëticus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Ægina, Æginëta, -æ (f.).
Æginium, Æginium, -i (n.).
Ægira, Ægira, -æ (f.).
Ægiathus, -i (m.).
Ægium, Ægium, -li (n.); of or belonging to Ægium, Ægius, -a, -um.
Ægle, Ægle, -es (f.).
Ægon, Ægon, -önis (m.).
Ægothæna, Ægothænæ, -orum (n.); the inhabitants of Ægothæna, Ægothênienſes, -ium.
Ægypt, Ægypt, v. Egypt.
Ægyptus, Ægyptus, -i (m.).
Ælian, Ælianus, -i (m.).
Ælian, v. Ælius; Ælia, Ælia, -æ (f.).
Ælius, Ælius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Ælius, Ælian, Ælianus, -a, -um, and Ælius, -a, -um; the Ælian house, Ælia gens.
Ællo, Ællo, -üs (f.).
Æmilis, Æmilis, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Æmilis, or the Æmilian gens, Æmilian, Æmilianus, -a, -um, and Æmilis, -a, -um.
Æmon, Æmon, -önis (m.); son of Æmon, Æmonides.
Æmonia, Æmonia, -æ, v. Hiemonia.
Æmaria, v. Ichia.
Æneas, Æneäs, -æ (m.); son or descendant of Æneas, Ænëades, -æ (m.); of or belonging to Æneas, Ænëus, -a, -um; a poem relating to Æneas, Ænëis, -idos (f.).
Æneid, the, Æneis, -idos (f.).
Ænia or Ænëa, Ænia or Ænëa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Ænëa, Ænëan, Ænëaticus, -a, -um; inhabitants of Ænëa, Ænëätës, -um (m.); Æniänës, -um (m); and Æniënſes, -ium (m). river; 2. (f.) city.
Æolia, Æolia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Æolia, Æolian, Æolicus, -a, -um, and Æolius, -a, -um; the Æolians, Æöles, -um (m.), and Æölii, -örum (m.); land of the Æolians, Æolis, -idos (f.).
Æolus, Æolus, -i (m.); son or descendant of Æolus, Æölides, -æ (m.); daughter or female descendant of Æolus, Æölis, -idis (f.).
Æpytus, Æpytus, -i (f.); Æpytian, of or belonging to Æpytus, Æpytius, -a, -um.
Æqui, the, Æqui, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Æqui, Æquian, Æquicus, -a, -um, and Æquiculus, -a, -um; an Æquian, Æquiculus, -i (m.).
Cæsar, the, Æsar, -äris (m.); Æsarian, Æsärsëus, -a, -um.
Æschines, Æschÿnes, -is (m.).
Æschylus, Æschÿlus, -i (m.); of Æschÿlus, Æschÿlian, Æschÿleus, -a, -um.
Æsculapius, Æsculapius, -ii (m.); Æsculapian, Æsculapius, -a, -um; a temple of Æsculapius, Æsculaplum, -ii (n.).
Æsepus, the, Æsëpus, -i (m.); Æsepiæ, Æsëpius, -a, -um.
Æsernia, Æsernia, -æ (f.); Æsernian, of or belonging to Æsernia, Æsernius, -a, -um.
Æsis, Æsis, -is, 1. (m.) a river; -2. (f.) a town; of or belonging to Æsis, Æsinas, -ätis (adj.).
Æson, Æson, -önis (m.); of or belonging to Æson, Æsonius, -a, -um; son of Æson, Æsönides, -æ (m.).
Æsop, Æsopus, -i (m.); Æsopian, of or belonging to Æsop, Æsöpeus, -a, -um, and Æsöpius, -a, -um.
Æsolia, Æsolia, -æ (f.); Æsolian, Æsölianus, -a, -um.
Æthiopia, v. Ethia.
Æthiopia, v. Ethiopia.

Æthon, Æthon, -önis (m.).
Ætna, Ætna, -æ, and Ætne, -es (f.); mountain and city; of or belonging to Ætna, Ætnean, Ætneus, -a, -um (of the mountain), and Ætneus s, -e (of the city).
Ætolia, Ætolia, -æ (f.); Ætolian, Ætolicius, -a, -um; Ætoliæ, -a, -um, and Ætoliæ, -a, -um; an Ætolian, Ætölus, -i (m.); an Ætolian female, Ætölis, -idis (f.).
Ætoliæ, Ætölus, -i (m.); son or descendant of Ætoliæ, Ætölides.
Afranius, Afranius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Afranius, Afraniäus, -a, -um, and Afranius, -a, -um.
Africa, Africa, -æ (f.); African, Afric, Afrä, -um; Africanus, -a, -um, and Africus, -a, -um.
Agamède, Agamède, -es (f.).
Agamèdes, Agamèdes, -is (m.).
Agamemnon, Agamemnon or -no, genitive -önis (m.); of or belonging to Agamemnon, Agamemnönius, -a, -um; son or descendant of Agamemnon, Agamemnörides, -æ (m.).
Aganippè, Aganippè, -es (f.); Aganippëan, Aganippëus, -a, -um, and Aganippicus, -a, -um; also jem. adj. Aganippis, -idos.
Agar, v. Hagar.
Agatho, Agatho, -önis (m.).
Agathocles, Agathocles, -is (m.); of or belonging to Agathocles, Agathocleæ, Agathocleus, -a, -um.
Agathyria, v. St. Agatha.
Agave, Agavè, -es (f.).
Agbatana, v. Ecbatana.
Agde, Agatha, -æ (f.).
Agén, Aginum, -i (n.).
Agendicum, Agendicum, -i (n.).
Agenor, Agenor, -öris (m.); of or belonging to Agenor, Agénörëus, -a, -um; son or descendant of Agenor, Agénörides, -æ (m.).
Agésilæus, Agésiläus, -i (m.).
Agessipolis, Agëssipolis, -is (m.).
Agincourt, Agincourtium, -ii (n.).
Agis, Agis, -idis, acc. Agin, Cic., and Agim, Curt. (m.).
Aglaia, Aglaia, -æ, and -äie, -es (f.).
Aglaophon, Aglaophon, -ontis (m.).
Aglauros, Aglauros, -i (f.).
Agnez, Agnes, -etis (f.).
Agnon, Agnon, -önis (m.).
Agonides, Agnönides, -æ (m.).
Argentum, Argentum, -i (n.), Greek Acrägas, -antis (m.); of Argentum, Argentinæ, Argentinus, -a, -um, and Acra- or Agragantius, -a, -um.
Agrippa, Agrippa, -æ (m.); of or belonging to Agrippa, Agrippianus, -a, -um, and Agrippinus, -a, -um.
Agrippina, Agrippina, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Agrippina, Agrippinensis, -e, and Agrippinäus, -a, -um.
Agron, Agron, -onis (m.).
Agylia, Agylia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Agylia, Agyllinus, -a, -um.
Agyrium, Agyrium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Agyrium, Agyrian, Agyrinensis, -e, and Agyrinus, -a, -um.
Ahab, Achäbus, -i (m.).
Ahasuerus, Ahasuerus, -i (m.).
Aia, the, Alia, -æ (f.).
Aix, Aquæ Sextiæ (pt.).
Aix-la-Chapelle, Aquigranum, -i (n.).
Ajaccio, Urcinium, ii (n.).
Ajax, Ajax, -äcis (m.); tomb of Ajax, Æantium, -ii (m.).
Akkissar, Thyatira, -æ (f.).
Alabanda, Alabanda, -æ (f.), and Alabanda, -örum (n.); of or belonging to Alabanda, Alabandensis, -e; Alabandicus, -a, -um; Alabandicus, -a, -um; and Alabandinus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Alabanda, Alabandëus, -ei (m.); the inhabitants of Alabanda, Alabandës, -ium (m.) and Alabandi, -örum.
Alans, the, Aläni, -örum (m.); Alanian, Alänus, -a, -um.
Alaric, Aläricus, -i (m.).
Alastor, Alastor, -öris (m.).
Alatri, Alatrium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Alatri, Alétrinas, -ätis (adj.).
Alazon, the, } Alazon, -önis (m.).
Alazon, the, }
Alba, Alba, -æ (f.); Alban, Albänus, -a, -um, and Albensia, -e; the Albans, Albani, -örum (m.).
Albania, Albänia, -æ (f.); Albanian, Albänus, -a, -um.
Albany, Albania, -æ (f.); Villa Albana; Albantuan, Albänus, -a, -um.
Albengo, Album Ingaurum, -i (n.).
Albinus, Albinus, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Albinus, Albinäus, -a, -um.
Albinus, Albinus, -i (m.).

Albion, Albion, -ōnis, 1. (f.) as country.—2. (m.) as masc. prop. n.
Albus, Albus, -is (m.).
Albium, Albium, -i (n.), v. *Albengo* and *Vintimiglia*.
Albius, Albius, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Albius* or of the *Albia* gens, Albius, -a, -um, and Albianus, -a, -um.
Albucius, Albucius, -i (m.); *Albucian*, Albucius, -a, -um.
Alcaeus, Alcaeus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Alcaeus*.
Alcaia, Alcaicus, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Alcaeus*, Alcides, -ae (roc. -dē and -dā).
Alcali, Complutum, -i (n.).
Alcameses, Alcimēnes, -is (m.).
Alcander, Alcander, -dri (m.).
Alcanor, Alcānor, -ōris (m.).
Alcauthōs, Alcauthos, -a (f.).
Alcauthous, Alcauthous, -i (m.).
Alce, Alce, -ae (f.).
Alcenor, Alcēnor, -ōris (m.).
Alcestis, Alcestis, -is (f.).
Alcibiades, Alcibiādes, -is (roc. -dē).
Alcidamas, Alcidas, -antis (m.).
Alcides, v. *Alcaeus*.
Alcimachus, Alcimachus, -i (m.).
Alcimede, Alcimēde, -ae (f.).
Alcimedon, Alcimēdon, -ontis (m.).
Alcinus, Alcinius, -i (m.).
Alcinous, Alcinoūs, -i (m.).
Alcia, Alcia, -idis (f.).
Alcmaeon, Alcmaeo, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Alcmaeon*, Alcmaeōnius, -a, -um.
Alcman, Alcman, -ānis (acc. also -ānē); of or belonging to *Alcman*, Alcmanicus, -a, -um, and Alcmanius, -a, -um.
Alcmena, Alcmenē, -ae, or Alcmenē, -ae (f.).
Alcon, Alco, -ōnis (m.).
Alcyone, Alcyōnē, -ae (f.); *Alcyonae*, Alcyonēus, -a, -um.
Alldborough, Isurium, -i (n.).
Alderney, Riduna, -ae (f.).
Alecto, Alectō or Alectō, -ūs (f.).
Alcia, Alciūs, -a, -um; the *Alcian* plain, Alciūs campus.
Alemanni, the, Alemanni, -ōrum (m.); of or belonging to the *Alemanni*, Alemannic, Alemannicus, -a, -um.
Alēmon, Alēmon, -ōnis (m.); son or descendant of *Alēmon*, Alēmonides, -ae (m.).
Alleppe, Bercea, -ae (f.).
Aleria, Alēria, -ae (f.), and Alalia, -ae (f.).
Alētes, Alētes, -ae (m.).
Aletium, Aletium, -i (n.); *Aletian*, of or belonging to *Aletium*, Aletinus, -a, -um.
Alexander, Alexander, -dri (m.).
Alexandria, Alexandrē, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Alexandria*, Alexandrine, Alexandrinus, -a, -um.
Alexandropolis, Alexandrōpōlis, -is (f.).
Alexio, Alexio, -ōnis (m.).
Alfenus, Alfenus, -i (m.).
Alfred, Alfrēdus, -i; purer Latin, Irenaeus, -i (m.).
Algidus, Algidus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Algidus*, Algidensis, -e, and Algidus, -a, -um.
Algier, Algeria, -ae (f.); Julia Caesarā (f.).
Alcassie, Lucentum, -i (n.).
Alce, Alcia, -ae (f.).
Alimentus, Alimentus, -i (m.).
Alinda, Alinda, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Alinda*, Alindensis, -a.
Alia, Alia, -ae (f.).
Alia, Alia, -ae (f.); of or belonging to the *Alia*, Aliliensis, -a.
Alilius, Alilius, -i (m.).
Aliter, the, Elivē, -ēris (m.).
Alitae, Alitae, -arum (pl. f.); of or belonging to *Alitae*, Alitanian, Alitanus, -a, -um.
Allobrogia, an, Allobrox, -ōgis (m.); the *Allobrogians*, Allobroges, -um; *Allobrogian*, Allobrogius, -a, -um.
Almaden, Slaipon, -ōnis (f.).
Almo, Almo, -ōnis (m.), 1. a river.—2. a man's name:
Almon, -ōnis (f.), a city.
Almwick, Alnevicum, -i (n.).
Alorus, Alōrus, -ei (m.); son or descendant of *Alorus*, Alōides, -ae (m.).
Alōnē, Alōnē, -ae (f.).
Alonico, v. *Aluntium*.
Allope, Alope, -ae (f.).
Alōrus, Alōrus, -i (f.); the inhabitants of *Alorus*, Alorites, -arum (m.).
Alphenor, Alphēnor, -ōris (m.).
Alphēus, the, Alphēus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the

Alpheus, Alphēus, -a, -um; as pecul. fem. adj., Alphēas, -ādis (p.).
Alpe, the, Alpes, -ium (f.); of or belonging to the *Alpe*, Alptine, Alpinus, -a, -um, and Alpcus, -a, -um.
Alsa, Alsatia, -ae (f.).
Alsius, Alaius, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Alsius*, Alsiensis, -e, and Alsus, -a, -um.
Altinum (mod. *Altino*), Altinum, i (n.); of or belonging to *Altinum*, Altinās, gen. -ātis, and Altinus, -a, -um.
Aluntium (now *Alontio*), Aluntium, i (n.); of or belonging to *Aluntium*, Aluntinus, -a, -um.
Alvates, Alvates, -is or -ei (m.).
Alvmon, Alvmon, -ōnis (m.).
Alyxia, Alyxia or -zē, -ae (f.).
Amalec, Amalechus, -i (m.).
Amalekites, the, Amalechites, -arum (m.).
Amath, Melpia, -ae (f.).
Amalthaea, Amalthēa, -ae (f.); temple of *Amalthaea*, Amalthēum, -i (m.).
Amanda, Amanda, -ae (f.).
Amanus, Amānus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Amanus*, Amanensis, -e, and Amanicus, -a, -um; the passes of *Amanus*, Amanicē pylae.
Amariyllis, Amāryllis, -idis (f.), acc. -ydl, voc. -y.
Amarnthus, Amarnthus, -i; *Amarnthian*, Amarnthius, -idis (fem. adj.).
Amasen, the, Amasen, -i (m.).
Amasia, Amasia, -ae (f.), a city; (m.) masc. prop. name.
Amasia, Amasia, -is (m.).
Amastria (now *Amastri*), Amastria, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Amastria*, Amastrius, -a, -um; inhabitants of *Amastria*, Amastrian, -orum (m.).
Amathus, Amathūs, -untis (f.), acc. poet. -unta; of or belonging to *Amathus*, Amathusian, Amathusius, -a, -um, and Amathusiacus, -a, -um.
Ambiant, the, Ambiani, -orum (m.).
Ambiorix, Ambiorix, -igis (m.).
Ambivivus, Ambivivus, -i (m.).
Ambracia, Ambracia, -ae (f.); *Ambracian*, Ambracius, -a, -um; *Ambraciensis*, -e; *Ambracian Gulf* (now *Gulf of Arto*), Ambracius sinus; an inhabitant of *Ambracia*, Ambraciōta or -tes, gen. -ae (m.); fem. adj. Ambracius, -ādis.
Ambrones, the, Ambrōnes, -um (m.).
Amrose, Ambrōsius, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Amrose*, Amrosian, Ambrōsius, -a, -um.
Amelia, Amelia, -ae (f.). Vld., also, *Ameria*.
Ameria (now *Amelia*), Amēria, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Ameria*, Amerian, Amērianus, -a, -um.
America, America, -ae (f.); for long quantity of penult, v. *Humboldt*, *Hist. de la Geog.*, vol. iv. p. 52, sq.; *American*, Amēricānus, -a, -um; the *United States of America*, Civitates Fœderatæ Amēricanæ; *North America*, America Septentrionalis; *South America*, America Meridiana.
Amestras, Amestritus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Amestras*, Amestritian, Amestritianus, -a, -um.
Amiens, Samarobriua, -ae (f.).
Amilcar, v. *Hamilcar*.
Aminean, Amineus, -a, -um.
Amisus, Amisus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Amisus*, Amisian, Amisēnus, -a, -um.
Amiternum, Amiternum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Amiternum*, Amiternian, Amiterninus, -a, -um, and poet. Amiternus, -a, -um.
Amitinum, Amitinum, -i (n.); *Amitinian*, Amitinensis, -e.
Amnianus, Amnians, -i (m.).
Ammon, Ammon, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Ammon*, Ammonian, Ammōnicus, -a, -um.
Ammonites, the, Ammonites, -arum (m.).
Amoneus, Amoneus, -ei (m.); acc. poet. -ē.
Amorgus, Amorgos or -gus, -i (f.).
Amos, Amosus, -i, and Amos, indecl. (m.).
Ampeius, Ampellus, -i (m.).
Amphiarus, Amphiarus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Amphiarus*, Amphiarus, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Amphiarus*, Amphiarides, -ae (m.).
Amphicrates, Amphicrates, -is (m.).
Amphictyon, Amphictyon, -ōnis (m.); the *Amphictyons*, Amphictyones, -um, acc. -ae (Amphictyonic council).
Amphidamas, Amphidamas, -antis (m.).
Amphilochi, the, Amphilochi, -orum (m.); the country of the *Amphilochi*, Amphilochia, -ae (f.); *Amphilochian*, Amphilochicus, -a, -um, or -lochi, -a, -um.
Amphilochus, Amphilochus, -i (m.).
Amprimedon, Amphimēdon, -ontis (m.).
Amphinomus, Amphinomus, -i (m.).

Amphion, *Amphion*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Amphion*, *Amphionius*, -a, -um.
Amphipolis, *Amphipolis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Amphipolis*; *Amphipolitan*, *Amphipolitānus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Amphipolis*, *Amphipolites*, -a (m.).
Amphissa, *Amphissa*, -a (f.); of or belonging to *Amphissa*, *Amphissius*, -a, -um.
Amphithēnia, *Amphithēnia*, -idis (m.).
Amphitrite, *Amphitrite*, -ēs (f.).
Amphitryo, *Amphitryo* or *Amphitryon*, -ōnis (m.); a son or descendant of *Amphitryo*, *Amphitryoniades*, -a (m.); fem. adj., of or descended from *Amphitryo*, *Amphitryōnis*, -idis.
Amphrysus, *Amphrysus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Amphrysus*, *Amphrysian*, *Amphrysianus*, -a, -um, and *Amphrysianus*, -a, -um.
Ampusa, the, *Ampusa*, -a (m.).
Ampsanctus, *Ampsanctus*, -i (m.).
Ampycus, *Ampycus*, -i (m.); son or descendant of *Ampycus*, *Ampycides*, -a (m.).
Ampyx, *Ampyx*, -ycis (m.).
Amanctus, v. *Ampsanctus*.
Amsterdam, *Amstelredamum* and *-lodamum*, -i (n.).
Amulius, *Amulius*, -ii (m.).
Amy, *Amicia*, -a, and *Amata*, -a (f.).
Amyela, *Amyela*, -idrum (f.); of or belonging to *Amyela*, *Amyclaeus*, *Amyclaeus*, -a, -um, and *Amyclānus*, -a, -um.
Amyclas, *Amyclas*, -a (m.); son or descendant of *Amyclas*, *Amyclides*, -a (m.).
Ampycus, *Ampycus*, -i (m.).
Amydon, *Amydon*, -ōnis (f.).
Amymon, *Amymon*, -ēs (f.); of or belonging to *Amymon*, *Amymoni*, -a, -um.
Amynder, *Amynder*, -dri (m.).
Amyntas, *Amyntas*, -a (m.); son or descendant of *Amyntas*, *Amyntides*, -a (m.).
Amyntor, *Amyntor*, -ōris (m.); son or descendant of *Amyntor*, *Amyntorides*, -a (m.).
Amynthōn, *Amynthōn*, -ōnis (m.); of or descended from *Amynthōn*, *Amynthōnius*, -a, -um.
Amyzon, *Amyzon*, -ōnis (f.).
Anacharsis, *Anacharsis*, -is (m.).
Anacreon, *Anacreon*, -ontis (m.); of or belonging to *Anacreon*, *Anacreontis*, *Anacreontēs*, -a, -um, or -tius, -a, -um, and *Anacreonticus*, -a, -um.
Anactorium, *Anactorium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Anactorium*, *Anactorian*, *Anactorius*, -a, -um.
Anagnia, *Anagnia*, -a (f.); of or belonging to *Anagnia*, *Anagnian*, *Anagninus*, -a, -um.
Anaktis, *Anaktis*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Anaktis*, *Anakticus*, -a, -um.
Ananias, *Ananias*, -a (m.).
Anaphe, *Anaphe*, -es (f.).
Anāpis, the, *Anāpis*, -is, or *Anāpus*, -i (m.).
Anas, the, *Anas*, -a (m.).
Anastatius, *Anastatius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Anastatius*, *Anastatianus*, -a, -um.
Anaurus, the, *Anaurus*, -i (m.).
Anaxagoras, *Anaxagoras*, -a (m.); of or belonging to *Anaxagoras*, *Anaxagorēus*, *Anaxagorēs*, -a, -um.
Anaxander, *Anaxander*, -dri (m.).
Anaxarchus, *Anaxarchus*, -i (m.).
Anaxarete, *Anaxarete*, -es (f.).
Anaxilaus, *Anaxilaus*, -i (m.).
Anaximander, *Anaximander*, -dri (m.).
Anaximenes, *Anaximenes*, -is (m.).
Anaxipolis, *Anaxipolis*, -is (m.).
Ancaeus, *Ancaeus*, -i (m.).
Anclites, the, *Anclites*, -um (m.).
Ancharius, *Ancharius*, -ii (m.); *Ancharian*, of or belonging to *Ancharius*, *Ancharianus*, -a, -um.
Anchēmolus, *Anchēmolus*, -i (m.).
Anchile, *Anchile*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Anchile*, *Anchillānus*, -a, -um (late).
Anchilus, *Anchilus*, -i (f.), a city; a man's name.
Anchises, *Anchises*, -a (m.); of or belonging to *Anchises*, *Anchisus* or -eus, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Anchises*, *Anchisides*, -a (m.).
Ancona, *Ancon*, -ōnis, and *Anconā*, -a (f.); of or belonging to *Ancona*, *Anconianus*, -a, -um.
Ancus, *Ancus*, -i (m.).
Ancyra, *Ancyra*, -a (f.); of or belonging to *Ancyra*, *Ancyranus*, -a, -um.
Andalusia, *Betulia*, -a (f.), or *Vandalitia*, -a (f.).
Andania, the, *Andania*, -is (m.).
Andatis, *Andatis*, -is (f.).
Andanionium, *Andanionium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Andanionium*, *Andanionensis*, -a.
Andegavi, the, *Andegavi*, -orum (m.).

Andera, *Andera*, -orum (n.).
Andertium, *Andertium*, -i (n.).
Andernach, *Antunnach*, -i (n.).
Andes, the, *Andes*, -um (m.); 1. a people of Gaul, and 2. city of Italy; of or belonging to *Andes* (2), *Andinus*, -a, -um.
Andocides, *Andocides*, -is (m.).
Andromon, *Andromon*, -ōnis (m.).
Andrew, *Andreas*, -a (m.).
Andriaca, *Andriaca*, -a, and -lace, -es (f.).
Andrian, v. *Andros*.
Andrius, *Andrius*, -i (m.).
Andricus, *Andricus*, -i (m.).
Andro, v. *Andron*.
Androbolus, *Androbolus*, -i (m.).
Androcles, *Androcles*, -is (m.).
Androcydes, *Androcydes*, -is (m.).
Androgeus, *Androgeus*, -i and -on, gen. -ōnis, acc. -ona (m.); of or belonging to *Androgeus*, *Androgeōnus*, -a, -um.
Andromēche, *Andromēche*, -es, and -cha, -a (f.).
Andromeda, *Andromēda*, -a, and -mēdē, -ēs (f.).
Andromenes, *Andromēnes*, -is (m.).
Andron, *Andron*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Andron*, *Andronius*, -a, -um.
Andronicus, *Andronicus*, -i (m.).
Andros, *Andros* and *Andrus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Andros*, *Andrian*, *Andrius*, -a, -um.
Androthene, *Androsthēnes*, -is (m.).
Androtion, *Androtion*, -ōnis (m.).
Andorra, *Andorra*, -a (f.); of or belonging to *Andorra*, *Andurensis*, -a.
Anemo (now *Amone*), the, *Anēmo*, -ōnis (m.).
Anemurium, *Anēmūrium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Anemurium*, *Anemurenensis*, -a.
Angerona, *Angerōna*, -a (f.); festival in honour of *Angerona*, *Angeronālia*, -ium and -orum (m.).
Angers, *Andegava*, -a (f.).
Angitia, *Angitia*, -a (f.).
Anglescy, *Mona*, -a (f.).
Angli, the, v. *England*.
Angora, *Ancyra*, -a (f.).
Angrivarii, *Angrivarii*, -orum (m.).
Anicius, *Anicius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Anicius*, *Anician*, *Anicianus*, -a, -um.
Anio (now *Tivoli*), the, *Anio*, -ōnis, *Anien*, -ēnis, and *Aniēna*, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Anio*, *Aniēnus*, -a, -um (poet.), and *Aniēnsis*, -a; a dialect on the *Anio*, *Aniēniōlia*, -a (m.).
Anigros, the, *Anigros*, -i (m.).
Anistorgia, *Anistorgia*, -is (f.).
Anius, *Anius*, -ii (m.).
Anjou, *Andes*, -ium (m.); of *Anjou*, *Andinus*, -a, -um.
Anna, { *Anna*, -a (f.).
Anne, }
Annea, *Annea*, -a (f.).
Anneus, *Anneus*, -i (m.).
Annalis, *Annalis*, -is (m.).
Annapolis, *Annapolis*, -is (f.).
Annela, *Annela*, -a (f.).
Annelus, *Annelus*, -ii (m.).
Annianus, *Anniānus*, -i (m.).
Annilab, v. *Hannibal*.
Anniceris, *Anniceris*, -is and -idis (m.); the followers of *Anniceris*, *Annicerēi*, -orum (m.).
Annia, *Annia*, -a (f.).
Annius, *Annius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Annius*, *Annian*, *Annius*, -a, -um; *Anniānus*, -a, -um; descendants of the *Annia* gens, *Anniādes*, -arum (m.).
Ansbach, *Onolobacum*, -i (m.).
Anser, *Anser*, -eris (m.).
Antaeopolis, *Antaeopolis*, -is (f.); *Antaeopolitan*, *Antaeopolites*, -a (m.).
Antaeus, *Antaeus*, -i (m.).
Antandros, *Antandros*, and -drua, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Antandros*, *Antandrian*, -a, -um.
Antarctic Ocean, *Oceanus Antarcticus*.
Antemnae, *Antemnae*, -arum (f.), also in sing., but unus, -a, -a (f.); the inhabitants of *Antemnae*, *Antemnenses*, -um (m.).
Antenor, *Antenor*, -ōris (m.); of or belonging to *Antenor*, *Antenōrus*, -a, -um; son of *Antenor*, *Antenōrides*, -a (m.).
Anteros, *Anteros*, -ōtis (m.).
Anthedon, *Anthedon*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Anthedon*, *Anthedōnius*, -a, -um.
Anthemus, *Anthēmus*, -untis (f.), and *Anthemisia*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Anthemus*, *Anthēmūsius*, -a, -um.
Anthium, *Anthium*, -ii (n.).

Anthony, v. Antonius.

Antânira, Antlânira, -æ (f.).

Antibes, Antipolis, -is (f.).

Anticnôbis, Anticnôbis, -idis (f.).

Anticlea, Anticlea, -æ (f.).

Anticliedes, Anticliedes, -is (m.).

Anticyra, Anticyra, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Anticyra, Anticyrenses, -um (m.).

Antigenes, Antigenes, -is (m.).

Antigenides, Antigenides, -des, -æ (m.).

Antigone, Antigone, -es, and -gona, -æ (f.).

Antigonea, Antigonea or nia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Antigonea, Antigônensis, -e.

Antigonus, Antigonus, -i (m.).

Antigua, Antigua, -æ (f.).

Antilibanus, Antilibanus, -i (m.).

Antilochus, Antilochus, -i (m.).

Antimachus, Antimachus, -i (m.).

Antinôus, Antinôus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Antinôus, Antinôeus, -a, -um.

Antinum, Antinum, -i (n.); inhabitants of Antinum, Antinates, -um (m.).

Antioch, Antiochea, and -chia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Antioch, Antiochensis, -e; Antiochêus, -a, -um (late); Antiocheus, or -chius, -a, -um (Cic.); the inhabitants of Antioch, Antiochienses, -um (m.).

Antiochus, Antiochus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Antiochus, Antiochinus, -a, -um (e. g. bellum, &c., Cic.); pecul. fem., Antiochis, -idis.

Antiope, Antiope, -æ, and -opa, -æ (f.).

Antipater, Antipater, -i (f.).

Antipater, Antipater, -tri (m.).

Antipatria, Antipatria, -æ (f.).

Antiphar, Antiphar, -antis (m.).

Antiphates, Antiphates, -æ (m.).

Antiphellus, Antiphellus or -los (f.).

Antipho, Antipho, -onis, and Antiphon, -ontis (m.).

Antipolis, Antipolis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Antipolis, Antipolitanus, -a, -um.

Antirrhium, Antirrhium, -i (n.).

Antissa, Antissa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Antissa, Antissæus, -a, -um.

Antisthenes, Antisthenes, -is and -æ (m.).

Antistius, Antistius, -ii (m.).

Antium, Antium -ii (n.); of or belonging to Antium, Antias, gen. -âtis; Antianus, -a, -um; Antiâtinus, -a, -um; Antiensis, -e; and Antius, -a, -um.

Antoninus, Antoninus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Antoninus, Antoninianus, -a, -um.

Antoniopôlis, Antoniopôlis, -is (f.); the inhabitants of Antoniopolis, Antoniopolitæ, -arum (m.).

Antonius, Antonius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Antonius, Antonianus, -a, -um, and Antonius, -a, -um.

Antrim, Antrim, -i (n.).

Antron, Antron, -onis (f.).

Antwerp, Antuerpia, -æ (f.); of Antwerp, Antuerpianus, -a, -um, and Antuerpiensis, -e.

Anubis, Anubis, -is and -idis (m.).

Anzur, Anzur, -iris (n.), a city; also a mountain and name of a hero, both masc.; of or belonging to Anzur, Anxûras, -âris, and Anxurus, -a, -um (poet.).

Anylus, Anylus, -i (m.).

Aon, Aon, -onis (m.); son or descendant of Aon, Aonides, -æ (m.).

Aônia, Aônia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Aônia, Aôniaus, -a, -um; pecul. fem. Aônia, -idis; inhabitants of Aônia, Aôniaes, -um, acc. -as (m.).

Aosta, Augusta Pretoria (f.).

Âuis, the, Âuis, -i (m.).

Apamea, Apamea or mia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Apamea, Apamensis, -e, and Apamêus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Apamea, Apamæi, -orum (m.).

Apella, Apella, -æ (m.).

Apelles, Apelles, -is (m.); of or belonging to Apelles, Apellêus, -a, -um.

Apennines, the (mountains), Apennini Montes (m.); Apennine, Apenninus, -a, -um.

Aper, Aper, Apri (m.).

Aperantia, Aperantia, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Aperantia, Aperantii, -orum (m.).

Aphareus, Aphareus, -ei (m.); of or relating to Aphareus, Aphareus, -a, -um.

Aphas, Aphas, -antis (m.).

Aphesus, Aphesus, -antis, acc. -anta (m.).

Aphidna, Aphidna, -æ, and -idnæ, -arum (f.).

Aphrodisias, Aphrodisias, -âdis (f.); of or belonging to Aphrodisias, Aphrodisiensis, -e, and Aphrodisiæus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Aphrodisias, Aphrodisienses, -um (m.).

Aphrodisium, Aphrodisium, -ii (m.).

Apicius, Apicius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Apicius, Apician, Apicianus, -a, -um, and Apicius, -a, -um.

Apidanus, the, Apidânus, -i (m.).

Apion, Apion, -onis (m.).

Apis, Apis, -is (m.).

Apodoti, the, Apôdôti, -orum (m.).

Apollinaris, Apollinaris, -is (m.).

Apollo, Apollo, -inis (m.); of or belonging to Apollo, Apollinêus, -a, -um, and Apollinâris, -e.

Apollodôrus, Apollodôrus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Apollodorus, Apollodoreus, -a, -um; the followers or imitators of Apollodorus, Apollodorêi, -orum (m.).

Apollonia, Apollônia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Apollonia, Apolloniensis, -e, and Apolloniâticus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Apollonia, Apolloniâtes, -æ, and Apollonias, -atis (m.).

Apollonides, Apollônides, -æ (m.).

Apollonis, Apollônis, -idis (f.); of or belonging to Apollonis, Apollônidiensis, -e.

Apollonius, Apollonius, -ii (m.).

Apollus, Apollus, -i (m.).

Apulion, Apulion, -onis (m.).

Aponus, Aponus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Aponus, Aponinus, -a, -um, and Aponus, -a, -um.

Appenzell, Abbatiss Cella (f.).

Appia, Appia, -æ (f.); a city; of or belonging to Appia, Apitian, Apitianus, -a, -um.

Aprian, v. Aprian; Aprian Way, Appia Via (f.).

Appius, Appius, -ii (m.), and Appia, Appia, -æ (f.), Roman proper names; the Aprian family, Appia gens; of or belonging to the Appia gens, or to Appius, Appianus, -a, -um; pecul. fem. Appias, -âdis; son or descendant of Appius, Appiades, -æ (m.).

Appley, Aballaba, -æ (f.).

Appuleius, Appuleius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Appuleius, Appuleianus, -a, -um.

Appulia, v. Apulia.

Apronius, Apronius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Apronius, Apronianus, -a, -um.

Aprustum, Aprustum, -i (n.); inhabitants of Aprustum, Aprustani, -orum (m.).

Apta (a city), Apta (Julia), -æ (f.); inhabitants of Apta, Aptenses, -um (m.).

Apulcius, v. Appulcius.

Apulia, Apulia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Apulia, Apulian, Apulus, -a, -um, and Apulicus, -a, -um.

Apulum, Apulum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Apulum, Apulensis, -e.

Aquila, Aquila, -æ (m.).

Aquileia, Aquileia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Aquileia, Aquileiensis, -e, and Aquileius, -a, -um.

Aquilus, Aquilius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Aquilius, Aquilianus, -a, -um, and Aquilius, -a, -um.

Aquinum (now Aquino), Aquinum, -i (m.); of or belonging to Aquinum, Aquinas, -âtis; the inhabitants of Aquinum, Aquinates, -um.

Aquitania, Aquitania, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Aquitania, Aquitanus, -a, -um; Aquitanicus, -a, -um; and Aquitanensis, -e; the inhabitants of Aquitania, Aquitani, Aquitani, -orum (m.).

Arabella, Arabella, -æ (f.).

Arabia, Arabia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Arabia, Arabian, Arabicus, -a, -um; Arabius, -a, -um (Arabus, -a, -um; Arabians, -a, -um; and Arabianus, -a, -um, late); an Arab, Arabs, -âbis (m.); an Arab female, Arabissa, -æ; the Arabians, Arâbes, -um.

Arachne, Arachne, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Arachne, Arachnêus, -a, -um.

Arachôia, Arachôia, -æ (f.); Arachosian, Arachôsius, -a, -um; the Arachosians, Arachosii, -orum, and Arachôtæ, -arum (m.).

Aracynthus, Aracynthus, -i (m.).

Arâdus, Arâdus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Arâdus, Arâdeus, -a, -um, and Arâdius, -a, -um.

Aragon, Aragonia, -æ (f.).

Aramæa, Aramæa, -æ (f.); the Aramæi, Aramæi, -orum (m.).

Arar, the, Arar or Arâris, -is, acc. -im, sometimes -in, abl. -i (m.); of the Arar, Arâricus, -a, -um.

Ararat, Ararat (m.), indecl.

Aratus, Aratus, -i (m.); of or relating to Aratus, Aratêus, -a, -um.

Arausio, Arausio, -onis (f.).

Araxes, the, Araxes, -is (m.); of or belonging to the Araxes, Araxêus, -a, -um.

Arbaces, Arbaces, -is (m.).

Arêla, Arbêla, -orum (m.); the country of, around Arbêla, Arbêlitis, -idis (f.).

Arcadia, Arcadia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Arcadia, Arcadii, -orum (m.).

Arcaëdan, Archádeus, -a, -um; and *Arca dius*, -a, -um: an *Arcaëdan*, *Arcaea*, -ádis (m.), acc. poet. -dā, -um pl. -dis.

Arca dius, Archádius, -i (m.); of or relating to *Arca dius*, *Arca dianus*, -a, -um.

Arca, *Arce*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Arce*, *Arcea*, *Arceinus*, -a, -um.

Arceilas, *Arcesilas*, -æ (m.).

Arce silaus, Archésiláus, -i (m.).

Archangel, Archangelópólis, -is, and Micháelópólis, -is (f.).

Arche, *Arche*, -ës (f.).

Archébául, Archébáulus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Archevulus*, *Archébúlus*, -a, -um.

Arch-eláti, Archeláti, -idis (f.).

Archeláus, Archeláus, -i (m.).

Archémáchus, Archéméchus, -i (m.).

Arch-mórus, Archémórus, -i (m.).

Archias, Archias, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Archias*, *Archikéus*, -a, -um.

Archibáid, Archibáidus, -i (m.).

Archidémus, Archidémus, -i (m.).

Archigénēs, Archigénēs, -is (m.).

Archilóchus, Archilóchus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Archilochus*, *Archilochus*, -a, -um.

Archimédēs, Archimédēs, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Archimedes*, *Archimédus*, -a, -um.

Archipelago (*Grecian*), *Ægeum Mare*.

Archippe, Archippe, -ës (f.).

Archippus, Archippus, -i (m.).

Archytas, Archytas, -æ (m.).

Ardea, *Ardea*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Ardea*, *Ardeatinus*, -a, -um, and *Ardeas*, -atis; the inhabitants of *Ardea*, *Ardeates*, -ium (m.).

Ardennes (*Forest of*), *Ardennæ* (silva), -æ.

Arcemici, the, Arcemíci, -orum (m.).

Arelate (*now Arles*), Arelas, -atis (f.); vsu. Arelátē, -is (n.); of or belonging to *Arelate*, Arelátensis, -e.

Arenberg, Areburgium, -ii (m.).

Areopagus, Areópági, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Areopagus*, *Areopagitici*, Areópágiticus, -a, -um; an *Areopagite*, a member of the *Areopagus*, Areópágitēs, -æ (m.).

Arestor, Arestor, -ōris (m.); son or descendant of *Arestor*, Arestórēdis, -æ (m.).

Arétho, the, Arétho, -ōnis (m.).

Arethusa, Arethúsa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Arethusa*, *Arethúsia*, -a, -um, and *Arethúsus*, -a, -um; poet. fem., *Arethúsia*, -idis (poet.).

Arevac, the, Arévaci, -ōrum (m.).

Arexzo, v. *Arrellum*.

Arganthosius, Arganthónius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Arganthosius*, *Arganthónicus*, -a, -um.

Argentoratium, Argentóratium, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Argentoratium*, *Argentóratensis*, -e.

Argileum, Argilēum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Argiletum*, *Argilētāus*, -a, -um.

Arginusæ (the islands), *Arginúsæ*, -arum (f.), sc. insulæ.

Argo, *Argō*, gen. -gūs, acc. gō (f.); of or relating to the *Argo*, *Argi*, -a, -um.

Argolis, Argólis, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Argolis*, *Argilic*, *Argillicus*, -a, -um.

Argonaests, the, Argonaustæ, -arum (m.).

Argos, *Argos* (n.), indecl., and *Argi*, -orum (m); of or belonging to *Argos*, *Argivæ*, *Argæus* or -gius, -a, -um, and *Argivus*, -a, -um.

Argus, *Argus*, -i (m.).

Argyle, *Argathella*, -æ (f.).

Aria, *Aria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Aria*, *Artus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Aria*, *Arti*, -orum (m.).

Ariadne, *Ariadna*, -æ and -dnē, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Ariadne*, *Ariadnæus*, -a, -um.

Ariana, *Ariāna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Ariana*, *Arianus*, -a, -um.

Ariurathes, Ariaráthes, -is (m.).

Aricia, *Aricia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Aricia*, *Aricinus*, -a, -um.

Aridéus, *Aridéus*, -i (m.).

Arimaspi, the, *Arimaspi*, -orum (m.).

Arimathæa, *Arimathæa*, -æ (f.).

Ariminum, Arimínium, -i (n); of or belonging to *Ariminum*, *Ariminensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Ariminum*, *Ariminenses*, -ium (m.).

Ariobarzanes, Ariobarzānes, -is (m.).

Arion, *Arion*, -ōnis (m); of or belonging to *Arion*, *Arionius*, -a, -um.

Ariovistus, Ariovístus, -i (m.).

Ariaba, *Ariaba*, -æ and -bē, -æ (f.).

Aristæus, *Aristæus*, -i (m.).

Aristagoras, Aristagōras, -æ (m.).
Aristander, Aristander, -dri (m.).
Aristarchus, Aristarchus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Aristarchus*, Aristarchēan, Aristarchēus, -æ, -um.
Aristæus, Aristæus, -æ (m.).
Aristides, Aristides, -is (m.).
Aristippus, Aristippus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Aristippus*, Aristippæan, Aristippæus, -æ, -um.
Aristius, Aristius, -ii (m.).
Aristo, Aristō, -onis (m.); of or belonging to *Aristo*, Aristonēus, -æ, -um.
Aristobolus, Aristobolus, -i (m.).
Aristodemus, Aristodēmus, -i (m.).
Aristogiton, Aristogito, -ōnis (m.).
Aristomachus, Aristomachos, -es (f.).
Aristomenes, Aristomēnes, -is (m.).
Aristonius, Aristonēus, -i (m.).
Aristophanes, Aristophanēs, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Aristophanes*, Aristophanēan, Aristophanēus or ius, -æ, -um, and Aristophanēus, -æ, -um (*late*).
Aristotle, Aristotēlēs, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Aristotle*, Aristoteleian, Aristotēleus or -ius, -æ, -um.
Aristoxenus, Aristoxēnus, -i (m.).
Aristus, Aristus, -i (m.).
Arius, Arīus, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Arius*, *Arian*, Arīanus, -æ, -um; the *Arians*, Arīani, -orum.
Ariusian, Arīusius, -æ, -um.
Arkansas, Arkansa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Arkansas*, Arkansiensis, -æ.
Arles, v. *Arelate*.
Armagh, Ardimaicha, -æ (f.).
Armenia, Armēnia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Armenia*, Armenian, Armēnius, -æ, -um, and Armenicus, -æ, -um.
Arminius, Arminius, -ii (m.), v. *Hermann*.
Armorica, Armōrica, -æ (f.); *Armorican*, Armoricus, -æ, -um.
Arna, Arna, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Arna*, Arnātēs, -ium (m); of or belonging to *Arna*, Arnensis, -æ.
Arne, Arne, -æ (f.).
Arnhem, Arceanum, -i (n.).
Arno, the, Arnus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Arno*, Arniensis, -æ.
Arnobius, Arnobius, -ii (m.).
Arnos, v. *Arno*.
Arpi, Arpi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Arpi*, Arpānus, -æ, -um, and Arpinus, -æ, -um.
Arpinum, Arpinum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Arpinum*, } pinum, Arpinas, -ātis, and Arpinus, -æ, -um; an inhabitant of *Arpinum*, Arpinas, -ātis (m.).
Arri, Glota, -æ (f.).
Arrezzo, Arrētium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Arrezzo*, Arrētinus, -æ, -um.
Arrhene, Arrhēnē, -es (f.).
Arrhidæus, Arrhidæus, -i (m.).
Arria, Arria, -æ (f.).
Arriaces, Arrāces, -ia, acc. -en (m.); son or descendant of *Arriaces*, Arrācides, -æ (m.); the *Arriaces*, Arrācides, -arum (m.); of or belonging to *Arriaces*, Arrācius, -æ, -um.
Arrianus, the, Arrianus, -æ (m.).
Arriacoe, Ars nōē, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Arriacoe*, Arriacōeticus, -æ, -um; the district of *Arriacoe* (in *Egypt*), Arriacōites nomos (m.).
Arrippus, Arrippus, -i (m.).
Arta, Ambracia, -æ (f.); Gulf of *Arta*, Ambracius Sinus.
Arta, the, Aretho, -ōnis (m.).
Artabanus, Artabānus, -i (m.).
Artabrum, Prom., v. *Finis terre*, Cape.
Artaphernes, Artaphernes, -is (m.).
Artaxila (now *Artachschir*), Artaxita, -orum (m.).
Artaxerxes, Artaxerxēs, -is (m.).
Artemidorus, Artēmidōrus, -i (m.).
Artemisia, Artemisia, -æ (f.).
Artemisium, Artemisium, -ii (m.).
Artemo, Artēmo, -ōnis (m.).
Arthur, Arthurus, -i (m.).
Atroia, provinces of, Atrebatensis ager or comitatus; people of *Atroia*, Atrebatēs, -ium (m); v. *Atrebatæ*.
Arundel, Arundina, -æ (f.).
Aruns, Aruns, -untis (m.).
Arupium, Arupium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Arupium*, Arupinus, -æ, -um.
Arverni, Arverni, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Arverni*, Arvernus, -æ, -um.
Arzenheim, Argentina, -æ (f.).
Asa, Asa, -æ (m.).
Asaph, Asāphus, -i (m.).
Asburg, Ascfburgium, -ii (m.).

Ascalon (now *Ascalan*), *Askelo*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Ascalon*, *Ascalōnis*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Ascalon*, *Ascalōnita*, -ae (m.).
Acavina, *Acavinius*, -i (m.).
Acidburgium, v. *Asburg*.
Asclepiades, *Asclepiādes*, -ae (m.); of or belonging to *Asclepiades*, *Asclepiadeus*, *Asclepiādēs*, -a, -um.
Asclepiodorus, *Asclepiōdōrus*, -i (m.).
Asclepiodotus, *Asclepiōdōtus*, -i (m.).
Asconius, *Asconius*, -ii (m.).
Ascoli, v. *Asculum*.
Asora, *Asora*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Asora*, *Asoran*, *Asoranus*, -a, -um.
Asculum (now *Ascoli*), *Asculum* or *Ascum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Asculum*, *Asculanus*, -a, -um; *Asculinus*, -a, -um; *Asculanensis*, -e (late).
Asdrubal, v. *Hasdrubal*.
Asdel, *Asdelus*, -i (m.).
Asdur, *Asdur*, -ūris (m.).
Asia, *Asia*, -ae (f.); *Asia Minor*, *Asia Minor*; of or belonging to *Asia*, *Asiatic*, *Asiaticus*, -a, -um, and *Asianus*, -a, -um; *Asius*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Asia*, -idis (p.).
Asine, *Asine*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Asine*, *Asinæus*, *Asinæus*, -a, -um.
Asinius, *Asinius*, -ii (m.); *Asinian* (of or belonging to the *Asinia* gens), *Asinianus*, -a, -um.
Asium (now *Assisi*), *Asium*, -ii (n.); inhabitants of *Asium*, *Asiinites*, -i (m.).
Asius, *Asius*, -ii (m.).
Asmōdētus, *Asmōdētus*, -i (m.).
Asopus (now *Asopo*), the, *Asopus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Asopus* (fem. adj.), *Asopia*, -idis (f.); son or descendant of the *Asopus*, *Asopides*, -ae (m.).
Asoph or *Asow* (Sea of), *Palus Mæotis*, -idis (f.).
Aspasia, *Aspasia*, -ae (f.).
Aspendus, *Aspendus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Aspendus*, *Aspendius*, -a, -um.
Asphaltites (lake), *Asphaltites*, -ae (m.), and *Asphaltites Lacus*.
Aspremas, *Aspremas*, -itis (m.).
Aspro Potamo, *Achelous*, -i (m.).
Assorus (now *Auro*), *Assorus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Assorus*, *Assorinus*, -a, -um.
Assus, *Assus* or *Assos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Assus*, *Assius*, -a, -um.
Assyria, *Assyria*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Assyria*, *Assyrian*, *Assyrianus*, -a, -um; the *Assyrians*, *Assyrii*, -orum.
Asia, *Asia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Asia*, *Asiaticus*, -a, -um.
Asiabaras, the, *Asiābōras*, -ae (m.).
Asiacus, *Asiacus*, -i (f.); and *Asiacum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Asiacus*, *Asiacenus*, -a, -um.—2. *Asiacus*, -i (m.); son or descendant of *Asiacus*, *Asiācides*, -ae (m.).
Asiapa, *Asiapa*, -ae (f.).
Asiarie, *Astario*, -ae (f.).
Astieris, *Astieris*, -es, and -ria, -ae (f.).
Astirga, *Asturica*, -ae (f.).
Astiræa, *Astiræa*, -ae (f.).
Astiræus, *Astiræus*, -i (m.).
Astura, *Astura*, -ae (f.).
Asturla, *Asturla*, -ae (f.); *Asturian*, *Astur*, -ūris, and *Astyr*, -ūris, and *Asturicus*, -a, -um; the *Asturians*, *Astures*, -um (m.).
Asturica, v. *Asstorga*.
Astyages, *Astyāges*, -is (m.).
Astyamas, *Astyāmas*, -actis (m.).
Astynōme, *Astynōme* -es (f.).
Astypalæa, *Astypalæa*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Astypalæa*, *Astypalæensis*, -e; *Astypalæicus*, -a, -um; and *Astypalæus*, -a, -um (oet.).
Atabyria, *Atabyria*, -ae (f.); *Atabryian* (from Mount *Atabyria*), *Atabyrianus*, -a, -um.
Atalania, *Atalania*, -ae, and -lante, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Atalania*, *Atalanian*, *Atalanicus*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Atalania*, *Atalantides*, -ae (m.).
Atarne, *Atarne*, -es, and -tarnæa, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Atarne*, *Atarnites*, -ae (m.).
Atax, *Atax*, -icis (m.); of or belonging to *Atax* (or the *Atax*, now *Aude*), *Atacicus*, -a, -um.
Atelus, *Atelus*, -i (m.).
Atella, *Atella*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Atella*, *Atellan*, *Atellanus*, -a, -um, and *Atellianus*, -a, -um.
Aternus, *Aternus*, -ii (m.); *Aternian*, *Aternius*, -a, -um.
Aternum, *Aternum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Aternum*, *Aternensis*, -e.

Aternus, *Aternus*, -i (m.).
Atete (now *Esté*), *Atete*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Atete*, *Astetius*, -a, -um.
Athamania, *Athāmānia*, -ae (f.); the *Athamanians*, *Athamanes*, -um (m.); a female of *Athamania*, *Athamanis*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Athamania*, *Athamanus*, -a, -um.
Athamas, *Athāmas*, -antis (m.); of or belonging to *Athamas*, *Athamantēs*, -a, -um, or *ius*, -a, -um; *Athamantides*, -a, -um; son of *Athamas*, *Athamantides*, -ae (m.); daughter of *Athamas*, *Athamantis*, -idis (f.).
Athamasius, *Athāmasius*, -ii (m.).
Athens, *Athēns*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Athens*, *Athenæus*, -a, -um, and *Atheniensis*, -e; the *Athenians*, *Atheni*, -orum (m.); *Athenienses*, -ium; and *Athenopolites*, -arum (rare).
Athenæus, *Athēneus*, -i (m.).
Athēdis, *Athēdis*, -idis (f.).
Athēto, *Athēto*, -onis (m.).
Athenodorus, *Athēnodōrus*, -i (m.).
Athēis, the, *Athēis*, -is (m.).
Athos (Mount), *Athos*, -o, and *Atho*, -ōnis (m.).
Atilius, *Atillius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Atilius* (or the *Atilia* gens), *Atillius*, -a, -um, and *Atilianus*, -a, -um.
Atina, *Atina*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Atina*, *Atinas*, -atis; the inhabitants of *Atina*, *Atinates*, -ium (m.).
Atinius, *Atinilius*, -ii (m.); *Atinian*, *Atinilius*, -a, -um.
Atius, *Atius*, -a, -um; *Atian*, *Atianus* or *Atilianus*, -a, -um.
Atlante, the, *Atlantes*, -um (m.).
Atlantic, the, *Ocean*, *Atlanticum* Mare; *Oceanus Atlanticus*.
Atlas, *Atlas*, -antis (m.); of or belonging to *Atlas*, *Atlanticius*, -a, -um; *Atlanticius*, -a, -um; *Atlantius*, -a, -um; and *Atlantēus* or *-ius*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Atlas*, *Atlantides*, -ae (m.); daughter or female descendant of *Atlas*, *Atlantias*, -idis, and *Atlantis*, -idis or -idos (f.); the daughters of *Atlas*, *Atlantides*, -um (f.).
Atlantis, *Atlantis*, -idis (f.).
Atrax, *Atrax*, -icis, 1. (m.) a river: sprung from *Atrax*, *Atracides*, -ae (m.); *Atracia*, -idis (f.)—2. (f.) a city of *Thessaly*; of or belonging to *Atrax*, *Atracius*, -a, -um (= *Thessalian*, poet.).
Atrebat, the, *Atrebatēs*, -ium (m.); *Atrebatian*, *Atrebatius*, -a, -um.
Atræus, *Atræus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Atræus*, *Atræus* or *Atræus*, -a, -um (p.); son or descendant of *Atræus*, *Atræides* or *Atræides*, -ae (m.).
Atria, *Atria*, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of *Atria*, *Atriani*, -orum (m.), and *Atriatēs*, -um; of or belonging to *Atria*, *Atriatius*, -a, -um.
Atropatene, *Atropatēne*, -es (f.); the inhabitants of *Atropatene*, *Atropateni*, -orum (m.).
Atropos, *Atropos*, -i (f.).
Atta, *Atta*, -ae (m.).
Attalæa, *Attalæa* or *-lia*, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of *Attalæa*, *Attalenses*, -ium (m.).
Attalis, *Attalis*, -idis (f.).
Attalus, *Attalus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Attalus*, *Attallus*, -a, -um.
Attica, *Attica*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Attica*, *Attic*, *Atticus*, -a, -um; fem. adj., *Attica*, *Idis*.
Atticus, *Atticus*, -i (m.).
Attila, *Attila*, -ae (m.).
Attus, *Attus*, -i (m.).
Aturus (now *Adur*), the, *Aturus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Aturus*, *Aturicus*, -a, -um.
Atys, *Atys* or *Attys*, -yos (m.).
Aude, the, v. *Atax*.
Aufidus, the, *Aufidus*, -i (m.).
Augæa, *Augæa*, -ae (m.).
Augusta, *Augusta*, -ae (f.).
Augusta, *Augusta*, -ae (f.).
Augustus, *Augustus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Augustus*, *Augustalis*, -e; *Augustianus*, -a, -um; *Augustensis*, -e (late); *Augusteus*, -a, -um (late); *Augustianus*, -a, -um; and *Augustinus*, -a, -um.
Augustine, *Augustinus*, -i (m.).
Augustodūrum, *Augustodūrum*, -i (m.).
Aulerci, the, *Aulerci*, -orum (m.).
Aulis, *Aulis*, -idis (f.).
Aulon, *Aulon*, -ōnis (m.).
Aulus, *Aulus*, -i (m.).
Auracæ, *Albemala*, -ae (f.).
Aurclianum, v. *Orleans*.
Aurclianus, *Aurclianus*, -i (m.).

Aurelius, Aurēllus, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Aurelius* (or the *Aurelia* gens), *Aurelian*, Aurēlius, -a, -um.
Aurora, Aurōra, -ae (f.).
Aurunci, the, Auruncī, -ōrum (m.); of or belonging to the *Aurunci*, *Auruncian*, Auruncus, -a, -um.
Ausar, the, Ausar, -āris (m.).
Ausci, the, Auscī, -ōrum (m.).
Ause, the, Alsa, -ae (f.).
Ausetani, the, Ausetanī, -ōrum (m.).
Auson, Auson, -ōnis (m.).
Ausones, the, Ausōnes, -um (m.); poet., Ausōnyde, -arum (m.).
Ausonia, Ausōnia, -ae (f.); *Ausonian*, Ausōnius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Ausonis, -idis (p.).
Ausonijs, Ausōnius, -ii (m.).
Austria, Austria, -ae (f.); *Austrian*, Austrāicus, -a, -um.
Autololes, the, Autōlōles, -um (m.).
Autolyceus, Autōlyceus, -i (m.).
Automædon, Automædon, -ontis (m.).
Autonoe, Autōnoë, -es (f.); of or relating to *Autonoe*, Autōnoeus, -a, -um.
Autrey, Autreia, -ae (f.).
Aulus, Angustodunum, -i (n.).
Auvergne, Alvernia, -ae (f.); Arvernī, -ōrum (m.).
Auximum, Auximum, -i (m.); the inhabitants of *Auximum*, Auximātes, -um (m.).
Avallon, Avallō, -ōnis (f.).
Avericum, Avaricūm, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Avericum*, Avaricēnsis, -e.
Avella, Abella, -ae (f.).
Avellino, Abellinum, -i (m.).
Avenger, Aventicum, -i (m.).
Arenio (now *Avignon*), Avēnio, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Arenio*, Avēnicus, -a, -um (late).
Aventicum, Aventicum, -i (m.).
Aventine, the (Mount), Aventinus, -i (mons), (m.); of or belonging to the *Aventine*, Aventinus, -a, -um; *Aventinensis*, -e; and *Aventinensis*, -e.
Avernus, Avernus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Lake Avernus*, *Avernian*, Avernus, -a, -um; *Avernalis*, -e.
Avianus, Avianus, -i (m.).
Avice, Avisa, -ae (f.).
Avido, Abydos, -i (f.).
Avila, Abula, -ae (f.).
Avienus, Avienus, -i (m.).
Avignon, v. *Arenio*.
Avington, Abonla, -is (f.).
Avitus, Avitus, -i (m.).
Aron, the, Antōna, -ae (m.).
Aranthes, Abrincē, -arum (f.); *Abrincatus*, -orum (m.).
Azion, Axion, -ōnis (m.).
Azius, the, Axius, -ii (m.).
Azmister, Axa, -ae (f.).
Azōna, the, Axōna, -ae (m.).
Azun (Mount), Azan, -ānis (m.).
Azania, Azānia, -ae (f.); *Azanian*, Azanīus, -a, -um.
Azariak, Azariās, -ae (m.).
Aznf. Sea of, Palus Mæōtis, -idis (f.).
Azotus, Azōtus, -i (f.).
Azores, the (islands), Accipitrum Insulæ.
Azura, Azura, -ae (f.); and *Azuritanum* oppidum.

B.

Baalbek, v. *Balbek*.
Bab-e-Mandeb, Dêre or Dire, -es (f.).
Babylon, Babylon, -ōnis (f.); the country around *Babylon*, *Babylonia*, Babylonīa, -ae (f.); *Babylonian*, Babylonīcus, -a, -um; *Babylonicus*, -a, -um; *Babylōnius*, -a, -um; and *Babylonensis*, -e.
Bacchis, Bacchis, -idis (m); descendants of *Bacchis*, the *Bacchiadæ*, Bacchiadæ, -arum (m.); of or relating to *Bacchis*, Bacchēts, -idis (*pecul. fem.*).
Bacchus, Bacchus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Bacchus*, *Bacchic*, Bacchēus or -ius, -a, -um; *Bacchicus*, -a, -um; and *Bacchylus*, -a, -um.
Bacchylides, Bacchylides, -is (m.).
Bactra, Bactra, -ōrum (m.).
Bactria, Bactria, -ae (f.); *Bactrian*, Bactrianus, -a, -um; *Bactrinus*, -a, -um; and *Bactrius*, -a, -um.
Bactrus (now *Balk*), Bactrus, -i (m.).
Badajos, Pax Augusta, -ae (f.).

Baden, Badena, -ae, and Bada, -ae (f.).
Bætica, Bætica, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Bætica*, Bæticus, -a, -um.
Bælis, the, Bælis, -is (m.); of or belonging to the *Bælis*, Bæticus, -a, -um.
Bæulo, Bætlō, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Bæulo*, Bætulonenis, -e.
Bæturia, Bæturia, -ae (f.).
Bæfo, Paphus, -i (f.).
Bægæcum, Bægæcum, -i (n.).
Bægdad, Bægdatum, -i (n.), and Seleucia, -ae (f.).
Bægæos, Bægæos, -ae (m.).
Bægradas, the, Bægradas, -ae (m.).
Bæhr-el-Kolsum, Heroöpoliticus Sinus.
Bæin, Bæis, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Bæia*, *Bæian* Bæianus, -a, -um.
Bæi-casses, the, Bælocasses, -ium, and *Bælocassi*, -orum (m.).
Bæireuth, Bæiruthum, -i (n.).
Bæinbridge, Bæinus Pons (m.).
Bæibek, Heliöphōlis, -is (f.).
Bælbimus, Bælbimus, -i (m.).
Bælbis, Bælbis, -i (m.).
Bælduin, Bælduinus, -i (m.).
Bælcæres, the, Bælcæres, -um (f.); of or belonging to the *Bælcæres*, *Bælcæric*, Bælcæricus, -a, -um; *Bælcæris*, -e; the inhabitants of the *Bælcæres*, Bælcæres, -ium (m.).
Bælk, Bactra, -orum (n.).
Bælkian (Mount), Hæmus, -i (mons), (m.).
Bæithazar, Bæithazar, -āris (m.), and also *indecl.*
Bæltic Sea, the, Mare Bæuicūm (n.); *uen.* Sinus Codinus (but this is *prop. only* the *S.W. part*).
Bæmberg, Bæbeberga, -ae (f.).
Bæmbyce, Bæmbyce, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Bæmbyce*, Bæmbycius, -a, -um.
Bæmpton, Bæmptonia, -ae (f.).
Bæmbury, Bæmburia, -ae (f.).
Bændusia, Bændusia, -ae (f.).
Bængor, Bængorium, -ii (n.), and *Bængortium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Bængor*, Bængoriensis, -e.
Bæntia (now *Banza*), Bæntia, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Bæntia*, Bæntian, Bæntinus, -a, -um.
Bæpharus, the, Bæpharus, -i (m.).
Bærabbas, Bærabbas, -ae (m.).
Bærbadoes, Bærbat, -ae (f.).
Bærbara, Bærbara, -ae (f.).
Bærbary, Bærbaria, -ae (f.); *Africæ ora Septentrionalis*.
Bærcæ, Bærcæ, -es (f.); the inhabitants of *Bærcæ*, Bærcæi, -orum (m.).
Bærcas, Bærcas, -ae (m.); *Bærcine*, of or descended from *Bærcas*, Bærcæus, -a, -um; *Bærcinus*, -a, -um.
Bærcelona, Bærcino, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Bærcelona*, Bærcinōnensis, -e.
Bærcesey, Adros -i (f); *Andrium Edri*.
Bærdulph, Bærdulphus, -i (m.).
Bærium (now *Bari*), Bærium, -ii (n.); of or relating to *Bærium*, Bærianus, -a, -um.
Bærnabas, Bærnabas, -ae (m.).
Bærnei, Sullonīcæ, -arum (f.).
Bærsabas, Bærsabas, -ae (m.).
Bæth-lomæe, Bartholomæus, -i (m.).
Bærich, Bærich (*indecl.*), and Bærichus, -i (m.).
Bæsil or *Bæsie*, Bæsilæ, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Bæsi*, Bæsilēnsis, -e; the canton of *Bæsie*, Pagus Bæsilēnsis.
Bæsi (man's name), Bæsilius, -ii (m.).
Bæstica, Sicyon, -ōnis (f.).
Bætilides, Bætilides, -ae (m.).
Bæstilopolæum, Eurōtas, -ae (m.).
Bæssania, Bæssania, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of *Bæssania*, Bæssanītes, -arum (m.).
Bæssus, Bæssus, -i (m.).
Bæsturnæ, the, Bæsturnæ, -arum (m.).
Bæstull, the, Bæstull, -orum (m.).
Bætari, the, Bætari, -orum (m.); the country of the *Bætari*, Bætavia, Bætavia, -ae (f.); *Bætaricus*, Bætarius, -a, -um.
Bæth, Aquis Solis.
Bæthsheba, Bæthsheba, -ae (f.).
Bæthyllus, Bæthyllus, -i (m.).
Bæto, Bæto, -ōnis (m.).
Bættis, Bættis, -idis (f.).
Bættius, Bættius, -i (m.); son or descendant of *Bættius*, Bættidæ, -ae (m.).
Bæubæ, Bæubo, -ōnis (f.).
Bæucia, Bæucia, -idis (f.).
Bæuli, Bæuli, -orum (m.).
Bæutien, Bæutissæ, -ae (f.).

Bararia, *Bavaria*, -æ (f.); *Boloaria*, -æ (f.); *Bavarian*, -æ, -um.
Baray, *Bagacum*, -i (m.).
Bayeux, *Arægenum*, -arum (f.); *Baiocæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Bayeux*, *Baiocensis*, -e.
Bayuna, *Abobrica*, -æ (f.).
Bayona, *Lapurdum*, -i (m.); *Bajona*, -æ (f.).
Beatrice, *Beatrix*, -idis (f.).
Beauvais, *Bellovacum*, -i (m.); *Bratuspantium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Beauvais*, *Bellovacensis*, -e.
Bebrices, the, *Bebrices*, -um (m.); *Bebrician*, *Bebricus*, -æ, -um; *Bebricia*, *Bebricia*, -æ (f.).
Bebrys, *Bebrys*, -ycis (m.).
Bechires, the, *Bechires*, -um (m.).
Bede, *Beda*, -æ (m.).
Bedford, *Lactodûrum*, -i (m.).
Bedriacum, *Bedriacum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Bedriacum*, *Bedriacensis*, -e.
Beelzebub, *Beelzebub*, -ûlis (m.); *Beelzebub*, *Beelzebub*, indecl.
Beirout, *Berytus*, -i (f.).
Beja, *Pax Julia* (f.).
Beled-el-jerid, *Gæstulia*, -æ (f.).
Belge, the, *Belgæ*, -arum (m.); of or belonging to the *Belgæ*, *Belgicus*, -æ, -um.
Belgium, *Belgium*, -i (n.); *Belgian*, *Belgicus*, -æ, -um; a *Belgian*, *Belga*, -æ (m.).
Belgrade, *Alba Græca*, -æ (f.); *Taurunum*, -i (m.).
Belisarius, *Belisarius*, -ii (m.).
Belize, *Bellum*, -ii (m.).
Bele Isle, *Calonesus*, -i (f.).
Belierophon, *Bellerophon*, -ontis (m.); of or relating to *Bellerophon*, *Bellerophon*, -æ, -um.
Bellocaasi, *Bellocaasi*, -orum (m.).
Bellona, *Bellona*, -æ (f.).
Bellodæti, *Bellodæti*, -orum (m.).
Bellune, *Bellunum*, -i (m.).
Belus, *Belus*, -i (m.); son or descendant of *Belus*, *Belides*, -æ (m.); a daughter or female descendant of *Belus*, *Belis*, -idis (f.).
Benacus, *Lake (Lago di Garda)*, *Benacus*, -i (lacus); of or relating to *Benacus*, *Benacensis*, -e.
Benaiah, *Benaiah*, -æ (m.).
Benedict, *Benedictus*, -i (m.).
Benedicta, *Benedicta*, -æ (f.).
Benevento, *Beneventum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Benevento*, *Beneventanus*, -æ, -um.
Benjamin, *Benjamin*, -inis (m.).
Bengal, *Bengala*, -æ (f.); *Gangetica tellus*; *Bay of Bengal*, *Stilus Gangeticus*.
Bennet = *Benedict*, q. v.
Berecynthus (*Moun*), *Berecynthus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Berecynthus*, *Berecynthus*, *Berecynthus*, -æ, -um; *Berecynthus*, -æ, -um.
Berenice, *Berenice*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Berenice*, *Berenicæ*, -æ, -um.
Bergamo, *Bergomum*, -i (m.); of *Bergamo*, *Bergamot*, *Bergomensis*, -e.
Bergen, *Berga*, -æ (f.).
Berlin, *Berolinum*, -i (n.).
Bermuda Islands, *Bermidæ Insulæ* (f.).
Bern, *Aræthpilla*, -is (f.); *Berna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Bern*, *Bernensis*, -e; *canton of Bern*, *Pagus Bernensis*.
Bernard, *Bernardus*, -i (m.).
Bernice = *Berenice*, q. v.
Berbe, *Berod*, -æ (f.).
Beræa, *Beræa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Beræa*, *Beræus*, -æ, -um, and *Beræensis*, -e.
Beræus, *Beræus*, -i (m.).
Berry, *Bituricensis provincia* (f.); an inhabitant of *Berry*, *Biturix*, -icis (m.).
Bertha, *Bertha*, -æ (f.).
Bertram, *Bertramus*, -i (m.).
Berwick (upon *Tweed*), *Barvicius*, -i (f.).
Berytus (mod. *Beirout*), *Berytus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Berytus*, *Berytus*, -æ, -um, and *Berytensis*, -e.
Besançon, *Vesontio*, -onis (f.).
Bassi, the, *Bassi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Bassi*, *Bassicus*, -æ, -um.
Bethany, *Bethania*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Bethany*, *Bethanites*, -arum (m.).
Bethlehem, *Bethlehem* (indecl.); of or belonging to *Bethlehem*, *Bethlehemicus*, -æ, -um; an inhabitant of *Bethlehem*, *Bethlehemites*, -æ (m.); *Bethlehemitæ*, -idis (f.).
Bethphage, *Bethphagæ*, -æ (f.).
Bethsaida, *Bethsaida*, -æ (f.).
Bethulia, *Bethulia*, -æ (f.).

Beverley, *Betuaris*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Beverley*, *Betuariensis*, -e.
Bianor, *Bianor*, -oris (m.).
Bias, *Bias*, -antis (m.).
Bibracte, *Bibracte*, -is (m.).
Bibrax, *Bibrax*, -actis (f.).
Bilbilis, *Bilbilis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Bilbilis*, *Bilbilitanus*, -æ, -um.
Biledugirid, v. *Beled-el-jerid*.
Binchester, *Bimonium*, -ii (m.), and *Vinnovium*, -ii (n.).
Bingen, *Bingium*, -ii (m.).
Bion, *Bion*, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Bion*, *Bionæus*, -æ, -um.
Bipontum, v. *Zuepbrücken*.
Bisaltæ, the, *Bisaltæ*, -arum (m.); the land of the *Bisaltæ*, *Bisaltia*, -æ (f.).
Biscay, *Cantabria*, -æ (f.); a *Biscayan*, *Cantaber*, -bri (m.); *Biscayan*, *Cantabrus*, -æ, -um; *Bay of Biscay*, *Oceanus Cantabrus*.
Bistonæ, the (= *Thracianæ*), *Bistonæ*, -um (m.), poet. acc. -is; *Bistonian*, *Bistonius*, -æ, -um; poet. fem., *Bistonis*, -idis.
Bithynia, *Bithynia*, -æ (f.); *Bithynian*, *Bithynius*, -æ, -um; *Bithynicus*, -æ, -um; and *Bithynus*, -æ, -um; also as poet. fem., *Bithynis*, -idis.
Bitas, *Bitas*, -æ (m.).
Biton, *Biton*, -onis (m.).
Bituriges, the, *Bituriges*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Bituriges*, *Bituricus*, -æ, -um; a *Biturigan*, *Biturix*, -igis (m.).
Black Forest, *Abnoba*, -æ (f.), (sc. *silva*).
Blackwater, the, *Dabrâna*, -æ (m.).
Blæsus, *Blesus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Blæsus*, *Blesianus*, -æ, -um.
Blanche, *Blanca*, -æ (f.).
Blanda, *Blanda*, -æ (f.).
Blandeno, *Blandeno*, -onis (f.).
Blasco, *Blascum*, -onis (f.).
Blémyæ, the, *Blémyæ*, -arum; *Blémyes*, -um; and *Blémyi*, -orum (m.).
Blota, *Blesæ* or *Blesæ*, -arum (f.).
Bobbio, *Bobium*, -ii (n.).
Bocchar, *Bocchar*, -kris (m.).
Bocchus, *Bocchus*, -i (m.).
Bodincomagus, *Bodincomagus*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Bodincomagus*, *Bodincomagensis*, -e.
Bototria (*Firth of Forth*), *Bototria*, -æ (f.).
Bothe, *Bothe*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Bothe*, *Bothean*, *Bothæus*, -æ, -um; poet. fem., *Bothæa*, -idis, esp. as name of *Lake Bothea*.
Bototia, *Bototia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Bototia*, *Bototian*, *Bototius*, -æ, -um; *Bototius*, -æ, -um; and *Bototus*, -æ, -um.
Boëthius, *Boëthius*, -ii (m.).
Boëthius, *Boëthius*, -i (m.).
Bogud, *Bogud*, -idis (m.).
Bohemia, *Bohemum* and *Bolohemum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Bohemia*, *Bohemian*, *Bolohemicus*, -æ, -um, and *Bolohemus*, -æ, -um.
Boiti, the, *Boiti*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Boiti*, *Boitan*, *Boiticus*, -æ, -um.
Boiorix, *Boiorix*, -igis (m.).
Bola, *Bola*, -æ, and *Bolæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Bola*, *Bolanus*, -æ, -um.
Bolanne, *Bolanus*, -i (m.).
Bolbitine, *Bolbitine*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Bolbitine*, *Bolbitinus*, -æ, -um; the *Bolbitine mouth* (of the *Nile*), *Bolbitinum ostium*.
Bologna, *Bononia*, -æ (f.).
Bolsena, *Vulsinii*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Bolsena*, *Vulsiniensis*, -e; *Lake of Bolsena*, *Lacus Vulsiniensis*.
Bolton, *Boltonia*, -æ (f.).
Bombay, *Perimada*, -æ (f.).
Bona, *Hippo*, -onis, *Regius* (m.).
Bonifacio (*Strait of*), *Fretum Taphros*.
Boniface, *Bonifacius*, -ii (m.).
Bonn, *Bonna*, -æ (f.).
Borbetomagus, v. *Worms*.
Bordeaux, *Burdigala*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Bordeaux*, *Burdigalensis*, -e.
Borythènes, the, *Borythènes*, -is (m.); of or relating to the *Borythènes*, *Borythénus*, -æ, -um; dwellers along the *Borythènes*, *Borythénidæ* or *-nitæ*, -arum (m.).
Bospörus, the, *Bospörus*, -i (m.); of or relating to the *Bospörus*, *Bospörus*, -æ, -um; *Bospörus*, -æ, -um; *Bospörus*, -æ, -um; and *Bosporenæ*, -e.
Boatar, *Boatar*, -kris (m.).

Boston, *Bostonia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Boston*,
Bostonianus, *Bostoniensis*, -æ.
Bothnia, *Bothnia*, -æ (f.); *Gulf of Bothnia*, *Sinus*
Bothnicus.
Boulogne, (*Bononia ad mare*), *Gessoriacum*, -i (n.).
Bouillon, *Bullio*, -onis (f.); of *Bouillon*, *Bulloniensis*, -æ.
Bourbon (*Isle of*), *Insula Borbonia*, -æ (f.).
Bowdard (*Mons*), *Tmolus*, -i (m.).
Bourdauz, v. *Bordeaux*.
Bourges, *Bituriges*, -um (m.), or *Avaticum*, -i (m.).
Boyne, the, *Boandus*, -i (m.).
Brabant, *Brabantia*, -æ (f.).
Bracara (*nova Braga*), *Bracara*, -æ (f.); of or belonging
to *Bracara*, *Bracarensis*, -æ.
Bradanus, the, *Bradanus*, -i (m.).
Braganza, *Brigantia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Bra-*
ganza, *Brigantinus*, -a, -um.
Brandenburg, *Brandenburgium*, -ii (n.).
Brawon, *Brauron*, -onis (m.).
Brazil, *Brasilia*, -æ (f.).
Brecknock, *Brechinia*, -æ (f.); *Brecknockshire*, *Bre-*
chinensis ager.
Breda, *Breda*, -æ (f.).
Bredewort or *Breewort*, *Bredefortia*, -æ (f.); *Bre-*
furtum, -ii (n.).
Bremen, *Brema*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Bremen*,
Bremensis, -æ.
Brennus, *Brennus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Brennus*,
Brennicus, -a, -um.
Brenta, the, *Medokcus*, -i (m.); *Major*; *Brentētia*,
-æ (m.).
Brescia, *Brixia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Brescia*,
Brixianus, -a, -um.
Breslau, *Vratislavia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Breslau*,
Vratislaviensis, -æ.
Brevi, *Brivates portus* (m.).
Bretagne, *Armorica*, -æ (f.); *Britannia Minor*: of or
belonging to *Bretagne*, *Britannus*, -a, -um; an in-
habitant of *Bretagne*, *Britto*, -onis (m.).
Breuni, the, *Breuni*, -orum (m.).
Brian, *Brianus*, -i (m.).
Briancōn, *Brigantia*, -æ (f.).
Briareus, *Briarēus*, -ēos and -ei (m.); of or relating to
Briareus, *Briarēus*, -a, -um.
Bridget, *Brigitta*, -æ (f.).
Bridlington, *Brillendunum*, -i (n.).
Brienne, *Brena*, -æ (f.).
Brigantes, the, *Brigantes*, -um (m.); of or belonging to
the *Brigantes*, *Briganticus*, -a, -um.
Brilessus, *Brillessus*, -i (m.).
Brindisi, *Brundisium*, -ii (n.), q. v.
Brinnius, *Brinnius*, -ii (m.).
Brisels, v. *sq.*
Brises, *Brises*, -æ (m.); daughter of *Brises*, *Brisētia*,
Brisētia, *Idos*, acc. *Idem* and *-Ida* (f.).
Bristol, *Bristolia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Bristol*,
Bristollensis, -æ.
Britain, *Britannia*, -æ (f.); *Great Britain*, *Magna*
Britannia; of or belonging to *Britain*, *British*,
Britannicus, -a, -um, and *Britannus*, -a, -um;
pecul. poet. fem., *Britannia*, *-idis*; a *Briton*, *Britan-*
nus, -i (m); *Britto*, -onis (m.); *late*: the *British*,
Britanni, -orum (m.); the *British Isles*, *Insulæ Brit-*
annicæ; the *British Channel*, *Oceanus Britannicus*;
N. w. Britain, *Britannia Nova*.
Brilomartia, *Brilomartia*, -is (f.).
Brizellum (*nova Brizell*), *Brizellum*, -i (n.); of or be-
longing to *Brizell*, *Brizellianus*, -a, -um.
Brixia, v. *Brescia*.
Brondolo, *Brundulus*, -i (m.).
Brontes, *Brontes*, -æ (m.).
Brougham, *Braboniacum*, -i (n.).
Broughton, *Leucopibia*, -æ (f.).
Bructeri, the, *Bructeri*, -orum (m.).
Bruges, *Brugæ*, -arum (f.).
Brough, *Axeldunum*, -i (m.), *prob.*
Brundisium, *Brundisium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to
Brundisium, *Brundisian*, *Brundisianus*, -a, -um;
but more use, *Brundisius*, -a, -um.
Brundulus, v. *Brondolo*.
Brundisium, v. *Brundisium*.
Brunswick, *Brannonia Vetus*, *Brunöppä*, -is (f.);
Brunsviga, -æ (f.); and *Brunsvicum*, -i (n.); of or
belonging to *Brunswick*, *Brunsvicensis*, -æ, and
Brunsvigenis, -æ.
Brunsi, *Bruxelle*, -arum (f.).
Bruttium, *Bruttium*, -ii (n.); *Bruttian*, of *Bruttium*,
Bruttus, -a, -um; *Bruttianus*, -a, -um; the in-
habitants of *Bruttium*, *Bruttii*, -orum (m.).

Brutus, *Brutus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Brutus*,
Brutinus, -a, -um, and *Brutianus*, -a, -um.
Bryanium, *Bryanium*, -ii (n.).
Bubassus, *Bubassus*, -i (f.); *Bubassian*, *Bubassius*,
-a, -um; *pecul. poet. fem.*, *Bubassia*, *-Idos*.
Bubastis, *Bubastis*, -is (f.); the district of *Bubastis*,
Bubastites (nomus), -æ (m.); of or belonging to (the
goddess) *Bubastis*, *Bubastus*, -a, -um.
Bucephala, *Bucephala*, -æ (f.).
Bucephalus, *Bucephalus*, -i (m.).
Bucharest, *Bucaresta*, -æ (f.).
Buckingham, *Neomagus*, -i (f.).
Buda, *Aquincum*, -i (n.); *Buda*, -æ (f.).
Budoris, *Budissa*, -æ (f.).
Buffalo, *Uroßilla*, -is (f.).
Buenos Ayres, *Benevolum Americanum* (n.).
Bulgaria, *Bulgaria*, -æ (f.); the *Bulgarians*, *Bulgari*,
-orum, and *Bulgares*, -um (m.).
Bulness or *Boulness*, *Tunnocelum*, -i (n.).
Buona Vista, *Belvedere*, -æ (f.).
Bupalus, *Bupalus*, -i (m.).
Bura, *Bura*, -æ (f.).
Burdigala, v. *Bordeaux*.
Burges, *Burgi*, -orum (m.).
Burgundy, *Burgundia*, -æ (f.); the *Burgundians*, *Bur-*
gundi, -orum (m.).
Burrampooter, the, *Dyandanes*, -is (m.).
Burton, *Burtonia*, -æ (f.).
Burs, *Frusa*, -æ (f.).
Bury, *Buria*, -æ (f.); *Faustini villa*.
Busiris, *Busiris*, -is, and -idis, acc. -in (m.); the dis-
trict of *Busiris* (in *Egypt*), *Busirites*, -æ (m.),
nomus.
Butes, *Bütes*, -æ (m.).
Buthrotum (*nova Butrinto*), *Buthrötum*, -i (n.); of or
belonging to *Buthrotum*, *Buthrotius*, -a, -um.
Butos, *Butos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Butos*, *Buticus*,
-a, -um.
Butrinto, v. *Buthrotum*.
Buxentum, *Buxentum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to
Buxentum, *Buxentinus*, -a, -um, and *Buxentius*,
-a, -um.
Buxton, *Bucostenum*, -i (n.).
Byblis, *Byblis*, -idis and -Idos (f.).
Byblus, *Byblos* or *Byblus*, -i (f.).
Byrsa, *Byrsa*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Byrsa*, *Byrsicus*,
-a, -um.
Byzacium, *Byzacium*, -ii (n.); of or relating to *Byza-*
cium, *Rysicēus*, -a, -um, and *Byzacus*, -a, -um.
Byzantium, *Byzantium*, -ii (n.); *Byzantine*, of or re-
lating to *Byzantium*, *Byzantius*, -a, -um; and *late*
forms, *Byzanticus*, -a, -um, and *Byzanticus*, -a,
-um.
Byzas, *Byzas*, -æ (m.).

C.

Cabes (*Gulf of*), *Syrtis Minor* (f.).
Cabillonum, *Cabillonum*, -i (n.).
Cabira, *Cabira*, -orum (n.).
Cabiri, the, *Cabiri*, -orum (m.).
Cabrera, *Capraria*, -æ (f.).
Cabyie, *Cabyrie*, -es and -yla, -æ (f.); inhabitants of
Cabyrie, *Cabyliæ*, -arum (m.).
Cabui, *Arigeum*, -i (n.).
Cacus, *Cacus*, -i (m.).
Cadix, *Gades*, -lum (f.).
Cadmia, *Cadmia* or *Cadmēa*, -æ (f.).
Cadmus, *Cadmus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cadmus*,
Cadmean, *Cadmēus*, -a, -um, and *Cadmēus*, -a, -um;
pecul. fem., *Cadmēa*, *-Idos*; daughter or female de-
scendant of *Cadmus*, *Cadmēis*, *-Idos* (f.).
Cadurci, the, *Cadurci*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to
the *Cadurci*, *Cadurcus*, -a, -um, and *Cadurcensis*,
-æ.
Cadusia, *Cadusia*, -æ (f.); the *Cadusi*, *Cadusi*,
-orum (m.).
Cadwallader, *Cadwalladarus*, -i (m.).
Cæcilia, *Cæcilia*, -æ (f.).
Cæcilus, *Cæcilus*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Cæcilus*
or the *Cæcilia* gens, *Cæcilianus*, -a, -um, and *Cæ-*
cilius, -a, -um.
Cæcina, *Cæcina*, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Cæcina*,
Cæcinianus, -a, -um.
Cæcuban (district), *Cæcubus ager* (m.); *Cæcuban*
Cæcubus, -a, -um.

Caellum or *Caellum*, *Caellum*, -il (m.); of or belonging to *Caellum*, *Caellinus*, -a, -um.
Caelius or *Caelius*, *Caelius* or *Caelius*, -il (m.); of or belonging to *Caelius*, *Caelianus*, -a, -um.
Caelius (Mount), *Caelius*, -il (m.); little *Caelius*, *Caeliellus*, -i (m.), and *Caeliculus*, -i (m.).
Caena, *Cadomum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Caena*, *Cadenensis*, -e.
Caneus, *Caneus*, -ei (m.).
Canina, *Canina*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Canina*, *Caninensis*, -e, and *Caninus*, -a, -um.
Canis, *Canis*, -idis (f.).
Caneus, *Caneus*, -yos (f.).
Caperius, *Ceparius*, -il (m.).
Capasius, *Cepasius*, -il (m.).
Cepio, *Cepio*, -onis (m.).
Cæra (now *Cerastria*), *Cæra*, indecl. (m.), but with *heterocl. gen.*, *Cæritia*, and *abl.*, *Cære* e; of or belonging to *Cæra*, *Cæres*, -itis and -ida, and *Cærianus*, -a, -um.
Cærguent, *Venta Siliurum*.
Cærlon, *Ioca Siliurum*.
Cærmarten, *Mariunum*, -i (m.).
Cærmarron, *Begontium*, -il (m.).
Cærrhyn, *Convium*, -il (m.).
Cæsar, *Cæsar*, -aris (m.); of or belonging to *Cæsar*, *Cæsarianus*, -a, -um; *Cæsariensis*, -e; and *post.*, *Cæsareus*, -a, -um.
Cæsarea, *Cæsare* or -ia, -e (f.).
Cæsaraugusta, *Cæsaraugusta*, -e (f.).
Cæsario, *Cæsario*, -onis (m.).
Cæsena (now *Cesena*), *Cæsena*, -e (f.); *Cæsena*, of or belonging to *Cæsena*, *Cesenas*, -itis.
Cæsius, *Cæsius*, -il (m.); *Cæsian*, *Cæsianus*, -a, -um.
Cæso, *Cæso*, -onis (m.).
Cæsonius, *Cæsonius*, -il (m.); of or belonging to *Cæsonius*, *Cæsonian*, *Cæsonianus*, -a, -um, and *Cæsonius*, -a, -um.
Cæssa, *Theodosia*, -e (f.); *Straits of Caffa*, *Bosporus Cimmerius*.
Cagliari, *Cavalla*, -is (f.), q. v.
Cahura, *Cadurcum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cahura*, *Cadurcensis*, -e.
Caliphus, *Calaphas*, -e (m.).
Calicus, *Calicus*, -i (m.).
Caleta, *Caleta*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Caleta*, *Caletanus*, -a, -um.
Cain, *Caïn* (indecl.) and *Calnus*, -i (m.).
Caïn, *Caia*, -e (f.).
Caius, *Caius*, -il (m.); of or belonging to *Caius*, *Calinus*, -a, -um.
Caister, *Venta Icenorum*.
Calabria, *Calabria*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Calabria*, *Calabrian*, *Calaber*, -bra, -brum; *Calabriticus*, -a, -um.
Calacta, *Calacta*, -e and -te, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Calacta*, *Calactinus*, -a, -um.
Calahorra, *Calagurris*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Calahorra*, *Calagurrianus*, -a, -um.
Calais, *Calais*, -idis (m.).
Calais, *Caletum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Calais*, *Caletanus*, -a, -um, and *Caletensis*, -e.
Calamis, *Calamis*, -idis (m.).
Calatia, *Calatia*, -e (f.); *Calatiam*, of or belonging to *Calatia*, *Calatinus*, -a, -um.
Calaurara, *Oretum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Calaurara*, *Oretanus*, -a, -um.
Calauria, *Calauria*, -e, and *Calauria*, -e (f.).
Calbis, *Calbis*, -is (m.); of or belonging to the *Calbis*, *Calbensis*, -e.
Calchas, *Calchas*, -antis (m.).
Calchedon, v. *Chalcedon*.
Calch, *Calch*, indecl., *Calebus*, -i (m.).
Caladonia, *Caladonia*, -e (f.); *Caladonian*, *Caladonianus*, -a, -um, and *Caladonicus*, -a, -um; the *Caladonicus*, *Caladones*, -um (m.).
Cales (now *Calvi*), *Cales*, -um (f. pl.).
Calisti, the, *Calisti*, -orum (m.).
Calistis, *Aleium*, -il (m.).
Calidius, *Calidius*, -il (m.); of or relating to *Calidius*, *Calidianus*, -a, -um.
Calidus, *Calidus*, -i (m.).
Californa, *Californa*, -e (f.); *Regio Aurifera*.
Caligula, *Caligula*, -e (m.).
Callias, *Callias*, -e (m.).
Callicles, *Callicles*, -is (m.).
Calliterates, *Calliterates*, -is (m.).
Calliteratid, *Calliteratid*, -e (f.).
Callidama, *Callidama*, -e (f.).
Callidus, *Callidus*, -e (m.).

Callidmides, *Callidmides*, -e (m.).
Callimachus, *Callimachus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Callimachus*, *Callimachian*, *Callimachus*, -a, -um.
Calliope, *Calliope*, -e, and *poet.*, *Calliopa*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Calliope*, *Calliopa*, -a, -um.
Callipho, *Callipho*, -onis and -phon, -ontis (m.).
Callipolis, *Callipolis*, -is (f.).
Callipydes, *Callipydes*, -e (m.).
Callirrhod, *Callirrhod*, -e (f.).
Callisthenes, *Callisthenes*, -is (m.).
Callisto, *Callisto*, -is and -onis (f.).
Callistratus, *Callistratus*, -i (m.).
Callithera, *Callithera*, -orum (m.).
Callon, *Callon*, -onis (m.).
Calpe, *Calpe*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Calpe*, *Calpian*, *Calpitanus*, -a, -um.
Calpurnius, *Calpurnius*, -il (m.); *Calpurnian*, of or belonging to *Calpurnius* or the *Calpurnia* gens, *Calpurnius*, -a, -um, and *Calpurnianus*, -a, -um.
Calvary (Mount), *Golgotha* (m., indecl.); *Calvaria*, -e (f.).
Calvina, *Calvina*, -e (m.).
Calvi, v. *Calos*.
Calvina, *Calvina*, -e (f.).
Calvinus, *Calvinus*, -i (m.).
Calvisius, *Calvisius*, -il (m.); *Calvisian*, *Calvisianus*, -a, -um.
Calvus, *Calvus*, -i (m.).
Calybe, *Calybe*, -e (f.).
Calycadnus, *Calycadnus*, -i (m.).
Calydna, *Calydna*, -e, and *Calydne*, -e (f.).
Calydon, *Calydon*, -onis, acc. -onem and -ona (f.); of or belonging to *Calydon*, *Calydonian*, *Calydonius*, -a, -um; *poet. poet. fem.*, *Calydonis*, -ida.
Calymna, *Calymna*, -e (f.).
Calypso, *Calypso*, -is, more rarely -onis (f.).
Camaldunum, *Camaldunum*, -i (m.).
Camarana, } *Camarina*, -e (f.).
Camarina, }
Cambay, *Monoglossum*, -i (m.).
Cambay, *Cambracum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cambay*, *Cambracensis*, -e.
Cambunian, the (mountains), *Cambuni Montes*.
Cambyses, *Cambyses*, -is (m.).
Cambridge, *Cambridge*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Cambridge*, *Cambridgenensis*, -e.
Camelia, *Camelia*, -e (f.), and *Camerium*, -il (m.); of or belonging to *Camelia*, *Camerinus*, -a, -um.
Camerinum (now *Camerino*), *Camerinum*, -i (m.).
Camerius, the, *Camerius*, -um (m.); *Cumerian*, *Camers*, -oris; *Camerinus*, -a, -um.
Camilla, *Camilla*, -e (f.).
Camillus, *Camillus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Camillus*, *Camillianus*, -a, -um.
Camirus, *Camirus*, -i (m.).
Camisares, *Camisares*, -is (m.).
Campagna di Roma, *Latium*, -il (m.); *Romanus ager*.
Campania, *Campania*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Campania*, *Campanian*, *Campanianus*, -a, -um; *Campanus*, -a, -um.
Cana, *Cana*, -e (f.).
Canace, *Canace*, -e (f.).
Canachus, *Canachus*, -i (m.).
Canada, *Canada*, -e (f.).
Canis, *Canis*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Canis*, *Canalus*, -a, -um.
Canary (the islands), *Canarie*, -arum (insule), (f.) *Insule Fortunatæ*; of or belonging to the *Canaries* *Canary* (as adj.), *Canariensis*, -e.
Caniro (Cape), *Canastrium*, -i (m.), sc. *promontorium*.
Candace, *Candace*, -e (f.).
Candavia, *Candavia*, -e (f.).
Candia, *Creta*, -e (f.); v. *Creta*.
Candis, *Candis*, -e (f.).
Candius, *Candius*, -il (m.).
Caninus, *Caninus*, -il (m.); *Caninian*, *Caninianus*, -a, -um.
Canius, *Canius*, -il (m.).
Cannæ, *Cannæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Cannæ*, *Cannensis*, -e.
Canninates, the, *Canninates*, -um (m.); of or relating to the *Canninates*, *Canninates*, -itis.
Canopus, *Canopus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Canopus*, *Canopius*, -a, -um; *Canopitanus*, -a, -um; and *poet.*, *Canopeus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Canopus*, *Canopites*, -arum (m.).
Canus, v. *Comus*.
Cantabria, *Cantabria*, -e (f.); the inhabitants of *Cantabria*, the *Cantabri*, *Cantabri*, -orum (m.); in sing.,

Cantaber, -bri (m.); *Cantabrian*, of the *Cantabri*
 Cantaber, -bra, -brum, but *new*. *Cantabricus*, -a, -um.
Canterbury, *Cantharia*, -æ (f.).
Canthara, *Canthāra*, -æ (f.).
Cantharus, *Canthārus*, -i (m.).
Cantium, v. *Kent*.
Cantius, *Cantius*, -i (m.).
Canuleius, *Canūleius*, -i (m.); *Canuleian*, *Canuleius*,
 -a, -um.
Canus, *Canus*, -i (m.).
Canusium (now *Canoa*), *Canusium*, -i (n.); of or be-
 longing to *Canusium*, *Canusian*, *Cānusianus*, -a, -um,
 and *Canusinatus*, -a, -um.
Canute,
Canulius, } *Canutus*, -i (m.).
Capaneus, *Capāneus*, -ei, acc. -ea, voc. sū (m.); of or
 belonging to *Capaneus*, *Capāneius*, -a, -um, and *Ca-
 paneus*, -a, -um.
Cape Bado, *Leetum*, -i (n.), promontorium.
Cape Blanco, *Album* promontorium.
Cape Bæo, *Lilybæum*, -i (n.), promontorium.
Cape Bruzzano, *Zephyrium*, -i (n.), promontorium.
Cape Comurin, *Comaria*, -æ (f.).
Cape Columna, *Columnarum* Caput; *Cape delle Co-
 lonne*, *Lacinium*, -i (n.), promontorium.
Cape Colonna, *Sunium*, -i (n.), promontorium.
Cape Crio (in *Crete*), *Criumētopon*, -i (n.).
Cape Ducato, *Leucates*, -æ (m.).
Cape Epariet, *Ampelūsa*, -æ (f.).
Cape Faro, *Pelōrus*, -i (m.).
Cape Finisterre, *Artabrum*, -i (n.), promontorium.
Cape Gardafui, *Aromata* (n.), promontorium.
Cape Horn, *Hornanum* or *Hornienſe*, promontorium.
Cape of Good Hope, *Promontorium Bonæ Spei*.
Cape Malapan, *Tenarum*, -i (n.), and *Tenarus*, -i (m.).
Cape Miseno, *Misenum*, -i (n.), promontorium.
Cape North, *Boreale* Caput.
Cape d'Oro, *Caphareus*, -ei (m.).
Cape Passaro, *Pachynum*, -i (n.), promontorium.
Cape Romania, *Magnum* promontorium.
Cape Skilly, *Scylæum*, -i (n.), promontorium.
Cape Spartivento, *Herculis* promontorium.
Cape St. Angelo, *Malea*, -æ (f.).
Cape St. Maria, *Cuneum*, -i (n.), promontorium.
Cape St. Vincent, *Sacrum* promontorium.
Cape Trafalgar, *Junonis* promontorium.
Cape Trapani, *Drepanum* promontorium.
Cape Verd, *Arsenarium* promontorium; *Caput Viride*.
Cape Zonchio, *Coryphasium* promontorium.
Capella, *Capella*, -æ (m.).
Capena, *Capēna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Capena*,
Capenian, *Capēna*, -atis; *Capenatis*, -e; and poet.,
Capēnus, -a, -um.
Capernaum, *Capharnaum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to
Capernaum, *Capharnæus*, -a, -um.
Capelus, *Capētus*, -i (m.).
Caphareus, *Caphāreus*, -ei, acc. -ea, voc. sū (m.); of
 or belonging to *Caphareus*, *Caphāreus*, -a, -um; poet.
 fem., *Capharis*, -idis.
Capissa, *Capissa*, -æ (f.); the country around *Capissa*,
Capissene, -es (f.).
Capitium, *Capitium*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Ca-
 pitium*, *Capitinus*, -a, -um.
Capito, *Capito*, -ōnis (m.).
Capitol, the, *Capitolium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to the
Capitol, *Capitoline*, *Capitolinus*, -a, -um.
Capitulum, *Capitulum*, -i (n.); the people of *Capitulum*,
Capitilenses, -ium (m.).
Capo d'Oro, *Caphareus*, q. v.
Cappadocia, *Cappadōcia*, -æ (f.); *Cappadocian*, *Cappā-
 docius*, -a, -um; *Cappādocus*, -a, -um; and *Cappa-
 docius*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Cappadocia*,
Cappadox, -ōcis (m.); the *Cappadocians*, *Cappadoces*,
 -um (m.).
Capra, *Capra*, -æ (m.).
Capraria, *Caprāria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Capraria*,
Caprariensis, -e.
Caprea (now *Capri*), *Capræa*, -arum (f.); of or be-
 longing to *Caprea*, *Capreensis*, -e.
Caprius, *Caprius*, -i (m.).
Capua, *Capua*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Capua*, *Cap-
 sensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Capua*, *Capsenses*, -ium.
Capua, *Capua*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Capua*, *Ca-
 puān*, *Capuensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Capua*, *Ca-
 puenses*, -ium (m.).
Cappys, *Cāpys*, -yos (m.).
Caracalla, *Caracalla*, -æ (m.).
Caracellus or *Caradoc*, *Caractācus*, -i (m.).
Caralis, *Carālis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Caralis*,
Carālianus, -a, -um.

Carambis, *Carambis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Ca-
 rambis*, *Carambicus*, -a, -um.
Carana, *Carāna*, -orum (n.); of or belonging to *Carana*,
Carānitis, *pecul. fem.*
Caranus, *Carānus*, -i (m.).
Caranus, the, *Cydnus*, -i (m.).
Carausius, *Carausius*, -i (m.).
Carbania, *Carbānia*, -æ (f.).
Carbo, *Carbo*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Carbo*,
Carbōnianus, -a, -um.
Caracasone, *Carāsko*, -ōnis (f.).
Caraine, *Caraine*, -es (f.); Gulf of *Caraine*, *Sinus Car-
 cinites*.
Cardia, *Cardia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cardia*,
Cardianus, -a, -um.
Cardigan, *Cardica*, -æ (f.).
Carduchi, the, *Cardūchi*, -orum (m.).
Caræa, *Caræa*, -æ (f.).
Caræus, *Caræus*, -i (m.).
Caria, *Caria*, -æ (f.); *Carian*, *Caricus*, -a, -um; a
Carian, *Car*, -āris (m.); the *Carians*, *Cāres*, -um.
Carina, *Carina*, -æ (f.).
Carinas, *Carinas*, -ātis (m.).
Carinota, *Calenum*, -i (n.).
Carinthia, *Carinthia*, -æ (f.).
Carliste, *Carleolum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Carliste*,
Carliolensis, -e.
Carlsruhe, *Caroli Hezychium*, -i (n.).
Carmania, *Carmanīa*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Car-
 mania*, *Carmanī*, -orum (m.).
Carmel (Mount), *Carmelus*, -i (m.); also *Carmel*, in-
 decl. (m.); of or belonging to *Carmel*, *Carmelius*, -a,
 -um; an inhabitant of Mount *Carmel*, a *Carmelite*,
Carmelites, -æ (m.); *Carmelitis*, -idis (f.).
Carmenta, *Carmenta*, -æ, and *Carmentis*, -is (f.); of
 or belonging to *Carmenta*, *Carmentalis*, -e.
Carmona, *Carino*, -ōnis, and *Carmona*, -æ (f.); the in-
 habitants of *Carmona*, *Carmonenses*, -ium (m.).
Carnac, *Thebæ*, -arum (f.).
Carnarvon, *Segontium*, -i (n.).
Carnadeas, *Carnēdēs*, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Car-
 neades*, *Carnēdēus*, -a, -um.
Carni, the, *Carni*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the
Carni, *Carnicus*, -a, -um.
Carnuntum, *Carnuntum*, -i (n.), and *Carnus*, -untis (f.).
Carnūta, the, *Carnūtes*, -um (m.).
Carolina, *Carōlina*, -æ (f.).
Caroline, *Carolina*, -æ (f.).
Carpathus, *Carpathus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Car-
 pathus*, *Carpathius*, -a, -um; the *Carpathian Sea*,
Mare or *Pelagus Carpathium*.
Carpentras, *Carpentoracte*, -es (f.).
Carpetania, *Carpetānia*, -æ (f.); *Carpetanian*, *Carpē-
 tanius*, -a, -um; the *Carpetanians*, *Carpētil*, -orum,
 and *Carpetani*, -orum.
Carra, *Carra* or *Carthæ*, -arum (f.).
Carseeoli (now *Caroli*), *Carseeōli*, -orum (m.); of or be-
 longing to *Carseeoli*, *Carseeōlanus*, -a, -um.
Carula, *Carulæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Car-
 ula*, *Carulan*, *Carulanus*, -a, -um.
Carleia, *Carleia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Carleia*,
Carleianus, -a, -um, and *Carleiensis*, -e.
Carthæa, *Carthæa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Carthæa*,
Carthæus, -a, -um, and *Carthelus*, -a, -um.
Carthage, *Carthāgo*, -ynis (f.); of or belonging to *Car-
 thage*, *Carthaginius*, *Carthaginiensis*, -e, and *Pu-
 nicus*, -a, -um; *New Carthage*, *Carthago Nova*.
Carthagena, *Carthāgo Nova*.
Cartimandua, *Cartimandua*, -æ (f.).
Carus, *Cārus*, -i (m.).
Carusa, *Carūsa*, -æ (f.).
Carventum, *Carventum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Car-
 ventum*, *Carventānus*, -a, -um.
Carvilius, *Carvilius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Car-
 vilius* or the *Carvili* gens, *Carvilius*, -a, -um, and
Carvillānus, -a, -um.
Caryæ, *Caryæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Caryæ*,
Caryan, *Caryus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Caryātis*,
 -idis; the inhabitants of *Caryæ*, *Caryātes*, -ium
 (m.).
Caryanda, *Caryanda*, -æ (f.).
Carystus, *Carystus* or -tos, -i (f.); of or belonging to
Carystus, *Carystian*, *Carystius*, -a, -um; and poet.
 only, *Carystæus*, -a, -um.
Casal, *Bodincomagus* or -conigum, -i (n.).
Casca, *Casca*, -æ (m.).
Cascellius, *Cascellius*, -i (m.).
Cashei, *Casella*, -æ (f.); *Cassilla*, -æ (f.).
Caslinum, *Caslinum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cas-
 linum*, *Caslinus*, -a, -um.

Casinum, *Casnum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Casnum*, *Casinus*, -a, -um, and *Casina*, -alis.
Casius (*Mount*), *Casius*, -i (m.).
Casus, *Casus*, -i (f.).
Casperia, *Casperia*, -æ (f.).
Caspian Sea, the, *Caspium Mare*; the *Caspii*, dwellers on the *Caspian*, *Caspi*, -orum and *Caspiani*, -orum (m.); *Caspian*, *Caspius*, -a, -um, and *Caspiacus*, -a, -um.
Cassander, *Cassander*, -dri (m.).
Cassandra, *Cassandra*, -æ (f.).
Cassandrea, *Cassandrea*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cassandrea*, *Cassandrea*, *Cassandrensis*, -æ.
Cassano, *Cosa*, -æ (f.).
Cassell (*in Hesse*), *Castellum Catorum*.
Cassia, *Cassia*, -æ (f.).
Cassiodorus, *Cassiodorus*, -i (m.).
Cassiope, *Cassiope*, -æ, and *Cassiopea*, -æ, and *Cassiopea*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cassiope*, *Cassiopeus*, -a, -um.
Cassiterides, *v. Scilly Islands*.
Cassius, *Cassius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cassius*, *Cassian*, *Cassius*, -a, -um, and *Cassianus*, -a, -um.
Cassivelaunus, *Cassivelaunus*, -i (m.).
Castabala, *Castibkila*, -orum (m.); the inhabitants of *Castabala*, *Castabalenses*, -um.
Castalia, *Castalia*, -æ (f.); *Castalian*, of or belonging to *Castalia*, *Castallus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Castalis*, -idis.
Castor, *Durobrivæ*, -arum (f.), or *Venta Icenorum*.
Castile, *Castilia*, -æ (f.).
Castor, *Castor*, -bris (m.); of or belonging to *Castor*, *Castoreus*, -a, -um.
Castoria, *Castrium*, -i (m.).
Casiri, *v. Delphi*.
Castricianus, *Castricianus*, -i (m.); *Castrician*, of or relating to *Castricianus*, *Castricianus*, -a, -um, and *Castricianus*, -a, -um.
Castronius, *Castronius*, -i (m.).
Castulo, *Castulo*, -onis (f.); of or belonging to *Castulo*, *Castulienensis*, -æ; the inhabitants of *Castulo*, *Castuloneses*, -um (m.).
Catabani, *Catabani*, -orum, and *Catabanes*, -um (m.).
Catabathmus, *Catabathmus*, -i (m.).
Catadupa, *Catadupa*, -orum (m.); the dwellers around *Catadupa*, *Catadupi*, -orum (m.).
Catalonia, *Catalaunia*, -æ (f.).
Catalauni, *Catalauni*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Catalauni*, *Catalaunici*, -a, -um.
Catania, *Catana* or *Catina*, -æ (f.), *v. Catina*.
Cataonia, *Catonia*, -æ (f.); the people of *Cataonia*, *Catones*, -um (m.).
Catharina, *Catharina*, -æ (f.).
Catienus, *Catienus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Catienus*, *Catienus*, -a, -um.
Catiline, *Catiline*, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Catiline*, *Catilinarius*, -a, -um.
Catilius, *Catilius*, -i (m.).
Catillus, *Catillus*, -i (m.).
Catina, *Catina*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Catina*, *Catinensis*, -æ; *less usu.*, *Catinensis*, -æ.
Catius, *Catius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Catius*, *Catianus*, -a, -um.
Cato, *Cato*, -onis (m.); of or belonging to *Cato*, *Catoninus*, -a, -um, and *Catonianus*, -a, -um.
Catti, the, *Catti*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Catti*, *Cattius*, -a, -um.
Cattwyck, *Cattorum vicus*.
Catullus, *Catullus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Catullus*, *Catullianus*, -a, -um.
Catulus, *Catulus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Catulus*, *Catullanus*, -a, -um.
Caturiges, the, *Caturiges*, -um (m.).
Catus, *Catus*, -i (m.).
Caucasus (*Mount*), *Caucasus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Caucasus*, *Caucasianus*, -a, -um; the *Caucasian pass* or *defile*, *Caucasian* portæ.
Cauci, the, *v. Chanci*.
Caudæ, *Caudex*, -icis (m.).
Caudium, *Caudium*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Caudium*, *Caudine*, *Caudinus*, -a, -um; the *Caudine defile*, *Furcæ Caudinæ*.
Caulares, *Caulares*, -is (m.).
Caulon, *Caulon*, -onis (m.), and *Caulonia*, -æ (f.).
Caurus, *Caurus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Caurus*, *Caurian*, *Caurius*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc. adj.*, *Caurites*, -æ.
Cavillon, *Caballo*, -onis (f.).
Cavii, the, *Cavii*, -orum (m.).

Cajster, the, *Cajstros* or -trus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Cajster*, *Cajstrius*, -a, -um.
Casilona, *Castilio*, -onis (f.).
Cea, } *Cea*, -æ (f.), and *Ceos*, -i, *rec. Cea*, and *abl.* *Ceos*, } *Ceo* (f.); of or belonging to *Ceos*, *Cœus*, -a, -um.
Cebæna, *v. Cevenna*.
Cebren, *Cebren*, -enis (m.); daughter or female descendant of *Cebren*, *Cebrensis*, -idis (f.).
Cecil, *Cecilius*, -ii (m.).
Cecrops, *Cecrops*, -apis (m.); of or belonging to *Cecrops*, *Cecropian*, *Cecropius*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Cecrops*, *Cecropides*, -æ (m.); daughter or female descendant of *Cecrops*, *Cecrops*, -idis (f.); land of *Cecrops*, *Cecropia*, -æ (f.).
Cedrosi, the, *Cedrosi*, -orum (m.); country of the *Cedrosi*, *Cedrosi*, -idis (f.).
Cefali, *Cephalædis*, -idis (f.), or *Cephalædium*, -ii (m.), *v. Cephalædis*.
Cefalonis, *Cephalonia*, -æ (f.), *q. v.*
Celado, the, *Celcius*, -i (m.).
Celadon, *Celadon*, -onis (m.).
Celæna, *Celæna*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Celæna*, *Celæneus*, -a, -um.
Celano, *Celano*, -is (f.).
Celendris (*now Celindro*), *Celendris* or -dria, -is (f.); the region of *Celendris*, *Celenderitis regio*.
Celenna, *Celenna*, -æ (f.).
Celer, *Celer*, -eris (m.).
Celctrum, *Celctrum*, -i (m.).
Celcus, *Celcus*, -ii (m.).
Celindro, *v. Celendria*.
Cella, *Cella*, -æ (m.).
Celso, *Celso*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Celso*, *Celenseses*, -um (m.).
Celuso, *Celuso*, -i (m.).
Celta, } *Celte*, -arum (m.); of or belonging to the *Celta*, the, } *Celle*, *Celtie*, *Celtica*, -a, -um; in *Celtic*, *Celtice* (*adv.*); the land of the *Celta*, *Celtica*, -æ (f.).
Celtiberia, *Celtiberia*, -æ (f.); a *Celtiberian*, *Celtiber*, -béri (m.); the *Celtiberians*, *Celtibéri*, -orum; *Celtiberian*, *Celtiber*, -béri, -bérum; *Celtibéricus*, -a, -um.
Cenæum, *Cenæum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cenæum*, *Cenæus*, -a, -um.
Cenchrea, *Cenchree*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Cenchrea*, *Cenchreus*, -a, -um; and *pecul. fem.*, *Cenchræa*, -idis.
Cenchrius, *Cenchrius*, -ii (m.).
Cenoman, the, *Cénoman*, -orum (m.).
Censennia, *Censennia*, -æ (f.).
Cenobrius, *Cenobrius*, -i (m.).
Cenotenus, *Cenotenus*, -i (m.).
Cento, *Cento*, -onis (m.).
Centobrica, *Centobrica*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Centobrica*, *Centobricenses*, -um (m.).
Centorbi, *v. Centuripa*.
Centrones, the, *Centrones*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Centrones*, *Centronius*, -a, -um.
Centumalus, *Centumalus*, -i (m.).
Centum Cellæ (*now Civita Vecchia*), *Centum Cellæ*, -arum (f.).
Centuripa (*now Centorbi*), *Centuripa*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Centuripa*, *Centuripinus*, -a, -um.
Ceo, *v. Cea*.
Cephænia, *Cephænia*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Cephænia*, *Cephæniæ*, -um, and *Cephænitæ*, -arum (m.).
Cephalio, *Cephalio*, -onis (m.).
Cephalædis (*now Cefali*), *Cephalædis*, -idis (f.), and *Cephalædium*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Cephalædis*, *Cephalædianus*, -a, -um.
Cephalus, *Cephalus*, -i (m.).
Cephænes, the, *Cephænes*, -um (m.).
Cepheus, *Cepheus*, -ei (m.); of or descended from *Cepheus*, *Cephæus*, -a, -um, and *Cephæus*, -a, -um; daughter or female descendant of *Cepheus*, *Cephæis*, -idis.
Cephisodorus, *Cephisodorus*, -i (m.).
Cephisodotus, *Cephisodotus*, -i (m.).
Cephissus, the, *Cephissus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Cephissus*, } *Cephissus*, *Cephissius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Cephissia*, -idis, and *Cephissis*, -idis.
Cerambus, *Cerambus*, -i (m.).
Ceramicus, *Ceramicus*, -i (m.).
Ceramus, *Cérkmu*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Ceramus*, *Cérkmiticus*, -a, -um.
Cerasta, the, *Ceraste*, -arum (m.); of or relating to the *Cerasta*, *Cerastis*, -idis (f.).
Cerusus, *Cerusus*, -untis (f.).
Ceraunian (*mountains*), the, *Ceraunia*, -orum (m.); *Ceraunian*, *Ceraunius*, -a, -um.

Ceraunus, *Ceraunus*, -i (m.).
Cerberus, *Cerberus*, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Cerberus*, *Cerberus*, -a, -um.
Cercasorum, *Cercasorum*, -i (m.).
Cercetius (*Mount*), *Cercetius*, -ii (m.), *Mons*.
Cercina, *Cercina*, -ae (f.); *the inhabitants of Cercina*, *Cerciniani*, -orum (m.).
Cercinium, *Cercinium*, -ii (n.).
Cercope, *Cercope*, -is (m.).
Cercyon, *Cercyon*, -onis (m.); *of or belonging to Cercyon*, *Cercyonius*, -a, -um.
Ceres, *Ceres*, -etia (f.); *of or belonging to Ceres*, *Ceretia*, -e.
Cerigo, *Cythera*, -orum (m.). q. v.
Cerinthus, *Cerinthus*, -i (m.).
Cermorum, *Cermorum*, -i (n.).
Ceron, *Ceron*, -onis (m.).
Certima, *Certima*, -ae (f.).
Certere, *Certe* (*indecl.*), (n.), q. v., and *Agylla*, -ae (f.).
Cervara, *Cervaria*, -ae (f.).
Cesena, *Cesena*, -ae (f.).
Cestius, *Cestius*, -ii (m.); *of or belonging to Cestius*, *Cestianus*, -a, -um.
Cestria, *Cestria*, -ae (f.); *the inhabitants of Cestria*, *Cestrini*, -orum (m.).
Cetaria, *Cetaria*, -ae (f.); *the inhabitants of Cetaria*, *Cetariini*, -orum (m.).
Cethagus, *Cethagus*, -i (m.).
Ceto, *Ceto*, -us (f.).
Ceuta, *Ceutria*, -ae (f.); *Abyla*, -ae (f.).
Ceutrones, *Ceutrones*, -um (m.).
Ceva, *Ceba*, -ae (f.); *of or belonging to Ceva*, *Cebanus*, -a, -um.
Cevennes (*mountains*), *Cebenna*, *Cevenna*, and *Ge-benna*, -ae (m.); *of or belonging to the Cevennes*, *Cebennicus*, -a, -um.
Ceylon, *Taprobane*, -ae (f.).
Cejix, *Cejix*, -jcia (m.).
Chabrias, *Chabrias*, -ae (m.).
Chærea, *Chærea*, -ae (m.).
Chærea, *Chærea*, -ae (m.).
Chærestatus, *Chærestatus*, -i (m.).
Chærippus, *Chærippus*, -i (m.).
Chærona, *Chærona*, -ae (f.); *of or belonging to Chærona*, *Chæronensis*, -e.
Chalcedon, *Chalcedon* and *Calchædon*, -onis (f.); *of or belonging to Chalcedon*, *Chalcedonian*, *Chalcedonius*, -a, -um.
Chalciope, *Chalciope*, -ae (f.).
Chalcis, *Chalcis*, -idis (f.); *of or belonging to Chalcis*, *Chalcidian*, *Chalcidicus*, -a, -um; *Chalcidensis*, -e; and *Chalcidicensis*, -e.
Chaldeans, *the*, *Chaldei*, -orum (m.); *Chaldean*, *Chaldeus*, -a, -um, and *Chaldaicus*, -a, -um.
Chalonitis, *Chalonitis*, -idis (f.); *the inhabitants of Chalonitis*, *Chalonites*, -arum (m.).
Châlons, *Catalaunum*, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Châlons*, *Catalaunensis*, -e, -2 (*sur Suone*) *Cabillonum*, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Châlons*, *Cabillonensis*, e.
Chalybes, *the*, *Chalybes*, -um (m.).
Chalybs, *the*, *Chalybs*, -ybis (m.).
Cham (*see Ham*), *Cham* (m., *indecl.*).
Chambery, *Camberiacum*, -i, and *Camberium*, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Chambery*, *Camberiacensis*, -e, and *Camberiensis*, -e.
Chamævi, *the*, *Chamævi*, -orum (m.).
Champaigne, *Campania Franco-Gallica*, -ae (f.).
Chanaan, *Chiknaan* and *Chiknaan* (f., *indecl.*); *of or belonging to Chanaan*, *Chanaanus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Chananitis*, -idis; *the Chanaanites*, *Chananæi*, -orum (m.).
Chæon, *Chæon*, -onis (m.).
Chæonia, *Chæonia*, -ae (f.); *of or belonging to Chæonia*, *Chæonian*, *Chæonianus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Chæonia*, -idis; *the Chæonians*, *Chæonius*, -um (m.).
Charadrus, *Charadrus*, -i (m.).
Charax, *Chirax*, -etis (f.); *the inhabitants of Charax*, *Charkæni*, -orum (m); *the territory of Charax*, *Charkæne*, -ae (f.).
Chiraxus, *Charaxus*, -i (m.).
Chirænte, *the*, *Carantonus*, -i (m.).
Charenton, *Charentonium*, -ii (m.).
Chares, *Chares*, -etis (m.).
Charicio, *Charicio*, -us (f.).
Charidemus, *Charidemus*, -i (m.).
Charistia, *Charistia*, -ii (m.).
Charity, *Charitas*, -etis (f.).
Charles, *Carolus*, -i (m.).
Charleston, } *Carolopolis*, -is (f.); *of or belonging to Charleston*, } *Charleston*, *Carolopolitanus*, -a, -um.
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Charlotte, *Caroletta*, -ae (f.).
Charlottesville, *Carolettopilis*; *of or belonging to Charlottesville*, *Carolettopolitanus*, -a, -um.
Charmidas, *Charmidas*, -ae (m.).
Charmis, *Charmis*, -is (m.).
Charon, *Chkron*, -ontis (m.); *of or belonging to Charon*, *Charonius*, -a, -um.
Charondas, *Charondas*, -ae (m.).
Charopus, *Charopus*, -i (m.).
Charitæus (*the great*), *Carthusia*, -ae (f.), *Magna*.
Charybdis, *Charybdis*, -is (f.), *acc. in or -im*.
Chasuari, *the*, *Chasuari*, -orum (m.).
Chatillon, *Castello*, -onis (f.).
Chattii, *the*, *V. Catii*.
Chauci, *the*, *Chauci* or *Cauci*, -orum (m.); *of or belonging to the Chauci*, *Chaucian*, *Chaucius*, -a, -um.
Chaus, *the*, *Chaus*, -i (m.).
Chelidon, *Chelidon*, -onis (f.).
Chelidonius, *Chelidonium*, -ii (n.).
Chelmsford, *Chelmsford*, -i (f.).
Chelonias, *Chelônias* and *Chelônites*, -ae (m.).
Chemnitz, *Chemnitz*, -ii (n.).
Cherbourg, *Cæsaris Burgus*, -i, or *Caroburgus*, -i (m.).
Cherroneus, *Cherroneus* or *Chersadæus*, -i (f.); *inhabitants of the Cherroneus*, *Cherroneus*, -a, -um (m.); *of or belonging to the Cherroneus*, *Cherroneus*, -e or *Cherroneusis*, -e (*esp. of the Thracian Cherroneus*).
Chersidamas, *Chersidamas*, -antis (m.).
Chersiphron, *Chersiphron*, -onis (m.).
Cherso, v. *Abeyridas*.
Chersonesus, v. *Cherroneus*.
Cherusti, *the*, *Cherusti*, -orum (m.).
Chesippus, *Chesippus*, -i (m.).
Chester, *Cestria*, -ae (f.); *Deva*, -ae (f.); *Cheshire*, *Cestriensis Comitatus*.
Chiana, *the*, *Clanis*, -is (m.).
Chilo, *Chilo* or *Chilon*, -onis (m.).
Chichester, *Cicestria*, -ae (f.).
Chimæra, *Chimæra*, -ae (f.); *of or belonging to Chimæra*, *Chimæreus*, -a, -um.
China, *Sinarum regnum*; *the Chinese*, *Sinæ*, -arum (m.); *of or belonging to China*, *Chinese*, *Sinensis*, -e.
Chione, *Chlone*, -es (f.); *son of Chione*, *Chionides*, -ae (m.).
Chios, *Chios* and *Chius*, -ii (f.); *of or belonging to Chios*, *Chinn*, *Chius*, -a, -um.
Chiron, *Chiron*, -onis (m.); *of or belonging to Chiron*, *Chironicus*, -a, -um, and *Chironius*, -a, -um.
Chitro, *Citrum*, -i (n.).
Chiusi, *Clusium*, -ii (m.).
Chios, *Chlōe*, -es (f.).
Chlorens, *Chlorens*, -ei and -eos (m.).
Chloris, *Chlōris*, -idis (f.).
Chlorus, *Chlorus*, -i (m.).
Choapee, *the*, *Choapee*, -is (m.).
Chærius, *Chærius*, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Chærius*, *Chærius*, -a, -um.
Chorasmii, *the*, *Chorasmii*, -orum (m.); *of or belonging to the Chorasmii*, *Chorasmian*, *Chorasmius*, -a, -um.
Chremes, *Chremes*, -etis, *acc. -eta* (m.).
Cnister, *Christus*, -i (m.).
Christiana, *Christiana*, -ae (f.).
Christopher, *Christophorus*, -i (m.).
Chromis, *Chromis*, -is (m.).
Chrysa, *Chrysa*, -ae, and *Chryse*, -es (f.).
Chryseus, *Chrysius*, -i (m.).
Chrysaor, *Chrysaor*, -is (m.).
Chryseas, *Chryseas*, -ae (m.).
Chryseis, *Chryseis*, -ae (m.); *daughter of Chryseis*, *Chryseis*, -idis (f.).
Chrysippus, *Chrysippus*, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Chrysippus*, *Chrysippus*, -a, -um.
Chrysis, *Chrysis*, -idis (f.).
Chrysomus, *Chrysomus*, -i (m.).
Chrysoptis, *Chrysopollis*, -is (f.).
Chrysorrhoea, *the*, *Chrysorrhoea*, -ae (m.).
Chrysotomus, *Chrysotomus*, -i (m.).
Chthonius, *Chthonius*, -ii (m.).
Cicant, v. *Huns*.
Ciculus, *Susiana*, -ae (f.).
Cibyra, *Cibyra*, -ae (f.); *of or belonging to Cibyra*, *Ciby-raticus*, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Cibyra*, *Ciby-ratæ*, -arum (m.).
Cicely, *Cæcilia*, -ae (f.).
Cicerelus, *Cicerelus*, -ii (m.).
Cicero, *Cicero*, -onis (m.); *of or belonging to Cicero* *Ciceronian*, *Ciceronianus*, -a, -um.
Cicestria, v. *Chichester*.
Cictrus, *Cictrus*, -i (m.).

Cicōnes, the, *Cicōnes*, -um (m.).
Cicuta, *Cicuta*, -æ (m.).
Cilicia, *Cilicia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cilicia*, *Cilician*, *Cilix*, -icæ; *pecul. post. fem.*, *Cilisa*, -æ; *Ciliciensis*, -e; and *Cilicius*, -a, um; a *Cilician*, *Cilix*, -icæ (m. and f.).
Cilix, *Cilix*, -icæ (m.).
Cilla, *Cilla*, -æ (f.).
Cilnius, *Cilnius*, -ii (m.).
Cilo, *Cilo*, -ōnis (m.).
Cimbri, the, *Cimbri*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Cimbri*, *Cimbrian*, *Cimber*, -bra, -brum, and *Cimbricus*, -a, -um.
Cimetra, *Cimetra*, -æ (f.).
Cimērus, *Cimērus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Ciminus*, *Ciminian*, *Ciminus*, -a, -um.
Cimmerians, the, *Cimmerii*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Cimmerians*, *Cimmerius*, -a, -um.
Cimolus, *Cimolus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cimolus*, *Cimolian*, *Cimolus*, -a, -um.
Cimon, *Cimon*, -ōnis (m.).
Cinara, *Cinara*, -æ (f.).
Cinnamati, *Cinnamati*, -is (f.).
Cinnamatus, *Cinnamatus*, -i (m.).
Cinciolus, *Cinciolus*, -i (m.).
Cineas, *Cineas*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Cineius*, *Cineian*, *Cineius*, -a, -um.
Cineas, *Cineas*, -æ (m.).
Cineithi, the, *Cineithi*, -orum (m.).
Cingetoris, *Cingetoris*, -igis (m.).
Cingilia, *Cingilia*, -æ (f.).
Cingulum, *Cingulum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Cingulum*, *Cingulum*, -i (n.).
Cinna, *Cinna*, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Cinna*, *Cinnan*, -a, -um.
Cinyra, the, *Cinyra*, -ypis or -ypis (m.); of or belonging to the *Cinyras*, *Cinyrius*, -a, -um.
Cinyras, *Cinyras*, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Cinyras*, *Cinyræus*, -a, -um, and *Cinyretus*, -a, -um.
Circassia, *Cercetia*, -æ (f.); the *Circassians*, *Cercetæ*, -arum (m.).
Circe, *Circe*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Circe*, *Circean*, *Circean*, -a, -um.
Circeii, } *Circeii*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Circeii*, *Circeii*, -a, -um, and *Circeiensis*, -e.
Cirrhæa, *Cirrhæa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cirrhæa*, *Cirrhæus*, -a, -um.
Cirta, *Cirta*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cirta*, *Cirtensis*, -e.
Cispius, *Cispius*, -ii (m.).
Cisseus, *Cisseus*, -ei or -eos (m.); daughter of *Cisseus*, *Cissellæ*, -idis (f.).
Cithæron, *Cithæron*, -ōnis (m.).
Citium, *Citium*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Citium*, *Citien*, -e; an inhabitant of *Citium*, *Citiæus*, -i (m.).
Citius, *Citius*, -ii (m.).
Civita Fecchia, *Centumcellæ*, -arum (f.).
Clauius, the, *Claniv*, -ii (m.).
Clara, *Clara*, -æ (f.).
Clarus, *Clarus* or *Clarus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Clarus*, *Clarius*, -a, -um.
Clastidium, *Clastidium*, -ii (n.).
Claterna, *Claterna*, -æ (f.).
Claudia, *Claudia*, -æ (f.), v. *Claudius*.
Claudiopolis, *Claudiopolis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Claudiopolis*, *Claudiopollitæus*, -a, -um.
Claudianus, *Claudius*, -ii (m.); *Claudian*, of or belonging to *Claudian*, *Claudius*, -a, -um, and *Claudianus*, -a, -um; the *Claudian* family, *Claudia* gens.
Clausus, *Clausus*, -i (m.).
Claxomene, *Claxomene*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Claxomene*, *Claxomeneus*, -a, -um, and *Claxomēnius*, -a, -um; inhabitants of *Claxomene*, *Claxomēni*, -orum (m.).
Cleander, *Cleander*, -dri (m.).
Cleantes, *Cleantes*, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Cleantes*, *Cleantes*, -a, -um.
Clearchus, *Clearchus*, -i (m.).
Clemens, } *Clemens*, -entis (m.).
Cleobis, *Cleobis*, -is (m.).
Cleobulus, *Cleobulus*, -i (m.).
Cleombrotus, *Cleombrotus*, -i (m.).
Cleomedes, *Cleomedon*, -ontis (m.).
Cleomenes, *Cleomenes*, -is (m.).
Cleon, *Cleon*, -ontis (m.).
Cleone, *Cleone*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Cleone*, *Cleoneus*, -a, -um.
Cleopas, *Cleopas*, -æ (m.).

Cleopatra, *Cleopatra*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cleopatra*, *Cleopatranus*, -a, -um, and *Cleopatricus*, -a, -um.
Cleophrantus, *Cleophrantus*, -i (m.).
Cleophon, *Cleophon*, -ontis (m.).
Clermont, *Clermontium*, -ii (m.); Augustonemetum, -i (m.).
Cleone, *Cleone*, -æ (m.).
Cleone, *Cleone*, -æ (f.).
Climax, *Climax*, -icæ (f.).
Clinias, *Clinias*, -æ (m.); son of *Clinias*, *Cliniades*, -æ (m.).
Clio, *Clio*, -as (f.).
Clisthenes, *Clisthenes*, -is (m.).
Clitæ, *Clitæ*, -arum (f.).
Clitarchus, *Clitarchus*, -i (m.).
Cliternum, *Cliternum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Cliternum*, *Cliternus*, -a, -um.
Clitomachus, *Clitomachus*, -i (m.).
Cliton, *Cliton*, -bris (m.), and *Clitonius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Cliton*, *Clitonius*, -a, -um.
Clitumnus, } *Clitumnus*, -i (m.).
Clitunna, }
Clitus, *Clitus*, -i (m.).
Cloanthus, *Cloanthus*, -i (m.).
Clodia, *Clodia*, -æ (f.).
Clodius, *Clodius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Clodius*, *Clodian*, *Clodius*, -a, -um, and *Clodianus*, -a, -um.
Clodia, *Clodia*, -æ (f.).
Clodius, *Clodius*, -ii (m.).
Clodius, *Clodius*, -ii (m.).
Clodio, *Clodio*, -as (f.).
Cluentia, *Cluentia*, -æ (f.).
Cluentius, *Cluentius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Cluentius*, *Cluentian*, *Cluentianus*, -a, -um; the *Cluentian* family, *Cluentia* gens.
Cluilius, *Cluilius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Cluilius*, *Cluilius*, -ii (m.).
Clunia, *Clunia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Clunia*, *Clunensis*, -e.
Clupea, *Clupea*, -æ, and *Clupeæ*, -arum (f.).
Clusium, *Clusium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Clusium*, *Clusian*, *Clusinus*, -a, -um.
Cluvia, *Cluvia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cluvia*, *Cluvian*, *Cluvianus*, -a, -um.
Cluvius, *Cluvius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Cluvius*, *Cluviānus*, -a, -um.
Clyde, the, *Gloia*, -æ (f.); the *Frith of Clyde*, *Gloia*, -æ (f.).
Clymene, *Clymène*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Clymene*, *Clymèneus*, -a, -um, and *Clymēnius*, -a, -um; daughter of *Clymene*, *Clymēnis*, -idis (f.).
Clytemnestra, *Clytemnestra*, -æ (f.).
Clytis, *Clytis*, -æ, and *Clytis*, -es (f.).
Clytus, *Clytus*, -ii (m.).
Clytus, *Clytus*, -i (m.).
Cneus or *Cneius*, *Cneus* or *Cneius*, -i (m.).
Cnidos, *Cnidos* or *Cnidus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Cnidos*, *Cnidian*, *Cnidus*, -a, -um.
Cnosus, *Cnosus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Cnosus*, *Cnosian*, *Cnosius*, -a, -um, and *Cnosiacus*, -a, -um; *pecul. post. fem.*, *Cnosias*, -idis, and *Cnosia*, -idis.
Coblenz, *Confluentes*, -um (m.); *Confluentia*, -æ (f.).
Cocalus, *Cocalus*, -i (m.); daughter of *Cocalus*, *Cocalis*, -idis (f.).
Cocceius, *Cocceius*, -ii (m.).
Cocinthum, *Cocinthum*, -i (m.).
Cocles, *Cocles*, -is (m.).
Cocytus, the, *Cocytus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Cocytus*, *Cocytius*, -a, -um.
Codomanus, *Codomanus*, -i (m.).
Codrus, *Codrus*, -i (m.).
Coelius, *Coelius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Coelius*, *Coellianus*, -a, -um.
Coelus, *Coelus*, -i (m.).
Coranus, *Coranus*, -i (m.).
Cornus, *Cornus*, -i (m.).
Cornacum, *Cornacum*, -i (m.).
Cornelia, *Cornelia*, -æ (f.).
Colchester, *Colcestria*, -æ (f.).
Colchis, *Colchis*, -idis and -idos (f.); of or belonging to *Colchis*, *Colchian*, *Colchicus*, -a, -um, and *Colchus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Colchis*, *Colchi*, -orum (m.).
Coldingham, *Coldania*, -æ, or *Colania*, -æ (f.).
Collatia, *Collatia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Collatia*, *Collatian*, *Collatius*, -a, -um.
Colonia, *Colonia*, -æ (f.).
Colonus, *Colonus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Colonus*, *Colōnæus*, -a, -um.

Colophon, *Colophon*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Colophon*, *Colophōniacus*, -a, -um, and *Colophōnius*, -a, -um.
Colosse, *Colosse*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Colosse*, *Colossian*, *Colossinus*, -a, -um; the *Colossians*, *Colossenses*, -ium (m.).
Colimella, *Colimella*, -ae (f.).
Comana, *Cōmāna*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Comana*, *Comānus*, -a, -um.
Comania, *Comania*, -ae (f.).
Comines, } *Cominium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Cominium*, } *Cominianus*, -a, -um, and *Cominius*, -a, -um.
Commagene, *Commagēnē*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Commagene*, *Commagēnus*, -a, -um.
Commodus, *Commodus*, -i (m.).
Complutum, *Complutum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Complutum*, *Complutensis*, -e.
Compostella, *Compostella*, -ae (f.).
Compsa, *Compsa*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Compsa*, *Compsanus*, -a, -um.
Cumum (now *Como*), *Cōmum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Cumum*, *Comensis*, -e.
Concanti, the, *Concāni*, -orum (m.).
Concordia, *Concordia*, -ae (f.).
Condāte, *Condāte*, -is (n.); of or belonging to *Condāte*, *Condās*, -atis, and *Condatinus*, -a, -um.
Condē, *Condatum*, -i (n.).
Condrusi, the, *Condrūsī*, -orum (m.).
Conon, *Conon*, -ōnis (m.).
Conrad, *Conradus*, -i (m.).
Consaburo, *Consaburo*, -onis (f.), and *Consaburum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Consaburo*, *Consaburensis*, e.
Consentia, } *Consentia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Consentia*, } *sentia*, *Consentinus*, -a, -um.
Consentius, *Consentius*, -i (m.).
Considius, *Considius*, -i (m.).
Constance, *Constantia*, -ae (f.); name of a woman and of a city.
C. stance, *Lake of*, *Brigantinus Lacus*.
Constans, } *Constans*, -antis (m.).
Constant, }
Constantia, *Constantia*, -ae (f.).
Constantina, *Constantina*, -ae (f.).
Constantinus, *Constantinus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Constantina*, *Constantinānus*, -a, -um.
Constantinople, *Constantinōpōlis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Constantinople*, *Constantinōpōlitānus*, -a, -um; the *Strait of Constantinople*, *Bosphorus Thracicus*.
Constantius, *Constantius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Constantius*, *Constantiūcus*, -a, -um; *Constantianus*, -a, -um; and *Constantiensis*, -e.
Conusus, *Conusus*, -i (m.).
Contessa, *Gulf of*, *Sinus Strymonicus*.
Contrebia, *Contrebia*, -ae (f.).
Conway, *Conovium*, -i (n.).
Copa, *Copa*, -ae (f.).
Copa, *Cope*, -arum (f.); the *Lake of Copa*, or *Lake Copas*, *Copala*, -idis (f.), *palus*.
Copala, *Lake*, v. foregoing.
Copenhagen, *Hafnia* or *Haunia*, -ae (f.); *Codania*, -ae (f.).
Coponius, *Coponius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Coponius*, *Coponiānus*, -a, -um.
Coptus, *Coptus* or *Coptos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Coptus*, *Copticus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Coptus*, *Coptites*, -ae (m.).
Cora, *Cōra*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Cora*, *Corānus*, -a, -um.
Coracesium, *Coracēstium*, -i (n.).
Corae, *Corae*, -ae (m.).
Corae, *Corax*, -ācis (m.).
Corbio, *Corbio*, -onis (m.); a man's name.—2. (f.) a city.
Corbulo, *Corbūlo*, -ōnis (m.).
Coregra (now *Corfu*), *Coregra*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Coregra*, *Coregraeus*, -a, -um.
Cordora, *Cordūba*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Cordora*, *Cordubensis*, -e.
Cordus, *Cordus*, -i (m.).
Corea, *Corea*, -ae (f.).
Corfinium, *Corfinium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Corfinium*, *Corfiniensis*, -e, and *Corfinius*, -a, -um.
Corfu, v. *Coregra*.
Corinna, *Corinna*, -ae (f.).
Corinth, *Corinthus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Corinth*, *Corinthian*, *Corinthius*, -a, -um, and *Corinthicus*, -a, -um; the *Gulf of Corinth*, *Sinus Corinthiacus*.
Coriolanus, *Coriolanus*, -i (m.).

Corioli, *Corioli*, -orum (m.).
Corippus, *Corippus*, -i (m.).
Cork, *Corragia* or *Corragia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Cork*, *Corragiensis*, -e, or *Corcensis*, -e.
Cornelia, *Cornēlia*, -ae (f.).
Cornelius, *Cornēlius*, -i (m.); *Cornelian*, *Cornēlius*, -a, -um, and *Cornēliānus*, -a, -um; the *Cornelian family*, *Cornelia gens*.
Corniculum, *Cornēcūlum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Corniculum*, *Cornēculānus*, -a, -um.
Cornificus, *Cornificus*, -i (m.).
Cornutus, *Cornūtus*, -i (m.).
Cornwall, *Cornubia*, -ae (f.).
Coræbus, *Coræbus*, -i (m.).
Coromandel, *Coromandela*, -ae (f.).
Coron, } *Cōronē*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Coron*, } *Corone*, } *Coronean*, *Corōneus*, -a, -um; *Gulf of Coron*, *Sinus Messeniacus*.
Corona, } *Cōronēa*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Coronea*, } *Cōronēnsis*, -e.
Coronis, *Corōnis*, -idis (f.); son of *Coronis*, *Curōnides*, -ae (m.).
Correæ, *Cures*, -ium (m.).
Correica, *Corēica*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Correica*, *Correican*, *Correus*, -a, -um, and *Correicus*, -a, -um; the *Correicans*, *Corēi*, -orum (m.).
Cortona, *Cortōna*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Cortona*, *Corōnensis*, -e.
Coruncanianus, *Coruncānius*, -i (m.).
Corunna, *Brigantium*, -i, or *Caronium*, -i (n.).
Corvus, *Corvus*, -i (m.).
Corybantæ, the, *Corybantæ*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Corybantæ*, *Corybantian*, *Corybantius*, -a, -um.
Corybas, *Corybas*, -antis (m.).
Corycus, *Corēica*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Corycus*, *Coryctian*, *Coryctus*, -a, -um.
Corydon, *Cōrydōn*, -ōnis (m.).
Coryna, *Cōryna*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Coryna*, *Corynean*, *Cōryneus*, -a, -um.
Coryphasium, *Cōryphāsium*, -i (m.).
Corythus, *Cōrythus*, -i (m.).
Cos (now *Stanco*), *Cos* or *Cōus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Cos*, *Coan*, *Cōus*, -a, -um.
Cosa, *Cōsa*, -ae, and *Coasæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Cosa*, *Coasus*, -a, -um.
Cosconius, *Coconius*, -i (m.).
Cosenza, *Consēdia*, -ae (f.).
Cosmus, *Cōsmus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cosmus*, *Cosmianus*, -a, -um.
Cosminius, *Cosminius*, -i (m.).
Cosus, *Cōsus*, -i (m.).
Cossutia, *Cōssutia*, -ae (f.).
Cossutius, *C. seutius*, -i (m.).
Cothos, *Cōthos*, -ōnis (f.).
Cotiso, *Cōtiso*, -ōnis (m.).
Cottia, *Cōtia*, -ae (m.).
Cottius, *Cōtius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cottius*, *Cottian*, *Cōtīānus*, -a, -um; the *Cottian Alps*, *Alpes Cottianæ* or *Cottinæ*.
Cotton, *Cōtton*, -ōnis (f.).
Cottus, *Cōtius*, -i (m.).
Cotus, *Cōtus*, -i (m.).
Cotæum, *Cōtæum*, -i (n.).
Cotyla, *Cōtyla*, -ae (m.).
Coty, *Cōty*, -yis or *Yos* (m.).
Cotlyto, *Cōtyto*, -ūs (f.).
Covenria, *Conventria*, -ae (f.).
Cowbridge, *Bovium*, -i (n.).
Crægus (Mount), *Crægus*, -i (m.).
Cræw, *Cræovia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Cræw*, *Cræoviensis*, -e.
Cranon, *Crānōn*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Cranon*, *Crānōnian*, *Crānōnius*, -a, -um.
Cranior, *Crānor*, -ōris (m.).
Crassipes, *Crāssipes*, -edis (m.).
Crassus, *Crāssus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Crassus*, *Crāssus*, -a, -um.
Craterus, *Crātērus*, -i (m.).
Crates, *Crātes*, -ētis (m.); man's name.—2. *Crātes*, -is (m.), a river.
Crathis, } the, *Crāthis*, is and *Ydis* (m.).
Crati, }
Cratinus, *Crātinus*, -i (m.).
Cratippus, *Crātippus*, -i (m.).
Crato, *Crāto*, -ōnis (m.).
Crax, *La*, *Campi Lapidæ* (m.).
Credition, *Cridia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Credition*, *Cridiensis*, -e.
Cremaste, *Crēmaste*, -es (f.).

Cremera, the, *Crēmēra*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to the *Cremera*, *Crēmēra*, -ae.
Cremula, *Cremulicium*, -ii (m.).
Cremosa, *Cremōsa*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Cremosa*, *Cremōsa*, -ae.
Cremulus, *Cremulus*, -ii (m.).
Crenaeus, *Crenaeus*, -i (m.).
Creon, *Creon*, -ontis (m.).
Cresphontes, *Cresphontes*, -is (m.).
Cresy, *Carisacum*, -i (m.).
Crete (now *Candia*), *Crēta*, -ae, and *Crētē*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Crete*, *Cretean*, *Creteus*, -a, -um; *Cretenis*, e; poet., *Creteus*, -a, -um, and *Crētius*, -a, -um; a *Cretean*, *Cres*, -etis (m.), *Cressa*, -ae (f.); the *Creteans*, *Crētes*, -um.
Cretheus, *Crēthēus*, -ōis and -ei (m.); of or relating to *Cretheus*, *Crēthēus*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Cretheus*, *Crēthides*, -ae (m.).
Crēusa, *Crēusa*, -ae (f.).
Crimaea, *Chersonesus Taurica* (f); the *Crim Tartars*, *Tauri*, -orum (m.).
Crimineus, the, *Crimineus*, -i (m.).
Crispina, *Crispina*, -ae (f.).
Crispinus, *Crispinus*, -i (m.).
Crispus, *Crispus*, -i (m.).
Crissa, *Crissa*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Crissa*, *Crisseus*, -a, -um.
Crithote, *Crithote*, -es (f.).
Critias, *Critias*, -ae (m.).
Crito, *Crito*, -ōnis (m.).
Critobulus, *Critobulus*, -i (m.).
Critolaus, *Critolaus*, -i (m.).
Critonius, *Critonius*, -i (m.).
Croatia, *Croatia*, -ae (f.).
Croaeus, *Crōcēle*, -es (f.).
Cræsus, *Cræsus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Cræsus*, *Cræsius*, -a, -um.
Croton, *Brassovia*, -ae, and *Stephānopolis*, -is (f.).
Croton, } *Croton*, -ōnis, and *Crotōna*, -ae (f.); of or be-
Crotone, } longing to *Croton*, *Crotonensis*, -e; an
inhabitant of *Croton*, *Crotoniēsis*, -ae (m.).
Crustamerium, *Crustumērium*, -ii, and *Crustuminum*,
-i (m.), and *Crustumēri*, -orum (m.); of or belonging
to *Crustamerium*, *Crustumērinus*, -a, -um, and
Crustuminus, -a, -um.
Crustumium, *Crustumium*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to
Crustumium, *Crustumius*, -a, -um.
Ctesias, *Ctesias*, -ae (m.).
Ctesibius, *Ctesibius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Ctesibius*,
Ctesibicus, -a, -um.
Ctesiphon, *Ctesiphon*, -ontis (m.), a man's name.—2.
(f.) a city.
Cuba, *Cuba*, -ae (f.).
Cuballus, *Cuballus*, -i (m.).
Cularo, *Cularo*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Cularo*,
Cularōnensis, -ae.
Culeo, *Culeo*, -ōnis (m.).
Cuma, *Cūmē*, -arum (f.); also poet., *Cymē*, -es (f.);
of or belonging to *Cuma*, *Cumæus*, -a, -um, and
Cumānus, -a, -um.
Cumberland, *Cumbria*, -ae (f.).
Cuneus, *Cunēus*, -ei (m.).
Cuningham, *Cunigamia*, -ae (f.).
Cupid, *Cūpido*, -i (m.); *Amor*, -ōnis (m.); of or re-
lating to *Cupid*, *Cupidineus*, -a, -um.
Cuplemnius, *Cuplemnius*, -i (m.).
Cupra, *Cupra*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Cupra*, *Cu-
prensis*, -ae.
Curdian, *Curdia*, -ae (f.); the *Curds*, *Curdi*, -orum
(m.).
Cūres, } *Cūres*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cūres*,
Corres, } *Cūrensia*, -ae; an inhabitant of *Cūres*,
Cūres, -etis (m.).
Curtes, the, *Curētes*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the
Curtes, *Curētiens*, -a, -um.
Curvatus, *Curvatus*, -i (m.).
Curio, *Curio*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Curio*, *Cur-
iōniānus*, -a, -um.
Curiosolites, the, *Curiosolitae*, -arum, and *Curiosolites*,
-um (m.).
Curius, *Curius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Curius*, *Cur-
iānus*, -a, -um.
Curland, *Curonia*, -ae (f.).
Cursor, *Cursor*, -ōris (m.).
Curzio, *Curzio*, -i (m.).
Curzola, *Corcyra Nigra* (f.).
Curzolari, *Echiades*, -um (f.), insulm.
Cuta, *Cuta*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Cuta*, *Cutæus*,
-a, -um.
Cuthbert, *Cuthbertus*, -i (m.).

Cutillus, *Cutillus*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Cu-
tilla*, *Cutillensis*, -e, and *Cutillus*, -a, -um.
Cutina, *Cutina*, -ae (f.).
Cyana, *Cyāne*, -es (f.).
Cyaneae (islands), *Cyāneae*, -arum (f.); of or belonging
to the *Cyanean Islands*, *Cyaneus*, *Cyāneus*, -a, -um.
Cybele, *Cybbēle*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Cybele*,
Cybbēlus, -a, -um.
Cyclades, the (islands), *Cyclādes*, -um (f.).
Cycnus, *Cycnus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Cycnus*,
Cycnēus, -a, -um.
Cydas, *Cydas*, -ae (m.).
Cydicpe, *Cydicpe*, -es (f.).
Cydnus, the, *Cydnus*, -i (m.).
Cydonia, *Cydonia*, -ae, and *Cydon*, -ōnis (f.); of or be-
longing to *Cydon*, *Cydonian*, *Cydonius*, -a, -um; an
inhabitant of *Cydon*, *Cydon*, -ōnis (m.); the inhabit-
ants of *Cydon*, *Cydoniātæ*, -arum (m.).
Cyllarus, *Cyllarus*, -i (m.).
Cyllene, *Cyllēne*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Cyllene*,
Cyllenian, *Cyllenæus*, -a, -um, and *Cyllenius*, -a, -um.
Cylon, *Cylon*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Cylon*, *Cylo-
nius*, -a, -um.
Cyme, *Cyme*, -es (f.); *Cymean*, *Cymæus*, -a, -um.
Cymodoce, *Cymodōce*, -es (f.).
Cymothoe, *Cymothōe*, -es (f.).
Cynapes, the, *Cynapes*, -is (m.).
Cynosarges, *Cynōsarges*, -ium (f.).
Cynosephala, *Cynoscēphalæ*, -arum (f.).
Cynossema, *Cynossema*, -atis (m.).
Cynthia, *Cynthia*, -ae (f.).
Cynthus (Mount), *Cynthus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to
Cynthus, *Cynthus*, -a, -um.
Cynus, *Cynus*, -i (f.).
Cyparissia, *Cyparissia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Cypar-
issia*, *Cyparissian*, *Cyparissus*, -a, -um; Gulf of
Cyparissia, *Sinus Cyparissius*.
Cyparissus, *Cyparissus*, -i (m.).
Cyprian, *Cyprianus*, -i (m.).
Cyprus, *Cyprus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Cyprus*, *Cyp-
rian*, *Cyprianus*, -a, -um; *Cyprius*, -a, -um; and
late, *Cypriacus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Cypria*, -idis
(esp. as appell. of *Venus*).
Cypselia, *Cypselia*, -orum (m.).
Cypselus, *Cypselus*, -i (m.); son of *Cypselus*, *Cypselides*,
-ae (m.).
Cyrene, *Cyrēnē*, -es, and *Cyrēnæ*, -arum (f.); of or be-
longing to *Cyrene*, *Cyrenæan*, *Cyrēnæus*, -a, -um;
Cyrēnæus, -a, -um; and *Cyrenensis*, -e, the country
around *Cyrene*, *Cyrēnæa*, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of
Cyrene, *Cyrēnaci*, -orum, and *Cyrenenses*, -ium (m.).
Cyri, *Cyrius*, -i (m.).
Cyrus, *Cyrus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cyrus*, *Cyrēus*,
-a, -um.
Cyusus, *Cyusus*, -untis (f.).
Cyta, *Cyta*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Cyta*, *Cytean*,
Cytæus, -a, -um, and *Cytæus*, -a, -um (poet.);
pecul. fem., *Cytæis*, -idis.
Cythera, *Cythera*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Cy-
thera*, *Cytherēus*, -a, -um, and *Cytheriācus*, -a, -um;
pecul. fem., *Cytherēis*, -idis; *Cytheriās*, -idis; and
Cytheræa, -ae (esp. as appell. of *Venus*).
Cythus, *Cythus* or *Cythis*, -i (f.); of or belonging to
Cythus, *Cythis*, -a, -um.
Cyturus, *Cyturus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cyturus*,
Cytorian, *Cytorianus*, -a, -um, and *Cytorianus*, -a, -um.
Cyzicus, *Cyzicus*, -i (m.), man's name.—2. (f.) a city,
and *Cyzicum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cyzicus*,
Cyzicēus, -a, -um.

D.

Dea, the, v. *Dahæ*.
Dacia, *Dācia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Dacia*, *Da-
cian*, *Dacicus*, -a, -um; a *Dacian*, *Dācia*, -i (m.);
the *Dacians*, *Dāci*, -orum (m.).
Dadala, *Dādāla*, -orum (m.).
Dadalion, *Dadalion*, -ōnis (m.).
Dadalius, *Dādilius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Dadalius*,
Dādaliæus, *Dādalius*, -a, -um, and *Dādaliæus*,
-a, -um.
Dagon, *Dagon*, indecl., and perhaps -ōnis (m.).
Dahæ, the, *Dahæ*, -arum (m.).
Dalecarlia, *Dalecarlia*, -ae (f.).
Dallia, *Dallia*, -ae (f.).
Dalmatia, *Dalmatia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Dal-*

matia, Dalmatian, Dalmaticus, -a, -um; the Dalmatians, Dalmatæ, -arum (m.).
Dama, Dāma, -æ (m.).
Damalis, Dāmālis, -is (f.).
Damaris, Dāmāris, -idis (f.).
Damascus, Damascus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Damascus, Damascus, -a, -um, and Damascenus, -a, -um; the territory of Damascus, Damascēnē, -es, and Damascēna, -æ (f.).
Damarichthon, Dāmārichthon, -ōnis (m.).
Damarippus, Damarippus, -i (m.).
Damio, Damio, -ōnis (m.).
Damocles, Dāmōcles, -is (m.).
Damocrilus, Dāmōcrilus, -i (m.).
Damocles, Damocles, -æ (m.).
Damon, Dāmon, -ōnis (m.).
Danaë, Dānkā, -es (f.); of or belonging to Danaë, Danaëus, -a, -um.
Danaë, the, Dānkā, -orum (m.).
Danau, Dānkus, -i (m.); sons or descendants of Danau, Dānkides, -arum (m.); daughters or female descendants of Danau, Dānkides, -um (f.).
Danes, the, Danl, -orum (m.); Danish, Danicus, -a, -um; land of the Danes, v. Denmark.
Daniel, Daniel, -ells, and Daniëlus, -i (m.).
Danizic, Danticum, -i (m.); Gedānum, -i (m.).
Danube, the, Dānūbius, -il (m.); later, -tri (m.) (prop. only a part); Danubian, Danubinus, -a, -um.
Daphne, Daphne, -es (f.); of or belonging to Daphne, Daphnæus, -a, -um, and Daphnicus, -a, -um.
Daphnis, Daphnis, -idis (m.).
Daphnus, Daphnus, -untis (f.).
Daphnus, Daphnus, -æ (f.).
Dardanelles (Straits of the), Hellespontus, -i (m.).
Dardania, Dardānia, -æ (f.); Dardanian, of or belonging to Dardania, Dardānius, -a, -um, and Dardānicus, -a, -um; the Dardānians, Dardāni, -orum (m.).
Dardanus, Dardānus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Dardanus, Dardānus, -a, -um, and Dardānus, -a, -um; son or descendant of Dardanus, Dardānides, -æ (m.); daughter or female descendant of Dardanus, Dardānia, -idis; descendants of Dardanus, Dardānides, -arum contracted -ūm (m.) (poet. for Trojans and Romans).
Dares, Dāres, -ētis (m.).
Darius, Dārius, -il, or Dārēus, -i (m.).
Darmstadt, Darmstadtium, -il (m.); of Darmstadt, Darmstadtensis, -æ.
Dartmouth, Dartmouthia, -æ (f.).
Dascylium, Dascylium, -il (m.), and Dascylos, -i (f.).
Dasius, Dāsius, -il (m.).
Datis, Datis, -is (m.).
Daulis, the, Daulis, -idis (f.); of Daulis, Daulian, Daulia, -il, -us, -a, -um; pecul. fem. Daulias, -ādis.
Daunia, Daunia, -æ (f.); of Daunia, Daunian, Daunius, -a, -um, and Daunius, -a, -um.
Daunus, Daunus, -i (m.).
Dauphin, Delphinatus, -ūs (m.); of Dauphiny, Delphinæ, -ētis.
Dauntrey, Bennavenna, -æ (f.).
David, Dāvid, indecl., and Dāvid, -idis (m.); of or belonging to David, Dāvidicus, -a, -um.
David's, St., Menevia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to St. David's, Meneviensis, -æ.
Davus, Dāvus, -i (m.).
Dead Sea, Lacus Asphalites, -æ (m.).
Deal, Dola, -æ (f.).
Deborah, Dēbōra, -æ (f.).
Debrechin, Debrechinum, -i (m.).
Decapōlis, Decapōlis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Decapōlis, Decapōlitānus, -a, -um.
Decella, Decella, -æ (f.).
Decentius, Decentius, -il (m.).
Decetia, Decetia, -æ (f.).
Decidius, Decidius, -il (m.).
Decimus, Decimius, -il (m.); of or relating to Decimus, Decimianus, -a, -um.
Decius, Decetia, -æ (f.).
Decius, Decius, -il (m.); of or relating to Decius, Decianus, -a, -um.
Dec, the, Deva, -æ (m.).
Deianira, Dēiānira, -æ (f.).
Deidamia, Dēidamia, -æ (f.).
Delopēa, Delopēa, -æ (f.).
Delotarus, Dēlōtārus, -i (m.).
Delphic, Delphicæ, -es (f.).
Delphide, Delphide, -es (f.).
Delphobus, Delphobus, -i (m.).
Dejantra, v. Dejanira.

Delhi, Clisobora, -æ (f.).
Delphi, Delphium, -il (m.).
Delia, Delia, -æ (f.).
Delium, Delium, -il (m.).
Delos, Delos, or Dēlus, -i (f.); of Delos, Delian, Delius, -a, -um, and Delicus, -a, -um.
Delphi, Delphi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Delphi, Delphic, Delphicus, -a, -um.
Delta, Delta, indecl. (m.).
Delus, v. Delos.
Dēmidēs, Demidēs, -is (m.).
Demarata, Demarata, -æ (f.).
Demaratus, Demaratus, -i (m.).
Demea, Demea, -æ (m.).
Demetrias, Demetrias, -ādis (f.); of or belonging to Demetrias, Demetriacus, -a, -um.
Demetrium, Demetrium, -il (m.).
Demetrius, Demetrius, -il (m.).
Demurgus, Demurgus, -i (m.).
Demochares, Dēmōchāres, -is (m.).
Democrates, Democrates, -is (m.).
Democritus, Democritus, -i (m.); of Democritus, Democritæan, Democritæus, -a, -um, and Democriticus, -a, -um; the disciples of Democritus, Democritei or -critici, -orum (m.).
Demodocus, Demodocus, -i (m.).
Demoleon, Demoleon, -ontis (m.).
Demolitus, Demolitus, -i (m.).
Demonicus, Dēmōnicus, -i (m.).
Demophon, Demophon, -ontis (m.).
Demotica, Didymotichos, -i (m.).
Demosthenes, Dēmōsthēnes, -is (m.); of or belonging to Demosthenes, Demosthēnicus, -a, -um.
Dendera, v. Tentyra.
Denmark, Danla, -æ (f.); an inhabitant of Denmark, v. Dence.
Dennis, v. Dengs.
Dentatus, Dentatus, -i (m.).
Densy, Dionysius, -il (m.).
Deodate, Deodate, -i (m.).
Derbe, Derbe, -es (f.); of or belonging to Derbe, Derbean, Derbeus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Derbe, Derbētes, -æ (m.).
Derbent, Albanæ portæ, -arum (f.).
Derbices, the, Derbices, -um (m.).
Derby, Darbia, -æ (f.); Derwentia, -æ (f.); Derbyshire, Derbicensis (Derbiensis) comitatus.
Dercetia, the, Dercetia, -is (f.), and Dercetio, -ūs (f.).
Derceto, the, Derceto, -is (f.).
Dercylus, Dercylus, -i (m.).
Derry, v. Derry.
Derry, Deria, -æ (f.).
Derlona, Derlona, -æ (f.).
Derwent, Derwent, -i (m.).
Dermond, Dermonia, -æ (f.).
Despota (Mount), Rhodope, -es (f.).
Desau, Dessavia, -æ (f.).
Detmold, Detmoldia, -æ (f.).
Deucalion, Deucalion, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to Deucalion, Deucaliōnæus, -a, -um; son of Deucalion, Deucaliōnes, and Deucaliēs, -æ (m.).
Deusopota, Bipontum, -il (m.).
Deva, Decidava, -æ (f.).
Deventer, Daventria, -æ (f.).
Devonshire, Devonla, -æ (f.).
Dezippus, Dezippus, -i (m.).
Dia, Dia, -æ (f.).
Diadumenus, Diadumēnus, -i (m.).
Diagondas, Diagondas, -æ (m.).
Diagoras, Diāgoras, -æ (m.).
Diana, Diana, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Diana, Dianus, -a, -um.
Dianium, Dianium, -il (m.).
Dicaa, Dicaa, -æ (f.).
Dicæarchia, Dicæarchia, -æ (f.); inhabitants of Dicæarchia, Dicæarchei, -orum (m.).
Dicæarchus, Dicæarchus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Dicæarchus, Dicæarchus, -a, -um.
Dicle (Mount), Dicle, -es, and Dicta, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Dicle, Diclean, Dictæus, -a, -um.
Dictynna, Dictynna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Dictynna, Dictynnæus, -a, -um.
Dictys, Dictys, -is or -yos (m.).
Didius, Didius, -il (m.); of or belonging to Didius Didian, Didius, -a, -um.
Dido, Dido, -ūs, less usual -ōnis (f.).
Didymæa, Didymæon, -ōnis (m.).
Didymus, Didymus, -i (m.).
Dieppe, Deppe, -æ (f.).
Digentia, Digentia, -æ (f.).

Digitus, *Digitus*, -li (m.).
Digne, *Dinia*, -æ (f.), q. v.
Dijon, *Divio*, -onis (f.); *Diviodunum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Dijon*, *Divionensis*, -e.
Dinarchus, *Dinarchus*, -i (m.).
Dindymus, (*Mount*), *Dindymus*, -i (m.), and *Dindyma*, -trum (n.); of or belonging to *Dindymus*, *Dindymenus*, -a, -um; *Dindymus*, -a, -um.
Dinia, *Dinia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Dinia*, *Dinensis*, -e.
Dinocharis, *Dinocharis*, -is (m.).
Dinocrates, *Dinocrates*, -is (m.).
Dinomachus, *Dinomachus*, -es (f.).
Dinomachus, *Dinomachus*, -i (m.).
Dinon, *Dinon* or *Dino*, -onis (m.).
Dio, *Dio* or *Dion*, -onis (m.).
Diocharis, *Diocharis*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Diocharis*, *Diocharinus*, -a, -um.
Diocles, *Diocles*, -æ (f.).
Diocles, *Diocles*, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Diocles*, *Diocleus*, -a, -um.
Diocletian, *Diocletianus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Diocletian*, *Diocletianus*, -a, -um.
Diodorus, *Diodorus*, -i (m.).
Diogenes, *Diogenes*, -i (m.).
Diogenes, *Diogenes*, -is (m.).
Diognetus, *Diognetus*, -i (m.).
Diognotus, *Diognotus*, -i (m.).
Diomedes, *Diomedes*, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Diomedes*, *Diomedon*, *Diomedon*, -a, -um.
Dion, v. *Dio*.
Dione, *Dione*, -es, and *Diona*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Dione*, *Dionæus*, -a, -um.
Dionysia, *Dionysia*, -æ (f.).
Dionysius, *Dionysius*, -i (m.).
Dionysodorus, *Dionysodorus*, -i (m.).
Diophanes, *Diophanes*, -is (m.).
Diorea, *Diorea*, -æ (m.).
Dioscuri, the, *Dioscuri*, -orum (m.).
Diopolia, *Diopolia*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Diopolia*, *Diopolitainus*, -a, -um, and masc. adj. *Diopolites*, -æ.
Diotrephes, *Diotrephes*, -is (m.).
Diphilus, *Diphilus*, -i (m.).
Dipsa, *Dipsa*, -adis (f.), a woman's name.—2. *Dipsa*, -antis (m.), a river.
Dipeo, *Edipeum*, -i (n.).
Dirce, *Dirce*, -es, and *Dirca*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Dirce*, *Dircean*, *Dirceanus*, -a, -um.
Discordia, *Discordia*, -æ (f.).
Dica, *Dica*, -æ (f.).
Dia, -i, *Dium*, -li (n.); of or belonging to *Dium*, *Dian*, -iensis, -e.
Dicio, v. *Dijon*.
Diviticius, *Diviticius*, -i (m.).
Divodurum, *Divodurum*, -i (n.).
Divona, *Divona*, -æ (f.).
Diaper, the, *Borysthènes*, -is (m.).
Diaster, the, *Danaster*, -tri, and *Tyras*, -æ (m.).
Docimus, *Docimus*, -i (m.).
Dodona, *Dodona*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Dodona*, *Dodonæus*, -a, -um, and *Dodonius*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Dodônâs*, -idis.
Dolabella, *Dolabella*, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Dolabella*, *Dolabellianus*, -a, -um.
Dolche, *Dolche*, -æ (f.).
Dolichus, *Dolichus*, -i (m.).
Dolon, *Dolon*, -onis (m.).
Dolonea, the, *Dolonea*, -arum (m.).
Dolopia, *Dolopia*, -æ (f.); the *Dolopians*, *Dolöpes*, -um (m.); *Dolopian*, *Dolöpelus*, -a, -um.
Domitia, *Domitia*, -æ (f.).
Domitian, *Domitianus*, -i (m.).
Domitius, *Domitius*, -li (m.); of or belonging to *Domitius*, *Domitius*, -a, -um, and *Domitianus*, -a, -um.
Don, the, *Tanais*, -is (m.).
Donatus, *Donatus*, -i (m.).
Doncaster, *Danum*, -i (n.).
Donegal, *Dungalis*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Donegal*, *Dungalensis*, -e.
Donusa, *Donusa*, -æ (f.).
Dora, *Dora*, -æ (f.).
Dorcas, *Dorcas*, -adis (f.).
Dorceus, *Dorceus*, -eos and -ei (m.).
Dorchester, *Dorchester*, -æ (f.).
Dordogne, the, *Duranus*, -li (m.).
Dorians, the, *Döres*, -um (m.); of or relating to the *Dorians*, *Dörian*, *Dörian*, -a, -um; *Doricus*, -a, -um; and *Dorians*, -e; fem. adj., *Döris*, -idis; the country of the *Dorians*, *Döris*, -idis (f.).

Dorion, *Dorion*, -li (m.).
Doris, v. *Dorianus*.
Doricus, *Doricus*, -i (f.).
Dornoch, *Dornodunum*, -i (m.).
Doron, *Döron* or *Dörum*, -i (m.).
Dorotheus, *Dörotheus*, -i (m.).
Dorothy, *Dörothea*, -æ (f.).
Dorpat, *Dorpatum*, -i, and *Derbatum*, -i (n.).
Dorso, *Dorso*, -onis (m.).
Dort, *Dordracum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Dort*, *Dordracensis*, -e.
Dortmund, *Dormundia*, -æ (f.); *Tremonia*, -æ (f.).
Dortrecht = *Dort*.
Dorus, *Dorus*, -i (m.).
Dorylaeum, *Dorylaeum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Dorylaeum*, *Dorylaeus*, -a, -um, and *Dorylensis*, -e.
Dorinda, *Dosiades*, -is (m.).
Dositheus, *Dositheus*, -i (m.).
Dossennus, *Dossennus*, -i (m.).
Dotion, *Dotion*, -li (n.).
Doto, *Döto*, -is (f.).
Douay, *Catnacum*, -i (n.); *Duacum*, -i (n.); of or relating to *Douay*, *Duacensis*, -e.
Doubs, the, *Alduabis*, -is, or *Dubis*, -is (m.).
Douglas, *Duglasium*, -li (n.).
Dourdan, *Dordunum*, -i (n.).
Douro, the, *Durius*, -li (m.).
Doux, the, v. *Doubs*.
Dover, *Dubris*, -is (m.); *Dubrae*, -arum (f.).
Down, *Dunum*, -i (n.); *County Down*, *Dunensis Comitatus*.
Draburg, *Dravoburgum*, -i (n.).
Draco, *Dräco*, -onis (m.).
Dragonara, *Geromium*, -li (n.).
Dracene, the, *Dräco*, -onis (m.).
Drances, *Drances*, -is (m.).
Drapano, *Drepänum*, -i (m.), *Promontorium*.
Draue, the, *Dravus*, -i (m.).
Drepanum, *Drepänum*, -i (n.), and *Drepäna*, -orum (n.).
Drinas, } the, *Drinus*, -i (m.).
Drina, }
Drogheda, *Droghæda*, -æ (f.).
Dromiscus, *Dromiscus*, -i (f.).
Dromus, *Drömus* or *Drömos*, -i (m.).
Brontheim, *Nidrosia*, -æ (f.).
Druentia, the, *Druentia*, -æ (m.); of or belonging to the *Druentia*, *Druenticus*, -a, -um.
Drusilla, *Drusilla*, -æ (f.).
Druso, *Druso*, -onis (m.).
Drusus, *Dräus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Drusus*, *Drusianus*, -a, -um, and *Drusinus*, -a, -um.
Dryada, the, *Dryädes*, -um (f.); a *Dryad*, *Dryas*, -adis.
Dryas, *Dryas*, -antis (m.); son of *Dryas*, *Dryantides* or *Dryantides*, -æ (m.).
Drymae, *Drymae*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Drymae*, *Drymaeus*, -a, -um.
Drymo, *Drymo*, -us (f.).
Drymusa, *Drymusa*, -æ (f.).
Dryope, *Dryöpe*, -es (f.).
Dryopes, the, *Dryöpes*, -um (m.).
Dubis, the, *Dubis*, -is (m.).
Dublin, *Dublinum*, -i (n.); *Dublinia*, -æ (f.); and perhaps *Eblana*, -æ (f.); of *Dublin*, *Dublinensis*, -e.
Dubria, *Dubria*, -is (m.).
Dudley, *Dudleia*, -æ (f.).
Duro or *Douro* = *Durius*, q. v.
Duilius, *Duilius*, -li (m.); *Duillian*, *Duillius*, -a, -um.
Duina, *Duina*, -æ (f.).
Dulgidini, the, *Dulgidini*, -orum (m.).
Dulichium, *Dulichium*, -li (n.); of or belonging to *Dulichium*, *Dulichian*, *Dulichian*, -a, -um.
Dumbarton or *Dunbarton*, *Britannodunum*, -i (n.).
Dumfries, *Dunfries*, -æ (f.).
Dumnacus, *Dumnacus*, -i (m.).
Dumnorix, *Dumnörrix*, -igis (m.).
Dunbar, *Dunbarum*, -i (n.).
Dunblain, *Dunblanum*, -i (n.).
Dundalk, *Dunkränum*, -i (n.).
Dundee, *Allectum*, -i (m.).
Dunkirk, *Dunquercus*, -æ (f.).
Dunstan, *Dunstanus*, -i (m.).
Durance, the, *Druentia*, -æ (m.).
Duranus, the, *Duranus*, -li (n.).
Durazzo, v. *Dyrrachium*.
Duria, the, *Duria*, -æ (f.).
Durham, *Dunelmum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Durham*, *Dunelmensis*, -e.
Duris, *Duris*, -idis (m.).

Durius, the (now Douro), *Durius*, -i (m.); of or relating to the *Durius*, *Duriensis*, -e.
Durnomagus, *Durnomagus*, -i (f.).
Durocorlorum, *Durocorlorum*, -i (m.).
Duronio, *Durônia*, -æ (f.).
Duronius, *Duronius*, -i (m.).
Dusseldorf, *Dusseldorpium*, -i (n.).
Duina, the, *Duina*, -æ (f.); *Carambels*, -is (m.).
Dymas, *Dymas*, -antis (m.); daughter of *Dymas*, *Dymantis*, -idis (f.).
Dyme, *Dyme*, -æ, and *Dymæ*, -arum (f.); *Dymæan*, *Dymæus*, -a, -um.
Dyrachium, { *Dyrachium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to
Durazzo, } *Dyrachium*, *Dyrachinus*, -a, -um;
the inhabitants of *Dyrachium*, *Dyrachini* or -eni-
-orum (m.).

E.

Eadith, v. *Edith*.
Eadulph, *Eadulphus*, -i (m.).
Earinus, *Earinus*, -i (m.).
Eberdorf, *Aula Nova* (f.).
Ebora, { *Ebora*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Ebora*,
Eora, } *Eborensis*, -e.
Eboracum, (York), *Eboracum*, -i (m.); of or belonging
to *Eboracum*, *Eboracensis*, -e.
Ebro, the, *Ibèrus*, -i (m.).
Ebura, *Ebura*, -æ (f.).
Eburodunum, *Eburodunum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to
Eburodunum, *Eburodunensis*, -e.
Eburones, the, *Eburones*, -um (m.).
Eburroces, the, *Eburroces*, -um (m.).
Ecce, { *Ecceus* or *Ecceus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to
Ecceus, } *Ecceus*, *Ecceus*, -is (m.).
Echidna, *Echidna*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Echidna*,
Echidna, -æ, -um.
Echinades, the, *Echinades*, -um (f.), insulae.
Echinus, *Echinus*, -i (f.).
Echinussa, *Echinussa*, -æ (f.).
Echion, *Echion*, -onis (m.); of or belonging to *Echion*,
Echionius, -a, -um; son of *Echion*, *Echionides*, -æ
(m.).
Echo, *Echo*, -us (f.).
Ecuico, *Ecuico*, -onis (m.).
Eden, the, *Ituna*, -æ (f.).
Edessa, *Edessa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Edessa*,
Edessæus, -a, -um, and *Edessæus*, -a, -um.
Edinburgh, *Alata Castra* (n.); *Edinum* or *Eden-*
burgum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Edinburgh*, *Eden-*
burgensis, -e.
Edetani, the, *Edetani*, -orum (m.).
Edgar, *Edgarus*, -i, and *Edgar*, -aris (m.).
Edith, *Editha*, -æ (f.).
Edmund, *Edmundus*, -i (m.).
Edom, *Edom*, indecl. (m.), a man's name.—2. (f.).
name of a country; *Idumæa*, -æ (f.).
Edoni, the, *Edoni*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the
Edoni, *Edonians*, *Edonius*, -a, -um, and *Edonius*,
-a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Edonis*, -idis.
Edonus (Mount), *Edonus*, -i, and *Edon*, -onis (m.).
Edusa, *Edusa*, -æ (f.).
Edward, *Edwardus*, -i, and *Edwardus*, -i (m.).
Edwin, *Edwinus*, -i (m.).
Edition, *Edition*, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Edition*.
Editionis, -a, -um.
Egbert, *Egbertus*, -i (m.).
Egeria, *Egeria*, -æ (f.).
Egerius, *Egerius*, -i (m.).
Egeinus, *Egeinus*, -i (m.).
Egeia, *Egeia*, -æ (f.).
Egidius, *Egidius*, -i (m.).
Egina, v. *Engtha*.
Egmont, *Egmontium*, -i (n.).
Egnatia, *Egnatia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Egnatia*,
Egnatinus, -a, -um.
Egnatius, *Egnatius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Egnatius*,
Egnatianus, -a, -um.
Egypt, *Egyptus* and -tos, -i (f.), v. *Egypt*.
Eiselen, *Eiselen*, -æ (f.).

Elaea, *Elaea*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Elaea*, *Elae-*
ensis, -e.
Elaeus, *Elaeus*, -untis (f.).
Elam, *Elam*, indecl. (m.); descendants of *Elam*, the
Elamites, *Elamites*, -arum.
Elatha, *Elatha*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Elatha*, *Ela-*
tensis, -e, and *Elathensis*, -e.
Elath, *Elatha*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Elath*, *Ela-*
niticus, -a, -um.
Elatus, *Elatus*, -i (m.); son of *Elatus*, *Elatius*, -i (m.).
Elaver, { the, *Elaver*, -aris (m.).
Alhier, }
Elba, *Elba*, -æ (f.); *Ethalia*, -æ (f.).
Elbe, the, *Abbia*, -is (m.).
Elbing, *Elbinga*, -æ (f.).
Eldred, *Eldredus*, -i (m.).
Elia, { *Elaea*, -æ (f.); of *Elaea*, *Elaetic*, *Elaeticus*,
Feltia, } -a, -um, and *Elaetes*, -æ (m.).
Eleanor, *Eleanora*, -æ (f.).
Elazar, *Elazar*, -aris, and *Elazarus*, -i (m.).
Electra, *Electra*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Electra*,
Electrius, -a, -um.
Electryon, *Electryon*, -onis (m.).
Electus, *Electus*, -i (m.).
Elcsta, *Elcsta*, -æ (f.).
Eleus, *Eleus*, -eos and -ei (m.).
Elephantine, *Elephantine*, -æ (f.).
Elephantis, *Elephantis*, -idis (f.).
Eleusa, *Eleusa*, -æ (f.).
Eleusis, *Eleusis* or *Eleusis*, -inis (f.); of or belonging
to *Eleusis*, *Eleusinian*, *Eleusinian*, -a, -um, and
Eleusinian, -a, -um.
Elias, *Elias*, -æ (m.).
Elcicus, *Elcicus*, -i (m.).
Elizer, *Elizer*, indecl. (m.).
Eljah = *Elaia*.
Elmea, *Elmea*, -æ (f.).
Elmbo (Mount), *Olympus*, -i (m.).
Elmiotis, *Elmiotis*, -idis (f.).
Elis, *Elis*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Elis*, *Eleen*,
Elis or *Elis*, -a, -um; late *Elidensis*, -e; *pecul.*
fem., *Elis*, -idis.
Elisa, *Elisa* or *Elissa*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Elisa*,
Elissæus, -a, -um.
Elisabeth, *Elisabetha*, -æ (f.), also indecl.
Elisba, *Elisba*, -i (m.).
Eliza, *Eliza*, -æ (f.).
Elizabeth, v. *Elisabeth*.
Elmesly, *Ulmétum*, -i (n.).
Elorus, *Elorus*, -i (m.), and *Elorum*, -i (n.); of or be-
longing to *Elorus*, *Elorian*, *Elorius*, -a, -um, and
Elorinus, -a, -um; also written *Helorus*, &c.
Elpenor, *Elpenor*, -aris (m.).
Elpeneur, *Elpeneur*, -æ (f.).
Elusa, *Elusa*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Elusa*, *Elu-*
sani, -orum, and *Elusates*, -ium (m.).
Ely, *Ely*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Ely*, *Eliensis*, -e.
Elymae, the, *Elymae*, -orum (m.); the country of the
Elymae, *Elymae*, -idis (f.).
Elysius, *Elysius*, -i (n.); *Elysiac*, *Elysiac*, -a, -um;
the *Elysiac Fields*, *Elysiac Camp*.
Emathia, *Emathia*, -æ (f.); *Emathian*, *Emathian*,
-a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Emathis*, -idis.
Emathion, *Emathion*, -onis (m.).
Emboit, *Amphipolis*, -is (f.).
Embrun, *Eburodunum*, -i (n.).
Emeric or *Emery*, *Almericus*, -i (m.).
Emerita, *Emerita*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Eme-*
Merida, { *rita*, *Emeritanus*, -a, -um, and *Emeri-*
tensis, -e.
Emisa, *Emisa* or *Emesa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to
Emisa, *Emisenus*, -a, -um.
Emma, *Emma*, -æ (f.).
EMMANUEL, *EMMANUEL*, indecl. (m.).
Emmaus, *Emmaus*, -i (f.).
Emodus (Mount), *Emodus*, -i (m.). *Mons Emodi-*
orum (m); *Montes*, and *Emodes*, -is (m.). *Mons*.
Empedocles, *Empedocles*, -is (m.); *Empedoclean*, *Empe-*
doclean, -a, -um.
Emporia, *Emporia*, -orum (n.).
Emporiae, *Emporiae*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to
Emporiae, *Emporitanus*, -a, -um.
Empulium, *Empulium*, -i (n.).
Eme, the, *Amisia*, -æ, and *Amisius*, -i (m.).
Enceladus, *Enceladus*, -i (m.).
Endymion, *Endymion*, -onis (m.); of or belonging to
Endymion, *Endymionius*, -a, -um.
Encti, v. *Hencti*.
Engaddi, { *Engadda*, -æ (f.).
Ein Jidy, }

Englien, *Anglia*, -æ (*f.*).
Engia or *Engita*, *Egina*, -æ (*f.*). *q. v.*
England, *Anglia*, -æ (*f.*), *v. Britain*; *English*, *Anglicus*, -a, -um, and *Anglicanus*, -a, -um; *an Englishman*, *Anglus*, -i (*m.*); *New England*, *Nova Anglia* (*f.*); *a New Englander*, *Novus Anglicanus*.
Engyon, *Engyon*, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Engyon*, *Engyonus*, -a, -um.
Enipeus, *Enipëus*, -eos or -ei (*m.*).
Enna, *Enna*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Enna*, *Enneus*, -a, -um, and *Ennensis*, -æ.
Enneacrus, *Enneacrus*, -i (*m.*).
Enneapoleis, *Enneapoleis*, -is (*f.*).
Ennius, *Ennius*, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Ennius*, *Ennianus*, -a, -um.
Ennodius, *Ennodius*, -ii (*m.*).
Ennomus, *Ennomus*, -i (*m.*).
Enoch, *Enoch*, *indec.* (*m.*); *sons, descendants of Enoch*, *Enochites*, -arum (*m.*).
Enos, *Enos*, -i (*f.*).
Entella, *Entella*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Entella*, *Entellinus*, -a, -um.
Entellus, *Entellus*, -i (*m.*).
Enyo, *Enyo*, -as (*f.*).
Eordæa, *Eordæa*, -æ (*f.*); *Eordæan*, *Eordæus*, -a, -um, and *Eordensis*, -æ.
Epiniondas, *Epiniondas*, -æ (*m.*).
Ephras, *Ephras*, -æ (*m.*).
Ephroditus, *Ephrōdītus*, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Ephroditus*, *Ephroditianus*, -a, -um.
Ephrus, *Ephrus*, -i (*m.*).
Epeane, *the*, *Epēi*, -orum (*m.*).
Epeuetus, *Epeuetus*, -i (*m.*).
Eperias, *Aperiasco*, -onis (*f.*); *Eperias*, -arum (*f.*).
Epeus, *Epeus*, -i (*m.*).
Ephesus, *Ephesus*, -i (*f.*); *of Ephesus*, *Ephesian*, *Ephēsius*, -a, -um, and *Ephesianus*, -a, -um.
Ephialtes, *Ephialtes*, -æ (*m.*).
Ephorus, *Ephorus*, -i (*m.*).
Ephraim, *Ephraim*, *indec.*, and *Ephraimus*, -i (*m.*).
Ephra, *Ephra*, -æ, and *Ephyræ*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ephra*, *Ephyræus*, -a, -um, and *Ephyræus*, -a, -um; *an inhabitant of Ephra* (a *Co-rinthian*), *Ephyræides*, -æ (*m.*); *Ephyræias*, -adis (*f.*).
Epicharis, *Epicharis*, -is (*m.*).
Epicharmus, *Epicharmus*, -i (*m.*); *of Epicharmus*, *Epicharmus*, -a, -um.
Epictetus, *Epictetus*, -i (*m.*).
Epimenides, *Epimenides*, -is (*m.*).
Epiphanes, *Epiphanes*, -is (*m.*).
Epiphania, *Epiphania*, -æ (*f.*).
Epiphanius, *Epiphanius*, -ii (*m.*).
Epipolæ, *Epipolæ*, -arum (*f.*).
Epirus, *Epirus* and *Epiros*, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Epirus*, *Epiroticus*, -a, -um, and *Epiroticus*, -æ; *an inhabitant of Epirus*, *an Epirote*, *Epirotēs* and *Epirota*, -æ (*m.*).
Epona, *Epona*, -æ (*f.*).
Eposus, *Eposus*, -eos or -ei (*m.*).
Eposus, *Eposus*, -i (*m.*).
Eporadia, *Eporadia*, -æ (*f.*).
Eppius, *Eppius*, -ii (*m.*).
Epponina, *Epponina*, -æ (*f.*).
Epytus, *Epytus*, -i (*m.*); *son of Epytus*, *Epytides*, -æ (*m.*).
Erastus, *the*, *Erastus*, -i (*m.*).
Erastrius, *Erastrius*, -i (*m.*).
Erasmus, *Erasmus*, -i (*m.*).
Erastus, *Erastus*, -i (*m.*).
Erato, *Erato*, -as (*f.*).
Eratothene, *Eratothene*, -is (*m.*).
Erbeus, *Erbeus*, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Erbeus*, *Erbensensis*, -æ.
Erēbus, *Erēbus*, -i (*m.*); *of Erēbus*, *Erēbus*, -a, -um.

Erechtheus, *Erechthēus*, -eos or -ei (*m.*); *of or relating to Erechtheus*, *Erechthēus*, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Erechtheus*, *Erechthides*, -æ (*m.*); *daughter or female descendant of Erechtheus*, *Erechthis*, -idis.
Eressus, *Eressus*, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Eressus*, *Eressian*, *Eressius*, -a, -um.
Eretri = *Erythra*, *q. v.*
Eretria, *Eretria*, -æ (*f.*); *of Eretria*, *Eretrian*, *Eretrius*, -a, -um; *Eretriensis*, -æ; *and Eretrias*, -atis (*m., f.*); *the Eretrians (sect of Eretrian philosophers)*, *Eretrici*, -orum (*m.*).
Eretum, *Eretum*, -i (*m.*); *of Eretum*, *Erelian*, *Eretinus*, -a, -um.
Erfurt, *Erfordia*, -æ (*f.*).
Ergavica, *Ergavica*, -æ (*f.*); *of Ergavica*, *Ergavicensis*, -æ.
Ergetium, *Ergētium*, -ii (*m.*); *of Ergetium*, *Ergetian*, *Ergētianus*, -a, -um.
Erginus, *Erginus*, -i (*m.*).
Erichtho, *Erichtho*, -as (*f.*).
Erichthonius, *Erichthōnius*, -ii (*m.*); *of or derived from Erichthonius*, *Erichthonius*, -a, -um.
Ericinium, *Ericinium*, -ii (*m.*).
Eridanus, *the*, *Eridānus*, -i (*m.*).
Erigone, *Erigone*, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Erigone*, *Erigonius*, -a, -um.
Erigone, *Erigōnus*, -i, and *Erigon*, -ōnis (*m.*).
Erinna, *Erinna*, -æ, and *Erinæ*, -æ (*f.*).
Erinyes, *Erinyes*, -yos (*f.*).
Eriphyla, *Eriphylæ*, -æ, and *Eriphyla*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Eriphyla*, *Eriphylæus*, -a, -um.
Eria, *Eria*, -idis (*f.*).
Erisichthon, *Erisichthon*, -ōnis (*m.*).
Erius, *Erius*, *q. v.*
Eriza, *Eriza*, -æ (*f.*); *of Eriza*, *Erizenus*, -a, -um.
Erlangen, *Erlangen*, -æ (*f.*).
Ernest, *Ernestus*, -i (*m.*).
Eros, *Eros*, -ōis (*m.*).
Erycina, *v. Eryx*.
Erymanthus (*Mount*), *Erymanthus*, -i (*m.*); *of Erymanthus*, *Erymanthian*, *Erymanthius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Erymanthias*, -adis, and *Erymanthis*, -idis.
Erymas, *Erymas*, -antis (*m.*).
Erythea, *Erythēa* or -thia, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Erythea*, *Erythēus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Erythēia*, -idis.
Erythra, *Erythra*, -arum (*f.*); *of or relating to Erythra*, *Erythraean*, *Erythraeus*, -a, -um.
Eryx (*Mount*), *Eryx*, -yctis (*m.*); *of or relating to Eryx*, *Erycinus*, -a, -um; *resp. in fem.*, *Erycina*, *as appell. of Venus*.—2. *a man's name*, *Eryx*, -yctis (*m.*).
Esaias, *Esaias*, -æ (*m.*).
Esar, *the*, *Esar*, -āris (*m.*).
Esau, *Esau*, *indec.*, and *Esavus*, -i (*m.*).
Escorial, *Escorialcum*, -i, and *Escorialle*, -is (*m.*).
Esdras, *Esdras*, -æ (*m.*).
Esno, *the*, *Esno*, -is (*m.*).
Esca, *the*, *Esca*, -æ (*f.*).
Eschale, *Eschale*, -æ (*f.*).
Eschizazar, *Stratonicea*, -æ (*f.*); *Laodicæa*, -æ (*f.*).
Esparli, *Cope*, *Amplusia*, -æ (*f.*).
Esquiline, *Esquiline*, -arum (*f.*).
Esquiline (*Mount*), *Esquiline*, -i (*m.*), *Mons*; *of the Esquiline*, *Esquiline*, *Esquilineus*, -a, -um, and *(from Esquiline)* *Esquilius*, -a, -um.
Esadōnes, *the*, *Esadōnes*, -um (*m.*); *of or relating to the Esadōnes*, *Esadōnius*, -a, -um.
Essent, *the*, *Essent*, -orum (*m.*).
Essenide, *Xanthus*, -i (*f.*).
Essui, *the*, *Essui*, -orum (*m.*).
Estelle, *Stella*, -æ (*f.*).
Esther, *Esther*, *indec.* (*f.*).
Extremadura, *Extrema Durii* or *Extremadura*, -æ (*f.*).
Esula, *Esula*, -æ (*f.*).
Eteocles, *Eteocles*, -is and -eos (*m.*); *of or relating to Eteocles*, *Eteocles*, -a, -um.
Ethelbald, *Ethelbaldus*, -i (*m.*).
Ethelbert, *Ethelbertus*, -i (*m.*).
Ethelfred, *Ethelfredus*, -i (*m.*).
Ethelfred, *Ethelfredus*, -i (*m.*).
Ethelstan, *Ethelstanus*, -i (*m.*).
Ethelwald, *Ethelwaldus*, -i (*m.*).
Ethelwold, *Ethelwoldus*, -i (*m.*).
Ethiopia, *Ethiopia*, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Ethiopia*, *Ethiopian*, *Æthiōpius*, -a, -um, and *Æthiops*, -ōpis; *the Ethiopians*, *Æthiōpes*, -um (*m.*).
Ethopia, *Ethopia*, -æ (*f.*).
Etioussu, *Etioussu*, -æ (*f.*).

Etruria, *Etruria*, -æ (f.); *Tyrrhenia*, -æ, and *Tuscia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Etruria*, *Etrurian*, -æ (f.); *Tyrrhēnēa*, -a, -um; *Tyrrhēnus*, -a, -um; *Tuscus*, -a, -um; *Tuscānus*, -a, -um; and *Tuscānus*, -a, -um; the *Etrurians*, *Etrusci*, -orum; *Tusci*, -orum; and *Tyrrhēni*, -orum (m.).

Eu, *Auga*, -æ (f.); *Augium*, -i (n.).

Eubius, *Eubius*, -i (m.).

Eubœa, *Eubœa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Eubœa*, *Eubœan*, *Eubœus*, -a, -um, and *Euboicus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Eubœis*, -idis.

Eubulides, *Eubulides*, -æ (m.).

Eubulus, *Eubulus*, -i (m.).

Eucheria, *Euchēria*, -æ (f.).

Eucherius, *Euchērius*, -i (m.).

Euclid, *Euclides*, -æ (m.).

Euctus, *Euctus*, -i (m.).

Eudæmon, *Eudæmon*, -ōnis (m.).

Eudamus, *Eudāmus*, -i (m.).

Eudemus, *Eudēmus*, -i (m.).

Eudorus, *Eudōrus*, -i (m.).

Eudoses, the, *Eudoses*, -um (m.).

Eudoxia, *Eudoxia*, -æ (f.).

Eudoxus, *Eudoxus*, -i (m.).

Eufenia, *Gulf of Vibonensis Sinus*.

Eugene, } *Eugēnius*, -i (m.).

Eugenius, }

Eugenium, *Eugēnium*, -i (n.).

Euhemerus, *Euhēmerus*, -i (m.).

Euhydrium, *Euhydrium*, -i (n.).

Eumedes, *Eumēdes*, -is (m.).

Eumelus, *Eumēlus*, -i (m.).

Eumenes, *Eumēnes*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Eumenes*, *Eumēnēticus*, -a, -um.

Eumenia, *Eumēnia*, -æ (f.).

Eumenides, the, *Eumēnides*, -um (f.), v. *Fury*, in the first part.

Eumolpus, *Eumolpus*, -i (m.); son or descendant of *Eumolpus*, *Eumolpides*, -æ (m.); the descendants of *Eumolpus*, the *Eumolpidae* (a priestly family), *Eumolpidae*, -arum (m.).

Eumolus, *Eumolus*, -i (m.).

Eunice, *Eunice*, -es (f.).

Eunomus, *Eunōmus*, -i (m.).

Eunus, *Eunus*, -i (m.).

Euoelia, *Euoelia*, -æ (f.).

Eupallium, *Eupallium*, -i (n.), and *Eupalia*, -æ (f.).

Eupator, *Eupātor*, -ōris (m.).

Euphemia, *Euphēmia*, -æ, or *Euphōme*, -es (f.).

Euphorbus, *Euphorbus*, -i (m.).

Euphoriion, *Euphōrion*, -ōnis (m.).

Euphranor, *Euphrānor*, -ōris (m.).

Euphrates, the, *Euphrātes*, -is, acc. -em and -en (m.); of or relating to the *Euphrates*, *Euphratēus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem. in late poet.*, *Euphrātis*, -idis.

Euphronius, *Euphrōnius*, -i (m.).

Euphrogyne, *Euphrōgyna*, -es, and *Euphrōsyna*, -æ (f.).

Eupolemus, *Eupolēmus*, -i (m.).

Eupolis, *Eupōlis*, -idis (m.).

Eure, the, *Audura*, -æ (f.).

Euripides, *Euripides*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Euripides*, *Euripidean*, *Euripideus*, -a, -um.

Euripus, *Euripus*, -i (m.).

Euronus, *Eurōnus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Euronus*, *Eurōnensis*, -æ.

Europa (daughter of *Agenor*).

Europe, *Eurōpa*, -æ, and *Eurōpe*, -es (f.); of or relating to *Europe*, *European*, *Europæus*, -a, -um, and *Europensis*, -æ (late).

Europus, *Eurōpus*, -i (m.).

Eurōtas, the, *Eurōtas*, -æ (m.).

Euryale, *Euryāle*, -es (f.).

Euryalus, *Euryālus*, -i (m.).

Euryonassa, *Euryōnassa*, -æ (f.).

Euryphates, *Euryphātes*, -is (m.).

Eurybides, *Eurybīdes*, -is (m.).

Eurycia, *Eurycēa*, -æ (f.).

Eurydamas, *Eurydāmas*, -antis (m.).

Eurydice, *Eurydīce*, -æ, and *Eurydica*, -æ (f.).

Eurylochus, *Eurylōchus*, -i (m.).

Eurymachus, *Eurymachus*, -i (m.).

Eurymedon, *Eurymēdon*, -ōntis (m.).

Eurymus, *Eurymus*, -i (m.); son of *Eurymus*, *Eurymides*, -æ (m.).

Eurynome, *Eurynōme*, -æ (f.).

Euryone, *Euryōne*, -es (f.).

Euryppus, *Euryppylus*, -i (m.); of *Euryppus*, *Euryppyla*, -idis (fem. adj.).

Eurysthenes, *Eurysthēnes*, -is (m.).

Euryth us, *Eurysthēus*, -ēs or -ei (m.); of or relating to *Eurythēus*, *Eurysthēus*, -a, -um.

Eurytion, *Eurytion*, -ōnis (m.).

Eurytus, *Eurytus*, -i (m.); daughter of *Eurytus*, *Eurytis*, -idis (f.).

Eusebius, *Eusebīus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Eusebius*, *Eusebianus*, -a, -um.

Eustace, *Eustachius*, -i (m.).

Eustathius, *Eustathius*, -i (m.).

Euterpe, *Euterpe*, -es (f.).

Euthycrates, *Euthycrates*, -is (m.).

Eutrapius, *Eutrāpius*, -i (m.).

Eutropius, *Eutropius*, -i (m.).

Eutyches, *Eutyches*, -is (m.).

Eutychides, *Eutychides*, -æ (m.).

Eutychis, *Eutychis*, -idis (f.).

Eutychius, *Eutychius*, -i (m.).

Euxine, the (*Sea*), *Euxinus*, -i (m.), *Pontus*, and *Euxine*, the (*Sea*), *Euxinus*, -i (m.), *Pontus*, and *Euxine* (as adj.), *Euxinus*, -a, -um.

Eva, v. *Eve*.

Evadne, *Evadne*, -es (f.).

Evagoras, *Evāgōras*, -æ (m.).

Evagrus, *Evagrus*, -i (m.).

Evax, *Evax*, -antis (m.).

Evander, *Evander*, -dri, and *Evandrus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Evander*, *Evandrus*, -a, -um.

Evanthia, *Evanthia*, -æ (f.).

Evanthius, *Evanthius*, -i (m.).

Eve, *Eva*, -æ (f.).

Evemor, *Evēnor*, -ōris (m.).

Evenus, the, *Evenus*, -i (m.); of or relating to the *Evenus*, *Eveninus*, -a, -um.

Everard, *Everardus*, -i (m.).

Evora, *Evora*, -æ (f.).

Ebreus, *Eborica*, -æ (f.); *Ebroicæ*, -arum (f.); of *Ebreus*, *Ebroicensis*, -æ.

Es, the, *Isca*, -æ (f.).

Exadius, *Exādus*, -i (m.).

Excisum, *Excisum*, -i (n.).

Exeter, *Ica Damnoniorum*; *Exonia*, -æ (f.); of *Exeter*, *Exoniensis*, -æ.

Esquiliae, v. *Esquiliae*.

Eschias, } *Esēchias*, -æ (m.).

Eschiah, }

Eschiel, *Esēchiel*, -ūs (m.).

Ezra, *Ezra*, -æ, or *Ezdras*, -æ (m.).

F.

Fabaris, the, *Fābriis*, -is (m.).

Fabatus, *Fabātus*, -i (m.).

Faberius, *Faberius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Faberius*, *Faberianus*, -a, -um.

Fabianus, } *Fabianus*, -i (m.).

Fabian, }

Fabius, *Fābius*, -i (m.); of *Fabius*, *Fabian*, *Fabius*, -a, -um, and *Fabianus*, -a, -um; the *Fabii*, *Fabii*, -orum (m.).

Fabrateria, *Fabrāteria*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Fabrateria*, *Fabraterianus*, -a, -um.

Fabricius, *Fabricius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Fabricius*, *Fabrician*, *Fabricianus*, -a, -um, and *Fabricianus*, -a, -um.

Fabulla, *Fabulla*, -æ (f.).

Fabullus, *Fabullus*, -i (m.).

Fadia, *Fadia*, -æ (f.).

Fadius, *Fadius*, -i (m.).

Faenza, *Faventia*, -æ (f.), q. v.

Fæstula, *Fæstula*, -arum, and *Fæstula*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Fæstula*, *Fæsulānus*, -a, -um.

Fagutal, *Fagūtāl*, -ālis (m.); of or belonging to the *Fagutal*, *Fagūtālīs*, -æ.

Fairford, *Pulchrum Vadum*, -i (n.).

Faith, *Fides*, -ei (f.).

Falcidius, *Falcidius*, -i (m.); of *Falcidius*, *Falcidius*, -a, -um, and *Falcidianus*, -a, -um.

Falēriti, *Falēriti*, -orum (m.); of *Falerit*, *Falerion*, *Faliscus*, -a, -um; *Faleriensis*, -æ, and *Falerionensis*, -æ.

Falernian, *Falernus*, -a, -um; the *Falernian wine*, *vinum Falernum*; the *Falernian district*, *Falernus ager*.

Falmouth, *Volbia*, -æ (f.); *Clenionia Ostia*, -orum (m.).

Fannich, *Apamēa*, -æ (f.), *Syria*.

Fannius, *Fannius*, -i (m.); of *Fannius*, *Fannius*, -a, -um, and *Fannianus*, -a, -um.

Parfa, } the, *Parfrus*, -i, or *Fabaris*, -is (m.).
Parfarus, }
Partham, *Vindomum*, -i (n.).
Paro di Messina, *Sicilium Fretum* (n.).
Parca, *Pharālus*, -i (f.).
Pavnus, *Favvus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Favvus*,
Favvus, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Favvus*,
Favvigena, -a (m.).
Pavia, *Fausta*, -a (f.).
Faustianus, *Faustianus*, -i (m.).
Faustina, *Faustina*, -a (f.).
Faustinus, *Faustinus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Fau-*
stinus, *Faustulinus*, -a, -um.
Faustulus, *Faustulus*, -i (m.).
Faustus, *Faustus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Faustus*,
Faustianus, -a, -um.
Faventia, *Favētia*, -a (f.); of or relating to *Faventia*,
Faventinus, -a, -um.
Faveria, *Faveria*, -a (f.).
Favonius, *Favonius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Fa-*
vonius, *Favonianus*, -a, -um.
Favorinus, *Favorinus*, -i (m.).
Fagal, *Insula Fāgālis*.
Felicia, *Felicia*, -a (f.).
Felicitas, *Felicitas*, -atis (f.).
Felix, *Pellix*, -icis (m.).
Felsina, *Felsina*, -a (f.).
Fenestella, *Fenestella*, -a (m.), a man's name.—2. (f.)
a gate of Rome.
Ferdinand, *Ferdinandus*, -i (m.).
Ferentina, *Ferentina*, -a (f.).
Ferentinum, *Ferentinum* -i (n.); of or belonging to *Fer-*
entinum, *Ferentinensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Fer-*
entinum, *Ferentinates*, -um or -ium (m.), and
Ferentini, -orum (m.).
Fermo, *Firmum*, -i (n.), q. v.
Ferovia, *Ferovia*, -a (f.).
Ferrara, *Ferrara*, -a (f.); of *Ferrara*, *Ferrariensis*, -e.
Pescennia, *Pescennia*, -a (f.); of or belonging to *Fer-*
cennia, *Pescenninus*, -a, -um.
Festus, *Festus*, -i (m.).
Pez, *Pessa*, -a (f.); the kingdom of *Pez*, *Pessānum*
Regnum.
Pezzan, *Phazania*, -a (f.); the inhabitants of *Pezzan*,
Phazanii, -orum (m.).
Fibreus, the, *Fibrēus*, -i (m.).
Ficulnea, *Ficulnea* or *Ficulca*, -a (f.); of or belonging
to *Ficulnea*, *Ficulensis*, -e, and *Ficulnensis*, -e;
the inhabitants of *Ficulnea*, *Ficulētes* and *Ficu-*
lenses, -ium (m.).
Fidari, the, *Evēnus*, -i (m.).
Fidena, *Fidēna*, -a, and *Fidēnē*, -arum (f.); of or be-
longing to *Fidena*, *Fidēnas*, -atis.
Fidentia, *Fidentia*, -a (f.); of *Fidentia*, *Fidentinus*,
-a, -um.
Fidius, *Fidius*, -i (m.).
Fiesole, *Fiesule*, -arum (f.).
Figulus, *Figulus*, -i (m.).
Filius, *Philippōpolis*, -is (f.).
Fimbria, *Fimbria*, -a (m.); of or relating to *Fimbria*,
Fimbrianus, -a, -um.
Fimisterre, Cape, *Artabrum*, -i (n.), *Promontorium*.
Finland, *Finnōnia*, -a (f.); *Finnia*, -a (f.); of *Fin-*
land, *Finnic*, *Finnicus*, -a, -um; the *Finns*, *Fenni*,
-orum (m.).
Firmicus, *Firmicus*, -i (m.).
Firmus, *Firmus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Firmus*,
Firmianus, -a, -um.
Firmum, *Firmum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Firmum*,
Firmānus, -a, -um.
Flaccus, *Flaccus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Flaccus*,
Flaccianus, -a, -um.
Flamen, *Flāmen*, -inis (m.).
Flaminia, *Flāminia*, -a (f.).
Flamininus, *Flāmininus*, -i (m.).
Flaminus, *Flāminus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Fla-*
minius, *Flāminius*, -a, -um.
Flanates, the, *Flanctes*, -um (m.); of or relating to the
Flanates, *Flanaticus*, -a, -um.
Flanders, *Flandria*, -a (f.); of *Flanders*, *Flemish*,
Flandricus, -a, -um.
Flavia, *Flavia*, -a (f.).
Flavianus, } *Flāvianus*, -i (m.).
Flavian, }
Flavina, *Flāvina*, -a (f.); of *Flavina*, *Flavianus*,
Flavinus, -a, -um.
Flavinus, *Flavinus*, -i (m.).
Flaviopolis, *Flāvīōpolis*, -is (f.); of or relating to *Fla-*
ciopolis, *Flaviopolitānus*, -a, -um.

Flavius, *Flāvius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Flavius*,
Flavian, *Flāvius*, -a, -um, and *Flavianus*, -a, -um.
Flensburg, *Flensbōlis*, -is (f.); *Flensburgia*, -a (f.).
Flcury, *Florācum*, -i (n.).
Flevo, *Flevo*, -ōnis (m.).
Flevum, *Flevum*, -i (n.).
Flora, *Flōra*, -a (f.); of or belonging to *Flora*, *Flo-*
rālis, -e.
Flora, *Flōrens*, -entis (m.).
Florence, *Flōrentia*, -a (f.), a city; of or belonging to
Florence, *Flōrentin*, *Flōrentinus*, -a, -um, and *Flo-*
rentinus, -a, -um.—2. a female name.
Florentinus, *Flōrentinus*, -i (m.).
Florentius, *Flōrentius*, -i (m.).
Florian, *Flōriānus*, -i (m.).
Florida, *Flōrida*, -a (f.); of *Florida*, *Flōridensis*, -e.
Florania, *Flōrōnia*, -a (f.).
Florus, *Flōrus*, -i (m.).
Flushing, *Flēssinga*, -a (f.).
Pochia, *Phocēa*, -a (f.).
Folia, *Fōlia*, -a (f.).
Fondi, *Fundi*, -orum (m.).
Fontainebleau, *Fons Bellaqueus* (m.); *Bellofontānus*,
-i (m.).
Fountaines, *Fontes*, -ium (m.).
Fontela, *Fontēla*, -a (f.).
Fontes, *Fontēus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Fontēus*,
Fontēus, -a, -um, and *Fontēianus*, -a, -um.
Fontenella, *Fontanella*, -a (f.).
Forci, *Fochum*, -i (n.).
Forentum, } *Forentum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *For-*
Forenta, } *rentum*, *Forentānus*, -a, -um.
Formia, *Formiē*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *For-*
miē, *Formiānus*, -a, -um.
Formianus, *Formiānus*, -i (m.).
Formosa, *Formōsa*, -a (f.).
Forth (the Frith of), *Bodotrix Estuarium*.
Forore, the, *Frento*, -ōnis (m.).
Fortuna, *Fortūna*, -a (f.).
Fortunate Islands, *Fortunatę Insulę*, -arum (f.).
Fortunatus, *Fortunātus*, -i (m.).
Foruli, *Fortili*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Foruli*,
Forulānus, -a, -um.
Fosi, the, *Fosi*, -orum (m.).
Fossa, *Fossa*, -a (f.).
Fossano, *Fossānus*, -i (n.).
Fossius, *Fossius*, -i (m.).
Fossombrone, *Forum Sempronii* (n.).
Fox Island, *Alopeconnesus*, -i (f.).
France, *Gallia*, -a (f.), in class. Lat.: *Francia*, -a
(f.), in very late Lat.: the inhabitants of *France*, the
French, *Galli*, -orum (m.); in late Lat., *Franci*,
-orum (m.); *French*, of or belonging to *France*, *Galli-*
cus, -a, -um, and *Gallianus*, -a, -um; in late Lat.,
Francus, -a, -um, and *Francicus*, -a, -um.
Frances, *Francia*, -a (f.).
Francis, *Franciscus*, -i (m.).
Franconia, *Franconia*, -a (f.).
Frango, *Frango*, -ōnis (m.).
Frankfort, *Francofurtum*, -i (n.).
Frascuti, *Tusculum*, -i (n.).
Frederic, *Fredericus*, -i (m.).
Fredericksburg, *Fridericoburgum*, -i (n.).
Fredericktown, *Fridericōpolis*, -is (f.).
Fregellæ, *Frēgellę*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to
Fregellæ, *Frēgellānus*, -a, -um.
Frejus, *Forum Julii* (n.); of *Frejus*, *Forojulensis*, -e.
Frentani, the, *Frentāni*, -orum (m.); of or concerning
the *Frentani*, *Frentānus*, -a, -um.
Frento, the, *Frento*, -ōnis (m.).
Fresilia, *Fresilia*, -a (f.).
Freyberg, *Freyberga*, -a (f.).
Freyburg, *Freyburgum*, -a (n.).
Friesland, *Frisia*, -a (f.); *East Friesland*, *Frisia*
Orientalis; *West Friesland*, *Frisia Occidentalis*.
Frisii, the, *Frisii*, -orum (m.); of the *Frisii*, *Frisian*,
Frisiānus, -a, -um.
Frontinus, *Frontinus*, -i (m.).
Fronto, *Fronto*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Fronto*,
Frontōnianus, -a, -um.
Frutino, } *Frutino*, -ōnis (f.); of or relating to *Fru-*
Frutino, } *sino*, *Frutinas*, -atis (adj.).
Fucinus (Lake), *Fucinus*, -i (m.), *Lacus*.
Fuogo (Tierra del), *Insula Ignis* or *Iguilum*.
Fufetius, *Fufetius*, -i (m.).
Fufidius, *Fufidius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Fufidius*,
Fufidius, -a, -um.
Fufus, *Fufus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Fufus*, *Fufus*,
-a, -um.
Fulcinus, *Fulcinus*, -i (m.).

Gertrude, *Gertruda*, -æ (f.).
Geryon, *Gëryon*, -ōnis, and *Geryōnes*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Geryon*, *Gëryōneus*, -a, -um.
Gessoriacum, *Gessoricium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Gessoriacum*, *Gessoriacus*, -a, -um.
Gēla, the, *Gētes*, -arum (m.); of or belonging to the *Gēla*, *Gēticus*, -a, -um; and *pecul. masc.*, *Gētes*, -æ. In ring, usual as name of a slave, *Gēta*, -æ (m.).
Geth, v. *Gath*.
Getone, *Getone*, -es (f.).
Ghenti, *Ganda*, -æ (f.), and *Gandavum*, -i (n.); of *Ghenti*, *Gandavensis*, -æ.
Gibraltar, *Calpe*, -æ (f.); *Strait of Gibraltar*, *Fretum Herculeum*, or *Gaditanum*.
Gideon, *Gedeon*, -ōnis (m.).
Gilbert, *Gilbertus*, -i (m.).
Gildo, *Gildo*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Gildo*, *Gildonicus*, -a, -um.
Giles, *Egidius*, -ii (m.).
Gillian, *Juliana*, -æ (f.).
Girgenii, *Agrigentum*, -i (n.), q. v.
Gisgo, *Gisgo*, -ōnis (m.).
Gladio, *Gladio*, -ōnis (m.).
Glamorganshire, *Glamorgania*, -æ (f.).
Glaphyrus, *Glaphyrus*, -i (m.).
Glasgow, *Glasgowium*, -ii (m.).
Glastonbury, *Glastonia*, -æ (f.).
Glaucæ, *Glaucæ*, -es (f.).
Glaucia, *Glaucia*, -æ (m.).
Glaucio, *Glaucio*, -ōnis (m.).
Glaucippus, *Glaucippus*, -i (m.).
Glaucus, *Glaucus*, -i (m.).
Globulus, *Globulus*, -i (m.).
Glogau, *Glogavia*, -æ (f.).
Glocester, *Glocestræ*, -æ (f.).
Glyceræ, *Glyceræ*, -æ (f.).
Glycerium, *Glycerium*, -i (f.).
Glycerius, *Glycerius*, -ii (m.).
Glycon, *Glycon*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Glycon*, *Glyconius*, -a, -um.
Gnatho, *Gnatho*, -ōnis (m.).
Gnatia, v. *Egnatia*.
Gnidus, v. *Cnidus*.
Gniphæ, *Gniphæ*, -ōnis (m.).
Gnosus, v. *Cnidus*.
Godard, *Godardus*, -i (m.).
Godesberg, *Ara Ulorum*.
Godfrey, *Gothofredus*, -i, and *Godfridus*, -i (m.).
Godwin, *Godwinus*, -i (m.).
Golgi, *Golgi*, -orum (m.).
Golgotha, *Golgotha*, *indecl.* (m.).
Golconda, *Golconda*, -æ (f.); *Dachynabades*, -is (f.).
Goliath, *Goliath*, *indecl.*, and *Giliās*, -æ (m.).
Gomorrhæa, *Gomorrhæa*, -æ (f.); *Gomorrhium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Gomorrhæa*, *Gomorrhæus*, -a, -um.
Gomphi, *Gomphi*, -orum (m.); the inhabitants of *Gomphi*, *Gomphenses*, -ium (m.).
Gonnæ, *Gonnæ*, -orum (m.); and *Gonnus*, -i (m.).
Good Hope (Cape of), *Promontorium Bonæ Spel.*
Gophnitæ, *Gophnitæ*, -æ (f.).
Gordian, *Gordianus*, -i (m.).
Gordium, *Gordium*, -ii (n.).
Gordius, *Gordius*, -ii (m.).
Gorduni, the, *Gorduni*, -orum (m.).
Gorge, *Gorge*, -es (f.).
Gorgias, *Gorgias*, -æ (m.).
Gorgon, a, *Gorgon* or *Gorgo*, -ōnis (f.); the *Gorgons*, *Gorgōnes*, -um; of or relating to the *Gorgons*, *Gorgōneus*, -a, -um.
Gorgonius, *Gorgonius*, -ii (m.).
Gorlitz, *Gorlitz*, -ii (n.).
Gortyn, *Gortys* or *Gortyn*, -ynis, and *Gortyna*, -æ (f.); *Gortyne*, -es (f.); of *Gortyn*, *Gortynian*, *Gortynicus*, -a, -um, and *Gortynius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Gortynis*, -idis.
Gothæ, *Gothæ*, -æ (f.); of *Gothæ*, *Gothānus*, -a, -um.
Gothæ, the, *Gothl*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Gothæ*, *Gothic*, *Gothicus*, -a, -um; the country of the *Gothæ*, *Gothland*, *Gothia*, -æ (f.).
Göttingen, *Göttinga*, -æ (f.).
Gozo, *Gaulos*, -i (f.).
Gracchus, *Gracchus*, -i (m.); the *Gracchi*, *Gracchi*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Gracchi*, *Gracchānus*, -a, -um.
Grace, *Gratia*, -æ (f.); the *Graces*, *Gratiæ*, -arum, and *Charites*, -um (f.).
Gracinus, *Gracinus*, -i (m.).
Gramont, *Grandimontium*, -ii (n.).
Gramian Hill, *Grampius*, -ii (m.), *Mons*.
Granada, *Granata*, -æ (f.); of *Granada*, *Granatensis*, e.

Grandio, *Grandio*, -ōnis (m.).
Grane, *Grane*, -es (f.).
Granicus, the, *Granicus*, -i (m.).
Granius, the, *Granius*, -ii (m.).
Granta, the, v. *Cam*.
Gratian, *Gratianus*, -i (m.).
Gratianopolis, *Gratiānōpolis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Gratianopolis*, *Gratianopolitanus*, -a, -um.
Gratidinus, *Gratidinus*, -i (m.).
Gratidius, *Gratidius*, -ii (m.).
Gratius, *Gratius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Gratius*, *Gratiānus*, -a, -um.
Gratus, *Gratus*, -i (m.).
Gravesend, *Gravesenda*, -æ (f.).
Graviscæ, *Graviscæ*, -arum, and less usual, *Graviscæ*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Graviscæ*, *Graviscānus*, -a, -um.
Greece, *Græcia*, -æ (f.); *Hellas*, -ādis (f.); of or belonging to *Greece*, *Greek*, *Grecian*, *Græcus*, -a, -um; later or less usual, *Græcānicus*, -a, -um; *Gralus*, -a, -um; *Græcensis*, -æ; and *Helladicus*, -a, -um; the *Greeks*, *Hellēnes*, -um, and *Græci*, -orum (m.).
Greenwich, *Gronaleum*, -i, and *Grenovium*, -i (n.).
Gregorian, *Grēgōriānus*, -i (m.).
Gregory, *Grēgōrius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Gregory*, *Gregorian*, *Grēgōriānus*, -a, -um.
Greiswald, *Gryphiswalda*, -æ (f.).
Grenoble, *Gratiānōpolis*, -is (f.).
Griffith, *Griffithus*, -ii (m.).
Griñace, *Griñace*, -ium (f.).
Gröningen, *Groninga*, -æ (f.).
Grosphus, *Grosphus*, -i (m.).
Grudii, the, *Grudii*, -orum (m.).
Grumentum, *Grumentum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Grumentum*, *Grumentinus*, -æ.
Grunium, *Grunium*, -ii (n.).
Gryllus, *Gryllus*, -i (m.).
Grynia, *Grynia*, -æ (f.); *Grynium*, -ii (n.); of *Grynia*, *Grynean*, *Gryneus*, -a, -um.
Guadalquivir, the, *Betis*, -is (m.).
Guadalejar, the, *Durias*, -æ, and *Turia*, -æ (m.).
Guadiana, the, *Anas*, -æ (m.).
Guadafu, *Cape*, *Arōmāta* (n.), *Promontorium*.
Gubbio, *Eugubium*, -ii (n.).
Guienne, *Aquitania*, -æ (f.), q. v.
Guilford, *Gilfordia*, -æ (f.).
Guinea, *Guinea*, -æ (f.).
Gulussa, *Gulussa*, -æ (m.).
Gutta, *Gutta*, -æ (m.).
Guy, *Guido*, -ōnis (m.).
Gyarus, *Gyārus* or *Gyāros*, -i (f.).
Gyas, *Gyas* or *Gyes*, -æ (m.).
Gyges, *Gyges*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Gyges*, *Gygæus*, -a, -um.
Gylippus, *Gylippus*, -i (m.).
Gymnesia, the, *Gymnēsiæ*, -arum (f.), *insulæ*; an inhabitant of the *Gymnesia*, *Gymnes*, -etis (m.).
Gyndes, the, *Gyndes*, -æ (m.).
Gyrton, *Gyrton*, -ōnis, and *Gyrtona*, -æ (f.).
Gythium, *Gythium* or *Gythium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Gythium*, *Gythiætes*, -æ (m.).
Gythius, the, *Gythius*, -ii (m.).

H.

Haarlem, v. *Harlem*.
Habakuk, *Habacuc* or *Abacuc*, *indecl.* (m.).
Habsburg, *Habsburga*, -æ (f.).
Haddington, *Hadina*, -æ (f.).
Haderleben, *Haderlebia*, -æ (f.).
Hadria, *Hadria*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Hadria*, *Hadriacus*, -a, -um; *Hadrianus*, -a, -um; and *Hadriaticus*, -a, -um; the *Hadriatic Sea*, v. *Adriatic*.
Hadrian, *Hadrianus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Hadrian*, *Hadriānus*, -a, -um, and *Hadriānūs*, -æ.
Hadrumentum, v. *Adrumetum*.
Hæmon, *Hæmon*, -ōnis (m.).
Hæmonia, *Hæmonia*, -æ (f.); of *Hæmonia*, *Hæmōnius*, -a, -um.
Hæmus, *Hæmus*, -i (m.).
Hagar, *Hagar*, -aris (f.).
Hagna, *Hagna*, -æ (f.).
Hagnius, *Hagnius*, -ii (m.); son of *Hagnius*, *Hagnikdes*, -æ (m.).
Hagur, *Haga Comitum*

Halesa, *Halmes*, -æ (*f.*); of *Halesa*, *Halesian*, *Halmesinus*, -a, -um.
Halaesus, *Halaesus*, -i (*m.*).
Halcyone, *v. Alcyōne*.
Hales, the, *Halks*, -ēis (*m.*).
Hallicomon, the, *Hallicomon*, -ōnis (*m.*).
Haliartus, *Haliartus*, -i (*f.*); of *Haliartus*, *Haliartius*, -a, -um.
Halicarnassus, *Halicarnassus*, -i (*f.*); of or belonging to *Halicarnassus*, *Halicarnassēus*, -a, -um, and *Halicarnassensis*, -e.
Hallus, *Hallus*, -i (*m.*).
Halle, *Hala*, -æ (*f.*), or *Hala Saxōnum*.
Halmidensis, *Halmidensis*, -i (*f.*).
Halone, *Halōne*, -æ (*f.*).
Halonesus, *Halonesus*, -i (*f.*).
Halus, *Halus* or *Halos*, -i (*f.*).
Halsy, the, *Halsy*, -yos (*m.*).
Ham, *Hametum*, -i (*m.*).—2. (*m.*) *v. Cham*.
Hamadan, *Ecbātāna*, -orum (*n.*).
Hamæ, *Hamæ*, -arum (*f.*).
Haman, *Haman*, *indecl.*, and -anis (*m.*).
Hamaxobii, the, *Hamaxobii*, -orum (*m.*).
Hamburg, *Hamburgum*, -i (*n.*); of *Hamburg*, *Hamburgensis*, -e.
Hamilear, *Hamile r.*, -āris (*m.*).
Hampton, *Hamptonia*, -æ (*f.*); of *Hampton*, *Hamptoniensis*, -e.
Hampshire, *Hanonla*, -æ (*f.*); *Hamptoniensis Comitatus*: *New Hampshire*, *Nova Hanonia*.
Hannah, *Anna*, -æ (*f.*).
Hannibal, *Hannibal*, -ālis (*m.*).
Hanno, *Hanno*, -ōnis (*m.*).
Hanover, *Hanovera*, -æ (*f.*); *Hanoverian*, *Hanoverianus*, -a, -um.
Harfleur, *Harflevium*, -i (*m.*).
Harlem, *Harlemum*, -i (*m.*).
Harman or *Herman*, *Hermannus*, -i (*m.*).
Harmodius, *Harmodius*, -i (*m.*).
Harmonia, *Harmonia*, -æ (*f.*).
Harmonius, *Harmonius*, -i (*m.*).
Harold, *Haroldus*, -i (*m.*).
Harpagus, *Harpagus*, -i (*m.*).
Harpalus, *Harpalus*, -i (*m.*).
Harpalyce, *Harpalyce*, -æ (*f.*).
Harpalycus, *Harpalycus*, -i (*m.*).
Harpasus, the, *Harpasus*, -i (*m.*); of the *Harpasus*, *Harpasides*, -æ (*m.*).
Harpax, *Harpax*, -icis (*m.*).
Harpocrates, *Harpocrates*, -is (*m.*).
Harpocrition, *Harpocrition*, -onis (*m.*).
Harpys, *a*, *Harpys*, -æ (*f.*); usually in plural, the *Harpies*, *Harpysæ*, -arum.
Hartford, *Vadium Cervinum* (*n.*); *Hartfordia*, -æ (*f.*); of or relating to *Hartford*, *Hartfordiensis*, -e.
Harwich, *Harvicum*, -i (*n.*).
Hark Forest, *Hercynia Silva*.
Hasdrubal, *Hasdrubal*, -ālis (*m.*).
Hastings, *Hastingsæ*, -arum (*f.*).
Hatford, *Hatfordia*, -æ (*f.*).
Haterius, *Haterius*, -i (*m.*).
Havana, *Havana*, -æ (*f.*); *Fanum St. Christophōri*.
Havre, *Havres*, -æ (*f.*).
Havre de Grace, *Gratiæ Portus*; *Caracotinum*, -i (*n.*).
Hebata, *Hebata*, -æ (*f.*).
Hebe, *Hēbē*, -æ (*f.*).
Hebrews, the, *Hebræi*, -orum (*m.*); of or relating to the *Hebrews*, *Hebræi*, *Hebræus*, -a, -um, and *Hebræus*, -a, -um.
Hebrides, the, *Ebūdæ*, -um, or *Ebūdæ*, -arum (*f.*), *Insulæ*.
Hebron, *Hebron*, *indecl.* (*m.*), a man's name; sons or descendants of *Hebron*, *Hebronites*, *Hebronitæ*, -arum (*m.*).—2. (*f.*) a city.
Hebrus, the, *Hebrus*, -i (*m.*).
Heckabe, *Heckabe*, -æ (*f.*).
Heckle, *Heckle*, -æ (*f.*).
Hecateus, *Hecateus*, -i (*m.*).
Hecate, *Hecate*, -æ (*f.*); of or relating to *Hecate*, *Hecatæus* and *Hecatæus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Hecatēis*, -idis.
Hecato, *Heckto*, -ōnis (*m.*).
Hecatomplos, *Hecatomplos*, -i (*f.*).
Hector, *Hector*, -ōris (*m.*); of or relating to *Hector*, *Hectorian*, *Hectores*, -a, -um.
Hecuba, *Hecuba*, -æ, and *Hecūbe*, -æ (*f.*).
Hecyra, *Hecyra*, -æ (*f.*).
Hedymeles, *Hedymeles*, -is (*m.*).
Hegæus, *Hegæus*, -æ (*m.*).

Hegæus, *Hegæus*, -æ (*m.*).
Hegesilochus, *Hegesilochus*, -i (*m.*).
Heidelberg, *Heidelbergæ*, -æ (*f.*).
Helena, *Helena*, -æ (*f.*).
Helena, *Helēna*, -æ (*f.*).
Helénus, *Helénus*, -i (*m.*).
Helenor, *Helénor*, -ōris (*m.*).
Helénus, *Helénus*, -i (*m.*).
Helernus, *Helernus*, -i (*m.*).
Helicaon, *Helicæon*, -ōnis (*m.*); of *Helicaon*, *Hellcæonius*, -a, -um.
Helice, *Helice*, -æ (*f.*).
Helico, *Helico*, -ōnis (*m.*).
Helicon, *Helicōn*, -ōnis (*m.*); of or belonging to *Helicon*, *Helicōnius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Heliconis*, -idis, and *Helicōnia*, -idis; in plural (of the *Muses*), *Heliconides* and *Heliconiades*, -um.
Heligoland, *Insula Sancta* (*f.*).
Helimus, *Helimus*, -i (*m.*).
Heliodorus, *Heliodorus*, -i (*m.*).
Hellogabalus, *Hellogabalus*, -i (*m.*).
Helipolis, *Helipōlis*, -is (*f.*); of or relating to *Helipolis*, *Helipolitanus*, -a, -um; *pecul. musc. adj.*, *Helipolites*, -æ; the inhabitants of *Helipolis*, *Helipolites*, -arum (*m.*).
Hellanicæ, *Hellanicæ*, -æ (*f.*).
Hellanicus, *Hellanicus*, -i (*m.*).
Hellas, *Hellas*, -ālis (*f.*), *v. Greece*.
Helle, *Helle*, -æ (*f.*).
Hellen, *Hellen*, -ōnis (*m.*).
Hellespont, *Hellespontus*, -i (*m.*); of the *Hellespont*, *Hellespontine*, *Hellesponticus*, -a, -um; *Hellesponticus*, -a, -um; and *Hellespontius*, -a, -um.
Hellusii, the, *Hellusii*, -orum (*m.*).
Helmsladi, *Helmsladium*, -i (*n.*).
Hektorus, *v. Ektorus*.
Helos, *Helos* (*n.*).
Helote, the, *Helōtes*, -um, and *Helotæ*, -arum (*m.*).
Helva, *Helva*, -æ (*m.*).
Helvetii, the, *Helvetii*, -orum (*m.*); of or relating to the *Helvetii*, *Helvetius*, -i (*m.*).
Helvidius, *Helvidius*, -i (*m.*).
Helvii, the, *Helvii*, -orum (*m.*); of or relating to the *Helvii*, *Helvian*, *Helvianus*, -a, -um.
Helvius, *Helvius*, -i (*m.*); of or relating to *Helvius*, *Helvianus*, -a, -um.
Hemina, *Hemina*, -æ (*m.*).
Heneti, the, *Henēti*, -orum (*m.*).
Heniochi, the, *Heniochi*, -orum (*m.*); of or relating to the *Heniochi*, *Heniochius*, -a, -um.
Henrietta, *Henrietta*, -æ (*f.*).
Henry, *Henricus*, -i (*m.*).
Hephæstion, *Hephæstion*, -ōnis (*m.*).
Heraclæa, *Heraclæa*, -æ (*f.*); of or belonging to *Heraclæa*, *Heraclæus*, *Heraclæianus*, -e; *Heraclæus*, -a, -um; and *Heraclæiticus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Heraclæotes*, -æ (*m.*).
Heraclæum, *Heraclæum*, -i (*n.*).
Heraclianus, *Heraclianus*, -i (*m.*).
Heraclides, *Heraclides*, -æ (*m.*).
Heraclitus, *Heraclitus*, -i (*m.*); of or relating to *Heraclitus*, *Heraclitæus*, -a, -um.
Heraclius, *Heraclius*, -i (*m.*).
Heraæ, *Heraæ*, -æ (*f.*).
Heraclitæa, *Heraclitæa* (*Thracia*), -æ (*f.*).
Herbert, *Herbertus*, -i (*m.*).
Herbita, *Herbita*, -æ (*f.*); of or relating to *Herbita*, *Herbitensis*, -e.
Hercates, the, *Hercates*, -um (*m.*).
Hercolano, the, *Herculānum*, -i, *Herculāneum*, -i, or *Herculāneum*, -i (*n.*); of or belonging to *Herculāneum*, *Herculāneus*, *Herculānensis*, -e; *Herculāneus* and *lānus*, -a, -um; and late *Herculāneus*, -a, -um.
Hercules, *Hercules*, -is (*m.*); of or relating to *Hercules*, *Herculean*, *Herculeus*, -a, -um; *Herculānus* or *lāneus*, -a, -um; and *Heraclæus*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Hercules*, *Heraclides*, -æ (*m.*).
Hercynia, *Hercynius*, -a, -um; the *Hercynian Forest*, *Hercynia Silva*, *Hercynius Saltus*, and *Hercynii Saltus*.
Hercynna, *Hercynna*, -æ (*f.*).
Herdonia, *Herdōnia*, -æ (*f.*); of or belonging to *Herdonia*, *Herdoniensis*, -e.
Herdonius, *Herdōnius*, -i (*m.*).
Hereford, *Herefordia*, -æ (*f.*); *Ariconium*, -i (*n.*); of *Hereford*, *Ariconensis*, -e.
Herennius, *Herennius*, -i (*m.*); of or relating to *Herennius*, *Herennianus*, -a, -um.
Herford, *v. Herford*.

Herillus, *Herillus*, -i (m.); *the followers of Herillus*, *Herilli*, -orum (m.).
Herilus, *Herilus*, -i (m.).
Herius, *Herius*, -i (m.).
Hermachus, *Hermachus*, -i (m.).
Hermæum, *Hermæum*, -i (m.).
Hermagoras, *Hermagoras*, -æ (m.); *the disciples of Hermagoras*, *Hermagoræi*, -orum (m.).
Herman, *Hermannus*, -i, and *Arminius*, -ii (m.).
Hermanica, *Hermanica*, -æ (f.).
Hermannstadt, *Hermannópolis*, -is (f.).
Hermaphroditus, *Hermaphroditus*, -i (m.).
Hermas, *Hermas*, -æ (m.).
Hermathena, *Hermathena*, -æ (f.).
Hermes, *Hermes*, -æ (m.), v. *Mercury*.
Hermias, *Hermias*, -æ (m.).
Hermianus, *Hermianus*, -ii (m.).
Hermione, *Hermione*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Hermione*, *Hermionicus*, -æ, -um, and *Hermionius*, -æ, -um.
Hermioneæ, *the Hermionæ*, -um (m.).
Hermippus, *Hermippus*, -i (m.).
Hermodorus, *Hermodorus*, -i (m.).
Hermogenes, *Hermogenes*, -is (m.); *of or relating to Hermogenes*, *Hermogenianus*, -æ, -um.
Hermolans, *Hermolans*, -i (m.).
Hermopolis, *Hermópolis*, -is (f.); *of Hermopolis*, *Hermopolitic*, *Hermopolites*, -æ (m.).
Hermotinus, *Hermotinus*, -æ (m.).
Hermunduri, *the Hermunduri*, -orum (m.).
Hermus, *the Hermus*, -i (m.).
Hernici, *the Hernici*, -orum (m.); *of or relating to the Hernici*, *Hernicus*, -æ, -um.
Hero, *Hero*, -æ (f.).
Herod, *Herodes*, -is (m.); *of or relating to Herod*, *Herodianus*, -æ, -um; *the Herodians* (partisans of Herod), *Herodiani*, -orum (m.); *daughter of Herod*, *Herodias*, -ædis (f.).
Herodian, *Herodias*, -i (m.).
Herodius, *Herodias*, -ædis (f.); *strictly, daughter of Herod*.
Herodotus, *Herodotus*, -i (m.).
Herophile, *Herophile*, -æ (f.).
Herostatus, *Herostatus*, -i (m.).
Herse, *Herse*, -æ (f.).
Hersilia, *Hersilia*, -æ (f.).
Hertford, *Harfordia*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Hertford*, *Harfordensis*, -æ; *county of Hertford*, *Hertfordshire*, *Harfordensis Comitatus*.
Hirus, *Hirus*, -i (m.).
Hesiod, *Hesiodus*, -i (m.); *of or relating to Hesiod*, *Hesiodæus*, -æ, -um.
Hesiode, *Hesiode*, -æ (f.).
Hesperia, *Hesperia*, -æ (f.); *of or relating to Hesperia*, *Hesperian*, *Hesperius*, -æ, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Hesperis*, -idis.
Hesperus, *Hesperus*, -i (m.); *daughter of Hesperus*, *Hesperis*, -idis (f.); *usually in plural*, *Hesperides*, -um (f.).
Hesse, *Hessia* or *Hassia*, -æ (f.).
Hester, v. *Esther*.
Hestiacus, *Hestiacus*, -idis (f.).
Hesychius, *Hesychius*, -ii (m.).
Hezama, *Axelodunum*, -i (m.).
Hezekiah, *Ezechias*, -æ (m.).
Hibernia, *Hibernia*, -æ (f.).
Hiccius, *Hiccius*, -ii (m.).
Hiclaon, *Hiclaon*, -onis (m.); *of or relating to Hiclaon*, *Hiclaonius*, -æ, -um.
Hiempal, *Hiempal*, -ædis (m.).
Hiempas, *Hiempas*, -æ (m.).
Hiera, *Hiera*, -æ (f.).
Hieracia, *Hieracia*, -æ (f.).
Hierapolis, *Hierapolis*, -is (f.); *of or belonging to Hierapolis*, *Hierapolitanus*, -æ, -um; *the inhabitants of Hierapolis*, *Hierapolites*, -arum.
Hierapygia, *Hierapygia*, -æ (f.).
Hieras, *Hieras*, -æ (m.).
Hierax, *Hierax*, -ædis (m.).
Hieremias, v. *Jeremias*.
Hieres (*Isles d'*), *Stœchades*, -um (f.), *Insulæ*.
Hiericho, v. *Jericho*.
Hiero, *Hiero*, -onis (m.); *of or relating to Hiero*, *Hieronius*, -æ, -um.
Hierocæsarea, *Hierocæsarea*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Hierocæsarea*, *Hierocæsariensis*, -æ.
Hierocles, *Hierocles*, -is (m.).
Hieronymus, v. *Jerome*.
Hierodigma, v. *Jerusalem*.
Hirum, *Hierum* or *Hieron*, -i (n.).

Hilaïra, *Hilaira*, -æ (f.).
Hilario, *Hilario*, -onis (m.).
Hilarius, } *Hilarius*, -di (m.).
Hilary, }
Hildrus, *Hilkrus*, -i (m.).
Hilddesheim, *Ascalingum*, -di (n.); *Hilddesheim*, *Hilddesheim*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Hilddesheim*, *Hilddesheimis*, -æ.
Hillus, *Hillus*, -i (m.).
Himella, *the Himella*, -æ (f.).
Himera, *Himera*, -æ (f.), and *Himera*, -orum (n.); *of or belonging to Himera*, *Himæreus*, -æ, -um.—2. (m.) *a river: of the Himera*, *Himerensis*, -æ.
Himerius, *Himerius*, -ii (m.).
Himlico, *Himlico*, -onis (m.).
Himalaya (*Mountains*), *Emocli Montes*; *Imaus Mons* (in part).
Hipparchus, *Hipparchus*, -i (m.).
Hipparinus, *Hipparinus*, -i (m.).
Hipparis, *the Hipparis*, -is (m.).
Hippasus, *Hippasus*, -i (m.); *son of Hippasus*, *Hippasides*, -æ (m.).
Hippea, *Hippea*, -æ (f.).
Hippia, *Hippia*, -æ (f.).
Hippias, *Hippias*, -æ (m.).
Hippius, *Hippius*, -ii (m.).
Hippo, *Hippo*, -onis (m.), and *Hippo Regius*; *of or belonging to Hippo*, *Hipponensis*, -æ.
Hippocoon, *Hippocoon*, -ontis (m.).
Hippocrætes, *Hippocrætes*, -is (m.); *of or relating to Hippocrætes*, *Hippocræteus*, -æ, -um.
Hippocrene, *Hippocrenæ*, -æ (f.); *of Hippocrene*, *Hippocrenæus*, -æ, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Hippocrenis*, -idis; *esp. in plural (of the Muses)*, *Hippocrenides*, -um.
Hippodamas, *Hippodamas*, -antis (m.).
Hippodamia, *Hippodamia*, -æ, and *Hippodome*, -æ (f.).
Hippodamus, *Hippodamus*, -i (m.).
Hippolochus, *Hippolochus*, -i (m.).
Hippolyte, *Hippolyte*, -æ (f.).
Hippolytus, *Hippolytus*, -i (m.).
Hippomedon, *Hippomedon*, -ontis (m.).
Hippomenes, *Hippomenes*, -æ and -is (m.); *daughter of Hippomenes*, *Hippomenæis*, -idis (f.).
Hippona, *Hippona*, -æ (f.).
Hipponax, *Hipponax*, -actis (m.); *of or relating to Hipponax*, *Hipponactæus*, -æ, -um.
Hipponicus, *Hipponicus*, -i (m.).
Hippothoon, *Hippothoon*, -ontis (m.).
Hippus, *Hippus* or *Hippus*, -i (f.), *a city*.—2. (m.) *a river*.
Hirpini, *the Hirpini*, -orum (m.); *of or relating to the Hirpini*, *Hirpinus*, -æ, -um.
Hirrus, *Hirrus*, -i (m.).
Hirtius, *Hirtius*, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Hirtius*, *Hirtianus*, -æ, -um, and *Hirtius*, -æ, -um.
Hispalia, *Hispalia*, -is (f.); *of or relating to Hispalia*, *Hispalensis*, -æ, and *Hispaliensis*, -æ.
Hispania, v. *Spain*.
Hispantola, *Hispantola*, -æ (f.).
Hispellum, *Hispellum*, -i (n.); *of Hispellum*, *Hispellus*, -ædis, and *Hispellensis*, -æ.
Hiso, *Hiso*, -onis (m.).
Hispulla, *Hispulla*, -æ (f.).
Histria, *Histria*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Histria*, *Histrin*, *Histricus*, -æ, -um, and *Histrus*, -æ, -um; *the Histrin*, *Histrin*, -orum (m.).
Hoang-Ho, *Bautius*, -i (m.).
Holland, *Batavia*, -æ (f.); *of Holland*, *Batavus*, -æ, -um.
Holmia, } *Holmia*, -æ (f.), and *Holmæ*, -orum (m.).
Holmi, }
Holofernes, *Holofernes*, -is (m.).
Holsatia, *Holsatia*, -æ (f.).
Homer, *Homerus*, -i (m.); *of or relating to Homer*, *Homerici*, *Homericius*, -æ, -um, and *Homærius*, -æ, -um; *a Homeric*, *Homericus*, -æ (m.).
Homerita, *the Homerita*, -arum (m.).
Homole, *Homole*, -æ (f.).
Homolium, *Homolium*, -ii (n.).
Homona, *Homona*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Homona*, *Homonensis*, -æ.
Honorius, *Honorius*, -æ (f.).
Honorius, *Honorius*, -ii (m.); *of or belonging to Honorius*, *Honorianus*, -æ, -um; *son of Honorius*, *Honorinides*, -æ (m.); *daughter of Honorius*, *Honorias*, -ædis (f.).
Horace, *Horatius*, -ii (m.), q. v.
Horatia, *Horatia*, -æ (f.).
Horatio = *Horatius*.
Horatius, *Horatius*, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Horace*, } *ratius*, *Horatian*, *Horatianus*, -æ, -um,

and Horatius, -a, -um; the Horatii, Horätii, -orum (m.).
Hormidas, Hormidas, -æ (m.).
Hortatius, Hortätius, -i (m.).
Horta, } Hortanum, -i (n.); of or belonging to
Hortanum, } Horta, Hortine, Hortinus, -a, -um.
Horus, Horus or Horos, -i (m.).
Hostilia, Hostilia, -æ (f.); of Hostilia, Hostiliensis, e.
Hostilius, Hostilius, -ii (m); of or belonging to Hos-
tilius, Hostiliäus, -a, -um, and Hostilius, -a, -um.
Hostus, Hostus, -i (m.).
Hubert, Hubertus, -i (m.).
Hugh, Hugo, -onis (m.).
Humber, the, Abus, -i (m.).
Humphrey, Humphredus, -i, and Onuphrius, -ii (m.).
Hungary, Hungaria, -æ (f.).
Huns, the, Hunni, -orum, and Chunni, -orum (m.);
of or relating to the Huns, Hunniscus, -a, -um.
Huntingdon, Huntingdonia, -æ (f.); of Huntingdon,
Huntingdonensis, -æ, and Huntingdoniensis, -e;
Huntingdonshire, Comitatus Huntingdonensis.
Huy, Huum, -i (n.).
Hyacinthus, Hyacinthus, -i (m.); of or relating to
Hyacinthus, Hyacinthus, -a, -um.
Hyale, Hyäle, -es (f.).
Hyampolis, Hyampolis, -is (f.).
Hyantes, the, Hyantes, -um (m.); of or relating to the
Hyantes, Hyantius, -a, -um, and Hyantëus, -a, -um.
Hyas, Hyas, -antis (m.); sister of Hyas, Hyas, -ädiss
(f.); esp. in plural, the Hyades, Hyädes, -um.
Hybla, Hybla, -æ (f.), a city; (m.) a mountain; of or
belonging to Hybla, Hyblæan, Hyblæus, -a, -um,
and Hyblensis, -æ.
Hydaspes, the, Hydaspes, -is (m.); of or relating to the
Hydaspes, Hydsæus, -a, -um.
Hyde, Hyde, -es, and Hyda, -æ (f.).
Hydraotes, the, Hydraotes, -æ (m.).
Hydrela, Hydrelä, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Hydrelä,
Hydrelätäus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Hydrelä,
Hydrelitæ, -arum (m.).
Hydruntum, Hydruntum, -i (n.), and Hydrus, -untis
(f.); the inhabitants of Hydruntum, Hydruntini,
-orum (m.).
Hydrussa, Hydrussa, -æ (f.).
Hygæa, Hygæa or Hygia, -æ (f.).
Hyginus, Hyginus, -i (m.).
Hylici, the, Hylici, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the
Hylici, Hyliæus, -a, -um.
Hylicus, Hylicus, -i (m.).
Hylas, Hylas, -æ (m.).
Hyle, Hyle, -es (f.).
Hyles, Hyles, -æ (m.).
Hyleus, Hylëus, -eos and -ei (m.).
Hyllus, Hyllus, -i (m.).
Hylonomie, Hylönöme, -es (f.).
Hymen, Hymen (only in nom. and voc.) and Hyme-
næus, -i (m.).
Hymettius, Hymettius, -ii (m.).
Hymettus (Mount), Hymettus, -i (m.); of or belonging
to Hymettus, Hymettius, -a, -um.
Hypæpa, Hypæpa, -orum (n); of or belonging to Hy-
pæpa, Hypæpæus, -a, -um.
Hypania, the, Hypanis, -is (m.); of or belonging to
the Hypania, Hypaniæus, -a, -um.
Hypasie, the, Hypäsie, -is (m.).
Hypata, Hypäta, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Hypata,
Hypätæus, -a, -um, and Hypatinius, -a, -um.
Hypatius, Hypätius, -ii (m.).
Hyperbius, Hyperbius, -ii (m.).
Hyperbolus, Hyperbölus, -i (m.).
Hyperboreans, the, Hyperböræi, -orum (m.).
Hyperæa, Hyperæa or -ria, -æ (f.).
Hyperides, Hyperides, -is (m.).
Hyperion, Hyperion, -önis (m.); daughter of Hyperion,
Hyperionis, -idis (f.); of or belonging to Hyperion,
Hyperionus, -a, -um.
Hypermnestra, Hypermnestra, -æ, and -nestre, -es (f.).
Hypsæa, Hypsæa, -æ (f.).
Hypsæus, Hypsæus, -i (m.).
Hypseus, Hypsëus, -eos and -ei (m.).
Hypsicrates, Hypsicrates, -is (m.).
Hypsipyle, Hypsipyle, -es (f.); of Hypsipyle, Hypsi-
pylæus, -a, -um.
Hyrcania, Hyrcania, -æ (f.); of Hyrcania, Hyrcanian,
Hyrcanius, -a, -um, and Hyrcänus, -a, -um.
Hyrie, Hyrie, -es (f.); of Hyrie, Hyrieticus, -a, -um.
Hyræus, Hyriëus, -eos or -ei (m.); of Hyriëus, Hyriëus,
-a, -um.
Hyrium, Hyrium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Hyrium,
Hyrius, -a, -um.

Hyrmine, Hyrmine, -es (f.).
Hyrtacus, Hyrtäcus, -i (m.); son of Hyrtacus, Hyrtä-
cides, -æ (m.).
Hystaspes, Hystaspes, -is (m.).

I.

Ia, Ia, -æ (f.).
Iacchus, Iacchus, -i (m.).
Iacob, v. Jacob.
Iacobus, Iacobus, -i (m); v. also James.
Iader, the, Iader, -ëris (m.); of or relating to the Iader,
Iadertinus, -a, -um.
Iæra, Iæra, -æ (f.).
Ialysus, Iälÿsus, -i (m.), a man's name.—2. (f.) a city:
of or belonging to Ialysus, Iälÿsius, -a, -um.
Iamblicus, Iamblicus, -i (m.).
Ianthe, Ianthe, -es (f.).
Iapetus, Iäpëtus, -i (m.); son of Iapetus, Iäpëtönÿdes,
-æ (m.); Iäpëtides, -æ (m.).
Iapis, Iäpis, -idis (m.).
Iapydia, Iapydia, -æ (f.); of Iapydia, Iapydian, Iäpis,
-ÿdis; the Iapydians, Iäpydes, -um (m.).
Iapygia, Iäpygia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Iapygia,
Iäpygius, -a, -um; the Iapygians, Iäpyges, -um (m.).
Iapyx, Iäpyx, -ÿgis (m.).
Iarbas, Iarbas, -æ (m.).
Iasion, Iasion, -önis (m.) = eg.
Iasius, Iasius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Iasius, Iäsius,
-a, -um; son or descendant of Iasius, Iäsides, -æ
(m.); daughter or female descendant of Iasius, Iäsia,
-idis (f.).
Iäso, Iäso, -üs (f.).
Iason, v. Jason.
Iassus, Iassus, -i (f.); of or relating to Iassus, Iassius,
-a, -um, and Iassensis, -e; the Gulf of Iassus,
Iassius Sinus.
Iaxartes, the, Iaxartes, -æ (m.).
Iazyges, the, Iazyges, -um (m.).
Iberia, Iberia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Iberia,
Iberian, Ibërus, -a, -um, and Ibericus, -a, -um; an
Iberian, Iber, -ëris (m.); the Iberrians, Ibëræ, -um,
and Ibëri, -orum (m.).
Iberus, } the, Ibërus, -i (m.).
Ebro, }
Ibis, Ibis, -idis and -is (f.).
Ibycus, Ibücus, -i (m.); of or relating to Ibycus,
Ibycius, -a, -um.
Icadus, Icădus, -ii (m.).
Icaria, v. Icarus.
Icarus, Icarus, -if (m.); of or relating to Icarus,
Icarius, -a, -um; daughter of Icarus, Icăris, -ÿdis,
and Icarïötis, -idis (f.).
Icarus, Icărus and Icăros, -i, and Icăria, -æ (f.); of
or belonging to Icarus, Icarius, -a, -um; the Icarian
Sea, Icarium Mare.
Iceius, Iceius, -ii (m.).
Iceland, (perhaps) Thule, -es (f.); Islandia, -æ (f.).
Icelandish, Islandicus, -a, -um.
Icelus, Icelus, -i (m.).
Iceni, the, Icëni, -orum (m.).
Ichnusa, Ichnüsa, -æ (f.).
Ichthyophagi, Ichthyöphägi, -orum (m.).
icilius, Icilius, -ii (m.).
Iconium, Icönium, -ii (n.); of Iconium, Iconian, Ico-
niensis, -æ.
Ictinus, Ictinus, -i (m.).
Icus, Icus or Icos, -i (f.).
Ida (Mount), Ida, -æ, and Ide, -es (f.); of or belonging
to Ida, Iädaan, Iädaus, -a, -um.—2. a female name.
Iädaus, Iädaus, -i (m.).
Idalia, Idalia, -æ (f.); v. eg.
Idalius, Idalius, -ii (n.); of Idalius, Idalian, Iäda-
lius, -a, -um; pecul. fem. Idälis, -idis.
Idas, Idas, -æ (m.).
Idmon, Idmon, -önis (m.); of Idmon, Idmönius,
-a, -um.
Idomeneus, Idomëneüs, -eos or -ei (m.), poet. acc.—æa.
Idumæa, Idumæa, -æ (f.); of Idumæa, Idumæan, Idu-
mæus, -a, -um.
Idyia, Idÿia, -æ (f.).
Ieremias, v. Jeremiah.
Iericho, v. Jericho.
Ierne, Ierne, -es (f.) = Hibernia.
Ieronyma, v. Jerusalem.
Iesus, v. Jesus.

Igitilli, *Igitilli*, *Indeci*. (m.); of or belonging to *Igitilli*, *Igitillānus*, -a, -um.
Iglissum, *Iglissum*, -i (m.).
Iguvium, *Iguvium*, -i (m.); the inhabitants of *Iguvium*, *Iguvinātes*, -ium, and *Iguvini*, -orum (m.).
Ikworth, *Icnorum Oppidum*.
Ilester, *Ilester*, or *Ischālia*, -is (f.).
Ilerda, *Ilerda*, -e (f.); the inhabitants of *Ilerda*, *Ilerdenses*, -ium (m.).
Ilergetes, the *Ilergetes*, -um, and *Ilergetæ*, -arum (m.).
Ilia, *Ilia*, -e (f.).
Iliad, the *Iliad*, -adis (f.).
Ilion, v. *Ilium*.
Iliōne, *Iliōne*, -e, and *Iliōne*, -es (f.).
Iliōneus, *Iliōneus*, -eos and -ei (m.).
Ilianus, the *Ilianus*, -i (m.).
Iliithia, *Iliithia*, -e (f.).
Ilium, *Ilium* and *Ilion*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Ilium* (or *Troy*), *Trojan*, *Ilius*, -a, -um; *Iliācus*, -a, -um; and *Iliensis*, -e; a woman of *Ilium*, *Ilias*, -adis (f.); mostly in plural, *Iliādes*, -um.
Ilkley, *Ilkana*, -e (f.).
Illyria, *Illyria*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Illyria*, *Illyrian*, *Illyricus*, -a, -um, and *Illyrius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Illyris*, -ydis.
Iluca, *Iluca*, -e (f.).
Iluco, *Iluco*, -ōnis (f.); of *Iluco*, *Iluconensis*, -e.
Iluvo, *Iluvo*, -ōnis (f.); of *Iluvo*, *Iluvensis*, -e.
Ilius, *Ilius*, -i (m.); son or descendant of *Ilius*, *Iliādes*, -e (m.).
Iliu, *Iliu*, -e (f.).
Imachara, *Imachara*, -e (f.); of *Imachara*, *Imacharensis*, -e.
Imaon, *Imaon*, -ōnis (m.).
Imaus (Mount), *Imaus*, -i (m.), *mons*.
Imbarus, *Imbarus*, -i (m.).
Imbrasus, *Imbrasus*, -i (m.); son of *Imbrasus*, *Imbrādes*, -e (m.).
Imbreus, *Imbreus*, -eos or -ei (m.).
Imbrinium, *Imbrinium*, -i (n.).
Imbrus, *Imbrus* or *Imbro*, -i (f.); of *Imbrus*, *Imbritan*, *Imbrus*, -a, -um.
Imola, *Forum Cornelli*.
Imachia, *Imachia*, -e (f.).
Inachus, *Inachus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Inachus*, *Inachian*, *Inachus*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Inachus*, *Ināchides*, -e (m.); daughter or female descendant of *Inachus*, *Inachis*, -ydis (f.).—2. a river: of the *Inachus*, *Inachus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Inachis*, -ydis.
Inarime, *Inākrime*, -e (f.).
Index, *Index*, -ycis (m.).
India, *India*, -e (f.); the inhabitants of *India*, *Indi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Indi* or *India*, *Indicus*, -a, -um, and *Indus*, -a, -um; the *Indian Ocean*, *Erythraeum Mare*; the *East Indies*, *India Orientalis*; the *West Indies*, *India Occidentalis*.
Inducomarus, *Inducomarus*, -i (m.).
Indus, the *Indus*, -i (m.).
Ingevones, the *Ingevones*, -um (m.).
Ingaunt, the *Ingaunt*, -orum (m.).
Ingram, *Engelramus*, -i (m.).
Inn, the *Ænus* or *Enus*, -i (m.).
Innsbruck, *Æni Pons* or *Enipons*, -ontis (m.).
Instad, *Boldorum*, -i (m.).
Ino, *Ino*, -ūs (f.); of or belonging to *Ino*, *Inous*, -a, -um.
Insubres, the *Insubres*, -ium (m.); of or relating to the *Insubres*, *Insubrian*, *Insuber* or *bris*, -e.
Intemellum, *Intemellum*, -i (m.); the inhabitants of *Intemellum*, *Intemelli*, -orum (m.).
Interamna, *Interamna*, -e, and *Interamnæ*, -arum (f.); of or relating to *Interamna*, *Interamnæ*, -ātis (adj.) and *Interamnensis*, -e; the *Interamnians*, *Interamnātis*, -ium (m.).
Inuus, *Inuus*, -i (m.).
Io, *Io*, -ūs (f.).
Ioannes, v. *John*.
Job, v. *Job*.
Iocasta, v. *Jocasta*.
Iolais, *Iolais*, -i (m.).
Iolcos, *Iolcos* or *Iolcus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Iolcos*, *Iolcicus*, -a, -um.
Iola, *Iola*, -e (f.).
Iollas, *Iollas*, -e (m.).
Ion, *Ion*, -ōnis (m.).
Ionas, v. *Jonas*.
Ionis, *Ionis*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Ionis*, *Ionian*, *Ionicus*, -a, -um; *Ionius*, -a, -um; and *Ion*, -ōnis

(as adj.); *pecul. fem.*, *Ionis*, -ydis; the *Ionians*, *Ionēs*, -um (m.); the *Ionian Sea*, *Mare Iōnium*.
Iopas, *Iōpas*, -e (m.).
Iordānes, v. *Jordan*.
Ios, *Ios*, -i (f.).
Iosephus, v. *Joseph*.
Iotape, *Iotape*, -e (f.).
Iphianassa, *Iphianassa*, -e (f.).
Iphicles, *Iphicles*, -is (m.).
Iphiclus, *Iphiclus*, -i (m.).
Iphigenia, *Iphigēnia*, -e (f.).
Iphimedia, *Iphimēdia*, -e (f.).
Iphinous, *Iphinus*, -i (m.).
Iphis, *Iphis*, -ydis (m); daughter of *Iphis*, *Iphias*, -adis (f.).—2. (f.) name of a woman.
Iphitus, *Iphitus*, -i (m.).
Ipsala, *Cypsēla*, -orum (m.).
Ipswich, *Gippevicum*, -i (m.).
Iran, *Ariāna*, -e (f.); *Aria*, -e (f.).
Ireland, *Hibernia*, -e (f.); *Ierne*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Ireland*, *Irish*, *Hibernicus*, -a, -um.
Irenæus, *Irenæus*, -i (m.).
Irene, *Irene*, -e (f.).
Iresia, *Iresia*, -arum (f.).
Iri, the *Eurōtas*, -e (m.).
Iria, *Iria*, -e (f.); the inhabitants of *Iria*, *Iriates*, -ium, and *Irienses*, -ium (m.).
Iris, *Iris*, -is and -ydis (f.), a goddess.—2. (m.) a river.
Irus, *Irus*, -i (m.).
Isaac, *Isaacus*, -i, and *Isaac*, *indecl.* (m.).
Isabella, *Isabella*, -e (f.).
Isæus, *Isæus*, -i (m.).
Isaiah, *Isaias* or *Isaias*, -e (m.); of or relating to *Isaiah*, *Isaiānus*, -a, -um.
Isara, the *Isāra*, -e (m.).
Isauria, *Isauria*, -orum (m.); *Isaurus*, -i (f.).
Isauria, *Isauria*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Isauria*, *Isaurian*, *Isauricus*, -a, -um; the *Isauri*, *Isauri*, -orum (m.).
Isaurus, the *Isaurus*, -i (m.).
Iscia, *Iscia*, -e (f.).
Iscaiot, *Iscaiotēs*, -e (m.).
Ischia, *Aenāria*, -e (f.); *Inākrime*, -e (f.).
Ischomache, *Ischōmachē*, -e (f.).
Iseo (Lago d'), *Sebinus*, -i (m.); *Lacus*.
Isire, *Isira*, -e (m.).
Ishmael, *Ismael* or *Ismael*, -ēlis (m.); sons or descendants of *Ishmael*, the *Ishmaelites*, *Ismaēlites*, -arum (m.).
Isidorus, *Isidorus*, -i (m.).
Isigonus, *Isigonus*, -i (m.).
Isis, *Isis*, -is and -ydis (f.); of or belonging to *Isis*, *Isidicus*, -a, -um.
Ismael, v. *Ishmael*.
Ismaria, *Ismaia*, -orum (m.); v. *sq.*
Ismarus (Mount), *Ismaia*, -i (m.), and *Ismaia*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Ismarus*, *Ismaia*, -a, -um, and *Ismaicus*, -a, -um.
Ismene, *Isménē*, -e (f.).
Ismentas, *Ismentas*, -e (m.).
Ismentus, the *Ismentus*, -i (m.); of the *Ismentus*, *Ismentian*, *Ismentius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Ismentis*, -ydis (post. for *Theban*).
Ismir, *Smyna*, -e (f.), q. v.
Isnick, *Nicea*, -e (f.), q. v.
Isocrates, *Isocrates*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Isocrates*, *Isocratēs*, -a, -um, and *Isocratius*, -a, -um.
Iola Farnese, *Vell*, -orum (m.), q. v.
Ispahan, *Aspadāna*, -orum (m.).
Israel, *Israel*, *indecl.*, and *Israhel*, -ēlis (m.); son or descendant of *Israel*, *Israhēl*, -e (m.); in plural, the *Israelites*, *Israhēlites*, -arum (m.); an *Israelitish woman*, a daughter of *Israel*, *Israhēlitis*, -ydis (f.); of or belonging to the *Israelites*, *Israhēliticus*, -a, -um.
Isea, *Isea*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Isea*, *Isæus*, -a, -um; *Isæticus*, -a, -um; and *Isænalis*, -e.
Issachar, *Issachar*, *indecl.* (m.).
Isse, *Isse*, -e (f.).
Isny, *Isna*, -e (f.).
Issore, *Icolodurum*, -i (m.).
Issus, *Issus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Issus*, *Issius*, -a, -um.
Istævones, *Istævones*, -um (m.).
Ister, v. *Danube*.
Istria, v. *Histria*.
Isiropolis, *Istropōlis*, -is (f.).
Italica, *Italica*, -e (f.); of *Italica*, *Italcensis*, -e.
Italus, *Italus*, -i (m.).
Italy, *Italia*, -e (f.); in post., *Hesperia*, -e (f.); *Ausonia*, -e (f.); *Cenotria*, -e (f.); and *Saturnia*,

-æ (f.), q. v.; of or belonging to Italy, Italian, Itālycus, -a, -um, and Italus, -a, -um; *pecul. sm.*, Italis, -idis (for poet. forms, v. the poet. names above); the Italians, Itali, -orum (m.).
Ithaco, It'haca, -æ, and It'hace, -æ (f.); of or belonging to It'haca, It'hacus, -a, -um, and It'hacensis, -æ.
Ithome, It'hōme, -æ (f.).
Itonus, Itōnus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Itonus, Itōnius, -a, -um.
Ituræa, Ituræa, -æ (f.); *Ituræan*, Ituræus, -a, -um.
Ity, Itys, -yos (m.).
Iulia, Iūlia, -idis (f.).
Iulus, Iulius, -i (m.); of or belonging to Iulus, derived from Iulus, Iulūs, -a, -um.
Iuca, Ebusus, -i (f.), q. v.
Ireca, Epōrēdia, -æ (f.).
Iery, Iberium, -ii (m.).
Ixion, Ixion, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to Ixion, Ixiōnius, -a, -um; son of Ixion, Ixiōnides, -æ (m.).

J.

Jabesh, Jabesh, indecl. (m.).
Jaca, Jacca, -æ (f.).
Jacob, Jacob, indecl. (m.).
Jael, Jael, indecl. (f.).
Jafet, v. Japhet.
Jaffa, Joppe, -æ (f.), v. Joppa.
Jairus, Jairus, -i (m.).
Jamaica, Jamaica, -æ (f.).
Jamblichus, v. Iamblichus.
James, Jacobus, -i (m.).
Jamesstown, Jacobipolis, -is (f.).
Jane, Joanna, -æ (f.).
Janiculum (Mount), Janicūlum, -i (m.); of the Janiculum, Janicūlāris, -æ.
Janina, Epirus, -i (f.).
Janissary, Cape, v. Jentschehr.
Janus, Jānus, -i (m.); of or relating to Janus, Jānālis, -æ, and Jānūālis, -æ.
Japan, Japonia, -æ (f.).
Japētus, v. Iapetus.
Japhet, Japhet or Japheth, indecl., and Japētus, -i (m.).
Jacques, Jacobus, -i (m.).
Jaquet, Jacōba, -æ (f.).
Jared, Iaredus, -i (m.).
Jason, Jāson, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to Jason, Jāsonius, -a, -um; son of Jason, Jāsonides, -æ (m.).
Jaspar, Gaspar, -aris (m.).
Jaery, Jassium, -ii (n.).
Javolentus, Javōlētus, -i (m.).
Jeanette, Joannetta, -æ (f.).
Jebba, Jebba, -æ (f.).
Jebus, Jebus, -i (m.); the descendants of Jebus, the Jebusites, Jebusael, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Jebusites, Jebusilacus, -a, -um.
Jechonias, Jechonias, -æ (m.).
Jeddo, Jedum, -i (m.).
Jehoshaphat, Jehoshaphat, indecl. (m.).
Jena, Jena, -æ (f.).
Jenaub, the Acsines, -is or -æ (m.).
Jenet, v. Jeanette.
Jentschehr, Cape, Sigæum, -i (n.), Promontorium.
Jeffrey, Galfridus, -i (m.).
Jephia, Jephtha, -æ (f.).
Jephtha, Jephthe or Jephthe, indecl. (m.).
Jeremiah, Jeremias, -æ, and Hieremias, -æ (m.).
Jeremy, Jeremias, -æ, and Hieremias, -æ (m.).
Jericho, Jericho or Hiericho, indecl. (f.), and Hierichos, -i, or Hiericus, -untis (f.); of or belonging to Jericho, Hierichontinus, -a, -um.
Jeroboam, Jeroboamus, -i (m.).
Jerome, Hierōnymus, -i (m.).
Jersey, Cæsarēa, -æ (f.).
Jerusalem, Hierōsōlyma, -orum (m.); Hierosolyma, -æ (f.); Hierusalem and Jerusalem, indecl. (f.); the inhabitants of Jerusalem, Hierosolymitæ, -arum (m.); of or belonging to Jerusalem, Hierosolymārius, -a, -um.

Jesse, Jesse or Jessæ, indecl. (m.); of or relating to Jesse, Jessæus, -a, -um, and Jessūs, -a, -um.

Jesus, Jēsus, -ū, acc. -um (m.).

Jerry, v. Judea.

Jezebel, Jezabel, indecl., and Jezabel, -ēlis (f.).

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Joab, Joab, indecl. (m.).
Joan, Joanna, -æ (f.).
Joanna, Joanna, -æ (f.).
Joas, Joas, indecl. (m.).
Job, Job, indecl., and Jobus, -i (m.).
Jocasta, Jocasta, -æ (f.), and Jocate, -æ.
Joel, Joel, indecl. (m.).
John, Joannes or Johannes, -is (m.).
Joigny, Jovinlacum, -i (n.).
Joynville, Joynville, -æ (f.).
Jonas, Jonas, -æ (m.); of or relating to Jonas, Jōnæus, -a, -um.
Jonathan, Jonathan, indecl., and Jonathas, -æ (m.).
Joppa, Joppe, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Joppa, Joppicus, -a, -um.
Jordan, the, Jordānes, -is (m.).
Joseph, Joseph, indecl., and Josēphus, -i (m.).
Josephus, Josēphus, -i (m.).
Joshua, Josue, indecl.; also, Jesus, -ū (m.).
Josia, Josias, -æ (m.).
Jotham, Jotham, indecl., and Jothamus, -i (m.).
Jowz, Jovium, -ii (n.).
Jorian, Jōriānus, -i (m.).
Jovinian, Jovinianus, -i (m.); the followers of Jovinian, Jovinianistæ, -arum (m.).
Jovinus, Jovinus, -i (m.).
Jortus, Jovius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Jortus, Jōviānus, -a, -um, and Jovius, -a, -um.
Juba, Juba, -æ (m.).
Jubellius, Jubellius, -ii (m.).
Judah, Juda, -æ (m.).
Judea, v. Judea.
Judas, Judas, -æ (m.).
Judea, Judæa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Judea, Jewish, Judæus, -a, -um, and Judæcus, -a, -um.
Judith, Judith, indecl., and Juditha, -æ (f.).
Jugurtha, Jugurtha, -æ (m.); of or belonging to Jugurtha, Jugurthine, Jugurthinus, -a, -um.
Julia, Julia, -æ (f.).
Julian, Jullianus, -i (m.).
Juliana, Julliana, -æ (f.).
Juliers, Jullacum, -i (n.).
Julii Forum, v. Frejus; the inhabitants of Forum Julii, Jullenses, -ium (m.).
Julio-briga, Jullobriga, -æ (f.); of Julio-briga, Julio-brigensis, -æ.
Juliotopia, Jullopolis, -is (f.); the inhabitants of Juliotopia, Jullopolitæ, -arum (m.).
Julius, Jullus, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Julius or the Julia gens, Julian, Jullius, -a, -um, and Jullianus, -a, -um.
Juncus, Juncus, -i (m.); of or relating to Juncus, Juncianus, -a, -um.
Junia, Junia, -æ (f.).
Junius, Junius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Junius or the Junia gens, Junian, Junius, -a, -um, and Junianus, -a, -um; son or descendant of Junius (Brutus), Jullades, -æ (m.).
Juno, Juno, -ōnis (f.); of or relating to Juno, Junonian, Junōnius, -a, -um, and Junōnālis, -æ; the temple of Juno, Heræum, -i (n.).
Jupiter, Jupiter, gen. Jovis, &c. (m.); of or relating to Jupiter, Jovius, -a, -um, and Jovialis, -æ (late).
Jura (Mount), Jura, -æ (m.); of or relating to Jura, Jurenalis, -æ.
Justina, Justina, -æ (f.).
Justinian, Justinianus, -i (m.); of or relating to Justinian, Justinianus, -a, -um.
Justin, Justinus, q. v.
Justinopolis, Justinopōlis, -is (f.).
Justinus, Justinus, -i (m.); of or relating to Justinus, Justinianus, -a, -um.
Justus, Justus, -i (m.).
Jutland, Chersonesus Cimbrica (f.); Jutia, -æ (f.).
Juturna, Jūturna, -æ (f.); of or relating to Juturna, Juturnalis, -æ.
Juvenal, Juvēnalis, -is (m.).
Juvenius, Juvenius, -i (m.).
Juventius, Juventius, -ii (m.).

K.

Kafa, v. Caffa.

Kafaria, Caffaria, -æ (f.).

Kaisariak, Cæsarēa, -æ (f.), q. v.

Kakosia, Thlabe, -es (f.).

Kalabakti, Palmpharus, -i (f.).
Kalpaki, Orchōmēnus, -i (f.), q. v.
Karass, the, Cāstrus, -i (m.).
Kate, Katharine, v. *Catharine*.
Katigoi, v. *Catigoi*.
Kedar, Kedar, *Indeel*. (m.), a man.—2. (f.) a city.
Kedron, the, Cedron, -onis (m.).
Kempten, Campodunum, -i (n.).
Kemchester, Magnæ, -arum (f.).
Kendal, Concangium, -ii (n.).
Kent, Cantium, -ii (n.); Cantia, -æ (f.).
Kerisch, Panticapæum, -i (n.).
Kessel, Castellum Menapiorum.
Kerwick, Causennæ, -arum (f.).
Khabour, the, Centrites, -æ (m.).
Kich, Chilonium, -ii (n.).
Kiew, Chiovia, -æ (f.).
Kilkenny, Cella (fanum) St. Canici; Kilkennia, -æ (f.); of *Kilkenny*, Kilkenniensis, -æ.
Killaloe, Laona, -æ (f.).
Killa, the, for *Kyll*, q. v.
Kilmora, Chilmoria, -æ (f.).
Kingston, Regiōpōlis, -is (f.); *Kingston-upon-Hull*, Regiodunum (Hullinum), -i (n.); *Kingston-upon-Thames*, Regiodunum Tamesium.
Kinnaird's Head, Tæsalum, -i (n.), Promontorium.
Kiow, v. *Kiew*.
Kishon, the, Kison, -ōnis (m.).
Kisti-armak, the, Halys, -yos (m.).
Kisazo (Mount), Ossa, -æ (f.).
Kola, Cola, -æ (f.), Lapporum.
Kolokythia, the, Gythius, -ii (m.); *Gulf of Kolokythia*, Laconicus Sinus; Gythæates Sinus.
Konich, Iconium, -ii (n.).
Königsberg, Regiomontum, -i (n.); Mons Regius (m.); of or belonging to *Königsberg*, Regiomontanus, -a, -um.
Kopenhagen, v. *Copenhagen*.
Krimæa, v. *Crimea*.
Kronstadt, v. *Cronstadt*.
Kubar, the, Hypñia, -is (m.).
Kudros, Cytōrus, -i (f.).
Kur, the, Cŷrus, -i (m.).
Kurds, the, Carduchi, -orum (m.); *Kurdistān*, Carduchia, -æ (f.).
Kutenburg, Cutna, -æ (f.).
Kyle, Colla, -æ (f.).
Kyll, the, Celbis or Gelbis, -is (m.).

L.

Laddacus, Laddicus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Laddacus*, descended from *Laddacus*, Laddacius, -a, -um (poet. for *Theban*); sons or descendants of *Laddacus*, Laddicidae, -arum (m.).
Labeo, Labeo, -ōnis (m.).
Laberia, Laberia, -æ (f.).
Laberius, Laberius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Laberius*, Laberianus, -a, -um.
Labicum, Labicum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Labicum*, Labicanus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Labicum*, Labici, -orum (m.).
Labienus, Labienus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Labienus*, Labienianus, -a, -um.
Labinius, Labintus, -ii (m.).
Labulla, Labulla, -æ (f.).
Labullus, Labullus, -i (m.).
Lacedæmon, Lacedæmon, -ōnis (f.); Sparta, -æ (f.), q. v.; of or belonging to *Lacedæmon*, Lacedæmonian, Lacedæmonius, -a, -um.
Lacerius, Lacerius, -ii (m.).
Lacertania, Lacertania, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Lacertania*, Lacertani, -orum (m.).
Laches, Laches, -etis (m.).
Lachesis, Lachesis, -is (f.).
Lacinium, Lacinium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Lacinium*, Lacinian, Lacinianus, -a, -um, and Lacinienis, -æ.
Lacobrigæ, Lacobrigæ, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Lacobrigæ*, Lacobrigensis, -æ.
Lacon, Lacon, -ōnis (m.).
Laconia, Laconia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Laconia*, Laconian, Laconicus, -a, -um; a *Laconian*, Laco or Læcon, -ōnis (m.); *Lacæna*, -æ (f.).
Lætanus, Lactantius, -ii (m.).

Lactucinus, Lactucinus, -i (m.).
Lacydes, Lacydes, -is (m.).
Ladas, Ladas, -æ (m.).
Lade, Lade, -es (f.).
Ladon, the, Lâdon, -ōnis (m.).
Læda, Læda, -æ (m.).
Lælops, Lælops, -apis (m.).
Lælia, Lælia, -æ (f.).
Lælius, Lælius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Lælius*, Lælianus, -a, -um.
Lænas, Lænas, -atis (m.).
Lærtæ, Lærtæ, -es (f.); of *Lærtæ*, Lærtius, -a, -um.
Lærtæ, Lærtæ, and poet. Lærtæ, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Lærtæ*, Lærtius, -a, -um; son of *Lærtæ*, Lærtides, -æ (m.).
Læstrygonæ, the, Læstrygones, -um (m.); of the *Læstrygonæ*, Læstrygonian, Læstrygonius, -a, -um.
Lætorius, Lætorius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Lætorius*, Lætorius, -a, -um.
Lætus, Lætus, -i (m.).
Lævi, the, Lævi, -orum (m.).
Lævina, Lævina, -æ (f.).
Lævinus, Lævinus, -ii (m.).
Lævinus, Lævinus, -i (m.).
Lævius, Lævius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Lævius*, Lævianus, -a, -um.
Lævus, Lævus, -i (m.).
Lagos, Lagos, -i (f.).
Lagotis, the, Lagotis, -i (m.).
Lagus, Lagus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lagus* (or the *Lagida*), Lagenus, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Lagus*, Lagides, -æ (m.).
Lala, Lâla, -idis (f.).
Laios, Lâlus, -ii (m.); son of *Laios*, Lâides, -æ (m.).
Lalage, Lâlîge, -es (f.).
Lamia, Lâmia, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Lamia*, Lâmianus, -a, -um.—2. (f.) a city.
Lampadius, Lampadius, -ii (m.).
Lampetie, Lampetie, -æ (f.).
Lamponia, Lamponia, -æ (f.).
Lampridia, Lampridia, -æ (f.).
Lampridius, Lampridius, -ii (m.).
Lamprus, Lamprus, -i (m.).
Lampsacus, Lampacus, -i (f.), and Lampæcum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Lampsacus*, Lampæcene, Lampæcenus, -a, -um, and Lampæsius, -a, -um.
Lampus, Lampus, -i (f.).
Lamus, Lâmus, -i (m.).
Lanassa, Lanassa, -æ (f.).
Lancia, Lancia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Lancia*, Lancian, Lanciensis, -æ.
Lanobardi, v. *Lombardy*.
Lanuuium, Lanuvium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Lanuuium*, Lanuvian, Lanuvianus, -a, -um.
Laocon, Lâcoön, -ōntis (m.).
Laodamia, Lâddâmia, -æ (f.).
Laodice, Lâddice, -es (f.).
Laodicea, Lâddicæ, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Laodicea*, Laodicensis, -æ; the inhabitants of *Laodicea*, Laodiceni, -orum (m.).
Laomache, Lâdmâche, -es (f.).
Laomedon, Lâdmêdon, -ōntis (m.); of or belonging to *Laomedon*, Laomedontus, -a, -um, and Laomedontius, -a, -um; son of *Laomedon*, Laomedontides, -æ (m.).
Lapathus, Lapathus, -untis (f.).
Lapitha, Lapitha, -æ (f.).
Lapithæ, the, Lapithæ, -arum (m.); of or relating to the *Lapithæ*, Lapithæus or -thæus, -a, -um.
Lapurdum, Lapurdum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Lapurdum*, Lapurdensis, -æ.
Lara, Lîra, -æ (f.).
Larentia, Larentia, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Larentia*, Larentalis, -æ.
Lares, the, Lîres, -lum (m.); of or relating to the *Lares*, Lârâlis, -æ.
Largius, Largius, -ii (m.).
Largus, Largus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Largus*, Largianus, -a, -um.
Larinum, Larinum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Larinum*, Larina, -atis (adj.), and Larini, -a, -um.
Larissa, Lârissa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Larissa*, Larissæus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Larissa*, Larissenses, -lum (m.).
Larissus, the, Larissus, -i (m.).
Larius (Lake), Lârîus, -ii (m.); *Lacus*; of or belonging to (the Lake) *Larius*, Lârîus, -a, -um.
Laronia, Lârônia, -æ (f.).

Laronius, Larónius, -ii (m.).
Lartidius, Lartidius, -ii (m.).
Lartius, Lartius, -ii (m.).
Lasea, Lasea, -æ (f.).
Lasia, Lasia, -æ (f.).
Lateranus, Lateranus, -i (m.); *Lateran, Lateranus*, -a, -um.
Latinus, Latinus, -ii (m.).
Latina, the, v. Latium.
Latinius, Lätinius, -i (m.).
Latium, Lätium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Latium*, *Latin*, *Lätinus*, -a, -um; *Lätius*, -a, -um; and late *Latiniensis*, -e; born in *Latium*, *Latiniġena*, -æ (m.); the *Latins*, *Latini*, -orum (m.).
Lalmus, Latmus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Lalmus*, *Lutimian*, *Latmian*, -a, -um.
Latona, Lätöna, -æ (f.); *Lätö, -ūs* (f.); of or relating to *Latona*, *Lätöfius*, -a, -um, and *Latonius*, -a, -um; son of *Latona*, *Lätoides*, -æ (m.), and *Lätöniġena*, -æ (m.); daughter of *Latona*, *Lätöis*, -ydis; *Lätönia*, -æ; and *Lätöniġena*, -æ (f.).
Latreus, Latreus, -eos and -ei (m.).
Latriis, Latriis, -is (f.).
Latro, Latro, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Latro*, *Latronianus*, -a, -um.
Laud, the, Laud, indecl. (m.).
Laura, Laura, -æ (f.).
Lawrence, Laurens, -entis, and *Laurentius*, -ii (m.).
Laurentius, Laurentius, -ii (m.).
Laurentium, Laurentum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Laurentum*, *Laurentian*, *Laurens*, -entis (adj.); *Laurentinus*, -a, -um; and *Laurentius*, -a, -um.
Laurculus, Laurelius, -i (m.).
Lauro, Lauro, -onis (f.); of or belonging to *Lauro*, *Lauröensis*, -æ.
Laurus, Laurus, -i (m.).
Laus, Laus, -dis (f.); *Pompela*; of or relating to *Laus*, *Laudensis*, -æ.
Laüs, the, Laüs, -i (m.), v. *Policastro*.
Lausanne, Lausanna, -æ (f.); *Lausonium*, -ii (n.).
Lauus, Lauus, -i (m.).
Laverna, Laverna, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Laverna*, *Lavernä*, -æ.
Lavernum, Lavernum, -ii (n.).
Lavinia, Lavinia, -æ (f.).
Lavinium, Lavinium, -ii (n.), and *Lavinum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Lavinium*, *Lavinian*, *Lavinus*, -a, -um, and *Lavinus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Lavinium*, *Lavinienſes*, -ium (m.).
Lavoro (Terra di), Campania, -æ (f.).
Lawrence, v. Lawrence.
Lazarus, Lazärus, -i (m.).
Leah, Leä, -æ (f.).
Leana, Leana, -æ (f.).
Leander, Leander and *Leandrus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Leander*, *Leandrius*, -a, -um, and *Leandricus*, -a, -um.
Learchus, Learchus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Learchus*, *Learcheus*, -a, -um.
Lebade, Lebäde, -æ (f.).
Lebäde, Lebäde or *dia*, -æ (f.).
Lebbeus, Lebbeus, -i (m.).
Lebedus, Lebäduſ, -i (f.).
Lebithus, Lebithus, -i (f.).
Lecca, v. Læca.
Lech, the, Lichus, -i (m.).
Lechæum, Lechæum, -i (n.), and *Lechæus*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Lechæum*, *Lechæan*, *Lechæus*, -a, -um.
Lectius, Lectius, -ii (m.).
Lectum, Lectum, -i (n.).
Leda, Leda, -æ, and *Lede*, -es (f.); of or relating to *Leda*, *Ledaus*, -a, -um, and *Ledeius*, -a, -um.
Ledas, Lēdas, -æ (m.).
Ledus, Ledus, -i (m.).
Leds, Ledsin, -æ (f.).
Leghorn, Liburnicus Portus.
Leicester, Leggeſtria, -æ (f.).
Leipac, Lipsä, -æ (f.).
Leth, Lethä, -æ (f.).
Leleges, the, Lēlēġes, -um (m.); of or relating to the *Leleges*, *Lēlēġeus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Lelegēis*, -idis.
Lelex, Lēlex, -ēgis (m.).
Leman (Lake), v. Geneva.
Lemgo, Lemgovia, -æ (f.).
Lemnos, Lemnos, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Lemnos*, *Lemnian*, *Lemnius*, -a, -um, and *Lemnicus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Lemnius*, -idis; an inhabitant of *Lemnos*, *Lemnicola*, -æ (m.).

Lemovices, the, Lemovices, -um (m.), of or belonging to the *Lemovices*, *Lemovicenſis*, -æ.
Lemovicum, Lemövicum, -i (m.).
Lemovii, the, Lemövii, -orum (m.).
Lenas, v. Lænas.
Lenius, Lenius, -ii (m.).
Lenitidius, Lenitidius, -ii (m.).
Lenitius, Lenitius, -i (m.).
Lento, Lento, -onis (m.).
Leotulus, Leotülus, -i (m.).
Leo, Leo, -onis (m.).
Leon, Leon, -ontis (m.).
Leonard, Leonardus, -i (m.).
Leonidas, Leönidas, -æ (m.).
Leonides, Leönides, -æ (m.).
Leonnatus, Leonnätus, -i (m.).
Leonorius, Leonorius, -ii (m.).
Leontini, Leontini, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Leontini*, *Leontinus*, -a, -um.
Leontium, Leontium, -ii (f.).
Leontius, Leontius, -ii (m.).
Leontopolis, Leontöpolis, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Leontopolis*, *Leontöpolites*, -æ (m.).
Leopold, Leopoldus, -i (m.).
Leotychides, Leotychides, -æ (m.).
Lepanto, Naupactus, -i (f.); *Gulf of Lepanto*, *Sinus Corinthiacus*.
Lepidus, Lepidus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Lepidus*, *Lepidiäus*, -a, -um, and *Lepidiäus*, -a, -um.
Lepinus, Lepinus, -i (m.).
Lepontii, the, Lepontii, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Lepontii*, *Leponticus*, -a, -um.
Lepron, Lepron, -i (m.).
Leprie, Lepria, -æ (f.).
Leprion, Leprion, -ii (m.).
Lepia, Lepia, -æ (m.).
Leptines, Leptines, -is (m.).
Leptis, Leptis, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Leptis*, *Lepticus*, -a, -um, and *Lepticanus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Leptis*, *Lepitiäni*, -orum (m.).
Lerida, Lerida, -æ (f.), q. v.
Lerina, Lerina, -æ (f.).
Lerna, Lerna, -æ, and *Lerne*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Lerna*, *Lernæus*, -a, -um.
Lero, Lero, -onis (f.).
Leros, Leros, -i (f.).
Lesbia, Lesbia, -æ (f.).
Lesbos, Lesbos and *Lesbus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Lesbos*, *Lesbian*, *Lesbus*, -a, -um; *Lesbos*, -a, -um; and *Lesbiacus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Lesbias*, -idis, and *Lesbia*, -idis.
Lesina, Eleusis, -inis (f.), q. v.
Lethe, the, Lēthē, -æ (f.); of or relating to the *Lethe*, *Lēthæan*, *Lēthæus*, -a, -um.
Lethon, the, Lethon, -onis (m.).
Lettia, the, Lētiä, -æ (f.).
Lettia, the, Lētiä, -æ (f.).
Letus, Letus, -i (m.).
Leuca, Leuca, -æ (f.).
Leucadia, Leucäda, -æ (f.), and *Leucas*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Leucadia*, *Leucädius*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Leucätes*, -æ.
Leuca, Leuca, -arum (m.).
Leucätes (Cape), Leucätes, -æ (m.).
Leuce, Leuce, -es (f.).
Leuci, the, Leuci, -orum (m.); the country of the *Leuci*, *Leucia*, -æ (f.).
Leucippe, Leucippe, -es (f.).
Leucippus, Leucippus, -i (m.); daughter of *Leucippus*, *Leucippis*, -ydis (f.).
Leucon, Leucon, -onis (m.).
Leuconod, Leuconö, -es (f.).
Leucopetra, Leucopetra, -æ (f.).
Leucophryna, Leucophryna, -æ (f.).
Leucopolis, Leucöpolis, -is (f.).
Leucostia, Leucöſtia, -æ (f.).
Leucostri, the, Leucöſtri, -orum (m.).
Leucothra, Leucothra, -æ (f.).
Leucothoe, Leucothoe, -es (f.).
Leuctra, Leuctra, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Leuctra*, *Leuctricus*, -a, -um.
Levaci, the, Leväci, -orum (m.).
Levadia, Lēvädä, -æ (f.).
Levana, Lēvana, -æ (f.).
Levant, the, Oriens, -entis (m.).
Levi, Levi, indecl. (m.), but *acc.* *Levim*.
Levathan, Levathan, indecl. (m.).
Leviticus, Leviticus, -i (m.).
Levina, v. Lævina.
Lucas, Lesus, -æ (f.).

Lewis, Lüdövicus, -i (m.).
Lexovii, the, Lexovii, -orum (m.).
Lugdunum, Lugdunum, -i (n.), Batavorum.
Libanus (Mount), Libānus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Libanus, Libānus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Libanitis, -idis.
Liber, Liber, -eri (m.).
Libera, Libera, -æ (f.).
Libethra, Libethra, -æ (f.), and Libethrus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Libethra, Libethris, -idis (*fem. adj.*), usually in plural, of *Muses*.
Libethrum, Libethrum, -i (n.).
Libo, Libo, -onis (m.).
Liburnia, Liburnia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Liburnia, Liburnicus, -a, -um, and Liburnus, -a, -um; the *Liburnians*, Liburni, -orum (m.).
Libya, Libya, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Libya, Libyæ, Libyæus, -a, -um; Libystinus, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, Libya, -yos, and Libs, -ybis, *fem.*, Libysa, -æ, and Libystis, -idis; the *Libyans*, Libyes, -um, and Libyli, -orum (m.).
Licentia, Licentius, -ii (m.).
Licenza, the, Digentia, -æ (m.).
Licerius, Licerius, -ii (m.).
Lichades (islands), Lichādes, -um (f).
Lichas, Lichas, -æ (m.).
Licinia, Licinia, -æ (f.).
Licinianus, Liciniānus, -i (m.).
Licinius, Licinius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Licinius, Licinius, -a, -um, and Liciniānus, -a, -um.
Licinus, Licinus, -i (m.).
Lycymnia, Licymnia, -æ (f.); of or relating to Lycymnia, Licymnius, -a, -um.
Liddesdale, Lidalla, -æ (f.).
Liege, Leodicum or Leodium, -ii (n.); of *Liege*, Leodensis, -e.
Lifey, the, Avenlifinus, -ii (m.).
Ligarius, Ligarius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Ligarius, Ligariānus, -a, -um.
Ligatus, Ligatus, -i (m.).
Ligea, Ligea, -æ (f.).
Liger, the, Liger, -eris (m.); of or relating to the Liger, Ligericus, -a, -um.
Lignitz, Lignitla, -æ (f.).
Ligny, Ligneum, -ei (m.).
Ligur, Ligor, -iris (m.).
Liguria, Ligūria, -æ (f.); of *Liguria*, *Ligurian*, Ligor, -iris (*adj.*); Ligisticus, -a, -um; and Ligurinus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Ligustis, -idis; the *Ligurians*, Ligūres, -um (m.).
Ligurinus, Ligūrius, -ii (m.).
Ligustinus, Ligustinus, -i (m.).
Lilybæum, Lilybæum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Lilybæum, Lilybæus, -a, -um; Lilybæus, -a, -um; and Lilybætanus, -a, -um.
Lima, Lima, -æ (f.).
Limburg, Limburgum, -i (n.); of *Limburg*, Limburgensis, -e.
Limera, Limera, -æ (f.).
Limerick, Limericum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Limerick, Limericensis, -e.
Limia, Limia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Limia, Limicus, -a, -um.
Limnæa, Limnæa, -æ (f.).
Limoges, Augustoritum, -i (m.).
Limonium, Limonium, -i (n.).
Limyra, Lymyra, -æ, and Lymyre, -es (f.), and Lymyra, -orum (m.).
Lincoln, Lindum, -i (m.); Lincolnia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Lincoln, Lincolnensis, -e.
Lindau, Lindovia, -æ (f.).
Lindus, Lindus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Lindus, Lindus, -a, -um.
Lingen, Lingo, -æ (f.).
Lingones, the, Lingōnes, -um (m.); of or relating to the *Lingones*, Lingōnicus, -a, -um, and Lingōnensis, -e.
Linus, Linus, -i (m.).
Lionel, Leonellus, -i (m.).
Lipara, } Lipāra, -æ, and Lipāre, -es (f.); of or relating to Lipara, Liparæan, Liparæus, -a, -um; Liparensis, -e; and Liparitānus, -a, -um; the *Lipari Islands*, Eolīæ Insulæ.
Liparus, Liparus, -i (m.).
Lippe, the, Lūpia, -æ (m.).
Lirinus, Lirinus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Lirinus, Lirinensis, -e.
Liriope, Liriope, -es (f.).
Liris, the, Liris, -is (m.); the dwellers on the Liris.
Lirinates, -um or -ium (m.).

Lisbon, Ollisipo, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to Lisbon, Ollisipōnensis, -e.
Litrius, Lexovium, -ii (n.).
Litaneæ, Lisanæ, -arum (f.).
Lissum, Lissum, -i (n.).
Litana, Litāna, -æ (f.).
Liternum, Liternum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Liternum, Liternus, -a, -um, and Literninus, -a, -um.
Liternus, the, Liternus, -i (m.).
Litubium, Litubium, -ii (n.).
Livadia, Bœotia, -æ (f.); Hellas, -adis (f.); Lake of Livadia, Copais Lacus, q. v.
Livia, Livia, -æ (f.).
Livianus, Liviānus, -i (m.).
Livias, Livias, -adis (f.).
Livilla, Livilla, -æ (f.).
Livineus, Liviñeus, -ii (m.).
Livius, Livius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Livius, Livius, -a, -um, and Liviānus, -a, -um.
Livonia, Livonia, -æ (f.).
Livy, Livius, -ii (m.), q. v.
Locri, the, Locri, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Locri, Locrensis, -e; the country of the Locri, Locris, -idis (f.); -2. Locri, -orum (m.), a city; of Locri, Locrensis, -e.
Locris, v. *Locri*.
Locutius, Locutius, -ii (m.).
Lodi, Laus, -audis (f.), Pompela.
Loire, the, Liger, -eris (m.), q. v.
Lola, Lola, -idis (f.).
Lollia, Lollia, -æ (f.).
Lollianus, Lolliānus, -i (m.).
Lollius, Lollius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Lollius, Lolliānus, -a, -um.
Lombardy, Langobardia, -æ (f.); the Lombards, Langobardi, -orum (m.); Lombard, Langobardus, -a, -um.
London, Londinium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to London, Londiniensis, -e; New London, Novum Londinium.
Londonderry, Robertum, -i (n.).
Long Island, Macris, -idis (f.), sc. insula.
Longareus, Longarēus, -i (m.).
Longford, Longofordia, -æ (f.).
Longinus, Longinus, -i (m.).
Longula, Longula, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Longula, Longulānus, -a, -um.
Longuntica, Longuntica, -æ (f.).
Longus, Longus, -i (m.).
Loracina, the, Loracina, -æ (m.).
Lorch, Lauriacum, -i (n.).
Lorium, Lorium, -ii (n.), and Loril, -orum (m.).
Loryma, Loryma, -orum (n.).
Lot, Lot or Luth, indecl. (m.).
Lothian, Ladanania, -æ (f.).
Lotophagi, the, Lotophagi, -orum and -ōn (m.); the land of the Lotophagi, Lotophagitis, -idis (f.).
Louis, Ludovicus, -i (m.).
Louisa, Ludovica, -æ (f.).
Low Countries, Gallia Belgica (f.).
Lua, Lua, -æ (f.).
Lubeck, Lubecum, -i (n.).
Luca, Luca, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Luca, Lucensis, -e; the inhabitants of Luca, Lucenses, -ium (m.).
Lucagus, Lūckgus, -i (m.).
Lucan, Lucānus, -i (m.).
Lucania, Lucānia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Lucania, Lucanias, Lucānus, -a, -um, and late Lucānicus, -a, -um.
Lucas, v. *Luke*.
Luca, Luca, -æ (f.), q. v.
Luccia, Luccia, -æ (f.).
Luccius, Luccius, -ii (m.).
Luceum, Luceum, -i (n.).
Lucentum, Lucentum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Lucentum, Lucentius, -a, -um.
Luceria, Lucēria, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Luceria, Lucerinus, -a, -um.
Lucerne, Luceria, -æ, and Lucerna, -æ (f.); of Lucerne, Lucernensis, -e; Canton of Lucerne, Pagus Lucernensis.
Lucilius, Lucēlius, -ii (m.).
Lucia, Lucia, -æ (f.).
Luciliānus, Luciliānus, -i (m.).
Lucilius, Lucilius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Lucilius, Luciliānus, -a, -um.
Lucilla, Lucilla, -æ (f.).
Lucillus, Lucillus, -i (m.).
Lucina, Lucina, -æ (f.).
Luciola, Luciola, -æ (f.).

Macronisi, Helena, -æ, and *Macris*, -ydis (f.).
Macula, Macula, -æ (m.).
Madagascar, Hannoniis Insula, -æ (f.).
Madauri, Madauri, -orum (m.); of or belonging to
Madauri, Madaurensis, -æ.
Madeira (Islands), the, *Purpurarise Insulæ* (f.).
Madian, Madian, indecl. (f.). v. *Midian*.
Madoch, Madocus, -i (m.).
Madras, Melange, -es (f.).
Madrid, Mantus, -æ (f.), *Carpetanorum*; *Madritum*,
 -i (n.).
Maduanti, Maduatēti, -orum (m.).
Madytus, Madytus, -i (f.).
Mæander, the, *Mæander* or *Mæandrus*, -i (m.); of or
 relating to the *Mæander*, *Mæandrius*, -a, -um, and
Mæandricus, -a, -um.
Mæandria, *Mæandria*, -æ (f.).
Mæcenus, *Mæcēnus*, -atis (m.); of or relating to *Mæ-*
cenus, *Mæcēnātiānus*, -a, -um.
Mæcia, *Mæcia*, -æ (f.).
Mæcilus, *Mæcilus*, -ii (m.).
Mæcius, *Mæcius*, -ii (m.).
Mædi, the, *Mædi*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the
Mædi, *Mædicus*, -a, -um.
Mælius, *Mælius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Mælius*,
Mælius, -a, -um, and *Mæliānus*, -a, -um.
Mænalis (Mount), *Mænlla*, -orum (n.); *Mænilius*, -i
 (m.); of or belonging to *Mænalis*, *Mænilius*,
 -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Mænalides*, -æ; *fem.*, *Mæn-*
nalis, -ydis.
Mænaria, *Mænaria*, -æ (f.).
Mænius, *Mænius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Mænius*,
Mænianus, -a, -um.
Mænoba, *Mænoba*, -æ (f.).
Mæon, *Mæon*, -ōnis (m.).
Mæones, the, *Mæōnes*, -um (m.); the country of the
Mæones, *Mæonia*, *Mæōnia*, -æ (f.); of *Mæonia*,
Mæonius, *Mæōnius*, -a, -um; *Mæon*, -ōnis, and
Mæōnydes, -æ (m.); *Mæonis*, -ydis (f.).
Mæotis (Lake), *Mæōtis*, -ydis (f.); *Palus*; also, *Mæo-*
tis (abstr.), *Mæōtia*, *Palus*; *Mæōticus Lacus*; and
Mæōtydes Paludes; of or belonging to *Lake Mæotis*,
Mæotic, *Mæōticus* and *Mæōtius*, -a, -um; the
 dwellers on or around the *Mæotis*, *Mæōtes*, -arum,
 and *Mæotides*, -arum (m.).
Mæra, *Mæra*, -æ (f.).
Mæstricht, *Trajectum*, -i (n.), ad *Mosam*.
Mævia, *Mævia*, -æ (f.).
Mævius, *Mævius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Mævius*,
Mævianus, -a, -um.
Mæyda, *Magdala*, -æ (f.), and *Magdalum*, -i (n.);
 of or belonging to *Magdala*, *Magdalene*, *Magdalēne*,
 -es (f.).
Magdalene, *Magdalēna*, -æ, and *Magdālēne*, -es (f.),
fem. proper name.
Magdeburg, *Magdeburgum*, -i (n.); of *Magdeburg*,
Magdeburgensis, -æ.
Mageddo, *Mageddo*, indecl. (f.); the inhabitants of
Mageddo, *Mageddæ*, -arum (m.).
Magetobria, *Magetobria*, -æ (f.).
Maggiore (Lago), *Verbānus*, -i (m.), *Lacus*.
Magia, *Magia*, -æ (f.).
Magius, *Magius*, -i (m.).
Magentius, *Magentius*, -ii (m.); the partisans of
Magentius, *Magentiāni*, -orum (m.).
Magnes, *Magnes*, -ētis (m.).
Mænesia, *Mænesia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Mæ-*
nesia, *Mænesia*, *Mænesius*, -a, -um; *Magneticus*,
 -a, -um; *Magnes*, -ētis (m.); and *Magnessa*, -æ (f.);
 the inhabitants of *Mænesia*, *Magnētes*, -um (m.).
Magnus, *Magnus*, -i (m.).
Mago, *Mago*, -ōnis (m.).
Magog, *Magog*, indecl. (m.).—2. (f) a city.
Magontiacum, *Magontiacum*, -i (n.).
Magra, the, *Macra*, -æ (m.).
Magrada, the, *Magrada*, -æ (m.).
Magulla, *Magulla*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Ma-*
gulla, *Magullinus*, -a, -um.
Magus, *Magus*, -i (m.).
Maherbal, *Maherbal*, -ilis (m.).
Mahon (Port), *Magonis Portus* (m.); sometimes *Mago*,
 -ōnis.
Maia, *Maia*, -æ (f); son of *Maia*, *Maikdes*, -æ (m.),
 and *Mäligena*, -æ (m.).
Maidstone, *Madius*, -i (f.).
Main, the, *Mænus* or *Mænus*, -i (m.).
Maine, *Cenomania*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Maine*,
Cenomanēsis, -æ; the inhabitants of *Maine*, *Ceno-*
manni, -orum (m.).
Mains, *Maius*, -ii (m.).

Majorian, *Majorianus*, -i (m.).
Majore, *Balearis Mājor* or *Balearium Mājor* (f.).
Mājōrica, -æ (f.), *late*.
Malā'er, *Male*, -æ (f.).
Malacca, *Aurea Chersonēsus*.
Malaca, } *Mālīca*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Malacca*.
Malaga, } *Malactīanus*, -a, -um.
Malachi, *Malachias*, -æ (m.).
Malchinus, *Malchinus*, -i (m.).
Malchio, *Malchio*, -ōnis (m.).
Malchus, *Malchus*, -i (m.).
Malden, *Camaldunus*, -i (n.).
Malea, *Malea*, -æ (f); of or relating to *Malea*, *Mæleoticus*, -a, -um, and *Maleus* or *Malius*, -a, -um.
Maleventum, *Maleventum*, -i (n.).
Mallens, the, *Mālēs*, -eōn (m.); of or belonging to the *Mallians*, *Malian*, *Mālīcius*, -a, -um; *Maliensis*, -e; and *Malius*, -a, -um; the *Mallian Gulf*, *Mālīcius Sinus*.
Malleolus, *Malleolus*, -i (m.).
Malli, the, *Malli*, -orum (m.).
Mallia, *Mallia*, -æ (f.).
Mallius, *Mallius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Mallius*, *Mallius*, -a, -um.
Malloca, *Malloca*, -æ (f.).
Mallus, *Mallus* or *Mallos*, -i (f); of or belonging to *Mallus*, *Mallōtes*, -æ (m.).
Malsbury, *Maldunense Cenobium*.
Malla, *Mella*, -æ (f.), q. v.
Malthace, *Malthæce*, -es (f.).
Malthinus, *Malthinus*, -i (m.).
Mambre, *Mambre*, *indecl.*, and *Mambra*, -æ (f.).
Mamercinus, *Mamercinus*, -i (m.).
Mamercus, *Mamercus*, -i (m.).
Mamertines, the, *Mamertini*, -orum (m.); *Mamertine*, *Mamertinus*, -a, -um.
Mamarius, *Mamertus*, -i (m.).
Mamilla, *Mamylla*, -æ (f.).
Mamillus, *Mamyllus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Mamillus*, *Mamiliānus*, -a, -um.
Mammaea, *Mammaea*, -æ (f); of or relating to *Mammaea*, *Mammæānus*, -a, -um.
Mamortha, *Mamortha*, -æ (f.).
Mamurra, *Mamurrius*, -ii (m.).
Mamurra, *Mamurra*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Mamurra*, *Mamurrānus*, -a, -um.
Man (*Isle of*), *Mona*, -æ (f.), *Insula*.
Manasse, *Manasse*, -æ, and *Manasse*, *indecl.* (m.).
Manastabal, *Manastabal*, -ilis (m.).
Manchester, *Manecunium*, -ii (n.).
Mancia, *Mancia*, -æ (m.).
Mancinus, *Mancinus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Mancinus*, *Manciniānus*, -a, -um.
Mandela, *Mandela*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Mandela*, *Mandeliānus*, -a, -um.
Mandonius, *Mandonius*, -ii (m.).
Mandrocles, *Mandrocles*, -is (m.).
Mandropolis, *Mandropōlis*, -is (f.).
Mandubii, *Mandubii*, -orum (m.).
Manduria, *Manduria*, -æ (f.).
Maner, *Mānes*, -ētis (m.); the followers of *Manes*, *Manichæi*, -orum (m.).
Manetho, *Manetho*, -ōnis (m.).
Manfredonia, *Manfredonia*, -æ (f.).
Manheim, *Manhemium*, -ii (n.).
Mania, *Mania*, -æ (f.).
Manichæans, the, v. *Manes*.
Manicius, *Manicius*, -ii (m.).
Manilla, *Manilla*, -æ (f.).
Manilius, *Manilius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Manilius*, *Maniliānus*, -a, -um.
Manilla, *Lusonia*, -æ (f); the *Manilla Islands*, *Lusoniæ Insulæ*.
Manius, *Manius*, -ii (m.).
Manlius, *Manlius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Manlius*, *Manlius*, -a, -um, and *Manliānus*, -a, -um.
Mannus, *Mannus*, -i (m.).
Mansfeld, *Mansfeldia*, -æ (f); of *Mansfeld*, *Mansfeldensis*, -e.
Mantinea, *Mantinea*, -æ (f.).
Manto, *Manto*, -ūs (f.).
Manua, *Manua*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Manua*, *Manuan*, *Manuānus*, -a, -um.
Manturna, *Manturna*, -æ (f.).
Maracanda, *Maracanda*, -orum (n.).
Marathe, *Marathe*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Marathe*, *Marathēnus*, -a, -um.
Marathon, *Marathon*, -ōnis (f); of or belonging to *Marathon*, *Marathōnius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Marathōnis*, -idis.

Marathus, *Marathus*, -i (m.), a man's name.—? or *Marathos*, -i (f.), a city.—3. *Marāthus*, -untis (f.), another city.
Marbach, *Collis Peregrinorum*; *Marbachium*, -ii (n.).
Marburg, *Amasia*, -ae (f.), *Cattorum*; *Mattium*, -ii (n.).
Marcella, *Marcella*, -ae (f.).
Marcellina, *Marcellina*, -ae (f.).
Marcellinus, *Marcellinus*, -i (m.).
Marcellus, *Marcellus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Marcellus*, *Marcellianus*, -a, -um.
March, the, *Marus*, -i (m.).
Marchubii, the, *Marchubii*, -orum (m.).
Marcia, *Marcia*, -ae (f.).
Marcianopolis, *Marcianópolis*, -is (f.).
Marcian, *Marcianus*, -i (m.).
Marcilius, *Marcilius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Marcilius*, *Marcilianus*, -a, -um.
Marcion, *Marcion*, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Marcion*, *Marcionensis*, -e; masc. adj., *Marcionita* or -ista, -e.
Marcus, *Marcus*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Marcus*, *Marcus*, -a, -um, and *Marcianus*, -a, -um.
Marcodurum, *Marcodurum*, -i (n.).
Marcolica, *Marcolica*, -ae (f.).
Marcomanni, the, *Marcomanni*, -orum (m.); the country of the *Marcomanni*, *Marcomannia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to the *Marcomanni*, *Marcomannicus*, -a, -um.
Marcus, *Marcus*, -i (m.).
Mardi, the, *Mardi*, -orum (m.).
Mardocheus, *Mardocheus*, -i (m.).
Mardonius, *Mardonius*, -ii (m.).
Mardus, the, *Mardus*, -i (m.).
Marea, *Marea*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Marea*, *Mareotic*, *Mareóticus*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Mareótis*, -idis, is the *Mareotic Lake*, *Mareótis*, -idis (f.), absol., and *Mareotis Palus*; the inhabitants of *Marea*, *Mareótæ*, -arum (m.).
Margiana, *Margiana*, -ae (f.).
Margum, *Margum*, -i (n.).
Maria, *Maria*, -ae (f.).
Mariandyni, the, *Mariandyni*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Mariandyni*, *Mariandynus*, -a, -um.
Marianus, *Marianus*, -i (m.).
Maria, *Maria*, -ae (f.).
Marica, *Marica*, -ae (f.).
Maricas, *Maricas*, -ae (m.).
Marius, *Marius*, -i (m.).
Marina, *Marina*, -ae (f.).
Marinus, *Marinus*, -i (m.).
Maritza, the, *Hebrus*, -i (m.).
Marius, *Marius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Marius*, *Mariānus*, -a, -um.
Mark, *Marcus*, -i (m.).
Mariborough, *Cunedo*, -onis (f.).
Marmara, *Proconnesus*, -i (f.); *Sea of Marmara*, *Propontis*, -idis (f.).
Marmaduke, *Marmaducus*, -i, and *Valentinianus*, -i (m.).
Marmarica, *Marmārica*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Marmarica*, *Marmaricus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Marmarica*, *Marmārides*, -ae (m.).
Marne, the, *Matrōna*, -ae (m.).
Maro, *Māro*, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Maro*, *Maronīanus*, -a, -um.
Maroboduus, *Maraboduus*, -i (m.).
Marocco, *Maurocitenum*, -i (n.); *Maurocanum Regnum*.
Maronea, *Marōnēa*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Maronea*, *Marōnēus*, -a, -um; pecul. masc., *Marōnites*, -ae.
Maronilla, *Maronilla*, -ae (f.).
Maronillus, *Maronillus*, -i (m.).
Marpeus (*Mount*), *Marpeus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Marpeus*, *Marpeusius*, -a, -um.
Marrabium, *Marrubium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Marrabium*, *Marrubius*, -a, -um.
Marrucini, the, *Marrucini*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Marrucini*, *Marrucinus*, -a, -um.
Mars, *Mars*, -rits (m.); poet. *Mavors*, -rits (m.); of or relating to *Mars*, *Martius*, -a, -um, *Martialis*, -e; and *Mavortius*, -a, -um.
Marsaeus, *Marsaeus*, -i (m.).
Marselles, *Marsilla*, -ae (f.), q. v.
Marsi, the, *Marsi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Marsi*, *Marsian*, *Marsicus*, -a, -um, and *Marsus*, -a, -um.
Marsigni, the, *Marsigni*, -orum (m.).
Marsus, *Marsus*, -i (m.).
Marsyas, *Marsyas*, -ae (m.).

Martha, *Martha*, -ae (f.).
Martial, *Martialis*, -is (m.).
Martianus, *Martianus*, -i (m.).
Martin, *Martinus*, -i (m.).
Martina, *Martina*, -ae (f.).
Martinus, *Martinus*, -i (m.).
Marulla, *Marulla*, -ae (f.).
Marullus, *Marullus*, -i (m.).
Marus, the, *Marus*, -i (m.).
Mary, *Maria*, -ae (f.).
Masada, *Masada*, -ae (f.).
Mascat, *Machorbe*, -es, and *Mescha*, -ae (f.).
Masgaba, *Masgaba*, -ae (m.).
Masintesa, *Masinissa*, -ae (m.).
Maso, *Maso*, -onis (m.).
Massa, *Massa*, -ae (m.).
Massada, v. *Masada*.
Massayili, the, *Massayili*, -orum (m.); the country of the *Massayili*, *Massayilia*, -ae (f.).
Massagetae, the, *Massagetae*, -arum (m.).
Masalia, v. *Masilis*.
Massic (*Hills*), the, *Massicus*, -i (m.), *Mons*, and *Massica*, -orum (n.); *Massic*, *Massicus*, -a, -um.
Masilis, *Masilis*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Masilis*, *Masilian*, *Massalioticus*, -a, -um; *Massiliensis*, -e; and *Massylianus*, -a, -um.
Massiva, *Massiva*, -ae (m.).
Massyli, the, *Massyli*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Massyli*, *Massylius*, -a, -um, and *Massylus*, -a, -um.
Mastricht, v. *Maestricht*.
Mastusia, *Mastusia*, -ae (f.).
Masurius, *Masurius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Masurius*, *Masurianus*, -a, -um.
Maternus, *Maternus*, -i (m.).
Matko, *Mitho*, -onis (m.).
Matienus, *Matienus*, -i (m.).
Matilda, *Matilda*, -ae (f.).
Matinius, *Matinius*, -ii (m.).
Matinus (*Mount*), *Matinus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Mount Matinus*, *Matinian*, *Matinus*, -a, -um.
Mattico, *Mattico*, -onis (f.).
Mattius, *Mattius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Mattius*, *Matianus*, -a, -um.
Matrinia, *Matrinia*, -ae (f.).
Matrinus, *Matrinus*, -i (m.).
Matrinus, *Matrinus*, -i (m.).
Matrōna, the, *Matrōna*, -ae (m.).
Matronianus, *Matronianus*, -i (m.).
Matthew, *Mattheus*, -i, and *Matthēus*, -i (m.).
Matthias, *Matthias*, -ae (m.).
Mattium, *Mattium*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Mattium*, *Mattian*, *Matticus*, -a, -um.
Mattius, *Mattius*, -ii (m.).
Mattus, *Mattus*, -i (m.).
Matula, *Matūta*, -ae (f.).
Maud, *Matilda*, -ae (f.).
Maurentius, *Maurentius*, -ii (m.).
Mauri, the, v. *Mauritania*.
Mauritius, } *Mauritius*, -ii (m.).
Maurice, }
Mauricus, *Mauricus*, -i (m.).
Mauritania, *Mauritania*, -ae; of or belonging to *Mauritania*, *Mauritanicus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Mauritania*, the *Moors*, *Mauri*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Moors*, *Moorish*, *Maurus*, -a, -um; *Mauricus*, -a, -um; and (poet.) *Maurūsius* or *Maurūsicus*, -a, -um.
Mausolus, *Mausōlus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Mausolus*, *Mausōlius*, -a, -um.
Mavors, *Mavors*, -rits (m.); appell. of *Mars*.
Maxentius, *Maxentius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Maxentius*, *Maxentianus*, -a, -um.
Maximian, *Maximianus*, -i (m.).
Maximilian, *Maximilianus*, -i (m.).
Maximilia, *Maximilia*, -ae (f.).
Maximinus, *Maximinus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Maximinus*, *Maximinianus*, -a, -um.
Maximus, *Maximus*, -i (m.).
Maxulla, *Maxulla*, -ae (f.).
Mayenne, *Meduānum*, -i (n.).
Mayence, *Moguntiacum*, -i (n.).
Mazaca, *Mazaca*, -ae (f.).
Mazaca, the, *Mazacae*, -arum (m.).
Mazaces, the, *Mazaces*, -um (m.).
Mazara, *Mazara*, -ae (f.).
Meander, the, v. *Meander*.
Meaus, *Meldre*, -arum (f.); of *Meaus*, *Meldensis*, -a.
Mecca, *Mecorāba*, -orum (n.).
Mechlin, *Mechlinia*, -ae (f.).

Mecklenburg, Megälöpölis, -is (f.).
Mecyberna, Mecyberna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to
Mecyberna, Mecybernæus, -a, -um.
Medaba, Medaba, indecl. (f.).
Medama, Medama, -æ (f.).
Medea, Mēdēa, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Medea*, Mē-
 dēis, -idis (fem. adj.).
Medeism, Metallinum, -i (n.).
Medeon, Medeon, -ōnis (f.); the inhabitants of *Me-*
deon, Medionil, -orum (m.).
Media, Mēdia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Media*, *Me-*
diān, Medicus, -a, -um, and Mēdus, -a, -um; the
Medes, Mēdi, -orum (m.).
Medina, Jathrippa, -æ (f.).
Mediolānum, } Mediolanum, -i (n.); of or belonging to
 Milan, } Mediolanum, Mediolanensis, -e.
Mediomatrici, the, Mediomatrici, -orum (m.).
Medion, v. *Medeon*.
Mediterranean (Sea), the, Mare Nostrum, Mare Mag-
 num; only in late Latin, Mediterrāneum Mare.
Medoacus, Medoacus, -i (m.).
Medon, Medon, -ōnis (m.); a son or descendant of
Medon, Medontides, -æ (m.).
Medora, Medora, -æ (f.).
Medubriga, Medubriga, -æ (f.); of or belonging to
Medubriga, Medubrigensis, -e.
Meduli, the, Mēdūli, -orum (m.); of or belonging to
 the *Meduli*, Medullinus, -a, -um, and Medullus,
 -a, -um.
Medullia, Medullia, -æ (f.).
Medullina, Medullina, -æ (f.).
Medullus (Mount), Medullus, -i (m.).
Medusa, Mēdāsa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Medusa*,
 Meduseus, -a, -um.
Medway, the, Meducius, -i (m.).
Megabazus, Megabazus, -i (m.).
Megabocchus, Megabocchus, -i (m.).
Megabyzus, Megabyzus, -i (m.).
Megadorus, Megadorus, -i (m.).
Megara, Megara, -æ (f.).
Megale, Megale, -æ (f.), appell. of *Cybele*; of or re-
 lating to *Megale*, Megalesius, -a, -um.
Megalopolis, Megälöpölis, -is; of or belonging to *Me-*
galopolis, Megalopolitānus, -a, -um; the inhabitants
 of *Megalopolis*, Megalopolitæ, -arum (m.).
Megara, Megāra, -æ (f.), name of a woman.—2. (f.)
 and Megira, -orum (n.), a city; of or belonging to
Megara, Megareus, -a, -um; Megaricus, -a, -um;
 Megarensis, -e; and (late poet.) Megaricus, -a, -um;
 the country of *Megara*, Megaris, Megaris, -idis
 (f.).
Megareus, Megārēus, -eos and -ei (m.); of or relating
 to *Megareus*, Megaricus, -a, -um.
Megarice, Megārice, -es (f.).
Megasthenes, Megasthēnes, -is (m.).
Megeda, Megeda, -æ (f.).
Meges, Meges, -ētis (m.).
Megilia, Megilla, -æ (f.).
Megillus, Megillus, -i (m.).
Megisba, Megisba, -æ (f.).
Megiste, Megiste, -es (f.).
Megistus, Megistus, -i (m.).
Melissen, Minia, Minna, -æ; Misenā, -æ (f.).
Mela, Mela, -æ (m.).
Mela, Mela, -arum (f.).
Melana, Melana, -æ (f.).
Melana, Melena, -arum (f.).
Melambium, Melambium, -ōdis (n.).
Melampus, Melampus, -ōdis (m.).
Melaneus, Melanēus, -eos and -ei (m.).
Melanio, Melānia, -æ (f.).
Melanippe, Melanippe, -es (f.).
Melano, Melāno, -dis (f.).
Melanira, Melanira, -æ (f.).
Melanthius, Melanthius, -ii (m.).
Melantho, Melantho, -as (f.).
Melanthus, Melanthus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Me-*
lanthus, Melanthēus, -a, -um.
Melas, the, Mēlas, -inis (m.).
Melasso, Pedasum, -i (m.).
Melchisedech, Melchisedech, indecl. (m.).
Meldæ, v. *Meauz*.
Meldi, the, Meldi, -orum (m.); of the *Meldi* (or of
Meauz), Meldensis, -e.
Melaeor, Melaeor and Melaeagrus, -gri (m.); of or re-
 lating to *Melaeor*, Melaeagrus, -a, -um, and Melae-
 agrus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem. (strictly fem. patron.)*,
 Melaeagris, -idis.
Melida, Melita, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Melida*,
 Melitæus, -a, -um.

Meles, the, Mēles, -ētis (m.); of or relating to the *Meles*
 Melētēus, -a, -um.
Melete, Mēlēte, -es (f.).
Melfa, the, Melpis, is (m.).
Melfi, Melpia, -æ (f.).
Melibæa, Melibæa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Me-*
libæa, Melibæus, -a, -um, and Melibæensis, -e (late)
Melibæus, Melibæus, -i (m.).
Melicient, Melicentia, -æ (f.).
Melicerta, Melicerta and Melicertes, -æ (m.).
Melida, v. *Melida*.
Melissa, Melissa, -æ (f.).
Melissus, Melissus, -i (m.).
Melita, Melita, -æ, and Melite, -es (f.); of or belong-
 ing to *Melita (Malla)*, Melitensis, -e; (of *Meleda*),
 Melitæus, -a, -um.
Melius, Melius, -ii (m.).
Mella, Mella, -æ (m.).
Melodunum, Melodunum, -i (n.).
Melos, Melos or Melus, -i (f.); of or belonging to
Melos, Melinus, -a, -um, and Melius, -a, -um.
Melpomene, Melpōmēne, -es (f.).
Melpum, Melpum, -i (n.).
Melun, Melodunum, -i (n.).
Memmius, Memmius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Mem-*
mius, Memmian, Memmius, -a, -um, and Memmiā-
 nus, -a, -um; a member of the *Memmian* line,
 Memmiades, -æ (m.), poet.
Memnon, Memnon, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to
Memnon, Memnōnius, -a, -um.
Memphis, Memphis, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Memphis*,
 Memphiticus, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, Memphites, -æ;
pecul. fem., Memphitis, -idis.
Mena, Menas, -æ, and Menas, -ātis (m.).
Menalcas, Menalcas, -æ (m.).
Menalius, Menalius, -ii (m.).
Menander, Menander or Menandrus, -dri (m.); of or
 relating to *Menander*, Menandrēus, -a, -um.
Menapia, Menāpia, -æ (f.); the *Menapii*, Menāpii,
 -orum (m.); *Menapian*, Menāpicus, -a, -um.
Menas, v. *Mena*.
Mende, Mende, -es; Mendis, -is; and Mendæ, -arum
 (f.); of or belonging to *Mende*, Mendian, Mendēsius,
 -a, -um, and Mendēsius, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*,
 Mendes, -ētis.
Mendes, Myndus, -i (f.).
Menecles, Menecles, is (m.); of or relating to *Menecles*,
 Meneclius, -a, -um.
Menecides, Menecides, -is (m.).
Menecrates, Menecrātes, -is (m.).
Menedemus, Menedēmus, -i (m.).
Menelaüs, Menēläis, -idis (f.).
Menelaüs (Mount), Menēläus, -ii (m.).
Menelaüs, Mēnēläus and Menelāos, -i (m.); of or re-
 lating to *Menelaüs*, Menelāus, -a, -um.
Menenius, Menēnius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Me-*
nenius, Menēnius, -a, -um, and Menenianus, -a, -um.
Menes, Mēnes, -ētis (m.).
Menesheus, Menesthēus, -eos and -ei (m.).
Menippus, Menippus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Me-*
nippus, Menippus, -a, -um.
Mennis, Mennis, -is (f.).
Meno, Mēno, -ōnis (m.).
Menæceus, Menæcēus, -eos and -ei (m.); of or belong-
 ing to *Menæceus*, Menæcēus, -a, -um.
Menætes, Menætes, -æ (m.).
Menætius, Menætius, -ii (m.); son of *Menætius*, Me-
 nætiades, -æ (m.).
Menon, Mēnon, -ōnis (m.).
Mentissa, Mentissa, -æ (f.).
Mentor, Mentor, -ōris (m.); of or belonging to *Mentor*,
 Mentōreus, -a, -um.
Mentz or *Menz*, v. *Mayence*.
Mercury, Mercūrius, -i (m.); *Hermes*, -æ (m.); of or
 relating to *Mercury*, Mercuriālis, -e; *Hermæus*,
 -a, -um.
Mercy, Misericordia, -æ (f.).
Merenda, Merenda, -æ (m.).
Mergus, Mergus, -i (m.).
Merida, Emerita, -æ (f.), Augusta.
Meriones, Meriōnes, -æ (m.).
Mermerus, Mermerus, -i (m.).
Meressus, Meressus, -i (f.); of or belonging to
Meressus, Meressus, -a, -um.
Merobaudes, Merobaudes, -æ or -is (m.).
Merobriga, Merobriga, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Me-*
robriaga, Merobrigensis, -e.
Meroe, Merōe, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Meroe*, Me-
 rōiticus, -a, -um, and Merōitiānus, -a, -um; the
 inhabitants of *Meroe*, Merōēni, -orum (m.).

Merope, Merôpe, -es (f.).
Merops, Merôps, -ôpis (m.).
Merric, Merricus, -i (m.).
Merula, Merula, -e (m.).
Mesembria, Mesembria, -æ (f.); of or belonging to
Mesembria, Mesembriacus, -a, -um.
Mesene, Mêsene, -es (f.).
Mesopotamia, Mesopotâmia, -æ (f.); of or belonging
to *Mesopotamia*, Mesopotâmicus, -a, -um, and (late)
Mesopotaménus, -a, -um.
Messa, Messa, -æ (f.).
Messala, Messala, -æ (m.).
Messalina, Messalina, -æ (f.).
Messalinus, Messalinus, -i (m.).
Messana, } *Messina*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Mes-
Messina, } sina, Messanensis, -e.
Messapia, Messäpia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Mes-
Messapia, Messapian, Messäpius, -a, -um.
Messapus, Messäpus, -i (m.).
Messica, Messäia, -idis (f.).
Messena, Messäna, -æ, and Messène, -es (f.).
Messenia, Messënia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Mes-
Messenia, Messënius, -a, -um.
Messian, Messias, -æ (m.).
Messina, Messina, -æ (f.); *Faro di Messina*,
Pretum Siculum.
Messius, Messius, -ii (m.).
Mestra, Mestra, -æ (f.).
Mesus, Mesus, -æ (f.).
Metabus, Metäbus, -i (m.).
Metagónium, Metagónium, -ii (n.).
Metallinum, Metallinum, -i (n.); of or belonging to
Metallinum, Metallinensis, -e.
Metanira, Metänira, -æ (f.).
Metapontum, Metapontum, -i (n.); of or belonging to
Metapontum, Metapontinus, -a, -um.
Metasurum, Metasurum, -i (n.).
Metaurus, the, Metaurus, -i (m.); dwellers on the Me-
taurus, Metaurenses, -um (m.).
Metelin (the island), Lesbos, -i (f.), q. v.—2. (the city)
Mytilênê, -es (f.), q. v.
Metella, Metella, -æ (f.).
Metellus, Metellus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Metellus*,
Metellinus, -a, -um.
Methion, Methion, -ônis (m.).
Methone, Methone, -æ (f.).
Methusaleh, Methusala, -æ (m.).
Methydrium, Methydrium, -ii (n.).
Methymna, Methymna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to
Methymna, Methymnæus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*.
Methymnas, -ädis.
Metia, Metia, -æ (f.).
Metianus, Metianus, -i (m.).
Metilius, Metilius, -ii (m.).
Metina, Metina, -æ (f.).
Metioedum, Metioedum, -i (n.).
Metiscus, Metiscus, -i (m.).
Metius, Metius, -ii (m.).
Meton, Mëton, -ônis (m.).
Metro, the, Metaurus, -i (m.), q. v.
Metrodorus, Metrodôrus, -i (m.).
Metromas, Metronax, -actis (m.).
Metrophanes, Metrophänes, -is (m.).
Metropolis, Metropôlis, -is (f.); of or belonging to
Metropolis, Metropôlitäus, -a, -um; the inhabitants
of *Metropolis*, Metropôlitæ, -arum (m.).
Mettis, Mettis, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Mettis*,
Metticus, -a, -um, and Mettenis, -e.
Mettius, Mettius, -ii (m.).
Mettus, Mettus, -i (m.).
Metz, Divodürum, -i (n.); Metz, -arum and Mettis,
-is (f.), q. v.
Meuse, the, Mosa, -æ (f.).
Mevania, Mevänia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Me-
vania, Meväna, -ätis (adj.).
Mexico, Hispania Nova; Regio Mexicana; Mexican,
Mexicanus, -a, -um, -2. (the city) Mexicôpôlis, -is
(f.); Mexicanorum Metropôlis.
Mezentius, Mezentius, -ii (m.).
Micah, Michas, -æ (m.).
Michael, Michael, -ëlis (m.); Church of St. Michael,
Michælium, -ii (n.).
Micipsa, Micipsa, -æ (m.).
Micon, Micon, -ônis (m.).
Midan, Midas, -æ (m.).
Mididæton, Mesopôlis, -is (f.); of or belonging to
Mididæton, Mesopôlitäus, -a, -um.
Midian, Midian, *indecl.* (m.); descendants of Midian,
Midianites, Midianitæ or Madianitæ, -arum (m.);
of or belonging to Midian or the Midianites, *Afi-*
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dianitish, Madianæus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Madia-
nitis, -idis.
Midias, Midias, -æ (m.).
Midjeh, Halmydessus, -i (f.).
Milan, Mediolänum, -i (m.), q. v.
Milanton, Milñton, -ônis (m.).
Miles, Milo, -ônis (m.).
Miletopolis, Milëtopôlis, -is (f.); the inhabitants of
Miletopolis, Milëtopôlitæ, -arum (m.).
Miletus, Milëtus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Miletus*,
Miletian, Milëtius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Milëtis,
-idis —2. (m.) a man's name; daughter of *Miletus*,
Milëtis, -idis (f.).
Milford, Milfordia, -æ (f.); of *Milford*, Milfordien-
sis, -e.
Miltonia, Millonia, -æ (f.).
Miltonius, Millionius, -ii (m.).
Millo, Melos, -i (f.).
Milly, Millicacum, -i (n.).
Milo, Mÿlo, -ônis (m.); of or relating to *Milo*, Milo-
nänus, -a, -um.
Milonius, Milonius, -ii (m.).
Miltiades, Miltiädes, -is (m.).
Miltian (Bride), v. *Mulvian*.
Milyæ, the, Milyæ, -arum (m.).
Milyas, Mÿlas, -ädis (f.).
Mimas, Mimas, -antis (m.).
Minermus, Minermus, -i (m.).
Minai, the, Minæi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the
Minæi, Minæus, -a, -um.
Minatius, Minätius, -ii (m.).
Mincius, } the, Mincius, -ii (m.); born on the Mincius,
Mincio, } Minciades, -æ (m.).
Mindius, Mindius, -ii (m.).
Minerva, Minerva, -æ (f.); (*Greek*) *Athene*, -es; of or
relating to *Minerva*, Minerväis, -e; *Temple of Mi-*
nera, Athénæum, -i (n.).
Minervium, Minervium, -ii (n.).
Mingrelia, Mingrelia, -æ (f.); Colchis, -idis (f.), q. v.
Minko, the, Minius, -ii (m.).
Minto, the, Minlo, -ônis (m.).
Mintus, the, Minius, -ii (m.).
Minorca, Balearis Minor or Balearium Minor (f.);
also late Minörka, -æ (f.).
Minos, Minoos, -ôis (m.); of or relating to *Minos*, Mi-
nôus and Minôus, -a, -um; daughter of *Minos*,
Minôia, -idis (f.).
Minotaur, Minotaurus, -i (m.).
Minurnæ, Minturnæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to
Minurnæ, Minturnensis, -e.
Minucia, Minucia, -æ (f.).
Minucius, Minücius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Mi-*
nucius, Minucian, Minücius, -a, -um.
Minyæ, the, Minyæ, -arum (m.).
Minyas, Minyas, -æ (m.); daughter of *Minyas*, Mi-
nyëias, -ädis, and Minyëis, -idis (f.); of or relating
to *Minyas*, Minyëus, -a, -um.
Mirobriga, Mirobriga, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Miro-*
briga, Mirobrigenis, -e.
Misagenes, Misagënes, -is (m.).
Misenum, } (*Cape*), Misënum, -i (n.), Promontorium,
Miseno, } and Misëna, -orum (n.); of or belonging
to (*Cape*) *Misenum*, Misënenis, -e, and Misëna,
-ätis (adj.).
Misennus, Misënus, -i (m.).
Misitra, Lacedæmon, -ônis (f.); Sparta, -æ (f.), qq. v.
Misra, Misra, -æ (f.).
Mithradates, Mithradätës, -is (m.), more correct than
Mithridates, -is (m.); of or relating to *Mithradates*,
Mithradäticus, -itius or -tëus, -a, -um; the *Mithra-*
datic war, bellum Mithradaticum.
Mithras, Mithras or Mithres, -æ (m.); of or relating to
Mithras, Mithracus, -a, -um.
Mitylene, Mitylênê, -es (more correctly *Mytilene*);
Mitylæna, -æ; and *Mitylænæ*, -arum (f.), v. *My-*
tilænæ.
Mityæ, the, Mityæ, -yos or -yis (m.).
Mnasæus, Mnäsæus, -æ (m.).
Mnasos, Mnaso, -ônis (m.).
Mnemon, Mnëmon, -ônis (m.).
Mnemosyne, Mnëmësyne, -es, and Mnemosyna, -æ (f.).
Mnearchus, Mnëarchus, -i (m.).
Mnesibachus, Mnësiöchus, -i (m.).
Mnesitheus, Mnëstheus, -i (m.).
Mnestheus, Mnëstheus, -eos and -ei (m.).
Mnevis, Mnëvis, -idis (m.).
Moab, Moab, *indecl.* (m.); son or descendant of *Moab*,
a *Moabite*, Moabitæ, -æ (m.); daughter of *Moab*, a
Moabitish woman, Moabitis, -idis (f.).
Mocha, Möca, -æ (f.).

Modena, Mōtīna, -æ (f.), q. v.
Modesta, Modesta, -æ (f.).
Modestinus, Modestinus, -i (m.).
Modestus, Modestus, -i (m.).
Modius, Modius, -ii (m.).
Modon, Mothōne, -es (f.).
Moenus, the, Mœnus, -i (m.).
Mœris, Mœris, -idis (m.); *Lake of Mœris*, or *Lake Mœris*, Mœridis Lacus.
Mœsa, Mœsa, -æ (f.).
Mœsia, Mœsia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Mœsia*, *Mœsian*, Mœsiācus, Mœsius, -a, -um, and Mœsius, -a, -um; the *Mœsians*, Mœsi, -orum (m.).
Mogontia, Mogontia, -æ (f.).
Mogrus, Mogrus, -i (m.).
Moguntiacum, Moguntiacum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Moguntiacum*, Moguntiacensis, -e.
Moldavia, Moldavia, -æ (f.).
Molo, Molo, -ōnis (m.).
Moloch, Moloch, indecl. (m.).
Molorchus, Molorchus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Molorchus*, Molorchus, -a, -um.
Molossi, the, Molossi, -orum (m.); the country of the *Molossi*, *Molossia*, Molossia, -idis (f.); of or belonging to the *Molossi*, *Molossian*, Molossus, -a, -um.
Molossus, Molossus, -i (m.).
Molpeus, Molpeus, -eos or -ei (m.).
Molucca (*Islands*), the, *Moluccæ*, -arum (f.), *Insulæ*.
Molyeria, Molyeria, -æ (f.).
Mona, Mona, -æ (f.).
Monæses, Monæses, -is (m.).
Monapia, Monapia, -æ (f.).
Monesi, the, Monesi, -orum (m.).
Moneta, Mōnēta, -æ (f.).
Monimus, Monimus, -i (m.).
Monmouth, Monumethia, -æ (f.); *Monmouthshire*, Monumethensis Comitatus.
Montanus, Montānus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Montanus*, Montānius, -a, -um.
Montauban, Mons Albānus (m.).
Montgomery, Mons Gomerici (m.); county of *Montgomery*, Montgomeriensis Comitatus.
Montpelier, Mons Pessulānus or Pessulus (m.).
Montreal, Mons Regālis (m.).
Montrose, Mons Rosarum (m.).
Monychus, Monychus, -i (m.).
Mopsium, Mopsium, -ii (n.).
Mopsoi, Mopsoi, -i (f.).
Mopsuestia, Mopsuestia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Mopsuestia*, Mopsuestenus, -a, -um.
Mopsus, Mopsus, -i (m.); the partisans of *Mopsus*, Mopsi or Mopsiāni, -orum (m.).
Moravia, Moravia, -æ (f.); the *Moravians*, Moravi, -orum (m.).
Morgan, Morgānus, -i (m.).
Morgus, Morgum, -i (n.).
Morgus, the, Morgus, -i (m.).
Morimene, Morimene, -es (f.).
Morini, the, Morīni, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Morini*, Morinus, -a, -um.
Morpeth, Corstorphitum or Morstorphitum, -i (n.).
Morphæus, Morphēus, -eos and -ei (m.).
Mosa, the, Mosā, -æ (f.).
Moscheni, the, Moschēni, -orum (m.).
Moschi, the, Moschl, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Moschi*, Moschēus, -a, -um.
Moschus, Moschus, -i (m.).
Moscow, Mosca, -æ (f.).
Mosella, the, Mosella, -æ (m.); of or belonging to the *Mosella*, Mosellēus, -a, -um.
Moses, Mōses, -is (m.), and Mōyses, -is; acc. *Mosen* and *Moysen*; of or relating to *Moses*, Mosaic, Mōsæus, -a, -um; *Mositicus*, -a, -um; and *Mosēus*, -a, -um.
Mossini, the, Mossini, -orum (m.).
Mosteni, the, Mosteni, -orum (m.).
Mothone, Mōthōne, -es (f.).
Motya, Motya, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Motya*, Motyensis, -e.
Mucia, Mucia, -æ (f.).
Mucius, Mucius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Mucius*, *Mucian*, Mucius, -a, -um, and Muciānus, -a, -um.
Mugillanus, Mugillānus, -i (m.).
Mulhausen, Mulhusia, -æ (f.).
Mullus, Mullus, -i (m.).
Mulacha, the, Mulucha, -æ (m.).
Mulcius, Mulvius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Mulvius*, *Mulcian*, Mulvius, -a, -um, and Mulvianus, -a, -um.
Mumma, Mummia, -æ (f.).

Mummus, Mummnius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Mummus*, Mummianus, -a, -um.
Munatius, Munatius, -ii (m.).
Munda, Munda, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Munda*, Mundenis, -e.
Mundus, Mundus, -i (m.).
Munich, Monachium, -ii (n.).
Munster, Momonia, -æ (f.).
Munychia, Munychia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Munychia*, Munychius, -a, -um.
Muræna, v. *Murēna*.
Murcia, Murcia, -æ (f.).
Mureus, Mureus, -i (m.).
Murēna, Murēna, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Murēna*, Murēnianus, -a, -um.
Murgantia, Murgantia or Murgentia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Murgantia*, Murgantinus, -a, -um, or Murgentinus, -a, -um.
Murgis, Murgis, -is (f.).
Murranus, Murrānus, -i (m.).
Murray, Murevia or Moravia, -æ (f.), *Scottie*.
Mursia, Mursia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Mursia*, Mursinus, -a, -um.
Murriedra, Baguntum, -i (n.), q. v.
Mus, Mus, -ūs (m.).
Musæus, Musæus, -i (m.).
Muse, Musa, -æ (f.); the *Muses*, Musæ, -arum (f.).
Musca, Musca, -æ (f.).
Musonius, Musōnius, -ii (m.).
Mustela, Mustela, -æ (m.).
Mustius, Mustius, -ii (m.).
Mutenum, Mutenum, -i (m.).
Mutgo, Mutgo, -ōnis (m.).
Muthul, the, Muthul, indecl. (m.).
Mutla, Mutla, -æ (f.).
Mutina, Mutina, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Mutina*, Mutinensis, -e.
Mutius, v. *Mucius*.
Mutuca, Mutuca, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Mutuca*, Mutuacæ, -orum (m.).
Muxiris, Muziria, -is (f.).
Mycale, Mycālē, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Mycale*, *Mycalæus*, -a, -um, and *Mycalensis*, -e.
Mycalæus, Mycalæus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Mycalæus*, Mycalæus, -a, -um.
Mycēna, Mycēnæ, -arum; *Mycēne*, -es; and *Mycēna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Mycēna*, *Mycenæus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Mycēnis, -idis.
Mycon, Mycon, -ōnis (m.).
Mycōnus, Mycōnus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Mycōnus*, Myconius, -a, -um.
Mygdon, Mygdon, -ōnis (m.); son of *Mygdon*, Mygdōnides, -æ (m.).
Mygdonia, Mygdōnia, -æ (f.); the *Mygdones*, Mygdōnes, -um (m.); *Mygdonian*, Mygdōnius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Mygdōnis, -idis.
Myia, Myie, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Myia*, *Myiæan*, Myiæus, -a, -um.
Myias, the, Myias, -æ (m.).
Myiæa, Myiæa, -orum (n.); of or belonging to *Myiæa*, *Myiæus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Myiæa*, Myiæēni, -orum, and Myiæenses, -um (m.).
Myia, Mÿlē, -es (f.).
Myndus, Myndus, -i (f.).
Myonnesus, Myonnesus, -i (f.).
Myra, Myra, -orum (n.).
Myriandrus, Myriandrus, -i (f.).
Myrina, Mÿrina, -æ (f.).
Myrinus, Myrinus, -i (m.).
Myrlea, Myrlea, -æ (f.).
Myrmecides, Myrmecides, -æ (m.).
Myrmecium, Myrmecium, -ii (n.).
Myrmex, Myrmex, -æcis (f.).
Myrmidon, Myrmidon, -ōnis (m.).
Myrmidones, the, Myrmidōnes, -um (m.).
Myron, Myron, -ōnis (m.).
Myrrha, Myrrha, -æ (f.).
Myrsilus, Myrsilus, -i (m.).
Myrtale, Myrtale, -es (f.).
Myrtius, Myrtius, -i (m.).
Myrtos, Myrtos, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Myrtos*, *Myrtolan*, Myrtōus, -a, -um; the *Myrtolan*, Myrtōum Mare.
Mya, Mys, -ūs (m.).
Myæcius, Myæcius, -i (m.).
Mysia, Mÿsia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Mysia*, *Mysian*, Mÿsius, -a, -um, and *Mysus*, -a, -um; the *Mysians*, Mÿsi, -orum (m.).
Mystes, Mystes, -æ (m.).
Mystia, Mystia, -æ (f.).

Mystos, *Mystos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Mystos*, *Mysticus*, -a, -um.
Mytilene, *Mytilēnē*, -es (f.); more correct than *Mitylene*; of or belonging to *Mytilene*, *Mytilēnēan*, *Mytilēnēus*, -a, -um, and *Mytilēnensis*, -e.
Myus, *Myus*, -untis (f.).

N.

Naaman, *Naaman*, -anis (m.).
Naasson, *Naasson*, -ōnis (m.).
Nabal, *Nabal*, -ālis (m.).
Nabuthæa, *Nabuthæa*, -æ (f.); the *Nabuthæi*, *Nabuthæi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Nabuthæa*, or the *Nabuthæi*, *Nabuthæus*, -a, -um.
Nabis, *Nabis*, -is (m.).
Nabuchodonosor, v. *Nebuchadnezzar*.
Nadab, *Nadab*, *indecl.* (m.).
Nævia, *Nævia*, -æ (f.).
Nævius, *Nævius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Nævius*, *Nævian*, *Nævius*, -a, -um, and *Næviānus*, -a, -um.
Nagidus, *Nagidus*, -i (f.).
Naharvāl, the *Naharvāl*, -orum (m.).
Naiada, the, *Nāikdes*, -um (f.); a *Naiad*, *Nāias*, -idis (f.).
Nain, *Nain* or *Nain*, *indecl.* (f.).
Nannetes, the, *Nannētes* or *Nannētes*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Nannētes*, *Nannēticus*, -a, -um.
Nannur, *Nannurum*, -i (n.).
Nancy, *Nancelum*, -ii (n.).
Nanneius, *Nanneius*, -ii (m.).
Nannetes, the, v. *Nannetes*.
Nantes, *Nannētes*, -um (m.).
Nantudies, the, *Nantūdes*, -um (m.).
Napæi, the, *Napæi*, -orum (m.).
Naples, *Neapolis*, -is (f.); q. v.; poet. *Parthēnōpe*, *Napoli*, } -es (f.); Bay of *Naples*, *Sinus Cūmānus*.
Napoli (dt *Romania*), *Naupia*, -æ (f.); Gulf of *Napoli*, *Sinus Argolicus*.
Nar, the, *Nār*, -āris (m.).
Naragara, *Naragara*, -æ (f.).
Narbo, } *Narbo*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to
Narbōne, } *Narbo*, *Narbōnensis*, -e; and *Narbō-*
nicus, -a, -um.
Narcissus, *Narcissus*, -i (m.).
Nardo, *Neritum*, -i (n.).
Nariandus, *Nariandus*, -i (m.).
Narici, the, *Narici*, -orum (m.).
Narnia, } *Narnia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Narnia*,
Narni, } *Narniensis*, -e.
Naro, the, *Naro*, -ōnis (m.).
Narona, *Narōna*, -æ (f.).
Narses, *Narses*, -is (m.).
Narsesus, *Narsesus*, -ei (m.); of or belonging to *Narsesus* or *Narses*, *Narsensis*, -e.
Narthecusa, *Narthecūsa*, -æ (f.).
Narycium, *Narycium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Narycium*, *Narycius*, -a, -um.
Nasamones, the, *Nāsākinōnes*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Nasamones*, *Nasamonius*, -a, -um, and *Nāsāmonīkus*, -a, -um.
Nasica, *Nasica*, -æ (m.).
Nasidienus, *Nasidienus*, -i (m.).
Nasidius, *Nasidius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Nasidius*, *Nasidiānus*, -a, -um.
Naso, *Nāso*, -ōnis (m.).
Nasos, *Nasos*, -i (f.).
Nassau, *Nassovia*, -æ (f.).
Natalia, *Nātālis*, -is (m.).
Nathan, *Nathan*, *indecl.* (m.).
Nathaniel, *Nathanael*, -ēlis (m.).
Natiso, the, *Natiso*, -ōnis (m.).
Natalia, *Asia Minor*; *Anatolia*, -æ (f.).
Natta, *Natta*, -æ (m.).
Naubolus, *Naubōlus*, -i (m.); son of *Naubolus*, *Naubolides*, -æ (m.).
Naucrates, *Naucrates*, -is (m.).
Naucratis, *Naucratis*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Naucratis*, *Naucratius*, -a, -um, and *pecul. masc.*, *Naucratites*, -æ (m.).
Naulocha, *Naulocha*, -æ (f.).
Naulochor, *Naulochos*, -i (f.).
Naulochum, *Naulochum*, -i (n.).
Naumachus, *Naumāchus*, -i (f.).

Naupactus, *Naupactus*, -i (f.), and *Naupartum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Naupactus*, *Naupacticus*, -a, -um.
Nauplius, *Nauplius*, -ii (m.); son of *Nauplius*, *Naupliades*, -æ (m.).
Nauportum, *Nauportum*, -i (m.).
Nausicaa, *Nausicaa*, -æ, and *Nausicaë*, -es (f.).
Nausiphanes, *Nausiphānes*, -is (m.).
Nausiphōus, *Nausiphōus*, -i (m.).
Nausithmus, *Nausithmus*, -i (f.).
Nautes, *Nautes*, -æ (m.).
Nautius, *Nautius*, -ii (m.).
Navarre, *Vasconia*, -æ (f.).
Navarino, *Pylus*, -i (m.), *Messēniacus*.
Navius, *Navius*, -ii (m.).
Naxos, *Naxos* or *Naxus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Naxos*, *Naxian*, *Naxius*, -a, -um.
Nazanzus, *Nazanzus* or *Naziansus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Nazanzus*, *Naziansius*, -a, -um.
Nazareth, *Nazareth*, *indecl.*, and *Nazara*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Nazareth*, *Nazareus*, -a, -um; *Nazarenus*, -a, -um; and *Nazarus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Nazareth*, *Nazarenes*, *Nazareti*, -orum (m.).
Naziansus, v. *Nazanzus*.
Nea, *Nea*, -æ (f.).
Necehus, the, *Nemthus*, -i (m.).
Neal, *Nigellus*, -i (m.).
Nealeus, *Nealeus*, -is (m.).
Neapolis, *Neāpōlis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Neapolis*, *Neapolitan*, *Neāpōlitānus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Neapolites*, -æ; *pecul. fem.*, *Neapolitis*, -idis.
Nearchus, *Nearchus*, -i (m.).
Nebis, the, *Nebis*, -is (m.).
Nebo, *Nebo*, -ōnis (m.).
Nebrius, *Nebrius*, -ii (m.).
Nebrius, *Nebrius*, -æ (f.).
Nebrodes (*Mousis*), *Nebrodes*, -æ (m.).
Neckar, the, *Nicer*, -eri (m.).
Nectanabis, *Nectānābis*, -is or -idis (m.).
Negropont (the island), *Euboea*, -æ (f.); q. v.—2. (the city) *Chalcis*, -idis (f.); q. v.
Nehemiah, *Nehemiah*, -æ (m.).
Neleus, *Neleus*, -eos and -ei (m.); of or belonging to *Neleus*, *Nēlēius*, -a, -um, and *Nelēus*, -a, -um; son of *Neleus*, *Nelides*, -æ (m.).
Nelo, the, *Nelo*, -ōnis (m.).
Nemausus, *Nemausus*, -i (f.), and *Nemausus*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Nemausus*, *Nemausensis*, -e.
Nemra, *Nemra*, -æ, and *Nemetē*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Nemra*, *Nemetus*, -a, -um, and *Nemētius*, -a, -um.
Nemesianus, *Nemēsianus*, -i (m.).
Nemesis, *Nemēsis*, -is (f.).
Nemetacum, *Nemetacum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Nemetacum*, *Nemetacensis*, -e.
Nemetes, the, *Nēmētes*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Nemetes*, *Nemetensis*, -e.
Nemossus, *Nemossus*, -i (f.).
Nemours, *Nemorosium*, -ii (n.).
Nemrod, v. *Nimrod*.
Neo, *Neo* or *Neon*, -ōnis (m.).
Neobule, *Neobule*, -æ (f.).
Neocæsarea, *Neocæsaria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Neocæsarea*, *Neocæsariensis*, -e.
Neocles, *Neocles*, -is or -i (m.); son of *Neocles*, *Neoclides*, -æ (m.).
Neon, v. *Neo*.
Neoptolemus, *Neoptōlēmus*, -i (m.).
Neoris, *Neōria*, -is (f.).
Nepet, *Nepet*, *indecl.* (n.). *Nēpētē*, *Nepetē*, and *Nēpē*, -is (n.); of or belonging to *Nepet* or *Nepes*, *Nepēaius*, -a, -um, and *Nepensis*, -e.
Nephele, *Nephēlē*, -es (f.); of or relating to *Nephele*, *Nephelæus*, -a, -um; daughter of *Nephele*, *Nephēlēus*, -idis, and *Nephēlēis*, -idis (f.).
Nepheliu, *Nephēlis*, -idis (f.).
Nepheris, *Nephēris*, -is (f.).
Nephtali, *Nephtali*, *indecl.* (m.).
Nepos, *Nepos*, -ōtis (m.).
Nepotianus, *Nepotianus*, -i (m.).
Neptune, *Neptunus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Neptune*, *Neptunian*, *Neptunius*, -a, -um, and *Neptunālis*, -e; daughter of *Neptune*, *Neptunine*, -æ (f.).
Nequinum, *Nequinum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Nequinum*, *Nequinus*, -ātis (adj.).
Neratius, *Nerātius*, -ii (m.).
Nereid, a, v. *Nereus*.
Nereus, *Nereus*, -eos or -ei (m.); of or belonging to *Nereus*, *Nerēius*, -a, -um, and *late Nerinus*, -a, -um;

daughters of Nereus, a Nereid, Nerēis, -idis, and Nerine, -es (f.).
Nerigos, Nerigos, -i (f.).
Neriphus, Neriphus, -i (f.).
Neritus, Neritus or Neritos, -i (f.); of or belonging to Neritus, Neritius, -a, -um.
Nerius, Nerius, -i (m.).
Nero, Nēro, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to Nero, Nerōnius, -a, -um; Nerōneus, -a, -um; and Nerōnīus, -a, -um.
Nerulum, Nerulum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Nerulum, Nerulōnensis, -e.
Nerva, Nerva, -æ (m.); of or relating to Nerva, Nervinus, -a, -um, and Norvālis, -e.
Nervii, the, Nervii, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Nervii, Nervicus, -a, -um.
Nesae, Nesæ, -es (f.).
Neseas, Neseas, -æ (m.).
Nesimachus, Nesimachus, -i (m.).
Nesia, Nēsia, -idis (f.).
Nesos, Nēsos, -i (f.).
Nessa, Nessa, -æ (f.).
Nessus, Nessus, -i (m.); of or relating to Nessus, Nessus, -a, -um.
Nestor, Nestor, -ōris (m.); of or belonging to Nestor, Nestorian, Nestōreus, -a, -um; son of Nestor, Nestōrides, -æ (m.).
Nestorius, Nestorius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Nestorius, Nestorīanus, -a, -um; the followers of Nestorius, Nestorians, Nestorīani, -orum (m.).
Nestus, the, Nestus, -i (m.).
Netherby, Castra Exploratorum.
Netherlands, the, Gallia Belgica (f.).
Netum, Netum, -i (n.); the inhabitants of Netum, Netinenses, -ium, and Netini, -orum (m.).
Netuschatel, Neocomum, -i (n.).
Nevers, Nivernum, -ii (n.); Noviodunum, -i (n.).
Newark, Nova Arca, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Newark, Novarcensis, -e.
New Britain, Nova Britannia, -æ (f.).
New Brunswick, Novum Brunsvicum, -i (n.).
New Castle, Castellā Nova (f.).
Newcastle, Novum Castellum, -i (n.).
New Grenada, Castellā Aurea, -æ (f.).
New Guinea, Guinea Nova, -æ (f.).
New Hampshire, v. Hampshire.
New Haven, Novus Portus (m.).
New Holland, Hollandia Nova, -æ (f.).
New Ireland, Nova Hibernia, -æ (f.).
New Jersey, Nova Cæsariæ, -æ (f.); or Neo-Cæsariæ; of or belonging to New Jersey, Neo-Cæsariensis, -e.
Newmarket, Agoropōlis, -is (f.).
New Orleans, Nova Aurēlia, -æ (f.); Novum Aurelianum, -i (m.); Neo-Genibum, -i (m.); of New Orleans, Neo-Aurelianensis, -e; Neo-Genabensis, -e.
Newport, Novus Portus, -is (m.).
Newton, } Neapolis, -is (f.); Oppidum Novum, -i
Newtown, } (n.); of or belonging to Newtown, Neapolitanus, -a, -um.
New York, Novum Eboracum, -i (n.); of or belonging to New York, Neo-Eboracensis, -e.
Nicæa, Nicæa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Nicæa, Nicæan or Nicaen, Nicæensis, -e, and (late) Nicænus, -a, -um.
Nicæus, Nicæus, -i (m.).
Nicander, Nicander, -dri (m.).
Nicanor, Nicanor, -ōris (m.).
Nicator, Nicator, -ōris (m.).
Nice, Nicæa, -æ (f.); q. v.
Nicæa, v. Nicæa.
Nicarchus, Nicarchus, -i (m.).
Nicephorus, Nicephorium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Nicephorus, Nicephorius, -a, -um.
Nicephorus, the, Nicephōrius, -ii (m.).
Nicephorus, Nicephōrus, -i (m.).
Nicētratus, Nicētrātus, -i (m.).
Niceros, Nicēros, -ōtis (m.); of or relating to Niceros, Nicērotianus, -a, -um.
Nicetus, Nicetius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Nicetius, Nicetianus, -a, -um.
Nicias, Nicias, -æ (m.).
Nicholas, Niclāus, -i (m.); q. v.
Nico, Nico or Nicon, -ōnis (m.).
Nicolas, Nicolas, -is (m.).
Nicocreon, Nicocreon, -ōtis (m.).
Nicodamus, Nicodāmus, -i (m.).
Nicodemus, Nicodēmus, -i (m.).
Nicodorus, Nicodorus, -i (m.).
Nicolas, v. Nicholas.
Nicolaus, Nicolaus, -i (m.); of or relating to Nicolaus,

Nicolaus, -a, -um; the followers of Nicolaus, Nicolaitæ, -arum (m.).
Nicomachus, Nicomāchus, -i (m.).
Nicomēdes, Nicomēdes, -is (m.).
Nicomēdia, Nicomēdia, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Nicomēdia, Nicomēdenus, -ium (m.).
Nicon, v. Nico.
Nicophanes, Nicōphānes, -is (m.).
Nicopolis, Nicōpōlis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Nicopolis, Nicopolitānus, -a, -um.
Nicosthenes, Nicosthēnes, -is (m.).
Nicostratus, Nicōstrātus, -i (m.).
Niger, the, Niger, -gri, or Nigriā, -is (m.).
Niger, N ger, -gri (m.); a partian of Niger, Nigriānus, -i (m.).
Nigidius, Nigidius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Nigidius, Nigidianus, -a, -um.
Nigrinus, Nigrinus, -i (m.).
Nigritæ, the, Nigritæ, -arum (m.).
Nile, the, Nilus, -i (m.); of or relating to the Nile, Nilācus, -a, -um, and Niliōticus, -a, -um; pecul. masc., Nilōtes, -æ; pecul. fem., Nilōtis, -idis.
Nileus, Nilus, -eos and -ei (m.).
Nilus, Nilus, -i (m.).
Nimrod, Nimrod or Nemrod, indecl. (m.)
Nimuegen, Noviomagus, -i (f.); q. v.
Nineveh, Niniwē, -es, and Ninivæ, -æ (f.); also, Nynus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Nineveh, Niniwiticus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Nineveh, Niniwītæ, -arum (m.).
Ninnius, Ninnius, -ii (m.).
Ninus, Ninus, -i (m.); son of Ninus, Ninyas, -æ (m.).
Niobe, Niobe, -es, and Niobæ, -æ (f.); of or relating to Niobe, Niobēus, -a, -um; son of Niobe, Niōbides, -æ (m.).
Niphates (Mount), Niphātes, -æ (m.).
Niphe, Niphe, -es (f.).
Nireus, Nireus, -eos or -ei (m.).
Nisæa, Nisæa, -æ (f.).
Nisibis, Nisibis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Nisibis, Nisibēus, -a, -um.
Niseme, Nemausus, -i (f.); q. v.
Nisus, the, Nisus, -arum (m.).
Nisus, Nisus, -i (m.); of or relating to Nisus, Nisēus, -a, -um, and Nisēus, -a, -um; daughter of Nisus, Nisēis, -idis (f.).
Nisyrus, Nisyrus, -i (f.).
Nitobriges, the, Nitobriges, -um (m.).
Noa, Noa, -æ (f.).
Noæ, Noë, -arum (f.); the inhabitants of Noæ, Noēnī-orum (m.).
Noah, Noë, indecl., and Noa, -æ (m.).
Noami, Noëmi, indecl., and Noëmis, -is (f.).
Nobilior, Nōbīllior, -ōris (m.).
Noera, Nūcēria, -æ (f.); q. v.
Nodinus, Nodinus, -i (m.).
Noel, Noëlius, -ii, and Natalis, -is (m.).
Noëlius, Noëtus, -i (m.); the followers of Noëtus, Noētāni, -orum (m.).
Nola, Nola, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Nola, Nolānus, -a, -um.
Nolito, Nolito, -æ (f.).
Nomades, the, Nomādes, -um (m.).
Nomentum, Nomentum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Nomentum, Nomentānus, -a, -um.
Nomentanus, Nomentānus, -i (m.).
Nomion, Nōmion, -ōtis (m.).
Nomius, Nomius, -ii (m.).
Nona, Nona, -æ (f.).
Nonacris, Nonācris, -is (f.), a mountain and city; of or belonging to Nonacris, Nonacrius, -a, -um, and Nonacrinus, -a, -um.
Nonianus, Noniānus, -i (m.).
Nonius, Nonius, -ii (m.).
Nora, Nōra, -orum (n.); of or belonging to Nora, Norēnsis, -e.
Norba, Norba, -æ, and Norbe, -es (f.); of or belonging to Norba, Norbānus, -a, -um, and Norbensis, -e.
Norbannus, Norbānus, -i (m.).
Norcia, Nursia, -æ (f.); q. v.
Noreia, Noreia, -æ (f.).
Norfolk, Norfolcia, -æ (f.); Icenōpōlis, -is (f.).
Noricum, Noricum, -i (m.); of or belonging to Noricum, Noricus, -a, -um.
Norman, Normannus, -i (m.).
Normandy, Normannia, -æ (f.).
North Sea, Oceānus Germanicus.
Northumberland, Northumbria, -æ (f.).
Norway, Norvegia, -æ (f.).
Norwich, Venta Icenorum; Nordovicum, -i (m.).

Notium, *Notium*, -i (n.).
Nottingham, *Nottinghamia*, -æ (f.).
Novana, *Novāna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Novana*,
Novānensis, -æ.
Novaria, *Novaria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Novaria*,
Novariensis, -æ.
Novatius, *Novatīanus*, -i (m.).
Novatius, *Novatīus*, -i (m.).
Novatus, *Novātus*, -i (m.); daughter of *Novatus*,
Novatilla, -æ (f.).
Novellus, *Novellus*, -i (m.).
Novellus, *Novellus*, -i (m.).
Novesium, *Novesium*, -i (n.).
Novia, *Novia*, -æ (f.).
Noviodunum, *Noviōdūnum*, -i (n.).
Noviomagus, *Noviōmagus*, -i (f.), or *Noviomagus*,
-i (n.).
Novius, *Novius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Novius*,
Novianus, -a, -um.
Nubia, *Nubārum Regio*; *Nubia*, -æ (f.); the *Nubians*,
Nubæ, -arum, and *Nubæ*, -orum (m.).
Nuceria, *Nūcēria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Nuceria*,
Nūcērinus, -a, -um.
Nucula, *Nucula*, -æ (m.).
Nuditatum, *Nudiātum*, -i (n.).
Nuthōnes, the, *Nuthōnes*, -um (m.).
Numa, *Numa*, -æ (m.).
Numantia, *Numantia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Numantia*,
Numantinus, -a, -um.
Numanus, *Numānus*, -i (m.).
Numenius, *Numenius*, -i (m.).
Numeria, *Nūmēria*, -æ (f.).
Numerian, *Numerianus*, -i (m.).
Numerius, *Numerius*, -i (m.).
Numicius, *Numicius*, -i (m.).
Numicus, the, *Numicus*, -i, or *Numicius*, -i (m.).
Numida, *Nūmīda*, -æ (m.).
Numidia, *Nūmīda*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Numidia*,
Numidian, *Nūmīdianus*, -a, -um; *Nūmīdianus*,
-i (m.); and poet. *Nōmas*, -ādis (adj.); the
inhabitants of *Numidia*, the *Numidians*, *Nūmīdæ*,
-arum, -um, -um (m.); a *Numidian*, *Nūmīda*, -æ (m.).
Numidius, *Nūmīdus*, -i (m.).
Numistius, *Numistius*, -i (m.).
Numistro, *Numistro* or *Numestro*, -ōnis (f.); of or be-
longing to *Numistro*, *Numistrānus*, -a, -um.
Numitor, *Nūmītor*, -ōris (m.).
Numitoria, *Nūmītorīa*, -æ (f.).
Numitōrius, *Nūmītorius*, -i (m.).
Numius, *Numius*, -i (m.).
Nuremberg, *Norimberga* or *Noriberga*, -æ (f.).
Nursæ, *Nursæ*, -arum (f.).
Nursia, *Nursia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Nursia*,
Nursinus, -a, -um.
Nyctæus, *Nyctæus*, -eos and -ei (m.); daughter of *Nyctæus*,
Nyctæus, -īdis (f.).
Nyctimene, *Nyctimēne*, -es (f.).
Nymphæa, *Nymphæa*, -æ (f.).
Nymphæum, *Nymphæum*, -i (n.).
Nymphæus, the, *Nymphæus*, -i (m.).
Nymphidius, *Nymphidius*, -i (m.).
Nymphius, *Nymphius*, -i (m.).
Nympho, *Nympho*, -ōnis (m.).
Nymphodorus, *Nymphōdōrus*, -i (m.).
Nysa, *Nysa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Nysa*, *Nysæan*,
Nysæus, -a, -um; *Nysæus*, -a, -um; *Nysius*,
-a, -um; and *Nysicus*, -a, -um; poet. fem., *Nysis*,
-īdis, and *Nysias*, -īdis.
Nysæus, *Nysæus*, -i (m.).
Nysos, *Nysos*, -i (f.).
Nysus, *Nysus*, -i (m.).

O.

Oasis, *Oāsis*, -is (f.); of or relating to the *Oasis*, *Oāsi-*
nus, -a, -um.
Oaxes, the, *Oaxes*, -is (m.).
Obadiah, *Obadias*, -æ (m.).
Obed, *Obed*, indecl. (m.).
Obrimus, the, *Obrimus*, -æ (m.).
Obsidius, *Obsidius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Obsidius*,
Obsidiānus, -a, -um.
Ocalea, *Ocalea*, -æ and *Ocalee*, -es (f.).
Oecia, *Oecia*, -æ (f.).
Oecānus, *Oecānus*, -i (m.); son of *Oceanus*, *Oecānides*,
-æ (m.); daughter of *Oceanus*, *Oecānitia*, -īdis (f.).

Ocelenses, the, *Ocelenses*, -ium (m.).
Ocella, *Ocella*, -æ (m.), a man's name.—2. (f.) a
woman's name.
Ocellina, *Ocellina*, -æ (f.).
Ocellum, *Ocellum*, -i (n.).
Ocha, *Ocha*, -æ (f.).
Ochus, *Ochus*, -i (m.).
Ocellis, *Ocellis*, -is (f.).
Ocnus, *Ocnus*, -i (m.).
Ocrea, *Ocrea*, -æ (m.).
Ocerichium, *Ocerichium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Oceri-*
culum, *Ocerichianus*, -a, -um.
Ocerisia, *Ocerisia*, -æ (f.).
Oclavia, *Oclavia*, -æ (f.).
Oclavianus, *Oclavianus*, -i (m.), v. *Oclavius*.
Oclavius, *Oclavius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Oclavius*
or the *Oclavia gens*, *Oclavius*, -a, -um, and *Ocla-*
vianus, -a, -um.
Oclodurus, *Oclodurus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Octo-*
durus, *Oclodurensis*, -a, -um.
Ocluges, *Ocluges*, -æ (f.).
Oclolophus, *Oclolophus*, -i (m.), and *Oclolophum*,
-i (n.).
Ocyale, *Ocyale*, -es (f.).
Ocyrhoë, *Ocyrhoë*, -es (f.).
Oder, the, *Viadrus*, -a, -um (f.).
Odesa, *Odessus* or -os, -i (f.).
Odites, *Odites*, -æ (m.).
Odontantes, the, *Odontantes*, -um (m.); of or belonging
to the *Odontantes*, *Odontantius*, -a, -um.
Odryæ, the, *Odryæ*, -arum (m.); of or belonging to
the *Odryæ*, *Odrysius*, -a, -um.
Odysseus, the, *Odysseus*, -æ (f.).
Oea, *Oea*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Oea*, *Oeensis*, -e.
Oeagus, *Oeagus* or *Oeager*, -gri (m.); of or belonging
to *Oeagus*, *Oeagrius*, -a, -um.
Oeanthe, *Oeanthe*, -es, and *Oeanthia*, -æ (f.).
Oebalus, *Oebalus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Oebalus*,
Oebalian, *Oebalianus*, -a, -um; son or descendant of
Oebalus, *Oebalides*, -æ (m.); daughter or female de-
scendant of *Oebalus*, *Oebalis*, -īdis (f.); poet. also for
Laconian.
Oechalia, *Oechalia*, -æ (f.); of *Oechalia*, *Oechallis*,
-īdis (fem. adj.).
Oedipodes, v. *sq.*
Oedipus, *Oedipus*, -i, and *Oedipus*, -īdis (m.); poet.
also, *Oedipodes*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Oedipus*,
Oedipodionus, -a, -um; son of *Oedipus*, *Oedipodion-*
ides, -æ (m.).
Oeneus, *Oeneus*, -eos and -ei (m.); of or belonging to
Oeneus, *Oeneus* and *Oeneus*, -a, -um; daughter of
Oeneus, *Oeneis*, -īdis (f.); son or descendant of
Oeneus, *Oeneides*, -æ (m.).
Oenideæ, the, *Oenideæ*, -arum (m.).
Oenoa, *Oenoa*, -æ (f.).
Oenomaus, *Oenomaus*, -i (m.).
Oenone, *Oenone*, -es (f.).
Oenope, *Oenope*, -es (f.).
Oenopia, *Oenopia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Oenopia*,
Oenopius, -a, -um.
Oenotria, *Oenotria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Oenotria*,
Oenotrian, *Oenotrianus*, -a, -um; the *Oenotri*, *Oenotri-*
orum (m.).
Oenus, the, *Oenus*, -i or -untis (m.).
Oenusa, *Oenusa*, -æ (f.); the *Oenussæ* (Islands),
Oenussæ, -arum (f.), *Insule*.
Oeta (Mount), *Oeta*, -æ, and *Oete*, -es (f.); also (Isle)
Oeta, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Oeta*, *Oetan*,
Oetanus, -a, -um.
Ofantus, the, *Ofantus*, -i (m.).
Ofellus, *Ofellus*, -i (m.).
Oflitus, *Oflitus*, -i (m.).
Oglia, the, *Ollius*, -i (m.).
Oguinia, *Oguinia*, -æ (f.).
Oguinius, *Oguinius*, -i (m.).
Ogyges, *Ogyges*, -is, and rarely -i (m.); of or relating
to *Ogyges*, *Ogygian*, *Ogygius*, -a, -um; son or de-
scendant of *Ogyges*, *Ogygides*, -æ (m.); in plural
poet. for *Thebans*.
Ogygia, *Ogygia*, -æ (f.).
Oileus, *Oileus*, -eos or -ei (m.); son of *Oileus*, *Oilides*,
-æ (m.).
Oise, the, *Æsia*, -æ (f.).
Olana, the, *Olana*, -æ, or *Olane*, -es (f.).
Olara, *Olara*, -ōnis (f.).
Olbia, *Olbia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Olbia*, *Olbiā-*
nus, -a, -um, and *Olbiensis*, -e.
Olbiopolis, *Olbiopolis*, -is (f.); an inhabitant of *Olbi-*
opolis, *Olbiopolita*, -æ (m.).
Olcades, the, *Olcades*, -um (m.).

Olecinum, *Olecinium*, -i (m.); *the inhabitants of Olecinum*, *Olecinates*, -um, or *Oleciniate*, -arum (m.).
Oldenburg, *Branesia*, -æ (f.).
Olearius, *Oleārus* or *Oleokrus*, -i (f.).
Oleastrus, *Oleastrus*, -i (f.); *of or belonging to Oleastro*, *Oleastroensis*, -æ.
Oleannius, *Oleannius*, -ii (m.).
Olenos, *Olenōs* or *Olenūs*, -i (f.); *of or belonging to Olenus*, *Olenūs*, -æ, -um.
Olenus, *Olenūs*, -i (m.); *son of Olenus*, *Olenydes*, -æ (m.).
Oleron, *Ullarus*, -i (f.); *of or belonging to Oleron*, *Olarionensis*, -æ.
Oliarus, *v. Olearus*.
Oliastro, *Oliastro*, -ōnis (f.); *of or belonging to Oliastro*, *Oliastroppōnsis*, -æ.
Oliava (*Mons of*), *Mons Olivarum*.
Oliwer, *Oliwarus*, -i (m.).
Olicia, *Olivia*, -æ (f.).
Olison, *Olizon*, -ōnis (f.).
Olius, *the*, *Olius*, -ii (m.).
Olmus, *Olmus*, -ii (m.).
Olmutz, *Ebtūrum*, -i, and *Olmucium*, -ii (m.).
Oliaritus, *Oliaritus*, -i (m.).
Oloessa, *Oloessa*, -æ (f.).
Olophaxos, *Olophaxos*, -i (f.).
Olorus, *Olorūs*, -i (f.).
Olybrius, *Olybrius*, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Olybrius*, *Olybriacus*, -æ, -um.
Olympia, *Olympia*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Olympia*, *Olympic* or *Olympian*, *Olympiacus*, -æ, -um; *Olympicus*, -æ, -um; *Olympianus*, -æ, -um; and (*late*) *Olympianus*, -æ, -um.
Olympias, *Olympias*, -adis (f.).
Olympio, *Olympio*, -ōnis (m.).
Olympiodorus, *Olympiodorus*, -i (m.).
Olympus (*Mount*), *Olympus*, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Olympus*, *Olympian*, *Olympicus*, -æ, -um, and *Olympius*, -æ, -um.
Olynthis, *Olynthis*, -æ (f.).
Olynthus, *Olynthus* or *Olynthos*, -i (f.); *of or belonging to Olynthus*, *Olynthian*, *Olynthius*, -æ, -um.
Ombos, *Ombos*, -i (f.); *of Ombus*, *Ombitic*, *Ombites*, -æ (*mauc. adj.*).
Ombrose, *the*, *Umbro*, -ōnis (m.).
Omphale, *Omphale*, -æ, and *Omphale*, -æ (f.).
Oncelatus, *Oncelatus*, -i (f.); *of or belonging to Oncelatus*, *Oncelastus*, -æ, -um.
Oncericthus, *Oncericthus*, -i (m.).
Oncinus, *Oncinus*, -i (m.).
Oncoba, *Oncoba*, -æ (f.).
Oncomachus, *Oncomachus*, -i (m.).
Oncomatus, *Oncomatus*, -i (m.).
Ontario (*Lake*), *Andriatrocus*, -i (m.). *Lacus*.
Opharus, *the*, *Opharus*, -i (m.); *dwellers on the Opharus*, *Opharites*, -arum (m.).
Opheltes, *Opheltes*, -æ (m.).
Ophion, *Ophion*, -ōnis (m.); *of or relating to Ophion*, *Ophionius*, -æ, -um; *son of Ophion*, *Ophionides*, -æ (m.).
Ophir, *Ophir*, *indecl.* (f.); *of or belonging to Ophir*, *Ophirus*, -æ, -um.
Ophites, *Ophites*, -æ (m.).
Ophius, *Ophius*, -ii (m.); *daughter of Ophius*, *Ophiass*, -adis (f.).
Ophrua, *Ophūra* or *Ophiussa*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Ophiura*, *Ophiūsius*, -æ, -um.
Ophradus, *the*, *Ophradus*, -i (m.).
Opic, *the*, *Opic*, -orum (m.); *of the Opici*, *Opicæ*, *Opicus*, -æ, -um.
Opilius, *Opilius*, -ii (m.).
Opimia, *Opimia*, -æ (f.).
Opimius, *Opimius*, -ii (m.); *of or belonging to Opimius*, *Opimius*, -æ, -um, and *Opimiānus*, -æ, -um.
Opis, *Opis*, -ia (f.).
Opitergium, *Opitergium*, -ii (m.); *of or belonging to Opitergium*, *Opiterginus*, -æ, -um.
Opiternus, *Opiternus*, -ii (m.).
Opitacus, *Opitacus*, -i (m.).
Operto, *Cale*, -æ (f.); *Portus Calensis*; *of or belonging to Oporto*, *Calensis*, -æ.
Oppia, *Oppia*, -æ (f.).
Oppianicus, *Oppianicus*, -i (m.).
Oppian, *Oppianus*, -i (m.).
Oppidius, *Oppidius*, -ii (m.).
Oppius, *Oppius*, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Oppius*, *Oppius*, -æ, -um.
Ops, *Ops*, *Opis* (f.); *of or relating to Ops*, *Opālis*, -æ.
Opsius, *Opsius*, -ii (m.).
Opulantius, *Opulantius*, -ii (m.).

Opus, *Opus*, -untis (*f.*); of or belonging to *Opus*, *Opuntian*, *Opuntius*, -a, -um.
Orange, *Araucis*, -alis (*f.*); of or belonging to *Orange*, *Araucensis*, -e.
Orati, *Orāta*, -æ (*m.*).
Orbelus (*Mount*), *Orbēlus*, -i (*m.*).
Orbilus, *Orbīlus*, -ii (*m.*).
Orbins, *Orbīus*, -ii (*m.*).
Orbona, *Orbōna*, -æ (*f.*).
Oreades, the, *Oreādes*, -um (*f.*), *Insulæ*.
Orchamus, *Orchāmus*, -i (*m.*).
Orcheni, the, *Orchēni*, -orum (*m.*).
Orchinus, *Orchīnus*, -i (*m.*).
Orchōmēnos, *Orchōmēnos* or *nus*, -i (*m.*); of or belonging to *Orchōmēnos*, *Orchōmēnius*, -a, -um.
Orcus, *Orcus*, -i (*m.*).
Ordessus, *Ordessus*, -i (*f.*).
Ordovices, the, *Ordovices*, -um (*m.*).
Ordymnus (*Mount*), *Ordymnus*, -i (*m.*).
Oreada, the, *Oreādes*, -um (*f.*); an *Oreada*, *Oreas*, -idis (*f.*).
Orestia, the, *Orestæ*, -arum (*m.*); country of the *Orestæ*, *Orestia*, -idis (*f.*).
Orestes, *Orestes*, -æ and -is (*m.*); of or relating to *Orestes*, *Oresticus*, -a, -um.
Orestilla, *Orestilla*, -æ (*f.*).
Oretum, *Oretum*, -i (*n.*); of or belonging to *Oretum*, *Oretānus*, -a, -um.
Oreus, *Oreūs*, -i (*f.*), and *Oreum*, -i (*n.*); of or belonging to *Oreus*, *Oreticus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Oreus*, *Oritāni*, -orum (*m.*).
Oryas, *Orgas*, -æ (*m.*).
Orge, *Orge*, -es (*f.*).
Orgessum, *Orgessum*, -i (*n.*).
Oricus, *Oricus* or *Oricos*, -i (*f.*), and *Oricum*, -i (*n.*); of or belonging to *Oricus*, *Oricius*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Oricus*, *Oricini*, -orum (*m.*).
Origen, *Origēnes*, -is (*m.*), a follower of *Origen*, *Origenista*, -æ, and *Origenianus*, -i (*m.*).
Orion, *Orion*, -onis (*m.*).
Orippo, *Orippo*, -ōnis (*f.*).
Orithyia, *Orithyia*, -æ (*f.*).
Orius, *Orius*, -ii (*m.*).
Orkney, the *Islands*, *Oreādes*, -um (*f.*), *Insulæ*.
Orlando, *Orlandus*, -i (*m.*).
Orleans, *Genabum*, -i (*n.*), q. v.; *Aurēlia*, -æ (*f.*); *Aurélianum*, -i (*n.*); of or belonging to *Orleans*, *Aurélianensis*, -e; v. *New Orleans*.
Ormisada, v. *Hormisada*.
Ornithus, } *Ornithus* or *Ornītus*, -i (*m.*).
Ornītus, }
Oroanda, *Oroanda*, -orum (*n.*); of or belonging to *Oroanda*, *Oroandicus*, -a, -um, and *Oroandensis*, -e.
Oroandes, *Oroandes*, -is (*m.*).
Orodes, *Orōdes*, -is (*m.*).
Oroedon, *Orōmēdon*, -ontis (*m.*).
Orontes, *Orontes*, -is (*m.*), a man's name. — 2. the *Orontes*, *Orontes*, is and -i (*m.*), a river; of or belonging to the *Orontes*, *Orontēus*, -a, -um.
Oropus, *Orōpus*, -i (*f.*).
Ororius, *Orōsius*, -ii (*m.*).
Orpheus, *Orphēus*, -eas and -ei (*m.*); of or belonging to *Orpheus*, *Orphēus*, -a, -um, and *Orphicus*, -a, -um.
Orphidius, *Orphīdus*, -ii (*m.*).
Orphitus, *Orphītus*, -i (*m.*).
Orphne, *Orpline*, -es (*f.*).
Orsilochus, *Orsilochus*, -i (*m.*).
Orsinus, *Orānus*, -i (*m.*).
Orthobula, *Orthōbūla*, -æ (*f.*).
Orthoria, *Orthōsia*, -æ (*f.*).
Orthrus, *Orthrus*, -i (*m.*).
Ortiagon, *Ortiagon*, -onis (*m.*).
Ortona, *Ortōna*, -æ (*f.*); of or belonging to *Ortona*, *Ortonensis*, -e.
Ortygia, *Ortygia*, -æ, and *Ortygie*, -es (*f.*); of or belonging to *Ortygia*, *Ortygian*, *Ortygius*, -a, -um.
Oscas, *Oscæa*, -is (*m.*).
Oscia, *Oscæ*, -æ (*f.*); of or belonging to *Oscæ*, *Oscensis*, -e.
Osci, the, *Osci*, -orum (*m.*); *Oscan*, *Oscus*, -a, -um.
Oscar, *Oscarus*, -i (*m.*).
Oscus, *Oscus*, -i (*m.*).
Osdroeme, *Osdroēna*, -æ, and *Osdroēna*, -æ (*f.*); of or belonging to *Osdroeme*, *Osdroēnus*, -a, -um.
Osero, *Abādrus*, -i (*f.*).
Osi, the, *Osi*, -orum (*m.*).
Osi, the, *Osi*, -orum (*m.*).
Osinus, *Osinus*, -ii (*m.*).
Osiris, *Osiris*, -is and -idis (*n.*).

Osiemli, the, *Osiemli*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Osiemli*, *Osiemlicus*, -a, -um.
Osmundus, *Osmundus*, -i (m.).
Ospagus, the, *Ospagus*, -i (m.).
Ossa (Mount), *Ossa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Ossa*, *Ossacus*, -a, -um.
Ossuna, Genus, -æ (f.), *Ursorum*.
Ostanes, *Ostanes*, -is (m.).
Ostenda, *Ostenda*, -æ (f.).
Ostia, *Ostia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Ostia*, *Ostiensis*, -a, -um.
Ostorius, *Ostorius*, -ii (m.).
Ostrogothi, the, *Ostrogothi*, -orum (m.).
Oswald, *Oswaldus*, -i (m.).
Otactius, *Otactius*, -ii (m.).
Otho, *Otho*, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Otho*, *Othonianus*, -a, -um.
Othrys (Mount), *Othrys*, -yos or *ylis* (m.); of or belonging to *Othrys*, *Othrysius*, -a, -um.
Othus, *Othus*, -i (m.).
Otranto, *Hydruntum*, -i (n.), q. v., and *Hydrus*, -untis (f.).
Otricoli, *Otricoli*, -i (n.), q. v.
Otris, *Otris*, -is (f.).
Otho, *Otho*, -onis (m.).
Otus, *Otus*, -i (m.).
Ouessant, *Uxantis*, -is (f.).
Ovetum, *Ovètum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Ovetum*, *Ovetanus*, -a, -um.
Ovia, *Ovia*, -æ (f.).
Ovid, *Ovidius*, -ii (m.).
Oviedo, *Ovètum*, -i (m.), q. v.
Ovinus, *Ovinus*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Ovinus*, *Ovinus*, -a, -um.
Ovis, *Ovis*, -ii (m.).
Owen, *Audonensis*, -i, and *Eugènius*, -ii (m.).
Ozathres, *Ozathres*, -is (m.).
Oxford, *Oxonia*, -æ (f.); *Oxonium*, -i (n.); poet. *Rhydicina*, -æ (f.); of *Oxford*, *Oxonienis*, -æ.
Ozia, *Oxiz*, -arum (f.), *Insule*.
Oziones, the, *Oxiðnes*, -um (m.).
Ozus, the, *Ozus*, -i (m.).
Oxyartes, *Oxyartes*, -is (m.).
Oxydrace, the, *Oxydrace*, -arum (m.).
Oxyrynchus, *Oxyrynchus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Oxyrynchus*, *Oxyrynchites*, -æ (masc. adj.).
Ozole, the, *Ozölæ*, -arum (m.).
Ozomene, *Ozöménè*, -es (f.).

P.

Pacarius, *Pacarius*, -ii (m.).
Pacatus, *Pacatus*, -i (m.).
Paccius, *Paccius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Paccius*, *Paccianus*, -a, -um.
Paculus, v. *Pax*.
Pachynus, *Pächynus*, -i (n.), and *Pachynus*, -i (f.); Greek form, *Pachynos*, -i (f.).
Pacilius, *Pacilius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Pacilius*, *Pacilianus*, -a, -um.
Pactius, *Pactius*, -i (m.).
Paconius, *Pacónius*, -ii (m.).
Pacorus, *Pacorus*, -i (m.).
Pactius, *Pactius*, -ii (m.).
Pactolus, the, *Pactólus*, -i (m.); of or relating to the *Pactolus*, *Pactóla*, -idis (fem. adj.).
Pactumeus, *Pactumelus*, -ii (m.).
Pactye, *Pactye*, -es (f.).
Paculus, *Paculla*, -æ (f.).
Pacuvius, *Pacúvius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Pacuvius*, *Pacúvianus*, -a, -um.
Paderborn, *Paderborna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Paderborn*, *Paderbornensis*, -a.
Padua, *Pativium*, -ii (n.), q. v.
Padus, the, *Padus*, -i (m.); of or relating to the *Padus* *Po*, } or *Po*, *Pádānus*, -a, -um; dwellers on the *Po*, *Padāni*, -orum (m.).
Padusa, the, *Padūsa*, -æ (f.).
Pæon, *Pæon*, -anis (m.).
Pæmani, the, *Pæmāni*, -orum (m.).
Pænula, *Pænula*, -æ (m.).
Pæon, *Pæon*, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Pæon*, *Pæonius*, -a, -um.
Pæones, the, *Pæōnes*, -um (m.); the country of the

Pæones, *Pæonia*, *Pæōnia*, -æ (f.); *Pæonias*, *Pæōnius*, -a, -um; and *pecul. fem.*, *Pæōnis*, -idis.
Pæonius, *Pæōnius*, -ii (m.).
Pæstum, *Pæstum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Pæstum*, *Pæstānus*, -a, -um.
Pælina, *Pælina*, -æ (f.).
Pæius, *Pæius*, -i (m.).
Pæzon, *Pæzon*, -ontis (m.).
Pæge, *Pæge*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Pæge*, *Pæguus*, -a, -um.
Pægase, *Pægāsæ*, -arum, and *Pagasa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pægasa*, *Pægasæus*, -a, -um, and *Pægāscus*, -a, -um.
Pælamon, *Pælamon*, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Pælamon*, *Pælamōnius*, -a, -um.
Pæleno, *Pæleno*, -ūs (f.).
Pæleocount, *Helicon*, -onis (m.), q. v.
Pælepaphos, *Pælepaphos* or *phus*, -i (f.).
Pælephatus, *Pælephatus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pælephatus*, *Pælephatus*, -a, -um.
Pælestie, *Pælestie*, -es (f.).
Pælestina, v. *Pælestine*.
Pæletyrus, *Pæletyrus*, -i (f.).
Pælamédès, *Pælamédès*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Pælamédès*, *Pælamédès*, -a, -um; *Pælamédicus*, -a, -um; and *Pælamédicus*, -a, -um.
Pælatine (Mount), *Pælatinus*, -i (m.), *Mons Pælatium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to the *Pælatine* Mount, *Pælatinus*, -a, -um.
Pælermo, *Pænorinus*, -i (f.), q. v.
Pæles, *Pæles*, -is (f.); of or relating to *Pæles*, *Pællis*, -æ.
Pælestine, *Pælestina*, -æ and -tine, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Pælestine*, *Pælestinus*, -a, -um, and (late) *Pælestiniensis*, -a.
Pælestrina, *Pærestate*, -is (m.), q. v.
Pælfurius, *Pælfurius*, -i (m.).
Pælibothra, *Pælibothra* or *Pælimbothra*, -æ (f.).
Pælici, the, *Pælici*, -orum (m.).
Pælinuro (Cape), *Pælinūrus*, -i (n.), *Pæromontorium*.
Pælinurus, *Pælinūrus*, -i (m.).
Pælla, *Pælla*, -æ (m.).
Pælladius, *Pælladius*, -ii (m.).
Pællanteum, *Pællantēum*, -i (n.); of or relating to *Pællanteum*, *Pællantius*, -a, -um.
Pællas, *Pællas*, -adis (f.), *appellation of Minerva*; of or relating to *Pællas*, *Pællācius*, -a, -um.—2. *Pællas*, -antis (m.), a man's name; of or relating to *Pællas*, *Pællantius*, -a, -um, and *Pællantius*, -a, -um; daughter or female descendant of *Pællas*, *Pællantias*, -adis, and *Pællantis*, -idis (f.).
Pællene, *Pællene*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Pællene*, *Pælleneus*, *Pælleneus*, -a, -um, and *Pællenenis*, -æ.
Pællma, *Pællma*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pællma*, *Pællensis*, -a.
Pællma (Island of), *Pællmaria*, -æ (f.), *Insula*.
Pællmyra, *Pællmyra*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pællmyra*, *Pællmyrenus*, -a, -um.
Pællus, *Pællus*, -i (f.).
Pællumbus, *Pællumbus*, -i (m.).
Pællustus, *Pællustus*, -i (m.).
Pællmènes, *Pællmènes*, -is (m.).
Pællpetusa, *Pællpeto*, -onis (f.); *Pællpetōna*, -æ (f.).
Pællphila, *Pællphila*, -æ (f.).
Pællphilus, *Pællphilus*, -i (m.).
Pællphylia, *Pællphylia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pællphylia*, *Pællphylan*, *Pællphylus*, -a, -um, and (late) *Pællphylus*, -a, -um.
Pæll, *Pæll*, -ānos or *ānis* (m.).
Pællacea, *Pællācea*, -æ (f.).
Pællacra, *Pællacra*, -æ (f.).
Pællænus, *Pællænus*, -i (m.).
Pællæti, *Pællæti*, -ii (m.).
Pællætiolum, *Pællætiolum*, -ii (n.); of or relating to the *Pællætiolum*, *Pællætiolus*, -a, -um.
Pællæti, *Pællæti*, -is (m.).
Pællachia, *Pællachia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pællachia*, *Pællachæus*, -a, -um; *Pællachius*, -a, -um; and *Pællachius*, -a, -um.
Pællanda, *Pællanda*, -æ (f.).
Pællanda, the, *Pællanda*, -arum (m.); of or belonging to the *Pællanda*, *Pællandus*, -a, -um.
Pællandus, *Pællandus*, -æ (f.).
Pællandus, *Pællandus*, -i (m.).
Pællandaria, *Pællandaria*, -æ (f.).
Pællandion, *Pællandion*, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Pællandion*, *Pællandionius*, -a, -um.
Pællandora, *Pællandora*, -æ (f.).
Pællandora, *Pællandora*, -æ (f.).
Pællandrus, *Pællandrus*, -i (f.).

Pangane (Mount), Pangæus, -i (m.), and Pangæa, -orum (n.); of or belonging to Mount Pangæus, Pangæus, -a, -um.
Panionium, Pānionium, -ii (n.).
Pannicus, Pannicus, -i (m.).
Pannonia, Pannonia, -æ (f.); of or relating to Pannonia, Pannonian, Pannonicus, -a, -um, and Pannonicus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Pannonia, -idis.
Panope, Pānōpe, -es, and Panopæa, -æ (f.).
Panopeus, Pānōpēus, -eos or -ei (m.).
Panopolis, Pānōpōlis, -is (f.); of or relating to Panopolis, Panopolites, -æ (*muse. adj.*).
Panormus, Panormus or Panhormus, -i (f.); Panormum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Panormus, Panormitanus, -a, -um.
Pansa, Pansa, -æ (m.); of or relating to Pansa, Pansianus, -a, -um.
Pantagias, the, Pantagias, -æ (m.).
Pantaleon, Pantaleon, -ontis (m.).
Pantamus, Pantāmus, -i (m.).
Pantheon, Pantheon or Pantheum, -i (n.).
Pantheus, Pānthēus, -i (m.).
Panthius, Pānthius, -ii (m.).
Panthus, Panthus (contracted from Panthous), -i, voc. -u (m.); of son of Panthus, Panthoides, -æ (m.).
Panticapæum, Panticapæum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Panticapæum, Panticapensis, -æ; the inhabitants of Panticapæum, Panticapæi, -orum (m.).
Pantilius, Pantilius, -ii (m.).
Pantolabus, Pantolabus, -i (m.).
Panurgus, Panurgus, -i (m.).
Panyasis, Panyasis, -is (m.).
Panyassus, the, Panyassus, -i (m.).
Paphlagonia, Paphlāgōnia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Paphlagonia, Paphlagonian, Paphlāgōnius, -a, -um; the Paphlagonians, Paphlāgōnes, -um (m.).
Paphnutius, Paphnutius, -ii (m.).
Paphos, Paphos or Paphus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Paphos, Paphian, Paphus, -a, -um.
Paphus, Paphus, -i (m.).
Papia, Papia, -æ (f.).
Papilius, Papilius, -i (m.).
Papinian, Papinianus, -i (m.).
Papirius, Papirius, -ii (m.).
Papirus, Papirus, -i (m.).
Papirian, Papirianus, -i (m.).
Papirius, Papirius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Papirius, Papirius, -a, -um, and Papirianus, -a, -um.
Papius, Papius, -ii (m.).
Papus, Papus, -i (m.).
Parada, Parada, -æ (f.).
Paradise, Paradisus, -i (m.).
Paratæcæne, Paratæcēnē, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Paratæcæne, Paratæcēni, -orum (m.).
Paratoniæ, Paratōniūm, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Paratoniæ, Paratōnius, -a, -um.
Paralus, Paralus, -i (m.).
Parca, Parce, -arum (f.).
Parentum, Parentium, -i (m.).
Parhedrus, Parhedrus, -i (m.).
Paris, Paris, -idis, acc. -idem, -in, or -im (m.), a man's name.
Paris (city), Lutetia, -æ (f.), Parisiorum; Parisii, -orum (m.); the Parisians, Parisii, -orum (m.); of or relating to Paris, Parisian, Parisiæcus, -a, -um.
Parium, Parium, -i (n.); of or belonging to Parium, Parianus, -a, -um.
Parma, Parma, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Parma, Parmanus, -a, -um, and Parmensis, -æ; the inhabitants of Parma, Parmenses, -ium (m.).
Parmenides, Parmenides, -is (m.).
Parmentio, Parmēnio, -ōnis (m.).
Parmeniscus, Parmēniscus, -i (m.).
Parnassus (Mount), Parnassus or Parnæus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Parnassus, Parnassian, Parnassius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Parnassia, -idis.
Parnes (Mount), Parnes, -æthis (m.).
Paropamisæ, Paropamisæ, -i (m.); the dwellers on the Paropamisæ, Paropamisææ, -arum, and Paropamisi, -orum (m.).
Parorea, Parorēa, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Parorea, Paroræatæ, -arum (m.).
Peros, Pēros and Pārus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Peros, Perian, Perius, -a, -um.
Perparus (Mount), Perparus, -i (m.).
Perthesia, Perthesia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Perthesia, Perthesian, Perthesius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Perthesia, -idis (*post. for* Arcadian).
Perthesius, Perthesius, -i (m.).
Perthalis, Perthalis, -is (f.).

Parthaon, Parthāon, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to Parthaon, Parthāonius, -a, -um; son or descendant of Parthaon, Parthāonides, -æ (m.).
Parthenie, Parthēniē, -æ (f.).
Partheui, the, Parthēni, -orum (m.).
Parthenium, Parthēnium or Parthenion, -ii (n.), Promontorium.
Parthenius (Mount), Parthēnius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Mount Parthenius, Parthēnius, -a, -um.
Parthenius, Parthēnius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Parthenius, Parthēnians, -a, -um.
Parthenon, Parthēnon, -ōnis (m.).
Parthenopæus, Parthēnōpēus, -i (m.).
Parthenope, Parthēnōpē, -æ (f.); of or relating to Parthenope, Parthēnōpēus, -a, -um.
Parthenopolis, Parthēnōpōlis, -is (f.).
Parthia, Parthia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Parthia, Parthian, Parthius, -a, -um, and Parthus, -a, -um; the Parthians, Parthi, -orum (m.).
Parthum, Parthum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Parthum, Parthius, -a, -um.
Parthus, the, Parthus, -orum (m.).
Paryadres (Mount), Paryadres, -æ (m.).
Passargada, Passargādæ, -arum (f.).
Pasias, Pasias, -æ (m.).
Pasiphaë, Pāsi-phāē, -es, and Pasiphaa, -æ (f.); daughter of Pasiphaë, Pāsi-phāia, -æ (f.).
Pasiteles, Pāsītēles, -is (m.).
Pasitheia, Pasitheia, -æ, and Pasithēa, -æ (f.).
Pasitigris, the, Pasitigris, -idis or -is (m.).
Passala, the, Passala, -arum (m.).
Passaro, Passaro, -ōnis (f.).
Passavium, Passavium, -ii (n.).
Passerinus, Passerinus, -i (m.).
Pasienus, Passienus, -i (m.).
Passy, Pacium, -i (m.).
Pastillus, Pastillus, -i (m.).
Pastona, Pastona, -æ (f.).
Patale, Patale, -es (f.); of or belonging to Patale, Patalius, -a, -um.
Patami, the, Patami, -orum (m.).
Patara, Patara, -æ (f.) and -orum (n.); of or belonging to Patara, Patarus, -a, -um, and Patariens, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, Patārēus, -eos or -ei; *pecul. fem.*, Patārēis, -idis; the inhabitants of Patara, Patārāni, -orum (m.).
Patavium (Padua), Patavium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Patavium, Patavinus, -a, -um.
Paterculus, Paterculus, -i (m.).
Pateria, Pateria, -æ (f.).
Paterninus, Paterninus, -i (m.).
Paternus, Paternus, -i (m.).
Patienter, Patientia, -æ (f.).
Patina, Patina, -æ (m.).
Patino, Patmos, -i (f.).
Paticus, Patiscus, -i (m.).
Palmos, Patmos or Patmus, -i (f.).
Patra, } Patrae, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Patra, Patras, } Patrensis, -æ (f.).
Patricius, } Patricius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Patricius, } Patricianus, -a, -um.
Patrobas, Patrobas, -æ (m.).
Patrobius, Patrobius, -ii (m.).
Patrocles, Patrocles, -is (m.).
Patroclus, Patroclus, -i (m.); of or relating to (a) Patroclus, Patroclianus, -a, -um.
Patro, Patro, -ōnis (m.).
Patulcius, Patulcius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Patulcius, Patulcianus, -a, -um.
Pau, Palum, -i (m.).
Paul, Paulus or Paulus, -i (m.).
Paulia, Paulia, -æ (f.).
Paulina, Paulina, -æ (f.).
Paulinus, Paulinus, -i (m.).
Paulus, Paulus, -i (m.); of or relating to Paulus, Paulianus, -a, -um.
Paululus, Paulillus, -i (m.).
Pausanias, Pausanias, -æ (m.).
Pausias, Pausias, -æ (m.); of or belonging to Pausias, Pausiæcus, -a, -um.
Pausilyppus (Mount), Pausilyppum, -i (n.), and Pausilyppus, -i (m.), Mons.
Pausistratus, Pausistrātus, -i (m.).
Pavia, Ticinum, -i (n.), q. v.
Pavo, Pāvō, -ōnis (m.).
Pax, Pax, -acis (f.), Julia (a town); of or belonging to Pax (Julia), Pacensis, -æ.
Paxæa, Paxæa, -æ (f.).
Pedantius, Pedantius, -i (m.).
Pedatus, Pedatus, -i, and Pedasa, -orum (n.).

Pedanus, *Pedānus*, -i (f.).
Pediānus, *Pediānus*, -i (m.).
Pedius, *Pēdius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pedius*,
Pedius, -a, -um.
Pedo, *Pedo*, -ōnis (m.).
Peducāus, *Peducāus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Peducāus*,
Peducānus, -a, -um.
Pedum, *Pedum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Pedum*,
Pedānus, -a, -um.
Pey sus, *Pēgus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pegusus*,
Pegaseus, -a, -um; *Pegaseus*, -a, -um;
and *Pegadus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Pegasis*, -idis.
Peyu, *Berynga*, -a (f.).
Pekin, *Pequinum*, -i (n.).
Pelagius, *Pelagius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pelagius*,
Pelagiānus, -a, -um; the *Pelagiāns*, *Pelagiāni*,
-orum (m.).
Pelagon, *Peligon*, -ōnis (m.).
Pelīgones, the, *Pelīgones*, -um (m.); the country of
the *Pelagones*, *Pelagiōnia*, -a (f.).
Pelasi, the, *Pelasi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to
the *Pelasi*, *Pelasi*, -a, -um, and *Pelasi*,
-i, -um; the land of the *Pelasi*, *Pelasia*,
-a, and *Pelasia*, -idis (f.).
Pelethronius, *Pelethronius*, -i (m.); of or relating to
Pelethronius, *Pelethronius*, -a, -um.
Pelcus, *Pelcus*, -eos or -ei (m.); of or relating to
Pelcus, *Pelcus*, -a, -um; son of *Pelcus*, *Pelides*, -a
(m.).
Pelias, *Pēliās*, -a (m.); daughter of *Pelias*, *Pēliās*,
-ādis (f.).
Pelides, v. *Peleus*.
Peligni, the, *Peligni*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the
Peligni, *Pelignus*, -a, -um.
Pelignus, *Pelignus*, -i (m.).
Pelion (Mount), *Pēlion*, -i (n.); *Pēlios*, -i (m.); and
Pelios Mons; of or relating to Mount *Pelion*, *Pēlius*,
-a, -um, and *Pelicius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Pēliās*,
-ādis.
Pella, *Pella*, -a (f.); of or belonging to *Pella*, *Pellāns*,
Pellāns, -a, -um.
Pellenaeus (Mount), *Pellenaeus*, -i (m.).
Pellendones, the, *Pellendones*, -um (m.).
Pellene, *Pellēnē*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Pellene*,
Pellēneus, -a, -um, and *Pellēnensis*, -e.
Pellio, *Pellio*, -ōnis (m.).
Pelopaeus, *Pēlopaeus*, -i (f.).
Pelopidas, *Pelopidas*, -a (m.).
Peloponnesus, *Peloponnesus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to
the *Peloponnesus*, *Peloponnesian*, *Peloponnesius*,
-a, -um; *Peloponnesiānus*, -a, -um; and (late)
Peloponnesiensis, -e.
Pelops, *Pēlopa*, -ōpis (m.); of or relating to *Pelops*,
Pēlopaeus, -a, -um; *Pēlopaeus*, -a, -um; and *Pēlopi-*
us, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Pēlopiās*, -ādis, and
Pēlopiās, -idis; or descendant of *Pelops*, *Pēlo-*
pides, -a (m.); usually in plural, the *Pēlopi-*
pides, -arum (m.).
Pelorus, *Pēlorus*, -i (m.), and *Pēlorum*, -i (n.); of or
belonging to *Pelorus*, *Pēlorian*, *Pēloritānus*, -a, -um;
pecul. fem., *Pēloriās*, -ādis, and *Pēloriās*, -idis.
Pelusium, *Pēlūsium*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Pelusi-*
um, *Pēlusiāns*, -a, -um; *Pēlusiāns*, -a, -um; *Pēlusi-*
us, -a, -um; and *Pēlusiāns*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*,
Pēlusiotes or -ōtis, -a (an inhabitant of *Pelusium*).
Peneleus, *Pēnēleus*, -eos or -ei (m.).
Peneleus, *Pēnēleus*, -a, -um, or *Peneleus*, -a (f.); of or
relating to *Peneleus*, *Peneleus*, -a, -um.
Penestia, *Penestia*, -a (f.); the inhabitants of *Penestia*,
Penestae, -arum (m.).
Penetus, the, *Pēnetus*, -i (m.); of or relating to the *Pe-*
netus, *Pēnetus*, -a, -um, and *Pēnetus*, -a, -um; *pecul.*
fem., *Pēnetis*, -idos.
Pennine (Alps), *Pennine* Alps (f.), v. *Alps*; of or re-
lating to the *Pennine Alps*, *Pennine*, *Penninus*,
-a, -um.
Pennsylvānia, *Pennsylvānia*, -a (f.); *Pennsylvānian*,
Pennsylvānius, -a, -um.
Pennus, *Pennus*, -i (m.).
Pentadius, *Pentadius*, -i (m.).
Pentapolis, *Pentāpolis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to
Pentapolis, *Pentāpolis*, -a, -um.
Pentadactylus (Mount), *Taygetus*, -i (m.).
Pentelicus (Mount), *Pentēlicus*, -i (m.); of or belong-
ing to Mount *Pentelicus*, *Pentēlicus*, -a, -um, and
Pentēlensis, -e.
Penthesileus, *Pentēthēlēs*, -a (f.).
Pentheus, *Pentēthēus*, -eos or -ei (m.); of or belonging
to *Pentheus*, *Pentēthēus*, -a, -um; son or descendant
of *Pentheus*, *Pentēthēus*, -a (m.).

Pentri, the, *Pentri*, -orum (m.).
Peparethus, *Pēpārēthūs*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *P*
parethūs, *Peparethūs*, -a, -um.
Pera, *Chrysocēras*, -ādis (n.).
Peraea, *Pērēa*, -a (f.).
Percival, *Percivallus*, -i (m.).
Percote, *Pērōtē*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Percote*,
Pērōtūs, -a, -um.
Perdiccas, *Pērdiccas*, -a (m.).
Perdix, *Pērdix*, -icis (m.).
Peregrine, *Peregrinus*, -i (m.).
Perenna, *Pērēna*, -a (f.).
Perennis, *Pērēnnis*, -is (m.).
Perga, *Pērga*, -a (f.); of or belonging to *Perga*, *Pērg-*
aeus, -a, -um, and *Pergensis*, -e.
Pergamus, *Pērgāma*, -orum; *Pērgāmus*, -i (n.); and
Pērgāmus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Pergamus*, *Pērg-*
amēnus, -a, -um, and *Pērgamēus*, -a, -um.
Pergus, *Pērgus*, -i (m.).
Periander, *Pēriander*, -dri, and *Periandrus*, -i (m.).
Peribomius, *Pēribomius*, -i (m.).
Pericles, *Pēriclēs*, -is (and sometimes -i) (m.).
Periclymenus, *Pēriclymēnus*, -i (m.).
Perigord, *Pētriciorēnsis regio* (f.).
Periguesus, *Pētriciorēnsis*, -i (m.).
Perilla, *Pērilla*, -a (f.).
Perillus, *Pērilla*, -i (m.).
Perillus, *Pērilla*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Perillus*.
Perillus, -a, -um.
Perimede, *Pērimēdē*, -es (f.); *Pērimēdēan*, *Pērimē-*
dēus, -a, -um.
Perimela, *Pērimēlā*, -es (f.).
Perinthus, *Pērinthus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Pe-*
rinthus, *Pērinthian*, *Pērinthius*, -a, -um.
Periphanes, *Pēriphānēs*, -is (m.).
Periphas, *Pēriphās*, -antis (m.).
Periphates, *Pēriphētēs*, -a (m.).
Permessus, the, *Pērmessus*, -i (m.); of or relating to
the *Permessus*, *Pērmessius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*,
Pērmessia, -idis.
Pernambuco, *Pērnambocum*, -i (n.).
Pero, *Pēro*, -ūs (f.).
Perolla, *Pērolla*, -a (f.).
Perouse, *Pērūsā*, -a (f.).
Perpenna, *Pērpēna*, -a (m.).
Perperes, *Pērpērēs*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Per-*
peres, *Pērpērēus*, -a, -um.
Perperna, *Pērpēna*, -a (m.).
Perpignans, *Pērpignāns*, -a (m.).
Perrhabbi, the, *Pērrhabbi*, -orum (m.); the country of
the *Perrhabbi*, *Pērrhabbia*, -a (f.); *Pērrhabbian*,
Pērrhabbius, -a, -um.
Pera, *Pērā*, -a (m.); -a (f.) a woman's name,
daughter of *Pera*, *Pērēis*, -idis (f.).
Persaeus, *Pērsaeus*, -i (m.).
Persephone, v. *Proserpina*.
Persepolis, *Pērsēpōlis*, -is (f.).
Persee, *Pērsēs*, -a (m.); of or relating to *Persee*, *Pērsē-*
sus, -a, -um, and *Pērsūs*, -a, -um; daughter of
Persee, *Pērsēis*, -idis (f.).
Perseus, *Pērsēus*, -eos or -ei (m.); of or relating to
Perseus, *Pērsēus*, -a, -um, and *Pērsēus*, -a, -um;
pecul. fem., *Pērsēis*, -idis.
Pernia, *Pērniā*, -idis (f.); *Pērniā*, -a (f.); of or be-
longing to *Pernia*, *Pērsian*, *Pērsicus*, -a, -um, and
(late) *Pērsēus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Pērniā*, -idis; a
Pērsian, *Pērsā* and *Pērsēs*, -a (m.); the *Pērsians*
Pērsē, -arum (m.).
Persicus, *Pērsicus*, -i (m.), an appellation; of or re-
lating to *Persicus*, *Pērsiciānus*, -a, -um.
Perts, v. *Persia*.
Persius, *Pērsius*, -i (m.).
Perth, *Fanum St. Joannis ad Tavum*; *Perthum*, -i
(n.).
Pertinax, *Pērtināx*, -ādis (m.).
Peru, *Pēruvīa*, -a (f.); of or belonging to *Peru*, *Pēru-*
viānus, -a, -um.
Perugia, } *Pēriūsiā*, -a (f.); of or belonging to *Perusia*,
Perusia, } *Pērusian*, *Pēriūsius*, -a, -um.
Pesaro, *Pisaurum*, -i (n.), q. v.
Pescara, *Aternum*, -i (n.).
Pescara, the, *Aternus*, -i (m.).
Pescennius, *Pēscēnnius*, -i (m.); of or relating to
Pescennius, *Pēscēnnianus*, -a, -um.
Pessinus, *Pēssinus*, -untis (f.); of or belonging to *Pes-*
sinus, *Pēssinuntius*, -a, -um, and (late) *Pēssinuntius*,
-a, -um.
Pesth, *Pēstium*, -i (n.).
Pesti, *Pēstum*, -i (n.), q. v.

Petale, *Petale*, -es (f.).
Petavio, *Petavio*, -ōnis (f.); of *Petavio*, *Petavionensis*, -a.
Peter, *Petrus*, -i (m.).
Peterborough, *Petuaria*, -æ (f.); *Petroburgum*, -i (n.).
Petersburg, *Sā*, *Petrōpōlis*, -is (f.).
Petræardēia, *Adcinumum*, -i (n.).
Petitia, *Petitia*, -æ (f.); of *Petitia*, *Petilian*, *Petili*-nus, -a, -um.
Petilius, *Petilius*, -ii (n.).
Petillum, *Petillum*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Petilius*, *Petilian*, *Petilius*, -a, -um, and *Petiliānus*, -a, -um.
Petisiris, *Petisiris*, -idis (m.).
Petra, *Petra*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Petra*, *Petræus*, -a, -um, and (late) *Petrænis*, -e; *pecul. masc.*, *Petrices*, -æ.
Petræa, *Petræa*, -æ (f.), Arabia; of Arabia *Petræa*, *Petræus*, -a, -um.
Petræus, *Petræus*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Petræus*, *Petræianus*, -a, -um.
Petrina, *Petrine*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Petrina*, *Petrinus*, -a, -um.
Petro, *Petro*, -ōnis (m.).
Petrocorii, the, *Petrōcorii*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Petrocorii*, *Petrōcoricus*, -a, -um.
Petronia, *Petrōnia*, -æ (f.).
Petronius, *Petronius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Petronius*, *Petronian*, *Petronius*, -a, -um, and *Petrōnīanus*, -a, -um.
Petrus, v. *Peter*.
Pettalus, *Pettalus*, -i (m.).
Peuce, *Peuce*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Peuce*, *Peucēnus*, -a, -um.
Peucestis, *Peucestes*, -is (m.).
Peuceſia, *Peuceſia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Peuceſia*, *Peuceſian*, *Peuceſius*, -a, -um.
Phacium, *Phacium*, -ii (n.).
Phæacia, *Phæacia*, -æ (f.); the *Phæacians*, *Phæāces*, -um (m.); in sing., *Phæax*, -ācis; *Phæacian*, *Phæācis*, -a, -um, and *Phæāx*, -a, -um.
Phadimus, *Phadimus*, -i (m.).
Phædo, *Phædo*, -ōnis (m.).
Phædra, *Phædra*, -æ (f.).
Phædria, *Phædria* or *Phædrias*, -æ (m.).
Phædrus, *Phædrus*, -i (m.).
Phænæus, *Phænæus*, -æ (m.).
Phæocomes, *Phæōcomes*, -æ (m.).
Phæstium, *Phæstium*, -i (n.); *Phæstus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Phæstium*, *Phæstius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Phæstias*, -ādis.
Phæthos, *Phæthos*, -ontis (m.); of or relating to *Phæthos*, *Phæthontius*, -a, -um, and *Phæthonteus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Phæthontias*, -ādis, and *Phæthōntia*, -idis.
Phæthosus, *Phæthosus*, -æ (f.).
Phælacus, *Phælacus*, -i (m.).
Phælangius, *Phælangius*, -ii (m.).
Phælanna, *Phælanna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Phælanna*, *Phælannus*, -a, -um.
Phælantus, *Phælantus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Phælantus*, *Phælanteus*, -a, -um, and *Phælantinus*, -a, -um.
Phælara, *Phælara*, -orum (n.).
Phælaris, *Phælaris*, -idis, acc. -idem or -in (m.).
Phælasarne, *Phælasarne*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Phælasarne*, *Phælasarneus*, -a, -um.
Phælasia, *Phælasia*, -æ (f.).
Phæleg, *Phæleg*, *indecl.* (m.).
Phælerum, *Phælerum*, -i, and *Phælara*, -orum (n.); of or belonging to *Phælerum*, *Phælericus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Phælereus*, -eos or -ei.
Phælerion, *Phælerion*, -ōnis (m.).
Phælerus, *Phælerus*, -i (m.).
Phælesina, *Phælesina*, -æ (f.).
Phælicus, *Phælicus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Phælicus*, *Phælicus*, -a, -um.
Phæloria, *Phæloria*, -æ (f.).
Phæmea, *Phæmea*, -æ (m.).
Phæne, *Phæne*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Phæne*, *Phæneus*, -a, -um.
Phænagoria, *Phænagoria*, -æ (f.).
Phænias, *Phænias*, -æ (m.).
Phænole, *Phænole*, -es (f.).
Phænotele, *Phænotele*, -æ (f.).
Phænuel, *Phænuel*, -illis (m.).
Phæon, *Phæon*, -ōnis (m.), lover of *Sappho*.—2. *Phæon*, -ontis (m.), freedman of *Nero*.
Phære, *Phære*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Phære*, *Phæreus*, -a, -um.

Pharaoh, *Pharao* or *Pharaon*, -ónis (m.).
Pharasma, *Pharasma*, -is (m.).
Pharathon, *Pharathon*, -ónis (f.); an inhabitant of *Pharathon*, *Pharathonites*, -æ (m.).
Pharisee, *a*, *Phariseus*, -i (m.); the *Pharisees*, *Pharisei*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Pharisees*, *Pharisaic*, *Phariseus*, -a, -um, and *Pharisaicus*, -a, -um.
Pharmacusa, *Pharmacusa*, -æ (f.).
Pharmabazus, *Pharmabazus*, -i (m.).
Pharmáces, *Pharmáces*, -is (m.).
Pharos, *Pháros* or *Phárus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Pharos*, *Phárus*, -a, -um, and *Pharicus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Pharos*, *Pharite*, -arum (m.).
Pharsálus, *Pharsálus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Pharsalus*, *Pharsalian*, *Pharsalicus*, -a, -um, and *Pharsállus*, -a, -um.
Pharus, v. *Pharos*.
Pharusii, the, *Pharusii*, -orum (m.).
Phasania, *Phasania*, -æ (f.).
Phasela, *Phaséllis*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Phasella*, *Phaselinus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Phasella*, *Phasellite*, -arum (m.).
Phasia, the, *Phásis*, -is and -idis (m.); of or belonging to the *Phasia*, *Phásianus*, -a, -um, and *Phásiacus*, -a, -um; *perch. fem.*, *Phasias*, -ádis, and *Phasia*, -idis (poet. for *Colchian*).
Phatnitic, *Phatniticus*, -a, -um, the *Phatnitic mouth* (of the Nile), *Phatniticum Ostium*.
Phazania, *Phazania*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Phazania*, *Phazania*, -a, -um.
Pheca, *Pheca*, -æ (f.).
Phageus, *Phagēūs*, -eas or -ei (m.); of or belonging to *Phageus*, *Phagēūs*, -a, -um; daughter of *Phageus*, *Phégis*, -idis (f.).
Phellus, *Phellus*, -i (m.).
Phellusa, *Phellusa*, -æ (f.).
Phemius, *Phémíus*, -ii (m.).
Pheemonó, *Pheemonóe*, -es (f.).
Pheneus, *Pheneus* or *Pheneos*, -i (f.) and *Pheumum*, -i (m.); the inhabitants of *Pheneus*, *Pheనేátæ*, -arum (m.).
Phera, *Pherr*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Phera*.
Pheraas, *Pherræus*, -a, -um.
Phereclus, *Phérēclus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Phereclus*, *Phereclides*, -a, -um.
Pherecrates, *Pherecrátēs*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Pherecrates*, *Pherecrátus*, -a, -um.
Pherecydes, *Phérécydes*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Pherecydes*, *Pherecydæus*, -a, -um.
Pheres, *Pheres*, -etis (m.); son of *Pheres*, *Pheretídes*, -æ (m.).
Phereus, *Pherētus*, -i (m.).
Pherezæ, the, *Pherezæ*, -orum (m.).
Phiale, *Phíkle*, -æ (f.).
Phidias, *Phídlas*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Phidias*, *Phidídicus*, -a, -um.
Phidippides, *Phidippýdes*, -is (m.).
Phidippus, *Phíddippus*, -i (m.).
Phidon, *Phídon*, -ónis (m.).
Phidyie, *Phídyie*, -æ (f.).
Phigagius, *Phígellus*, -i (m.).
Philadelphus, *Philadelphía*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Philadelpheia*, *Philadelpheian*, *Philadelphēus*, -a, -um; the *Philadelphians*, *Philadelphēni*, -orum (m.).
Philadelphus, *Philadelphus*, -i (m.).
Phila, *Phíllæ*, -arum (f.).
Philæus, *Phílleni*, -orum or -ón (m.).
Phileas, *Phíllenis*, -idis (f.).
Philenius, *Phílleni*, -is (m.).
Philagrius, *Phíllagrus*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Philagrius*, *Phíllagrus*, -a, -um.
Phlammon, *Phíllammon*, -ónis (m.).
Philarchus, *Phíllarchus*, -i (m.).
Philargyrus, *Phíllargyrus*, -i (m.).
Phileas, *Phíllæas*, -æ (m.).
Philemenus, *Phíllēmēnus*, -i (m.).
Philemon, *Phíllēmōn*, -ónis (m.).
Phileros, *Phílleros*, -ótis (m.).
Philetærus, *Phíllētærus*, -i (m.).
Philetas, *Phíllētās*, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Philetas*, *Phíllētæus*, -a, -um.
Philetæ, *Phíllētēs*, -æ (m.).
Philibert, *Phíllibertus*, -i (m.).
Philip, *Phíllippus*, -i (m.). q. v.
Philippa, *Phíllippa*, -æ (f.).
Philippæville, *Phíllippópólis*, -is (f.). q. v.
Philippi, *Phíllippi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Philippi*, *Phíllippus*, -a, -um; *Philippensis*, -æ; and

Philippicus, -a, -um; *the Philippians*, **Philippenses**, -um (m.).
Philippides, **Philippides**, -ae or is (m.).
Philippópolis, **Philippópolis**, -is (f.); *of or belonging to Philippopolis*, **Philippópolisitanus**, -a, -um.
Philippus, **Philippus**, -i (m.); *of or relating to Philippus or Philip*, **Philippicus**, -a, -um, and **Philippus**, -a, -um.
Philipsburg, **Philippópolis**, -is (f.), q. v.
Philiscus, **Philiscus**, -i (m.); *of or relating to Philiscus*, **Philiscus**, -a, -um.
Philistines, *the*, **Philistæi**, and **Philistini**, -orum (m.); *the country of the Philistines*, **Philistæa**, -æ, and **Philistim**, *indecl.* (f.); **Philistine**, **Philistæus**, -a, -um, and **Philistinus**, -a, -um.
Philistio, **Philistio**, -ónis (m.).
Philistus, **Philistus**, -i (m.).
Philo, **Philo**, -ónis (m.).
Philocharis, **Philocharis**, -is (m.).
Philochorus, **Philochórus**, -i (m.).
Philocles, **Philócles**, -is (m.).
Philocrates, **Philócrates**, -is (m.).
Philocletes, **Philóctetes**, -æ (m.); *of or relating to Philocletes*, **Philóctætæus**, -a, -um.
Philodamus, **Philodámus**, -i (m.).
Philodemus, **Philodémus**, -i (m.).
Philodorus, **Philódorus**, -i (m.).
Philogenes, **Philógenes**, -is (m.).
Philogonus, **Philógonus**, -i (m.).
Philoiaus, **Philólaus**, -i (m.).
Philomades, **Philómēdes**, -is or -æ (m.).
Philomeia, **Philoméla**, -æ (f.).
Philomelum, **Philomelium**, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Philomelum*, **Philomélæus**, -e.
Philomelus, **Philómēlus**, -i (m.).
Philomotor, **Philómētor**, -oris (m.).
Philon, v. **Philo**.
Philonides, **Philónides**, -æ (m.).
Philonis, **Philónia**, -ydis (f.).
Philopator, **Philópator**, -ōris (m.).
Philophron, **Philóphron**, -ónis (m.).
Philopocmen, **Philópocmen**, -ēnis (m.).
Philostratus, **Philóstrátus**, -i (m.).
Philotas, **Philótas**, -æ (m.).
Philotera, **Philotera**, -æ (f.).
Philotas, **Philotas**, -æ (m.).
Philotimus, **Philótimus**, -i (m.).
Phloxenus, **Phlóxenus**, -i (m.).
Phlux, **Phlux**, -i (m.).
Philyra, **Philyra**, -æ (f.); *of or relating to Philyra*, **Philyræus**, -a, -um, and **Philyræus**, -a, -um; *son of Philyra*, **Philyræus** (*poet.* **Philyr**), -æ (m.).
Phineas, **Phineas**, -æ (m.).
Phineus, **Phinéus**, -eos or -ei (m.); *of or relating to Phineus*, **Phinéus**, -a, -um, and **Phinéus**, -a, -um; *son of Phineus*, **Phinides**, -æ (m.).
Phinópolis, **Phinópolis**, -is (f.).
Phintia, **Phintia**, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Phintia*, **Phintiasis**, -e.
Phintias, **Phintias**, -æ (m.).
Phison, *the*, **Phison**, -ónis (m.).
Phlegethon, **Phlegéthron**, -ontis (m.); *of or belonging to Phlegethon*, **Phlegéthontæus**, -a, -um, and **Phlegéthonthus**, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, **Phlegéthontis**, -ydis.
Phlegon, **Phlegon**, -ontis (m.).
Phlegra, **Phlegra**, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Phlegra*, **Phlegræus**, -a, -um.
Phlegyas, **Phlegýas**, -æ (m.).
Phlius, **Phlius**, -untis (f.); *of or belonging to Phlius*, **Philiatian**, **Philiátus**, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Phlius*, **Philiuntii**, -orum (m.).
Phlogis, **Phlógis**, -ydis (f.).
Phobator, **Phóbator**, -ōris (m.).
Phoca, **Phoca**, -æ (m.).
Phocæa, **Phocæa**, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Phocæa*, **Phocæan**, **Phóccicus**, -a, -um; **Phocæus**, -a, -um; *and Phocæensis*, -e; *pecul. fem.*, **Phóccas**, -ydis; *the inhabitants of Phocæa*, **Phocæenses**, -um, and **Phocæi**, -orum (m.).
Phocæa, **Phocæa**, -æ (m.).
Phocion, **Phocion**, -ónis (m.).
Phocis, **Phócia**, -ydis (f.); *of or belonging to Phocis*, **Phocæan**, **Phóccicus**, -a, -um; **Phocæus**, -a, -um; *and Phocensis*, -e; *the Phocians*, **Phocenses**, -um (m.).
Phoen, **Phoen**, -i (m.).
Phoea, **Phoea**, -æ (f.).
Phœbas, **Phœbas**, -ydis (f.).
Phœbe, **Phœbe**, -æ (f.).
Phœbidas, **Phœbidas**, -æ (m.).

Phæbus, **Phæbus**, -i (m.); *of or relating to Phæbus*, **Phæbæus**, -a, -um; **Phœbæus**, -a, -um; *and Phœbicus*, -a, -um.
Phœnice, **Phœnice**, -æ (f.).
Phœnicia, **Phœnicia**, -æ, and **Phœnicia**, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Phœnicia*, **Phœnician**, **Phœnicus**, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, **Phœnici**, -icis; *pecul. fem.*, **Phœnissæ**, -æ; *the Phœnicians*, **Phœnices**, -um (m.).
Phœnicus, **Phœnicus**, -untis (f.).
Phœnicus, **Phœnicus**, -æ (f.).
Phœnix, **Phœnix**, -icis (m.).
Pholoe (*Mount*), **Pholoe**, -es (f.); *of or belonging to Pholoe*, **Pholœticus**, -a, -um.
Pholus, **Phólus**, -i (m.).
Phorbas, **Phorbas**, -antis (m.).
Phorcus, **Phorcus**, -i, or **Phorcys**, -yos (m.); *daughter of Phorcus*, **Phorcis**, -ydis (f.).
Phormio, **Phormio**, -ónis (m.).
Phoroneus, **Phórōneus**, -eos or -ei (m.); *of or relating to Phoroneus*, **Phórōneus**, -a, -um; *daughter or female descendant of Phoroneus*, **Phórōnis**, -ydis (f.).
Phorontis, **Phorontis**, -ydis (f.).
Photinus, **Photinus**, -i (m.); *followers of Photinus*, **Photiniani**, -orum (m.).
Photius, **Photius**, -ii (m.).
Phraates, **Phraates** or **Phrahates**, -æ (m.).
Phradmon, **Phradmon**, -ónis (m.).
Phragandæ, **Phragandæ**, -arum (f.).
Phrixus, **Phrixus**, -i (m.); *of or relating to Phrixus*, **Phrixæus**, -a, -um.
Phrygia, **Phrygia**, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Phrygia*, **Phrygian**, **Phrygius**, -a, -um; *the Phrygians*, **Phryges**, -um (m.); *in sing.*, **Phryx**, -ygis (m.).
Phryne, **Phryne**, -æ (f.).
Phrynichus, **Phrynichus**, -i (m.).
Phryx, *the*, **Phryx**, -ygis (m.).
Phthia, **Phthia**, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Phthia*, **Phthius**, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, **Phthias**, -ydis; *the territory of Phthia*, **Phthiôtis**, **Phthiôtis**, -ydis (f.); *of or belonging to Phthiôtis*, **Phthiôticus**, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Phthia or Phthiôtis*, **Phthiôtæ**, -arum (m.).
Phyaces, **Phyaces**, -æ (m.).
Phycari, *the*, **Phycari**, -orum (m.).
Phycus, **Phycus**, -untis (m.).
Phylace, **Phylace**, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Phylace*, **Phylacæus**, -a, -um, and **Phylacæus**, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, **Phylacæis**, -ydis.
Phylarchus, **Phylarchus**, -i (m.).
Phylax, **Phylax**, -icis (m.).
Phyle, **Phyle**, -æ (f.).
Phyllæus, **Phyllæus**, -eos or -ei (m.).
Phyllis, **Phyllis**, -ydis (f.).
Phyllus, **Phyllus**, -i (m.).
Phyllodoce, **Phyllódōce**, -æ (f.).
Physcella, **Physcella**, -æ (f.).
Placenza, **Placentia**, -æ (f.), q. v.
Plava, *the*, **Plāvis**, -is (m.).
Picena, **Picena**, -entis (m.), v. **Picenum**.
Picentia, **Picentia**, -æ (f.).
Picenum, **Picenum**, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Picenum*, **Picēnus**, -a, -um; **Picēnis**, -entis (*adj.*); *and Picentinus*, -a, -um; *the Picentines*, **Picentes**, -um (m.).
Pictavi, *the*, **Pictāvi**, -orum (m.); *of or belonging to the Pictavi*, **Pictāvicus**, -a, -um, and **Pictavus**, -a, -um.
Pictiones, *the*, **Pictōnes**, -um (m.); *of or belonging to the Pictiones*, **Pictōnicus**, -a, -um.
Pictis, *the*, **Picti**, -orum (m.).
Pictor, **Pictor**, -ōris (m.).
Picus, **Picus**, -i (m.).
Pidauro or **Pithauro**, **Epidauros**, -i (f.), q. v.
Piedmont, **Pedemontium**, -ii (n.).
Pieria, **Piēria**, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Pieria*, **Pierian**, **Piērius**, -a, -um, and **Piēricus**, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, **Pieris**, -ydis, *especially in plural (of the Muses)*; *the Pierians*, **Piēres**, -um (m.).
Pierus, **Piērus**, -i (m.).
Pietola, **Andes**, -um (f.).
Pilate, **Pilātus**, -i (m.).
Pilia, **Pilia**, -æ (f.).
Pilius, **Pilius**, -i (m.).
Pilumnus, **Pilumnus**, -i (m.).
Pimplea, **Pimplicæ**, -æ (f.); *of or relating to Pimplea*, **Pimplican**, **Pimplicus**, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, **Pimplicis**, -ydis, and **Pimpilis**, -ydis; *esp. in pl. (for the Muses)*.
Pinara, **Pinara**, -æ (f.); *the inhabitants of Pinara*, **Pinaritæ**, -arum (m.).

Pinarius, *Pinārius*, -i (m.); usually in plural, the *Pinarii*, *Pinārii*, -orum.
Pinarus, the *Pinkrus*, -i (m.).
Pindar, *Pindārus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pindar*, *Pindāric*, *Pindāricus*, -a, -um, and (late) *Pindāreus*, -a, -um.
Pindarus (Mount), *Pindārus*, -i (m.).
Pindenisus, *Pindenissus*, -i (f.); the inhabitants of *Pindenisus*, *Pindenissæ*, -arum (m.).
Pindus (Mount), *Pindus*, -i (m.).
Pinnius, *Pinnius*, -i (m.).
Pinus, *Pinus*, -i (m.).
Plombino, *Plumbinum*, -i (n.).
Piperno, *Pivernum*, -i (n.).
Pippa, *Pippa*, -æ (f.).
Piræus, *Piræus*, -i (m.); *Piræeūs*, -eas or -ei (m.); and *Piræa*, -orum (n.); of or belonging to *Piræus*, *Piræus*, -a, -um.
Pirene, *Pirēne*, -æ (f.); of *Pirene*, *Pirenian*, *Pirēnis*, -idis (fem. adj.).
Pirithous, *Pirithōus*, -i (m.).
Pirusti, the *Pirusti*, -orum (m.).
Pisa, *Pisa*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Pisa*, *Pisæus*, -a, -um.—2. the ancient *Pisæ*, q. v.
Pisæ, } *Pisæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Pisæ*,
Pisa, } *Pisan*, *Pisæus*, -a, -um, and *Pisānus*, -a, -um.
Pisander, *Pisander*, -dri (m.).
Pisatello, *Rubicon*, -ōnis (m.).
Pisaurum, *Pisaurum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Pisaurum*, *Pisaurensis*, -e.
Pisaurus, the *Pisaurus*, -i (m.).
Pisenor, *Pisēnor*, -ōris (m.).
Pisidia, *Pisidia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pisidia*, *Pisidian*, *Pisidicus*, -a, -um; the *Pisidians*, *Pisidæ*, -arum (m.).
Pisistratus, *Pisistrātus*, -i (m.); son or descendant of *Pisistratus*, *Pisistrātidæ*, -æ (m.).
Pisthæus, *Pisthæus*, -i (m.).
Piso, *Piso*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Piso*, *Pisonianus*, -a, -um.
Pistoia, *Pistōrium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Pistoia*, *Pistoriensis*, -e.
Pistus, *Pistus*, -i (m.).
Pitana, *Pitāna*, -æ, and *Pitāne*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pitana*, *Pitāneus*, -a, -um.
Pitharæus, *Pitharæus*, -i (m.).
Pithecius, *Pitheciūa*, -æ, and *Pitheciūæ*, -arum (f.).
Pitholeus, *Pitholāus*, -i (m.).
Pitholeon, *Pitholeon*, -ōnis (m.).
Pitunum, *Pitunum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Pitunum*, *Pitūnæ*, -āis (adj.).
Pitæus, *Pitæus*, -i (m.).
Pittheus, *Pitthēus*, -eas or -ei (m.); of or belonging to *Pittheus*, *Pitthēus* or *Pitthēus*, -a, -um; peculiar, fem., *Pitthēis*, -idis.
Pitænius, *Pitānius*, -i (m.).
Pitulium, *Pitulium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Pitulium*, *Pitulanus*, -a, -um.
Pityææ, the *Pityææ*, -arum (f.).
Pius, *Pius*, -i (m.).
Placentia (*Piacenza*), *Plācentia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Placentia*, *Plācentinus*, -a, -um.
Placia, *Placia*, -æ (f.).
Placidellanus, *Plācidellānus*, -i (m.).
Placidia, *Plācidia*, -æ (f.).
Placidus, *Plācidus*, -i (m.).
Platorius, *Plātorius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Platorius*, *Plātorian*, *Plātorius*, -a, -um, and *Plātorianus*, -a, -um.
Plaguleius, *Plāguleius*, -i (m.).
Plaisance, *Placentia*, -æ (f.).
Planaria, *Planāria*, -æ (f.).
Planasia, *Planāsia*, -æ (f.).
Planina, *Planina*, -æ (f.).
Plancius, *Plāncius*, -i (m.).
Planctæ, *Planctæ*, -arum (f.).
Plancus, *Plāncus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Plancus*, *Plāncianus*, -a, -um.
Planius, *Plānius*, -i (m.).
Plataea, *Platææ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Plataea*, *Platæan*, *Platæneus*, -a, -um, and *Platæensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Plataea*, *Platæenses*, -ium (m.).
Platæa, *Platæa*, -æ (f.).
Platææ, *Platææ*, -æ (f.).
Plato, *Plātō*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Plato*, *Platonic*, *Platonicus*, -a, -um; the *Platonists*, *Platōnici*, -orum (m.).
Plator, *Plator*, -oris (m.).
Plautia, *Plautia*, -æ (f.).
Plautianus, *Plautiānus*, -i (m.).

Plantillus, *Plantillus*, -i (m.).
Plautius, *Plautius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Plautius*, *Plautian*, *Plautius*, -a, -um.
Plautus, *Plautus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Plautus*, *Plautinus*, -a, -um, and *Plautiānus*, -a, -um.
Plavis, the *Plāvis*, -is (m.).
Pleidæ, a *Plēas*, -ādis (f.); the *Pleidæ*, *Plēādæ*, -um (f.).
Pleione, *Plēōne*, -æ (f.).
Pleminius, *Plēmīnius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Pleminius*, *Plēmīnius*, -a, -um.
Plemmyrium, *Plēmmyrium*, -i (n.).
Plestia, *Plestia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Plestia*, *Plestinus*, -a, -um.
Pleumosi, the *Pleumosi* or *Pleumoxii*, -orum (m.).
Pleuratus, *Pleurātus*, -i (m.).
Pleuron, *Pleuron*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Pleuron*, *Pleurōnius*, -a, -um.
Plinius, *Plīnius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pliny*, *Plīnīanus*, -a, -um.
Plinthius, *Plinthius*, -i (m.).
Pliny, *Plīnius*, -i (m.), q. v.
Plisthene, *Plisthēnes*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Plisthene*, *Plisthenius*, -a, -um; son of *Plisthene*, *Plisthēnides*, -æ (m.).
Plistia, v. *Plestia*.
Plitendum, *Plitendum*, -i (n.).
Plocamus, *Plōcāmus*, -i (m.).
Plotæ, the *Plotæ*, -arum (f.), *Insaule*.
Plotina, *Plotina*, -æ (f.).
Plotinus, *Plōtinus*, -i (m.).
Plotius, *Plōtius*, -i (m.).
Plutarch, *Plutarchus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Plutarch*, *Plutarchæus*, -a, -um.
Plutianus, *Plutānius*, -i (m.).
Pluto, *Plātō* or *Plūton*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Pluto*, *Plutonian*, *Plūtōnius*, -a, -um.
Plutus, *Plūtus*, -i (m.).
Pluvina, *Pluvina*, -æ (f.).
Plymouth, *Tamārpōlis*, -is (f.); *Plymouth Sound*, *Tamari Ostia*.
Po, the *Pādus*, -i (m.), q. v.; Greek and poet., *Eridānus*, -i (m.).
Podalirius, *Podalīrius*, -i (m.).
Podarce, *Podarce*, -es (f.).
Podarces, *Podarces*, -is (m.).
Pæas, *Pæas*, -antis (m.); of or relating to *Pæas*, *Pæantius*, -a, -um; son of *Pæas*, *Pæantīdæ*, -æ (m.).
Pæcile, *Pæcile*, -es (f.).
Pæni, the v. *Carthage*.
Pænius, *Pænius*, -i (m.).
Pœtia, *Pictavium*, -i (n.).
Pœtius, *Ager Pictavicus*, or *Pictōnicus*; v. *Pictavi* and *Pictōnes*.
Pola, *Pōla*, -æ (f.), a city; of or belonging to *Pola*, *Polensis*, -e, and *Pōlāticus*, -a, -um.—2. (m.) a man's name.
Poland, *Polonia*, -æ (f.); *Polish*, *Poloniensis*, -e; in classical Latin included in *Sarmatia*, -æ (f.).
Poleas, *Poleas*, -æ (m.).
Polemarchus, *Polemarchus*, -i (m.).
Polemo, *Polēmō* or *Polēmōn*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Polemo*, *Polemōneus*, -a, -um, and *Polemōnicus*, -a, -um.
Polemocrates, *Polemocrātes*, -is (m.).
Policastra, *Buxentum*, -i (n.); Gulf of *Policastra*, *Lallus*, -i (m.), *Sinus*.
Policoro, *Heraclæa*, -æ (f.).
Poliorcetes, *Poliorcētæ*, -æ (m.).
Polites, *Pōlites*, -æ (m.).
Polla, *Polla*, -æ (f.).
Pollentia, } *Pollentia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pollentia*, } *lentia*, *Pollentinus*, -a, -um.
Polles, *Polles*, -ētis (m.).
Pollio, *Pollio*, -ōnis (m.).
Pollius, *Pollius*, -i (m.).
Pollutia, *Pollutia*, -æ (f.).
Pollux, *Pollux*, -ūcis (m.).
Pōlus, *Pōlus*, -i (m.).
Polusca, *Polusca*, -æ (f.).
Polyæus, *Polyæus*, -i (m.).
Polyaratus, *Polyaratus*, -i (m.).
Polybe, *Polybe*, -es (f.).
Polybetes, *Pōlybētæ*, -æ (m.).
Polybius, *Pōlybius*, -i (m.).
Polybus, *Pōlybus*, -i (m.).
Polycarp, *Polycarpus*, -i (m.).
Polycharmus, *Polycharmus*, -i (m.).
Polycles, *Polycles*, -is (m.).

Polycletus, *Polycletus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Polycletus*, *Polycletus*, -a, -um.
Polycrates, *Polycrates*, -is (m.).
Polycratia, *Polycratia*, -æ (f.).
Polycræmon, *Polycræmon*, -ōnis (m.).
Polycræmas, *Polycræmas*, -antis (m.).
Polycrætes, *Polycrætes*, -æ (m.).
Polycrictor, *Polycrictor*, -ōris (m.).
Polydora, *Polydora*, -æ (f.).
Polydorus, } *Polydorus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Polydore*, } *dorus*, *Polydoreus*, -a, -um.
Polygnōbius, *Polygnōtus*, -i (m.).
Polyhymnia, *Polyhymnia*, -æ (f.).
Polyidus, *Polyidus*, -i (m.).
Polymestor, *Polymestor* or *Polymnestor*, -ōris (m.).
Polymnus, *Polymnus*, -i (m.).
Polynices, *Polynices*, -is (m.).
Polyphemus, *Polyphēmon*, -ōnis (m.).
Polyphēmus, *Polyphēmus*, -i (m.).
Polyphontes, *Polyphontes*, -æ (m.).
Polyptetes, *Polyptetes*, -æ (m.).
Polyxena, *Polyxēna*, -æ, or *Polyxēne*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Polyxæna*, *Polyxēnius*, -a, -um.
Polyxenus, *Polyxēnus*, -i (m.).
Polyxo, *Polyxo*, -ōis (f.).
Pomerania, *Pomerania*, -æ (f.); *Pomeranian*, *Pomeranian*, -a, -um.
Pomelia, *Pomētia*, -æ (f.); *Pomēti*, -orum (m.); of *Pomelia*, *Pomētia*, *Pomētia*, *Pomētia*, -a, -um, and *Pomētinensis*, -e.
Pomona, *Pōmōna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pomona*, *Pomōnālis*, -e.
Pompeia, *Pompēia*, -æ (f.).
Pompeianus, *Pompēianus*, -i (m.).
Pompēii, *Pompēii*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Pompēii*, *Pompēianus*, -a, -um.
Pompēiopolis, *Pompēiopolis*, -is (f.).
Pompeius, } *Pompeius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Pompey*, } *peius*, *Pompēianus*, *Pompēianus*, -a, -um, and *Pompēius*, -a, -um.
Pomplilius, *Pomplilius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Pomplilius*, *Pompiliānus*, *Pomplilius*, -a, -um, and *Pompiliānus*, -a, -um.
Pomplilia, *Pomplilia*, -æ (f.).
Pomplilius, *Pomplilius*, -i (m.).
Pomponia, *Pomponia*, -æ (f.).
Pomponian, *Pomponianus*, -i (m.).
Pomponius, *Pomponius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Pomponius*, *Pomponian*, *Pomponius*, -a, -um, and *Pomponianus*, -a, -um.
Pomptine (*Marshes*), the, *Pomptinæ* *Paludes*; *Pomptina Palus*; *Pomptine*, *Pomptinus*, *Pomptinus*, or *Pontinus*, -a, -um.
Pomptinus, *Pomptinus*, -i (m.).
Pomptine Marshes, v. *Pomptine*.
Pondicherry, *Ponticerium*, -ii (m.).
Pontia, *Pontia*, -æ (f.); a city; of or belonging to *Pontia*, *Pontianus*, -a, -um.—2. a woman's name.
Ponticus, *Ponticus*, -i (m.).
Pontidia, *Pontidia*, -æ (f.).
Pontidius, *Pontidius*, -ii (m.).
Pontificius, *Pontificius*, -ii (m.).
Pontine (*Marshes*), v. *Pomptine*.
Pontius, *Pontius*, -ii (m.).
Pontus, *Pontus*, -i (m.), a country.—2. (*the Euxine Sea*), *Pontus Euxinus*, and *absol.*, *Pontus*, -i (m.).
Popilia, *Popilia*, -æ (f.).
Popilius, *Popilius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Popilia*, *Popilius*, -a, -um, and *Popiliānus*, -a, -um.
Poppæa, *Poppæa*, -æ (f.).
Poppæus, *Poppæus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Poppæus*, *Poppæan*, *Poppæus*, -a, -um, and *Poppæānus*, -a, -um.
Populonia, *Populōnia*, -æ (f.), and *Populōnium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Populonia*, *Populōnienis*, -e.
Porcia, *Porcia*, -æ (f.).
Porcius, *Porcius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Porcius* or the *Porcia gens*, *Porcian*, *Porcius*, -a, -um.
Porius, *Porius*, -ii (m.).
Poros, *Calauria*, -æ (f.).
Porphyrio, *Porphyrio*, -ōnis (m.).
Porphyria, *Porphyria*, -idis (f.).
Porphyrius, } *Porphyrius*, -ii (m.).
Porphyry, }
Porosenna, *Porosēna* or *Porosenna*, -æ (m.).
Port Mahon, v. *Mahon*.
Porto, v. *Oporto*.
Porto Rico, *Insula St. Joannis Portus Divitis*.
Port Royal, *Annapolis*, -is (f.).
Portsmouth, *Magnus Portus* (m.).

Portugal, Lusitānia, -æ (f.), q. v.
 Portumnus, Portumnus, -i (m.).
 Portunus, Portunus, -i (m.).
 Porus, Porus, -i (m.).
 Posen, Posna, -æ (f.).
 Posidea, Posidæa, -æ (f.).
 P. sides, Posides, -is (m.).
 Posidæum, Posidæum, -i (n.).
 Posidippus, Posidippus, -i (m.).
 Posidius, Posidius, -i (m.); of or relating to Posidius
 Posidiānus, -a, -um.
 Posidon/a, Posidonia, -æ (f.).
 Posidonius, Posidonius, -i (m.).
 Posthumia, } Posthūmia or Postūmia, -æ (f.).
 Postumia, }
 Posthumus, } Posthūmus or Postūmus, -i (m.); of
 Postumius, } or relating to Postumius, Postumianus,
 Postūmus, -a, -um.
 Postumulus, Postūmulus, -i (m.).
 Potamus, Potēmus or Posthūmus, -i (m.).
 Potamo, Potāmo, -ōnis (m.).
 Potentia, Potentia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Potentia,
 Potentinus, -a, -um.
 Potentius, Potentius, -i (m.).
 Potenza, Potentia, -æ (f.), q. v.
 Pothinus, Pothinus, -i (m.).
 Potidæa, Potidæa, -æ (f.).
 Potidania, Potidānia, -æ (f.).
 Potitius, Potitius, -ii (m.); the Potitii, Potitii, -orum
 (m.); of or belonging to Potitius, Potitiānus, -a, -um.
 Potitus, Potitus, -i (m.).
 Potnice, Potnice, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Potnice,
 Potnicas, -idēs (fem. adj.).
 Potzdam, Bostampum, -i (m.).
 Pozzuolo, Puteoli, -orum (m.); Gulf of Pozzuolo,
 Puteolānus Sinus.
 Præneste, Præneste, -is (m.), and Prænestis, -is (f.);
 of or belonging to Præneste, Prænestinus, -a, -um.
 Prætorinus, Prætorium, -i (n.).
 Prætitianus, Prætutius, -a, -um, and Prætutianus,
 -a, -um.
 Prague, Boislōnum, -i (n.); Praga, -æ (f.); of or be-
 longing to Prague, Pragensis, -e.
 Præsie, Præsie, -arum (f.).
 Præsil, the Præsil, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the
 Præsil, Præsilan, Præsilianus, -a, -um.
 Præstutus, Præstutus, -i (m.).
 Præxagoras, Præxigōras, -æ (m.).
 Præxus, Præxus, -æ (m.); of or relating to Præxus,
 Præxæus, -a, -um.
 Præzella, Præzella, -æ (f.).
 Præziteles, Præziteles, -is (m.); of or relating to Præzi-
 teles, Præzitiellus, -a, -um.
 Præzo, Præzo, -ōnis or -ūs (f.).
 Præcilius, Præcilius, -i (m.).
 Præpositulus, Præpositulus or -thos, -i (f.).
 Præzburg, Breislaborburgum, -i; Posonium, -ii (n.).
 Præclianus, v. Præclianus.
 Prælius, Prælius, -i (m.).
 Prænesta, Nicopolis, -is (f.), q. v.
 Priam, Priamūs, -i (m.); of or belonging to Priam,
 Priamēus, -a, -um; son of Priam, Priamides, -æ
 (m.); daughter of Priam, Priamēis, -idis (f.).
 Priapus, Priāpus, -i (m.); of or relating to Priapus,
 Priapēan, Priapēus, -a, -um.
 Priene, Priēne, -æ and Priēna, -æ (f.); of or belonging
 to Priene, Prienēus, -a, -um; Priēnius, -a, -um;
 and Prienensis, -e.
 Primus, Primus, -i (m.).
 Princeps, Princeps, -ipis (m.).
 Prius, Prius, -i (m.).
 Priou, Priou, -ōnis (m.).
 Prisca, Prisca, -æ (f.).
 Priscian, Priscianus, -i (m.).
 Prisciana, Prisciana, -æ (f.).
 Priscilla, Priscilla, -æ (f.).
 Priscillianus, Priscillianus, -i (m.); the followers of
 Priscillianus, Priscillianistæ, -arum (m.).
 Priscus, Priscus, -i (m.).
 Privernum, Privernum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Pri-
 vernum, Privernas, -atis (adj.); the inhabitants of
 Privernum, Privernatæ, -ium (m.).
 Probātus, Probātus, -i (m.).
 Probinus, Probinus, -i (m.).
 Probus, Probus, -i (m.).
 Procas, Prōcas, -æ (m.).
 Prochorus, Prōchōrus, -i (m.).
 Prochyta, } Prochyta, -æ and Prochyte, -es (f.).
 Procyda, }

Procella, *Procella*, -æ (*f.*).
Procelus, *Procelus*, -is (*m.*).
Proclus, *Proclus*, -i (*m.*).
Procone, *Procone* or *Progne*, -es (*f.*).
Proconnesus, *Proconneus*, -i (*f.*); of or belonging to
Proconnesus, *Proconneus*, -a, -um, and *Procon-*
nensis, -e.
Procopius, *Procopius*, -ii (*m.*); of or relating to *Pro-*
copius, *Procopianus*, -a, -um.
Procris, *Procris*, -is (*f.*).
Procrustes, *Procrustes*, -æ (*m.*).
Procula, *Procula*, -æ (*f.*).
Proculia, *Proculia*, -æ (*f.*).
Proculus, *Proculus*, -ii (*m.*).
Procius, *Procius*, -i (*m.*); of or relating to *Procius*,
Prociulus, -a, -um.
Prodictus, *Prodictus*, -i (*m.*); of or belonging to *Pro-*
dictus, *Prodictus*, -a, -um.
Proerna, *Proerna*, -æ (*f.*).
Prætas, *Prætas*, -i (*m.*); daughter of *Prætas*, *Præta*,
 -idis (*f.*).
Progne, *v. Procone*.
Prometheus, *Prométhëus*, -eos, or -ei (*m.*); of or be-
 longing to *Promethæus*, *Prométhian*, *Prométhëus*,
 -a, -um; son of *Promethæus*, *Prométhides*, -æ (*m.*).
Promolus, *Promölus*, -i (*m.*).
Propertius, *Propertius*, -ii (*m.*).
Prophastus, *Prophastus*, -æ (*f.*).
Propontis, *Propontis*, -idis (*f.*); of or belonging to the
Propontis, *Proponticus*, -a, -um.
Proserpina, *Proserpina*, -æ (*f.*).
Prosper, *Prosper*, -ëri (*m.*).
Prosymna, *Prosymna*, -æ, and *Prosymne*, -es (*f.*).
Protagoras, *Protagoras*, -æ (*m.*); of or relating to *Pro-*
tagoras, *Protagoras*, -a, -um.
Prote, *Prote*, -es (*f.*).
Protenor, *Protenör*, -ëris (*m.*).
Protesilaus, *Protesilaus*, -i (*m.*); of or relating to *Pro-*
tesilaus, *Protesilaüs*, -a, -um.
Proteus, *Prôteus*, -eos or -ei (*m.*).
Prothöus, *Prothöus*, -i (*m.*).
Proto, *Proto*, -üs (*f.*).
Protodamas, *Protödämas*, -antis (*m.*).
Prothögenes, *Prothögenes*, -is (*m.*).
Provence, *Provincia*, -æ (*f.*).
Proxenus, *Proxenus*, -i (*m.*).
Proximus, *Proximus*, -i (*m.*).
Prudence, *Prudentia*, -æ, and *Providentia*, -æ (*f.*).
Prudens, *Prudens*, -entis (*m.*).
Prudentius, *Prudentius*, -ii (*m.*).
Prusa, *Prusa*, -æ (*f.*); of or belonging to *Prusu*, *Pru-*
sensis, -e.
Prusias, *Prusias*, -æ (*m.*), a man's name; son of *Prus-*
as, *Prusides*, -æ (*m.*) — 2. *Prusias*, -idis (*f.*), a
 city; of or belonging to *Prusias*, *Prusicus*, -a, -um.
Prussia, *Borussia*, -æ (*f.*); *Prussian*, *Borussicus*,
 -a, -um.
Prytanis, *Prytänis*, -is (*m.*).
Psamathe, *Psamthë*, -es (*f.*).
Psammathus, *Psammathus*, -antis (*f.*).
Psammethicus, *Psammëthicus*, -i (*m.*).
Pæcas, *Pæcas*, -adis (*f.*).
Pseudolus, *Pseudölus*, -i (*m.*).
Pælle, *Pælle*, -es (*f.*).
Pællis, *Pællis*, -idis (*m.*).
Psöphis, *Psöphis*, -idis (*f.*); of or belonging to *Psöphis*,
Psöphidius, -a, -um.
Psyche, *Psyche*, -es (*f.*).
Pyllis, the, *Pyllis*, -orum (*m.*).
Pyllus, *Pyllus*, -i (*m.*).
Pyttalis, *Pyttalis*, -æ (*f.*).
Pteleon, *Pteleon* or *Pteleum*, -i (*m.*).
Pterelas, *Pterelas*, -æ (*m.*).
Ptolemæus, } *Ptolémæus*, *Ptolémæus*, -a, -um;
Ptolemy, }
Ptolemæus, -a, -um; and *Ptolémæus*, -a, -um;
 daughter of *Ptolemy*, *Ptolemäus*, -idis (*f.*).
Ptolemæis, *Ptolémäis*, -idis (*f.*); of or belonging to
Ptolemæus, *Ptolemensis*, -a, and *Ptolemäidensis*, -e.
Ptolemy, *v. Ptolemæus*.
Publia, *Publia*, -æ (*f.*).
Publicius, *Publicius*, -ii (*m.*); of or relating to *Pub-*
licius, *Publicianus*, -a, -um.
Publicola, *Publicola*, -æ (*m.*).
Publicius, *Publicius*, -ii (*m.*); of or relating to *Pub-*
licius, *Publicius*, -a, -um.
Publius, *Publius*, -ii (*m.*); of or relating to *Publi-*
us, *Publianus*, -a, -um.
Pueblo de los Angeles, *Angelopolis Americana* (*f.*).
Puena, *Puerno*, -önis (*m.*).

Pulchellus, *Pulchellus*, -i (m.).
Pulcher, *Pulcher*, -eri (m.).
Pulcheria, *Pulcheria*, -æ (f.).
Pulchra, *Pulchra*, -æ (f.).
Pullus, *Pullus*, -i (m.).
Pulto, *Pulto*, -ōnis (m.).
Puleillus, *Pulvillus*, -i (m.).
Punic, *Pūnicus*, -a, -um; i v. *Carthage*.
Pupienus, *Pupienus*, -i (m.).
Pupinia, *Pupinia*, -æ (f.).
Pupius, *Pupius*, -i (m.).
Purpureo, *Purpureo*, -ōnis (m.).
Puteoli, *Puteoli*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Puteoli*, *Puteolānus*, -a, -um.
Pydna, *Pydna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pydna*, *Pydnæan*, *Pydnæus*, -a, -um.
Pygela, *Pygela*, -æ (f.).
Pygmies, the, *Pygmæi*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Pygmies*, *Pygmæus*, *Pygmæus*, -a, -um.
Pygmalion, *Pygmalion*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Pygmalion*, *Pygmalionius*, -a, -um.
Pyldes, *Pyldes*, -æ and -is (m.); of or relating to *Pyldes*, *Pyldæus*, -a, -um.
Pyla, *Pyla*, -arum (f.); of or relating to *Pyla*, *Pylicus*, -a, -um.
Pythamenes, *Pythamēnes*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Pythamenes*, *Pythamēnus*, -a, -um.
Pythene, *Pythene*, -æ (f.).
Pylos, *Pylos* or *Pylus*, -i (f., sometimes m.); of or belonging to *Pylos*, *Pylians*, *Pylius*, -a, -um.
Pyra, *Pyra*, -æ (f.).
Pyracemon, *Pyracemon*, -ōnis (m.).
Pyrae, *Pyrae*, -arum (f.).
Pyramus, *Pyrikus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pyramus*, *Pyramus*, -a, -um.
Pyreneæ, the, *Pyriænæus Mons*; *Pyriænē Montes*; and *absoi*, *Pyriænus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Pyriænē Mountains*, *Pyriænēan*, *Pyriænæus*, -a, -um, *Pyriænicus*, -a, -um.
Pyrene, *Pyrene*, -æ (f.).
Pyrenæus, *Pyriænus*, -cos or -ei (m.).
Pyriæus, *Pyriæus*, -i (m.).
Pyrgi, *Pyrgi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Pyrgi*, *Pyriænæus*, -æ.
Pyrgo, *Pyrgo*, -is (f.).
Pyrgoties, *Pyrgoties*, -is (m.).
Pyrgus, *Pyrgus*, -i (m.).
Pyriphlēgathon, *Pyriphlēgēthon*, -ontis (m.).
Pyrrhos, *Pyrrhos*, -i (f.).
Pyrrhus, *Pyrrhus*, -i (m.).
Pyrodes, *Eyrodes*, -æ (m.).
Pyrois, *Pyrois*, -entis (m.).
Pyromachus, *Pyromachus*, -i (m.).
Pyrrha, *Pyrrha*, -æ and *Pyrrhe*, -æ (f.), a woman; of or relating to *Pyrrha*, *Pyrrhæus*, -a, -um.—2. a city; of *Pyrrha*, *Pyrrhæan*, *Pyrrhæus*, -a, -um; *peccat. fem.*, *Pyrrhici*, -ādīs.
Pyrrhia, *Pyrrhia*, -æ (f.).
Pyrrhias, *Pyrrhias*, -æ (m.).
Pyrrho, *Pyrrho*, -ōnis (m.); the followers of *Pyrrho*, *Pyrrhonists*, *Pyrrhoni*, -orum (m.).
Pyrrhus, *Pyrrhus*, -i (m.); son or descendant of *Pyrrhus*, *Pyrrhides*, -æ (m.); in plural as an appellation of the *Epirotes*.
Pythagoras, *Pythāgōras*, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Pythagoras*, *Pythāgōrean*, *Pythāgōreus*, -a, -um, and *Pythāgōricus*, -a, -um.
Pythæus, *Pythæus*, -æ (m.).
Pythias, *Pythias*, -æ (m.), a man's name.—2. -ādīs (f.), a woman's name.
Pythion, *Pythion*, -ōnis (m.).
Pythia, *Pythia*, -is (m.).
Pythium, *Pythium*, -ii (m.).
Pythius, *Pythius*, -ii (m.).
Pytho, *Pytho*, -ōnis (m.), a man's name.—3. *Pftho*, -ās (f.) = *Delphi*; of or belonging to *Pytho*, *Pythian*, *Pythius*, -a, -um, and *Pythicus*, -a, -um.
Pythocles, *Pythocles*, -is (m.).
Pythocritus, *Pythocritus*, -i (m.).
Pythodiceus, *Pythodiceus*, -i (m.).
Pythodorus, *Pythōdōrus*, -i (m.).
Pythos, *Pythos*, -ōnis (m.).
Pythopolis, *Pythōpōlis*, -is (f.).
Pythos, *P. xites*, -æ (m.).

Q.

Quadi, the, *Quadi*, -orum (m.).
Quadratus, *Quadratus*, -i (m.).
Quadrigrarius, *Quadrigrarius*, -ii (m.).
Quaero (*Gulf of*), *Planaticus Sinus*.
Quarantes, the, *Quarantes*, -um (m.).
Quarta, *Quarta*, -æ (f.).
Quartilla, *Quartilla*, -æ (f.).
Quartus, *Quartus*, -i (m.).
Quebec, *Stenöpolis*, -is (f.), *Canadensis*; *Lycöpolis*, -is (f.).
Quedlinburg, *Quedlinburgum*, -i (n.).
Queensborough, *Reginæ Burgus*, -i (m.).
Queen's County, *Comitatus Reginalis*.
Quercens, *Quercens*, -entis (m.).
Queros, *Quercetum*, -i (m.).
Quietus, *Quietus*, -i (m.).
Quinctilius, v. *Quintilius*.
Quinta, *Quinta*, -æ (f.).
Quinta, *Quinta*, -æ (f.).
Quintilian, *Quintilianus*, -i (m.).
Quintilius, *Quintilius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Quintilius*, *Quintilianus*, -a, -um.
Quintilla, *Quintilla*, -æ (f.).
Quintillus, *Quintillus*, -i (m.).
Quintus, *Quintinus*, -i (m.).
Quintus, *Quintius* or *Quinctius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Quintus*, *Quintian*, *Quintius*, -a, -um, and *Quintianus*, -a, -um.
Quintus, *Quintus*, -i (m.).
Quirinus, *Quirinus*, -ii (m.).
Quirinus, *Quirinus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Quirinus*,
Quirinus, -a, -um, and *Quirinialis*, -e.
Quirites, *Quirites*, -um and -ium (m.).
Quir, *Fanum Sancti Francisci* (n.).
Quiza, *Quiza*, -æ (f.).

R.

Raab, *Jaurinum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Raab*, *Jaurinensis*, -e.
Raab, the, *Arabo*, -önis (m.).
Rabirus, *Rabirus*, -ii (m.).
Rabocentus, *Rabocentus*, -i (m.).
Rabonius, *Rabonius*, -ii (m.).
Rabuleius, *Rabuleius*, -ii (m.).
Rachel, *Rachel*, indecl. (f.).
Rachis, *Rachis*, -æ (m.).
Racilla, *Racilla*, -æ (f.).
Racillus, *Racillus*, -ii (m.).
Racius, *Racius*, -ii (m.).
Ractia, v. *Ractia*.
Ragusa, *Ragusa*, -æ (f.); *Rhaustum*, -ii (n.).
Rahab, *Rahab*, indecl. (f.).
Rajoo, the, *Sadus*, -i (m.).
Ralla, *Ralla*, -æ (m.).
Ralph, *Radulphus*, -i (m.).
Rama, *Rama*, -æ, and *Rame*, -es (f.).
Rameses, *Rameses*, -æ or -is (m.).
Randil, *Ranulphus*, -i (m.).
Raphael, *Raphael*, -ëlis (m.).
Raphana, *Raphana*, -æ (f.).
Raphia, *Raphia*, -æ (f.).
Ratisbona, *Ratisbona*, -æ (f.); *Augusta Tiberii* (f.).
Raudian (*Plain*), the, *Raudius Campus*, and *Raudii Campi* (m.).
Raunonia, *Raunonia*, -æ (f.).
Rauraci, the, *Rauraci*, -orum (m.).
Ravenna, *Ravenna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Ravenna*, *Ravennas*, -ätis (adj.), and (late) *Ravennatensis*, -e.
Ravi, the, *Ravi*, -orum (m.).
Raymond, *Raymundus*, -i (m.).
Reate, *Reäte*, -is (n.); of or belonging to *Reate*, *Reätinus*, -a, -um.
Rebecca, *Rebecca*, -æ (f.).
Rebillus, *Rebillus*, -i (m.).
Rebius, *Rebius*, -ii (m.).
Receptus, *Receptus*, -i (m.).

Rector, *Rector*, -öris (m.).
Red Sea, *Sinus Arabicus* (m.).
Rediculus, *Rediculus*, -i (m.).
Redones, *Redönes*, -um (m.); of or belonging to *Redones*, *Redönicus*, -a, -um.
Reggio, *Rhegium*, -ii (n.), q. v.
Regilla, *Regilla*, -æ (f.).
Regillanus, *Regillanus*, -i (m.).
Regillianus, *Regillianus*, -i (m.).
Regillum, *Regillum*, -i (m.).
Regillus, *Regillus*, -i (m.).
Regina, *Regina*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Regina*, *Reginensis*, -e.
Reginus, *Reginus*, -i (m.).
Regulus, *Regulus*, -i (m.).
Remens, the, *Remens*, -entis (m.).
Remi, the, *Remi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Remi*, *Remensis*, -e.
Remigius, *Remigius*, -ii (m.).
Remmius, *Remmius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Remmius*, *Remmianus*, *Remmianus*, -a, -um.
Remulus, *Remulus*, -i (m.).
Remuria, *Remuria* or *Remoria*, -æ (f.).
Remus, *Remus*, -i (m.).
Renä, *Renätus*, -i (m.).
Rennes, *Rhedönes*, -um (m.).
Repetinus, *Repetinus*, -i (m.).
Retias (*Alps*), *Retias* (*Alps*), (f.).
Retovium, *Retovium*, -ii (n.); *Retovian*, *Retovinianus*, -a, -um.
Reuben, *Reuben*, indecl., and *Reubenus*, -i (m.).
Reudigni, the, *Reudigni*, -orum (m.).
Reynold, *Reginaldus*, -i (m.).
Rha, the, *Rha*, indecl. (m.).
Rhacotis, *Rhacotis*, -is (f.).
Rhadamanthus, *Rhädämanthus*, -i (m.).
Rhadamistus, *Rhädämistus*, -i (m.).
Rhætia, *Rhætia* or *Rætia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Rhætia*, *Rhætian*, *Rhætianus* or *Rætianus*, -a, -um, and *Rætus*, -a, -um; the *Rhæti*, *Rhæti* or *Ræti*, -orum (m.).
Rhamessus, v. *Rameses*.
Rhamnes, *Rhamnes*, -ëtis (m.).
Rhamnus, *Rhamnus*, -untis (f.); of or belonging to *Rhamnus*, *Rhamnäsus*, -a, -um; peculi. fem. *Rhamnäsus*, -idis.
Rhamnes, v. *Rameses*.
Rhanis, *Rhänis*, -idis (f.).
Rhascupolis, *Rhascupölis*, -is (m.).
Rhea, *Rhea*, -æ (f.).
Rhetas, the, *Rhetas*, -æ (m.).
Rhedönes, the, v. *Redönes*.
Rhegium, *Rhégium*, -ii; and *Rhögion*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Rhegium*, *Rhégianus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Rhegium*, *Rhégianus*, -um (m.).
Rhetus, *Remi*, -orum (m.); *Durocororum*, -i (m.).
Rhemetaces, *Rhemetaces*, -æ (m.).
Rhemi, v. *Remi*.
Rhemius, *Rhemius*, -ii (m.).
Rhene, *Rhéné*, -es (f.).
Rhenus, v. *Rhine*.
Rheus, *Rhéus*, -i (m.).
Rhetenor, *Rhétänor*, -öris (m.).
Rhetico (*Mount*), *Rhetico*, -önis (m.).
Rhianus, *Rhiänus*, -i (m.).
Rhidagus, the, *Rhidagus*, -i (m.).
Rhine, the, *Rhéus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Rhine*, *Rhenish*, *Rhenanus*, -a, -um; the dwellers on the *Rhine*, *Rhëni*, -orum (m.).
Rhinocoura, *Rhincöura* or *coröura*, -æ (f.).
Rhinthon, *Rhinthon*, -önis (m.); of or relating to *Rhinthon*, *Rhinthonicus*, -a, -um.
Rhion, v. *Rhium*.
Rhipai (*Mounts*), *Rhipai* or *Rhiphai*, -orum (m.).
Montes; *Rhipæan*, *Rhipæus* or *Rhipæus*, -a, -um.
Rhipæ, *Rhipæ*, -es (f.).
Rhipæus, *Rhipæus* or *Rhipæus*, -eos and -ei (m.).
Rhiphai (*Mounts*), v. *Rhipai*.
Rhium, *Rhium* or *Rhion*, -ii (n.).
Rhizo, *Rhizo*, -önis (f.); the inhabitants of *Rhize*, *Rhizonites*, -arum (m.).
Rhizus, *Rhizus*, -untis (m.).
Rhoas, the, *Rhoas*, -æ (m.).
Rhoda, *Rhoda*, -æ, or *Rhode*, -es (f.), a woman's name
 — 2. a city; of or belonging to *Rhoda*, *Rhodesis*, -e.
Rhodänus, v. *Rhone*.
Rhodé, v. *Rhoda*.
Rhodes, v. *Rhodus*.
Rhodo, *Rhodo*, -önis (m.).

Rhodope, Rhôdôpe, -es (f.), a mountain; of or belonging to *Rhodope*, *Rhodopëus* and *Rhodopëus*, -a, -um.—2. a woman's name.
Rhodos, Rhôdôpis, -idis (f.).
Rhodus, Rhôdus and Rhôdos, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Rhodus*, *Rhodian*, *Rhodius*, -a, -um; *Rhodiaceus*, -a, -um; and *Rhodiensis*, -e.
Rhodussa, *Rhodussa*, -æ (f.).
Rhocbus, *Rhocbus*, -i (m.).
Rhocbus, *Rhocbus*, -i (m.).
Rhoetium, *Rhoetium* and *Rhetion*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Rhoetium*, *Rhoetian*, *Rhoetius* and *Rhoetianus*, -a, -um; and *Rhoetiensis*, -e.
Rhoetius, *Rhoetius*, -eos or -ei (m.).
Rhoetus, *Rhoetus*, -i (m.).
Rholus, *Rholus*, -i (m.).
Rhone, the, Rhôdnus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Rhone*, *Rhônitis*, -idis (fem. adj.).
Rhosos, *Rhosos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Rhosos*, *Rhosiscus*, -a, -um, and *Rhosius*, -a, -um.
Rhozolani, the, *Rhozolani* or *Rozolani*, -orum (m.).
Rhudia, v. *Rudia*.
Rhunco, *Rhunco*, -æ (f.).
Rhyndacus, the, *Rhyndacus*, -i (m.).
Rhythm, *Rhythm* or *Rhythmion*, -i (n.).
Richard, *Richardus*, -i (m.).
Richter, *Richter*, -is (m.).
Ricina, *Ricina*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Ricina*, *Ricinensis*, -e, and *Ricinianus*, -a, -um.
Riduna, *Riduna*, -æ (f.).
Richt, *Richte*, -is (n.), q. v.
Riga, *Riga*, -æ (f.).
Rigodulum, *Rigodulum*, -i (n.).
Rimini, *Riminum*, -i (n.), q. v.
Ripari (Mountains), v. *Rhipari*.
Ripon, *Rigodunum*, -i (n.).
Robert, *Robertus*, -i (m.).
Rochefort, *Rupifortium*, -i (n.).
Rochelle, *Rupella*, -æ (f.); *New Rochelle*, *Rupella Nova*.
Rochester, *Durobrivæ*, -arum; *Roffa*, -æ (f.); of *Rochester*, *Roffensis*, -e.
Roger, *Rogerus*, -i (m.).
Romanus, *Românus*, -i (m.).
Rome, *Rôma*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Rome*, *Romanus*, *Rômanus*, -a, -um; *romanus*, *Romanensis*, -e, and *Românicus*, -a, -um; the *Romans*, *Români*, -orum (m.).
Romilius, *Romilius*, -i (m.).
Romney, *Românium*, -i (n.).
Romula, *Rômula*, -æ (f.).
Romulus, *Romulus*, -æ (f.).
Romulus, *Rômulus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Romulus*, *Romulus*, *Rômulus*, -a, -um; *Romulus*, -a, -um; and *Romulâris*, -e; son or descendant of *Romulus*, *Romûlides*, -æ (m.); in plural poet. for *Romans*.
Romus, *Rômus*, -i (m.).
Rosamund, *Rosamunda*, -æ (f.).
Roscius, *Roscius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Roscius*, *Roscian*, *Roscius*, -a, -um, and *Rosciânus*, -a, -um.
Rosa, *Rosa*, -æ (f.).
Rosetta, *Bolbitine*, -æ (f.); of *Rosetta*, *Bolbitinus*, -a, -um.
Rossa, *Rossa*, -æ (f.).
Roselle, *Russell*, -arum (f.).
Rostock, *Rostochium*, -i (n.); *Bunitum*, -i (n.).
Roterodam, *Roterodamum*, -i (n.).
Rotundus, *Rotundus*, -i (m.).
Rotomagus, *Rotomagus*, -i (m.), and *Rotomagi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Rotomagus*, *Rotomagensis*, -e.
Ruscellius, *Ruscino*, -onis (f.), q. v.; *Ursolis*, -is (f.).
Roland, *Rolandus*, -i (m.).
Roxane, *Roxine* or *Rhoxine*, -æ (f.).
Rozolani, the, v. *Rhozolani*.
Rubens, *Rubens*, -æ (m.).
Rubellius, *Rubellius*, -i (m.).
Rubi, { *Rubi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Rubi*, *Ruvo*, { *Rubastinus*, -a, -um.
Rubicus, the, *Rûbicon*, -onis (m.).
Rubria, *Rubria*, -æ (f.).
Rubricus, *Rubricus*, -i (m.).
Rubrius, *Rubrius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Rubrius*, *Rubrian*, *Rubrius*, -a, -um, and *Rubriânus*, -a, -um.
Rudie, *Rudie*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Rudie*, *Rudinus*, -a, -um.
Rufa, *Rufa*, -æ (f.).
Ruffia, *Ruffia*, -æ (f.).
Rufius, *Rufius*, -i (m.).
Rufinus, *Rufinus* or *Ruffinus*, -i (m.).
Rufio, *Rufio*, -onis (m.).
Rufus, *Rufus*, -i (m.).
Rufus, *Rufus*, -i (m.).
Ruga, *Ruga*, -æ (m.).
Rugen, *Ruga*, -æ (f.).
Rugii, the, *Rugli*, -orum (m.).
Rullianus, *Rullianus*, -i (m.).
Rullus, *Rullus*, -i (m.).
Rupert, *Rupertus*, -i (m.).
Rupilla, *Rupilla*, -æ (f.).
Rupilius, *Rupilius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Rupilius*, *Rupilian*, *Rupilius*, -a, -um.
Rusarus, *Rusarus*, -i (f.).
Rusca, *Rusca*, -æ (f.).
Ruscino, *Ruscino*, -onis (f.).
Ruscinius, the, *Ruscinius*, -i (m.).
Ruscio, *Ruscio*, -onis (m.).
Ruscinius, *Ruscinius*, -i (m.).
Rusconia, *Rusconia*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Rusconia*, *Rusconiensis*, -e.
Russella, { *Russell*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Russella*, *Russellianus*, -a, -um.
Ruso, *Ruso*, -onis (m.).
Ruspina, *Ruspina*, -æ (f.).
Russia, *Russia*, -æ (f.); *Sarmatia*, -æ (f.); *Europæa* of or belonging to *Russia*, *Russicus*, -a, -um.
Russius, *Russius*, -i (m.).
Rusticellus, *Rusticellus*, -i (m.).
Rusticus, *Rusticus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Rusticus*, *Rusticiânus*, -a, -um.
Ruscucurum, *Ruscucurum*, -i (m.).
Ruteni, the, *Ruteni*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Ruteni*, *Rutenian*, *Ruténus*, -a, -um.
Ruth, *Ruth*, indecl. (f.).
Rutia, *Rutia*, -æ (f.).
Rutilla, *Rutilla*, -æ (f.).
Rutillus, *Rutillus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Rutillus*, *Rutilliânus*, -a, -um.
Rutius, *Rutius*, -i (m.).
Rutuba, *Rutuba*, -æ (m.).
Rutubis, *Rutubis*, -is (f.).
Rutuli, the, *Rutuli*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Rutuli*, *Rutuli*, -a, -um.
Rutupia, *Rûtûpiæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Rutupia*, *Rûtûpinus*, -a, -um.
Ruvo, *Rubi*, -orum (m.).
Rye, *Rium*, -i (n.).

S.

Saar, the, *Sara*, -æ, and *Sarâvus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Saar*, *Sarâvicus*, -a, -um.
Sabæ, *Sabæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Sabæ*, *Sabæus*, -a, -um.
Sabæa, *Sabæa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Sabæa*, *Sabæan*, *Sabæus*, -a, -um.
Sabato, *Sabata*, -æ, and *Sabato*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Sabato*, *Sabatinus*, -a, -um.
Sabazius, *Sabazius*, -i (m.).
Sabella, *Sabella*, -æ (f.).
Sabelli, the, *Sabelli*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Sabelli*, *Sabellus*, -a, -um, and *Sabellus*, -a, -um.
Sabellius, *Sabellius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Sabellius*, *Sabelliânus*, -a, -um.
Sabellus, *Sabellus*, -i (m.).
Sabidius, *Sabidius*, -i (m.).
Sabina, *Sabina*, -æ (f.).
Sabines, the, *Sabini*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Sabines*, *Sabine*, *Sabinus*, -a, -um.
Sabinus, *Sabinus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Sabinus*, *Sabinianus*, -a, -um.
Sabia, the, *Sabia*, -is (m.), v. *Sambre*.
Sabia, *Sabollum*, -i (n.).
Sabratia, *Sabratia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Sabratia*, *Sabratensis*, -e.
Sabrina, the, *Sabrina*, -æ (m.).
Sabus, *Sabus*, -i (m.).
Saccæ, the, *Siccæ*, -arum (m.); *Siccæ*, -æ (m.).
Sacer, *Sacer*, -i (m.).
Sacerdos, *Sacerdos*, -otis (m.).

Sacranī, the, Sacranī, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Sacranī, Sacranūs, -a, -um.
Sacrata, Sacrata, -ae (f.).
Sacrovir, Sacrovir, -iri (m.); of or relating to Sacrovir, Sacrovirianus, -a, -um.
Sacer (applied to places), Sacer, Sacra, Sacrum; as, Sacred Mount, Sacer Mons (m.); Sacred Way or Street, Sacra Via (f.); Sacred Promontory, Sacrum Promontorium (m.); &c.
Sadale, Sadale, -ae (m.).
Sadducee, the, Sadducei, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Sadducee, Sadduceus, -a, -um.
Sapinum, Sapi-num, -i (m.); the inhabitants of Sapi-num, Sapi-nates, -um (m.).
Satabis, Satabis, -is (f.); of or relating to Satabis, Satabus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Satabis, Satabitani, -orum (m.).
Satinius, Satinius, -ii (m.).
Sagena, Sāgāna, -ae (f.).
Saganis, the, Sāgānis, -is, and Sāgānus, -i (m.).
Sagoris, the, Sāgāria, -is (m.); of or relating to the Sagoris, Sāgāria, -idis (fem. adj.).
Sages, Sāges, -ae or -is (m.).
Sagis, the, Sāgis, -is (m.).
Sagitta, Sagitta, -ae (m.).
Sagra, the, Sāgras, -ae (m.).
Saguntum, Saguntum, -i (n.); Saguntus or -tos, -i (f.); of or belonging to Saguntum, Saguntine, Saguntinus, -a, -um.
Sahara (Desert of), Libyæ Deserta, -orum (n.).
Saintes, Mediolanum, -i (m.); Santōm; Santōnes, -um (m.).
Sals, Sals, -is (f.); of or belonging to Sals, Salticus, -a, -um; pecul. masc., Saites, -ae; the inhabitants of Sals, Salties, -arum (m.).
Salacia, Sālācia, -ae (f.), a goddess.—2. a city; of or belonging to Salacia, Sālaciensis, -a.
Salaco, Salaco, -ōnis (m.).
Salamanca, Salmantica, -ae (f.), q. v.
Salamis, Sālāmis, -inis (f.); of or belonging to Salamis, Sālaminiū, Sālaminiū, -a, -um, and Sālamini-nicus, -a, -um.
Salanus, Sālānus, -i (m.).
Salapia, Sālāpia, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Salapia, Salapinus, -a, -um, and Salapitānus, -a, -um.
Salaria, Salaria, -ae (f.), a city; of or belonging to Salaria, Sālariensis, -ae.—2. (adj.) Salaria Via, the Salarian Way; of or relating to the Salarian Way, Sālariānus, -a, -um.
Salassi, the, Salsi, -orum (m.).
Salassus, Salassus, -i (m.).
Salathiel, Salathiel, -ēlis (m.).
Salduba, Salduba, -ae (f.).
Salce, Sala, -ae (f.).
Salenus, Salenus, -ii (m.).
Salentum, Salentum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Salentum, Salentine, Salentinus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Salentum, Salentini (or Salenti), -orum (m.).
Salera, Salera, -ae (f.).
Salerno, Salerno, -i (n.); of or belonging to Salerno, Salernum, -i; ternum, Salernitānus, -a, -um; Gulf of Salerno, Pæstānus Sinus.
Salienus, Salienus, -i (m.).
Salii, the, Sali, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Salii, Sālāria, -e, and Salius, -a, -um.
Salina, Salina, -arum (f.).
Salinator, Salinator, -oris (m.).
Salina, Salina, -arum (f.).
Salisbury, Sārisburia, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Salis-bury, Sārisburienis, -e.
Salius, Salius, -ii (m.).
Sallust, Sallustius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Sallust, Sallustian, Sallustianus, -a, -um.
Salmacia, Salmācia, -idis (f.).
Salmaci, the, Sālmāni, -orum (m.).
Salmantica, Salmantica, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Salmantica, Sālmanticensis, -e.
Salmon, Salmon, -ōnis (f.), a city.—2. (m.) a man's name.
Salmonē, Sālmōne, -es (f.).
Salmonius, Sālmōnēus, -eos or -ei (m.); daughter of Salmonius, Sālmōnēis, -idis (f.).
Salo, the, Salo, -ōnis (m.).
Salome, Salome, -ae (f.).
Salomon, Salomon, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to Salomon or Solomon, Sālmōnēiacus, -a, -um, and Sālmōnēus, -a, -um.
Salona, Sālōna, -ae, and Sālōnē, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Salona, Sālōnensis, -e, and Saloniū, -i (m.).

-a, -um.—2. (in Litædia), Amphissa, -ae (f.), q. v.; Gulf of Salona, Crisseus Sinus.
Salonichi, Thessalonica, -ae (f.), q. v.; Gulf of Saloni-chi, Thermæus Sinus.
Salonina, Salonina, -ae (f.).
Saloniū, Saloniū, -i (m.).
Saloniū, Saloniū, -ii (m.); of or relating to Saloniū, Saloniānus, -a, -um.
Salpe, Salpe, -ae (f.).
Salpesa, Salpesa, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Salpesa, Salpesianus, -a, -um.
Salpis, Salpis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Salpis, Salpinus, -a, -um, and Salpinas, -ātis (adj.).
Salus, Sālus, -ūtis (f.).
Salutio, Sālūtio, -ōnis (m.).
Salvia, Salvia, -ae (f.).
Salvianus, Sālviānus, -i (m.).
Salvidienus, Sālvidiēnus, -i (m.).
Salvius, Salvius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Salvius, Sālviānus, -a, -um.
Salvies, the, Salvies, -um, and Salyi, -orum (m.).
Salzburg, Salisburgum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Salzb-urg, Salisburgensis, -e.
Samarand, Maracanda, -orum (n.).
Samaris, Sāmāria, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of Samaria, the Samaritans, Sāmāritæ, -arum, and Samaritāni, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Samaria, Samaritan, Samaritanus, -a, -um; Samaritanus, -a, -um; and Samaritanus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Samaritis, -idis.
Samarobrica, Sāmkrōbriva, -ae (f.).
Sambre, the, Sābra, -is (m.); of or relating to the Sambre, Sāmbricus, -a, -um (late).
Same, Same, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of Same, Sāmēi, -orum (m.).
Samarius, Samarius, -ii (m.).
Sammonicus, Sāmmonicus, -i (m.).
Sammonium, Sāmmonium, -ii (m.).
Samnites, the, Samnites, -um and -um (m.), in sing., Sāmnia, -idis; of or belonging to the Samnites, Samnite, Sāmniū, -a, -um.
Samnium, Sāmniū, -i (n.); the Samnites, v. foregoing.
Samos, Samos or Samus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Samos, Sāmian, Sāmian, -a, -um.
Samosata, Samosata, -orum (n.), and Samosata, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Samosata, Sāmōcatēnaia, -e.
Samothrace, Samothracia, -ae, Samothracia, -ae, and Samothraci, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Samothrace, Sāmōthrāciēus, -a, -um; and Samothracius, -a, -um.
Sampe, Sampe, -ōis or -ōnis (f.).
Samson, Samson, indecl., and Samson, -ōnis (m.).
Samosen, Amisus, -i (f.), q. v.
Samuel, Samuel, -ēlis (m.).
Sancia, Sancia, -ae (f.).
Sancio, Sancio, -ōnis (f.).
Sancius, Sancius, -i (m.).
Sancus, Sancus, -i (m.).
Sanda, the, Sānda, -ae (m.).
Sandarion, Sandarion, -ōnis (m.).
Sandwich, Sabulovicum, -i (n.).
Sanga, Sanga, -ae (m.).
Sangarius, the, Sangarius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to the Sangarius, Sangarius, -a, -um.
Sanni, the, Sanni, -orum (m.).
Sannio, Sannio, -ōnis (m.).
Sanguinius, Sanguinius, -ii (m.).
Santonēs, the, Sāntōnes, -um, and Sāntōni, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Sāntōnes, Sāntōnicus, -a, -um.
Saone, the, Arar, -Xris (m.).
Sapaei, the, Sāpaei, -orum (m.).
Sapandus, Sapandus, -i (m.).
Sapharus, Sāphārus, -i (m.).
Saphon, Saphon, -ōnis (f.).
Sapsi, the, Sāpsi, -is (m.).
Sapor, Sapor, -ōris (m.).
Sapphira, Sapphira, -ae (f.).
Sappho, Sappho, -ōis (f.); of or relating to Sappho Sāpphic, Sāpphicus, -a, -um.
Sarabai, the, Hermus, -i (m.).
Saraceni, the, Sāraccēni, -orum (m.).
Saragossa, Cæsaraugusta, -ae (f.).
Sarab, Sara, -ae (f.).
Saranga, the, Sarangē, -arum (m.).
Sardanapalus, Sārdānpālus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Sardanapalus, Sārdānpālicus, -a, -um.
Sardes, v. Sardis.
Sardinia, Bardinia, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Sardinia, Sardinian, Sārdōus, -a, -um; Sardus, -a, -um; and

Sardinianus, -a, -um; **Sardinienensis**, -e, and **Sardonius**, -a, -um.
Sardis, **Sardis** or **Sardis**, -ium (f.); of or belonging to **Sardis**, **Sardius**, -a, -um, and **Sardinus**, -a, -um; the inhabitants of **Sardis**, **Sardiani**, -orum (m.).
Sardones, the **Sardones**, -um (m.).
Sare, **Sare**, -es (f.).
Sarepta, **Särepta** and **Sarephta**, -æ (f.); of or belonging to **Sarepta**, **Sareptenus**, -a, -um.
Sariolennus, **Sariolennus**, -i (m.).
Sarmatia, **Sarmatia**, -æ (f.); the **Sarmatians**, **Sarmatæ**, -arum (m.); of or belonging to **Sarmatia**, **Sarmatæ**, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, **Sarmatidis**, -idis.
Sarmenus, **Sarmenus**, -i (m.).
Sarnus, the **Sarnus**, -i (m.).
Saronic (Gulf), **Saronicus Sinus** (m.); **Saronic**, **Saronicus**, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, **Saronis**, -idis.
Sarpodon, the **Sarpodon**, -onis (m.).
Sarrastes, the **Sarrastes**, -um (m.).
Sarsina, **Sarsina**, -æ (f.); of or belonging to **Sarsina**, **Sarsinas**, -atis (adj.).
Sart, v. **Sardia**.
Sarus, the **Sarus**, -i (m.).—2. (m.) a man's name.
Sasenn, **Sason**, -onis (f.).
Saseni, the **Saseni**, -orum (m.).
Sassa, **Sassia**, -æ (f.).
Sassula, **Sassula**, -æ (f.).
Satellitus, **Satellitus**, -i (m.).
Saticula, **Saticula**, -æ (f.); of or belonging to **Saticula**, **Saticulanus**, -a, -um.
Sitragene, **Satrapene**, -es (f.).
Satriano, **Satrianum**, -i (n.).
Satricum, **Satricum**, -i (n.); of or belonging to **Satricum**, **Satricanus**, -a, -um.
Satiricus, **Satiricus**, -i (m.).
Satirus, **Satirus**, -i (m.).
Satureium, **Satureium**, -i (m.); of or belonging to **Satureium**, **Satureianus**, -a, -um.
Saturius, **Satirius**, -i (m.).
Saturn, **Saturnus**, -i (m.); of or relating to **Saturn**, **Saturnius**, -a, -um.
Saturnia, **Saturnia**, -æ (f.); of or belonging to **Saturnia**, **Saturninus**, -a, -um.
Saturninus, **Saturninus**, -i (m.).
Saturnus, v. **Saturn**.
Satyrus, **Satyrus**, -i (m.).
Saufeia, **Saufeia**, -æ (f.).
Saufeus, **Saufeus**, -i (m.).
Saufellus, **Saufellus**, -i (m.).
Saul, **Saul**, *indecl.*, and **Skül**, -üllis (m.).
Sauromata, the **Sauromatæ**, -arum (m.); of the **Sauromatæ**, **Sauromatæ**, **Sauromatæ**, -æ (m.), **Sauromatæ**, -idis (f.).
Savæ, **Savæ**, -es (f.).—2. the **Savæ**, v. **Savus**.
Saverrio, **Saverrio**, -onis (m.).
Savo, the **Savo**, -onis (m.).
Savone, **Savo**, -onis (f.).
Savoy, **Sabaudia**, -æ (f.).
Savus (**Savæ**), the **Savus**, -i (m.); of or relating to the **Savus**, **Savensis**, -e.
Saxa, **Saxa**, -æ (m.).
Saxon, the **Saxones**, -um (m.); in sing., **Saxo**, -onis; the country of the **Saxons**, **Saxony**, **Saxonia**, -æ (f.); **Saxon**, **Saxonicus**, -a, -um.
Scæam (Gate), the **Scæa Porta**, and **Scæam Portæ** (f.).
Scara, **Scava**, -æ (m.).
Scævius, **Scævius**, -i (m.).
Scævola, **Scævola**, -æ (m.).
Scala, **Scalæ**, -arum (f.).
Scalabis, **Scalabis**, -is (f.); of or belonging to **Scalabis**, **Scalabianus**, -a, -um.
Scaldis, the **Scaldis**, -is (m.).
Scamander, the **Scamander**, -dri (m.); of or belonging to the **Scamander**, **Scamandrius**, -a, -um.
Scammos, **Scammos**, -i (f.).
Scandilius, **Scandilius**, -i (m.).
Scandinavia, **Scandia**, -æ, and **Scandinavia**, -æ (f.).
Scantinius, **Scantinius**, -i (m.); of or relating to **Scantinius**, **Scantinius**, -a, -um.
Scantius, **Scantius**, -i (m.); of or relating to **Scantius**, **Scantianus**, -a, -um.
Scapita, **Scapita**, -æ (f.); of or belonging to **Scapita**, **Scapitæ**, **Scapitæ**, -a, -um; of or belonging to the **Scapitan** tribe, **Scapitensis**, -e.
Scapitæ, **Scapitæ**, -i (m.).
Scapula, **Scapula**, -æ (m.); of or belonging to **Scapula**, **Scapulæ**, -a, -um.
Scarpanto, **Carpathus**, -i (f.), q. v.

Scarpheæ, **Scarpheæ**, -æ (f.).
Scarpoma, **Scarpoma**, -æ (f.).
Scaurinus, **Scaurinus**, -i (m.).
Scaurus, **Scaurus**, -i (m.); of or relating to **Scaurus**, **Scaurian**, **Scaurianus**, -a, -um.
Scenitæ, the **Scenitæ**, -arum (m.).
Scopsis, **Scopsis**, -is (f.); of or belonging to **Scopsis**, **Scopsius**, -a, -um.
Scopius, **Scopius**, -i (m.); of or relating to **Scopius**, **Scopianus**, -a, -um.
Scordilædus, **Scordilædus**, -i (m.).
Schafhausen, **Schafusia**, -æ (f.).
Scheidt, the **Scaldia**, -is (m.), q. v.
Schera, **Schera**, -æ (f.); of or belonging to **Schera**, **Scherinus**, -a, -um.
Schinussa, **Schinussa**, -æ (f.).
Schleswig, **Heideba**, -æ (f.).
Schönbrunn, **Pons Bellus** (m.).
Schenos, **Schenos**, -i (f.).
Schenus, **Schenus**, -i (m.); of or relating to **Schenus**, **Schenensis**, -e.
Schœneus, **Schœneus**, -i (m.); daughter of **Schœneus**, **Schœneis**, -idis (f.).
Sciathus, **Sciathus** or **Sciathos**, -i (f.).
Scilla, **Scillæum**, -i (n.).
Scilly Islands, **Cassiterides**, -um (f.), **Insulæ**.
Scio, **Chios**, -i (f.), q. v.
Scione, **Scione**, -æ (f.).
Scipio, **Scipio**, -onis (m.); poet. (in form patr.) **Scipides**, -æ (m.); of or relating to **Scipio**, **Scipionius**, -a, -um.
Sciron, **Sciron**, -onis (m.); of or belonging to **Sciron**, **Scironian**, **Scironius**, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, **Scironis**, -idis.
Scissæ, **Scissæ**, -is (f.).
Slavini, v. **Slavonia**.
Slavonia, v. **Slavonia**.
Scodra, **Scodra**, -æ (f.); of or belonging to **Scodra**, **Scodrensis**, -e.
Scopas, **Scopas**, -æ (m.).
Scopæ, **Scopæ**, -es (f.).
Scopinas, **Scopinas**, -æ (m.).
Scopius, **Scopius**, -i (m.).
Scordiscæ, the **Scordiscæ**, -orum (m.).
Scordus (Mount), **Scordus**, -i (m.).
Scotland, **Scotia**, -æ (f.); of or relating to **Scotland**, **Scotliish**, **Scoticus**, -a, -um; the **Scots** or **Scotch**, **Scoti**, -orum (m.).
Scotussa, **Scotussa**, -æ (f.); of or belonging to **Scotussa**, **Scotussæus**, -a, -um.
Scribonia, **Scribonia**, -æ (f.).
Scribonian, **Scribonianus**, -i (m.).
Scribonius, **Scribonius**, -ii (m.); of or relating to **Scribonius**, **Scribonianus**, -a, -um.
Scrofa, **Scrofa**, -æ (m.).
Scultenna, the **Scultenna**, -æ (m.).
Scutari, **Chrysopolis**, -is (f.).
Scydrothemis, **Scydrothemis**, -is (m.).
Scylace, **Scylace**, -es (f.).
Scylærum, **Scylærum**, -i (m.); of or belonging to **Scylærum**, **Scylærus**, -a, -um; **Scylæcus**, -a, -um; and **Scylæcinus**, -a, -um.
Scylla, **Scylla**, -æ (f.); of or relating to **Scylla**, **Scyllæus**, -a, -um.
Scyllæum, **Scyllæum**, -i (m.).
Scyllis, **Scyllis**, -is (m.).
Scymnus, **Scymnus**, -i (m.).
Scyron, **Scyron**, -onis (m.).
Scyros, **Scyros** or **Scyrius**, -i (f.); of or belonging to **Scyros**, **Scyrian**, **Scyrius**, -a, -um, and **Scyriæcus**, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, **Scyriæ**, -idis, and **Scyriæ**, -idis.
Scythia, **Scythia**, -æ (f.); of or belonging to **Scythia**, **Scythicus**, -a, -um.
Scythian, **Scythian**, -æ (f.); of or relating to **Scythia**, **Scythianus**, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, **Scythiæ**, -idis; the **Scythians**, **Scythæ**, -arum (m.); and a **Scythian**, **Scythæ**, -æ (m.), **Scythiæ**, -æ (f.).
Scythopolis, **Scythopolis**, -is (f.); the inhabitants of **Scythopolis**, **Scythopolitæ**, -arum (m.).
Sebastæ, **Sebastæ**, -es (f.); of or belonging to **Sebastæ**, **Sebastenus**, -a, -um.
Sebastia, **Sebastia**, -æ (f.).
Sebastian, **Sebastianus**, -i (m.).
Sebastopolis, **Sebastopolis**, -is (f.).
Sebennytic, **Sebennyticus**, -a, -um; the **Sebennytic** mouth (of the Nile), **Sebennyticum** **Ostium**.
Sebethus, the **Sebethus**, -i (m.); of or relating to the **Sebethus**, **Sebethis**, -idis (*fem. adj.*).
Sebinus, **Sebinus**, -i (m.). **Lacus**.
Seborus, **Seborus**, -i (m.).

Sicily, Sicilia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Sicily, *Sicilianus, Sicilius*, -a, -um, and *Siciliensis*, -e; *pecul. fem.*, *Sicellia*, -idis; the *Sicilians, Sicilli*, -orum (m.).
Sicoris, the, Sicoris, -is (m.).
Siculi, the, Sicilli, -orum (m.), v. *Sicily*.
Siculus, Sicellus, -i (m.).
Sicyon, Sicyon, -onis (f.); of or belonging to Sicyon, *Sicyonian, Sicyonius*, -a, -um.
Side, Sida, -æ, and *Side*, -es (f.); of or belonging to Side, *Sidensis*, -e; the inhabitants of Side, *Sidetæ*, -arum (m.).
Sidicinum, Sidicinum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Sidicinum, *Sidicinus*, -a, -um.
Sidon, Sidon, -idis (f.), a city; of or belonging to Sidon, *Sidonian, Sidonius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Sidonis*, -idis.—2. (m.) a man's name.
Sidra (Gulf of), Syrtis, -is (f.), Major.
Sidus, Sidus, -untia (f.).
Sidusa, Sidusa, -æ (f.).
Sienna, Senna, -æ (f.).
Sifanto, Siphnus, -i (f.), q. v.
Siga, Siga, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Siga, *Sigensis*, -e. *Sigambri, the, v. Sigambri*.
Sigum, Sigum and *Sigōn*, -i (n.); of or belonging to Sigum, *Sigūs*, -a, -um, and *Sigōus*, -a, -um.
Sigida, Sigida, -æ (m.).
Sigipedes, the, Sigipedes, -um (m.).
Signia, Signia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Signia, *Signinus*, -a, -um.
Sigina (Mount), Signia, -æ (m.).
Sila, Sila, -æ (f.); of or relating to Sila, *Silānus*, -a, -um.
Silavio, Silavio, -onis (m.).
Silanus, Silānus, -i (m.); of or relating to Silanus, *Silānius*, -a, -um.
Silās, Silas, -æ (m.).
Silbum, Silbum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Silbum, *Silolānus*, -a, -um.
Silenus, Silēnus, -i (m.); of or relating to Silenus, *Silēnicus*, -a, -um.
Silesia, Silesia, -æ (f.).
Sileum, Sileum, -i (n.).
Silici, the, Silici, -orum (m.).
Silius, Silius, -i (m.); of or relating to Silius, *Silitan, Silius*, -a, -um, and *Silianus*, -a, -um.
Silo, Silo, -onis (m.), a man's name.—2. (f.) a city.
Siloe, Siloe, -æ, and *Siloe, indecl.* (f.); of or belonging to Siloe, *Siloue*, -a, -um.
Silpia, Silpia, -æ (f.).
Silus, Silus, -i (m.).
Silvanus, Silvānus, -i (m.).
Silvester, Silvester, -tris (m.).
Simacius, v. Symacius.
Simallo, Simallo, -onis (m.).
Simbruvium, Simbruvium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Simbruvium, *Simbruvius (or Simbrunus)*, -a, -um.
Simoon, Simoon, -onis (m.).
Simittu, Simittu, indecl. (n.); of or belonging to Simittu, *Simittuensis*, -e.
Simmias, Simmias, -æ (m.); of or relating to Simmias, *Simmius*, -a, -um.
Simota, the, Simiō, -entis or -entos (m.).
Simon, Simon, -onis (m.); of or relating to Simon, *Simoniānus*, -a, -um.
Simonides, Simōnides, -æ (m.); of or relating to Simonides, *Simōnidēs*, -a, -um.
Sinda, Sinda, -æ, and *Sindos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to Sinda, *Sindicus*, -a, -um, and *Sindensis*, -e.
Sindus, Sindus, -æ or -is (m.).
Singara, Singira, -orum (n.); of or belonging to Singara, *Singarēnus*, -a, -um.
Singidunum, Singidunum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Singidunum, *Singidūnensis*, -e.
Singili, Singili, indecl. (n.); of or belonging to Singili, *Singiliensis*, -e.
Singaglia, v. Sengaglia.
Sinis, Sinis, -is (m.).
Sinnaces, Sinnaces, -is (m.).
Sinnus, Sinnus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Sinnus, *Sinnānus*, -a, -um.
Sinope, Sinōpe, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Sinope, *Sinōpicus*, -a, -um, and *Sinopenis*, -e; *pecul. fem.*, *Sinōpia*, -idis.
Sintice, Sintice, -es (f.); of or belonging to Sintice, *Sinticea*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Sintice, *Sintili*, -orum (m.).
Sinub, Sinope, -es (f.), q. v.
Sinuessa, Sinuessa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Sinuessa, *Sinuessānus*, -a, -um.
Sion (Mount), Bion, indecl. (f.).
Siphnus, Siphnus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Siphnus, *Siphnius*, -a, -um.

Sipontum, Sipontum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Sipontum, *Sipontinus*, -a, -um.
Spylus (Mount), Stipylus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Spylyus, *Sipylēus*, -a, -um; *Sipylēus*, -a, -um; and *Sipylensis*, -e.
Sir, the, Iaxartes, -æ (m.).
Siræ, Siræ, -arum (f.).
Sirbonis (Lake), Sirbōn, -idis (f.).
Sirens, the, Sirenes, -um (f.); a *Siren, Siren*, -ēnis; of or relating to the Sirens, *Sirenus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Sirēnia*, -idis.
Siris, the, Siris, -is (m.); of or relating to the Siris, *Sirinus*, -a, -um.—2. (f.) a city; of or belonging to Siris, *Sirinus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Siris, *Sirtni*, -orum (m.).
Sirmia, Sirmia, -æ (f.).
Sirmio, Sirmio, -onis (m.).
Sirmium, Sirmium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Sirmium, *Sirmionensis*, -e.
Sisapo, Sisapo, -onis (f.); of or belonging to Sisapo, *Sisapōnensis*, -e.
Siscia, Siscia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Siscia, *Sisciānus*, -a, -um.
Sienna, Sienna, -æ (m.).
Siser, Siser, -tris (m.).
Sistron, Begustro, -onis (f.); Civitas S gesterorum.
Sisyphus, Sisyphus, -i (m.); of or relating to Sisyphus, *Sisyphius*, -a, -um; son of Sisyphus, *Sisyphides*, -æ (m.).
Sithon, Sithon, -onis (m.).
Sithonii, the, Sithonii, -orum (m.); *Sithonias, Sithonius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Sithōnia*, -idis (*poet. for Thracian*).
Sitiß, Sitiß, indecl. (n.); of or belonging to Sitiß, *Sitēnsis*, -e.
Sittace, Sittace, -es (f.); the territory of Sittace, *Sittacēne*, -es (f.).
Sittius, Sittius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Sittius, *Sitlānus*, -a, -um.
Siwah, Ammonium, -i (n.).
Skye (Isle of), Eubda Orientalis.
Skyro, Scyros, -i (f.), q. v.
Slavonia, Slavonia or Slavonia, -æ (f.); the *Slavonians, Slavi*, -orum, and *Slavones*, -um (m.).
Slewick, Slewicum, -i (m.).
Slugs, Clausule, -arum (f.).
Smerdis, Smerdis, -is (m.).
Smintha, Smintha, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Smintha, *Sminthian, Sminthius*, -a, -um, and *Sminthēus*, -a, -um; as an appellation of Apollo, *Sminthian, Sminthēus*, -e or -ei (m.).
Smyrna, Smyrna, -æ (f.); a city; of or belonging to Smyrna, *Smyræacæ, Smyræus*, -a, -um.—2. a woman's name.
Sochis, Sochis, -is (m.).
Socho, Socho, indecl. (f.).
Socolora, Dioscoridis Insula (f.).
Socrates, Socrætes, -is (m.); of or relating to Socrates, *Socraticus, Socrætes*, -a, -um; the followers of Socrates, *Socratici*, -orum (m.).
Socraton, Socrätion, -ōnis (m.).
Socunda, Socunda, -æ (f.).
Sodom, Sôdôm, -æ (f.); *Sôdânum*, -i (n.); and *Sôdâma*, -orum (n.); the inhabitants of Sodom, *Sôdômitæ*, -arum (m.); of or belonging to Sodom, *Sôdômiticus*, -a, -um.
Sogdiana, Sogdiana, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Sogdiana, *Sogdiāni*, -orum (m.).
Solsone, Suesio, -onis (f.); Augusta Suesionum.
Sole, Sole, -es (f.).
Soli, Soli or Solca, -orum (f.); of or belonging to Soli, *Solenis*, -e.
Solomon, v. Salomon.
Solona, Solonæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Solona, *Solonas*, -itis (*adj.*).
Solonium, Solonium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Solonius, *Solonius*, -a, -um.
Solus, Solus, -untis (f.); of or belonging to Solus, *Solutinus*, -a, -um.
Solva, Solva, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Solva, *Solvenis*, -e.
Solway (Firth of), Itinæ Estuarium (n.).
Sontius, the, Sontius, -ii (m.); of or relating to the Sontius, *Sontius*, -a, -um.
Sopater, Sopater, -tri (m.).
Sophene, Sôphēne, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Sophene, *Sophēni*, -orum (m.).
Sophia, Sophia, -æ (f.); of or relating to Sophia, *Sophiānus*, -a, -um.
Sophocles, Sophocles, -is (m.); of or relating to Sophocles, *Sophocleus*, -a, -um.

Sopolis, Söppölis, -is (m.).
Sora, Söra, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Sora, Soranus, -a, -um.
Soracte (Mount), Sörracte, -is (n.); of or belonging to Mount Soracte, Soractinus, -a, -um.
Sordice, Sordice, -es (f.).
Sordus, the, Sordus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the Sordus, Sordicenus, -a, -um.
Surreum, Surreum, -i (n.).
Sosia, Sosia, -æ (m.), a man's name.—2. (f.) a woman's name.
Sosias, Sosias, -æ (m.).
Sosicles, Sosicles, -is (m.).
Sosigenes, Sosigenes, -is (m.).
Sosilaus, Sosilaus, -i (m.).
Sosimenes, Sosimenes, -is (m.).
Sospater, Sospater, -tris (m.).
Sosis, Sosis, -is (m.), a man.—2. (f.) a woman.
Sotius, Sötius, -li (m.); of or relating to Sotius or the Sotii, Sotianus, -a, -um.
Sosthenes, Sosthenes, -is (m.).
Sotades, Sotades, -is (m.); of or relating to Sotades, Sotadicus, -a, -um and Sotadicus, -a, -um.
Sotas, Sotas, -æ (m.).
Soter, Soter, -is (m.).
Soteridas, Soteridas, -æ (m.).
Sothia, Sothis, -is (m.).
Sotiates, the, Sotiates, -um or -ium (m.).
Sotira, Sötira, -æ (f.).
Southampton, Clausentum, -i (n.).
Spa, Aquæ Spadanæ, -arum (f.).
Spaco, Späco, -us (f.).
Spain, Hispania, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Spain, Spanish, Hispanus, -a, -um; Hispaniensis, -e; and Hispanicus, -a, -um; the Spanish Sea, Ibericum Mare; the Spaniards, Hispani, -orum (m.); Greek and poet., Iberia, and its deriv., used for Hispania, -æ; v. Iberia.
Spalatio, Spalatio, -i (n.).
Sparta, Sparta, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Sparta, Spartan, Spartianus, -a, -um, and Sparticus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Sparta, Spartans, Spartiæ, -arum (m.).
Spartani, Spartani, -orum (m.).
Spartacus, Spartacus, -i (m.); of or relating to Spartacus, Spartacius, -a, -um.
Spartian, Spartianus, -i (m.).
Spatale, Spatale, -æ (f.).
Spicer, v. Spire.
Spercheus, the, Spercheus or Sperchius, -li (m.); of or belonging to the Spercheus, Spercheus, -idis (fem. adj.); a dweller on the Spercheus, Spercheonides, -æ (m.).
Sperchiz, Sperchiz, -arum (f.).
Spexia, Tipareus, -i (f.).
Sphegia, Sohägge, -arum (f.).
Spina, Spina, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Spina, Spineticus, -a, -um.
Spino, Spino, -onis (m.).
Spinther, Spinther, -is (m.).
Spio, Spio, -as (f.).
Spire, Augusta Nemetum; Noviomagus, -i, and Spira, -æ (f.).
Spiridion, Spiridion, -onis (m.).
Spoletum, Spöletum, -il (m.); of or belonging to Spoletum, Spöletum, -is (m.).
Sporades, the, Spörades, -um (f.), Insulæ.
Sporina, Sporina, -æ (m.).
Squillace, Scyllaceum, -i (m.), q. v.; Gulf of Squillace, Scyllaceus Sinus.
St. Agatha, Agathyrna, -æ (f.), and Agathyrnum, -i (n.).
St. Alban, Fanum St. Albani (n.).
St. Andrew, Andreöppölis, -is (f.).
St. Angelo, Castrum St. Angeli (n.); Angeliöppölis, -is (f.).
St. Bertrand, Bertrandoölis, -is (f.).
St. Catharine's, Insula Catharinæ (f.).
St. Christol, Portakium St. Christophori (n.).
St. Cloud, Fanum St. Clodoaldi (n.).
St. Cruz, Fanum St. Crucis (n.).
St. David's, Menevia, -æ (f.).
St. Denis, Catoia, -u (n.).
St. Domingo, Hispaniola, -æ (f.).
St. Enfrua (Gulf of), Laneticus Sinus.
St. Fr., Fanum St. Fidei (n.).
St. George, Insula St. Georgii (f.).
St. Gotthard, Adulas or Adula, -æ (m.).
St. Jago, Insula St. Jacobi (f.), an island—2. a city: Fanum St. Jacobi (n.).
St. James, Fanum St. Jacobi (m.).
St. Jean d'Acce, Ace, -es (f.).
St. Juan de Puerto Rico, Fanum St. Joannis Portus Divitiæ.
St. Maura, Leucadia, -æ (f.), q. v.

St. Michael, Fanum St. Michiællæ (m.).
St. Omir, Audonardöppölis, -is (f.).
St. Quentin, Augusta Veromanduorum (f.).
St. Rmi, Fanum St. Remigii (m.).
St. Sebastian, Donastienum, -i (n.).
St. Stephen, Fanum St. Stephani (m.).
St. Thomas, Insula St. Thomæ (f.), an island.—2. Fanum St. Thomæ (n.), a town.
Stabia, Stabiæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Stabiæ, Stabianus, -a, -um.
Stafford, Stæffordia, -æ (f.).
Stagira, Stazira, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Stagira, Stigirite, Stagiritæ, -æ (masc. adj.).
Stalimene, Lemnos, -i (f.), q. v.
Stamford, Stamfordia, -æ (f.).
Stannicks, Congavata, -æ (f.).
Stanco, Coa, q. v.
Standia, Dia, -æ (f.).
Staseas, Staseas, -æ (m.).
Statiella, Statiellæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Statiella, Statiellæ, -is (adj.), and Statiellensis, -e.
Statilia, Statilia, -æ (f.).
Statonia, Statonia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Statonia, Statoniensis, -e.
Stelendera, Stelendera, -æ (f.).
Stella, Stella, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Stella, Stellæ, -is (adj.), and Stellatius, -a, -um.
Stello, Stello, -onis (m.).
Stenebæa, Stenebæa or Stenebæa, -æ (f.); of or relating to Stenebæa, Stenebæus, -a, -um.
Stentor, Stentor, -is (m.); of or relating to Stentor, Stentoreus, -a, -um.
Stephane, Staphane, -æ (f.).
Stephanio, Stephaniö, -onis (m.).
Stephen, Stephanus, -i (m.).
Sterope, Sterop, -es (f.).
Steropes, Steröps, -æ (m.).
Sterlinus, Stertinus, -li (m.); of or belonging to Sterlinus, Stertinus, -a, -um.
Stesichorus, Stesichorus, -i (m.); of or relating to Stesichorus, Stesichorius, -a, -um.
Stettin, Sedinum, -i (n.).
Stenbæa, Stenebæa, -æ (f.).
Stenelus, Stenêlus, -i (m.); of or relating to Stenelus, Stenêlus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Stenêlia, -idis.
Steno, Stêno, -as (f.).
Stenbæa, Stenebæa, -æ (f.).
Stilbon, Stilbon, -ontis (m.).
Stilicho, Stillycho, -onis (m.); of or relating to Stilicho, Stilichonius, -a, -um.
Stillo, Stillo, -onis (m.).
Stillo, Stillo, -onis (m.).
Stilpo, Stilpo, -onis (m.).
Stimicon, Stimicon, -onis (m.).
Stimula, Stimula, -æ (f.).
Stiria, Stiria, -æ (f.).
Stirling, Sterlinia, -æ (f.); Mons Doloricus (m.).
Stobi, Stobi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Stobi, Stobensis, -e.
Stockholm, Holmia, -æ (f.).
Stocheas, the, Stöchæos, -um (f.); in sing., Stöchæus, -idis.
Stola, Stola, -æ (m.).
Stolo, Stolo, -onis (m.).
Strabo, Strabo, -onis (m.).
Strait of Caffo, Bosporus Cimmerius (m.).
Strait of Constantinople, Bosporus Thracius (m.).
Strait of Dover, Fretum Gallicum.
Strait of Gibraltar, v. Gibraltar.
Strait of St. Bonifacio, Taphros, -i (f.).
Stratund, Sunönia, -æ (f.).
Strasburg, Argentoratum, -i (n.).
Stratioki, Munychia, -æ (f.).
Stratipocles, Stratipocles, -is (m.).
Strato, Strato, -onis (m.).
Stratocæa, Stratocæa or Stratocæia, -æ (f.).
Stratocles, Stratocles, -is (m.).
Stratonice, Stratonicæ, -æ (f.).
Stratonicea, Stratonicæ, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Stratonicea, Stratonicensis, -e; Stratonicus, -eas or -el (masc. adj.); pecul. fem., Stratonicis, -idis.
Stratonides, Stratonicides, -æ (m.).
Stratophanes, Stratophanes, -is (m.).
Stratus, Stratus or Stratos, -i (f.).
Stratoli (Islands), Plötæ or Strophæos Insulæ (f.).
Stromboli, } Strongyle, -es (f.).
Strongyle, }
Strongyli, Petelia, -æ (f.).
Strongylion, Strongylion, -onis (m.).
Strophæos, the, Strophæos, -um (f.), Insulæ.
Struma, Struma, -æ (m.).

Strymon, *Strymon*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to the *Strymon*, *Strymonian*, *Strymōnius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Strymōnis*, -idis.

Stubera, *Stubera*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Stubera*, *Stubereus*, -a, -um.

Stura, the *Stura*, -ae (m.).

Stutgard, *Stutgardia*, -ae (f.).

Stymphālus, *Stymphālus*, -i (m.); *Stymphālum* or *Stymphālōn*, -i (m.); and *Stymphāla*, -orum (n.); *Stymphalian*, *Stymphālius*, -a, -um, and *Stymphālius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Stymphālis*, -idis; especially in plural, the *Stymphalian* (birds), *Stymphāliides*, -um.

Styx, *Styx*, -ygis (f.); of or belonging to the *Styx*, *Stygus*, -a, -um.

Suadones, the *Suadones*, -um (m.).

Suasa, *Suasa*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Suasa*, *Suāsānus*, -a, -um.

Subia, the *Subia*, -is (m.).

Sublaccum, *Sublaccum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sublaccum*, *Sublaccensis*, -e.

Subota, *Subota*, -orum (m.).

Subur, *Subur*, -uris (f.), a city.—2. (m.) a river.

Subura, *Sūbura* or *Sūbura*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Subura*, *Suburānus*, -a, -um, and *Suburītānus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of the *Subura*, *Subūrānenses*, -um (m.).

Succabar, *Succabar*, -is (m.).

Succasae, the *Succasae*, -um (m.).

Succubo, *Succubo*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Succubo*, *Succubonitānus*, -a, -um.

Suche, *Suche*, -ae (f.).

Sucinum, *Sucinum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sucinum*, *Sucinlānus*, -a, -um, and *Sucinlensis*, -e.

Sucrana, *Sucrana*, -ae (f.).

Sucro, the *Sucro*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to the *Sucro*, *Sucronensis*, -e.

Sucuro, *Sucuro*, -ōnis (m.).

Suderium, *Suderium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Suderium*, *Suderitānus*, -a, -um.

Sudines, *Sudines*, -ae or -is (m.).

Sue, *Sue*, -ae (f.).

Suel, *Suel*, -ēis (m.); of or belonging to *Suel*, *Suellitānus*, -a, -um.

Suessa, *Suessa*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Suessa*, *Suessānus*, -a, -um.

Suessetani, the *Suessetāni*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Suessetani*, *Suessetānus*, -a, -um.

Suessiones, the *Suessiones*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Suessiones*, *Suessionensis*, -e.

Suessula, *Suessula*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Suessula*, *Suessulānus*, -a, -um.

Suevi, the *Suevi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Suevi*, *Suevici*, -a, -um, and *Suevus*, -a, -um; the country of the *Suevi*, *Suevia*, -ae (f.).

Suez, *Arsinē*, -ae (f.).

Suffolk, *Suffolcia*, -ae (f.).

Sugambri, the *v. Sicambri*.

Suillum, *Suillum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Suillum*, *Suillāns*, -itis (adj.).

Suliones, the *Suliones*, -um (m.).

Sulci, *Sulci*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Sulci*, *Sulcensis*, -e.

Sulla, *v. Sylla*.

Sully, *Sulliacum*, -i (n.).

Sulmo, } *Sulmo*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Sulmo*, *Sulmonensis*, -e, and (late) *Sulmontinus*, -a, -um.

Sulpicius, *Sulpicius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Sulpicius* or the *Sulpicia* gens, *Sulpician*, *Sulpicius*, -a, -um, and *Sulpiciānus*, -a, -um.

Sunium, *Sūnium* and *Sūnion*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sunium*, *Sunian*, *Sunias*, -idis (f.).

Sura, *Sūra*, -ae (f.), a city.—2. (m.) a man's name; of or relating to *Sura*, *Surānus*, -a, -um.

Sure, the *Sure*, -arum (m.).

Surdaones, the *Surdaōnes*, -um (m.).

Surena, *Surēna* or *Surēnas*, -ae (m.).

Surrentum, *Surrentum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Surrentum*, *Surrentine*, *Surrentinus*, -a, -um.

Susa, *Susa*, -orum (n.); of or belonging to *Susa*, *Susius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Susis*, -idis; *v. Susiana*.

Susan, } *Susanna*, -ae (f.).

Susanna, }

Susarion, *Sūsarion*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Susarion*, *Susarionius*, -a, -um.

Susiana, *Sūsāna*, -ae, and *Susāne*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Susiana*, *Susianus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Susiana*, *Susiani*, -orum, and *Susi*, -orum (m.).

Suthul, *Suthul*, indecl. (f.).

Sutrium, *Sutrium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sutrium*, *Sutrinus*, -a, -um, and *Sutrius*, -a, -um.

Sweden, *Suecia*, -ae (f.); *Suedish*, *Suecicus*, -a, -um.

Switzerland, *Helvetia*, -ae (f.), q. v.

Sybaris, *Sybaris*, -is (f.), a city; of or belonging to *Sybaris*, *Sybaritānus*, -a, -um, and *Sybariticus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Sybaris*, *Sybarites*, -ae (m.); *Sybaritis*, -idis (f.).—2. (m.) a man's name.

Syce, *Syce*, -ae (f.).

Syene, *Syēne*, -ae (f.); of *Syene*, *Syenites*, -ae (masc. adj.); the inhabitants of *Syene*, *Syenite*, -arum (m.).

Sylla, *Sylla*, -ae (m.); of or relating to *Sylla*, *Syllānus*, -a, -um.

Symathus, the *Symethus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Symathus*, *Symethius* or *thēus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Symethis*, -idis.

Syme, *Syme*, -ae (f.).

Symmachus, *Symmachus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Symmachus*, *Symmachiānus*, -a, -um.

Symplegades, the *Symplēgades*, -um (f.); in sing., *Symplēgas*, -idis.

Synnada, *Synnada*, -ae (f.); *Synnas*, -idis (f.); and *Synnada*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Synnada*, *Synnadenis*, -e, and *Synnadicus*, -a, -um.

Syphax, *Syphax*, -ācis (m.).

Syracuse, *Syracūsae*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Syracuse*, *Syracūsān*, *Syracūsānus*, -a, -um; *Syrāciolus*, -a, -um; and *post.*, *Syrāciolus*, -a, -um.

Syria, *Syria*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Syria*, *Syrian*, *Syriacus*, -a, -um; *Syrius*, -a, -um; and *Syrus*, -a, -um; the *Syrians*, *Syri*, -orum (m.).

Syrinx, *Syrinx*, -ingis (f.).

Syrmatæ, *Syrmatæ*, -arum (m.).

Syrnos, *Syrnos*, -i (f.).

Syro, *Syro*, -ōnis (m.).

Syrophœnician, *Syrophœnicis*, -icis (m.); *Syrophœnissa*, -ae (f.).

Syros, *Syros*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Syros*, *Syrius*, -a, -um, and *Syricus*, -a, -um.

Syrtis, the *Syrtis*, -um (f.); the greater *Syrtis*, *Syrtis* major; the smaller *Syrtis*, *Syrtis* minor; of or belonging to the *Syrtis*, *Syrticus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Syrtites*, -ae.

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Tabæ, *Tabæ*, -arum (f.).

Taber, *Taberium*, -i (n.).

Tabis, *Tabis*, -is (m.).

Tabitia, *Tabitia*, -ae (f.).

Tabraca, *Tabrica*, -ae (f.).

Tacape, *Tacape*, -ae (f.).

Tadcaster, *Tadecastrum*, -i (n.).

Tadmor, *v. Thadmor*.

Tanarum (*Matapan*); of or belonging to *Tanarum*, *Tenarius*, -a, -um; a female of *Tanarum*, i. e., *Laconia*, *Tendris*, -idis (f.); a man of *Tanarum*, i. e., *Laconia*, *Tenarides*, -ae (m.); the lower regions, the lower world, *Tenāra*, -orum (n. plural).

Tages, *Tages*, -ētis (m.); of or belonging to *Tages*, *Tageticus*, -a, -um.

Tajo, *Tagus*, -i (m.).

Talaus, *Talūus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Talaus*, *Talāthūus*, -a, -um; a son or descendant of *Talaus*, *Talāthōides*, -ae (m.).

Tamar, *Tamkrus*, -i (m.).

Tamara, *Tamkris*, -is (m.), and *Tamara*, -ae (f.).

Tamworth, *Tamawordina*, -ae (f.).

Tanager, *Tanager*, -gri (m.).

Tanagra, *Tanāgra*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Tanagra*, *Tanagrus*, -a, -um, and *Tanagricus*, -a, -um.

Tanais, *v. Don*.

Tanaquil, *Tanquill*, -ilis (f.).

Tanaro, the *Tankrus*, -i (m.).

Tanas, *Tanas*, -ae (m.).

Tanedo, *Tanētum*, -i (n.).

Tangier, *Tingis*, -is (f.).

Tanis, *Tanis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Tanis*, *Taniticus*, -a, -um, and *Tanites*, -ae (masc. adj.); *Tanitic* *Nome* or *Nome* of *Tanis*, *Tanites* *Nomos*.

Tantalus, *Tantālus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Tantalus*, *Tantalēus*, -a, -um, and *Tantalicus*, -a, -um; a son or descendant of *Tantalus*, *Tantāliides*, -ae (m.); a daughter or female descendant of *Tantalus*, *Tantālis*, -idis (f.).

Taurinum, *Tauronemum*, -ii (n.).

Taphius (*Mount*), *Taphius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Taphius*, *Taphiusius*, -a, -um.

Taphros, *v. Bonifacio*.

Taprobne, *v. Ceylon*.

Tarasia, *Tarania*, -ia (m.).
Tarantasia, *Tarantasia*, -as (f.).
Taranto, *Tarentum*, -i (m.).
Tara, *Taras*, -antis (m.).
Tarascum, *Tarasco*, -ōnis (m.).
Tarbelli, *Tarbelli*, -ōrum (m.); of or belonging to *Tarbelli*, *Tarbellicus*, -a, -um, and *Tarbellius*, -a, -um.
Tarcho, *Tarcho*, -ōnis (m.).
Tarentum, *Tarentum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Tarentum*, *Tarentinus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Tarentum*, *Tarentini*, -orum.
Targovisco, *Targoviscum*, -i (n.).
Turichaea, *Tarichaea*, -æ (f.).
Tarna, *the Tarnia*, -ia (m.).
Taro, *Tarus*, -i (m.).
Turpa, *Tarpe*, -æ (m.).
Turpeia Mount, *Mons Tarpelius*; *Tarpelium Saxum*;
Tarpela, *Tuype*.
Tarquin, *Tarquinius*, -ii (m.).
Tarracina, *Tarracina*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Tarracina*, *Tarracinese*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Tarracina*, *Tarracinese*.
Turraeo, *Tarricko*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Turraeo*, *Tarraconense*, -e.
Tarragona, *Tarraco*, -ōnis (f.).
Tarus, *Tarus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Tarus*, *Tarenais*, -e; the inhabitants of *Tarus*, *Tarsenese*.
Tartarus, *Tartirus*, -i (m.), and in plural, *Tartira*, -ōrum (m.); of or belonging to *Tartarus*, *Tartareus*, *Tartareus*, -a, -um.
Tartessus, *Tartessus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Tartessus*, *Tartessus*, -a, -um; *Tartessiacus*, -a, -um; and fem. adj., *Tartessia*, -idis.
Tarusates, *Tarusates*, -um or -ium (m.).
Tartarus, *Tartivus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Tartarus*, *Tartivianus*, -a, -um; *v. Treviso*.
Tatenses, *Tatenses*, -um (m.).
Tatta (Lake), *Tatta*, -æ (f.); *v. Tuzla*.
Tassilon, *Thonodion*, -i (m.).
Tauric Chersonesus, *Chersonesus Taurica*; *v. Crimes*.
Tauris, *Tauris*, -idis (f.).
Tauromenium, *Tauromenium*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Tauromenium*, *Tauromenianus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Tauromenium*, *Tauromenii*, -orum; *v. Taormino*.
Taurascythia, *Taurascythia*, -arum (m.).
Taurunum, *Taurūnum*, -i (n.); the inhabitants of *Taurunum*, *Taurunenese*, -ium.
Taurus (Mount), *Taurus*, -i (m.); *Pass of Taurus*, *Tauri Pylæ*.
Taxiles, *Taxiles*, -æ (m.).
Tay (Firth of), *Taum (-i) Estuarium*.
Tay (River), *Tavus*, -i (m.).
Taygete, *Taygētē*, -es (f.).
Taygetus (Mount), *Taygētus*, -i (m.), and *Taygēta*, -ōrum (n. plural).
Teannum, *Teannum*, -i (n.); the inhabitants of *Teannum*, *Teanni*, -orum.
Teate, *Teatē*, -is (n.); the inhabitants of *Teate*, *Teatini*, -orum.
Tech, *Tecum*, -i (n.).
Tecmessa, *Tecmessa*, -æ (f.).
Tecmon, *Tecmon*, -ōnis (m.).
Tectoalgæ, *Tectoalgæ*, -um (m.).
Tegæa, *Tegæa*, -æ, and *Tegētē*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Tegæa*, *Tegerus*, -a, -um; *Tegæus*, -a, -um; *Tegæticus*, -a, -um; and fem. adj., *Tegætica*, -idis.
Telamon, *Telkmon*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Telamon*, *Telamonius*, -a, -um; a son of *Telamon*, *Telamonides*, -æ.
Telchines, *Telchines*, -um (m.).
Teleboas, *Telebōi*, -ārum (m.), and *Telebōi*, -ōrum (m); *Teleboan Islands*, *Teleboides Insulæ*.
Telesia, *Telesia*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Telesia*, *Telesinus*, -a, -um.
Telestes, *Telestes*, -æ or -is (m.).
Teletihusa, *Teletihusa*, -æ (f.).
Telini, *Telini*, -orum (m.).
Telins, *Tellus*, -ūris (f.).
Telmessus, *Telmessus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Telmessus*, *Telmessiacus*, -a, -um; *Telmessius*, -a, -um; and fem. adj., *Telmessia*, -idis; the inhabitants of *Telmessus*, *Telmessenses*, -um.
Telo, *Telo*, -ōnis (m.).
Telo, *Telos*, -i (f.).
Telexiope, *Telexiōpe*, -es (f.).
Temæa, *Temēsa*, -æ (f.).
Temæos, *Temēse*, -æ (f.).
Temnos, *Temnos*, -i (f.).
Temp-, *Tempæ* (n. plural).
Tem, *gra*, *Tempjra*, -orum (n. plural).

Tenedos, Tenédōs, -ī (*f.*); of or belonging to *Tenedos*, *Tenedus*, -ā, -um.
Tenerife, Nivaria, -ae (*f.*).
Tenas, Tēnas, -ae or -is (*m.*).
Tenos, Tenoe, -ī (*f.*).
Tentyra, Tēntyra, -orum (*m. plural*); v. *Dendera*; of or belonging to *Tentyra*, *Tentyrilicus*, -ā, -um, and masc. ad., *Tentyrites*, -ae; the *Nome* of *Tentyra*, *Tentyrites* *Nomos*; the inhabitants of *Tentyra*, *Tentyritae*, -arum (*m. plural*).
Teos, Teos, -ī (*f.*); of or belonging to *Teos*, *Teos* or *Telos*, *Telous*, -ā, -um.
Terdon, Terdōn, -ōnis (*f.*); of or belonging to *Terdon*, *Terdonolus*, -ā, -um.
Terence, Terentius, -ii (*m.*).
Terentia, Terentius, -ii (*m.*); of or relating to *Terentia*, *Terentianus*, -ā, -um; *Terentinus*, -ā, -um.
Tereus, Tereus, -ei and -eos (*m.*); a son or descendant of *Tereus*, *Terēides*, -ae.
Tergate, Tergate, -is (*m.*); v. *Triate*; of or belonging to *Tergate*, *Tergestinus*, -ā, -um; the inhabitants of *Tergate*, *Tergestini*, -i (*m.*).
Teria, Teria, -ae (*f.*).
Terina, Terina, -ae (*f.*); of or belonging to *Terina*, *Terinæus*, -ā, -um.
Termessus, Termessus, -ī (*f.*); the inhabitants of *Termessus*, *Termessenses*.
Terni, Interamnina, -ae (*f.*).
Ternova, Ternollum, -ii (*m.*).
Terpenna, Tarupenna, -ae and *Tarvenna*, -ae (*f.*).
Terpeichore, Terpeichōre, -ae (*f.*).
Terpis, Terpsia, -idis (*f.*).
Terva *Nasova*, Gela, -ae (*f.*).
Terracina, Tarracina, -ae (*f.*), q. v.
Tertullian, Tertullianus, -ī (*m.*).
Tesino, Ticius, -i (*m.*).
Tethys, Tēthys, -yos (*accus. -ya* or -yn) (*f.*).
Tetragnia, Tetragnōnis, -idis (*f.*).
Tetrica, Tetrica, -ī (*m.*); of or relating to *Tetrica*, *Tetricianus*, -ā, -um.
Teucer, Teucer, -cri (*m.*).
Teucia, Teucia, -ae (*f.*); v. *Troy*; of or belonging to *Troy*, *Teucrus*, -ā, -um; *Teucrus*, -ā, -um (used only in the plural *a.*); the *Trojans*, *Teucri*; a *Trojan* female, *Teucris*, -idis (*f.*).
Teutates, Teutātes, -es (*m.*).
Teuthrania, Teuthrania, -ae (*f.*), and *Teuthranie*, -ae (*f.*).
Teuthras, Teuthras, -antis (*m.*); of or relating to *Teuthras*, *Teuthrantius*, -ā, -um; *Teuthranthus*, -ā, -um.
Teutones, Teutōnes, -um (*m.*); of or belonging to the *Teutones*, *Teutonicus*, -ā, -um.
Thabena, Thabēna, -ae (*f.*); the inhabitants of *Thabena*, *Thabenenses*, -um.
Thabor (Mount), Itabyrius Mons.
Thabraca, Thābrica, -ae (*f.*); v. *Tabraca*.
Thadmor, Thadamōra, -ae (*f.*); *Palmyra*, -ae (*f.*).
Thale, Thals, -idis (*f.*).
Thales, Thales, -ētis (*m.*).
Thalestria, Thalestria, -is (*f.*).
Thames, Tamēsis, -is (*m.*).
Thamyra, Thamyras, -ae (*m.*).
Thani, Tanātis, -is (*f.*).
Thapaeus, Thapaeus, -ī (*m.*); inhabitants of *Thapaeus*, *Thapaeenses*.
Thapsus, Thapsus, -ī (*f.*); of or belonging to *Thapsus*, *Thapetanus*, -ā, -um; the inhabitants of *Thapsus*, *Thapetani*.
Thasos, Thasos, -ī (*f.*); of or belonging to *Thasos*, *Thasius*, -ā, -um.
Thaumas, Thaumas, -antis (*m.*); of or relating to *Thaumas*, *Thaumantius*, -ā, -um; a daughter of *Thaumas*, *Thaumantia*, -idis, and *Thaumantias*, -idis.
Theaki, Itēka, -ae (*f.*).
Theano, Theāno, -ōis (*f.*).
Thebais, Thebāis, -idis (*f.*).
Thebe, Thebe, -ae (*f.*).
Thebes, Thebes, -arum (*f.*); *Thebes*, *Thebānus*, -ā, -um; *Thebus*, *Thebāni*, -orum.
Thebis, Tibiscus, -ī (*m.*).
Themis, Themis, -idis (*f.*).
Themiscyra, Themiscyra, -ae (*f.*); of or belonging to *Themiscyra*, *Themiscyranus*, -ā, -um; *Themiscyrius*, -ā, -um; *Themiscyrenus*, -ā, -um.
Themison, Themisōn, -ōnis (*m.*).
Themisonium, Themisonium, -ii (*m.*); the inhabitants of *Themisonium*, *Themisōnes*, -um.
Themisto, Themisto, -ōis (*f.*).
Themistocles, Themistōcles, -is (*m.*); of or relating to *Themistocles*, *Themistocius*, -ā, -um.

Theobald, *Theobaldus*, -i (m.).
Theocritus, *Theocritus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Theocritus*, *Theocriteus*, -a, -um.
Theodamas, *Theodāmas*, -antis (m.); of or relating to *Theodamas*, *Theodamanteus*, -a, -um.
Theodore, *Theodorus*, -i (m.).
Theodoric, *Theodoricus*, -i (m.).
Theodotion, *Theodotion*, -onis (m.).
Theodulf, *Theodulfus*, -i (m.).
Theogenes, *Theogenēs*, -is (m.).
Theognis, *Theognis*, -idis (m.).
Theomedes, *Theomedēs*, -is (m.).
Theon, *Theon*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Theon*.
Theoninus, -a, -um.
Theonōe, *Theonōe*, -es (f.).
Theophanes, *Theophānes*, -is (m.).
Theopulis, *Theopŭlis*, -is (m.).
Thera, *Thera*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Thera*, *Theræus*, -a, -um.
Theramenēs, *Theramenēs*, -is (m.).
Therapna, *Therapnæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Therapna*, *Therapnæus*, -a, -um.
There, *There*, -es (f.).
Thericles, *Thericles*, -is (m.).
Thermodon, *Thermōdon*, -ontis (m.).
Thermopylae, *Thermopylæ*, -arum (f.).
Theron, *Theron*, -ontis (m.).
Thersander, *Thersander*, -dri (m.).
Thersites, *Thersites*, -æ (m.).
Thesēis, *Thesēis*, -idis (f.).
Thescus, *Thesēus*, -ei or -eos (m.); of or relating to *Thescus*, *Thescius*, -a, -um; *Thescus*, -a, -um; a son of *Thescus*, *Thesides*, -æ (m.); the *Athenians*, as descendants of *Thescus*, *Thesidei*, -arum (m.).
Thespia, *Thespia*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Thespia*, *Thespiacus*, -a, -um; *Thespia*, -adis (fem. adj.).—Hence, the *Muses*, as being honoured at *Thespia*, were called *Thespiades* *Dæm*; the inhabitants of *Thespia*, *Thespienses*, -ium.
Thespia, *Thespia*, -is and -idis (m.).
Thespis, *Thespis*, -ii (m.); a son or descendant of *Thespis*, *Thespiades*, -æ (m.).
Thesprotia, *Thesprotia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Thesprotia*, *Thesprotius*, -a, -um.
Thessalonica, *Thessalonica*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Thessalonica*, *Thessalonicens*, -ium.
Thessaly, *Thessalia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Thessaly*, *Thessalian*, *Thessalicus* and *Thessalius*, -a, -um; the *Thessalians*, *Thessalī*, -orum; a female *Thessalian*, *Thessalīs*, -idis.
Thetford, *Sitomagus*, -i (f.).
Thionville, *Theodōnia Villa*.
Thorn, *Thornium*, -ii (m.).
Thrace, *Thracia*, -æ (f.); a *Thracian*, *Thrax*, -ācis; *Thracian*, *Thracicus*, -a, -um; *Thracius*, -a, -um; *Threclius*, -a, -um.
Thraso, *Thraso*, -ōnis (m.).
Thrasymedes, *Thrasymēdes*, -is (m.).
Thria, *Thria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Thria*, *Thriasiā*, -as, -um.
Thrinax, *Thrinax*, -is (f.).
Thucydides, *Thucydīdes*, -is (m.); *Thucydidean*, *Thucydideus*, -a, -um.
Thule, *Thule*, -es (f.).
Thurium, *Thurium*, -ii (n.), and *Thuril*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Thurium*, *Thurinus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Thurium*, *Thuriātes*, -um or -ium.
Thyamis, *Thyāmis*, -is (m.).
Thyatira, *Thyatira*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Thyatira*, *Thyatirēni*, -orum.
Thyestes, *Thyestes*, -æ, rarely -is (m); son or descendant of *Thyestes*, *Thyestides*, -æ.
Thymbra, *Thymbra*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Thymbra*, *Thymbraeus*, -a, -um.
Thymelæ, *Thymēlæ*, -æ (f.).
Thyni, *Thyni*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Thyni* (= *Bithynians*), *Thynæus*, -a, -um.
Thynias, *Thynias*, -idis (f.).
Thyone, *Thyōne*, -æ (f.).
Thyreum, *Thyreum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Thyreum*, *Thyreus*, -a, -um.
Thyria, *Thyria*, -is (m.).
Tiber, *Tiberis*, -is; *Tibris*, -is or -idis; *Thybris*, -is or -idis (m.); of or belonging to the *Tiber*, *Tiberinus*, -a, -um.
Tiberias, *Tiberias*, -idis (f.).
Tibur, *Tibur*, -is (n.); of or belonging to *Tibur*, *Tiburnus*, -urtis (m. f. n.); *Tiburtinus*, -a, -um; *Tiburnus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Tibur*, *Tiburtes*, -ium (m.).
Ticinum, *Ticinum*, -i (n.); v. *Pavia*; of or be-

longing to *Ticinum*, *Ticinenis*, -æ; *Ticinus*, -a, -um.
Ticinus, *Ticinus*, -i (m.); v. *Tesino*.
Tifata, *Tifāta*, -orum (n.); of or belonging to *Tifata*, *Tifatinus*, -a, -um.
Tifernum, *Tifernum*, -i (n.); the inhabitants of *Tifernum*, *Tifernātes*, -um or -ium.
Tigranes, *Tigrānes*, -is or -æ (m.).
Tigranocerta, *Tigranocerta*, -orum (n. plural).
Tigris, *Tigris*, -is or -idis (m.).
Timagenes, *Timagēnes*, -is (m.).
Timagoras, *Timagōras*, -æ (f.).
Timandra, *Timandra*, -æ (f.).
Timanor, *Timānor*, -ōris (m.).
Timanthes, *Timanthes*, -is (m.).
Timarete, *Timarēte*, -es (f.).
Timasirates, *Timasirātes*, -is (m.).
Timochares, *Timochāres*, -is (m.).
Timocles, *Timōcles*, -is (m.).
Timocrates, *Timocrātes*, -is (m.).
Timoleon, *Timolēon*, -ontis (m.).
Timon, *Timon*, -onis (m.).
Timothy, *Timothēus*, -i (m.).
Tiphys, *Tiphys*, -ylis or -yos (m.).
Tiresias, *Tiresias*, -æ (m.).
Tiridates, *Tiridātes*, -æ or -is (m.).
Tiro, *Tiro*, -ōnis (m.).
Tiryas, *Tiryas*, -ntis (f.); of or belonging to *Tiryas*, *Thrynthius*, -a, -um.
Tiagoras, *Tisagōras*, -æ (m.).
Tisamenes, *Tisamenes*, -is (m.).
Tisias, *Tisias*, -æ (m.).
Tisiphone, *Tisiphōne*, -es (f.).
Tissaphernes, *Tissaphernēs*, -is (m.).
Titan, *Titan*, -antis (m.); of or belonging to the *Titans*, *Titanis*, -idis (fem. adj.); a female *Titan*, *Titanis*, -idis.
Tithonus, *Tithōnus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Tithonus*, *Tithonius*, -a, -um.
Titian, *Titianus*, -i (m.).
Titicæus, *Titicæus*, -ium (m.).
Tityos, *Tityos*, -i (m.).
Tivoli, *Tibur*, -uris (n.) q. v.
Tlos, *Tlos*, -ois (f.).
Tmarus (*Mount*), *Tmarus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Tmarus*, *Tmarus*, -a, -um.
Tmolus (*Mount*), *Tmolus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Tmolus*, *Tmolius*, -a, -um.
Toby, *Tobias*, -æ (m.).
Tolædo, *Tolērum*, -i (n.).
Tolometa, *Tolēmetas*, -idis (f.).
Tolosa, *Tolōsa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Tolosa*, *Tolosanus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Tolosa*, *Tolosātes*, -um or -ium (m.).
Tomyris, *Tomyris*, -is (f.).
Tongres, *Aduaticæ*, -æ (f.); *Tungri*, -orum (m.).
Tonnerre, *Tornoddrum*, -i (m.).
Torone, *Torōne*, -es (f.).
Torquemada, *Augusta Nova*.
Torres Pedras, *Arandis*, -is (f.).
Tortona, *Dertōna*, -æ (f.).
Tortosa, *Dertōsa*, -æ (f.).
Totila, *Totilla*, -æ (f.).
Toulon, *Telo Martius*.
Toulouse, *Tolōsa*, -æ (f.), q. v.
Tournay, *Tornacum*, -i (m.).
Tours, *Cæsarodunum*, -i (n.), and *Turonium*, -ii (n.), and *Turonens*, -um (m.).
Trachin, *Trachin* or *Trachis*, -inis (f.); of or belonging to *Trachin*, *Trachinius*, -a, -um.
Trachonitis, *Trachonitis*, -idis (f.).
Trajan, *Trajanus*, -i (m.).
Tralles, *Tralles*, -ium (f.); of or belonging to *Tralles*, *Trallianus*, -a, -um.
Trapani, v. *Drepanum*.
Traun (*Lake*), *Gemundānus Lacus*.
Trebia, *Trebia*, -æ (f.).
Trebionde, *Trapesus*, -untis (f.).
Trebonian, *Trebonianus*, -i (m.).
Trebulia, *Trebbia*, -æ (f.); inhabitants of *Trebulia*, *Trebulāni*, -orum (m.).
Treia, *Treia*, -æ (f.); inhabitants of *Treia*, *Treienenses*, -ium (m. plural).
Tremiti, *Diomedea*, -æ (f.).
Trent, *Tridentum*, -i (n.), q. v.
Treres, *Treres*, -um (m. plural).
Treres, *Trereri*, -orum (m.), and also *Augusta*, -æ (f.), *Trevirorum*.
Trevio, *Travesium*, -ii (n.).
Triboi, *Tribbi*, -orum (m. plural).
Tricula, *Tricca*, -æ (f.); of *Tricca*, *Tricceus*, -a, -um.

Tricasse, *Tricasses*, -um (m. plural).
Tridentum, *Tridentum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Tridentum*, or *Trent*, *Tridentinus*, -a, -um.
Trieste, *Tergeste*, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Trieste*, *Tergestinus*, -a, -um.
Trigmo, the, *Trinlum fumen*.
Trinacria, *Trinacria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Trinacria* (= Sicilian), *Trinacrius*, -a, -um; *Trinacris*, -idis (f.).
Trincomalee, *Spatana*, -æ (f.).
Trinobantes, the, *Trinobantes*, -ium or -um (m. plural).
Tripoli, *Gea*, -æ (f.), and also *Tripolis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Tripoli*, *Tripollitanus*, -a, -um; *Tripolliticus*, -a, -um.
Triton, *Triton*, -ōnis (m.).
Tritonia, *Tritōnia*, -idis (f.).
Trivia, *Trivium*, -æ (f.).
Troas, *Troas*, -idis (f.).
Troxene, *Troxene*, -æ, and *Troxen*, -ēnis (f.); of or belonging to *Troxene*, *Troxenus*, -a, -um.
Trogilus, *Trogilus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Trogilus*, *Trogilius*, -a, -um.
Troglodytes, *Troglodytæ*, -arum (m. plural); of or belonging to the *Troglodytes*, *Troglodyticus*, -a, -um; the country of the *Troglodytes*, *Troglodytice*, -æ (f.).
Trophonius, *Trophonius*, -ii (m.).
Troppau, *Troppavia*, -æ (f.).
Troy, *Troja*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Troy*, *Trojanus*, -a, -um; the *Trojans*, *Trojani*, -orum, and *Trojengene*, -arum (m. plural); the *Trojan females*, *Troades*, -um (f.).
Troyes, *Augustobona*, -æ (f.); *Trecæ*, -arum (f.).
Truzillo, *Castra Julia*.
Tryphon, *Tryphon*, -ōnis (m.).
Tubero, *Tubero*, -ōnis (m.).
Tudela, *Tulonum*, -ii (m.).
Tuder, *Tuder* (n. indecl.); of or belonging to *Tuder*, *Tudera*, -ritæ (masc. adj.); the inhabitants of *Tuder*, *Tudertini*, -orum.
Tugia, *Tugia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Tugia*, *Tugiensis*, -æ.
Tuisco, *Tuisco*, -ōnis (m.).
Tullius, *Tullius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Tullius*, *Tullianus*, -a, -um.
Tungri, *Tungri*, -orum (m.); v. *Tongres*.
Tunis, *Tunes*, -ētis (f.), and *Tunētum*, -i (n.).
Turbo, *Turbo*, -ōnis (m.).
Turin, *Augusta Taurinorum*.
Turkey, *Turcia*, -æ (f.); *Turkish*, *Turcicus*, -a, -um; the *Turks*, *Turcæ*, -arum (m.).
Turones, *Turōnes*, -um (m.); v. *Tours*.
Turpio, *Turpio*, -ōnis (m.).
Tuscany, *Tuscia*, -æ; *Etruria*, -æ (f.); *Tuscan*, *Tusca*, -a, -um; *Etruscus*, -a, -um.
Tusculum, *Tusculum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Tusculum*, *Tusculanensis*, -æ.
Tuzia (Lake), *Tatta Palus*.
Tyana, *Tyāna*, -orum (n. plural), and *Tyāna*, -æ (f.).
Tyche, *Tyche*, -æ (f.).
Tydeus, *Tydeus*, -ei or -eos (m.); a son or descendant of *Tydeus*, *Tydidēs*, -æ (m.).
Tylos, *Tylos*, -i (f.).
Tyndareus, *Tyndarēus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Tyndareus*, *Tyndarēus*, -a, -um; a daughter of *Tyndareus*, *Tyndaris*, -idis (f.); a son or descendant of *Tyndareus*, *Tyndaridēs*, -æ (m.).
Typhoeus, *Typhoeus*, -ei or -eos (m.); of or belonging to *Typhoeus*, *Typhoeus*, -a, -um.
Typhon, *Typhon*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Typhon*, *Typhonēus*, -a, -um.
Tyrannio, *Tyrannio*, -ōnis (m.).
Tyre, *Tyrus*, -i (f.); *Sarra*, -æ (f.); *Old Tyre*, *Palætyrus*, -i (f.); *Tyrian*, *Tyrius*, -a, -um; *Sarrānus*, -a, -um.
Tyro, *Tyro*, -dis (f.).
Tyrreus, *Tyrreus*, -ei or -eos (m.); the sons of *Tyrreus*, *Tyrrhidæ*, -arum (m.).
Tzernitz, *Zerve*, -arum (f.).

U.

Ucalegon, *Ucalegon*, -ontis (m.).
Ucubis, *Ucubis*, -is (f.).
Uduba, the, *Uduba*, -æ (m.).
Ufens, the, *Ufens*, -entis (m.); of or relating to the *Ufens*, *Ufens*, *Ufentinus*, -a, -um.
Ukraine, *Ukraine*, -is (f.).
Ulia, *Ulia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Ulia*, *Uliensis*, -æ.
Ulm, *Ulm*, -æ (f.); *Alcimoenis*, -is (f.).
Ulphilas, *Ulphilas*, -æ (m.).
Ulpian, *Ulpianus*, -i (m.).

Ulpian, *Ulpian*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Ulpianus*, *Ulpian*, -a, -um, and *Ulpianus*, -a, -um.
Ullster, *Ulltonia*, -æ (f.).
Uluabræ, *Uluabræ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Uluabræ*, *Uluabræus*, -a, -um, and *Uluabrænsis*, -æ.
Ulysses, *Ulysses*, -is and -i (m.); of or relating to *Ulysses*, *Ulyssæus*, -a, -um.
Umbria, *Umbria*, -æ (f.); the *Umbrians*, *Umbri*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Umbria*, *Umbrian*, *Umbri*, -bra, -brum; *Umbrius*, -a, -um.
Umbro, the, *Umbro*, -onis (m.).
Upsal, *Upsala*, -æ (f.).
Urania, *Urania*, -æ, and *Uranie*, -es (f.).
Uranópolis, *Uranópolis*, -is (f.).
Urban, *Urbanus*, -i (m.).
Urbicus, *Urbicus*, -æ (f.).
Urbinius, *Urbinius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Urbinius*, *Urbiniānus*, -a, -um.
Urbium, *Urbium*, -i (n.); an inhabitant of *Urbium*, *Urbina*, -ātis (m.).
Ure, the, *Urus*, -i (m.).
Urgao, *Urgão*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Urgao*, *Urgaonensis*, -æ.
Urgi, *Urgi*, indecl. (m.); of or belonging to *Urgi*, *Urgitānus*, -a, -um.
Urgo, *Urgo*, -ōnis (f.).
Uria, *Uria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Uria*, *Uria*, -ātis (m.), and *Uritānus*, -a, -um.
Uriah, *Urias*, -æ (m.).
Urso, *Urso* (or *Ursao*), -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Urso*, *Ursoneus* or *Ursanensis*, -æ.
Ursolis, *Ursolis*, -is (f.).
Ursunia, *Ursunia*, -is (f.).
Usalia, *Usalia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Usalia*, *Usalitānus*, -a, -um.
Uscama, *Uscāna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Uscama*, *Uscanensis*, -æ.
Uspe, *Uspe*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Uspe*, *Uspensis*, -æ.
Ustica, *Ustica*, -æ (f.).
Utende, *Statutanda*, -orum (n.).
Uthina, *Uthina*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Uthina*, *Uthinensis*, -æ.
Utica, *Utica*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Utica*, *Uthensis*, -æ.
Utrecht, *Trajectum*, -i (m.), ad *Rhenum*.
Usama, *Usāma*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Usama*, *Uxamensis*, -æ.
Uxantia, *Uxantis*, -is (f.).
Uxentum, *Uxentum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Uxentum*, *Uxentinus*, -a, -um.
Uxalis, *Uxalis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Uxalis*, *Uzalensis*, -æ.
Uzes, *Ucetia*, -æ (f.).
Uzia, *Uzia*, -æ (f.).
Uzila, *Uzila*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Uzila*, *Uzilenis*, -æ.
Uzziah, *Uzzias*, -æ (m.).

V.

Vacca, *Vacca*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Vacca*, *Vaccensis*, -æ, and *Vaccæus*, -a, -um.
Vacorra, *Vacorra*, -æ (m.).
Vacuna, *Vacūna*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Vacuna*, *Vacunālis*, -æ.
Vada, *Vada*, -æ (f.).—2. *Vlāda*, -orum (n.).
Vadimonis (Lake), *Vadimonis Lacus* (m.).
Vaga, *Vaga*, -æ (f.); another form of *Vacca*, q. v.; adj., *Vagensis*, -æ.
Vasio, *Vasio*, -ōnis (f.).
Vala, *Vāla*, -æ (m.).
Valence, *Valentia*, -æ (f.), q. v.
Valencia, *Valencia* or *Valentia*, -æ (f.).
Valencianus, *Valentianus*, -arum (f.).
Valentia, *Valentia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Valentia*, *Valentinus*, -a, -um.
Valentine, *Valentinus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Valentine*, *Valentinianus*, -a, -um.
Valentinian, *Valentinianus*, -i (m.).
Valenza, *Valentinum*, -i (m.).
Valeria, *Valēria*, -æ (f.), a woman.—2. a city; of or belonging to *Valeria*, *Valēricensis*, -æ.
Valerian, *Valerianus*, -i (m.).
Valerius, *Valerius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Valerius*, *Valerian*, *Valerius*, -a, -um, and *Valerianus*, -a, -um.
Valladolid, *Pintia*, -æ (f.); *Vallisoletum*, -i (n.).
Vallesime, *Vallis Tellina* (f.).
Vaudais, the, *Vandali*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Vandals*, *Vandalicus*, -a, -um.

Van Diemen's Land, Diemeni Insula (f.).
Vangiones, the, Vanglōnes, -um (m.).
Vannus, Civitas Venetorum; Venētia, -æ (f.).
Vannius, Vannius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Vannius, Vannianus, -a, -um.
Vapincum, Vapincum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Vapincum, Vapincensis, -e.
Var, the, Varus, -i (m.).
Vardanes, Vardanes, -æ or -is (m.).
Vardar, the, Axios, -ii (m.).
Vargula, Vargula, -æ (m.).
Vargunteius, Vargunteius and Vargonteius, -ii (m.).
Varia, Varia, -æ (f.), a city.—2. a woman's name.
Varro, Varro, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to Varro, Varroian, Varrōnianus, -a, -um.
Varus, Vārus, -i (m.); of or relating to Varus, Variānus, -a, -um.
Vasaces, Vasaces, -is (m.).
Vasides, the, Vasātes, -um or -ium, and Vāsāte, -arum (m.); of or belonging to the Vasates, Vasaticus, -a, -um.
Vascones, the, Vascōnes, -um (m.); of or belonging to the Vascones, Vasconian, Vascōnicus, -a, -um; the country of the Vascones, Vasconia, -æ (f.).
Vatican (Mount), Vaticanus, -i (m.), Mons or Collis; of or belonging to the Vatican, Vatican, Vaticanus, -a, -um.
Vatinius, Vatinius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Vatinius, Vatinian, Vatinianus, -a, -um.
Vatium, Vatum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Vatum, Vatusicus, -a, -um.
Velento, Velento, -ōnis (m.).
Veii, Veii, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Veii, Veian, Velens, -entis (adj.), and Velentānus, -a, -um.
Velabrum, Velābrum, -i, and Velābra, -orum (n.); of or belonging to Velabrum, Velabrensis, -e.
Velia, Vella, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Velia, Velēnsis, -e, and Velinus, -a, -um.
Velitæ, Velitræ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Velitræ, Veliternus, -a, -um, and Veliterninus, -a, -um.
Vellai, the, Vellavi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Vellai, Vellavus, -a, -um.
Velleis, Velleius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Velleius, Velleianus, -a, -um.
Velletri, Velitræ, -arum (f.), q. v.
Venafrum, Venāfrum, -i (m.); of or belonging to Venafrum, Venāfrānus, -a, -um.
Vendome, Castrum Vindonicum, -i (n.).
Venice, Venetia, -arum (f.); Venetian, Venetus, -a, -um; the Venetians, Venētī, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Venetians, Veneticus, -a, -um, and Venēus, -a, -um; the country of the Veneti, Venetia, -æ (f.).
Venosa, Venusia, -æ (f.), q. v.
Ventidius, Ventidius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Ventidius, Ventidiānus, -a, -um.
Venus, Venus, -eris (f.); of or relating to Venus, Venerūs or Venerius, -a, -um.
Venusia, Vēnūsia, -æ (f.), and Venusium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Venusia, Venusinus, -a, -um.
Venzona, Vannia, -æ (f.).
Vera Crux, Vera Crux, -icis (f.).
Verbanus (Lake), Verbānus, -i (m.), Lacus.
Verbinum, } Verbinum, -i (n.).
Vervins, }
Vercellæ, Vercellæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Vercelli, } Vercellæ, Vercellensis, -e, and Vercellinus, -a, -um.
Vercingetoris, Vercingetorix, -igis (m.).
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